

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

2007 INTAKE STUDY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Social and Demographic Characteristics

- Of the 3931 offenders included in the study, 86.1% were male and 13.9% were female. [Table 1]
- The racial composition of the intake sample was: 46.4% African American, 53.3% Caucasian, and 0.4% Other. [Table 2]
- The ten counties with the greatest numbers of offenders committed to Ohio prisons during the intake study period were: Cuyahoga (N=763; 19.4%), Hamilton (N=387; 9.8%), Franklin (N=296; 7.5%), Montgomery (N=231; 5.9%), Summit (N=214; 5.4%), Lucas (N=138; 3.5%), Stark (N=127; 3.2%), Butler (N=121; 3.1%), Clark (N=93; 2.4%) and Lorain (N=85; 2.2%). [Table 3]
- The average age of offenders in the intake study was 32.6 years and the median age was 31. Males had an average age of 32.3 and a median age of 30. Females had an average age of 34.6 and a median age of 34. [Table 4]
- At the time of arrest, 58.7% of the offenders were unemployed; 27.5% were employed full-time. Males were more likely to have been employed full time (28.0%) than females (24.7%). The possibility that more women were engaged in care for their children as a vocation complicates this comparison. [Table 6]

Current Most Serious Commitment Offense

- About a third of the males (31.0%) were incarcerated for committing a crime against persons (including sex offenses) as their most serious offense, with almost another third (29.2%) for committing a drug offense. Just over four in ten (40.5%) of the females were incarcerated for committing a drug offense as their most serious offense, while just over one-fifth were incarcerated for a miscellaneous property offense (20.1%) and under one-sixth (15.3%) for committing crimes against persons (including sex offenses). [Table 20]
- The five offenses (most serious commitment offense) for which the male and female offenders in the sample were most often committed were: [Table 20]

<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
Drug Possession	16.7%	Drug Possession (Abuse)	25.2%
Drug Trafficking	10.2%	Theft	13.7%
Burglary F2, F3, F4	7.5%	Drug Trafficking	11.1%
Theft	6.0%	Forgery	6.6%
Robbery	4.9%	Receiving Stolen Property	4.6%

- Over one-half (57.6%) of the males and nearly three-fourths (72.4%) of the females in the study were incarcerated on a determinate sentence of between 6-12 months for the most serious conviction offense. [Table 25]
- Weapons were involved, in some manner, in the conviction offense in 24.2% of the cases.* [Table 30]

Criminal History

- Just over half of the offenders (50.1%) have had a prior adult prison incarceration (male = 52.6%; female 34.7%). [Table 63]
- The male offenders in the sample were slightly more likely than the females to have at least one prior adult supervision term (male = 76.0%; female = 73.8%). [Table 64]. Women were slightly more likely to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 53.5%; female = 55.1%). [Table 65]
- More than six in ten offenders (62.1%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 64.3%; female = 48.6%). [Table 57]
- Over one-fifth of the offenders (21.5%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male 23.4%; female = 9.4%). [Table 55]
- Only a small portion (6.8 %) of offenders entering prison are in the highest risk of recidivism group on admission to prison. [Table 68]

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information was collected on all inmates who entered the DRC prison system between April 23rd, 2007 and June 8th, 2007. The resulting data set contains information on a sample of 3,931 newly committed inmates received by DRC during this period. Side-by-side county comparison tables for the ten highest committing counties are being produced, as well as individualized county profiles for those counties. Similarly, profiles of the Truly Non-Violent and Short Term offenders for 2007 are being prepared.

Caveats Regarding the Data

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

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

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

Several limitations of adult criminal histories in general should be noted. The reader should be aware that the intake offense information is only for prior adult convictions. Few conclusions can be drawn regarding arrests from the data. An exception is that the number of arrests for five years prior to the instant offense is recorded. There is also no information recorded on indictment charges nor plea-bargaining for prior convictions. For example, it is possible that an inmate was, at some previous time, charged with a violent offense but agreed to plead guilty to a lesser, non-violent offense. As a result, there may be a number of individuals in the Intake database who are identified as having no prior convictions for violent offenses, but they actually do have a history of violent behavior.

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

Representativeness of the Sample

It is important to note how representative this cohort of inmates is when compared to the inmates being admitted throughout the year. Consequently, the Intake 2007 sample should be comparable to inmates admitted during CY 2007. The information below, taken from a dataset of the CY 2007 Commitment Report, illustrates that the Intake 2007 sample closely resembles the year's intake on several basic features

	INTAKE 2007 %	COMM. CY 2007 %
<u>Sex</u>		
Female	13.9	13.2
Male	86.1	86.8
<u>Race</u>		
African American	46.4	46.0
Caucasian	53.3	53.6
<u>Counties of Commitment</u>		
Cuyahoga	19.4	18.6
Hamilton	9.8	10.4
Franklin	7.5	8.0
Summit	5.4	5.4
<u>Type of Offense</u>		
Crimes Against Persons	22.4	23.3
Sex Offenses	6.4	6.3
Burglary Offenses	8.0	7.7
Property Offenses	15.9	15.8
Drug Offenses	30.7	29.6
Motor Vehicle Offenses	1.6	1.8
Fraud Offenses	3.6	3.6
Weapons Offenses	3.8	4.3
Justice and Public Administration	7.4	7.3
Other Offenses	0.0	0.2
<u>Mean Age in Years</u>		
Female	34.6	33.8
Male	32.3	32.4

This comparison suggests strongly that the Intake 2007 sample is representative of all inmates admitted into ODRC's prisons in 2007.

Structure of the Report

This report is organized into four sections. The first section presents the demographic and social characteristics of the 2007 Intake sample. The second section provides information on the characteristics of the most serious current commitment offense. Information regarding the offender's prior criminal history is presented in section three. Reentry risk assessments, prepared by program staff in the institutions, are reported in section four.

In reviewing the tables, please be aware that due to rounding, percentages may not total exactly to 100%. This condition may be true for any table in this report.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1: Gender

SEX	N	%
Male	3383	86.06
Female	548	13.94
TOTAL	3931	100.00

Of the 3931 offenders included in the study, 86.1% were male and 13.9% were female.

TABLE 2: Ethnicity

ETHNICITY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
African American*	1651	48.80	171	31.20	1822	46.35
Caucasian**	1719	50.81	376	68.61	2095	53.29
Other	13	0.38	1	0.18	14	0.36
TOTAL	3383	100.00	548	100.00	3931	100.00

*Includes .20% Hispanic Black ** Includes 2.09% Hispanic White

The racial composition of the intake sample was: 46.4% African American, 53.3% Caucasian, and 0.4% Other.

TABLE 3: County of Commitment

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams	1	.03	0	.00	1	.03
Allen	20	.59	3	.55	23	.59
Ashland	11	.33	1	.18	12	.31
Ashtabula	25	.74	1	.18	26	.66
Athens	23	.68	3	.55	26	.66
Auglaize	18	.53	5	.91	23	.59
Belmont	5	.15	0	.00	5	.13
Brown	15	.44	1	.18	16	.41
Butler	107	3.16	14	2.55	121	3.08
Carroll	3	.09	1	.18	4	.10
Champaign	12	.35	3	.55	15	.38
Clark	77	2.28	16	2.92	93	2.37
Clermont	36	1.06	7	1.28	43	1.09

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Clinton	20	.59	3	.55	23	.59
Columbiana	12	.35	5	.91	17	.43
Coshocton	11	.33	4	.73	15	.38
Crawford	12	.35	8	1.46	20	.51
Cuyahoga	656	19.39	107	19.53	763	19.41
Darke	12	.35	2	.36	14	.36
Defiance	14	.41	2	.36	16	.41
Delaware	16	.47	3	.55	19	.48
Erie	36	1.06	3	.55	39	.99
Fairfield	21	.62	5	.91	26	.66
Fayette	12	.35	1	.18	13	.33
Franklin	268	7.92	28	5.11	296	7.53
Fulton	4	.12	1	.18	5	.13
Gallia	8	.24	3	.55	11	.28
Geauga	7	.21	2	.36	9	.23
Greene	51	1.51	8	1.46	59	1.50
Guernsey	14	.41	1	.18	15	.38
Hamilton	363	10.73	24	4.38	387	9.84
Hancock	20	.59	6	1.09	26	.66
Hardin	7	.21	0	.00	7	.18
Harrison	0	.00	1	.18	1	.03
Henry	2	.06	1	.18	3	.08
Highland	18	.53	8	1.46	26	.66
Hocking	9	.27	0	.00	9	.23
Holmes	2	.06	0	.00	2	.05
Huron	5	.15	4	.73	9	.23
Jackson	12	.35	2	.36	14	.36
Jefferson	7	.21	2	.36	9	.23
Knox	10	.30	1	.18	11	.28
Lake	49	1.45	6	1.09	55	1.40
Lawrence	13	.38	3	.55	16	.41
Licking	57	1.68	11	2.01	68	1.73
Logan	8	.24	2	.36	10	.25
Lorain	79	2.34	6	1.09	85	2.16
Lucas	120	3.55	18	3.28	138	3.51
Madison	7	.21	2	.36	9	.23
Mahoning	58	1.71	10	1.82	68	1.73
Marion	42	1.24	9	1.64	51	1.30
Medina	27	.80	11	2.01	38	.97
Meigs	4	.12	2	.36	6	.15
Mercer	9	.27	0	.00	9	.23
Miami	22	.65	4	.73	26	.66

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Monroe	6	.18	0	.00	6	.15
Montgomery	197	5.82	34	6.20	231	5.88
Morgan	1	.03	0	.00	1	.03
Morrow	5	.15	2	.36	7	.18
Muskingum	16	.47	10	1.82	26	.66
Noble	1	.03	5	.91	6	.15
Ottawa	4	.12	0	.00	4	.10
Paulding	8	.24	0	.00	8	.20
Perry	4	.12	2	.36	6	.15
Pickaway	8	.24	4	.73	12	.31
Pike	3	.09	0	.00	3	.08
Portage	25	.74	4	.73	29	.74
Preble	15	.44	3	.55	18	.46
Putnam	6	.18	1	.18	7	.18
Richland	43	1.27	9	1.64	52	1.32
Ross	15	.44	1	.18	16	.41
Sandusky	8	.24	2	.36	10	.25
Scioto	40	1.18	12	2.19	52	1.32
Seneca	11	.33	0	.00	11	.28
Shelby	15	.44	1	.18	16	.41
Stark	103	3.04	24	4.38	127	3.23
Summit	192	5.68	22	4.01	214	5.44
Trumbull	35	1.03	6	1.09	41	1.04
Tuscarawas	12	.35	3	.55	15	.38
Union	21	.62	3	.55	24	.61
Van Wert	4	.12	3	.55	7	.18
Vinton	7	.21	0	.00	7	.18
Warren	40	1.18	11	2.01	51	1.30
Washington	6	.18	5	.91	11	.28
Wayne	14	.41	2	.36	16	.41
Williams	8	.24	2	.36	10	.25
Wood	25	.74	2	.36	27	.69
Wyandot	8	.24	1	.18	9	.23
TOTAL	3383	100.00	548	100.00	3931	100.00

The ten counties with the greatest numbers of offenders committed to Ohio prisons during the intake study period were: Cuyahoga (N=763; 19.4%), Hamilton (N=387; 9.8%), Franklin (N=296; 7.5%), Montgomery (N=231; 5.9%), Summit (N=214; 5.4%), Lucas (N=138; 3.5%), Stark (N=127; 3.2%), Butler (N=121; 3.1%), Clark (N=93; 2.4%), and Lorain (N=85; 2.2%).

TABLE 4: Age at Commitment

AGE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 18	23	0.68	0	0.00	23	0.59
18	60	1.77	4	0.73	64	1.63
19	124	3.67	15	2.74	139	3.54
20	152	4.49	14	2.55	166	4.22
21	126	3.72	14	2.55	140	3.56
22	149	4.40	15	2.74	164	4.17
23	144	4.26	22	4.01	166	4.22
24	164	4.85	23	4.20	187	4.76
25	157	4.64	19	3.47	176	4.48
26	148	4.37	23	4.20	171	4.35
27	142	4.20	12	2.19	154	3.92
28	118	3.49	22	4.01	140	3.56
29	124	3.67	15	2.74	139	3.54
30	92	2.72	18	3.28	110	2.80
31	101	2.99	7	1.28	108	2.75
32	89	2.63	17	3.10	106	2.70
33	87	2.57	18	3.28	105	2.67
34	82	2.42	20	3.65	102	2.59
35	92	2.72	18	3.28	110	2.80
36	91	2.69	23	4.20	114	2.90
37	85	2.51	8	1.46	93	2.37
38	97	2.87	21	3.83	118	3.00
39	77	2.28	19	3.47	96	2.44
40	71	2.10	13	2.37	84	2.14
41-45	381	11.26	84	15.33	465	11.83
46-50	235	6.95	54	9.85	289	7.35
51-55	110	3.25	23	4.20	133	3.38
56-60	39	1.15	6	1.09	45	1.14
Over 60	23	0.68	1	0.18	24	0.61
TOTAL	3383	100.00	548	100.00	3931	100.00

<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Mean	= 32.29	Mean	= 34.58	Mean	= 32.61
Median	= 30.00	Median	= 34.00	Median	= 31.00

The average age of offenders in the intake study was 32.6 years and the median age was 31. Males had an average age of 32.3 and a median age of 30. Females had an mean age of 34.6 and a median age of 34. Twenty-three offenders (.59%) were under the age of 18 at the time of admission to prison and 202 (5.1%) were older than 50.

TABLE 5: Marital Status at Arrest
Missing: 56

MARITAL STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single (never married)	2328	69.74	307	57.17	2635	68.00
Married	332	9.95	61	11.36	393	10.14
Separated	225	6.74	51	9.50	276	7.12
Divorced	433	12.97	101	18.81	534	13.78
Widowed	20	0.60	17	3.17	37	0.95
TOTAL	3338	100.00	537	100.00	3875	100.00

At the time of arrest (for the current most serious commitment offense), just over two-thirds (68.0%) of the offenders were single (never married), 10.1% were married and 21.9% were separated, widowed, or divorced. Men were more likely to have never been married (69.7%) than women (57.2%).

TABLE 6: Employment Status at Arrest
Missing: 209

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unemployed*	1857	57.98	326	62.81	2183	58.65
Employed Part-time	183	5.71	38	7.32	221	5.94
Employed Full-time	896	27.97	128	24.66	1024	27.51
Self-Employed	137	4.28	9	1.73	146	3.92
Temporary Agency	100	3.12	15	2.89	115	3.09
Seasonal Employment	30	0.94	3	0.58	33	0.89
TOTAL	3203	100.00	519	100.00	3722	100.00

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

At the time of arrest for the instant offense, 58.7% of the offenders were unemployed; 27.5% were employed full-time. Males were more likely to have been employed full time (28.0%) than females (24.7%). The possibility that more women were engaged in care for their children as a vocation complicates this comparison.

TABLE 7: Education Level at Arrest
Missing: 322

EDUCATION LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Education Completed	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
1 st Grade	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.06
2 nd Grade	3	0.10	0	0.00	3	0.08
3 rd Grade	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.06
4 th Grade	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
5 th Grade	5	0.16	0	0.00	5	0.14
6 th Grade	18	0.58	1	0.20	19	0.53
7 th Grade	20	0.64	6	1.20	26	0.72
8 th Grade	145	4.67	31	6.19	176	4.88
9 th Grade	266	8.56	32	6.39	298	8.26
10 th Grade	384	12.36	49	9.78	433	12
11 th Grade	409	13.16	65	12.97	474	13.13
High School Diploma	497	15.99	66	13.17	563	15.6
GED	535	17.21	54	10.78	589	16.32
GED + Vocational Training	105	3.38	12	2.40	117	3.24
Attended College	409	13.16	114	22.75	523	14.49
AA/AS Degree	58	1.87	16	3.19	74	2.05
BA/BS Degree	39	1.25	3	0.60	42	1.16
MA/MS Degree	9	0.29	1	0.20	10	0.28
PhD	0	0.00	1	0.20	1	0.03
High School Diploma + Vocational Training	149	4.79	39	7.78	188	5.21
8 th Grade + Vocational Training	8	0.26	0	0.00	8	0.22
9 th Grade + Vocational Training	4	0.13	3	0.60	7	0.19
10 th Grade + Vocational Training	8	0.26	4	0.80	12	0.33
11 th Grade + Vocational Training	24	0.77	3	0.60	27	0.75
High School Diploma + Some Vocational Training	7	0.23	1	0.20	8	0.22
TOTAL	3108	100	501	100	3609	100

At the time of arrest, the educational attainment of the males was as follows: 6.6% had a grade school education or less, 35.2% had some high school, 41.6% were high school graduates or the equivalent but had not attended college, and 16.6% had some college training or had graduated. The respective education rates for females were: 7.6%, 31.1%, 34.3% and 26.9%.

TABLE 8: Indication of Military Service
Missing: 105

INDICATION OF MILITARY SERVICE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Military Record	3077	93.21	516	98.29	3593	93.91
Claims a Military Record	224	6.79	9	1.71	233	6.09
TOTAL	3301	100.00	525	100.00	3826	100.00

Overall, 6.1% of the offenders entering the reception centers during the intake study period indicated that they had served in the military. Males claimed military service 6.8% of the time and females 1.7% of the time.

TABLE 9: Primary Living Arrangement from Birth to Age 18
Missing: 88

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lived with Both Parents	1597	48.12	224	42.75	1821	47.38
Lived with Mother Only	1320	39.77	217	41.41	1537	39.99
Lived with Father Only	98	2.95	18	3.44	116	3.02
Lived with Grandparents	188	5.66	45	8.59	233	6.06
Lived with Other Relatives	53	1.60	9	1.72	62	1.61
Lived with Foster Parents	55	1.66	10	1.91	65	1.69
Lived in Juvenile Institution	8	0.24	1	0.19	9	0.23
TOTAL	3319	100.00	524	100.00	3843	100.00

Males were more likely than females to have been raised by both parents (males 48.1%; females 42.8%). Females were slightly more likely than males to have been raised by their mother alone (males 39.8%; females 41.4%). Females were also more likely to have been raised by their grandparents (male = 5.7%; female= 8.6%).

TABLE 10: Indication of Physical Abuse as a Child or Adolescent
Missing: 85

EVIDENCE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	3049	91.87	364	69.07	3413	88.74
Yes	270	8.13	163	30.93	433	11.26
TOTAL	3319	100.00	527	100.00	3846	100.00

The data collected from self admissions, social and criminal history records indicate that the female inmates in the sample had a much higher percentage of physical abuse as a child or adolescent (male = 8.1%; female = 30.9%).

TABLE 11: Indication of Sexual Abuse as a Child or Adolescent**Missing: 54**

EVIDENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	3188	95.22	365	69.00	3553	91.64
Yes	160	4.78	164	31.00	324	8.36
TOTAL	3348	100.00	529	100.00	3877	100.00

Female inmates in the sample indicated a much higher percentage of sexual abuse as a child or adolescent than their male counterparts. (male = 4.8%; female = 31%).

TABLE 12: History of Mental Health Problems**Missing: 54**

HISTORY OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2432	72.88	285	52.78	2717	70.08
Self-Admission/Evidence	108	3.24	32	5.93	140	3.61
Diagnosed with Mental Illness	18	0.54	2	0.37	20	0.52
Treated for Mental Illness	779	23.34	221	40.93	1000	25.79
TOTAL	3337	100.00	540	100.00	3877	100.00

Females in the study were more likely to have had a history of mental health problems than males, (male = 27.1%; female = 47.2%).

TABLE 13: Indication of Recent Drug Abuse***Missing: 51**

INDICATION OF RECENT DRUG ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	698	20.88	96	17.88	794	20.46
Self Admission/Evidence	2569	76.85	429	79.89	2998	77.27
Diagnosis of Drug Abuse	0	0.00	1	0.19	1	0.03
Treatment of Drug Abuse	76	2.27	11	2.05	87	2.24
TOTAL	3343	100.00	537	100.00	3880	100.00

*Within 6 months of arrest.

Concerning the prevalence of inmates involved in recent drug abuse, female offender rates were higher than males (male = 79.1%; female = 82.1%). Eighty-seven offenders (2.2%) had received treatment within the six months prior to their arrest. (male = 2.3%; female = 2.1%).

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

TABLE 14: Indication of a History of Drug Abuse*
Missing: 41

INDICATION OF HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	315	9.40	60	11.11	375	9.64
Self Admission/Evidence	1939	57.88	272	50.37	2211	56.84
Diagnosis of Drug Abuse	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.05
Treatment of Drug Abuse	1094	32.66	208	38.52	1302	33.47
TOTAL	3350	100.00	540	100.00	3890	100.00

*More than 6 months prior to arrest.

Males were only slightly more likely than females to have had a history of drug abuse (male = 90.6% female = 88.9%). Just over one-third of the offenders in the intake study (33.5%) had received drug treatment at some time in the past (male = 32.7%; female = 38.5%).

TABLE 15: Indication of Recent Alcohol Abuse*
Missing: 56

INDICATION OF RECENT ALCOHOL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	1725	51.69	330	61.34	2055	53.03
Self Admission/Evidence	1575	47.20	203	37.73	1778	45.88
Diagnosis of Alcohol Abuse	2	0.06	1	0.19	3	0.08
Treatment of Alcohol Abuse	35	1.05	4	0.74	39	1.01
TOTAL	3337	100.00	538	100.00	3875	100.00

*Within 6 months of arrest.

Almost half (48.3%) of the males had recent indications of alcohol abuse when compared to the females who had indications of recent alcohol abuse in 38.7% of the cases.

* Recent drug or alcohol abuse is abuse that occurred within the 6-month period prior to arrest for the current commitment offense. A history of drug abuse is abuse that occurred more than 6 months prior to that arrest date. 12

TABLE 16: Indication of a History of Alcohol Abuse***Missing: 39**

INDICATION OF HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	952	28.41	196	36.23	1148	29.50
Self Admission/Evidence	1633	48.73	222	41.04	1855	47.66
Treatment of Alcohol Abuse	766	22.86	123	22.74	889	22.84
TOTAL	3351	100.00	541	100.00	3892	100.00

*More than 6 months prior to arrest.

Data indicated that males were more likely than females to have indications of prior alcohol abuse (males=71.6%; females 63.8%). Males and females were each about as likely to have had prior treatment for an alcohol problem (male = 22.9%; female = 22.7%).

TABLE 17: Indication of the Completion of Substance Abuse Treatment**Missing: 67**

INDICATION OF TREATMENT PROGRAM COMPLETION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication of Treatment	1751	52.68	230	42.59	1981	51.27
Failure to Comply with Court	255	7.67	45	8.33	300	7.76
Began Treatment/Compliance Unknown	64	1.93	10	1.85	74	1.92
In Treatment at Time of Arrest	6	0.18	2	0.37	8	0.21
Completed Treatment	970	29.18	175	32.41	1145	29.63
Treatment After Arrest Only	278	8.36	78	14.44	356	9.21
TOTAL	3324	100.00	540	100.00	3864	100.00

Almost one-third (32.4%) of the females and slightly fewer of the males (29.2%) had completed substance abuse treatment at some time prior to their arrest on the instant offense. Another 10.2% of the females and 9.6% of the males failed to comply with court orders for treatment or began treatment and their compliance was unknown. Some of the offenders, 14.4% of the females and 8.4% of the males, began substance abuse treatment only after their arrest for the instant offense.

TABLE 18: Living Arrangement at Time of Arrest
Missing: 188

LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT TIME OF ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lived:						
Alone	456	14.14	68	13.15	524	14.0
w/Domestic Partner	428	13.27	93	17.99	521	13.92
w/Domestic Partner and Children	721	22.35	82	15.86	803	21.45
w/Dependent Children	17	0.53	120	23.21	137	3.66
w/Adult Children	14	0.43	15	2.90	29	0.77
w/Parent/Guardian	953	29.54	53	10.25	1006	26.88
w/Adult Sibling	149	4.62	12	2.32	161	4.30
w/Grandparents	125	3.87	11	2.13	136	3.63
w/Other Relative	87	2.70	5	0.97	92	2.46
w/Friend/Roommate	166	5.15	35	6.77	201	5.37
Homeless	82	2.54	20	3.87	102	2.73
Supervised Setting	28	0.87	3	0.58	31	0.83
TOTAL	3226	100.00	517	100.00	3743	100.00

At the time of their arrests, males were most likely to live with a parent or guardian (29.5%) while females lived with a parent or guardian 10.3% of the time. On the other hand, females were much more likely to live with their dependent children (23.2%) compared to the males (.53%).

TABLE 19: Number of Dependent Children at Time of Arrest
Missing: 104

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN AT TIME OF ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2555	77.47	327	61.81	2882	75.31
1	264	8.00	78	14.74	342	8.94
2	264	8.00	65	12.29	329	8.60
3	131	3.97	36	6.81	167	4.36
4	51	1.55	16	3.02	67	1.75
5	18	0.55	6	1.13	24	0.63
6 or more	15	0.45	1	0.19	16	0.42
TOTAL	3298	100.00	529	100.00	3827	100.00

Less than one-quarter, 22.5% of the male offenders and 38.2% of the female offenders had dependent children living with them at the time of arrest. Counting only those offenders who had lived with dependent children, the mean number of children living with the males was 2.1 and for female offenders the number was 2.0.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT COMMITMENT OFFENSE

TABLE 20: Most Serious Conviction Offense*

OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	804	23.76	76	13.87	880	22.39
(excluding sex offenses)						
Abduction	8	0.24	0	0.00	8	0.20
Aggravated Arson	7	0.21	1	0.18	8	0.20
Aggravated Assault	40	1.18	7	1.28	47	1.20
Aggravated Menacing	7	0.21	0	0.00	7	0.18
Aggravated Murder	12	0.35	0	0.00	12	0.31
Aggravated Robbery	108	3.19	5	0.91	113	2.87
Aggravated Vehicular Assault	19	0.56	2	0.36	21	0.53
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	5	0.15	2	0.36	7	0.18
Assault	35	1.03	5	0.91	40	1.02
Contributing to/Nonsupport of Dependents	94	2.78	5	0.91	99	2.52
Domestic Violence	112	3.31	4	0.73	116	2.95
Endangering Children	7	0.21	7	1.28	14	0.36
Extortion	0	0.00	1	0.18	1	0.03
Felonious Assault	125	3.69	10	1.82	135	3.43
Harassment by an Inmate	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Interference with Custody	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.05
Involuntary Manslaughter	13	0.38	5	0.91	18	0.46
Kidnapping	15	0.44	1	0.18	16	0.41
Murder	19	0.56	1	0.18	20	0.51
Robbery	166	4.91	19	3.47	185	4.71
Telephone Harassment	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.05
Voluntary Manslaughter	7	0.21	1	0.18	8	0.20
SEX OFFENSES / REGISTRATION	244	7.21	8	1.46	252	6.41
Disseminating Obscene Information	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Duty to Register as a Sex Offender	6	0.18	2	0.36	8	0.20
Felonious Sexual Penetration	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Gross Sexual Imposition	30	0.89	0	0.00	30	0.76
Importuning	6	0.18	0	0.00	6	0.15
Notice of Change of Address (Sex Offender)	36	1.06	0	0.00	36	0.92
Pandering Obscenity Involving a Minor	8	0.24	0	0.00	8	0.20
Periodic Verification of Address (Sex Offender)	15	0.44	0	0.00	15	0.38
Promoting Prostitution	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Rape	68	2.01	2	0.36	70	1.78
Sexual Battery	23	0.68	1	0.18	24	0.61
Soliciting	0	0.00	1	0.18	1	0.03
Unlawful Sexual Conduct with a Minor	49	1.45	2	0.36	51	1.30
BURGLARY OFFENSES	286	8.45	28	5.11	314	7.99
Aggravated Burglary	31	0.92	4	0.73	35	0.89
Burglary	255	7.54	24	4.38	279	7.10
MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY CRIMES	516	15.25	110	20.07	626	15.92
Arson	9	0.27	0	0.00	9	0.23
Breaking & Entering	122	3.61	8	1.46	130	3.31
Disrupting Public Services	3	0.09	0	0.00	3	0.08
Receiving Stolen Property	152	4.49	25	4.56	177	4.50
Safecracking	6	0.18	0	0.00	6	0.15
Theft	202	5.97	75	13.69	277	7.05
Theft in Office	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.05
Tampering with Coin Machine	3	0.09	0	0.00	3	0.08
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle	8	0.24	2	0.36	10	0.25
Vandalism	9	0.27	0	0.00	9	0.23

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

OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
DRUG OFFENSES	986	29.15	222	40.51	1208	30.73
Abusing Harmful Intoxicants	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Corrupting Another with Drugs	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.05
Deception to Obtain Dangerous Drug	14	0.41	6	1.09	20	0.51
Drug Possession	566	16.73	138	25.18	704	17.91
Drug Law Violation	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Illegal Manufacture of Drug or Cultivation of Marihuana	31	0.92	8	1.46	39	0.99
Illegal Processing of Drug Documents	9	0.27	6	1.09	15	0.38
Permitting Drug Abuse	3	0.09	3	0.55	6	0.15
Sale Counterfeit Drugs	14	0.41	0	0.00	14	0.36
Drug Trafficking	345	10.20	61	11.13	406	10.33
MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES	52	1.54	9	1.64	61	1.55
Operating Motor Vehicle Under the Influence	52	1.54	7	1.28	59	1.50
Failure to Stop / Accident	0	0.00	1	0.18	1	0.03
Tampering with VIN	0	0.00	1	0.18	1	0.03
FRAUD OFFENSES	96	2.84	55	10.04	151	3.84
Forgery	61	1.80	36	6.57	97	2.47
Misuse of Credit Card	6	0.18	7	1.28	13	0.33
Passing Bad Checks	7	0.21	6	1.09	13	0.33
Solicitation of Fraud	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Taking Identity of Another	12	0.35	3	0.55	15	0.38
Tampering with Records	6	0.18	3	0.55	9	0.23
Telecommunications Fraud	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Trafficking in Food Stamps	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Workers Compensation Fraud	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
WEAPONS OFFENSES	142	4.20	8	1.46	150	0.38
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	31	0.92	1	0.18	32	0.81
Firearms Specification in Indictment	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.05
Having a Weapon Under Disability	86	2.54	1	0.18	87	2.21
Illegal Conveyance of Weapons Into Detention Facility or Institution	7	0.21	5	0.91	12	0.31
Improper Handling of Firearm	14	0.41	1	0.18	15	0.38
Unlawful Possession of a Firearm	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Unlawful Weapons Transaction	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
OFFENSES AGAINST JUSTICE/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	257	7.60	32	5.84	289	7.35
Engaging in Pattern of Corrupt Activity	18	0.53	6	1.09	24	0.61
Escape	63	1.86	6	1.09	69	1.76
Failure to Appear	6	0.18	4	0.73	10	0.25
Failure to Comply with a Police Order	92	2.72	5	0.91	97	2.47
Gambling	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Inducing Panic	3	0.09	1	0.18	4	0.10
Intimidation	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.05
Intimidation of Atty./Victim/Witness in Crim. Case	0	0.00	1	0.18	1	0.03
Making Terroristic Threats	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Obstructing Justice	2	0.06	1	0.18	3	0.08
Obstructing Official Business	3	0.09	0	0.00	3	0.08
Participating In Criminal Gang	3	0.09	0	0.00	3	0.08
Perjury	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Possessing Criminal Tools	2	0.06	1	0.18	3	0.08
Retaliation	3	0.09	3	0.55	6	0.15
Tampering with Evidence	37	1.09	3	0.55	40	1.02
Violating Protection Order	11	0.33	0	0.00	11	0.28
Violation Release own Recognizance	9	0.27	1	0.18	10	0.25
TOTAL	3383	100.00	548	100.00	3931	100.00

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

About a third of the males (31.0%) were incarcerated for committing a crime against persons (including sex offenses) as their most serious offense, with almost another third (29.2%) for committing a drug offense. Just over four-in-ten (40.5%) of the females were incarcerated for committing a drug offense as their most serious offense, while just over one-fifth were incarcerated for a miscellaneous property offense (20.1%) and about one-sixth (15.3%) for committing crimes against persons (including sex offenses).

The top five offenses in the 2007 intake sample were:

MALES		FEMALES	
Drug Possession	16.7%	Drug Possession	25.2%
Drug Trafficking	10.2%	Theft	13.7%
Burglary F2, F3, F4	7.5%	Drug Trafficking	11.1%
Theft	6.0%	Forgery	6.6%
Robbery	4.9%	RSP	4.6%

OVERALL

Drug Possession	17.9%
Drug Trafficking	10.3%
Burglary F2, F3, F4	7.1%
Theft	7.1%
Robbery	4.7%

TABLE 21: Felony Level-Most Serious Conviction Offense

FELONY LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Life	39	1.15	1	0.18	40	1.02
1st	295	8.72	21	3.83	316	8.04
2nd	386	11.41	37	6.75	423	10.76
3rd-Indet	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
3rd-Deter	796	23.53	88	16.06	884	22.49
4th-Deter	839	24.80	130	23.72	969	24.65
Felony 5	1027	30.36	271	49.45	1298	33.02
Total	3383	100.00	548	100.00	3931	100.00

Over half (57.7%) of the offenders in the study were sentenced on felony four or five offenses (males 55.2%; females 73.2%).

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

FELONY LEVEL 2ND MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Second Offense	2304	68.11	401	73.18	2705	68.81
Felony 1	67	1.98	7	1.28	74	1.88
Felony 2	81	2.39	5	0.91	86	2.19
Felony 3	222	6.56	10	1.82	232	5.90
Felony 4	263	7.77	24	4.38	287	7.30
Felony 5	441	13.04	101	18.43	542	13.79
Judicial Sanction	4	0.12	0	0.00	4	0.10
Misdemeanor	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Total	3383	100.00	548	100.00	3931	100.00

Most offenders did not have a second conviction offense. Just over one-quarter of the females (26.8%) and 31.9% of the males had a second offense for which they were sentenced. Males had a second offense in 1,079 cases, 65.2% of which were felony four or five offenses. Females who had a second offense were convicted of felony four or five offenses 85.0% of the time.

TABLE 23: Adjudication of Offender's Case
Missing: 9

ADJUDICATION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Guilty Plea	3292	97.54	537	98.17	3829	97.63
Convicted by Judge/Jury	83	2.46	10	1.83	93	2.37
TOTAL	3375	100.00	547	100.00	3922	100.00

Overwhelmingly offenders (97.63%) pled guilty to charges (male = 97.5%; female= 98.2%).

TABLE 24: Gun Specifications in the Conviction Offense/s

GUN SPECIFICATIONS IN CONVICTION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	3164	93.53	538	98.18	3702	94.17
1 Year	96	2.84	2	0.36	98	2.49
3 Year	118	3.49	4	0.73	122	3.10
5 Year	3	0.09	2	0.36	5	0.13
6 Year	2	0.06	2	0.36	4	0.10
TOTAL	3383	100.00	548	100.00	3931	100.00

Firearm specifications were added to convictions in 6.5% of the male cases and 1.8% of the female cases. Three-year specifications were the most prevalent, making up 53.9% of the male and 40.0% of the female gun specifications.

TABLE 25: Determinate Sentence for Most Serious Conviction Offense*

SENTENCE TERM (IN YEARS)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Indeterminate Sentence*	40	1.18	1	0.18	41	1.04
(Less than 6 Months) .16 - .42	3	0.09	0	0.00	3	0.08
(6 Months) .50	525	15.52	122	22.26	647	16.46
(Over 6 Months to less than 1 Year) .58 -- .92	673	19.89	155	28.28	828	21.06
1.00	726	21.46	119	21.72	845	21.50
1.08 -- 1.50	282	8.34	48	8.76	330	8.39
1.67 -- 2.00	367	10.85	41	7.48	408	10.38
2.33 -- 2.50	8	0.24	1	0.18	9	0.23
3.00	280	8.28	24	4.38	304	7.73
3.89 – 4.00	215	6.36	22	4.01	237	6.03
4.58 – 5.00	89	2.63	5	0.91	94	2.39
6.00	35	1.03	4	0.73	39	0.99
7.00	42	1.24	1	0.18	43	1.09
8.00	32	0.95	2	0.36	34	0.86
9.00	17	0.50	1	0.18	18	0.46
10.00	46	1.36	2	0.36	48	1.22
Full Life	3	0.09	0	0.00	3	0.08
Death	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	3383	100.00	548	100.00	3931	100.00

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

Nearly six in ten (57.6%) of the males and over seven in ten (72.4%) of the females in the study were incarcerated on a determinate sentence of between 6-12 months for the most serious conviction offense.

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

Missing: 26

TYPE OF DRUG	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Drugs Involved	2185	65.05	290	53.11	2475	63.38
Drugs Present/Incident	35	1.04	1	0.18	36	0.92
Cocaine, Crack	541	16.11	120	21.98	661	16.93
Cocaine, Powder	59	1.76	8	1.47	67	1.72
Cocaine, Unspecified	67	1.99	12	2.20	79	2.02
Heroin	62	1.85	14	2.56	76	1.95
Marijuana	90	2.68	3	0.55	93	2.38
LSD/Acid	7	0.21	0	0.00	7	0.18
Crystal Meth/Ice	34	1.01	10	1.83	44	1.13
Amphetamines	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.05
Pharmaceuticals	80	2.38	36	6.59	116	2.97
Counterfeit Drugs	10	0.30	0	0.00	10	0.26
Chemical/Inhalant	2	0.06	3	0.55	5	0.13
Steroids	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Drug Paraphernalia	4	0.12	1	0.18	5	0.13
Drug Residue	44	1.31	31	5.68	75	1.92
Crack Cocaine + Marijuana	82	2.44	8	1.47	90	2.30
Powder Cocaine + Heroin	4	0.12	0	0.00	4	0.10
Powder Cocaine + Marijuana	11	0.33	2	0.37	13	0.33
Unspecified Cocaine + Heroin	8	0.24	0	0.00	8	0.20
Unspecified Cocaine + Marijuana	7	0.21	0	0.00	7	0.18
Crack Cocaine + Heroin	9	0.27	5	0.92	14	0.36
Ecstasy	13	0.39	2	0.37	15	0.38
Multiple Drug Types	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.05
TOTAL	3359	100.00	546	100.00	3905	100.00

Drugs were involved in 36.6% of the intake overall (males = 35.0%; females = 46.9%). In the 1,430 instances where drugs were involved in the offense 765 or 53.5% involved crack cocaine, either by itself or in combination with another drug (males = 53.8%; females = 52.0%).

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

Missing: 14

LEGAL STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Free of CJ Supervision	1782	52.89	263	47.99	2045	52.21
Active Arrest Warrant	102	3.03	20	3.65	122	3.11
Released on Own Recognizance/Bond	227	6.74	33	6.02	260	6.64
On Probation	917	27.22	216	39.42	1133	28.93
On Parole	330	9.80	15	2.74	345	8.81
In Jail	6	0.18	0	0.00	6	0.15
In Prison/DYS	4	0.12	1	0.18	5	0.13
Escapee	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	3369	100.00	548	100.00	3917	100.00

Almost half of the offenders in the sample (47.8%) were on some type of supervision, warrant, escapee status or were incarcerated at the time of their arrest for the instant offense (male = 47.1%; female = 52.0%). The most common status for those under some type of supervision was probation (male = 57.8%; female = 75.8%).

TABLE 28: Whether Offender Violated Felony Probation or Parole Conditions

Missing: 13

VIOLATION STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Offender was not a Violator	2118	62.83	313	57.22	2431	62.05
Technical Probation Violator	404	11.98	108	19.74	512	13.07
New Crime and Technical Violation/Returned to Prison on the Technical Violation	30	0.89	10	1.83	40	1.02
New Crime Probation Violator	492	14.60	101	18.46	593	15.14
New Crime Parole/PRC Violator	327	9.70	15	2.74	342	8.73
TOTAL	3371	100.00	547	100.00	3918	100.00

All the offenders in this sample were entering prison for a new felony conviction and commitment from a county Court of Common Pleas. However, some were on supervision when they committed the actions for which they were sent to prison. Under two-fifths of the males (37.2%) and over two-fifths of the females (42.8%) in the study were incarcerated on either a technical or new crime violation of felony probation or a new crime violation of parole.

TABLE 29: Role of the Offender and Others in the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 32

OFFENDER/OTHERS' ROLE(S)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Offender Acted Alone	2506	74.69	360	66.18	2866	73.51
Others Present, but Not Arrested	182	5.42	27	4.96	209	5.36
One or More Others Charged	194	5.78	47	8.64	241	6.18
One or More Others Went to Trial	19	0.57	6	1.10	25	0.64
One or More Others Convicted	19	0.57	2	0.37	21	0.54
One or More Others Incarcerated	374	11.15	91	16.73	465	11.93
One or More Others Prob./Comm. Control	61	1.82	11	2.02	72	1.85
TOTAL	3355	100.00	544	100.00	3899	100.00

Almost three-fourths (73.5%) of the offenders acted alone in the commission of the offense for which they were committed (male = 74.7%; female = 66.2%). In 45.0% of the cases where the offender acted with someone else in the commission of the offense, the other offender was also incarcerated (male = 44.1%; female = 49.5%).

TABLE 30: Weapon Used/Possessed During Conviction Offense
Missing: 37

WEAPON USED/POSSESSED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon/Weapon Incidental to Crime	2482	74.13	469	85.90	2951	75.78
Weapon Present, but Not Used	134	4.00	5	0.92	139	3.57
Feigned Possession of Weapon	11	0.33	1	0.18	12	0.31
Used by Other Actor w/Offender	27	0.81	5	0.92	32	0.82
Offender Threatened Use	132	3.94	15	2.75	147	3.78
Used in Attempt to Injure	136	4.06	12	2.20	148	3.80
Used Weapon to Injure	382	11.41	33	6.04	415	10.66
Used Weapon to Kill	44	1.31	6	1.10	50	1.28
TOTAL	3348	100.00	546	100.00	3894	100.00

Weapons were involved, in some manner, in the conviction offense in 24.2% of the cases.* In the 866 male offenses where weapons were involved, injury occurred 44.1% of the time and death occurred in 5.1% of the cases. Females had weapons involved in 77 cases. Injuries resulted 42.9% of the time and death 7.8% of the time.

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

TABLE 31: Type of Weapon Used During Conviction Offense**Missing: 46**

TYPE OF WEAPON USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon/Incidental	2408	72.10	463	84.95	2871	73.90
Handgun	380	11.38	23	4.22	403	10.37
Rifle-Shotgun	31	0.93	2	0.37	33	0.85
Assault Weapon	4	0.12	0	0.00	4	0.10
Sharp Instrument	76	2.28	22	4.04	98	2.52
Blunt Instrument	29	0.87	3	0.55	32	0.82
Brute Force/Fists	348	10.42	26	4.77	374	9.63
Other	39	1.17	3	0.55	42	1.08
Multiple Weapons	25	0.75	3	0.55	28	0.72
TOTAL	3340	100.00	545	100.00	3885	100.00

In 16.5% of the cases an actual weapon, aside from brute force/ fists, was used. (males 17.5%; females 10.3%). In the instances where a weapon was used males used a handgun 65.1% of the time. Sharp instruments were second at 13%. Females used a handgun 41.1% of the time where a weapon was used but were about as likely to use a sharp object (39.3%).

TABLE 32: Drugs/Alcohol Used During Conviction Offense**Missing: 80**

DRUGS/ALCOHOL USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	1734	52.34	271	50.37	2005	52.06
Drugs	735	22.19	198	36.80	933	24.23
Alcohol	374	11.29	32	5.95	406	10.54
Both	469	14.16	37	6.88	506	13.14
Yes, Substance not Specified	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	3313	100.00	538	100.00	3851	100.00

Close to half (47.9%) of the offenders were under the influence of drugs, alcohol or both at the time of at least one of the instant conviction offenses (male = 47.7%; female = 49.6%). Almost one-quarter (24.2%) were under the influence of drugs (male = 22.2%; female = 36.8%). Males were almost twice as likely to have been under the influence of alcohol (11.3%) as females (6.0%). Males were slightly more than twice as likely as females to be under the influence of both alcohol and drugs at the time of their offense (male = 14.2%; female = 6.9%).

TABLE 33: Primary Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense

Missing: 117

VICTIM RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Direct Victim	1414	43.10	267	49.80	1681	44.10
Family Member	244	7.40	31	5.80	275	7.20
Friend or Acquaintance	583	17.80	77	14.40	660	17.30
Work or School Associate	11	0.30	4	0.70	15	0.40
Any Corrections or Law Enforcement Employee	94	2.90	14	2.60	108	2.80
Stranger	610	18.60	70	13.10	680	17.80
Non-Personal*	320	9.80	70	13.10	390	10.20
Other	2	0.10	3	0.60	5	0.10
TOTAL	3278	100.00	536	100.00	3814	100.00

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

Strangers (17.8%) were only slightly more likely than friends or acquaintances (17.3%) to be the primary victims of an offense. Family members were listed as the victim in 7.2% of the cases examined.

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

Missing: 111

VICTIM GENDER	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non Personal	1734	52.79	337	62.99	2071	54.21
Male	713	21.70	99	18.50	812	21.26
Female	838	25.51	99	18.50	937	24.53
TOTAL	3285	100.00	535	100.00	3820	100.00

Roughly one-fourth of the victims (24.5%) were female and just over one-fifth (21.3%) were male.

TABLE 35: Victim Involvement in the Most Serious Conviction Offense

Missing: 50

VICTIM INVOLVEMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Personal / Direct Victim	1367	40.96	261	47.98	1628	41.95
No Victim Precipitation	1910	57.24	279	51.29	2189	56.40
Indication of Victim Precipitation	60	1.80	4	0.74	64	1.65
TOTAL	3337	100.00	544	100.00	3881	100.00

Of the most serious conviction offenses, 42.0% did not involve a direct personal victim. In the cases where there was a direct personal victim, 97.2% had no victim precipitation. There were indications of victim involvement in 2.8% of the cases.

TABLE 36: Extent of Victim Injury from the Most Serious Conviction Offense**Missing: 82**

EXTENT OF VICTIM BODILY INJURY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not Applicable (non-personal crime)	1731	52.34	339	62.55	2070	53.78
No Bodily Injury to Victim	1087	32.87	153	28.23	1240	32.22
Some Bodily Injury – No Treatment Required	199	6.02	15	2.77	214	5.56
Injury w/Medical Treatment Required at Scene Only	18	0.54	2	0.37	20	0.52
Injury Requiring Out Patient Treatment	142	4.29	17	3.14	159	4.13
Injury Requiring In-Patient Hospitalization	76	2.30	6	1.11	82	2.13
Victim was Killed by Offender(s)	54	1.63	10	1.85	64	1.66
TOTAL	3307	100.00	542	100.00	3849	100.00

Just over half (53.8%) of the most serious conviction offenses were for non-personal crimes or had no direct victim. Where there was a personal victim, 69.7% received no bodily injury as a result of the offense. Treatment was received by 14.7% of the victims. Offenses resulting in death of the victim occurred in 3.6% of the cases where a personal victim was identified.

TABLE 37: Extent of Victim Psychological Harm from the Most Serious Conviction Offense**Missing: 1180**

EXTENT OF VICTIM PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not Applicable (non-personal crime)	1736	73.81	338	84.71	2074	75.39
Not Applicable Because Victim Died	53	2.25	10	2.51	63	2.29
No Psychological Harm was Indicated by the Victim	261	11.10	37	9.27	298	10.83
Victim Sustained Some Psychological Harm/Fear	277	11.78	12	3.01	289	10.51
Victim Sustained Psych. Harm/Required Treatment	25	1.06	2	0.50	27	0.98
TOTAL	2352	100.00	399	100.00	2751	100.00

Just over three-fourths (75.4%) of the most serious conviction offenses were non-personal crimes. In the cases where personal victims were identified (677), 63 (9.3%) died and victims sustained some or significant psychological harm/fear 46.7% of the time. Slightly fewer victims indicated that no psychological harm/fear resulted from the offense (44.0%).

PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

TABLE 38: Age at First Arrest
Missing: 3

AGE AT FIRST ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Younger than 10	39	1.15	0	0.00	39	0.99
10-14	775	22.93	59	10.77	834	21.23
15-19	1577	46.66	166	30.29	1743	44.37
20-24	616	18.22	148	27.01	764	19.45
25-29	164	4.85	76	13.87	240	6.11
30-34	99	2.93	43	7.85	142	3.62
35-39	50	1.48	27	4.93	77	1.96
40-44	25	0.74	18	3.28	43	1.09
45-49	17	0.50	6	1.09	23	0.59
50 or Older	18	0.53	5	0.91	23	0.59
TOTAL	3380	100.00	548	100.00	3928	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 18.59	Mean = 22.96	Mean = 19.20
Median = 18.00	Median = 21.00	Median = 18.00

The mean age at first arrest for offenders in the intake study was 19.2 years (male = 18.6; female = 23.0). Thirty-nine offenders, all male, were first arrested before they were ten-years-old (1.0%). Twenty-three offenders (.6%) were first arrested at the age of fifty or older.

Table 39: Age at Arrest for First Violent Offense
Missing: 11

AGE AT ARREST FOR FIRST VIOLENT OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Violent Offense Arrest	640	23.42	268	48.99	908	23.16
Less Than 10	14	0.51	0	0.00	14	0.36
10-14	392	14.34	30	5.48	422	10.77
15-19	1006	36.81	68	12.43	1074	27.40
20-24	643	23.53	59	10.79	702	17.91
25-29	306	11.20	47	8.59	353	9.01
30-34	180	6.59	36	6.58	216	5.51
35-39	100	3.66	22	4.02	122	3.11
40-44	43	1.57	8	1.46	51	1.30
45-49	27	0.99	5	0.91	32	0.82
50 or Older	22	0.80	4	0.73	26	0.66
TOTAL	3373	100.00	547	100.00	3920	100.00

<u>Males*</u>	<u>Females*</u>	<u>Total*</u>
Mean = 21.35	Mean = 24.59	Mean = 21.66
Median = 19.00	Median = 23.00	Median = 19.00

*For those who have a violent arrest

For offenders who had ever been arrested for a violent offense, the mean age at their first arrest for a violent offense was 21.7 years. Females (24.6 years) were older than males (21.4 years) at their first arrest for a violent offense. Over three-fourths (76.6%) of the males and over half of the females (51.0%) had an arrest for a violent offense.

TABLE 40: Age at First Arrest Leading to a Delinquency Adjudication or Adult Felony Conviction
Missing: 3

AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Younger than 10	18	0.53	0	0.00	18	0.46
10-14	702	20.77	53	9.67	755	19.22
15-19	1104	32.66	74	13.50	1178	29.99
20-24	639	18.91	110	20.07	749	19.07
25-29	315	9.32	104	18.98	419	10.67
30-34	229	6.78	80	14.60	309	7.87
35-39	164	4.85	53	9.67	217	5.52
40-44	103	3.05	37	6.75	140	3.56
45-49	57	1.69	23	4.20	80	2.04
50 or Older	49	1.45	14	2.55	63	1.60
TOTAL	3380	100.00	548	100.00	3928	100.00

<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Mean	= 21.64	Mean	= 27.39	Mean	= 22.44
Median	= 19.00	Median	= 26.00	Median	= 20.00

The overall mean age in the intake study for the first arrest leading to a delinquency adjudication or adult felony conviction was 22.4 years. Females (27.4) were higher than the males (21.6). Eighteen offenders (.5%), all male, were less than ten-years-old at the time of their first delinquency adjudication. In total, sixty-three offenders (1.6%) were over the age of fifty at the time of their first conviction (male = 1.5%; female = 2.6%).

TABLE 41: Number of Juvenile Violent (Non-Sex) Offenses
Missing: 429

NUMBER OF JUVENILE VIOLENT (NON-SEX) OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2293	76.43	456	90.84	2749	78.50
1	449	14.97	34	6.77	483	13.79
2	156	5.20	7	1.39	163	4.65
3 or more	102	3.40	5	1.00	107	3.06
TOTAL	3000	100.00	502	100.00	3502	100.00

Male offenders in the sample were more likely to have one or more adjudications for juvenile violent (non-sex) offenses (male = 23.6%; female = 9.2%). Roughly 3.1% of the overall sample have three or more violent offenses. Given the variations in county juvenile records it is difficult to determine whether these are felony or misdemeanor offenses. This is true for all tables representing juvenile offenses in this study.

TABLE 42: Number of Juvenile Sex Offenses**Missing: 429**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SEX OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2922	97.40	502	100.00	3424	97.77
1	71	2.37	0	0.00	71	2.03
2	6	.20	0	0.00	6	0.17
3 or more	1	.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	3000	100.00	502	100.00	3502	100.00

The data reflects that 2.6% of the male offenders had sex offenses as a juvenile. Females in the study had no juvenile sex offenses recorded.

TABLE 43: Number of Juvenile Drug Use/Possession Offenses**Missing: 430**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG USE/POSSESSION OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2696	89.90	492	98.01	3188	91.06
1	227	7.57	9	1.79	236	6.74
2	49	1.63	1	0.20	50	1.43
3 or more	27	0.90	0	0.00	27	0.77
TOTAL	2999	100.00	502	100.00	3501	100.00

Drug use/possession offenses as a juvenile were reflected in the records of 8.9% of the intake study.

TABLE 44: Number of Juvenile Drug Sale/Trafficking Offenses**Missing: 430**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG SALE & TRAFFICKING OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2923	97.47	502	100.00	3425	97.83
1	64	2.13	0	0.00	64	1.83
2	11	0.37	0	0.00	11	0.31
3 or more	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2999	100.00	502	100.00	3501	100.00

Juvenile drug trafficking offenses were found in 2.2% of the intake sample (male 2.5%; female 0.0%;).

TABLE 45: Number of Juvenile DUI/OMVI Offenses**Missing: 428**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DUI/OMVI OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2962	98.70	502	100.00	3464	98.89
1	32	1.07	0	0.00	32	0.91
2	5	0.17	0	0.00	5	0.14
3 or more	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
TOTAL	3001	100.00	502	100.00	3503	100.00

Juvenile DUI offenses were found for 1.1% of the offenders in the intake sample. All were male.

TABLE 46: Number of Juvenile Property Offenses**Missing: 429**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE PROPERTY OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2092	69.73	444	88.45	2536	72.42
1	434	14.47	36	7.17	470	13.42
2	222	7.40	12	2.39	234	6.68
3	120	4.00	6	1.20	126	3.60
4	68	2.27	1	0.20	69	1.97
5 or More	64	2.13	3	0.60	67	1.91
TOTAL	3000	100.00	502	100.00	3502	100.00

Over one-fourth (27.6%) of the offenders have had at least one juvenile property offense (males = 30.3%; females = 11.6%;).

TABLE 47: Number of Juvenile Social Service Placements**Missing: 447**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SOCIAL SERVICE PLACEMENTS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2416	80.99	454	90.62	2870	82.38
1	281	9.42	31	6.19	312	8.96
2	132	4.43	9	1.80	141	4.05
3	67	2.25	4	0.80	71	2.04
4	38	1.27	2	0.40	40	1.15
5	21	0.70	0	0.00	21	0.60
6 or more	28	0.94	1	0.20	29	0.83
TOTAL	2983	100.00	501	100.00	3484	100.00

One in five male offenders (19%) have had one or more juvenile social service placements while less than ten percent of females had one or more juvenile social service placements (9.4%).

TABLE 48: Number of Commitments to Department of Youth Services

Missing: 445

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2473	82.85	484	96.61	2957	84.83
1	318	10.65	14	2.79	332	9.52
2	116	3.89	1	0.20	117	3.36
3	50	1.68	1	0.20	51	1.46
4	16	0.54	1	0.20	17	0.49
5	4	0.13	0	0.00	4	0.11
6 or more	8	0.27	0	0.00	8	0.23
TOTAL	2985	100.00	501	100.00	3486	100.00

DYS commitments were higher for males than females (male = 17.2%; female = 3.4%). Overall, 15.2% of the intake sample had been committed to DYS.

TABLE 49: Number of Juvenile Supervision Terms

Missing: 450

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1901	63.77	421	84.20	2322	66.70
1	635	21.30	53	10.60	688	19.76
2	293	9.83	18	3.60	311	8.93
3	101	3.39	6	1.20	107	3.07
4	33	1.11	1	0.20	34	0.98
5	10	0.34	0	0.00	10	0.29
6 or more	8	0.27	1	0.20	9	0.26
TOTAL	2981	100.00	500	100.00	3481	100.00

Men were much more likely than women to have been placed on juvenile supervision (male = 36.2%; female = 15.8%).

TABLE 50: Number of Juvenile Probation Continuance Terms

Missing: 448

NUMBER OF JUVENILE PROBATION TERMS CONTINUED	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2445	81.96	459	91.80	2904	83.38
1	232	7.78	19	3.80	251	7.21
2	134	4.49	10	2.00	144	4.13
3	83	2.78	6	1.20	89	2.56
4	27	0.91	2	0.40	29	0.83
5	23	0.77	1	0.20	24	0.69
6 or more	39	1.31	3	0.60	42	1.21
TOTAL	2983	100.00	500	100.00	3483	100.00

For those offenders who have had juvenile probation continuances, males were more likely to have had such adjudication than females (males = 18.0%; females = 8.2%).

TABLE 51: Number of Revocations of Juvenile Supervision**Missing: 449**

NUMBER OF REVOCATIONS OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2742	91.95	488	97.60	3230	92.76
1	151	5.06	8	1.60	159	4.57
2	53	1.78	2	0.40	55	1.58
3 or more	36	1.21	2	0.40	38	1.09
TOTAL	2982	100.00	500	100.00	3482	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have had a revocation of supervision as a juvenile (male = 8.0%; female = 2.4%).

TABLE 52: Number of Prior Adult Non-Violent Misdemeanor Convictions**Missing: 20**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT NON-VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	763	22.67	140	25.64	903	23.09
1	503	14.95	98	17.95	601	15.37
2	390	11.59	64	11.72	454	11.61
3	354	10.52	52	9.52	406	10.38
4	276	8.20	37	6.78	313	8.00
5	210	6.24	28	5.13	238	6.09
6-10	562	16.70	70	12.82	632	16.16
More than 10	307	9.12	57	10.44	364	9.31
TOTAL	3365	100.00	546	100.00	3911	100.00

Just over three-fourths (76.9%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a non-violent misdemeanor (male = 77.3%; female = 74.4%).

TABLE 53: Number of Prior Adult DUI/OMVI Convictions**Missing: 14**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DUI/OMVI CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2615	77.62	453	82.66	3068	78.33
1	381	11.31	50	9.12	431	11.00
2	152	4.51	22	4.01	174	4.44
3	85	2.52	13	2.37	98	2.50
4	48	1.42	4	0.73	52	1.33
5	37	1.10	4	0.73	41	1.05
6 or more	51	1.51	2	0.36	53	1.35
TOTAL	3369	100.00	548	100.00	3917	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have had one or more prior adult DUI convictions (male 22.4%; female 17.3%).

TABLE 54: Number of Prior Adult Violent Misdemeanor Convictions**Missing: 16**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2247	66.72	447	81.72	2694	68.81
1	662	19.66	65	11.88	727	18.57
2	241	7.16	24	4.39	265	6.77
3	113	3.36	9	1.65	122	3.12
4	47	1.40	2	0.37	49	1.25
5	28	0.83	0	0.00	28	0.72
6 or more	30	0.89	0	0.00	30	0.77
TOTAL	3368	100.00	547	100.00	3915	100.00

Slightly less than one third (31.2%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent misdemeanor (male = 33.3%; female = 18.3%).

TABLE 55: Number of Domestic Violence Convictions***Missing: 215**

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2446	76.58	473	90.61	2919	78.55
1	426	13.34	34	6.51	460	12.38
2	181	5.67	11	2.11	192	5.17
3	89	2.79	3	0.57	92	2.48
4	28	0.88	1	0.19	29	0.78
5	10	0.31	0	0.00	10	0.27
6 or more	14	0.44	0	0.00	14	0.38
TOTAL	3194	100.00	522	100.00	3716	100.00

*Includes both adult and juvenile domestic violence convictions

Over one-fifth of the offenders (21.4%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male = 23.4% female = 9.4%).

TABLE 56: Number of Prior Adult Jail Incarcerations**Missing: 17**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT JAIL INCARCERATIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1279	38.00	252	45.99	1531	39.12
1	642	19.07	112	20.44	754	19.26
2	433	12.86	51	9.31	484	12.37
3	285	8.47	30	5.47	315	8.05
4	173	5.14	23	4.20	196	5.01
5	156	4.63	20	3.65	176	4.50
6 or more	398	11.82	60	10.95	458	11.70
TOTAL	3366	100.00	548	100.00	3914	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have served at least one prior jail incarceration (male = 62.0%; female = 54.0%).

TABLE 57: Number of Prior Adult Felony Convictions [Total]**Missing: 19**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1201	35.69	281	51.37	1482	37.88
1	740	21.99	122	22.30	862	22.03
2	481	14.29	49	8.96	530	13.55
3	335	9.96	29	5.30	364	9.30
4	204	6.06	31	5.67	235	6.01
5	134	3.98	15	2.74	149	3.81
6 or More	270	8.02	20	3.66	290	7.41
TOTAL	3365	100.00	547	100.00	3912	100.00

More than six in ten offenders (62.1%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 64.3%; female = 48.6%).

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

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT (NON-SEX) FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2325	69.07	486	88.69	2811	71.82
1	694	20.62	46	8.39	740	18.91
2	254	7.55	14	2.55	268	6.85
3	69	2.05	1	0.18	70	1.79
4	16	0.48	1	0.18	17	0.43
5	5	0.15	0	0.00	5	0.13
6 or More	3	0.09	0	0.00	3	0.08
TOTAL	3366	100.00	548	100.00	3914	100.00

Over one-fourth (28.2%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent (non-sex) felony (male = 30.9%; female = 11.3%).

TABLE 59: Number of Prior Adult Sex Felony Convictions**Missing: 16**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SEX FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3229	95.90	546	99.64	3775	96.42
1	131	3.89	2	0.36	133	3.40
2	6	0.18	0	0.00	6	0.15
3	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	3367	100.00	548	100.00	3915	100.00

Males were more likely to have adult felony convictions for a sexually oriented crime (male = 4.1%; female = 0.4%).

TABLE 60: Number of Prior Adult Drug Use/Possession Felony Convictions**Missing: 16**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG USE/ POSSESSION FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2600	77.20	415	75.87	3015	77.01
1	492	14.61	79	14.44	571	14.58
2	157	4.66	29	5.30	186	4.75
3	60	1.78	7	1.28	67	1.71
4	28	0.83	10	1.83	38	0.97
5	13	0.39	1	0.18	14	0.36
6 or More	18	0.53	6	1.10	24	0.61
TOTAL	3368	100.00	547	100.00	3915	100.00

Slightly less than one-fourth (23.0%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug use or possession (male = 22.8%; female = 24.1%).

TABLE 61: Number of Prior Adult Drug Sale/Trafficking Felony Convictions**Missing: 15**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG SALE/ TRAFFICKING FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2846	84.50	497	90.69	3343	85.37
1	371	11.02	42	7.66	413	10.55
2	114	3.38	6	1.09	120	3.06
3	25	0.74	2	0.36	27	0.69
4	7	0.21	1	0.18	8	0.20
5	4	0.12	0	0.00	4	0.10
6 or More	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	3368	100.00	548	100.00	3916	100.00

Roughly one in seven offenders (14.6%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug sale or trafficking (male = 15.5%; female = 9.3%).

TABLE 62: Number of Adult Property Felony Convictions**Missing: 18**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PROPERTY FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2365	70.28	400	72.99	2765	70.66
1	552	16.40	94	17.15	646	16.51
2	211	6.27	28	5.11	239	6.11
3	94	2.79	16	2.92	110	2.81
4	52	1.55	5	0.91	57	1.46
5	28	0.83	2	0.36	30	0.77
6 or More	63	1.87	3	0.55	66	1.69
TOTAL	3365	100.00	548	100.00	3913	100.00

Over one-fourth (29.3%) of the offenders had at least one prior felony conviction for property offenses (male = 29.7%; female = 27.0%).

TABLE 63: Number of Prior Adult Prison Incarcerations

Missing: 15

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PRISON INCARCERATIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1595	47.36	358	65.33	1953	49.87
1	658	19.54	97	17.70	755	19.28
2	379	11.25	30	5.47	409	10.44
3	249	7.39	28	5.11	277	7.07
4	172	5.11	12	2.19	184	4.70
5	131	3.89	12	2.19	143	3.65
6 or more	184	5.46	11	2.01	195	4.98
TOTAL	3368	100.00	548	100.00	3916	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have served a prior prison term (male = 52.6%; female = 34.7%). Half of the entire intake sample has served a prior prison term (50.1%).

TABLE 64: Number of Prior Adult Supervision Terms

Missing: 20

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	809	24.04	143	26.19	952	24.34
1	754	22.41	154	28.21	908	23.22
2	614	18.25	102	18.68	716	18.31
3	394	11.71	66	12.09	460	11.76
4	281	8.35	27	4.95	308	7.88
5	181	5.38	22	4.03	203	5.19
6 or more	332	9.87	32	5.86	364	9.31
TOTAL	3365	100.00	546	100.00	3911	100.00

Over three-fourths of male offenders have had at least one prior adult supervision term; this is just slightly higher than for females (male = 76.0%; female = 73.8%).

TABLE 65: Number of Prior Revocations of Adult Supervision Terms

Missing: 27

NUMBER OF PRIOR REVOCATIONS OF ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1560	46.46	245	44.87	1805	46.23
1	1042	31.03	217	39.74	1259	32.25
2	402	11.97	53	9.71	455	11.65
3	176	5.24	16	2.93	192	4.92
4	93	2.77	7	1.28	100	2.56
5	43	1.28	5	0.92	48	1.23
6 or More	42	1.25	3	0.55	45	1.15
TOTAL	3358	100.00	546	100.00	3904	100.00

Women were slightly more likely to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 53.5%; female = 55.1%).

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

INDICATION OF AN ESCAPE HISTORY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2979	88.16	498	90.88	3477	88.54
Yes	400	11.84	50	9.12	450	11.46
TOTAL	3379	100.00	548	100.00	3927	100.00

Males were slightly more likely to have a history of escape (male 11.8%; female 9.1%). It should be noted that many of these escapes are the version created by Senate-Bill 2 in 1996 (sustained parole-violator-at-large status can result in an escape offense).

REENTRY ASSESSMENT RISK

TABLE 67: Rap Static Assessment Total Score**Missing: 676**

RAP STATIC ASSESSMENT TOTAL SCORE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	568	20.43	83	17.47	651	20.00
1	520	18.71	92	19.37	612	18.80
2	475	17.09	80	16.84	555	17.05
3	442	15.90	75	15.79	517	15.88
4	369	13.27	74	15.58	443	13.61
5	209	7.52	48	10.11	257	7.90
6	139	5.00	17	3.58	156	4.79
7	43	1.55	6	1.26	49	1.51
8	15	0.54	0	0.00	15	0.46
Total	2780	100.00	475	100.00	3255	100.00

Most of the offenders (85.3%) in the intake study scored in the lower range (0-4 points) of the static assessment

TABLE 68: Rap Static Assessment Level**Missing: 676**

RAP STATIC ASSESSMENT LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Basic Level	2583	92.91	452	95.16	3035	93.24
Intensive Level	197	7.09	23	4.84	220	6.76
Total	2780	100.00	475	100.00	3255	100.00

The bulk of offenders in the study scored to the basic level of assessment (male 92.9%; female 95.2%). Intensive prison programming and community supervision applied to only 6.8% of the offenders (male = 7.1%; female = 4.8%).

Assessment of SB2 Impact

The percentage of inmates admitted who were truly non-violent (TNV) was 31.9% in the 2007 Intake Study, up very slightly from the 30.7% in the 2006 Intake Study. See Table A, below. In the 1992 and 1996 Intake Studies (which included only Pre-Senate Bill 2 inmates), the percentage of truly non-violent inmates was 44.4%. This figure declined to roughly 40 percent in the 1997 and 1998 Intake Studies, and then dropped slowly but steadily to 29.7% in 2005. As noted, the 2007 figure represents a continued slight rise. A TNV offender is one who has no violent current conviction or indictment offense, no prior felony or misdemeanor conviction for a violent (except F2 or F3 burglary) or sex offense, no gun time, and no weapon involvement in the current offense.

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

	Intake Study Year											
%	1992	1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
TNV	44.4	44.4	40.0	39.9	38.6	35.8	33.9	33.2	31.5	29.7	30.7	31.9

In 2007, the percentage of TNV offenders who were supervision (parole or probation) violators increased only slightly to 40.8%. This remains down from the 44.2% and 44.4% of the 2004 and 2005 Intake Studies and is most similar to the 40.4 % of the 2006 Intake Study. See Table B below, titled “TNV Intake Who were Supervision Violators”, to follow the patterns since 1996.

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

TNV Admissions	Intake Study Year										
%	1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Violators	36	50	54	49.4	45.8	53.3	53.6	44.2	44.4	40.4	40.8

The percentage of all admissions that were probation violators (Table C, below) has been relatively stable since 1996, with the proportion generally around one-third of commitments. However, the proportion this year was below thirty percent for the first time, at 29.2%.

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

Intake Sample Population	Intake Study Year										
	1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
% Probation Violators	30	35	39	36.6	33.6	35.6	32.5	32.8	30.5	30.8	29.2

At 8.7% the percentage of new admissions that had committed a new crime while on parole or post release control in the 2007 Intake Study remained very close that of 2006. (Table D, below) The rate in the 2007 Intake Study is 4.8 times higher than in the 1996 study. A big part of the reason is the greater number under APA supervision than a decade ago.

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

Intake Sample Population	Intake Study Year										
	1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
% Parole/PRC Violators	1.8	2.5	3.1	4.3	7.9	8.5	10.3	8.6	9.8	8.5	8.7

All of these figures suggest that SB2, in terms of resulting in an intake population that contains a higher proportion of violent/more serious offenders and a smaller proportion of truly non-violent offenders, continues to affect the composition of the prison population to some degree. The proportion of TNV offenders admitted into prison in 2007, along with the number of TNV supervision violators, could be an indication of a decreasing impact of SB2. Alternately the trends may reflect an older offender population with longer criminal histories. Such a group is not the primary target population for SB-2 oriented alternatives.