

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

2008 INTAKE STUDY

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**Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Terry J. Collins, Director**

**Office of Policy and Offender Reentry
Edward Rhine, Deputy Director**

**Division of Parole and Community Services
Linda Janes, Deputy Director**

Conducted by:

**Bureau of Research, Office of Policy and Offender Reentry
Department of Rehabilitation and Correction**

**Tables Jim Bates
Text Jim Bates
 Cynthia Gonzalez
 Vicky Muncy**

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

**Editing Steve Van Dine
 Vicky Muncy**

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Jim Bates
Reeda Boyd
Ronnie Easter
Cindy Gonzalez
Vicky Muncy

Preparing/gathering PSIs/OBIs - Adult Parole Authority - Field Services Section

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Parole Program Specialists (Case Analysts)

Tammy Lamb, Cincinnati Region
Margie Reindel, Lima Region
Steve Vargo, Chillicothe Region
Charlene Martin, Cleveland Region
Felicia Braswell, Akron Region
Becky Vogel, Mansfield Region
Tracy Conklin, Columbus Region

Debra Hearn, Deputy Superintendent
Katrina Ransom, Deputy Superintendent
Michael Jackson, Deputy Superintendent
Chris Yanai, Deputy Superintendent

Sue Damron Parole Program Specialist Supervisor

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Social and Demographic Characteristics

- Of the 3254 offenders included in the study, 86.2% were male and 13.8% were female. [Table 1]
- The racial composition of the intake sample was: 46.0% African American, 53.6% 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=625; 19.2%), Hamilton (N=359; 11.0%), Franklin (N=281; 8.6%), Montgomery (N=191; 5.9%), Stark (N=127; 3.9%), Summit (N=126; 3.9%), Lucas (N=125; 3.8%), Butler (N=119; 3.7%), Mahoning (N=72; 2.2%), and Clark (N=65; 2.0%). [Table 3]
- The average age of offenders in the intake study was 33.3 years and the median age was 31. Males had an average age of 33.2 and a median age of 31. Females had an average age of 34 and a median age of 33. [Table 4]
- At the time of arrest for the instant offense, 57.6% of the offenders were unemployed; 27.4% were employed full-time. Males were more likely to have been employed full time (28.2%) than females (22.0%). 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 (33.1%) were incarcerated for committing a crime against persons (including sex offenses) as their most serious offense. Over one fourth (28.1%) of the males were convicted for committing a drug offense. Over one-third (33.8%) 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 (20.2%) and roughly one-sixth (17.8%) for committing crimes against persons (including sex offenses). [Table 20]
- The five offenses (most serious commitment offense) for which the male and female offenders in the sample were most often committed were: [Table 20]

MALES		FEMALES	
Drug Possession	15.1%	Drug Possession	20.7%
Drug Trafficking	11.3%	Theft	14.4%
Theft	7.1%	Drug Trafficking	8.0%
Burglary	6.0%	Forgery	6.9%
Receiving Stolen Property	4.7%	Burglary	5.6%

- Over five-in-ten (53.4%) of the males and nearly seven-in-ten (68.4%) of the females in the study were incarcerated on a determinate sentence of between 6-12 months for the most serious conviction offense. Overall 56.8% of the offenders are sentenced to spend no more than one year in prison. [Table 25]
- Weapons were involved, in some manner, in the conviction offense in 27.2% of the cases.* [Table 30]

Criminal History

- Men were more likely than women to have served a prior prison term (male = 51.6%; female = 31.0%). Almost half of the entire intake sample has served a prior prison term (48.8%). [Table 63]
- Over three-fourths of male offenders have had at least one prior adult supervision term; this is just slightly higher than for females (male = 75.8%; female = 73.6%). [Table 64]. Women were slightly more likely to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 53.8%; female = 59.2%). [Table 65]
- More than six in ten offenders (61.7%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 64.4%; female = 45.2%). [Table 57]
- Over one-fifth of the offenders (22.4%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male 24.8%; female = 8.1%). [Table 55]
- Only a small portion (5.8 %) 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 2008. The profile of Intake 2008 inmates includes the following information: (1) demographic and social characteristics of the inmates (2) characteristics of the current commitment offense, and (3) the inmate's prior criminal history. These tables may be used to compare the characteristics of inmates entering the prison system across the years for which similar data have been collected (1985, 1992, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007). 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 28th, 2008 and June 6th, 2008. The resulting data set contains information on a sample of 3254 newly committed inmates received by DRC during this period. This is used for a basic intake profile report and several more detailed reports. One, the Truly Non-Violent Offender report, is nearing completion. Side-by-side county comparison tables for the ten highest committing counties as well as individualized county profiles for those counties are in an early stage of production. Similarly, a profile of Short Term offenders for 2008 is being prepared.

Caveats Regarding the Data

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

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

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

the Intake database who are identified as having no prior convictions for violent offenses, but they actually do have a history of violent behavior.

Representativeness of the Sample

It is important to note how representative this cohort of inmates is when compared to the inmates being admitted throughout the year. Consequently, the Intake 2008 sample should be comparable to inmates admitted during CY 2008. The information below, taken from a dataset of the FY 2008 Commitment Report, illustrates that the Intake 2008 sample closely resembles the year's intake on several basic features

	INTAKE 2008 %	COMM. FY 2008 %
<u>Sex</u>		
Female	13.8	13.1
Male	86.2	86.9
<u>Race</u>		
African American	46.0	45.6
Caucasian	53.6	54.0
<u>Counties of Commitment</u>		
Cuyahoga	19.2	19.1
Hamilton	11.0	10.5
Franklin	8.6	8.2
Summit	3.9	4.6
<u>Type of Offense</u>		
Crimes Against Persons	24.2	23.5
Sex Offenses	6.8	6.6
Burglary Offenses	6.9	7.8
Property Offenses	16.5	15.8
Drug Offenses	28.9	28.9
Motor Vehicle Offenses	1.3	1.7
Fraud Offenses	4.2	2.9
Weapons Offenses	3.9	4.4
Justice and Public Administration	7.3	8.1
Other Offenses	0.03	0.3
<u>Mean Age in Years</u>		
Female	34.0	34.3
Male	33.2	33.0

This comparison suggests strongly that the Intake 2008 sample is representative of all inmates admitted into ODRC's prisons in 2008.

Structure of the Report

This report is organized into four sections. The first section presents the demographic and social characteristics of the 2008 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	2804	86.2
Female	450	13.8
TOTAL	3254	100.0

Of the 3254 offenders included in the study, 86.2% were male and 13.8% were female.

TABLE 2: Ethnicity

ETHNICITY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
African American*	1372	48.93	126	28.00	1498	46.04
Caucasian**	1421	50.68	323	71.78	1744	53.60
Other	11	0.39	1	0.22	12	0.37
TOTAL	2804	100.00	450	100.00	3254	100.00

*Includes .12% Hispanic Black ** Includes 1.23% Hispanic White

The racial composition of the intake sample was: 46% African American, 53.6% Caucasian, and 0.4% Other.

TABLE 3: County of Commitment

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams	1	.04	0	.00	1	.03
Allen	22	.78	3	.67	25	.77
Ashland	13	.46	0	.00	13	.40
Ashtabula	10	.36	1	.22	11	.34
Athens	14	.50	5	1.11	19	.58
Auglaize	15	.53	3	.67	18	.55
Belmont	5	.18	0	.00	5	.15
Brown	8	.29	1	.22	9	.28
Butler	106	3.78	13	2.89	119	3.66

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Carroll	2	.07	0	.00	2	.06
Champaign	4	.14	2	.44	6	.18
Clark	57	2.03	8	1.78	65	2.00
Clermont	27	.96	10	2.22	37	1.14
Clinton	10	.36	2	.44	12	.37
Columbiana	14	.50	2	.44	16	.49
Coshocton	6	.21	0	.00	6	.18
Crawford	16	.57	1	.22	17	.52
Cuyahoga	545	19.44	80	17.78	625	19.21
Darke	4	.14	1	.22	5	.15
Defiance	17	.61	5	1.11	22	.68
Delaware	28	1.00	5	1.11	33	1.01
Erie	27	.96	4	.89	31	.95
Fairfield	10	.36	1	.22	11	.34
Fayette	12	.43	0	.00	12	.37
Franklin	247	8.81	34	7.56	281	8.64
Fulton	7	.25	1	.22	8	.25
Gallia	7	.25	1	.22	8	.25
Geauga	5	.18	1	.22	6	.18
Greene	35	1.25	12	2.67	47	1.44
Guernsey	10	.36	1	.22	11	.34
Hamilton	325	11.59	34	7.56	359	11.03
Hancock	9	.32	2	.44	11	.34
Hardin	4	.14	0	.00	4	.12
Harrison	3	.11	0	.00	3	.09
Henry	5	.18	0	.00	5	.15
Highland	14	.50	1	.22	15	.46
Hocking	10	.36	0	.00	10	.31
Holmes	3	.11	0	.00	3	.09
Huron	6	.21	2	.44	8	.25
Jackson	8	.29	6	1.33	14	.43
Jefferson	18	.64	0	.00	18	.55
Knox	12	.43	2	.44	14	.43
Lake	33	1.18	7	1.56	40	1.23
Lawrence	22	.78	6	1.33	28	.86
Licking	25	.89	7	1.56	32	.98
Logan	15	.53	1	.22	16	.49
Lorain	51	1.82	9	2.00	60	1.84
Lucas	119	4.24	6	1.33	125	3.84
Madison	5	.18	1	.22	6	.18
Mahoning	58	2.07	14	3.11	72	2.21
Marion	23	.82	3	.67	26	.80

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Medina	24	.86	2	.44	26	.80
Meigs	3	.11	1	.22	4	.12
Mercer	6	.21	1	.22	7	.22
Miami	25	.89	2	.44	27	.83
Monroe	2	.07	0	.00	2	.06
Montgomery	165	5.88	26	5.78	191	5.87
Morgan	1	.04	0	.00	1	.03
Morrow	3	.11	1	.22	4	.12
Muskingum	25	.89	10	2.22	35	1.08
Noble	1	.04	0	.00	1	.03
Ottawa	7	.25	2	.44	9	.28
Paulding	5	.18	1	.22	6	.18
Perry	2	.07	1	.22	3	.09
Pickaway	20	.71	7	1.56	27	.83
Pike	3	.11	1	.22	4	.12
Portage	9	.32	3	.67	12	.37
Preble	6	.21	5	1.11	11	.34
Putnam	3	.11	0	.00	3	.09
Richland	31	1.11	9	2.00	40	1.23
Ross	10	.36	2	.44	12	.37
Sandusky	7	.25	2	.44	9	.28
Scioto	38	1.36	15	3.33	53	1.63
Seneca	8	.29	1	.22	9	.28
Shelby	15	.53	3	.67	18	.55
Stark	111	3.96	16	3.56	127	3.90
Summit	111	3.96	15	3.33	126	3.87
Trumbull	27	.96	2	.44	29	.89
Tuscarawas	7	.25	2	.44	9	.28
Union	4	.14	1	.22	5	.15
Van Wert	4	.14	1	.22	5	.15
Vinton	3	.11	2	.44	5	.15
Warren	21	.75	4	.89	25	.77
Washington	11	.39	5	1.11	16	.49
Wayne	6	.21	3	.67	9	.28
Williams	6	.21	3	.67	9	.28
Wood	20	.71	3	.67	23	.71
Wyandot	2	.07	0	.00	2	.06
TOTAL	2804	100.00	450	100.00	3254	100.00

The ten counties with the greatest numbers of offenders committed to Ohio prisons during the

intake study period were: Cuyahoga (N=625; 19.2%), Hamilton (N=359; 11.0%), Franklin (N=281; 8.6%), Montgomery (N=191; 5.9%), Stark (N=127; 3.9%), Summit (N=126; 3.9%), Lucas (N=125; 3.8%), Butler (N=119; 3.7%), Mahoning (N=72; 2.2%), and Clark (N=65; 2.0%).

TABLE 4: Age at Commitment

AGE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 18	6	0.21	0	0.00	6	0.18
18	17	0.61	1	0.22	18	0.55
19	93	3.32	8	1.78	101	3.10
20	117	4.17	9	2.00	126	3.87
21	119	4.24	9	2.00	128	3.93
22	112	3.99	18	4.00	130	4.00
23	118	4.21	15	3.33	133	4.09
24	124	4.42	16	3.56	140	4.30
25	119	4.24	22	4.89	141	4.33
26	118	4.21	21	4.67	139	4.27
27	102	3.64	21	4.67	123	3.78
28	108	3.85	16	3.56	124	3.81
29	115	4.10	19	4.22	134	4.12
30	103	3.67	11	2.44	114	3.50
31	95	3.39	12	2.67	107	3.29
32	74	2.64	19	4.22	93	2.86
33	72	2.57	16	3.56	88	2.70
34	58	2.07	19	4.22	77	2.37
35	85	3.03	17	3.78	102	3.13
36	74	2.64	14	3.11	88	2.70
37	73	2.60	14	3.11	87	2.67
38	68	2.43	18	4.00	86	2.64
39	67	2.39	10	2.22	77	2.37
40	70	2.50	10	2.22	80	2.46
41-45	270	9.63	59	13.11	329	10.11
46-50	219	7.81	30	6.67	249	7.65
51-55	133	4.74	21	4.67	154	4.73
56-60	46	1.64	4	0.89	50	1.54
Over 60	29	1.03	1	0.22	30	0.92
TOTAL	2804	100.00	450	100.00	3254	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 33.18	Mean = 33.98	Mean = 33.29
Median = 31.00	Median = 33.00	Median = 31.00

The average age of offenders in the intake study was 33.3 years and the median age was 31. Males had an average age of 33.2 and a median age of 31. Females had a mean age of 34.0 and a median age of 33. Six offenders (.18%) were under the age of 18 at the time of admission to prison and 234 (7.2%) were older than 50.

TABLE 5: Marital Status at Arrest
Missing: 25

MARITAL STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single (never married)	1973	70.84	246	55.41	2219	68.72
Married	266	9.55	69	15.54	335	10.37
Separated	172	6.18	59	13.29	231	7.15
Divorced	354	12.71	61	13.74	415	12.85
Widowed	20	.72	9	2.03	29	.90
TOTAL	2785	100.00	444	100.00	3229	100.00

At the time of arrest (for the current most serious commitment offense), just over two-thirds (68.7%) of the offenders were single (never married), 10.4% were married and 20.9% were separated, widowed, or divorced. Men were more likely to have never been married (70.8%) than women (55.4%).

TABLE 6: Employment Status at Arrest
Missing: 144

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unemployed*	1508	56.23	284	66.36	1792	57.62
Employed Part-time	188	7.01	29	6.78	217	6.98
Employed Full-time	757	28.23	94	21.96	851	27.36
Self-Employed	114	4.25	5	1.17	119	3.83
Temporary Agency	91	3.39	14	3.27	105	3.38
Seasonal Employment	24	.89	2	.47	26	.84
TOTAL	2682	100.00	428	100.00	3110	100.00

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

At the time of arrest for the instant offense, 57.6% of the offenders were unemployed; 27.4% were employed full-time. Males were more likely to have been employed full time (28.2%) than females (22.0%). 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: 195

EDUCATION LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1 st Grade	0	0.00	1	0.23	1	0.03
2 nd Grade	5	0.19	0	0.00	5	0.16
3 rd Grade	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4 th Grade	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
5 th Grade	4	0.15	2	0.46	6	0.20
6 th Grade	18	0.69	5	1.15	23	0.75
7 th Grade	19	0.72	5	1.15	24	0.78
8 th Grade	115	4.38	26	6.00	141	4.61
9 th Grade	210	8.00	32	7.39	242	7.91
10 th Grade	301	11.46	50	11.55	351	11.47
11 th Grade	340	12.95	59	13.63	399	13.04
High School Diploma	423	16.11	63	14.55	486	15.89
GED	512	19.50	44	10.16	556	18.18
GED + Vocational Training	59	2.25	11	2.54	70	2.29
Attended College	366	13.94	70	16.17	436	14.25
AA/AS Degree	61	2.32	22	5.08	83	2.71
BA/BS Degree	27	1.03	6	1.39	33	1.08
Attended Grad School	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
MA/MS Degree	7	0.27	0	0.00	7	0.23
PhD	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
High School Diploma + Vocational Training	117	4.46	22	5.08	139	4.54
8 th Grade + Vocational Training	3	0.11	2	0.46	5	0.16
9 th Grade + Vocational Training	5	0.19	1	0.23	6	0.20
10 th Grade + Vocational Training	11	0.42	7	1.62	18	0.59
11 th Grade + Vocational Training	12	0.46	4	0.92	16	0.52
High School Diploma + Some Vocational Training	7	0.27	0	0.00	7	0.23
TOTAL	2626	100.00	433	100.00	3059	100.00

At the time of arrest, the educational attainment of the males was as follows: 6.3% had a grade school education or less, 33.5% had some high school, 42.6% were high school graduates or the equivalent but had not attended college, and 17.6% had some college training or had graduated. The respective education rates for females were: 9.5%, 35.3%, 32.3% and 22.6%.

TABLE 8: Indication of Military Service

INDICATION OF MILITARY SERVICE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Military Record	2602	92.80	448	99.56	3050	93.73
Claims a Military Record	202	7.20	2	.44	204	6.27
TOTAL	2804	100.00	450	100.00	3254	100.00

Overall, 6.3% of the offenders entering the reception centers during the intake study period indicated that they had served in the military. Males claimed military service 7.2% of the time and females .4% of the time.

TABLE 9: Primary Living Arrangement from Birth to Age 18
Missing: 70

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lived with Both Parents	1302	47.38	192	44.04	1494	46.92
Lived with Mother Only	1074	39.08	190	43.58	1264	39.7
Lived with Father Only	75	2.73	13	2.98	88	2.76
Lived with Grandparents	201	7.31	27	6.19	228	7.16
Lived with Other Relatives	50	1.82	5	1.15	55	1.73
Lived with Foster Parents	41	1.49	9	2.06	50	1.57
Lived in Juvenile Institution	5	0.18	0	0.00	5	0.16
TOTAL	2748	100.00	436	100.00	3184	100.00

Males were more likely than females to have been raised by both parents (males 47.4%; females 44.0%). Females were slightly more likely than males to have been raised by their mother alone (males 39.1%; females 43.6%). Males were also more likely to have been raised by their grandparents (male = 7.3%; female= 6.2%).

TABLE 10: Indication of Physical Abuse as a Child or Adolescent
Missing: 59

EVIDENCE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2520	91.44	318	72.44	2838	88.83
Yes	236	8.56	121	27.56	357	11.17
TOTAL	2756	100.00	439	100.00	3195	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 = 8.6%; female = 27.6%).

TABLE 11: Indication of Sexual Abuse as a Child or Adolescent
Missing: 40

EVIDENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2632	94.78	290	66.36	2922	90.91
Yes	145	5.22	147	33.64	292	9.09
TOTAL	2777	100.00	437	100.00	3214	100.00

Female inmates in the sample indicated a much higher percentage of sexual abuse as a child or adolescent than their male counterparts. (male = 5.2%; female = 33.6%).

TABLE 12: History of Mental Health Problems**Missing: 42**

HISTORY OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1985	71.69	212	47.86	2197	68.4
Self-Admission/Evidence	76	2.74	31	7.00	107	3.33
Diagnosed with Mental Illness	23	0.83	3	0.68	26	0.81
Treated for Mental Illness	685	24.74	197	44.47	882	27.46
TOTAL	2769	100.00	443	100.00	3212	100.00

Females in the study were more likely to have had a history of mental health problems than males, (male = 28.3%; female = 52.1%).

TABLE 13: Indication of Recent Drug Abuse ***Missing: 48**

INDICATION OF RECENT DRUG ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	599	21.70	83	18.61	682	21.27
Self Admission/Evidence	2119	76.78	351	78.70	2470	77.04
Treatment of Drug Abuse	42	1.52	12	2.69	54	1.68
TOTAL	2760	100.00	446	100.00	3206	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 = 78.3%; female = 81.4%). Fifty-four offenders (1.7%) had received treatment within the six months prior to their arrest. (male = 1.5%; female = 2.7%).

* 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: 40**

INDICATION OF HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	279	10.08	60	13.45	339	10.55
Self Admission/Evidence	1574	56.86	212	47.53	1786	55.57
Diagnosis of Drug Abuse	3	.11	0	.00	3	.09
Treatment of Drug Abuse	912	32.95	174	39.01	1086	33.79
TOTAL	2768	100.00	446	100.00	3214	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 = 89.9% female = 86.6%). Just over one-third of the offenders in the intake study (33.8%) had received drug treatment at some time in the past (male = 33%; female = 39%).

TABLE 15: Indication of Recent Alcohol Abuse***Missing: 39**

INDICATION OF RECENT ALCOHOL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	1404	50.70	255	57.17	1659	51.60
Self Admission/Evidence	1341	48.43	184	41.26	1525	47.43
Treatment of Alcohol Abuse	24	.87	7	1.57	31	.96
TOTAL	2769	100.00	446	100.00	3215	100.00

*Within 6 months of arrest.

Almost half (49.3%) of the males had recent indications of alcohol abuse when compared to the females who had indications of recent alcohol abuse in 42.8% 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: 33**

INDICATION OF HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	778	28.05	162	36.24	940	29.18
Self Admission/Evidence	1340	48.31	160	35.79	1500	46.57
Diagnosis of a Problem	1	.04	0	.00	1	.03
Treatment of Alcohol Abuse	655	23.61	125	27.96	780	24.22
TOTAL	2774	100.00	447	100.00	3221	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=71.9%; females 63.8%). Males and females were each about as likely to have had prior treatment for an alcohol problem (male = 23.6% ; female = 28.0%).

TABLE 17: Indication of the Completion of Substance Abuse Treatment**Missing: 50**

INDICATION OF TREATMENT PROGRAM COMPLETION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication of Treatment	1460	52.88	171	38.60	1631	50.91
Failure to Comply with Court	212	7.68	51	11.51	263	8.21
Began Treatment/Compliance Unknown	45	1.63	11	2.48	56	1.75
In Treatment at Time of Arrest	6	.22	1	.23	7	.22
Completed Treatment	811	29.37	142	32.05	953	29.74
Treatment After Arrest Only	227	8.22	67	15.12	294	9.18
TOTAL	2761	100.00	443	100.00	3204	100.00

Almost one-third (32.1%) of the females and slightly fewer of the males (29.4%) had completed substance abuse treatment at some time prior to their arrest on the instant offense. Another 14.0% of the females and 9.3% of the males failed to comply with court orders for treatment or began treatment and their compliance was unknown. Some of the offenders, 15.1% of the females and 8.2% of the males, began substance abuse treatment only after their arrest for the instant offense.

TABLE 18: Living Arrangement at Time of Arrest
Missing: 139

LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT TIME OF ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lived:						
Alone	388	14.46	44	10.21	432	13.87
w/Domestic Partner	340	12.67	84	19.49	424	13.61
w/Domestic Partner and Children	618	23.03	71	16.47	689	22.12
w/Dependent Children	32	1.19	109	25.29	141	4.53
w/Adult Children	11	.41	8	1.86	19	.61
w/Parent/Guardian	717	26.71	55	12.76	772	24.78
w/Adult Sibling	136	5.07	3	.70	139	4.46
w/Grandparents	114	4.25	6	1.39	120	3.85
w/Other Relative	106	3.95	7	1.62	113	3.63
w/Friend/Roommate	115	4.28	22	5.10	137	4.40
Homeless	78	2.91	21	4.87	99	3.18
Supervised Setting	29	1.08	1	.23	30	.96
TOTAL	2684	100.00	431	100.00	3115	100.00

At the time of their arrests, males were most likely to live with a parent or guardian (26.7%) while females lived with a parent or guardian 12.8% of the time. On the other hand, females were much more likely to live with their dependent children (25.3%) compared to the males (1.2%).

TABLE 19: Number of Dependent Children at Time of Arrest
Missing: 52

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN AT TIME OF ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2099	76.00	252	57.27	2351	73.42
1	216	7.82	79	17.95	295	9.21
2	246	8.91	61	13.86	307	9.59
3	118	4.27	22	5.00	140	4.37
4	45	1.63	21	4.77	66	2.06
5	22	.80	3	.68	25	.78
6 or more	16	.58	2	.45	18	.56
TOTAL	2762	100.00	440	100.00	3202	100.00

About one-quarter, 24.0% of the male offenders and 42.7% 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 2.2 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 (excluding sex offenses)	713	25.43	75	16.67	788	24.22
Abduction	14	0.50	1	0.22	15	0.46
Aggravated Arson	3	0.11	3	0.67	6	0.18
Aggravated Assault	38	1.36	1	0.22	39	1.20
Aggravated Menacing	9	0.32	0	0.00	9	0.28
Aggravated Murder	10	0.36	2	0.44	12	0.37
Aggravated Robbery	87	3.10	8	1.78	95	2.92
Aggravated Vehicular Assault	8	0.29	6	1.33	14	0.43
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	6	0.21	3	0.67	9	0.28
Assault	24	0.86	8	1.78	32	0.98
Contributing to/Nonsupport of Dependents	99	3.53	7	1.56	106	3.26
Domestic Violence	91	3.25	2	0.44	93	2.86
Endangering Children	11	0.39	2	0.44	13	0.40
Felonious Assault	129	4.60	8	1.78	137	4.21
Harassment by an Inmate	6	0.21	0	0.00	6	0.18
Involuntary Manslaughter	12	0.43	3	0.67	15	0.46
Kidnapping	10	0.36	3	0.67	13	0.40
Murder	20	0.71	3	0.67	23	0.71
Robbery	126	4.49	13	2.89	139	4.27
Voluntary Manslaughter	9	0.32	1	0.22	10	0.31
Permitting Child Abuse	0	0.00	1	0.22	1	0.03
Phone Harassment	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
SEX OFFENSES / REGISTRATION	215	7.67	5	1.11	220	6.76
Disseminating Obscene Information	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Duty to Register as a Sex Offender	51	1.81	1	0.22	52	1.59
Gross Sexual Imposition	36	1.28	0	0.00	36	1.11
Importuning	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Pandering Obscenity Involving a Minor	10	0.36	0	0.00	10	0.31
Periodic Verification of Address (Sex Offender)	13	0.46	0	0.00	13	0.40
Promoting Prostitution	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Rape	47	1.68	0	0.00	47	1.44
Sexual Battery	14	0.50	1	0.22	15	0.46
Soliciting	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Unlawful Sexual Conduct with a Minor	38	1.36	3	0.67	41	1.26
BURGLARY OFFENSES	199	7.10	25	5.56	224	6.88
Aggravated Burglary	32	1.14	0	0.00	32	0.98
Burglary	167	5.96	25	5.56	192	5.90
MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY CRIMES	446	15.91	91	20.22	537	16.50
Arson	7	0.25	0	0.00	7	0.22
Breaking & Entering	83	2.96	0	0.00	83	2.55
Disrupting Public Services	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Receiving Stolen Property	132	4.71	23	5.11	155	4.76
Safecracking	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
Theft	198	7.06	65	14.44	263	8.08
Theft in Office	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle	7	0.25	2	0.44	9	0.28
Vandalism	11	0.39	1	0.22	12	0.37
Unauthorized Use of Property	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03

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

OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
DRUG OFFENSES	789	28.14	152	33.78	941	28.92
Abusing Harmful Intoxicants	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Corrupting Another with Drugs	2	0.07	1	0.22	3	0.09
Deception to Obtain Dangerous Drug	6	0.21	8	1.78	14	0.43
Drug Possession	422	15.05	93	20.67	515	15.83
Illegal Manufacture of Drug or Cultivation of Marihuana	32	1.14	10	2.22	42	1.29
Illegal Processing of Drug Documents	6	0.21	2	0.44	8	0.25
Permitting Drug Abuse	0	0.00	1	0.22	1	0.03
Sale Counterfeit Drugs	4	0.14	1	0.22	5	0.15
Drug Trafficking	316	11.27	36	8.00	352	10.82
MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES	39	1.39	4	0.89	43	1.32
Operating Motor Vehicle Under the Influence	38	1.36	4	0.89	42	1.29
Duties Of Transferor And Dealer Or Wholesaler	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
FRAUD OFFENSES	80	2.85	56	12.44	136	4.18
Forgery	44	1.57	31	6.89	75	2.30
Misuse of Credit Card	5	0.18	8	1.78	13	0.40
Passing Bad Checks	9	0.32	5	1.11	14	0.43
Taking Identity of Another	14	0.5	10	2.22	24	0.74
Tampering with Records	4	0.14	2	0.44	6	0.18
Telecommunications Fraud	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Insurance Fraud	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Securities Fraud	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Criminal Simulation	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
WEAPONS OFFENSES	112	3.99	14	3.11	126	3.87
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	35	1.25	4	0.89	39	1.20
Firearms Specification in Indictment	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Having a Weapon Under Disability	62	2.21	2	0.44	64	1.97
Improper Handling of Firearm	11	0.39	4	0.89	15	0.46
Illegal Weapons	3	0.11	4	0.89	7	0.22
OFFENSES AGAINST JUSTICE/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	210	7.49	28	6.22	238	7.31
Engaging in Pattern of Corrupt Activity	10	0.36	0	0.00	10	0.31
Escape	50	1.78	8	1.78	58	1.78
Failure to Appear	5	0.18	1	0.22	6	0.18
Failure to Comply with a Police Order	71	2.53	4	0.89	75	2.30
Inducing Panic	0	0.00	1	0.22	1	0.03
Intimidation	2	0.07	1	0.22	3	0.09
Intimidation of Atty./Victim/Witness in Crim. Case	6	0.21	1	0.22	7	0.22
Obstructing Justice	2	0.07	2	0.44	4	0.12
Obstructing Official Business	5	0.18	0	0.00	5	0.15
Possessing Criminal Tools	4	0.14	0	0.00	4	0.12
Retaliation	1	0.04	1	0.22	2	0.06
Tampering with Evidence	28	1.00	2	0.44	30	0.92
Violating Protection Order	13	0.46	1	0.22	14	0.43
Violation Release own Recognizance	8	0.29	6	1.33	14	0.43
Aggravated Rioting	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Bribery	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Conspiracy	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Money Laundering	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
MISCELLANEOUS	1	0.04	0	0	1	0.03
Dog-fighting	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2804	100.00	450	100.00	3254	100.00

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

About a third of the males (33.1%) were incarcerated for committing a crime against persons (including sex offenses) as their most serious offense. Over one fourth (28.1%) of the males were convicted for committing a drug offense. Over one-third (33.8%) 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 (20.2%) and roughly one-sixth (17.8%) for committing crimes against persons (including sex offenses).

The top five offenses in the 2008 intake sample were:

MALES		FEMALES	
Drug Possession	15.1%	Drug Possession	20.7%
Drug Trafficking	11.3%	Theft	14.4%
Theft	7.1%	Drug Trafficking	8.0%
Burglary	6.0%	Forgery	6.9%
Receiving Stolen Property	4.7%	Burglary	5.6%

OVERALL

Drug Possession	15.8%
Drug Trafficking	10.8%
Theft	8.1%
Burglary	5.9%
Receiving Stolen Property	4.7%

TABLE 21: Felony Level-Most Serious Conviction Offense

FELONY LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Life	32	1.14	4	.89	36	1.11
1 st	239	8.52	18	4.00	257	7.90
2 nd	369	13.16	37	8.22	406	12.48
3rd-Deter	645	23.00	70	15.56	715	21.97
4th-Deter	701	25.00	108	24.00	809	24.86
Felony 5	818	29.17	213	47.33	1031	31.68
Total	2804	100.00	450	100.00	3254	100.00

Over half (56.5%) of the offenders in the study were sentenced on felony four or five offenses (males 54.2%; females 71.3%).

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	1951	69.58	330	73.33	2281	70.10
Felony 1	46	1.64	6	1.33	52	1.60
Felony 2	86	3.07	9	2.00	95	2.92
Felony 3	154	5.49	13	2.89	167	5.13
Felony 4	243	8.67	26	5.78	269	8.27
Felony 5	320	11.41	66	14.67	386	11.86
Judicial Sanction	4	.14	0	.00	4	.12
Total	2804	100.00	450	100.00	3254	100.00

Most offenders did not have a second conviction offense. Just over one-quarter of the females (26.7%) and 30.4% of the males had a second offense for which they were sentenced. Males had a second offense in 853 cases, 66.0% of which were felony four or five offenses. Females who had a second offense were convicted of felony four or five offenses 76.7% of the time.

TABLE 23: Adjudication of Offender's Case
Missing: 6

ADJUDICATION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Guilty Plea	2752	98.36	444	98.67	3196	98.40
Convicted by Judge/Jury	46	1.64	6	1.33	52	1.60
TOTAL	2798	100.00	450	100.00	3248	100.00

Overwhelmingly offenders (98.4%) pled guilty to charges (male = 98.4%; female = 98.7%).

TABLE 24: Gun Specifications in the Conviction Offense/s

GUN SPECIFICATIONS IN CONVICTION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2614	93.22	443	98.44	3057	93.95
1 Year	79	2.82	1	0.22	80	2.46
3 Year	108	3.85	6	1.33	114	3.50
5 Year	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
6 Year	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	2804	100.00	450	100.00	3254	100.00

Firearm specifications were added to convictions in 6.8% of the male cases and 1.6% of the female cases. Three-year specifications were the most prevalent, making up 56.8% of the male and 85.7% 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	30	1.07	5	1.11	35	1.08
Less than Six Months	7	0.25	1	0.22	8	0.25
Six Months	363	12.95	95	21.11	458	14.07
More Than 6 Mo. and Less than 1Yr.	550	19.61	141	31.33	691	21.24
1.0	584	20.83	72	16.00	656	20.16
>1-1.50	266	9.49	44	9.78	310	9.53
1.51-2.0	319	11.38	39	8.67	358	11.00
2.5	4	0.14	0	0.00	4	0.12
3.0	271	9.66	18	4.00	289	8.88
>3 Yrs. And Less than 4.0 Yrs.	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
4.0	181	6.46	10	2.22	191	5.87
4.5	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
5.0	80	2.85	10	2.22	90	2.77
6.0	24	0.86	2	0.44	26	0.80
7.0	22	0.78	4	0.89	26	0.80
8.0	44	1.57	5	1.11	49	1.51
9.0	15	0.53	1	0.22	16	0.49
10.0	38	1.36	3	0.67	41	1.26
Life 888	4	0.14	0	0.00	4	0.12
Death	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	2804	100.00	450	100.00	3254	100.00

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

Over five-in-ten (53.4%) of the males and nearly seven-in-ten (68.4%) of the females in the study were incarcerated on a determinate sentence of between 6-12 months for the most serious conviction offense. Overall 56.8% of the offenders will spend no more than one year in prison.

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

Missing: 15

TYPE OF DRUG	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Drugs Involved	1866	66.76	271	61.04	2137	65.98
Drugs Present/Incident	30	1.07	1	0.23	31	0.96
Cocaine, Crack	402	14.38	74	16.67	476	14.7
Cocaine, Powder	47	1.68	7	1.58	54	1.67
Cocaine, Unspecified	53	1.9	6	1.35	59	1.82
Heroin	63	2.25	16	3.60	79	2.44
Marijuana	94	3.36	11	2.48	105	3.24
LSD/Acid	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Crystal Meth/Ice	27	0.97	7	1.58	34	1.05
Amphetamines	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Pharmaceuticals	64	2.29	26	5.86	90	2.78
Counterfeit Drugs	5	0.18	1	0.23	6	0.19
Chemical/Inhalant	7	0.25	0	0.00	7	0.22
Steroids	5	0.18	2	0.45	7	0.22
Drug Paraphernalia	22	0.79	15	3.38	37	1.14
Drug Residue	58	2.08	3	0.68	61	1.88
Crack Cocaine + Marijuana	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Powder Cocaine + Heroin	4	0.14	1	0.23	5	0.15
Powder Cocaine + Marijuana	4	0.14	1	0.23	5	0.15
Unspecified Cocaine + Heroin	11	0.39	0	0.00	11	0.34
Unspecified Cocaine + Marijuana	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Crack Cocaine + Heroin	7	0.25	2	0.45	9	0.28
Ecstasy	15	0.54	0	0.00	15	0.46
Multiple Drug Types	6	0.21	0	0.00	6	0.19
TOTAL	2795	100.00	444	100.00	3239	100.00

Drugs were involved in 34.0% of the intake overall (males = 33.2%; females = 39.0%). In the 1,102 instances where drugs were involved in the offense 486 or 44.1% involved crack cocaine, either by itself or in combination with another drug (males = 44.1%; females = 43.9%).

TABLE 27: Offender’s Legal Status at Arrest for the Conviction Offense
Missing: 22

LEGAL STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Free of CJ Supervision	1496	53.75	197	43.88	1693	52.38
Active Arrest Warrant	66	2.37	15	3.34	81	2.51
Released on Own Recognizance/Bond	171	6.14	17	3.79	188	5.82
On Probation	774	27.81	207	46.10	981	30.35
On Parole	258	9.27	10	2.23	268	8.29
In Jail	10	.36	2	.45	12	.37
In Prison/DYS	8	.29	0	.00	8	.25
Escapee	0	.00	1	.22	1	.03
TOTAL	2783	100.00	449	100.00	3232	100.00

Almost half of the offenders in the sample (47.6%) were on some type of supervision, warrant, escapee status or were incarcerated at the time of their arrest for the instant offense (male = 46.3%; female = 56.1%). The most common status for those under some type of supervision was probation (male = 60.1%; female = 82.1%).

TABLE 28: Whether Offender Violated Felony Probation or Parole Conditions
Missing: 24

VIOLATION STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Offender was not a Violator	1741	62.54	230	51.57	1971	61.02
Technical Probation Violator	359	12.90	120	26.91	479	14.83
New Crime and Technical Violation/Returned to Prison on the Technical Violation	3	.11	1	.22	4	.12
New Crime Probation Violator	423	15.19	84	18.83	507	15.70
New Crime Parole/PRC Violator	258	9.27	11	2.47	269	8.33
TOTAL	2784	100.00	446	100.00	3230	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 (37.5%) and nearly one-half of the females (48.4%) 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: 15

OFFENDER/OTHERS' ROLE(S)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Offender Acted Alone	2045	73.27	293	65.40	2338	72.18
Others Present, but Not Arrested	162	5.80	32	7.14	194	5.99
One or More Others Charged	181	6.49	32	7.14	213	6.58
One or More Others Went to Trial	13	.47	6	1.34	19	.59
One or More Others Convicted	23	.82	1	.22	24	.74
One or More Others Incarcerated	322	11.54	73	16.29	395	12.20
One or More Others Prob./Comm. Control	45	1.61	11	2.46	56	1.73
TOTAL	2791	100.00	448	100.00	3239	100.00

Almost three-fourths (72.2%) of the offenders acted alone in the commission of the offense for which they were committed (male = 73.3%; female = 65.4%). In 43.8% of the cases where the offender acted with someone else in the commission of the offense, the other offender was also incarcerated (male = 43.2%; female = 47.1%).

TABLE 30: Weapon Used/Possessed During Conviction Offense
Missing: 21

WEAPON USED/POSSESSED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon	1970	70.71	385	86.13	2355	72.84
Weapon Incidental to Crime	63	2.26	4	.89	67	2.07
Weapon Present, but Not Used	114	4.09	5	1.12	119	3.68
Feigned Possession of Weapon	8	.29	0	.00	8	.25
Used by Other Actor w/Offender	33	1.18	8	1.79	41	1.27
Offender Threatened Use	133	4.77	7	1.57	140	4.33
Used in Attempt to Injure	102	3.66	7	1.57	109	3.37
Used Weapon to Injure	322	11.56	24	5.37	346	10.70
Used Weapon to Kill	41	1.47	7	1.57	48	1.48
TOTAL	2786	100.00	447	100.00	3233	100.00

Weapons were involved, in some manner, in the conviction offense in 27.2% of the cases.* In the 816 male offenses where weapons were involved, non-fatal injury occurred 39.5% of the time and death occurred in 5.0% of the cases. Females had weapons involved in 62 cases. Non-fatal injuries resulted half of the time and death 11.3% 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: 26**

TYPE OF WEAPON USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon/Incidental	1973	70.95	382	85.46	2355	72.96
Handgun	357	12.84	19	4.25	376	11.65
Rifle-Shotgun	29	1.04	1	.22	30	.93
Assault Weapon	3	.11	0	.00	3	.09
Sharp Instrument	64	2.30	9	2.01	73	2.26
Blunt Instrument	29	1.04	4	.89	33	1.02
Brute Force/Fists	274	9.85	25	5.59	299	9.26
Other	43	1.55	6	1.34	49	1.52
Multiple Weapons	9	.32	1	.22	10	.31
TOTAL	2781	100.00	447	100.00	3228	100.00

In 17.8% of the cases an actual weapon, aside from brute force/ fists, was used. (males 19.2%; females 8.9%). In the instances where a weapon was used males used a handgun 66.9% of the time. Sharp instruments were second at 12%. Females used a handgun 47.5% of the time where a weapon was used. Second choice for females was a sharp instrument (22.5%).

TABLE 32: Drugs/Alcohol Used During Conviction Offense**Missing: 74**

DRUGS/ALCOHOL USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	1368	49.75	162	37.67	1530	48.11
Drugs	629	22.87	178	41.40	807	25.38
Alcohol	335	12.18	41	9.53	376	11.82
Both	418	15.20	48	11.16	466	14.65
Yes, Substance not Specified	0	.00	1	.23	1	.03
TOTAL	2750	100.00	430	100.00	3180	100.00

Over half (51.9%) 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 = 50.3%; female = 62.3%). Just over one-quarter (25.4%) were under the influence of drugs (male = 22.9%; female = 41.4%). Males were more likely to have been under the influence of alcohol (12.2%) than females (9.5%). Similarly, males were more likely than females to be under the influence of both alcohol and drugs at the time of their offense (male = 15.2%; female = 11.2%).

TABLE 33: Primary Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 101

VICTIM RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Direct Victim	1141	41.89	185	43.12	1326	42.06
Family Member	230	8.44	40	9.32	270	8.56
Friend or Acquaintance	532	19.53	64	14.92	596	18.90
Work or School Associate	8	.29	1	.23	9	.29
Any Corrections or Law Enforcement Employee	60	2.20	11	2.56	71	2.25
Stranger	485	17.80	57	13.29	542	17.19
Non-Personal*	268	9.84	67	15.62	335	10.62
Other	0	.00	4	.93	4	.13
TOTAL	2724	100.00	429	100.00	3153	100.00

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

Friends or acquaintances (18.9%) were slightly more likely than strangers (17.2%) to be the primary victims of an offense. Family members were listed as the victim in 8.6% of the cases examined.

TABLE 34: Gender of Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 81

VICTIM GENDER	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non Personal	1409	51.54	252	57.40	1661	52.35
Male	601	21.98	81	18.45	682	21.49
Female	724	26.48	106	24.15	830	26.16
TOTAL	2734	100.00	439	100.00	3173	100.00

Over one-fourth of the victims (26.2%) were female and just over one-fifth (21.5%) were male.

TABLE 35: Victim Involvement in the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 45

VICTIM INVOLVEMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Personal / Direct Victim	1231	44.49	198	44.80	1429	44.53
No Victim Precipitation	1490	53.85	240	54.30	1730	53.91
Indication of Victim Precipitation	46	1.66	4	0.90	50	1.56
TOTAL	2767	100.00	442	100.00	3209	100.00

Of the most serious conviction offenses, 44.5% 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 where there was a direct personal victim.

TABLE 36: Extent of Victim Injury from the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 68

EXTENT OF VICTIM BODILY INJURY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not Applicable (non-personal crime)	1413	51.34	252	58.06	1665	52.26
No Bodily Injury to Victim	902	32.78	129	29.72	1031	32.36
Some Bodily Injury – No Treatment Required	159	5.78	15	3.46	174	5.46
Injury w/Medical Treatment Required at Scene Only	21	.76	2	.46	23	.72
Injury Requiring Out Patient Treatment	127	4.61	11	2.53	138	4.33
Injury Requiring In-Patient Hospitalization	78	2.83	12	2.76	90	2.82
Victim was Killed by Offender(s)	52	1.89	13	3.00	65	2.04
TOTAL	2752	100.00	434	100.00	3186	100.00

Just over half (52.3%) of the most serious conviction offenses were for non-personal crimes or had no direct victim. Where there was a personal victim, 67.8% received no bodily injury as a result of the offense. Treatment was received by 16.5% of the victims. Offenses resulting in death of the victim occurred in 4.3% of the cases where a personal victim was identified.

TABLE 37: Extent of Victim Psychological Harm from the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 855

EXTENT OF VICTIM PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not Applicable (non-personal crime)	1408	68.38	255	75.00	1663	69.32
Not Applicable Because Victim Died	52	2.53	13	3.82	65	2.71
No Psychological Harm was Indicated by the Victim	259	12.58	49	14.41	308	12.84
Victim Sustained Some Psychological Harm/Fear	320	15.54	22	6.47	342	14.26
Victim Sustained Psych. Harm/Required Treatment	20	.97	1	.29	21	.88
TOTAL	2059	100.00	340	100.00	2399	100.00

For several hundred cases in the sample, there was no indication whether the victim had psychological harm. Those cases are part of the “missing” for this table. With those cases removed, nearly seven-in-ten (69.3%) of the most serious conviction offenses were non-personal crimes. In the cases where personal victims were identified (736), 65 (8.8%) died and victims sustained some or significant psychological harm/fear 49.3% of the time. Fewer victims indicated that no psychological harm/fear resulted from the offense (41.8%).

PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

TABLE 38: Age at First Arrest

AGE AT FIRST ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Younger than 10	38	1.36	0	0.00	38	1.20
10-14	581	20.72	44	9.78	625	19.20
15-19	1396	49.79	154	34.22	1550	47.60
20-24	461	16.44	116	25.78	577	17.70
25-29	150	5.35	73	16.22	223	6.90
30-34	82	2.92	29	6.44	111	3.40
35-39	43	1.53	18	4.00	61	1.90
40-44	19	0.68	11	2.44	30	0.90
45-49	15	0.53	2	0.44	17	0.50
50 or Older	19	0.68	3	0.67	22	0.70
TOTAL	2804	100.00	450	100.00	3254	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 18.65	Mean = 22.32	Mean = 19.15
Median = 18.00	Median = 20.50	Median = 18.00

The mean age at first arrest for offenders in the intake study was 19.2 years (male = 18.7; female = 22.3). Thirty-eight offenders (1.2%), all male, were first arrested before they were ten-years-old. Twenty-two offenders (.7%) were first arrested at the age of fifty or older.

Table 39: Age at Arrest for First Violent Offense
Missing: 10

AGE AT ARREST FOR FIRST VIOLENT OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Violent Offense Arrest	544	19.46	224	50.00	768	23.67
Less Than 10	19	0.68	0	0.00	19	0.59
10-14	282	10.09	23	5.13	305	9.40
15-19	844	30.19	50	11.16	894	27.56
20-24	537	19.21	55	12.28	592	18.25
25-29	257	9.19	38	8.48	295	9.09
30-34	127	4.54	25	5.58	152	4.69
35-39	81	2.90	14	3.13	95	2.93
40-44	45	1.61	13	2.90	58	1.79
45-49	25	0.89	3	0.67	28	0.86
50 or Older	35	1.25	3	0.67	38	1.17
TOTAL	2796	100.00	448	100.00	3244	100.00

<u>Males*</u>	<u>Females*</u>	<u>Total*</u>
Mean = 21.66	Mean = 24.78	Mean = 21.94
Median = 19.00	Median = 23.00	Median = 20.00

*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 21.9 years. Females (24.8 years) were older than males (21.7 years) at their first arrest for a violent offense. Over three-fourths (80.5%) of the males and half of the females (50.0%) had an arrest for a violent offense.

TABLE 40: Age at First Arrest Leading to a Delinquency Adjudication or Adult Felony Conviction
Missing: 1

AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Younger than 10	24	0.86	0	0.00	24	0.74
10-14	508	18.12	38	8.44	546	16.78
15-19	977	34.86	81	18.00	1058	32.52
20-24	513	18.30	87	19.33	600	18.44
25-29	279	9.95	81	18.00	360	11.07
30-34	177	6.31	67	14.89	244	7.50
35-39	131	4.67	38	8.44	169	5.20
40-44	83	2.96	33	7.33	116	3.57
45-49	56	2.00	19	4.22	75	2.31
50 or Older	55	1.96	6	1.33	61	1.88
TOTAL	2803	100.00	450	100.00	3253	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 21.90	Mean = 26.88	Mean = 22.59
Median = 19.00	Median = 25.50	Median = 19.00

The overall mean age in the intake study for the first arrest leading to a delinquency adjudication or adult felony conviction was 22.6 years. Females (26.9) were older than the males (21.9). Twenty-four offenders (.9%), all male, were less than ten-years-old at the time of their first delinquency adjudication. In total, sixty-one offenders (1.9%) were over the age of fifty at the time of their first conviction (male = 2.0%; female = 1.3%).

TABLE 41: Number of Juvenile Violent (Non-Sex) Offenses
Missing: 382

NUMBER OF JUVENILE VIOLENT (NON-SEX) OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1900	77.36	381	91.59	2281	79.42
1	355	14.45	24	5.77	379	13.20
2	136	5.54	6	1.44	142	4.94
3	43	1.75	2	0.48	45	1.57
4	12	0.49	2	0.48	14	0.49
5 or more	10	0.41	1	0.24	11	0.38
TOTAL	2456	100.00	416	100.00	2872	100.00

Male offenders in the sample were more likely to have one or more adjudications for juvenile violent (non-sex) offenses (male = 22.6%; female = 8.4%). Roughly 2.4% 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: 382**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SEX OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2396	97.56	415	99.76	2811	97.88
1	54	2.20	1	0.24	55	1.92
2	6	0.24	0	0.00	6	0.21
TOTAL	2456	100.00	416	100.00	2872	100.00

The data reflects that 2.4% of the male offenders had sex offenses as a juvenile. One female in the study (0.24%) had a juvenile sex offense recorded.

TABLE 43: Number of Juvenile Drug Use/Possession Offenses**Missing: 380**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG USE/POSSESSION OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2228	90.64	410	98.56	2638	91.79
1	167	6.79	6	1.44	173	6.02
2	46	1.87	0	0.00	46	1.60
3	11	0.45	0	0.00	11	0.38
4	4	0.16	0	0.00	4	0.14
5 or more	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
TOTAL	2458	100.00	416	100.00	2874	100.00

Drug use/possession offenses as a juvenile were reflected in the records of 8.2% of the intake study.

TABLE 44: Number of Juvenile Drug Sale/Trafficking Offenses**Missing: 381**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG SALE & TRAFFICKING OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2403	97.80	416	100.00	2819	98.12
1	49	1.99	0	0.00	49	1.71
2	5	0.20	0	0.00	5	0.17
TOTAL	2457	100.00	416	100.00	2873	100.00

Juvenile drug trafficking offenses were found in 1.9% of the intake sample (male 2.2%; female 0.0%).

TABLE 45: Number of Juvenile DUI/OMVI Offenses**Missing: 382**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DUI/OMVI OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2431	98.98	415	99.76	2846	99.09
1	24	0.98	1	0.24	25	0.87
2	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2456	100.00	416	100.00	2872	100.00

Juvenile DUI offenses were found for 0.91% of the offenders in the intake sample. Males accounted for all but one of the offenses.

TABLE 46: Number of Juvenile Property Offenses**Missing: 380**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE PROPERTY OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1747	71.07	373	89.66	2120	73.76
1	341	13.87	26	6.25	367	12.77
2	190	7.73	9	2.16	199	6.92
3	93	3.78	6	1.44	99	3.44
4	48	1.95	1	0.24	49	1.70
5 or More	39	1.59	1	0.24	40	1.39
TOTAL	2458	100.00	416	100.00	2874	100.00

Over one-fourth (26.2%) of the offenders have had at least one juvenile property offense (males = 28.9%; females = 10.3%).

TABLE 47: Number of Juvenile Social Service Placements**Missing: 396**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SOCIAL SERVICE PLACEMENTS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2028	83.01	379	91.33	2407	84.22
1	227	9.29	22	5.30	249	8.71
2	74	3.03	6	1.45	80	2.80
3	46	1.88	2	0.48	48	1.68
4	29	1.19	3	0.72	32	1.12
5 or More	39	1.60	3	0.72	42	1.47
TOTAL	2443	100.00	415	100.00	2858	100.00

Male offenders (17%) have almost double the juvenile social service placements as females (8.7%).

TABLE 48: Number of Commitments to Department of Youth Services**Missing: 396**

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2073	84.85	403	97.11	2476	86.63
1	233	9.54	9	2.17	242	8.47
2	79	3.23	2	0.48	81	2.83
3	38	1.56	0	0.00	38	1.33
4	14	0.57	0	0.00	14	0.49
5 or More	6	0.25	1	0.24	7	0.24
TOTAL	2443	100.00	415	100.00	2858	100.00

DYS commitments were higher for males than females (male = 15.2%; female = 2.9%). Overall, 13.4% of the intake sample had been committed to DYS.

TABLE 49: Number of Juvenile Supervision Terms**Missing: 396**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1593	65.21	353	85.06	1946	68.09
1	506	20.71	46	11.08	552	19.31
2	213	8.72	10	2.41	223	7.80
3	78	3.19	3	0.72	81	2.83
4	36	1.47	2	0.48	38	1.33
5 or More	17	0.70	1	0.24	18	0.63
TOTAL	2443	100.00	415	100.00	2858	100.00

Men were much more likely than women to have been placed on juvenile supervision (male = 34.8%; female = 14.9%).

TABLE 50: Number of Juvenile Probation Continuance Terms**Missing: 399**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE PROBATION TERMS CONTINUED	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2023	82.88	389	93.96	2412	84.48
1	195	7.99	8	1.93	203	7.11
2	99	4.06	5	1.21	104	3.64
3	44	1.80	2	0.48	46	1.61
4	37	1.52	2	0.48	39	1.37
5 or More	43	1.76	8	1.93	51	1.79
TOTAL	2441	100.00	414	100.00	2855	100.00

For those offenders who have had juvenile probation continuances, males were more likely to have had such adjudication than females (males = 17.1%; females = 6.0%).

TABLE 51: Number of Revocations of Juvenile Supervision**Missing: 398**

NUMBER OF REVOCATIONS OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2239	91.72	408	98.31	2647	92.68
1	126	5.16	5	1.20	131	4.59
2	35	1.43	0	0.00	35	1.23
3	20	0.82	0	0.00	20	0.70
4	12	0.49	0	0.00	12	0.42
5 or more	9	0.37	2	0.48	11	0.39
TOTAL	2441	100.00	415	100.00	2856	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have had a revocation of supervision as a juvenile (male = 8.3%; female = 1.7%).

TABLE 52: Number of Prior Adult Non-Violent Misdemeanor Convictions**Missing: 30**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT NON-VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	596	21.45	115	25.78	711	22.05
1	426	15.33	61	13.68	487	15.11
2	349	12.56	62	13.90	411	12.75
3	287	10.33	43	9.64	330	10.24
4	215	7.74	31	6.95	246	7.63
5 or more	905	32.58	134	30.04	1039	32.23
TOTAL	2778	100.00	446	100.00	3224	100.00

Over three-fourths (78.0%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a non-violent misdemeanor (male = 78.6%; female = 74.2%).

TABLE 53: Number of Prior Adult DUI/OMVI Convictions**Missing: 28**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DUI/OMVI CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2177	78.28	358	80.45	2535	78.58
1	322	11.58	57	12.81	379	11.75
2	118	4.24	12	2.70	130	4.03
3	66	2.37	6	1.35	72	2.23
4	41	1.47	3	.67	44	1.36
5 or more	57	2.05	9	2.02	66	2.05
TOTAL	2781	100.00	445	100.00	3226	100.00

Men were slightly more likely than women to have had one or more prior adult DUI convictions (male 21.7%; female 19.6%).

TABLE 54: Number of Prior Adult Violent Misdemeanor Convictions**Missing: 24**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1855	66.68	375	83.71	2230	69.04
1	514	18.48	56	12.50	570	17.65
2	218	7.84	12	2.68	230	7.12
3	91	3.27	2	.45	93	2.88
4	49	1.76	1	.22	50	1.55
5 or more	55	1.98	2	.45	57	1.76
TOTAL	2782	100.00	448	100.00	3230	100.00

Just under one third (31%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent misdemeanor (male = 33.3%; female = 16.3%).

TABLE 55: Number of Domestic Violence Convictions***Missing: 247**

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1938	75.23	396	91.88	2334	77.62
1	377	14.64	28	6.50	405	13.47
2	141	5.47	3	.70	144	4.79
3	61	2.37	2	.46	63	2.10
4	32	1.24	1	.23	33	1.10
5 or more	27	1.05	1	.23	28	.93
TOTAL	2576	100.00	431	100.00	3007	100.00

*Includes both adult and juvenile domestic violence convictions

Over one-fifth of the offenders (22.4%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male = 24.8% female = 8.1%).

TABLE 56: Number of Prior Adult Jail Incarcerations**Missing: 20**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT JAIL INCARCERATIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1038	37.23	216	48.43	1254	38.78
1	530	19.01	70	15.70	600	18.55
2	368	13.20	60	13.45	428	13.23
3	227	8.14	27	6.05	254	7.85
4	155	5.56	17	3.81	172	5.32
5 or More	470	16.86	56	12.56	526	16.26
TOTAL	2788	100.00	446	100.00	3234	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have served at least one prior jail incarceration (male = 62.8%; female = 51.6%).

TABLE 57: Number of Prior Adult Felony Convictions [Total]**Missing: 26**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	991	35.63	245	54.81	1236	38.29
1	567	20.39	85	19.02	652	20.20
2	409	14.71	48	10.74	457	14.16
3	299	10.75	25	5.59	324	10.04
4	176	6.33	14	3.13	190	5.89
5 or More	339	12.19	30	6.71	369	11.43
TOTAL	2781	100.00	447	100.00	3228	100.00

More than six in ten offenders (61.7%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 64.4%; female = 45.2%).

TABLE 58: Number of Prior Adult Violent (Non-Sex) Felony Convictions**Missing: 19**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT (NON-SEX) FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1992	71.47	401	89.51	2393	73.97
1	542	19.45	32	7.14	574	17.74
2	154	5.53	9	2.01	163	5.04
3	71	2.55	5	1.12	76	2.35
4	21	0.75	1	0.22	22	0.68
5 or More	7	0.25	0	0.00	7	0.22
TOTAL	2787	100.00	448	100.00	3235	100.00

Over one-fourth (26.0%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent (non-sex) felony (male = 28.5%; female = 10.5%).

TABLE 59: Number of Prior Adult Sex Felony Convictions**Missing: 19**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SEX FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2652	95.16	446	99.55	3098	95.77
1	124	4.45	2	.45	126	3.89
2	10	.36	0	.00	10	.31
3 or More	1	.04	0	.00	1	.03
TOTAL	2787	100.00	448	100.00	3235	100.00

Males were more likely to have adult felony convictions for a sexually oriented crime (male = 4.8%; female = 0.5%).

TABLE 60: Number of Prior Adult Drug Use/Possession Felony Convictions**Missing: 18**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG USE/ POSSESSION FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2162	77.55	352	78.57	2514	77.69
1	389	13.95	68	15.18	457	14.12
2	144	5.16	12	2.68	156	4.82
3	57	2.04	6	1.34	63	1.95
4	19	0.68	4	0.89	23	0.71
5 or More	17	0.61	6	1.34	23	0.71
	2788	100.00	448	100.00	3236	100.00

Less than one-fourth (22.3%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug use or possession (male = 22.5%; female = 21.4%).

TABLE 61: Number of Prior Adult Drug Sale/Trafficking Felony Convictions**Missing: 19**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG SALE/ TRAFFICKING FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2356	84.54	421	93.97	2777	85.84
1	325	11.66	23	5.13	348	10.76
2	72	2.58	2	0.45	74	2.29
3	25	0.9	1	0.22	26	0.8
4	8	0.29	1	0.22	9	0.28
5 or More	1	0.04	0	0	1	0.03
TOTAL	2787	100	448	100	3235	100

Roughly one in seven offenders (14.2%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug sale or trafficking (male = 15.5%; female = 6.0%).

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

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PROPERTY FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1921	68.90	332	74.11	2253	69.62
1	490	17.58	66	14.73	556	17.18
2	162	5.81	27	6.03	189	5.84
3	88	3.16	9	2.01	97	3.00
4	44	1.58	5	1.12	49	1.51
5 or More	83	2.98	9	2.01	92	2.84
TOTAL	2788	100.00	448	100.00	3236	100.00

Over one-fourth (30.4%) of the offenders had at least one prior felony conviction for property offenses (male = 31.1%; female = 25.9%).

TABLE 63: Number of Prior Adult Prison Incarcerations**Missing: 19**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PRISON INCARCERATIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1348	48.37	309	68.97	1657	51.22
1	507	18.19	59	13.17	566	17.50
2	321	11.52	38	8.48	359	11.10
3	232	8.32	19	4.24	251	7.76
4	164	5.88	12	2.68	176	5.44
5 or More	215	7.71	11	2.46	226	6.99
TOTAL	2787	100.00	448	100.00	3235	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have served a prior prison term (male = 51.6%; female = 31.0%). Almost half of the entire intake sample has served a prior prison term (48.8%).

TABLE 64: Number of Prior Adult Supervision Terms**Missing: 23**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	673	24.17	118	26.40	791	24.48
1	677	24.32	165	36.91	842	26.06
2	490	17.60	68	15.21	558	17.27
3	342	12.28	42	9.40	384	11.88
4	211	7.58	21	4.70	232	7.18
5 or More	391	14.04	33	7.38	424	13.12
TOTAL	2784	100.00	447	100.00	3231	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 = 75.8%; female = 73.6%).

TABLE 65: Number of Prior Revocations of Adult Supervision Terms**Missing: 34**

NUMBER OF PRIOR REVOCATIONS OF ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1283	46.22	181	40.77	1464	45.47
1	917	33.03	191	43.02	1108	34.41
2	308	11.10	45	10.14	353	10.96
3	124	4.47	17	3.83	141	4.38
4	67	2.41	7	1.58	74	2.30
5 or More	77	2.77	3	0.68	80	2.48
TOTAL	2776	100.00	444	100.00	3220	100.00

Women were more likely to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 53.8%; female = 59.2%).

TABLE 66: Indication of an Escape History
Missing: 5

INDICATION OF AN ESCAPE HISTORY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2467	88.14	400	88.89	2867	88.24
Yes	332	11.86	50	11.11	382	11.76
TOTAL	2799	100.00	450	100.00	3249	100.00

Males were slightly more likely to have a history of escape (male 11.9%; female 11.1%). 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: 118

RAP STATIC ASSESSMENT TOTAL SCORE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
-1	170	6.32	18	4.04	188	5.99
0	734	27.29	82	18.39	816	26.02
1	390	14.50	101	22.65	491	15.66
2	429	15.95	69	15.47	498	15.88
3	335	12.45	69	15.47	404	12.88
4	270	10.04	50	11.21	320	10.20
5	197	7.32	41	9.19	238	7.59
6	98	3.64	11	2.47	109	3.48
7	56	2.08	5	1.12	61	1.95
8	11	.41	0	.00	11	.35
Total	2690	100.00	446	100.00	3136	100.00

Most of the offenders (86.6%) in the intake study scored in the lower range (-1 to 4 points) of the static assessment

TABLE 68: Rap Static Assessment Level
Missing: 118

RAP STATIC ASSESSMENT LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Basic Level	2525	93.87	430	96.41	2955	94.23
Intensive Level	165	6.13	16	3.59	181	5.77
Total	2690	100.0	446	100.00	3136	100.00

The bulk of offenders in the study scored to the basic level of assessment (male 93.9%; female 96.4%). Intensive prison programming and community supervision applied to only 5.7% of the offenders (male = 6.1%; female = 3.6%).

Assessment of SB2 Impact

The percentage of inmates admitted who were truly non-violent (TNV) was 31.9% in the 2008 Intake Study, identical to the 31.9% in the 2007 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 2008 figure represents a hold in an otherwise 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	2008
44.4	44.4	40.0	39.9	38.6	35.8	33.9	33.2	31.5	29.7	30.7	31.9	31.9

In 2008, the percentage of TNV offenders who were supervision (parole or probation) violators increased to 43.5%. This increase of 2.7 percentage points still remains slightly lower than the 44.2% and 44.4% of the 2004 and 2005 Intake Studies. See Table B below, titled “TNV Intake Who were Supervision Violators”, to follow the patterns since 1996.

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

Intake Study Year											
1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
36	50	54	49.4	45.8	53.3	53.6	44.2	44.4	40.4	40.8	43.5

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.

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

	Intake Study Year										
1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
30	35	39	36.6	33.6	35.6	32.5	32.8	30.5	30.8	29.2	30.6

At 8.3% the percentage of new admissions that had committed a new crime while on parole or post release control in the 2008 Intake Study remained close to that of 2007 and 2006. (Table D, below) The rate in the 2008 Intake Study is 4.6 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 Study Year										
1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1.8	2.5	3.1	4.3	7.9	8.5	10.3	8.6	9.8	8.5	8.7	8.3

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 2008, 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.