

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

2006 INTAKE STUDY

INCARCERATED MALE VETERANS and NON -VETERANS

**A side-by-side look at veterans, comparably aged non-veterans and all non-veterans in the 2006
Intake Study**

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present basic data on newly committed male inmates entering the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) prison system during 2006 with prior military service in comparison with non-veteran males randomly selected from the same age groups as the veterans, and all male non-veterans in the intake sample. A previous informal examination of the 2005 Intake Study showed that there were major differences when incarcerated veterans were compared to non-veteran inmates. The small veteran's group in 2005 was compared to all non-veterans who entered the prison system during the same timeframe. In this report, comparing the veterans with an age matched similarly sized group of non-veterans and with all non-veterans should indicate how major differences might change when the more closely matched age groups are looked at side-by-side. The profile of Intake 2006 Incarcerated Veterans includes the following information: (1) demographic and social characteristics of the inmates (2) the inmates' prior criminal history, and (3) characteristics of the current commitment offense. Aside from mentioning some differences, this report does not draw conclusions about any of the groups, nor attempt to explain differences between the groups.

Methodology

The data used in this writing were taken from the 2006 Intake Study dataset and merged with files identifying offenders with prior military service as identified through the DOTS PORTAL and interviews with offenders entering reception centers. This veteran's group was compared to a group of age matched non-veteran (AMNV) males randomly selected within the age groups of the veterans and additionally compared to all non-veteran (ANV) male inmates in the intake sample, including those selected out for the age matched group. In selecting the age matched group of non-veterans, an attempt was made to match them with the veterans by age and county. However, many of the counties did not have enough matches to make the option viable. Therefore, offenders were selected randomly according to the ages of the veterans. When a sufficient quantity could not be drawn for a specific age, a random selection was made from the combined age groups.

For a complete explanation of the methodology of the 2006 Intake Study, caveats regarding the data and how representative the sample is, please see the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction 2006 Intake Study at <http://www.drc.state.oh.us/web/Reports/intake/Intake%202006.pdf>.

Structure of the Report

This report is organized into three sections. The first section presents the demographic and social characteristics. The second section provides information regarding the offenders' prior criminal history. Information related to the characteristics of the most serious current commitment offense is presented in section three.

In reviewing the charts and tables, please be aware that not all attributes of the variables used in the 2006 Intake Report are included in all the charts and tables. The tables only include the primary attributes that relate to the veterans and non-veterans.

Demographic and Social Characteristics

RACE / ETHNICITY %

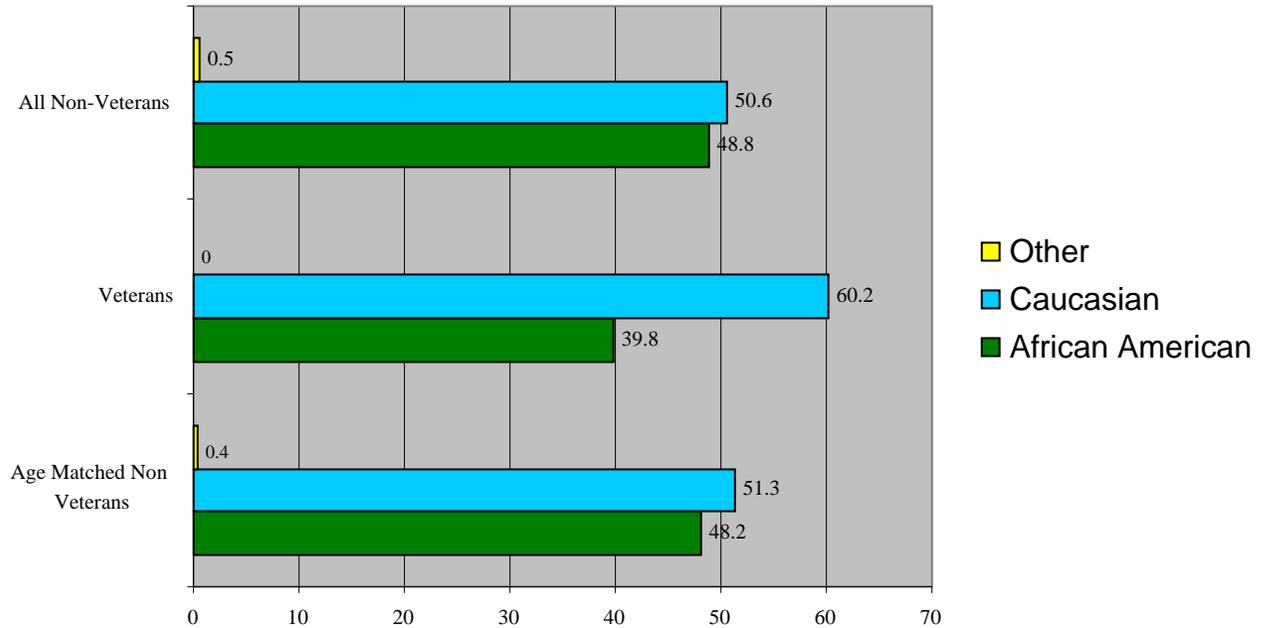


FIGURE 1: RACE/ ETHNICITY

There was almost no difference in the racial breakdown of the two non-veteran groups. They were fairly evenly split between African Americans and Caucasians, with the African Americans holding a small majority over the Caucasians. Racially, the veterans group was quite different than either non-veteran group with 60.2% being Caucasian and 39.8% African American.

TABLE 1: RACE/ ETHNICITY

RACE/ ETHNICITY	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
African American	109	48.2	90	39.8	1422	48.8
Caucasian	116	51.3	136	60.2	1474	50.6
Other	1	0.4	0	0.0	16	0.5
TOTAL	226	100.0	226	100.0	2912	100.0

MEAN AGE AT FIRST ARREST

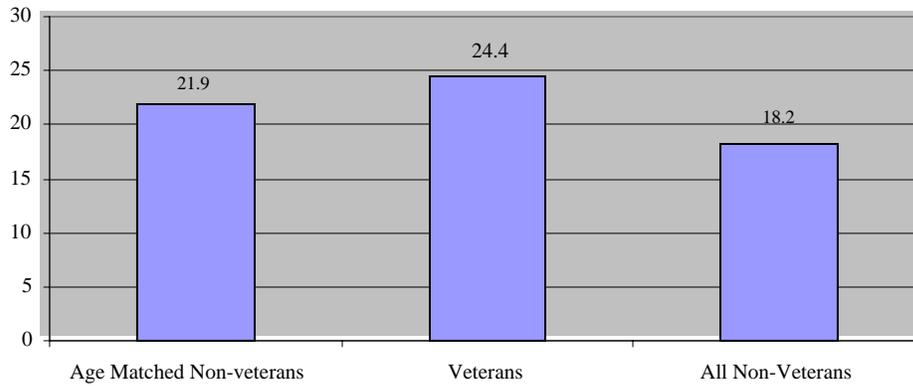


FIGURE 2: MEAN AGE AT FIRST ARREST

Veterans tended to be older at their first arrest. However the 6.2 year difference when compared to ANVs was diminished by over half to 2.5 years when the veterans were compared to the AMNVs.

TABLE 2: MEAN AGE AT FIRST ARREST

AGES	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
First Arrest	21.9	19.0	24.4	21.0	18.2	18.0

MEAN AGE AT FIRST ADJUDICATION / FELONY CONVICTION

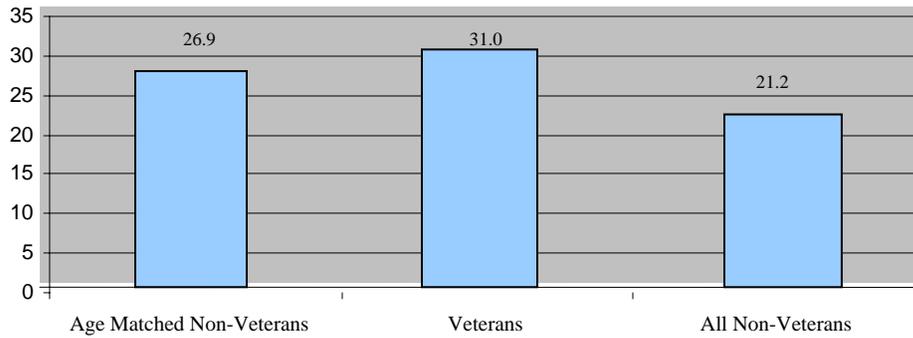


FIGURE 3: MEAN AGE AT FIRST ADJUDICATION / FELONY CONVICTION

Veterans were older at their first felony level conviction. There is a 9.8 year mean age difference seen when comparing veterans to ANVs. The age gap was decreased to a 4.1 year mean age difference when the veterans were compared to the AMNVs.

TABLE 3: MEAN AGE AT FIRST ADJUDICATION / FELONY CONVICTION

	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
First Juv. Adjudication/Adult Fel Conviction	26.9	23.0	31.0	29.0	21.2	19.0

MEAN AGE AT FIRST ARREST FOR A VIOLENT OFFENSE

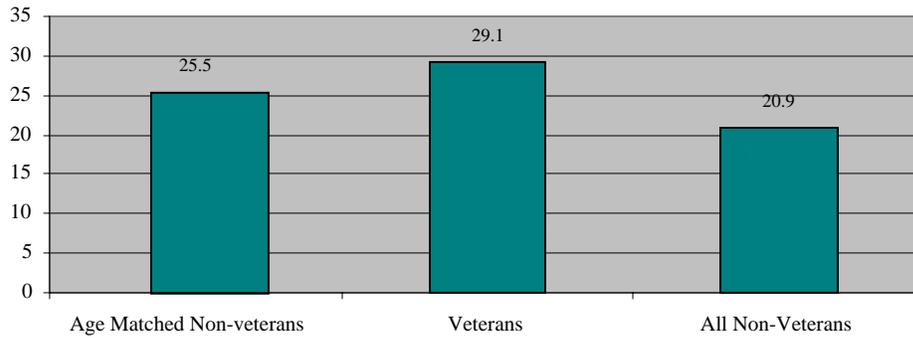


FIGURE 4: MEAN AGE AT FIRST ARREST FOR A VIOLENT OFFENSE

Veterans were older at their first arrest for a violent offense. The 8.2 year mean age difference between veterans and all non-veterans went down to 3.6 years when the veterans were compared to non-veterans in the similar age group.

TABLE 4: MEAN AGE AT FIRST ARREST FOR A VIOLENT OFFENSE*

	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
First Arrest for a Violent Offense*	25.5	22.0	29.1	26.5	20.9	19.0

*For Those with a Violent Offense Arrest

MEAN AGE AT COMMITMENT*

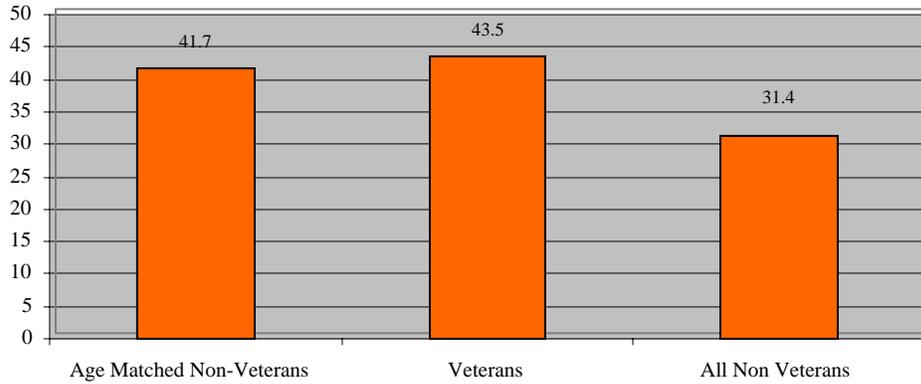


FIGURE 5: MEAN AGE AT COMMITMENT

Understandably there is only a small difference in age between the vets and the non vets in the age matched sample. When veterans were compared to all non-veterans entering the system during the intake period, there is a 12.1 year mean age difference between the two groups.

TABLE 5: MEAN AGE AT COMMITMENT

	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Age At Commitment	41.7	43.0	43.5	43.0	31.4	30.0

MARITAL STATUS AT ARREST

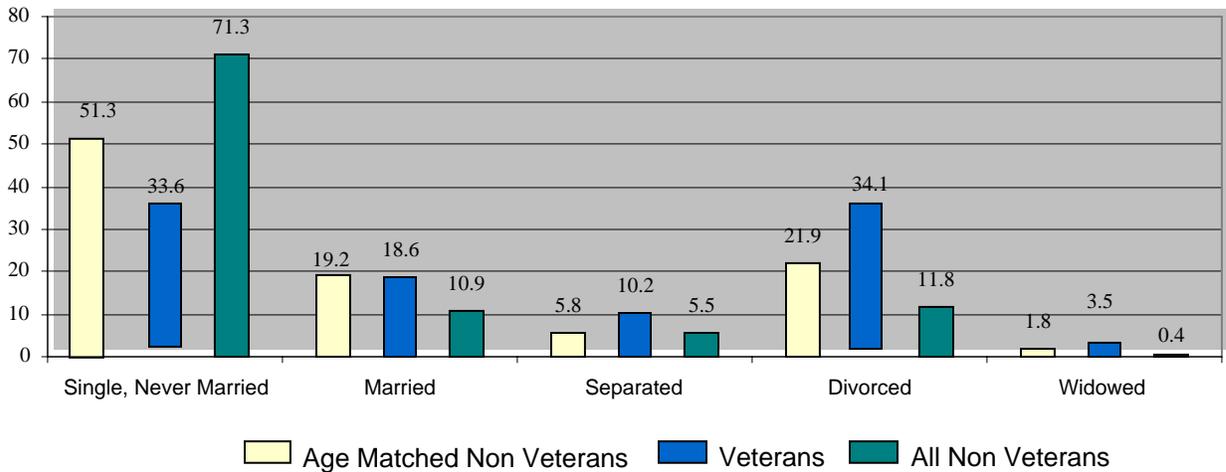


FIGURE 6: MARITAL STATUS AT ARREST

At the time of their arrest for the current conviction offense, veterans were married 18.6% of the time, roughly the same as the comparable age group of non-veterans who were married in 19.2% of the cases. The all non-veterans group was married 10.9% of the time at the time of their arrest.

If we consider ever having been married, 66.4% of the veterans are married or have been married at some point in their lives. This compares to 48.7% of the AMNVs and 28.7% of the ANV group. The 37.7 point difference between the veterans and ANVs is reduced by over half to 17.7 points when veterans are compared to AMNVs.

TABLE 6: MARITAL STATUS AT ARREST

MARITAL STATUS AT ARREST	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single, Never Married	115	51.3	76	33.6	2054	71.3
Married	43	19.2	42	18.6	314	10.9
Separated	13	5.8	23	10.2	159	5.5
Divorced	49	21.9	77	34.1	340	11.8
Widowed	4	1.8	8	3.5	12	0.4
Total	224	100.0	226	100.0	2879	100.0

EDUCATION LEVEL %

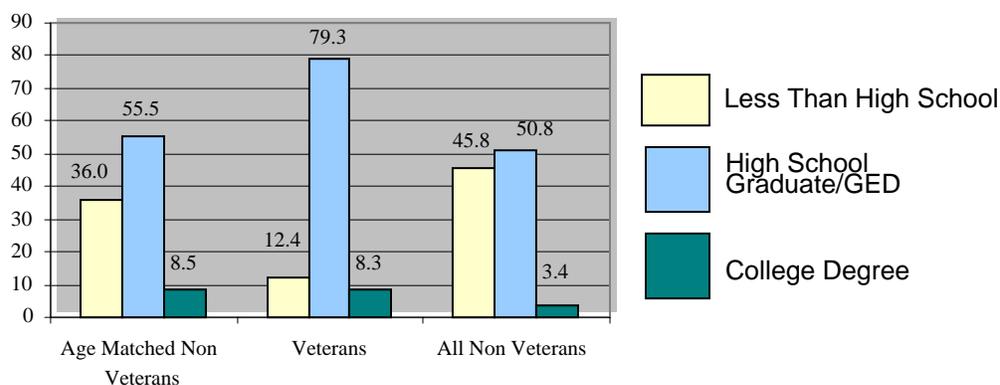


FIGURE 7: EDUCATION LEVEL AT ARREST

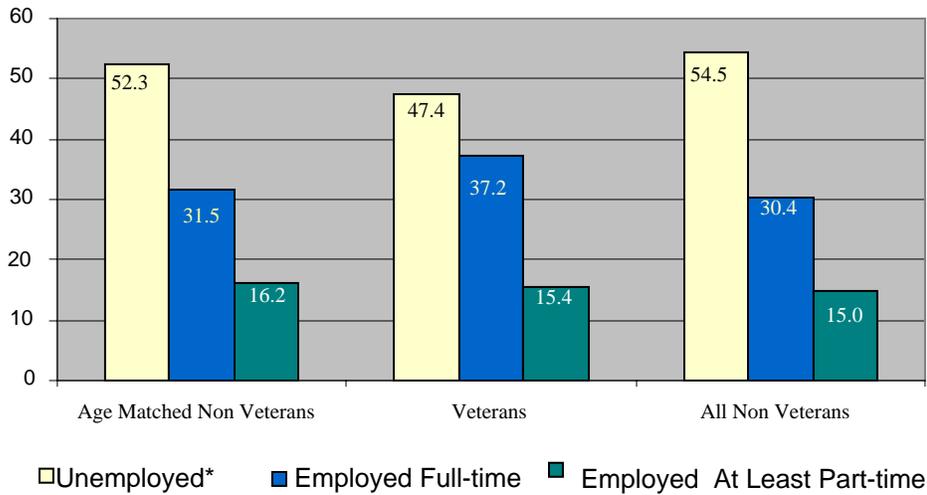
Veterans were much more likely to have a high school level education than either of the other two non-veteran groups. Almost eighty percent (79.3%) of the veterans had at least a high school diploma or GED. The similarly aged non-veterans attained the same level 55.5% of the time and the ANV group only 50.8% of the time.

If we look at having a college degree, the veterans and the age selected group are virtually the same, at 8.3% and 8.5% respectively. The ANV group received a college degree less than half as often as the other groups at 3.4%.

TABLE 7: EDUCATION

EDUCATION	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less Than High School	76	36.0	27	12.4	1252	45.8
High School Graduate/GED	117	55.5	172	79.3	1389	50.8
College Degree	18	8.5	18	8.3	94	3.4
Total	211	100.0	217	100.0	2735	100.0

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT ARREST %



*Includes those who claim working under-the-table

FIGURE 8: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT ARREST

At 37.2%, veterans were more likely than non-veterans to be employed full time. The biggest difference was between the veterans and the ANVs at 6.8 percentage points. The AMNV, 31.5%, and the ANV, 30.4%, groups were very similar to each other regarding full time employment.. All three groups were close when looking at part time employment. Overall, veterans were more apt to be employed, 52.6%, compared to 47.7% for similarly aged non-veterans and 45.5% when ANVs are considered.

TABLE 8: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT ARREST

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unemployed*	113	52.3	102	47.4	1522	54.5
Employed Part-time	8	3.7	10	4.7	166	5.9
Employed Full-time	68	31.5	80	37.2	849	30.4
Self-Employed	15	6.9	14	6.5	109	3.9
Temporary Agency	12	5.6	6	2.8	110	3.9
Seasonal Employment	0	0.0	3	1.4	35	1.3
TOTAL	216	100.0	215	100.0	2791	100.0

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

LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT ARREST %

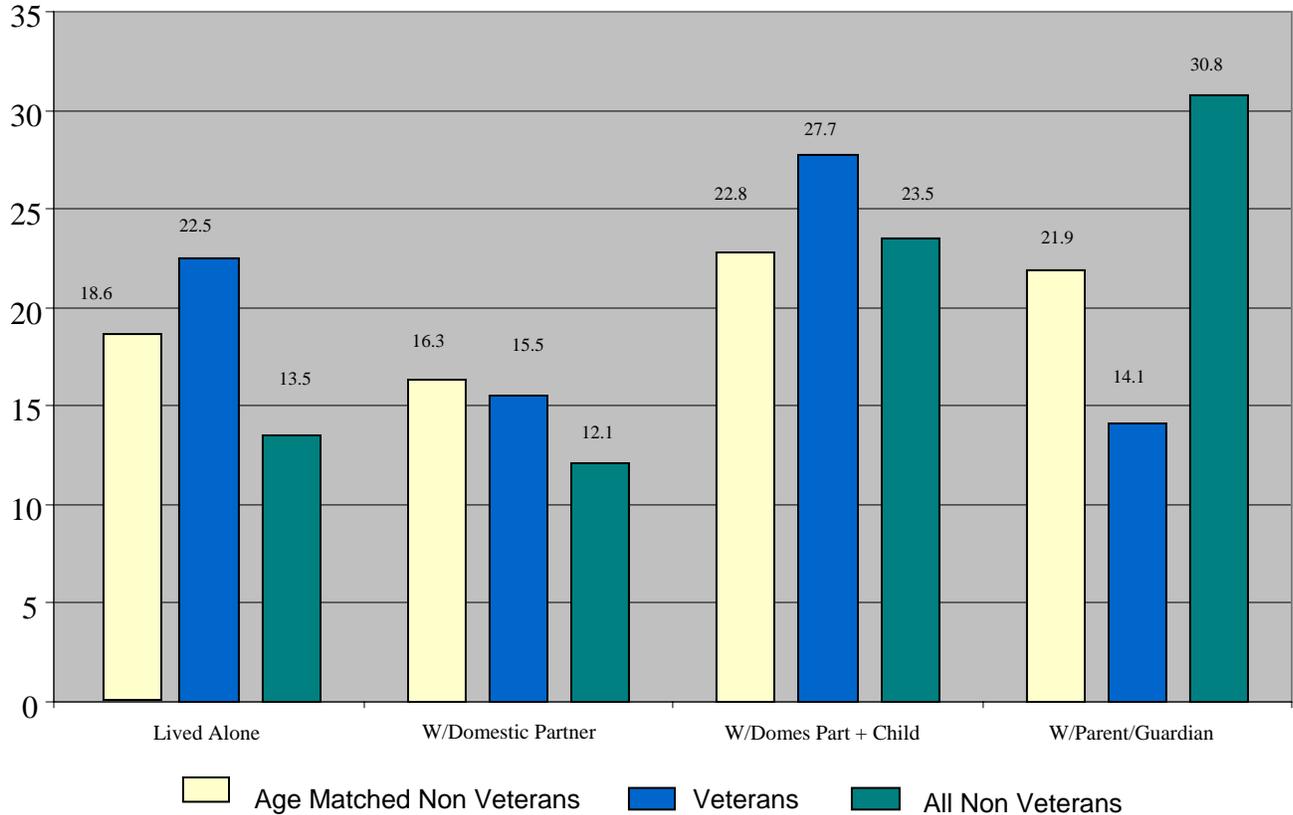


FIGURE 9: LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT ARREST

Veterans were more likely than non-veterans to live alone, 22.5%, compared to 18.6% of the age matched group and 13.5% of the ANV group.

Veterans, at 15.5%, and the similarly aged non-veterans, at 16.3%, were close when it came to living with a domestic partner. The ANV group at 12.1% was slightly less inclined to be living with a domestic partner. Less than one percentage point separated the two non-veteran groups who were living with a domestic partner plus at least one child. A slightly higher percentage of the veterans lived in the same situation. Veterans were the least likely to be living with a parent or guardian, 14.1%. The AMNVs lived with a parent or guardian 21.9% of the time and the ANV group 30.8% of the time. This attribute had the biggest differences between veterans and non-veterans.

TABLE 9: LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT ARREST

LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT ARREST	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lived Alone	40	18.6	48	22.5	371	13.5
W/Domestic Partner	35	16.3	33	15.5	332	12.1
W/Domes Part + Child	49	22.8	59	27.7	646	23.5
W/Dependent Children	1	0.5	2	0.9	27	1.0
W/Adult Children	0	0.0	3	1.4	8	0.3
W/Parent/Guardian	47	21.9	30	14.1	845	30.8
Other	43	20.0	38	17.8	517	18.8
TOTAL	215	100.0	213	100.0	2746	100.0

LIVING ARRANGEMENT BIRTH TO EIGHTEEN %

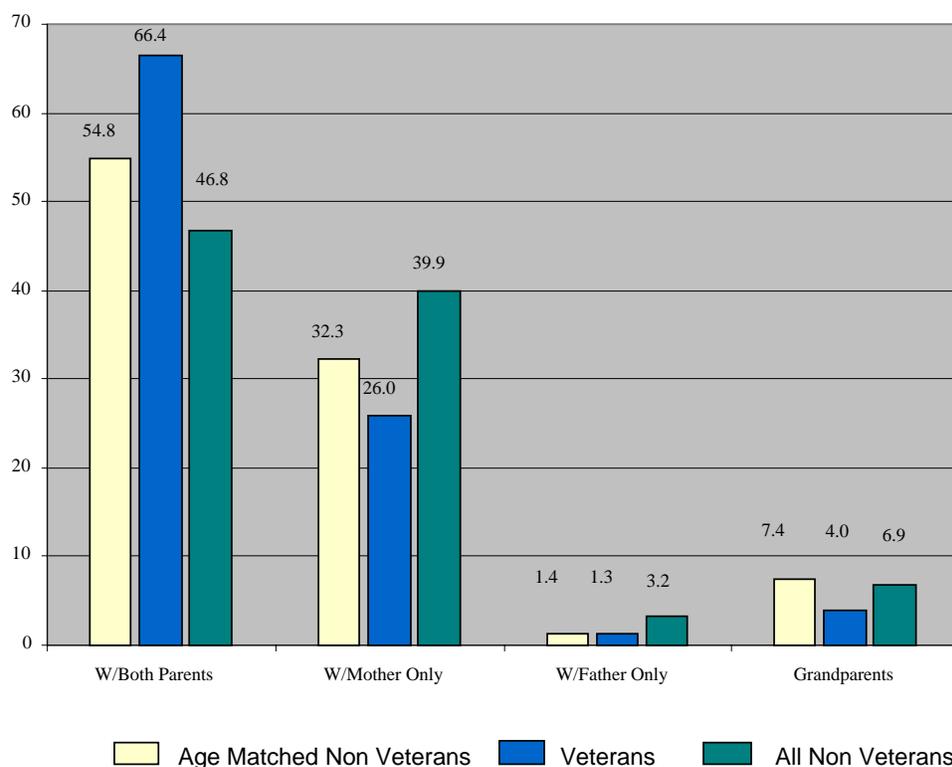


FIGURE 10: LIVING ARRANGEMENT BIRTH TO EIGHTEEN

Being raised in a two-parent household was frequent among all three groups; however, veterans were most likely to be from such a household, 66.4%, followed by the age selected group 54.8% and then the ANV group 46.8%. The difference when veterans are compared to ANVs is 19.6 points but drops to 11.6 points when veterans are compared to non-veterans of similar ages.

TABLE 10: LIVING ARRANGEMENT BIRTH TO 18

LIVING ARRANGEMENT BIRTH TO 18	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
W/Both Parents	119	54.8	148	66.4	1328	46.8
W/Mother Only	70	32.3	58	26.0	1131	39.9
W/Father Only	3	1.4	3	1.3	91	3.2
W/Foster Parents	4	1.8	1	.4	48	1.7
W/Other Relatives	4	1.8	4	1.8	39	1.4
Juvenile Institution	1	.5	0	0.0	6	0.2
Grandparents	16	7.4	9	4.0	195	6.9
Total	217	100.0	223	100.0	2838	100.0

INDICATION OF MENTAL ILLNESS %

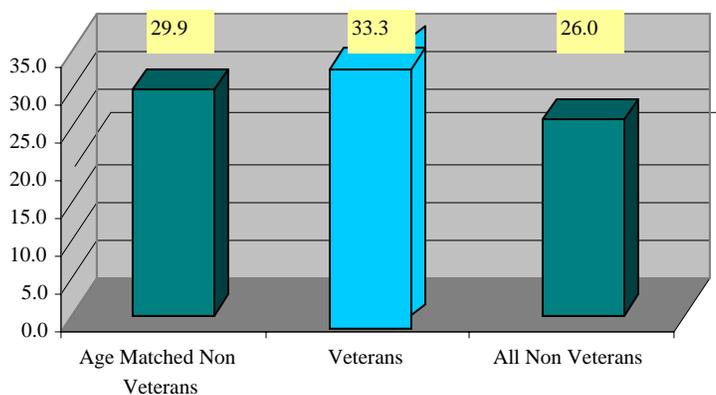


FIGURE 11: INDICATION OF MENTAL ILLNESS

Veterans were more likely to have an indication of a mental illness than either group of non-veterans. They are closest to the similarly aged non-veteran group. The 7.3 point difference between the veterans and ANVs decreased to only 3.4 points when the veterans were compared to the AMNVs.

TABLE 11: INDICATION OF MENTAL ILLNESS

INDICATION OF MENTAL ILLNESS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Mental Illness	155	70.1	150	66.7	2111	74.0
Self Admission/Evidence	7	3.2	3	1.3	82	2.9
Diagnosed	1	0.5	0	0.0	19	0.7
Treated	58	26.2	72	32.0	640	22.4
Total	221	100.0	225	100.0	2852	100.0

PHYSICAL ABUSE AS A CHILD %

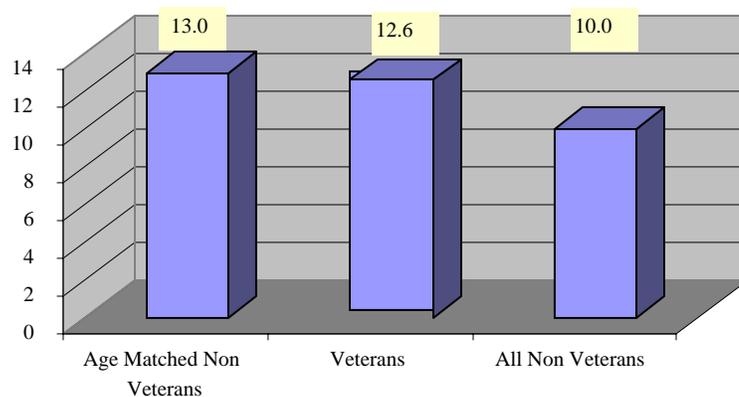


FIGURE 12: PHYSICAL ABUSE AS A CHILD

At 12.6% the veterans are about as likely as the age selected non-veteran group (13.0%) to have experienced physical abuse as a child or adolescent. Only ten percent of the ANVs indicated experiencing physical abuse.

TABLE 12: PHYSICAL ABUSE AS A CHILD / ADOLESCENT

PHYSICAL ABUSE AS A CHILD/ ADOLESCENT	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	194	87.0	194	87.4	2575	90.0
Abuse Indicated	29	13.0	28	12.6	285	10.0
Total	223	100.0	222	100.0	2860	100.0

SEXUAL ABUSE AS A CHILD %

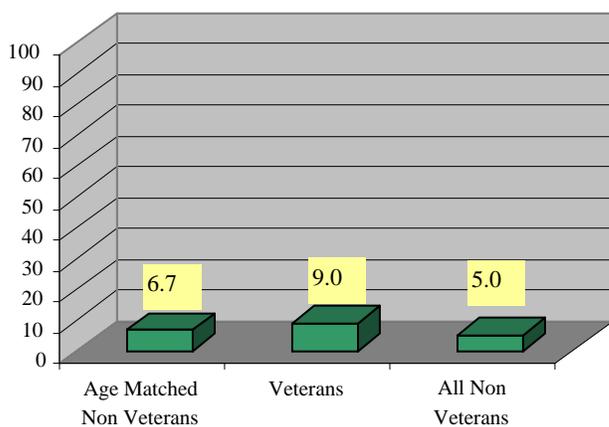


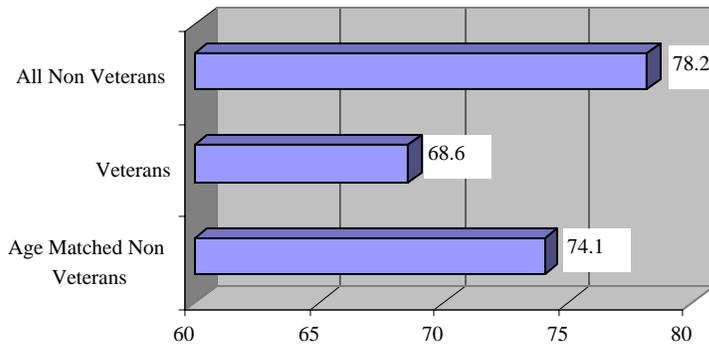
FIGURE 13: SEXUAL ABUSE AS A CHILD

Veterans reported experiencing sexual abuse more than non-veterans. Nine percent of the veterans and 6.7% of the selected group indicated sexual abuse as a child, compared to 5% of the ANV group.

TABLE 13: SEXUAL ABUSE AS A CHILD / ADOLESCENT

SEXUAL ABUSE AS A CHILD/ ADOLESCENT	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	209	93.3	203	91.0	2732	95.0
Abuse Indicated	15	6.7	20	9.0	144	5.0
Total	224	100.0	223	100.0	2876	100.0

RECENT DRUG ABUSE* %



*Within 6 months of arrest

FIGURE 14: RECENT DRUG ABUSE

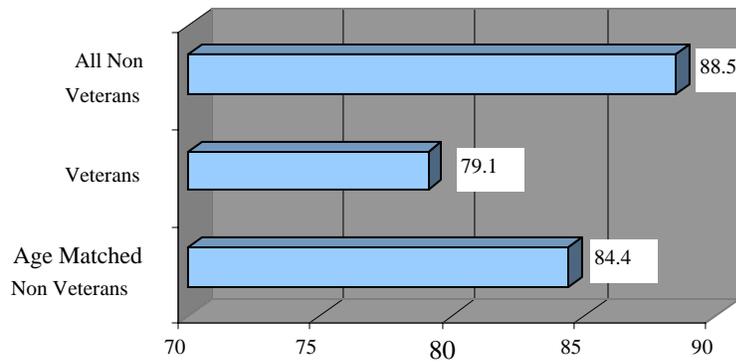
Veterans were less likely than non-veterans to have had recent drug abuse issues. Five and a half percentage points separated the veterans (68.6%) from the AMNVs (74.1%). When the veterans are compared to the ANV group, the percentage difference is 9.6 .

TABLE 14: RECENT DRUG ABUSE*

RECENT DRUG ABUSE*	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	58	25.9	70	31.4	623	21.8
Self-Admission/Evidence	158	70.5	150	67.3	2160	75.6
Treatment Of Problem	8	3.6	3	1.3	73	2.6
Total	224	100.0	223	100.0	2856	100.0

*Within 6 months of arrest

PAST DRUG ABUSE * %



*Anytime prior to 6 months of arrest

FIGURE 15: PAST DRUG ABUSE

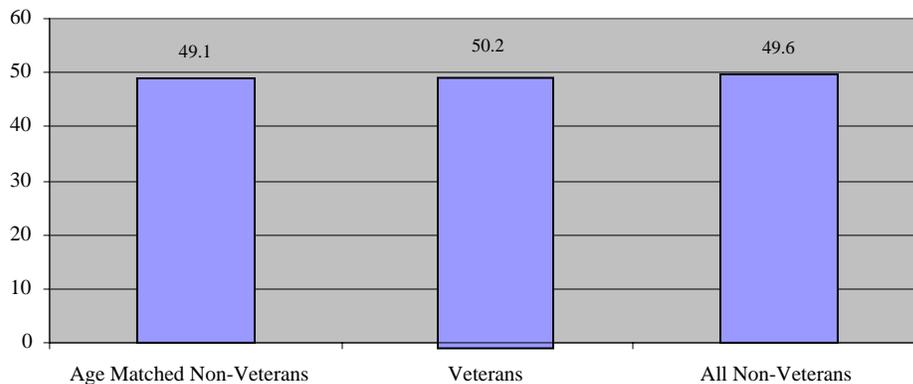
Past drug abuse patterns were like those for recent drug abuse. Veterans were less likely to have past drug abuse issues than either non-veteran group. However, they were more like the AMNVs than they were the ANV group.

TABLE 15: PAST DRUG ABUSE*

PAST DRUG ABUSE *	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	35	15.6	47	20.9	331	11.5
Self-Admission/Evidence	106	47.1	93	41.3	1583	55.2
Diagnosis of Problem	1	.4	0	.0	2	0.1
Treatment Of Problem	83	36.9	85	37.8	953	33.2
Total	225	100.0	225	100.0	2869	100.0

*Anytime prior to 6 months of arrest

RECENT ALCOHOL ABUSE* %



*Within 6 months of arrest

FIGURE 16: RECENT ALCOHOL ABUSE

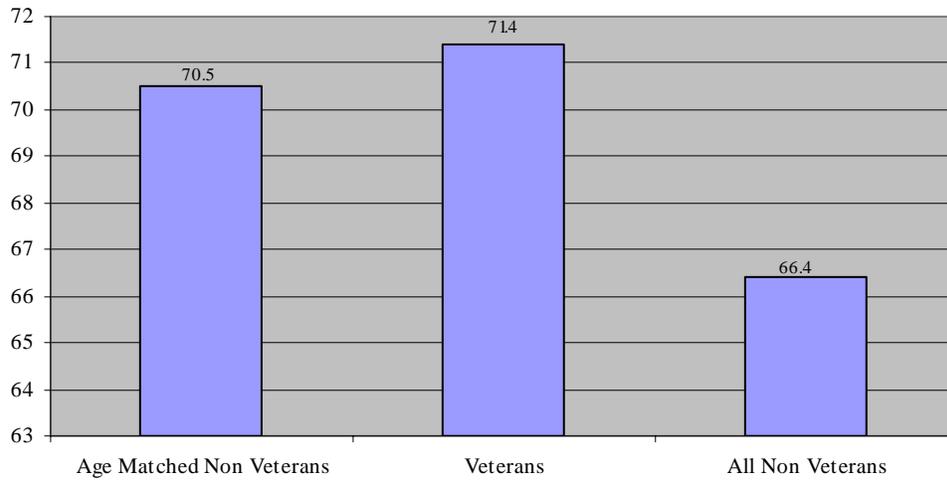
As the chart above reflects, there were no real differences between the three groups when it came to recent alcohol abuse.

TABLE 16: RECENT ALCOHOL ABUSE*

RECENT ALCOHOL ABUSE*	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	114	50.9	110	49.8	1436	50.4
Self-Admission/Evidence	105	46.9	108	48.9	1373	48.1
Treatment Of Problem	5	2.2	3	1.4	43	1.5
Total	224	100.0	221	100.0	2852	100.0

*Within 6 months of arrest

PAST ALCOHOL ABUSE %



*Anytime prior to 6 months of arrest

FIGURE 17: PAST ALCOHOL ABUSE

Veterans and the AMNVs were very close in terms of past alcohol abuse. Both were about 5% higher than the ANV group.

TABLE 17: PAST ALCOHOL ABUSE*

PAST ALCOHOL ABUSE *	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	66	29.5	64	28.6	963	33.6
Self-Admission/Evidence	90	40.2	99	44.2	1235	43.0
Treatment Of Problem	68	30.4	61	27.2	672	23.4
						0.0
Total	224	100.0	224	100.0	2870	100.0

*Anytime prior to 6 months of arrest

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT%

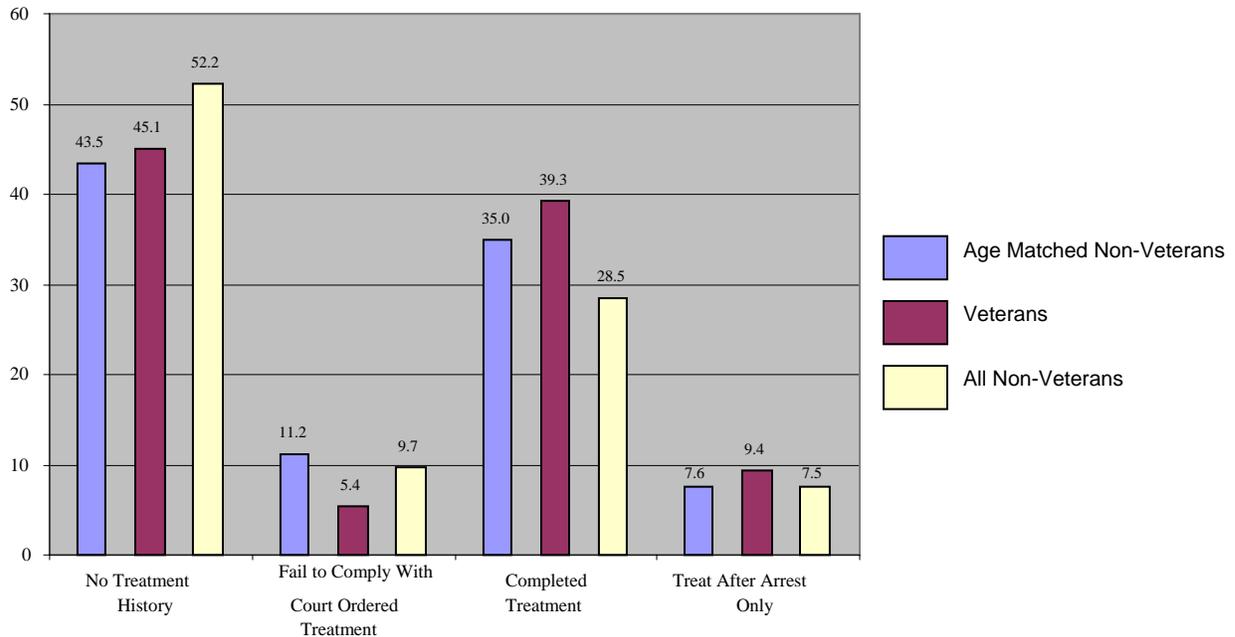


FIGURE 18: SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Almost fifty-five percent of the veterans have a history of substance abuse treatment (54.9%), only slightly less than their age matched counterparts (56.5%). Both of these groups had a higher prevalence of treatment than the ANV group (47.8%).

Veterans had previously completed treatment in 39.3% of the cases examined, slightly more than the 35% of the age matched group. The ANV group had completed treatment in 28.5% of the cases.

Overall veterans were slightly less likely to have had substance abuse treatment than the age matched non-veteran group, more likely to comply with court ordered treatment, more likely to have completed treatment, and more likely to have started treatment after arrest.

TABLE 18: SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Treatment History	97	43.5	101	45.1	1492	52.2
Fail to Comply W/ Court Ordered Treatment	25	11.2	12	5.4	276	9.7
Began Treatment-Completion Unknown	5	2.2	2	.9	56	2.0
In Treatment At Arrest	1	.4	0	.0	5	0.2
Completed Treatment	78	35.0	88	39.3	816	28.5
Treatment After Arrest Only	17	7.6	21	9.4	215	7.5
Total	223	100.0	224	100.0	2860	100.0

PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

JUVENILE RECORD %

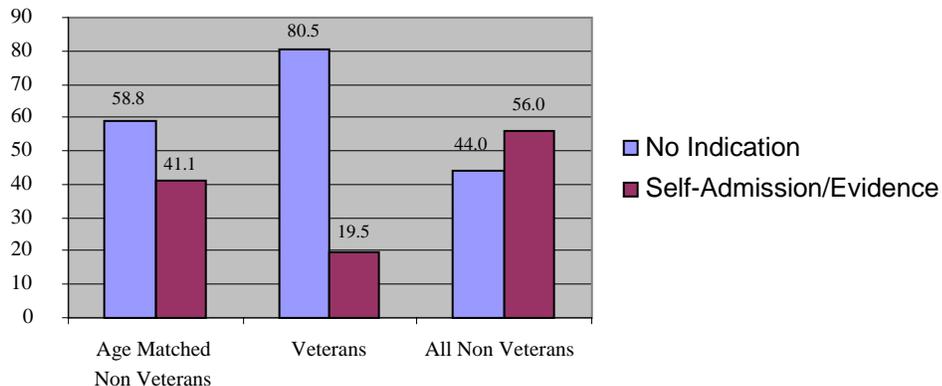


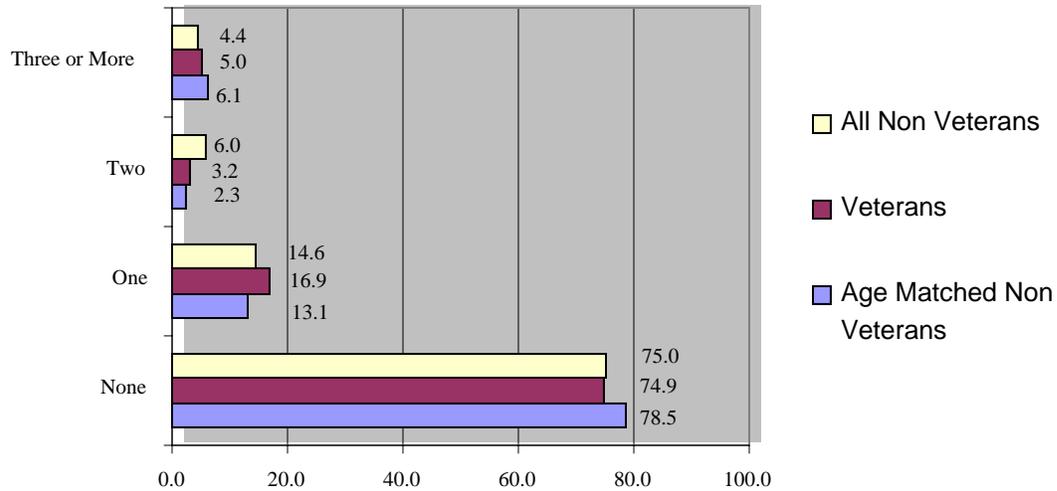
FIGURE 19: JUVENILE RECORD

Approximately two-in-ten of the veterans have a juvenile criminal record. This is in contrast to the over four-in-ten for the AMNV group and over five-in-ten for the ANVs.

TABLE 19: JUVENILE RECORD

JUVENILE RECORD	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	133	58.8	182	80.5	1280	44.0
Self-Admission/Evidence	93	41.1	44	19.5	1632	56.0
Total	226	100.0	226	100.0	2912	100.0

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS* %



*Includes both misdemeanor and felony convictions, both juvenile and adult

FIGURE 20: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS

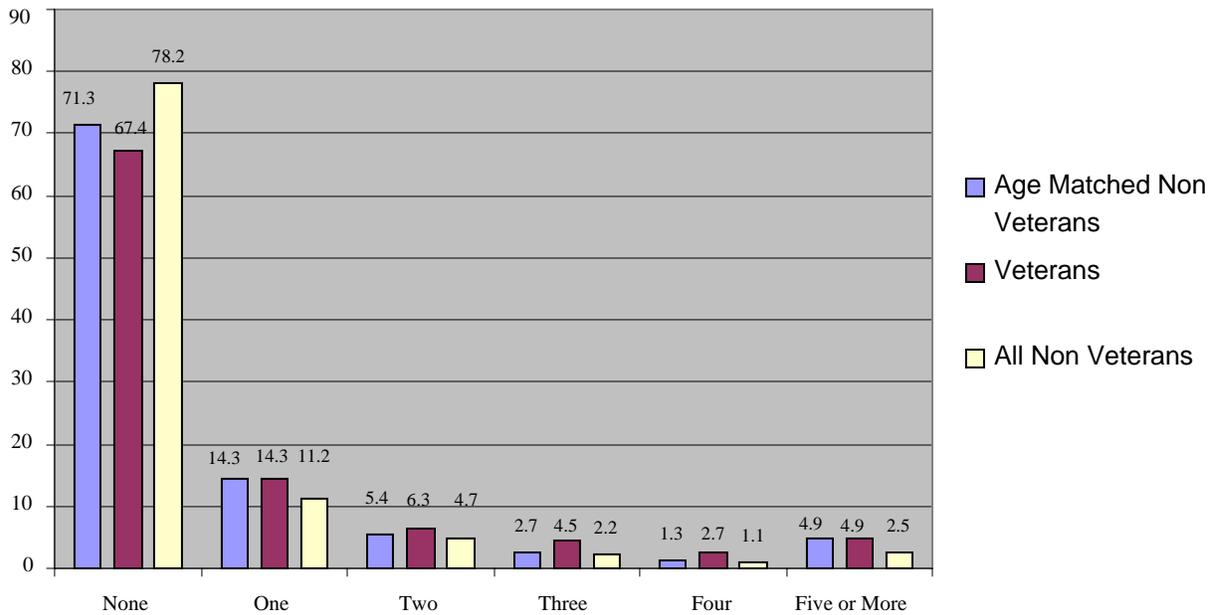
Veterans (25.1%) and the ANV group (25%) were basically equal in regard to having had domestic violence convictions. The AMNVs (21.5%) had somewhat lower levels of convictions.

TABLE 20: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS*

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS*	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	168	78.5	164	74.9	2046	75.0
One	28	13.1	37	16.9	397	14.6
Two	5	2.3	7	3.2	165	6.0
Three	11	5.1	4	1.8	65	2.4
Four	1	0.5	6	2.7	33	1.2
Five or More	1	0.5	1	0.5	22	0.8
Total	214	100	219	100	2728	100.0

*Includes both misdemeanor and felony convictions

PRIOR DUI CONVICTIONS* %



*Includes both misdemeanor and felony convictions

FIGURE 21: PRIOR DUI CONVICTIONS

Veterans were more likely to have prior DUI convictions than either of the non-veteran groups (32.6%). The age selected group was somewhat lower at 28.7%. The all non vet group was the least likely to have a prior DUI conviction (21.8%). Thus, the 10.8 point difference between the veterans and the ANVs erodes to 3.9 points when comparing the vets and the AMNVs.

TABLE 21: PRIOR DUI CONVICTIONS *

PRIOR DUI CONVICTIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	159	71.3	151	67.4	2264	78.2
One	32	14.3	32	14.3	324	11.2
Two	12	5.4	14	6.3	137	4.7
Three	6	2.7	10	4.5	65	2.2
Four	3	1.3	6	2.7	33	1.1
Five or More	11	4.9	11	4.9	73	2.5
Total	223	100.0	224	100.0	2896	100.0

PRIOR VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS %

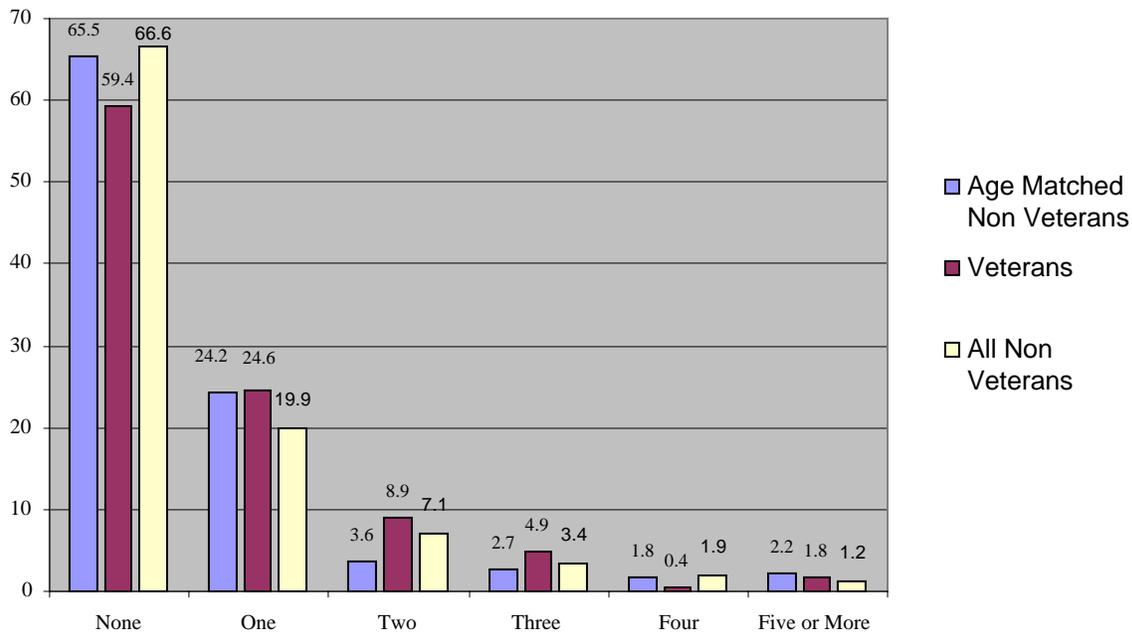


FIGURE 22: PRIOR VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS

The two non-veteran groups were very similar in regards to having prior violent misdemeanor convictions. The veterans had a prior violent misdemeanor 40.6% of the time and were over six points higher than either of the non-veteran groups.

TABLE 22: PRIOR VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS

PRIOR VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	146	65.5	133	59.4	1932	66.6
One	54	24.2	55	24.6	576	19.9
Two	8	3.6	20	8.9	205	7.1
Three	6	2.7	11	4.9	98	3.4
Four	4	1.8	1	0.4	55	1.9
Five or More	5	2.2	4	1.8	35	1.2
Total	223	100.0	224	100.0	2901	100.0

PRIOR NONVIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS %

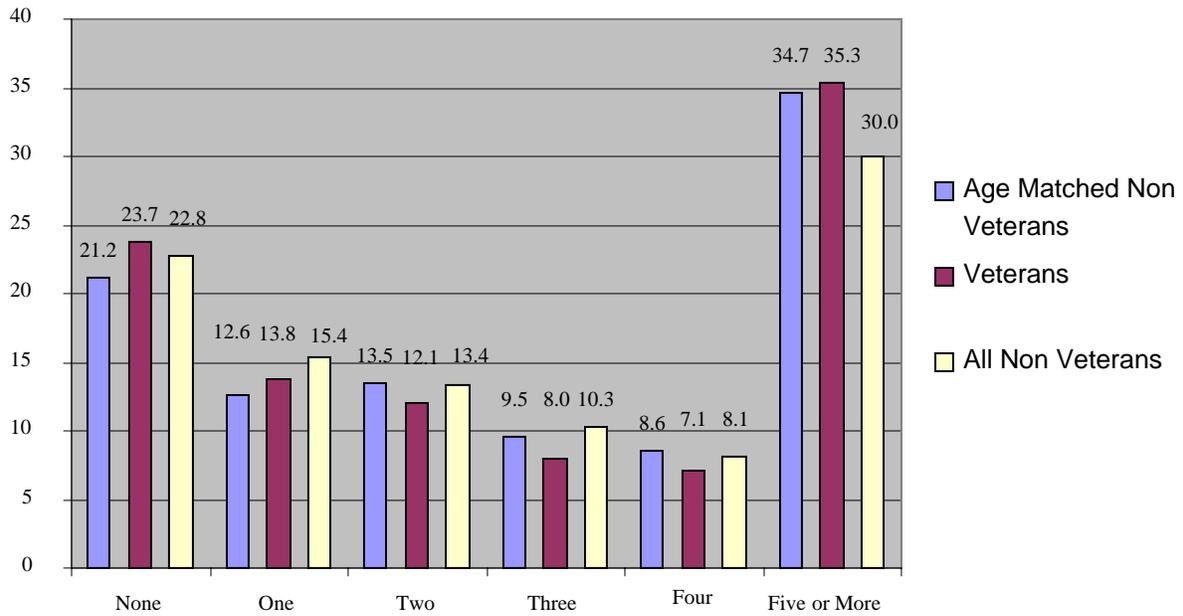


FIGURE 23: PRIOR NONVIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS

There was not much difference between the three groups when looking at prior nonviolent misdemeanor convictions. For those who had five or more convictions, the veterans and the AMNVs were very close. The ANV group was about five points less.

TABLE 23: PRIOR NONVIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS

PRIOR NONVIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	47	21.2	53	23.7	658	22.8
One	28	12.6	31	13.8	444	15.4
Two	30	13.5	27	12.1	386	13.4
Three	21	9.5	18	8.0	298	10.3
Four	19	8.6	16	7.1	235	8.1
Five or More	77	34.7	79	35.3	868	30.0
Total	222	100.0	224	100.0	2889	100.0

PRIOR MISDEMEANOR DRUG CONVICTIONS %

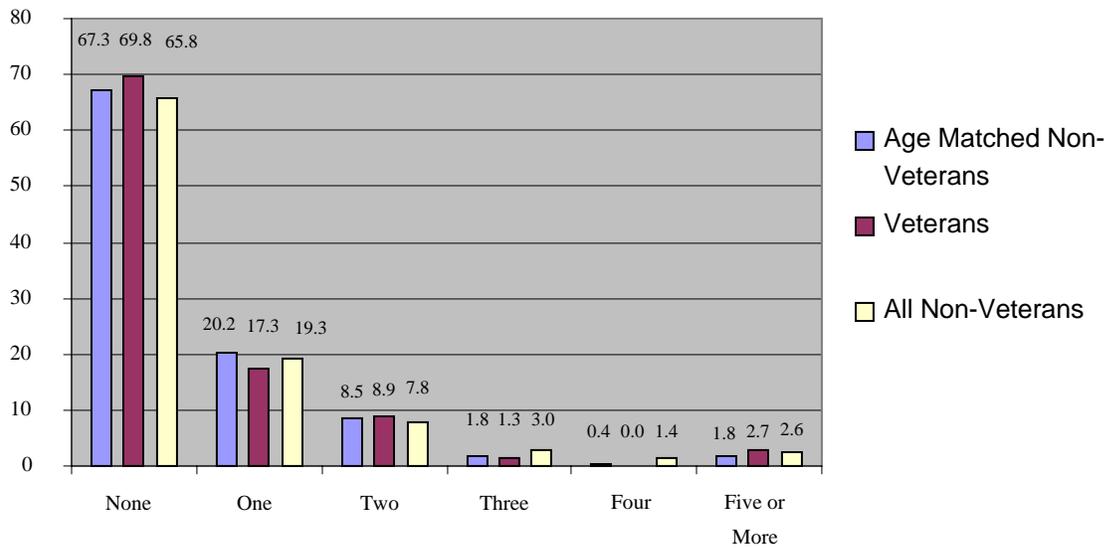


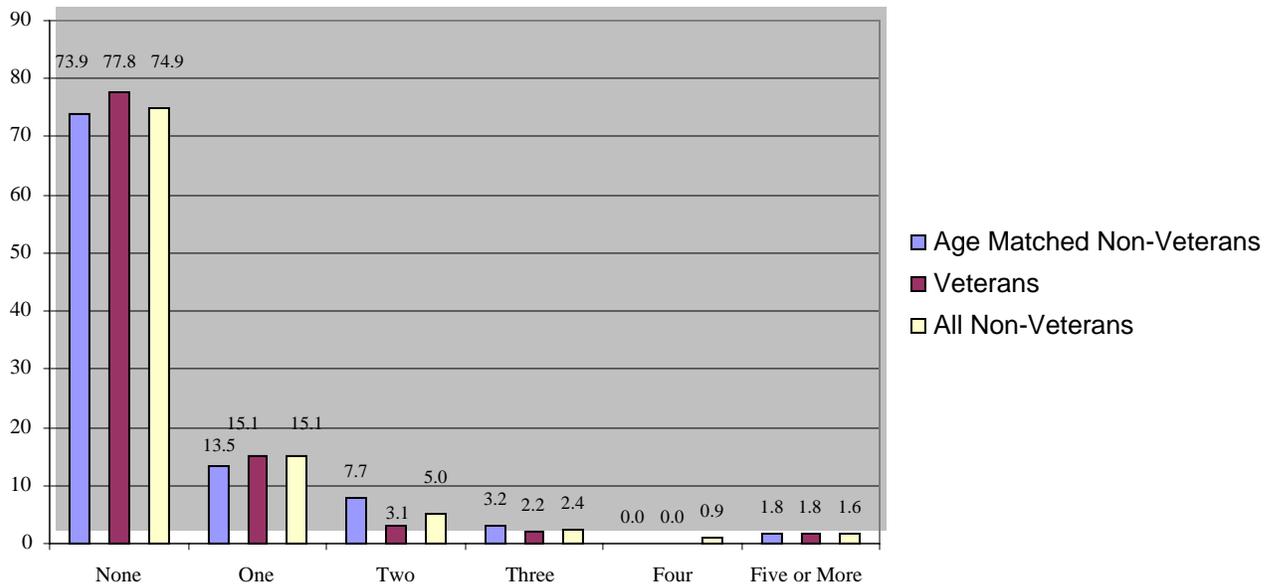
FIGURE 24: PRIOR MISDEMEANOR DRUG CONVICTIONS

Two and a half points separate the veterans from the AMNV group. Veterans are slightly more likely to have no prior history of misdemeanor drug convictions. Four points separate the veterans from the ANVs group. There is not a large variation between the groups even when the numbers of offenses increase.

TABLE 24: PRIOR MISDEMEANOR DRUG CONVICTIONS

PRIOR MISDEMEANOR DRUG CONVICTIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	150	67.3	157	69.8	1907	65.8
One	45	20.2	39	17.3	560	19.3
Two	19	8.5	20	8.9	225	7.8
Three	4	1.8	3	1.3	88	3.0
Four	1	0.4	0	0.0	42	1.4
Five or More	4	1.8	6	2.7	76	2.6
Total	223	100.0	225	100.0	2898	100.0

PRIOR MISDEMEANOR ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS* %



*Non DUI offenses

FIGURE 25: PRIOR MISDEMEANOR ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS

Veterans were less likely to have a prior misdemeanor alcohol offense than either of the non-veteran groups. As with the misdemeanor drug offenses, there is not a large difference between the three groups.

TABLE 25: PRIOR MISDEMEANOR ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS*

PRIOR MISDEMEANOR ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	164	73.9	175	77.8	2171	74.9
One	30	13.5	34	15.1	437	15.1
Two	17	7.7	7	3.1	146	5.0
Three	7	3.2	5	2.2	70	2.4
Four	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	0.9
Five or More	4	1.8	4	1.8	47	1.6
Total	222	100.0	225	100.0	2898	100.0

*Non DUI offenses

TOTAL PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS %

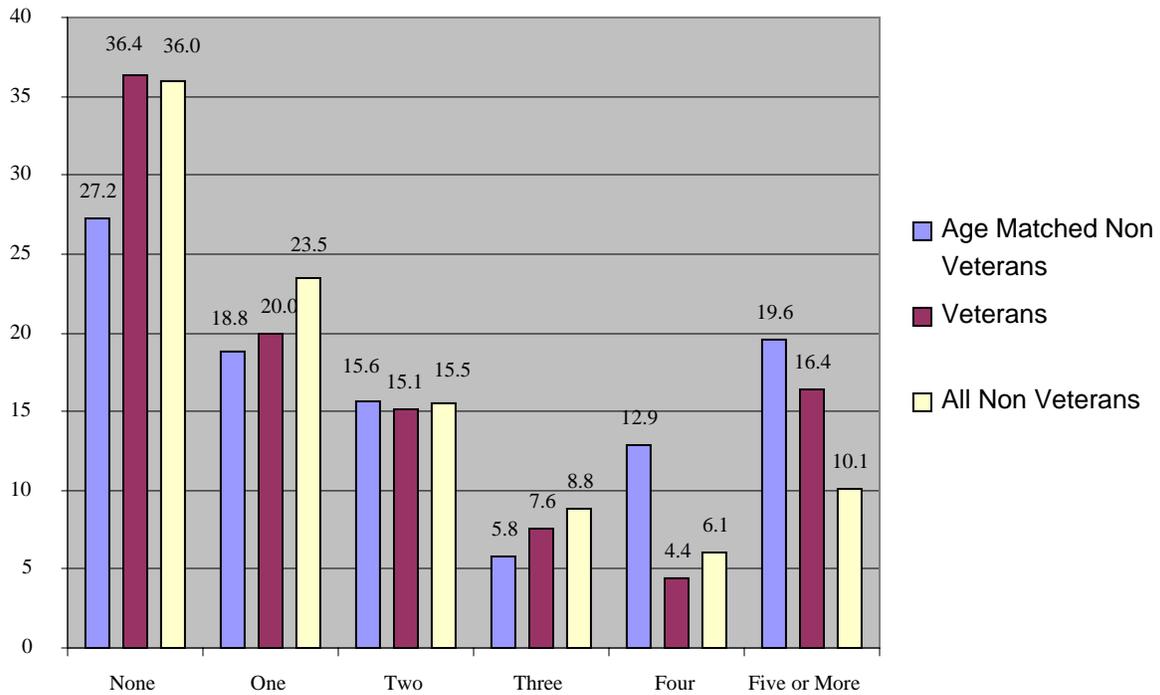


FIGURE 26: TOTAL PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

Over seven-in-ten (72.8%) of the AMNVs had prior felony convictions compared to 63.6% for the veterans and 64% for the remaining non-veterans.

TABLE 26: TOTAL PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

TOTAL PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	61	27.2	82	36.4	1045	36.0
One	42	18.8	45	20.0	681	23.5
Two	35	15.6	34	15.1	451	15.5
Three	13	5.8	17	7.6	254	8.8
Four	29	12.9	10	4.4	176	6.1
Five or More	44	19.6	37	16.4	294	10.1
Total	224	100.0	225	100.0	2901	100.0

PRIOR FELONY SEX OFFENSES %

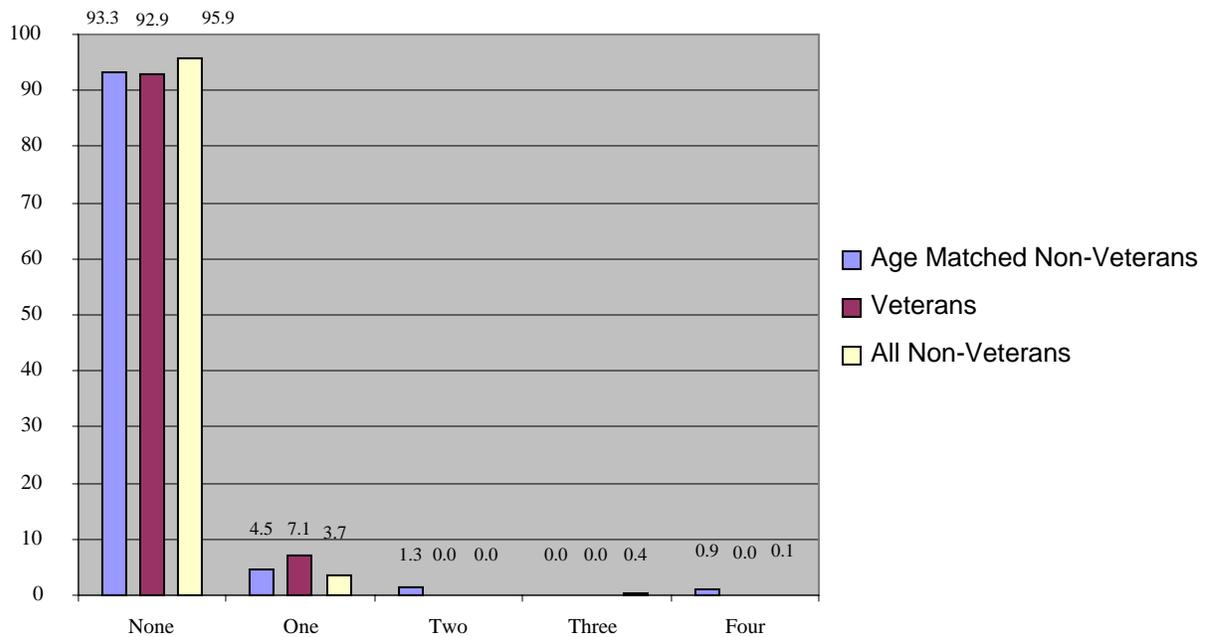


FIGURE 27: PRIOR FELONY SEX CONVICTIONS

Comparing the veterans who had prior sex offenses (7.1%) to the ANV group (4.1%) indicates a three point difference. Comparing the veterans and the similarly aged group (6.7%) shows less than a half point difference.

TABLE 27: PRIOR FELONY SEX CONVICTIONS

PRIOR FELONY SEX CONVICTIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	209	93.3	210	92.9	2783	95.9
One	10	4.5	16	7.1	106	3.7
Two	3	1.3	0	.0	0	0.0
Three	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.4
Four	2	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.1
Total	224	100.0	226	100.0	2902	100.0

PRIOR FELONY DRUG POSSESSION %

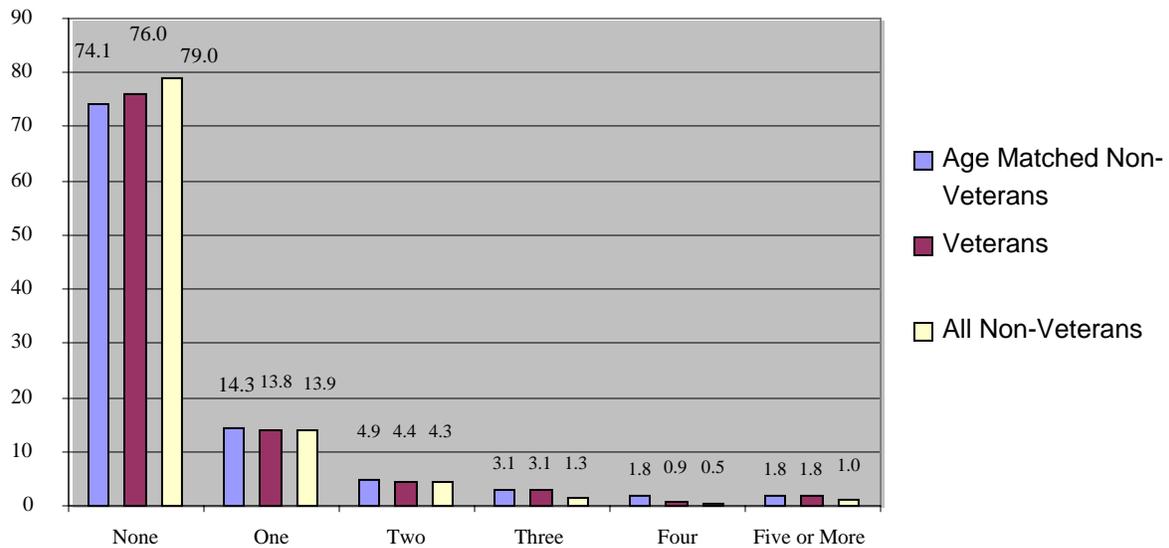


FIGURE 28: PRIOR FELONY DRUG POSSESSION CONVICTIONS

The veterans had slightly less drug possession offenses than the close in age non-veterans and slightly more prior drug possession offenses than the ANV group.

TABLE 28: PRIOR FELONY DRUG POSSESSION CONVICTIONS

PRIOR FELONY DRUG POSSESSION CONVICTIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	166	74.1	171	76.0	2294	79.0
One	32	14.3	31	13.8	403	13.9
Two	11	4.9	10	4.4	124	4.3
Three	7	3.1	7	3.1	38	1.3
Four	4	1.8	2	0.9	15	0.5
Five or More	4	1.8	4	1.8	28	1.0
Total	224	100.0	225	100.0	2902	100.0

PRIOR FELONY DRUG TRAFFICKING %

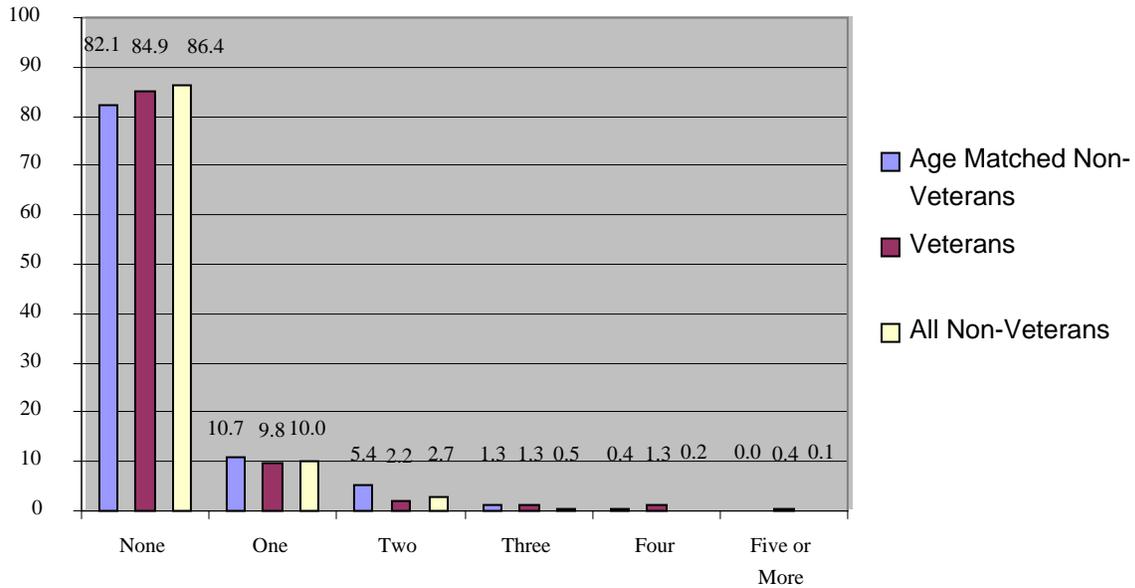


FIGURE 29: PRIOR FELONY DRUG TRAFFICKING CONVICTIONS

There was only a small difference between the groups in relation to drug trafficking offenses. Veterans fell between the two non-veteran groups with 2.8 points less than their age selected counterparts and 1.5 points more than the all veterans group. (AMNV 17.9%, Veterans 15.1%, ANV 13.6%)

TABLE 29: PRIOR FELONY DRUG TRAFFICKING CONVICTIONS

PRIOR FELONY DRUG TRAFFICKING CONVICTIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	184	82.1	191	84.9	2507	86.4
One	24	10.7	22	9.8	290	10.0
Two	12	5.4	5	2.2	79	2.7
Three	3	1.3	3	1.3	15	0.5
Four	1	.4	3	1.3	7	0.2
Five or More	0	.0	1	.4	4	0.1
Total	224	100.0	225	100.0	2902	100.0

PRIOR FELONY PROPERTY CONVICTIONS %

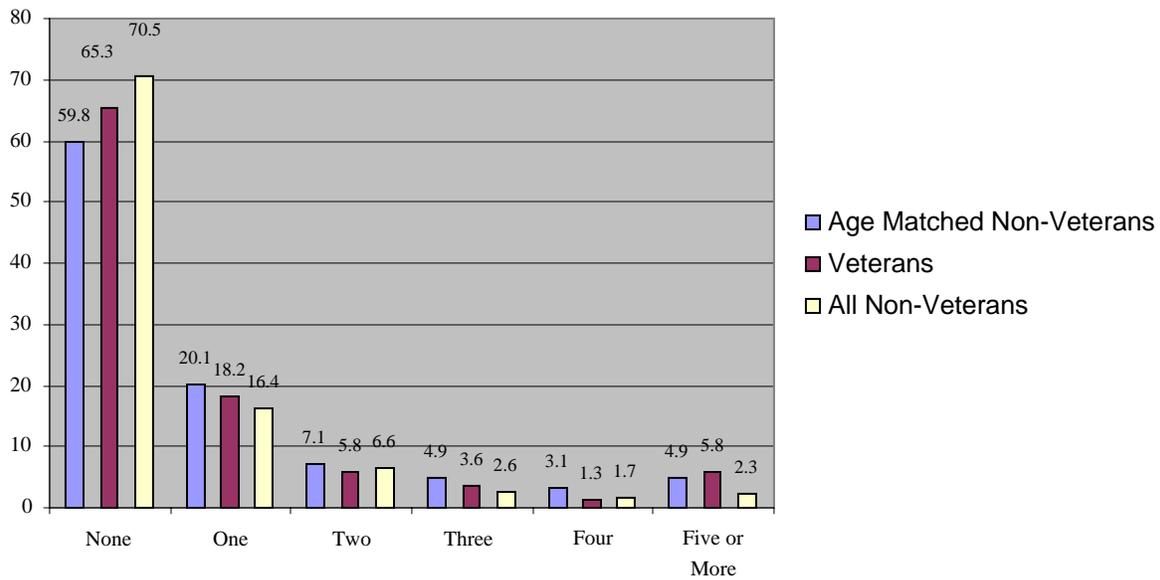


FIGURE 30: PRIOR FELONY PROPERTY CONVICTIONS

Just over four in ten (40.2%) of the age selected group had at least one prior felony property conviction. The veterans had a property conviction in 34.7% of the cases looked at. The ANVs group followed with 29.5%. The difference in percentages was 5.5 between the vets and the AMNV group and 5.2 between the vets and the ANV group.

TABLE 30: PRIOR FELONY PROPERTY CONVICTIONS

PRIOR FELONY PROPERTY CONVICTIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	134	59.8	147	65.3	2045	70.5
One	45	20.1	41	18.2	475	16.4
Two	16	7.1	13	5.8	191	6.6
Three	11	4.9	8	3.6	74	2.6
Four	7	3.1	3	1.3	48	1.7
Five or More	11	4.9	13	5.8	68	2.3
Total	224	100.0	225	100.0	2901	100.0

PRIOR VIOLENT FELONY CONVICTIONS %

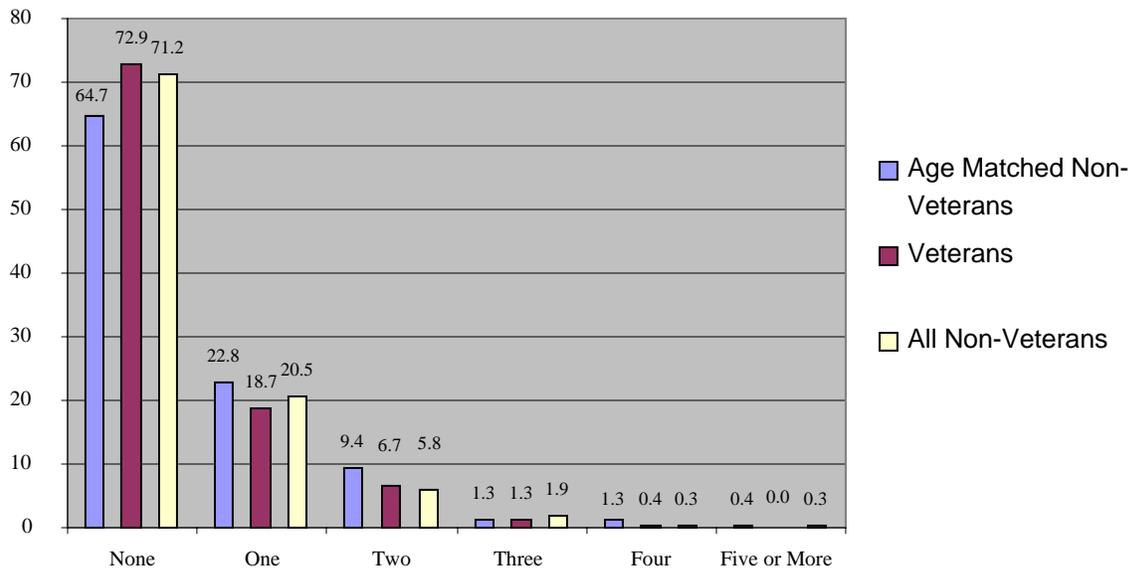


FIGURE 31: PRIOR VIOLENT FELONY CONVICTIONS

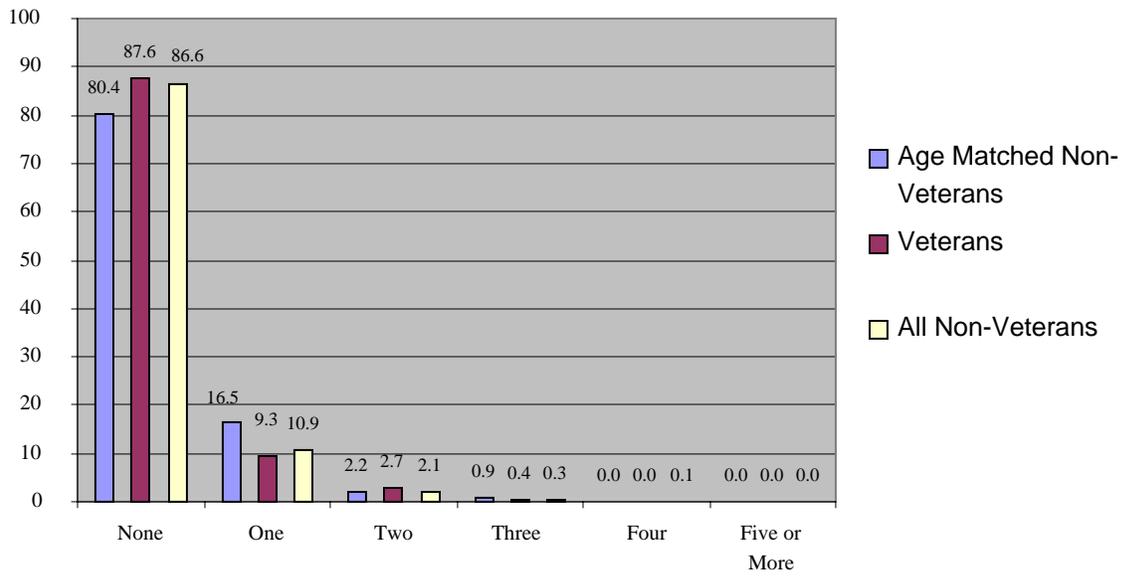
Veterans were less likely than the age matched group to have at least one prior violent felony by 8.2 points. The veterans were only slightly less apt to have a violent felony than the all veteran group by 1.7 points. Of the groups, the AMNV group at 35.3%, the veterans at 27.1% and the ANVs at 28.8% had a prior violent felony.

TABLE 31: PRIOR VIOLENT FELONY CONVICTIONS*

PRIOR FELONY VIOLENT CONVICTIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	145	64.7	164	72.9	2065	71.2
One	51	22.8	42	18.7	594	20.5
Two	21	9.4	15	6.7	168	5.8
Three	3	1.3	3	1.3	54	1.9
Four	3	1.3	1	.4	10	0.3
Five or More	1	.4	0	.0	10	0.3
Total	224	100.0	225	100.0	2901	100

*Non-sex

PRIOR FELONY OTHER CONVICTIONS* %



*For Offenses not in specific categories, usually weapons and registration offenses.

FIGURE 32: PRIOR FELONY OTHER CONVICTIONS

Veterans had prior offenses in the other category in 12.4% of the cases, most similar to the ANV group who had 13.4%. The age matched non-veterans had this type of priors more often, at 19.6%.

TABLE 32: PRIOR FELONY OTHER CONVICTIONS*

PRIOR FELONY OTHER CONVICTIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	180	80.4	197	87.6	2513	86.6
One	37	16.5	21	9.3	316	10.9
Two	5	2.2	6	2.7	61	2.1
Three	2	0.9	1	0.4	9	0.3
Four	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Five or More	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0
Total	224	100.0	225	100.0	2902	100

*For Offenses not in Specific Categories

PRIOR JAIL INCARCERATIONS %

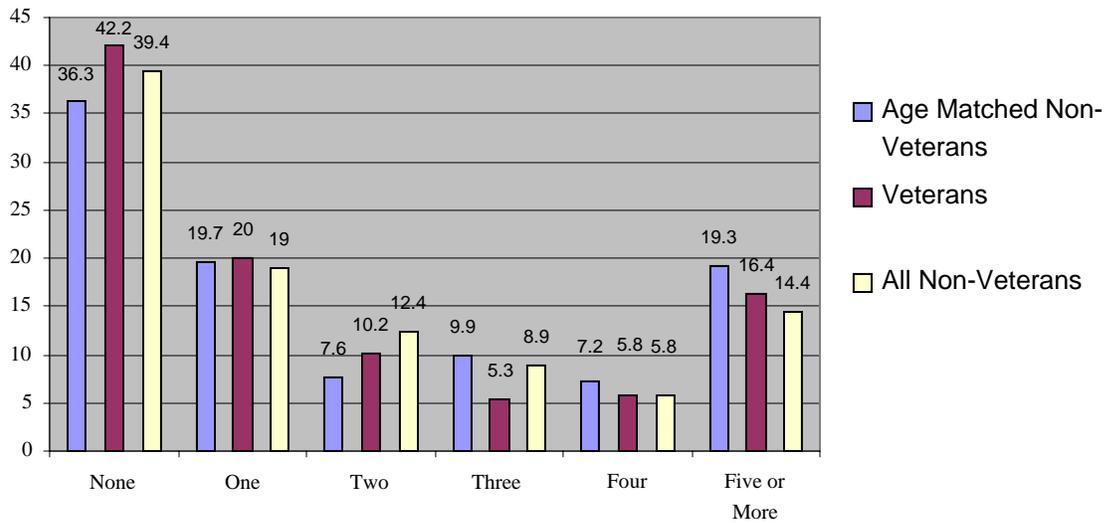


FIGURE 33: PRIOR JAIL INCARCERATIONS

Almost six-in-ten (57.8%) of the veterans had a prior jail incarceration. Once again, the veterans are most similar to the ANVs who had slightly more jail terms (60.6%). The AMNVs had served prior jail sentences in 63.7% of the sample.

TABLE 33: PRIOR JAIL INCARCERATIONS

PRIOR JAIL INCARCERATIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	81	36.3	95	42.2	1142	39.4
One	44	19.7	45	20.0	550	19.0
Two	17	7.6	23	10.2	360	12.4
Three	22	9.9	12	5.3	259	8.9
Four	16	7.2	13	5.8	169	5.8
Five or More	43	19.3	37	16.4	418	14.4
Total	223	100.0	225	100.0	2898	100.0

PRIOR SUPERVISION TERMS %

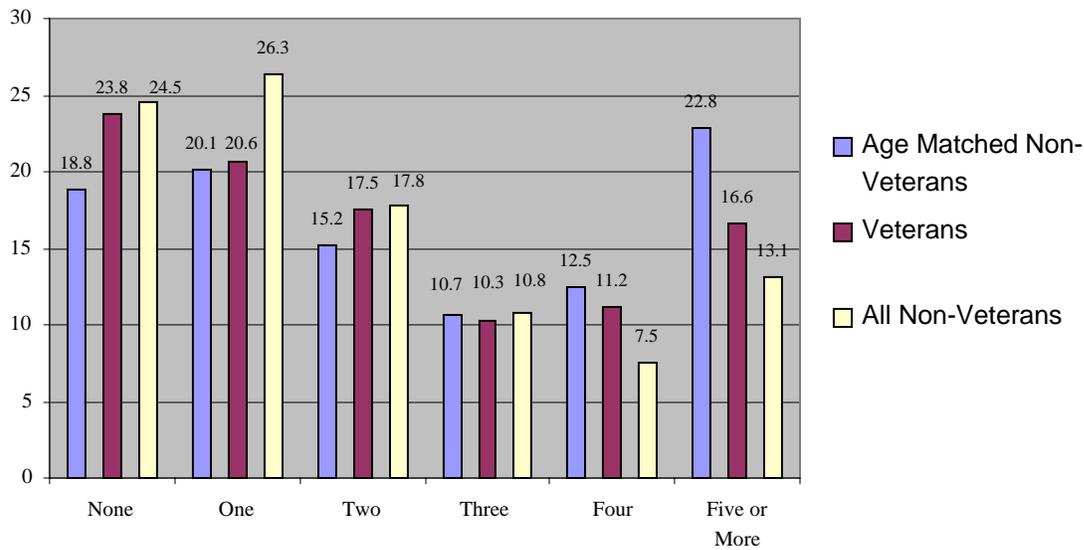


FIGURE 34: PRIOR SUPERVISION TERMS

Over eighty-one percent (81.2%) of the age matched non-veterans had served a prior supervision term. The ANVs and the veterans were close to one another at 75.5% and 76.2% respectively.

Over one-fourth (26.3%) of the ANV group had only one prior supervision term compared to just over 20% for the age matched group and the veterans.

If we look at those with five or more prior supervisions, the age matched group leads the way with 22.8%, followed by the veterans with 16.6% and the ANVs at 13.1%.

TABLE 34: PRIOR SUPERVISION TERMS

PRIOR SUPERVISION TERMS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	42	18.8	53	23.8	711	24.5
One	45	20.1	46	20.6	762	26.3
Two	34	15.2	39	17.5	515	17.8
Three	24	10.7	23	10.3	314	10.8
Four	28	12.5	25	11.2	217	7.5
Five or More	51	22.8	37	16.6	379	13.1
Total	224	100.0	223	100.0	2898	100.0

SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS %

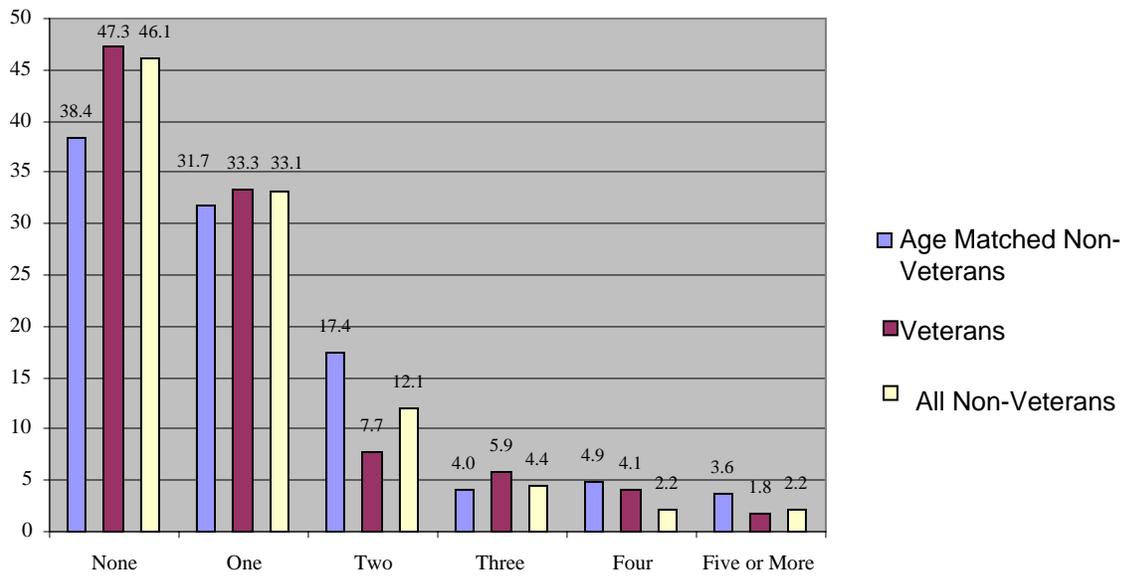


FIGURE 35: PRIOR SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

Over half of the veterans (52.7%) and 53.9% of the ANV group had supervision revocations. Revocations were more prevalent in the age matched non-veterans group, 61.6% of whom had at least one prior revocation.

TABLE 35: PRIOR SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

PRIOR SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	86	38.4	105	47.3	1333	46.1
One	71	31.7	74	33.3	955	33.1
Two	39	17.4	17	7.7	349	12.1
Three	9	4.0	13	5.9	126	4.4
Four	11	4.9	9	4.1	63	2.2
Five or More	8	3.6	4	1.8	63	2.2
Total	224	100.0	222	100.0	2889	100.0

PRIOR PRISON INCARCERATIONS %

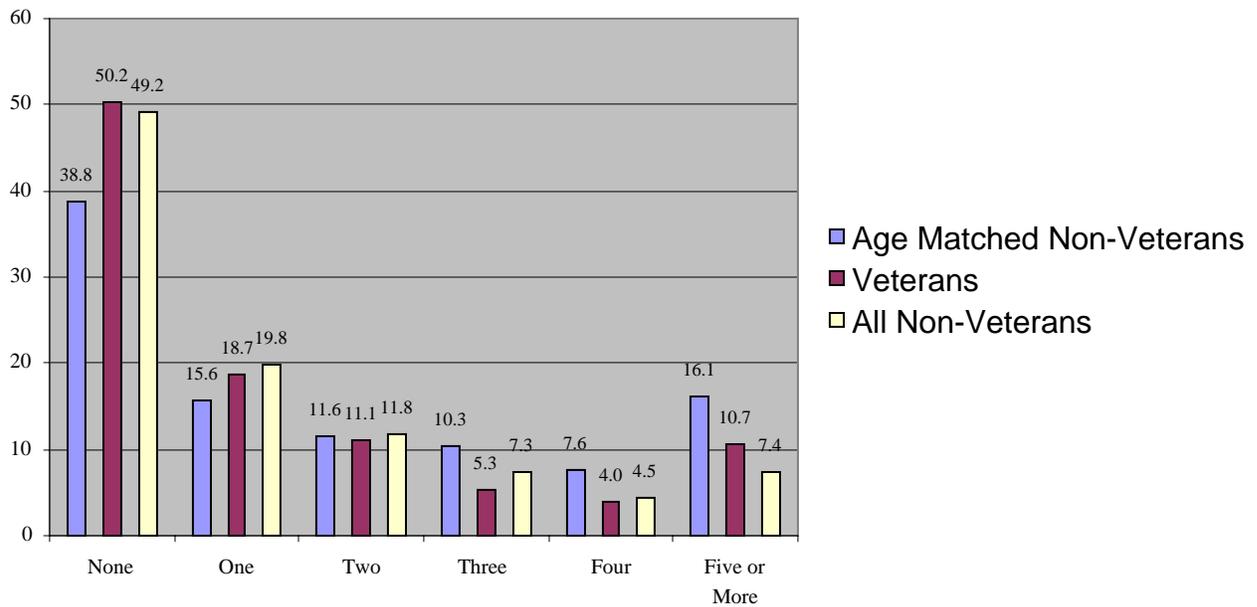


FIGURE 36: PRIOR PRISON INCARCERATIONS

Veterans and the ANV group were about as likely to have had a prior prison incarceration (49.8% and 50.8%). The age matched non-veterans were more likely to have served a prior prison term (61.2%).

TABLE 36: PRIOR PRISON INCARCERATIONS

PRIOR PRISON INCARCERATIONS	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	87	38.8	113	50.2	1428	49.2
One	35	15.6	42	18.7	574	19.8
Two	26	11.6	25	11.1	341	11.8
Three	23	10.3	12	5.3	212	7.3
Four	17	7.6	9	4.0	131	4.5
Five or More	36	16.1	24	10.7	215	7.4
Total	224	100.0	225	100.0	2901	100.0

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENT COMMITMENT OFFENSE

LEGAL STATUS AT OFFENSE %

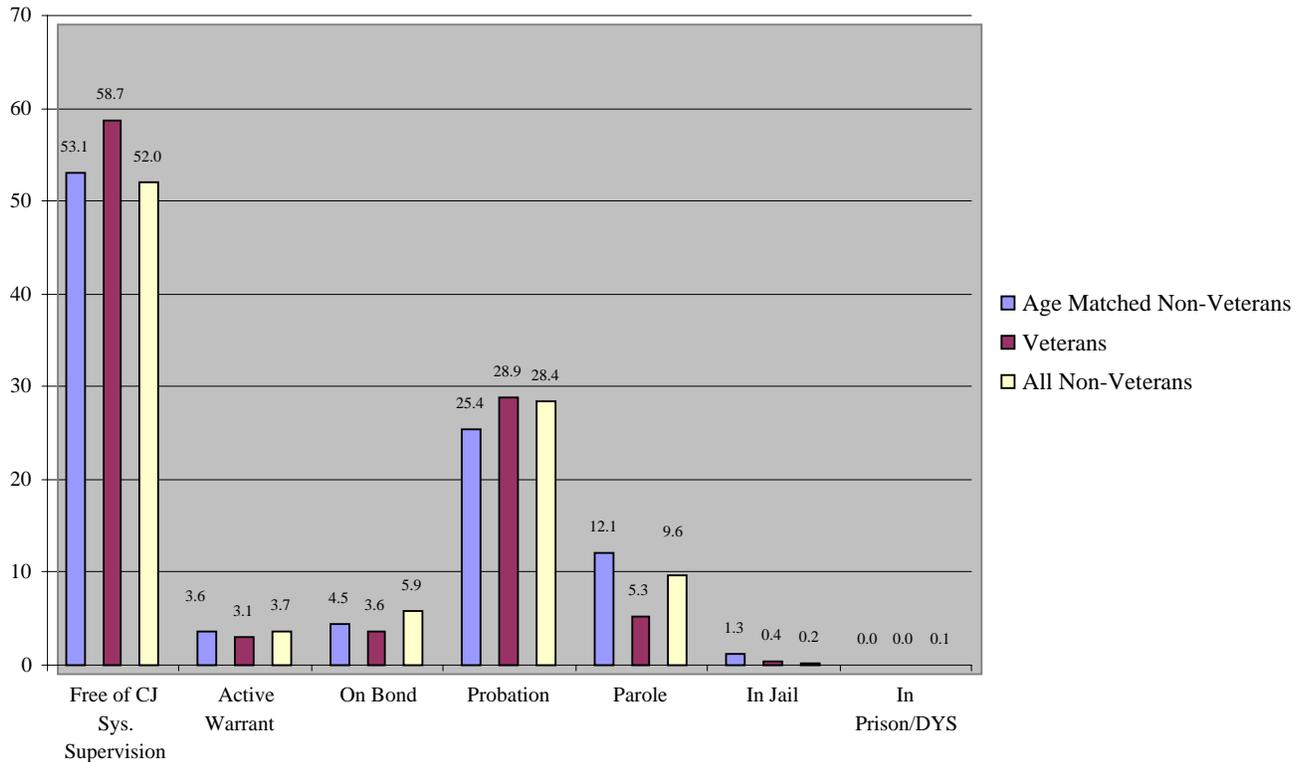


FIGURE 37: LEGAL STATUS AT OFFENSE

Veterans (58.7%) were more likely to be free of criminal justice system supervision than the age matched group (53.1%) or the ANV group (52.0%) at the time of their arrest for the instant offense.

Veterans and the ANVs were about as likely to be on probation at the time of their arrest. (Veterans 28.9%, ANVs 28.4%). The matched group of non-veterans was slightly less inclined to be on probation (25.4%).

The age matched non-veterans were more likely than the ANV group and over twice as likely as the veterans to have been on parole supervision at the time of their arrest. (AMNVs 12.1%, ANVs 9.6%, Veterans 5.3%)

TABLE 37: LEGAL STATUS AT OFFENSE

LEGAL STATUS AT ARREST	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Free of CJ Sys. Supervision	119	53.1	132	58.7	1505	52.0
Active Warrant	8	3.6	7	3.1	108	3.7
On Bond	10	4.5	8	3.6	170	5.9
Probation	57	25.4	65	28.9	823	28.4
Parole	27	12.1	12	5.3	279	9.6
In Jail	3	1.3	1	.4	7	0.2
In Prison/DYS	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Escapee	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total	224	100.0	225	100.0	2897	100

WEAPON USE / POSSESSION %

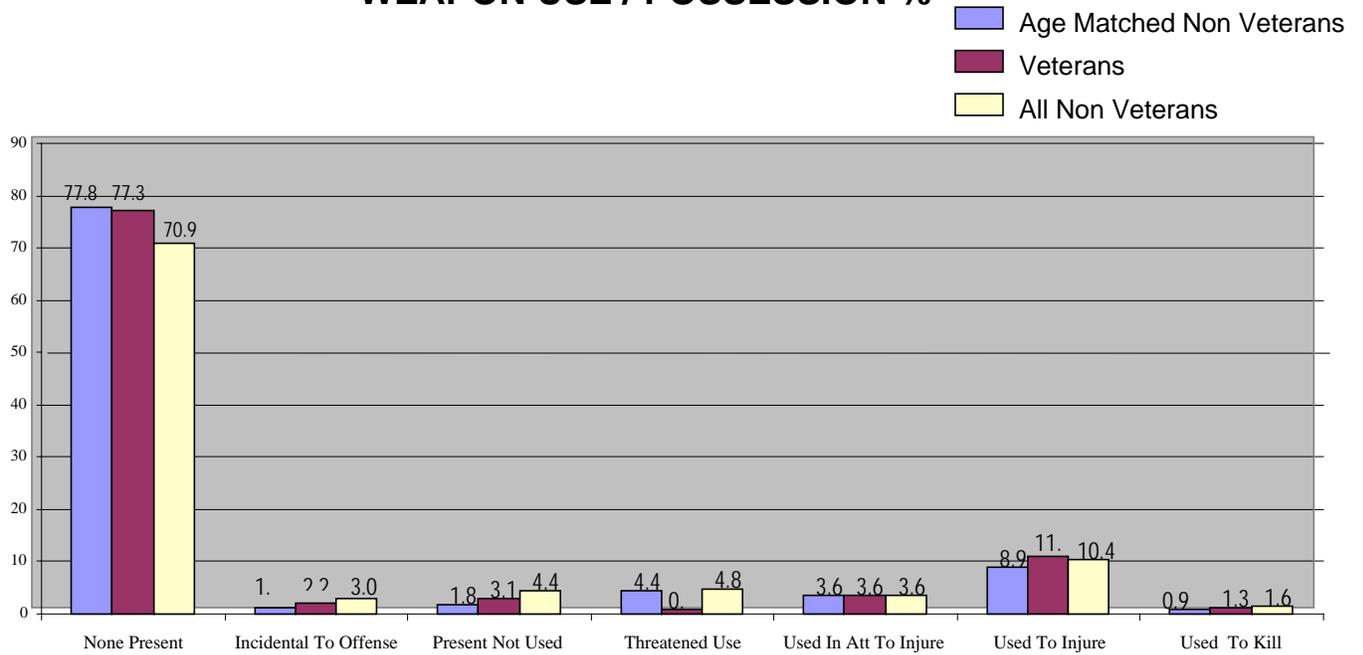


FIGURE 38: WEAPON USE / POSSESSION

Veterans were about as likely as the similarly aged non-veterans to have used or possessed a weapon at the time of the conviction offense (Veterans 22.7% AMNVs 22.2%). The ANV group used or possessed a weapon in 29.1% of the cases examined.

When a weapon was used to injure, veterans (11.1%) and the ANV group(10.4%) were the most similar, and both were higher than the 8.9% of the aged selected non-veterans.

Interestingly, the one category where veterans were the most different than either of the non-veteran groups was in the threatened use of a weapon. Veterans threatened weapon use in 0.9% of the cases, in contrast to the 4.4% of the age matched group and 4.8% of the ANV group.

TABLE 38: WEAPON USE / POSSESSION

WEAPON USE / POSSESSION	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon Present	175	77.8	174	77.3	2046	70.9
Weapon Incidental to Offense	3	1.3	5	2.2	87	3.0
Weapon Present/Not Used	4	1.8	7	3.1	126	4.4
Feigned Possession	2	.9	1	.4	15	0.5
Used by Others with Offender	1	.4	0	.0	27	0.9
Threatened to use	10	4.4	2	.9	139	4.8
Used in Attempt to Injure	8	3.6	8	3.6	103	3.6
Used to Injure	20	8.9	25	11.1	299	10.4
Used to Kill	2	.9	3	1.3	45	1.6
Total	225	100.0	225	100.0	2887	100.0

WEAPON TYPE %

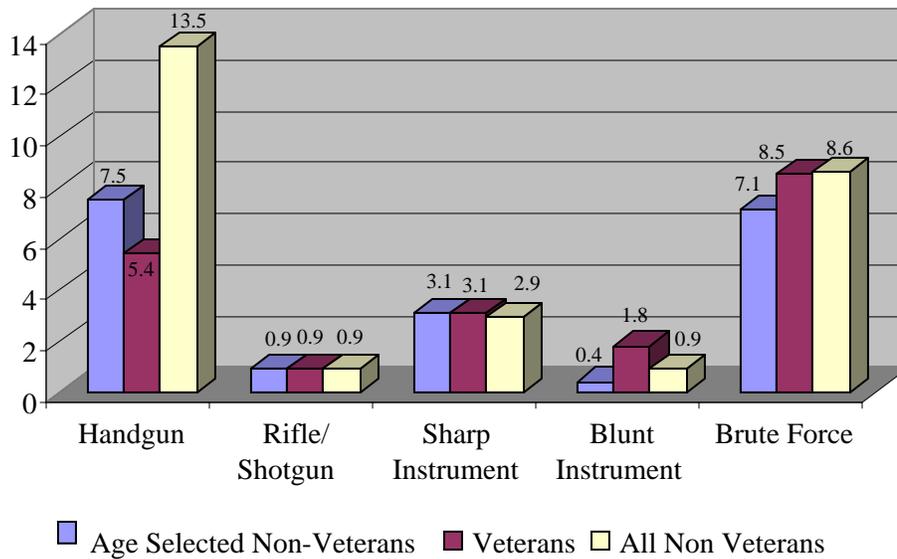


FIGURE 39: WEAPON TYPE

Handguns were the preferred weapon for 13.5% of ANVs, 7.5% of the AMNVs, and 5.4% of the veterans. Brute force was more common for the veterans (8.5%) and the similarly aged non-veterans employed it in 7.1% of the cases. The ANV group used brute force less frequently than they did a handgun (8.6% brute force, and 13.5% handgun).

TABLE 39: WEAPON TYPE

WEAPON TYPE	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon Present/Incidental	176	77.9	176	78.6	2054	71.2
Handgun	17	7.5	12	5.4	389	13.5
Rifle/ Shotgun	2	.9	2	.9	27	0.9
Assault Weapon	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Sharp Instrument	7	3.1	7	3.1	84	2.9
Blunt Instrument	1	.4	4	1.8	26	0.9
Brute Force	16	7.1	19	8.5	247	8.6
Other	6	2.7	4	1.8	41	1.4
Multiple Weapons/Types	1	.4	0	.0	13	0.5
Total	226	100.0	224	100.0	2883	100.0

OFFENDER'S ROLE IN OFFENSE %

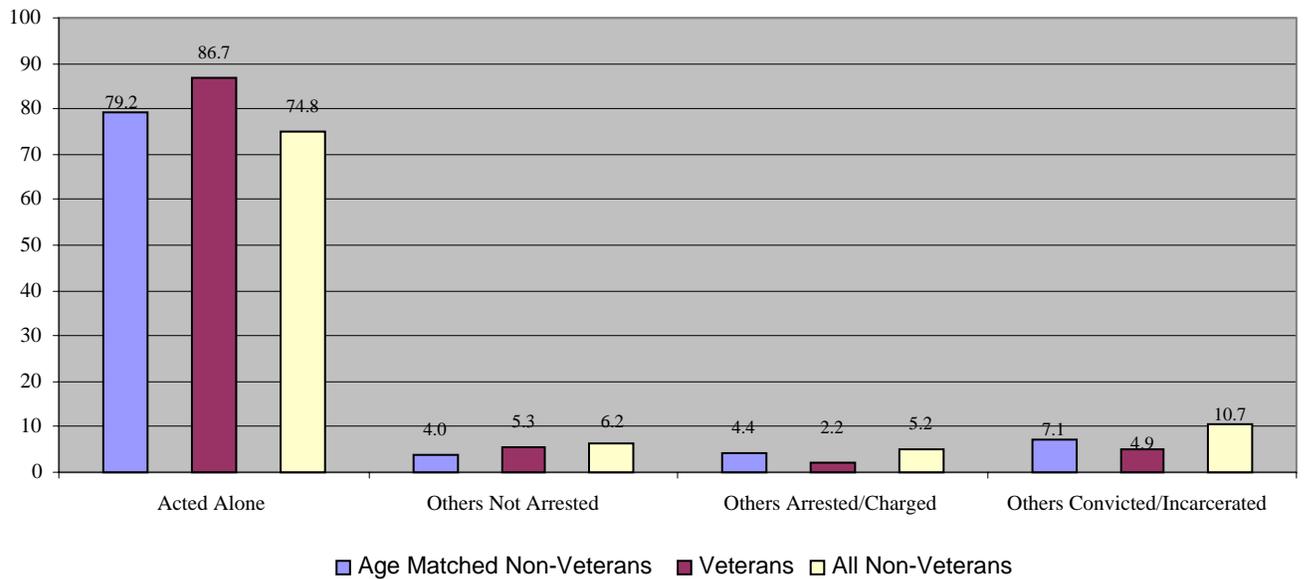


FIGURE 40: OFFENDER'S ROLE

Veterans were more apt to have acted alone in the commission of the offense for which they were convicted than either of the non-veteran groups. Veterans acted alone 86.7% of the time, compared to the 79.2% of the close in age non-veterans and the 74.8% of the ANV group.

TABLE 40: OFFENDER'S ROLE

OFFENDER'S ROLE	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Acted Alone	179	79.2	196	86.7	2171	74.8
With Others Not Arrested	9	4.0	12	5.3	179	6.2
With Others Arrested/Charged	10	4.4	5	2.2	152	5.2
Others on Trial	2	.9	1	.4	22	0.8
Others Convicted/Status Unknown	1	.4	0	.0	11	0.4
Others Convicted/Incarcerated	16	7.1	11	4.9	311	10.7
Others Convicted/Community Control	9	4.0	1	.4	58	2.0
Total	226	100.0	226	100.0	2904	100

ON DRUGS OR ALCOHOL AT OFFENSE %

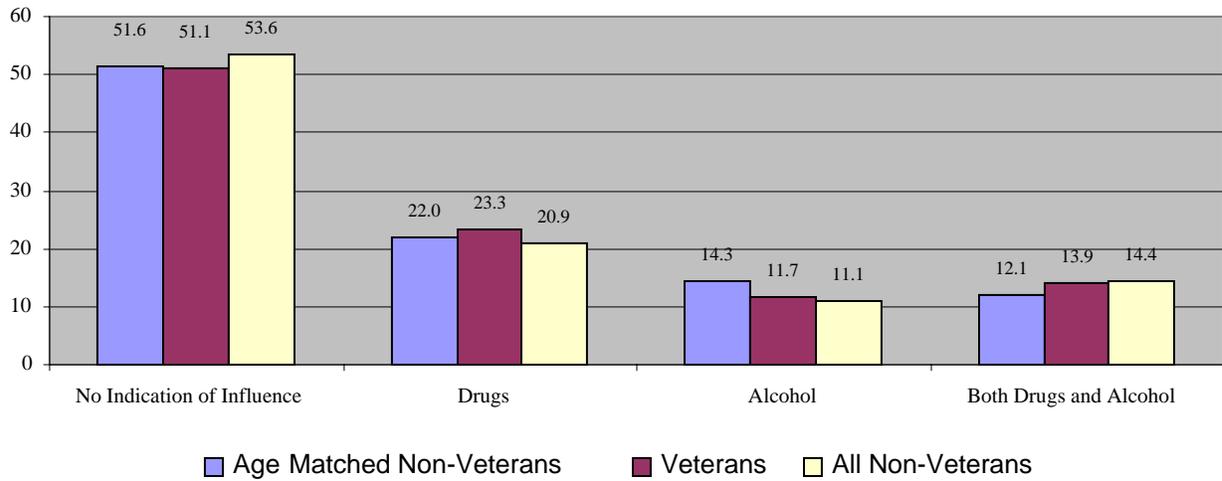


FIGURE 41: ON DRUGS OR ALCOHOL AT OFFENSE

Roughly just fewer than 50% of all the offenders were under the influence of either drugs, alcohol or both at the time of the offense. Drugs were the most common choice of intoxicant with 23.3% of the veterans, 22.0% of the AMNVs and 20.9% of the ANV group either indicating that they were using or there being evidence of use.

Drugs and alcohol both were used by 14.4% of the all non vet group, 13.9% of the veterans and 12.1% of the age matched group.

TABLE 41: ON DRUGS OR ALCOHOL AT OFFENSE

ON DRUGS OR ALCOHOL AT OFFENSE	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication of Influence	115	51.6	114	51.1	1519	53.6
Drugs	49	22.0	52	23.3	593	20.9
Alcohol	32	14.3	26	11.7	315	11.1
Both Drugs and Alcohol	27	12.1	31	13.9	409	14.4
Total	223	100.0	223	100.0	2836	100

CASE ADJUDICATION %

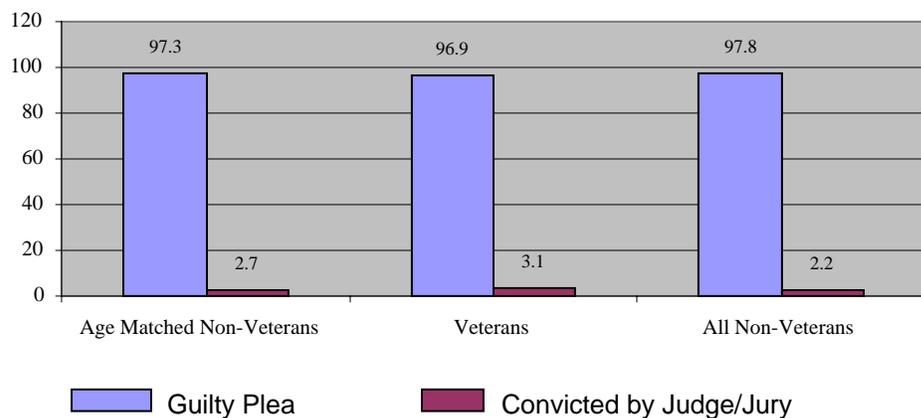


FIGURE 42: CASE ADJUDICATION

There is almost no difference between the groups when considering case adjudication. Roughly 97% ultimately entered a plea of guilty.

TABLE 42: CASE ADJUDICATION

CASE ADJUDICATION	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Guilty Plea	220	97.3	219	96.9	2838	97.8
Convicted by Judge/Jury	6	2.7	7	3.1	64	2.2
Total	226	100.0	226	100.0	2902	100

PRIMARY VICTIM

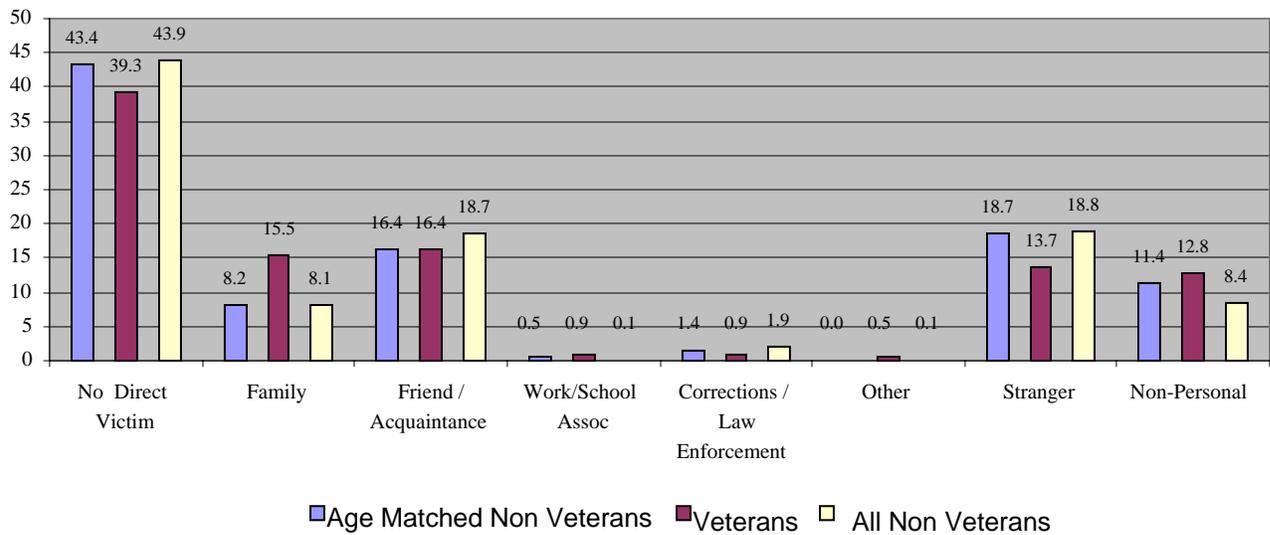


FIGURE 43: PRIMARY VICTIM TYPE

Veterans were almost twice as likely to victimize family members as either of the non-veteran groups (Veterans 15.5%, AMNVs 8.2%, ANVs 8.1%).

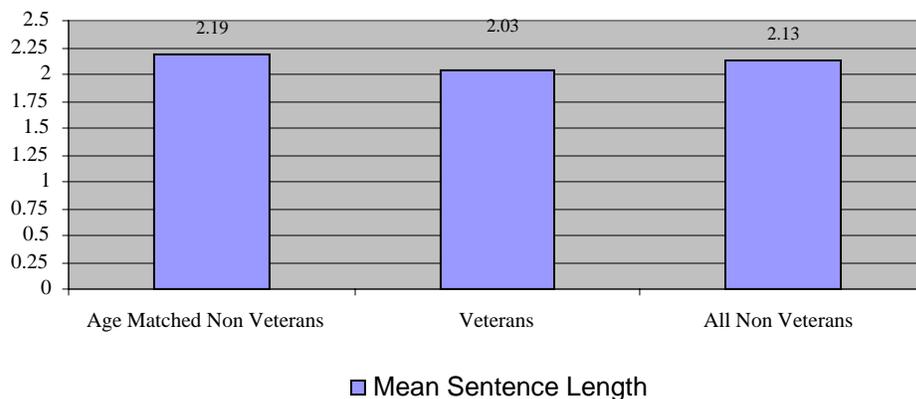
Veterans were identical to the similar aged non-veterans at 16.4% in regards to victimizing friends or acquaintances. The ANV group was slightly higher at 18.7%.

Both non-veteran groups were similar in regards to victimizing strangers (AMNVs 18.7%, ANVs 18.8%). Veterans victimized strangers in 13.7% of the cases examined.

TABLE 43: PRIMARY VICTIM TYPE

PRIMARY VICTIM TYPE	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Direct Victim	95	43.4	86	39.3	1231	43.9
Family	18	8.2	34	15.5	227	8.1
Friend / Acquaintance	36	16.4	36	16.4	524	18.7
Work/School Assoc	1	.5	2	.9	4	0.1
Corrections / Law Enforcement	3	1.4	2	.9	53	1.9
Other	0	.0	1	.5	3	0.1
Stranger	41	18.7	30	13.7	528	18.8
Non-Personal	25	11.4	28	12.8	237	8.4
Total	219	100.0	219	100.0	2807	100.0

MEAN SENTENCE LENGTH YEARS*



*Indeterminate, flat life and death sentences were removed for this figure.

FIGURE 44: SENTENCE LENGTH

There is not a big difference in sentence length between the groups. Veterans received slightly shorter sentences than the non-veterans.

TABLE 44: SENTENCE LENGTH

	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
6 Months or Less	36	15.9	45	19.9	490	16.8
>6 Months to 1 Year	79	35.0	92	40.7	1064	36.5
>1 Year to 2 Years	46	20.4	29	12.8	559	19.2
>2 Years to 3 Years	25	11.1	19	8.4	313	10.7
>3 Years to 4 Years	0	0.0	1	0.4	187	6.4
>4 Years to 5 Years	21	9.3	22	9.7	83	2.9
>5 Years	16	7.1	12	5.3	182	6.3
Indeterminate	3	1.3	4	1.8	30	1.0
Flat Life	0	0.0	1	0.4	3	0.1
Death	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.0
Total	226	100.0	226	100.0	2912	100.0

TABLE 44a: MEAN AND MEDIAN SENTENCES*

MEAN AND MEDIAN SENTENCES	AMNV		Veterans		ANV	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mean Sentence Length	2.19		2.03		2.13	
Median Sentence Length	1.00		1.00		1.00	

*Indeterminate, flat life and death sentences were removed for this table

VETERANS TOP FIVE OFFENSES%

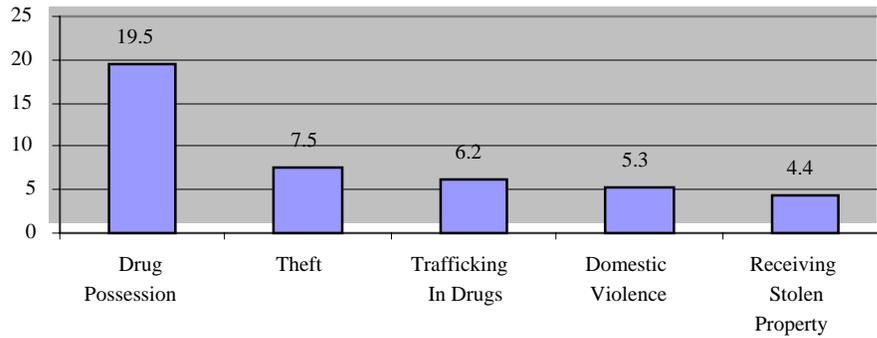


FIGURE 45: VETERAN TOP FIVE OFFENSES

TABLE 45: VETERAN TOP FIVE OFFENSES

VETERAN TOP FIVE OFFENSES	%
Drug Possession	19.5
Theft	7.5
Trafficking In Drugs	6.2
Domestic Violence	5.3
Receiving Stolen Property	4.4
Total	42.9

AGE MATCHED NON VETERANS TOP FIVE OFFENSES %

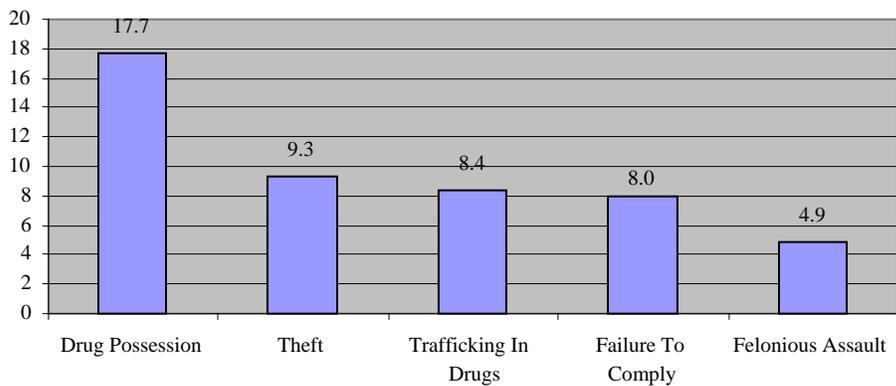


FIGURE 46: AMNVs TOP FIVE OFFENSES

TABLE 46: AGE MATCHED NON-VETERANS TOP FIVE OFFENSES

AMNV TOP FIVE OFFENSES	%
Drug Possession	17.7
Theft	9.3
Trafficking In Drugs	8.4
Failure To Comply	8.0
Felonious Assault	4.9
Total	48.3

ALL NON VETERANS TOP FIVE OFFENSES %

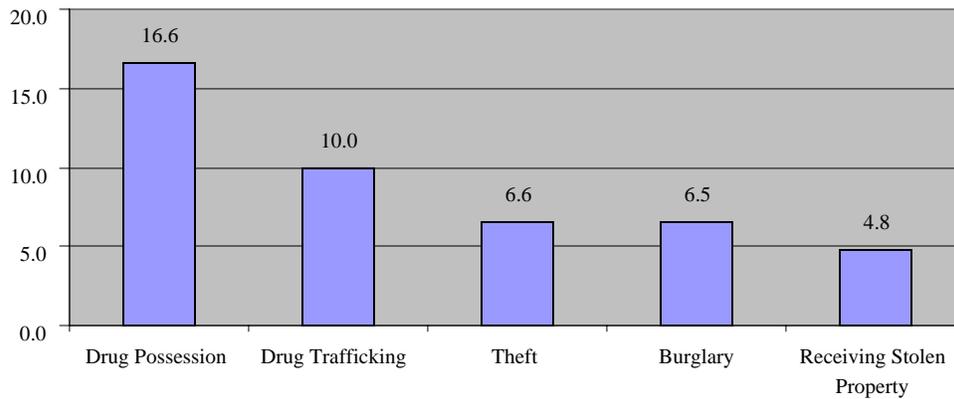


FIGURE 47: ANVs TOP FIVE OFFENSES

TABLE 47: ANVs TOP FIVE OFFENSES

NON-VETERAN TOP FIVE OFFENSES	%
Drug Possession	16.6
Trafficking In Drugs	10.0
Theft	6.6
Burglary	6.5
Receiving Stolen Property	4.8
Total	44.5

All groups had drug possession, theft and drug trafficking within their first three offenses. The veterans and the AMNVs each had a clearly violent offense within the top five offenses. The ANVs group had burglary and a property offense rounding out the top five offenses. Under the Ohio Revised Code, burglary could be a violent offense depending upon the felony level.

**TABLE 48:
VETERAN PORTION OF TOP TEN INTAKE COUNTIES**

Cuyahoga	6.5%
Hamilton	4.0%
Franklin	2.6%
Summit	4.4%
Montgomery	5.3%
Lucas	5.0%
Stark	6.4%
Butler	6.9%
Lorain	12.6%
Mahoning	7.4%

These ten counties accounted for 61.1% of the 2006 Intake Study overall and for 64.6% of the veterans in the intake study. The percentage of veterans ranged from 2.6% in Franklin county to 12.6% in Lorain county.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Social and Demographic

- The racial make up of the veterans group was predominately Caucasian as opposed to a more-or-less equal split of the non-veterans between African American and Caucasian. The two groups of non-veterans were roughly 51% Caucasian and 49% African American. The veterans group was roughly 60% Caucasian and 40% African American. (Table 1)
- Veterans were older than non-veterans at each level of involvement in the criminal justice system. However, the differences in mean ages between the veterans and the ANV group (1st arrest Vets 24 - ANVs 18, 1st conviction Vets 31 - ANVs 21, 1st violent arrest Vets 29 - ANVs 21) were more than halved when the veterans were compared to non-veterans of similar ages (1st arrest Vets 24 - AMNVs-22, 1st conviction Vets 31 - AMNVs 27, 1st violent arrest Vets 29 - AMNVs 26). (Tables 2,3,4,5)
- Being married at the time of arrest was about the same for veterans and similarly aged non-veterans, and both groups were roughly eight points higher than the ANV group. *If ever being married* was considered, roughly two-thirds of the veterans were, or had been married, at some point. However, the 37.7 point difference between the veterans and ANVs was decreased by more than half to 17.7 points between the veterans and similarly aged non-veterans. (Table 6)
- Veterans were much more likely to have a high school level education than either of the non-veteran groups. Veterans were about as likely as the AMNVs to have a college degree and over twice as likely as the ANVs group. (Table 7)
- Overall, the proportion of veterans who were employed was only slightly higher than non-veterans. (Table 8)
- Veterans were more likely than non-veterans to live alone. The nine point difference between the vets and the all non vets decreased to just less than four points when the veterans were compared to the age matched group of non-veterans. Veterans were the least likely to be living with a parent or guardian, 14.1%. The AMNV lived with a parent or guardian 21.9% of the time and the ANV group 30.8% of the time. Once again the difference between the veterans and the similarly aged non-veterans is less than half that of the veterans and ANVs. (Table 9)
- Veterans were most likely to have been raised in a two-parent household. The difference when veterans are compared to ANVs is 19.6 points but drops to 11.6 points when veterans are compared to non-veterans of similar ages. (Table 10)
- Mental illness was indicated more often in veterans. However, the 7.3 point difference between the veterans and ANVs decreased by over half to 3.4 points when the AMNV are considered. (Table 11)

- Recent drug abuse was less among veterans. There was a 9.6 point difference between the vets and all non vets and a 5.5 point difference between the vets and the age matched non vets. Similarly, past drug abuse followed the same pattern; veterans showed less prior drug use than both non-veteran groups but were most like the close in age non-veterans. (Tables 14,15)
- Recent alcohol abuse showed no real differences between the groups. Prior alcohol abuse indications were very close for the similarly aged groups and they were higher than the ANVs group by about five points. (Tables 16,17)
- Veterans had completed substance abuse treatment 39.3% of the time compared to 35% of the age matched group and 28.5% of the ANVs group. (Table 18)

Criminal History

- Veterans were much less likely to have a juvenile record. Juvenile records were indicated for 19.5% of the veterans, 41.1% of the AMNVs, and 56% of the ANV group. (Table 19)
- Veterans (25.1%) and the all non-veterans group (25%) were basically equal when it came to prior domestic violence convictions. At 21.5% the age matched non-veterans were slightly lower than the other groups. (Table 20)
- Veterans (32.6%) were more likely to have prior DUI convictions than non-veterans. They were 3.9 points higher than the AMNVs and 10.8 points higher than the ANV group. (Table 21)
- Veterans were more likely than non-veterans to have a prior violent misdemeanor conviction. Both of the non-veteran groups were similar at 34.5% for the similarly aged non-veterans and 33.4% for the ANVs while the veterans had 40.6%. (Table 22)
- Veterans and the ANV group are about equally likely to have *any* prior felony convictions, 63.6% and 64% respectively. The age matched non-veterans were more likely to have a prior felony record (72.8%). (Table 26)
- At 7.1% and 6.7%, the veterans and the aged non vets were very close in having had prior sex offenses. The all non vets group at 4.1% were less likely to have had a prior sex offense. (Table 27)
- Veterans fell between the two non-veteran groups in the areas of prior drug possession, drug trafficking, and property offenses. In all of these areas the age matched non-veterans were the highest, followed by the veterans and then the ANVs. There was not a large disparity across the groups in each category. (Tables 28, 29, 30)
- Veterans (27.1%) and the ANV group (28.8%) were very close in regard to prior violent felony offenses. The age selected group was somewhat higher at 35.3%. (Table 31)

- Veterans had prior jail sentences 57.8% of the time. They were most similar to the ANV group which had prior jail sentences in 60.6% of the cases. The AMNV were the highest at 63.7%. (Table 33)
- Prior supervisions terms for veterans (76.2%) and ANVs (75.5%) were close to each other and trailed the age matched group, of which 81.2% had a prior supervision term. (Table 34)
- Roughly fifty-three percent of the veteran and ANV groups had supervision revocations. Revocations were more prevalent among the age matched non-veteran group; 61.6% had at least one revocation. (Table 35)
- Roughly fifty percent of the veterans and the ANV groups had prior prison incarcerations. The AMNV group had prior incarcerations 61.2% of the time. (Table 36)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENT COMMITMENT OFFENSE

- Veterans were most likely to be free of criminal justice supervision at the time of the offense (Veterans 58.7%, AMNVs 53.1%, ANVs 52.0%). (Table 37)
- Veterans, 28.9%, and the ANVs, 28.4%, were about as likely to be on probation at the time of their arrest. The age matched non-veterans were slightly less inclined to be on probation, 25.4%. (Table 37)
- Veterans were the least likely to be on parole, 5.3%, followed by the ANV group, 9.6%, and finally the AMNVs, 12.1%. (Table 37)
- Weapon possession or use was similar for the veterans and their age matched counterparts at roughly twenty-two percent. The ANV group was roughly 29%. (Table 38)
- Veterans were the least likely to possess/use a handgun in the commission of the offense for which they are incarcerated (Veterans 5.4%, AMNVs 7.5%, ANVs 13.5%). (Table 39)
- Almost eighty seven percent of the veterans (86.7%) acted alone in the commission of the instant offense, compared to 79.2% of the AMNVs and 74.8% of the ANV group. (Table 40)
- All three groups were close in whether or not they were using alcohol or drugs at the time of the offense. Just over one-half of each group had no indication of use at the time of the offense. (Table 41)
- Offenders who were under the influence or using at the time of the offense chose drugs over alcohol (Veterans 23.3% / 11.7%, Age matched non-veterans 22% / 14.3%, ANVs 20.9% / 11.1%). (Table 41)
- Roughly 97% of each of the groups ultimately entered a plea of guilty. (Table 42)

- Veterans victimized family members 15.5% of the time compared to 8.2% of the age selected group and 8.1% of the all veteran group. (Table 43)
- Friends and acquaintances were victimized by veterans and the similarly aged non-veterans 16.4% of the time and by the ANV group 18.7% of the time. (Table 43)

Conclusion

This report provides a view of military veterans entering the prison system as they compare to similarly aged non-veteran offenders, and as they compare to all non-veteran offenders entering prison. Veterans were distinctly different from non-veterans in several areas including; racial composition of the group, high-school education, ever having been married, ages of involvement in the criminal justice system, juvenile criminal records, prior violent misdemeanors, acting alone in the commission of the offense, and victim types.

In other instances there were noticeable differences when the veterans and ANVs were compared; however, when AMNVs were compared to the vets, the differences became somewhat muted. Some examples can be seen in the current marital status, employment status, college degree, living status both current and birth to eighteen and DUI convictions. Overall, in the social and demographic section, the veterans and their age matched non-veteran counterparts were similar to each other.

Still other variables showed little difference between the veterans and non-veterans. There were only small differences in domestic violence, non violent misdemeanors, misdemeanor drug and alcohol offenses and prior sex offenses. In fact, as the prior criminal history progresses, the veterans and the ANV group become more similar. This can easily be seen in the prior felony convictions, prior supervisions, revocations, and prior incarcerations.

It is beneficial to look at veterans versus all non-veterans at entry into the prison system, if for no other reason than that the veterans have an existing system which they might utilize that is not available to non-veterans. However, when programs, treatments or support efforts are considered for veterans who are offenders, it is beneficial to understand how veterans compare in different aspects to offenders who are non-veterans. The veterans group examined in this report has some attributes that set it apart from both non-veteran groups. The veterans group also has similarities with the age matched non-veteran group, especially in the social and demographic area. When considering the prior criminal history, the veterans are more similar to the larger all non-veterans group. Recognizing the differences and similarities between the veteran and non-veteran groups make it more likely that the veterans will be linked to the services that will be of the most benefit to them while they are incarcerated and when they are released. Finally, a thorough quantitative analysis controlling for multiple variables would provide a clearer picture of the differences and similarities between the incarcerated veterans and non-veterans.