

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

2013 INTAKE STUDY

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**Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Gary C. Mohr, Director**

Conducted by:

**Bureau of Research and Evaluation,
Department of Rehabilitation and Correction**

Tables	Jim Bates
Text	Jim Bates

Data and Report Preparation and Support
Alycia Barnett
Jim Bates
Reeda Boyd
Ronnie Easter

Editing	Steve Van Dine Maggie Hardy
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Alycia Barnett
Jim Bates
Reeda Boyd
Ronnie Easter

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Social and Demographic Characteristics

- Of the 3,298 offenders included in the study, 85.0% were male and 15.0% were female. [Table 1]
- The racial composition of the intake sample was: 36.8% African American, 60.9% Caucasian, and 2.3% all other categories. [Table 2]
- The ten counties with the greatest numbers of offenders committed to Ohio prisons during the intake study period were: Cuyahoga (N = 461; 14.0%), Hamilton (N = 294; 8.9%), Franklin (N = 268; 8.1%), Summit (N = 200; 6.1%), Montgomery (N = 142; 4.3%), Lucas (N = 125; 3.8%), Stark (N = 93; 2.8%), Butler (N = 76; 2.3%), Mahoning (N = 74; 2.2%) and Warren (N = 69; 2.1%). [Table 3]
- The average age at commitment of offenders in the intake study was 32.1 years and the median age was 30.0. Males had an average age of 32.3 and a median age of 30.0. Females had an average age of 31.3 and a median age of 29.0. [Table 4]
- At the time of arrest for the instant offense, 65.9% of the offenders were unemployed and 22.3% were employed full-time. Males were more likely to have been employed full-time (22.9%) than females (18.9%). [Table 6]
- A severe need for substance abuse treatment was indicated for 62.2% of the overall group (males = 61.0%; females = 69.4%). [Table 66]

Current Most Serious Commitment Offense

- Over a third of the males (34.0%) were incarcerated for committing a crime against persons (including sex offenses) as their most serious offense. Over one-fifth (22.4%) of the males were convicted for committing a drug offense. Over one-third (35.2%) of the females were incarcerated for committing a drug offense as their most serious offense, while approximately less than one-fifth were incarcerated for a miscellaneous property offense (17.6%) and just over one-fifth (21.3%) for committing crimes against persons (including sex offenses). [Table 20]
- The five offenses (most serious commitment offense) for which the male and female offenders in the sample were most often committed were: [Table 20]

MALES

Burglary	12.1%
Drug Possession	9.9%
Drug Trafficking	8.2%
Theft	5.2%
Robbery	5.1%

FEMALES

Drug Possession	18.8%
Theft	11.7%
Burglary	8.7%
Drug Trafficking	6.7%
Illegal Mfg. Drugs	6.1%

- Just over a quarter (25.3%) of the males and a third (33.2%) of the females in the study were incarcerated with an expected length of stay of just over 6 months to 12 months. Overall, 41.3% of the offenders have an expected length of stay of no more than one year in prison. [Table 24]
- Weapons were involved or present, in some manner, in the conviction offense in 26.2% the cases (male = 28.8%; female = 12.0%). [Table 29]

Criminal History

- Men were more likely than women to have served a prior prison term (male = 52.0%; female = 22.3%). Just under half of the entire intake sample has served a prior prison term (47.5%). [Table 62]
- Over three-fourths of all offenders have had at least one prior adult supervision term (male = 78.3%; female = 71.5%). [Table 63]. Women were more likely to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 55.5%; female = 59.3%). [Table 64]
- Just over six in ten offenders (60.6%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 64.5%; female = 38.5%). [Table 56]
- Under one-fourth of the offenders (23.4%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male = 25.7%; female = 11.4%). [Table 54]

Trends and Impact

- The Truly Non-Violent (TNV) portion of the 2013 Intake sample was 25.4%, up from 23.2% for the Intake 2012 sample. Still, the 2013 proportion is the second lowest recorded in over two decades of developing this estimate. [See Table A, page 38]
- Of the TNV in 2013, 55.5% were supervision violators (either from probation or parole/ PRC, and for both technical and new felony reasons). This is the highest proportion in the last 17 Intake samples—1996 to 2013. [See Table B, page 39]
- For the total intake (not just TNV), 36.2% were probation violators for either a technical violation or for a new crime also. Only for the 1998 and 2000 samples was the proportion higher. [See Table C, page 39]
- Across all these summaries, there clearly is a long term trend toward a greater proportion of admissions who have some violence in their background, but also a trend toward a larger proportion of probation/ community control violators. (Tables A-D, pages 38-39)

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 for a new commitment from common pleas courts during 2013. The profile of Intake 2013 inmates includes the following information: (1) demographic and social characteristics of the inmates, (2) characteristics of the current commitment offense, (3) the inmate's prior criminal history, (4) the need for substance abuse treatment and (5) legislative impact / trends. 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 to 1998 and 2000 to 2012). 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 for a new commitment from a common pleas court. Information is obtained from seven primary sources:

- (1) Interviews with inmates at reception centers;
- (2) Written investigations;
- (3) The OnBase information system, with offender background reports available in digitized form;
- (4) County web sites;
- (5) Ohio Courts Network (OCN);
- (6) LEADS and
- (7) OHLEG

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

If a basic written offender investigation (often a PSI) is available, key variables are collected from that investigation. However, 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 the Operation Support Center (OSC), the Ohio Courts Network (OCN), the Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway (OHLEG) and county court records. The classification specialists read through the available information and attempt to retrieve the missing information.

Information was collected on all inmates who entered the DRC prison system starting May 6th, 2013 and concluding June 28th, 2013. The resulting data set contains information on a

sample of 3,298 newly committed inmates received by DRC during this period. This is used for a basic intake profile report and several more detailed reports. One is a report on Truly Non-Violent Offenders for 2013. Second, side-by-side county comparison tables for the ten highest committing counties as well as individualized county profiles for those counties have been started. Another is a Short Term Offender Report.

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 criminal histories in general should be noted. The reader should be aware that the intake adult 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 in the intake database, although not reported herein.

There is no data 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

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

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

Representativeness of the Sample

It is important to note how representative this cohort of inmates is when compared to the inmates being admitted throughout the year. The Intake 2013 sample should be comparable to inmates admitted during CY 2013. The information below, taken from the CY 2013 Commitment Report, illustrates that the Intake 2013 sample closely resembles the year's intake on several basic features.

	INTAKE 2013 %	COMM. CY2013 %
<u>Sex</u>		
Female	15.0	13.9
Male	85.0	86.1
<u>Race</u>		
African American	36.8	37.6
Caucasian	60.9	60.2
<u>Counties of Commitment</u>		
Cuyahoga	14.0	14.3
Hamilton	8.9	8.6
Franklin	8.1	7.6
Summit	6.1	5.6
Montgomery	4.3	4.8
<u>Type of Offense</u>		
Crimes Against Persons	25.0	25.0
Sex Offenses	7.1	6.9
Burglary Offenses	12.5	12.2
Property Offenses	14.3	13.9
Drug Offenses	24.3	24.8
Motor Vehicle Offenses	1.6	1.7
Fraud Offenses	2.7	2.0
Weapons Offenses	6.1	6.1
Justice and Public Administration	6.5	7.4
Other Offenses	0.0	0.1
<u>Mean Age in Years</u>		
Female	31.3	32.4
Male	32.3	32.0

This comparison suggests strongly that the Intake 2013 sample is representative of all inmates admitted into ODRC's prisons in 2013.

Structure of the Report

This report is organized into five data sections. The first section presents the demographic and social characteristics of the 2013 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. Section four indicates the extent of substance abuse treatment needs. Section five includes some trend information and an assessment of legislative impact. In reviewing the tables, please be aware that due to rounding, percentages may not total exactly to 100%. This condition may be true for any table in this report. In addition, percentages in the text are rounded to one decimal place from the two places in the tables.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1: Gender

GENDER	N	%
Male	2,804	85.00
Female	494	15.00
TOTAL	3,298	100.00

Of the 3,298 offenders included in the study, 85.0% were male and 15.0% were female.

TABLE 2: Race / Ethnicity

ETHNICITY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Asian	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
African American	1,117	39.84	97	19.64	1,214	36.81
Caucasian	1,614	57.56	395	79.96	2,009	60.92
Native American	1	0.04	1	0.20	2	0.06
Other	70	2.50	1	0.20	71	2.15
TOTAL	2,804	100.00	494	100.00	3,298	100.00

The racial composition of the intake sample was: 0.06% Asian, 36.8% African American, 60.9% Caucasian, 0.06% Native American and 2.2% Other.

TABLE 3: County of Commitment

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams	17	0.61	7	1.42	24	0.73
Allen	16	0.57	3	0.61	19	0.58
Ashland	11	0.39	0	0.00	11	0.33
Ashtabula	22	0.78	8	1.62	30	0.91
Athens	21	0.75	5	1.01	26	0.79
Auglaize	10	0.36	2	0.40	12	0.36
Belmont	10	0.36	2	0.40	12	0.36
Brown	22	0.78	4	0.81	26	0.79
Butler	62	2.21	14	2.83	76	2.30
Carroll	3	0.11	1	0.20	4	0.12
Champaign	9	0.32	2	0.40	11	0.33
Clark	45	1.60	7	1.42	52	1.58
Clermont	45	1.60	14	2.83	59	1.79
Clinton	21	0.75	5	1.01	26	0.79
Columbiana	9	0.32	0	0.00	9	0.27

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Coshocton	10	0.36	2	0.40	12	0.36
Crawford	7	0.25	1	0.20	8	0.24
Cuyahoga	408	14.55	53	10.73	461	13.98
Darke	2	0.07	1	0.20	3	0.09
Defiance	13	0.46	5	1.01	18	0.55
Delaware	30	1.07	3	0.61	33	1.00
Erie	24	0.86	7	1.42	31	0.94
Fairfield	40	1.43	7	1.42	47	1.43
Fayette	16	0.57	3	0.61	19	0.58
Franklin	237	8.45	31	6.28	268	8.13
Fulton	10	0.36	2	0.40	12	0.36
Gallia	9	0.32	4	0.81	13	0.39
Geauga	4	0.14	1	0.20	5	0.15
Greene	35	1.25	7	1.42	42	1.27
Guernsey	16	0.57	0	0.00	16	0.49
Hamilton	259	9.24	35	7.09	294	8.91
Hancock	20	0.71	1	0.20	21	0.64
Hardin	10	0.36	3	0.61	13	0.39
Harrison	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
Henry	5	0.18	2	0.40	7	0.21
Highland	11	0.39	4	0.81	15	0.45
Hocking	8	0.29	0	0.00	8	0.24
Holmes	7	0.25	3	0.61	10	0.30
Huron	9	0.32	2	0.40	11	0.33
Jackson	9	0.32	1	0.20	10	0.30
Jefferson	26	0.93	0	0.00	26	0.79
Knox	8	0.29	4	0.81	12	0.36
Lake	42	1.50	11	2.23	53	1.61
Lawrence	29	1.03	7	1.42	36	1.09
Licking	34	1.21	13	2.63	47	1.43
Logan	10	0.36	1	0.20	11	0.33
Lorain	60	2.14	7	1.42	67	2.03
Lucas	112	3.99	13	2.63	125	3.79
Madison	8	0.29	1	0.20	9	0.27
Mahoning	67	2.39	7	1.42	74	2.24
Marion	17	0.61	6	1.21	23	0.70
Medina	20	0.71	2	0.40	22	0.67
Meigs	11	0.39	2	0.40	13	0.39

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mercer	14	0.50	1	0.20	15	0.45
Miami	20	0.71	4	0.81	24	0.73
Monroe	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Montgomery	122	4.35	20	4.05	142	4.31
Morgan	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Morrow	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
Muskingum	24	0.86	5	1.01	29	0.88
Noble	3	0.11	1	0.20	4	0.12
Ottawa	3	0.11	1	0.20	4	0.12
Paulding	5	0.18	1	0.20	6	0.18
Perry	8	0.29	0	0.00	8	0.24
Pickaway	25	0.89	11	2.23	36	1.09
Pike	8	0.29	0	0.00	8	0.24
Portage	28	1.00	6	1.21	34	1.03
Preble	10	0.36	1	0.20	11	0.33
Putnam	2	0.07	2	0.40	4	0.12
Richland	49	1.75	10	2.02	59	1.79
Ross	41	1.46	5	1.01	46	1.39
Sandusky	6	0.21	1	0.20	7	0.21
Scioto	20	0.71	10	2.02	30	0.91
Seneca	11	0.39	1	0.20	12	0.36
Shelby	7	0.25	1	0.20	8	0.24
Stark	80	2.85	13	2.63	93	2.82
Summit	162	5.78	38	7.69	200	6.06
Trumbull	40	1.43	11	2.23	51	1.55
Tuscarawas	11	0.39	1	0.20	12	0.36
Union	8	0.29	0	0.00	8	0.24
Van Wert	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
Vinton	3	0.11	1	0.20	4	0.12
Warren	58	2.07	11	2.23	69	2.09
Washington	14	0.50	2	0.40	16	0.49
Wayne	10	0.36	1	0.20	11	0.33
Williams	7	0.25	2	0.40	9	0.27
Wood	23	0.82	7	1.42	30	0.91
Wyandot	4	0.14	0	0.00	4	0.12
TOTAL	2,804	100.00	494	100.00	3,298	100.00

The ten counties with the greatest numbers of offenders committed to Ohio prisons during the intake study period were: Cuyahoga (N=461; 14.0%), Hamilton (N=294; 8.9%), Franklin

(N=268; 8.1%), Summit (N=200; 6.1%), Montgomery (N=142; 4.3%), Lucas (N=125; 3.8%), Stark (N=93; 2.8%), Butler (N=76; 2.3%), Mahoning (N=74; 2.2%) and Warren (N=69; 2.1%).

TABLE 4: Age at Commitment

AGE AT COMMITMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 18	9	0.32	1	0.20	10	0.30
18	37	1.32	2	0.40	39	1.18
19	93	3.32	9	1.82	102	3.09
20	103	3.67	17	3.44	120	3.64
21	114	4.07	16	3.24	130	3.94
22	114	4.07	22	4.45	136	4.12
23	133	4.74	23	4.66	156	4.73
24	116	4.14	25	5.06	141	4.28
25	122	4.35	27	5.47	149	4.52
26	130	4.64	33	6.68	163	4.94
27	139	4.96	23	4.66	162	4.91
28	123	4.39	22	4.45	145	4.40
29	118	4.21	33	6.68	151	4.58
30	98	3.50	21	4.25	119	3.61
31	113	4.03	22	4.45	135	4.09
32	107	3.82	24	4.86	131	3.97
33	97	3.46	16	3.24	113	3.43
34	88	3.14	14	2.83	102	3.09
35	81	2.89	10	2.02	91	2.76
36	70	2.50	11	2.23	81	2.46
37	71	2.53	13	2.63	84	2.55
38	58	2.07	13	2.63	71	2.15
39	50	1.78	10	2.02	60	1.82
40	50	1.78	5	1.01	55	1.67
41-45	211	7.52	43	8.70	254	7.70
46-50	173	6.17	20	4.05	193	5.85
51-55	106	3.78	11	2.23	117	3.55
56-60	52	1.85	8	1.62	60	1.82
Over 60	28	1.00	0	0.00	28	0.85
TOTAL	2,804	100.00	494	100.00	3,298	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 32.25	Mean = 31.32	Mean = 32.11
Median = 30.00	Median = 29.00	Median = 30.00

The mean age of offenders in the intake study was 32.1 years and the median age was 30.0. Males had an average age of 32.3 and a median age of 30.0. Females had a mean age of 31.3 and a median age of 29.0. Ten offenders (0.30%) were under the age of 18 at the time of admission to prison and 205 (6.2%) were older than 50.

TABLE 5: Marital Status at Arrest
Missing: 49

MARITAL STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single, Never Married	1,997	71.96	316	66.67	2,313	71.19
Married	300	10.81	50	10.55	350	10.77
Separated	164	5.91	47	9.92	211	6.49
Divorced	300	10.81	53	11.18	353	10.86
Widowed	14	0.50	8	1.69	22	0.68
TOTAL	2,775	100.00	474	100.00	3,249	100.00

At the time of arrest (for the current most serious commitment offense), over seven-in-ten (71.2%) of the offenders were single (never married), 10.8% were married and 18.0% were separated, widowed, or divorced. Men were more likely to have never been married (72.0%) than women (66.7%).

TABLE 6: Employment Status at Arrest
Missing: 113

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unemployed*	1,775	65.14	325	70.65	2,100	65.93
Employed Part-time	155	5.69	36	7.83	191	6.00
Employed Full-time	623	22.86	87	18.91	710	22.29
Self-Employed	116	4.26	8	1.74	124	3.89
Temporary Agency	49	1.80	3	0.65	52	1.63
Seasonal Employment	7	0.26	1	0.22	8	0.25
TOTAL	2,725	100.00	460	100.00	3,185	100.00

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

At the time of arrest for the instant offense, 65.9% of the offenders were unemployed and 22.3% were employed full-time. Males were more likely to have been employed full time (22.9%) than females (18.9%).

TABLE 7A: Highest Education Level at Arrest (Condensed)
Missing: 170

HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL (CONDENSED)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No High School	156	5.85	35	7.56	191	6.11
Some High School	849	31.86	138	29.81	987	31.55
High School/GED	1,589	59.62	260	56.16	1,849	59.11
College Degree	71	2.66	30	6.48	101	3.23
TOTAL	2,665	100.00	463	100.00	3,128	100.00

In addition, 7.3% of the intake sample (males = 6.9%; females = 9.3%) have vocational training.

TABLE 7B: Highest Education Level at Arrest (Expanded)
Missing: 170

HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less Than High School	156	5.85	35	7.56	191	6.11
No Education Completed	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
1st Grade	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
2nd Grade	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
3rd Grade	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
4th Grade	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
5th Grade	4	0.15	0	0.00	4	0.13
6th Grade	14	0.53	0	0.00	14	0.45
7th Grade	20	0.75	4	0.86	24	0.77
Less than 8th Grade + Vocational Training	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.10
8th Grade	110	4.13	31	6.70	141	4.51
Some High School No Vocational	838	31.44	138	29.81	976	31.20
9th Grade	223	8.37	23	4.97	246	7.86
10th Grade	291	10.92	48	10.37	339	10.84
11th Grade	324	12.16	67	14.47	391	12.50
Some High School + Vocational	11	0.41	0	0.00	11	0.35
9th Grade + Vocational Training	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.06
10th Grade + Vocational Training	4	0.15	0	0.00	4	0.13
11th Grade + Vocational Training	5	0.19	0	0.00	5	0.16
High School / GED	947	35.53	117	25.27	1,064	34.02
GED	518	19.44	40	8.64	558	17.84
High School Diploma	429	16.10	77	16.63	506	16.18
High School / GED Some College	471	17.67	100	21.60	571	18.25
High School / GED Some College	471	17.67	100	21.60	571	18.25
High School /GED + Vocational	171	6.42	43	9.29	214	6.84
High School + Vocational Training	118	4.43	38	8.21	156	4.99
High School + Vocational Training, May Be Incomplete	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
GED + Vocational Training	52	1.95	5	1.08	57	1.82
College Degree	71	2.66	30	6.48	101	3.23
AA/AS Degree	43	1.61	16	3.46	59	1.89
BA/BS Degree	21	0.79	12	2.59	33	1.05
MA/MS Degree	5	0.19	2	0.43	7	0.22
PhD	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Medical Degree	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Total	2,665	100.00	463	100.00	3,128	100.00

At the time of arrest, the educational attainment of the males was as follows: 5.9% had an eighth grade education or less, 31.9% had some high school (including those with vocational training), 35.5% were high school graduates or the equivalent but had not attended college; 6.4% had high school and have vocational training, 17.7% had high school and some college and 2.7% had attained a college degree. The respective education rates for females were: 7.6%, 29.8%, 25.3%, 9.3%, 21.6% and 6.5%.

TABLE 8: Military Veteran Status
Missing: 200

VETERAN STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not a veteran	2,511	94.47	436	99.09	2,947	95.13
Claims Veteran Status	146	5.49	4	0.91	150	4.84
Alternative to Service	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2,658	100.00	440	100.00	3,098	100.00

Military veteran status was claimed by 4.8% of the intake sample. A separate profile of veterans will be completed at a later date.

TABLE 9: Primary Living Arrangement from Birth to Age 18
Missing: 84

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lived with Both Parents	1,109	40.33	187	40.30	1,296	40.32
Lived with Mother Only	1,197	43.53	189	40.73	1,386	43.12
Lived with Father Only	147	5.35	24	5.17	171	5.32
Lived with Grandparents	212	7.71	34	7.33	246	7.65
Lived with Other Relatives	39	1.42	15	3.23	54	1.68
Lived with Foster Parents	43	1.56	15	3.23	58	1.80
Lived in Juvenile Institution	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
TOTAL	2,750	100.00	464	100.00	3,214	100.00

* If there are multiple responses to the variable, it is coded for the longest lasting living arrangement.

Males and females were alike in regard to being raised by both parents (male = 40.3%; female = 40.3%). Males were slightly more likely than females to have been raised by their mother alone (male = 43.5%; female = 40.7%). Males and females were very similar in having been raised by their grandparents (male = 7.7%; female = 7.3%).

TABLE 10: Indication of Physical Abuse as a Child or Adolescent
Missing: 71

EVIDENCE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2,551	92.39	351	75.32	2,902	89.93
Yes	210	7.61	115	24.68	325	10.07
TOTAL	2,761	100.00	466	100.00	3,227	100.00

This 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 = 7.6%; female = 24.7%).

TABLE 11: Indication of Sexual Abuse as a Child or Adolescent
Missing: 58

EVIDENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2,645	95.38	293	62.74	2,938	90.68
Yes	128	4.62	174	37.26	302	9.32
TOTAL	2,773	100.00	467	100.00	3,240	100.00

Female inmates in the sample indicated a much higher percentage of sexual abuse as a child or adolescent than their male counterparts (male = 4.6%; female = 37.3%).

TABLE 12: History of Mental Health Problems
Missing: 48

HISTORY OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,919	69.03	212	45.11	2,131	65.57
Self-Admission/Evidence	59	2.12	17	3.62	76	2.34
Diagnosed with Mental Illness	14	0.50	0	0.00	14	0.43
Treated for Mental Illness	788	28.35	241	51.28	1029	31.66
TOTAL	2,780	100.00	470	100.00	3,250	100.00

Females in the study were more likely to have had a history of mental health problems than males (male = 31.0%; female = 54.9%).

TABLE 13: Indication of Recent Drug Abuse *
Missing: 38

INDICATION OF RECENT DRUG ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	627	22.53	68	14.26	695	21.32
Self Admission/Evidence	2,112	75.89	400	83.86	2,512	77.06
Treatment of Drug Abuse	44	1.58	9	1.89	53	1.63
TOTAL	2,783	100.00	477	100.00	3,260	100.00

*Within 6 months of arrest.

Concerning the prevalence of inmates involved in recent drug abuse, female offender rates were slightly higher than males (male = 77.5%; female = 85.7%). Overall, fifty-three offenders (1.6%) had received treatment within the six months prior to their arrest (male = 1.6%; female = 1.9%).

TABLE 14: Indication of a History of Drug Abuse*
Missing: 31

INDICATION OF A HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	227	8.14	50	10.48	277	8.48
Self Admission/Evidence	1,642	58.85	307	64.36	1,949	59.66
Diagnosis of Drug Abuse	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
Treatment of Drug Abuse	918	32.90	120	25.16	1,038	31.77
TOTAL	2,790	100.00	477	100.00	3,267	100.00

*More than 6 months prior to arrest.

Males were more likely than females to have had a history of drug abuse (male = 91.9%; female = 89.5%). These numbers are quite consistent with numbers from past years. However, less than one-third of the offenders in the intake study (31.8%) had received drug treatment at some time in the past (male = 32.9%; female = 25.2%).

TABLE 15: Indication of Recent Alcohol Abuse*
Missing: 46

INDICATION OF RECENT ALCOHOL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	1,726	62.09	345	73.09	2,071	63.68
Self Admission/Evidence	1,023	36.80	124	26.27	1,147	35.27
Treatment of Alcohol Abuse	31	1.12	3	0.64	34	1.05
TOTAL	2,780	100.00	472	100.00	3,252	100.00

*Within 6 months of arrest.

Over one-third (37.9%) of the males had indications of recent alcohol abuse. Females had indications of recent alcohol abuse in 26.9% of the cases.

TABLE 16: Indication of a History of Alcohol Abuse***Missing: 38**

INDICATION OF HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	769	27.60	253	53.38	1022	31.35
Self Admission/Evidence	1,260	45.23	171	36.08	1,431	43.90
Diagnosis of a Problem	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Treatment of Alcohol Abuse	755	27.10	50	10.55	805	24.69
TOTAL	2,786	100.00	474	100.00	3,260	100.00

*More than 6 months prior to arrest.

Data indicated that males and females were quite different in regard to having indications of prior alcohol abuse (male = 72.4%; female = 46.6%). Male numbers are consistent with patterns from past years. Males were much more likely to have had prior treatment for an alcohol problem (male = 27.1%; female = 10.6%).

TABLE 17: Indication of the Completion of Substance Abuse Treatment**Missing: 45**

INDICATION OF TREATMENT PROGRAM COMPLETION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication of Treatment	1,426	51.29	189	39.96	1,615	49.65
Failure to Comply with Court	192	6.91	33	6.98	225	6.92
Began Treatment/Compliance Unknown	10	0.36	0	0.00	10	0.31
In Treatment at Arrest	6	0.22	0	0.00	6	0.18
Completed Treatment	876	31.51	113	23.89	989	30.40
Treatment After Arrest Only	270	9.71	138	29.18	408	12.54
TOTAL	2,780	100.00	473	100.00	3,253	100.00

Male offenders were more likely than females to have completed substance abuse treatment at some time prior to their arrest on the instant offense (male = 31.5%; female = 23.9%). Overall, less than a tenth (male = 7.3%; female = 7.0%) failed to comply with court orders for treatment or began treatment and their compliance was unknown. Some of the offenders, 9.7% of the males and 29.2% of the females, began substance abuse treatment only after their arrest for the instant offense.

TABLE 18: Living Arrangement at Time of Arrest
Missing: 142

LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT TIME OF ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alone	381	14.11	37	8.11	418	13.24
w/Domestic Partner	380	14.07	87	19.08	467	14.80
w/Domestic Partner and Children	618	22.89	81	17.76	699	22.15
w/Dependent Children	18	0.67	88	19.30	106	3.36
w/Adult Children	11	0.41	3	0.66	14	0.44
w/Parent/Guardian	748	27.70	77	16.89	825	26.14
w/Adult Sibling	108	4.00	9	1.97	117	3.71
w/Grandparents	128	4.74	14	3.07	142	4.50
w/Other Relative	74	2.74	7	1.54	81	2.57
w/Friend/Roommate	124	4.59	43	9.43	167	5.29
Homeless	90	3.33	10	2.19	100	3.17
Supervised Setting	20	0.74	0	0.00	20	0.63
TOTAL	2,700	100.00	456	100.00	3,156	100.00

At the time of their arrest, males were most likely to live with a parent or guardian (27.7%), or a domestic partner and children (22.9%). Females were most likely to live with their dependent children (19.3%) or a domestic partner (19.1%).

TABLE 19: Number of Dependent Children at Time of Arrest
Missing: 90

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN AT TIME OF ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,106	76.78	289	62.15	2,395	74.66
One	231	8.42	72	15.48	303	9.45
Two	208	7.58	52	11.18	260	8.10
Three	125	4.56	27	5.81	152	4.74
Four	43	1.57	15	3.23	58	1.81
Five	15	0.55	5	1.08	20	0.62
Six or more	15	0.55	5	1.08	20	0.62
TOTAL	2,743	100.00	465	100.00	3,208	100.00

Just under one-fourth (23.2%) of the male offenders and 37.8% 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 2.1.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENT COMMITMENT OFFENSE

TABLE 20: Most Serious Conviction Offense*

OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	728	25.96	95	19.23	823	24.95
Abduction	13	0.46	0	0.00	13	0.39
Aggravated Arson	7	0.25	4	0.81	11	0.33
Aggravated Assault	40	1.43	9	1.82	49	1.49
Aggravated Murder	14	0.50	0	0.00	14	0.42
Aggravated Robbery	86	3.07	5	1.01	91	2.76
Aggravated Vehicular Assault	14	0.50	3	0.61	17	0.52
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	8	0.29	2	0.40	10	0.30
Assault	18	0.64	4	0.81	22	0.67
Contributing To Non-Support Of Dependents	50	1.78	5	1.01	55	1.67
Domestic Violence	105	3.74	4	0.81	109	3.31
Endangering Children	8	0.29	13	2.63	21	0.64
Felonious Assault	132	4.71	15	3.04	147	4.46
Harassment By Inmate	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
Interference With Custody	0	0.00	1	0.20	1	0.03
Intimidation	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Inducing Panic	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Involuntary Manslaughter	36	1.28	6	1.21	42	1.27
Kidnapping	17	0.61	0	0.00	17	0.52
Menacing	6	0.21	0	0.00	6	0.18
Murder	15	0.53	2	0.40	17	0.52
Retaliation	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Robbery	144	5.14	22	4.45	166	5.03
Telephone Harassment	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Voluntary Manslaughter	6	0.21	0	0.00	6	0.18
SEX OFFENSES / REGISTRATION	224	7.99	10	2.02	234	7.10
Compelling Prostitution	0	0.00	2	0.40	2	0.06
Disseminating Obscene Information	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Duty to Register as a Sex Offender	6	0.21	0	0.00	6	0.18
Gross Sexual Imposition	38	1.36	1	0.20	39	1.18
Importuning	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Pandering Obscenity	25	0.89	0	0.00	25	0.76
Promoting Prostitution	3	0.11	1	0.20	4	0.12
Periodic Verification of Address (Sex Offender)	8	0.29	0	0.00	8	0.24
Failure To Notify Change Of Address	37	1.32	1	0.20	38	1.15
Rape	56	2.00	2	0.40	58	1.76
Sexual Battery	18	0.64	1	0.20	19	0.58
Soliciting	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Unlawful Sexual Conduct with a Minor	30	1.07	2	0.40	32	0.97
BURGLARY OFFENSES	368	13.12	43	8.70	411	12.46
Aggravated Burglary	28	1.00	0	0.00	28	0.85
Burglary	340	12.13	43	8.70	383	11.61
MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY CRIMES	384	13.69	87	17.61	471	14.28
Arson	2	0.07	1	0.20	3	0.09
Breaking & Entering	104	3.71	3	0.61	107	3.24

*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	%
Disrupting Public Services	7	0.25	0	0.00	7	0.21
Receiving Stolen Property	99	3.53	19	3.85	118	3.58
Safecracking	7	0.25	0	0.00	7	0.21
Tampering With Coin Machine	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Theft	145	5.17	58	11.74	203	6.16
Theft in Office	1	0.04	2	0.40	3	0.09
Unauthorized Use Of Property	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle	2	0.07	1	0.20	3	0.09
Vandalism	13	0.46	3	0.61	16	0.49
Vehicular Vandalism	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
DRUG OFFENSES	627	22.36	174	35.22	801	24.29
Corrupting Another with Drugs	4	0.14	3	0.61	7	0.21
Deception to Obtain Dangerous Drug	6	0.21	9	1.82	15	0.45
Drug Possession	277	9.88	93	18.83	370	11.22
Drug Trafficking	229	8.17	33	6.68	262	7.94
Illegal Mfg of Drug or Cultivation of Marihuana	104	3.71	30	6.07	134	4.06
Illegal Processing of Drug Documents	1	0.04	5	1.01	6	0.18
Permitting Drug Abuse	2	0.07	1	0.20	3	0.09
Sale of Counterfeit Drugs	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Drug Law	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES	48	1.71	5	1.01	53	1.61
Operating Motor Vehicle Under the Influence	48	1.71	5	1.01	53	1.61
FRAUD OFFENSES	58	2.07	31	6.28	89	2.70
Forgery	35	1.25	17	3.44	52	1.58
Insurance Fraud	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Misuse of Credit Card	6	0.21	2	0.40	8	0.24
Passing Bad Checks	4	0.14	2	0.40	6	0.18
Taking Identity of Another	3	0.11	3	0.61	6	0.18
Tampering with Records	4	0.14	6	1.21	10	0.30
Telecommunication Fraud	3	0.11	1	0.20	4	0.12
Defraud a Creditor	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Solicitation Fraud	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
WEAPONS OFFENSES	191	6.81	10	2.02	201	6.09
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	36	1.28	3	0.61	39	1.18
Firearm Specification	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Having a Weapon Under Disability	121	4.32	0	0.00	121	3.67
Improper Handling of Firearm	21	0.75	1	0.20	22	0.67
Bringing Weapons into a Detention Facility	10	0.36	6	1.21	16	0.49
Unlawful Possession of Firearm	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
OFFENSES AGAINST JUSTICE/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	176	6.28	39	7.89	215	6.52
Bribery	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Engaging in Pattern of Corrupt Activity	19	0.68	9	1.82	28	0.85
Escape	24	0.86	9	1.82	33	1.00
Failure to Appear	7	0.25	0	0.00	7	0.21
Fail to Comply	47	1.68	1	0.20	48	1.46
Gambling	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Intimidation of Victim/Witness	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Making Terroristic Threats	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Money Laundering	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Obstructing Official Business	1	0.04	1	0.20	2	0.06
Obstructing Justice	4	0.14	3	0.61	7	0.21
Participation in a Gang	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Possessing Criminal Tools	5	0.18	1	0.20	6	0.18

OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tampering with Evidence	33	1.18	12	2.43	45	1.36
Traffic in Food Stamps	2	0.07	1	0.20	3	0.09
Violating Protection Order	12	0.43	1	0.20	13	0.39
Violation Release own Recognizance	12	0.43	1	0.20	13	0.39
TOTAL	2,804	100.00	494	100.00	3,298	100.00

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

Over a third (952) of the males (34.0%) were incarcerated for committing a crime against persons (including sex offenses) as their most serious offense. Over one fifth (22.4%) of the males were convicted for committing a drug offense. Over one-third (35.2%) of the females were incarcerated for committing a drug offense as their most serious offense, less than one-fifth were incarcerated for a miscellaneous property offense (17.6%) and just over one-fifth (21.3%) for committing crimes against persons (including sex offenses).

The top five offenses in the 2013 intake sample were:

MALES

Burglary	12.1%
Drug Possession	9.9%
Drug Trafficking	8.2%
Theft	5.2%
Robbery	5.1%

FEMALES

Drug Possession	18.8%
Theft	11.7%
Burglary	8.7%
Drug Trafficking	6.7%
Illegal Mfg Drugs	6.1%

OVERALL

Burglary	11.6%
Drug Possession	11.2%
Drug Trafficking	7.9%
Theft	6.2%
Robbery	5.0%

TABLE 21: Felony Level-Most Serious Conviction Offense

FELONY LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Life	36	1.28	2	0.40	38	1.15
1st	271	9.66	22	4.45	293	8.88
2nd	505	18.01	51	10.32	556	16.86
3rd	795	28.35	133	26.92	928	28.14
4th	559	19.94	99	20.04	658	19.95
5th	638	22.75	187	37.85	825	25.02
Total	2,804	100.00	494	100.00	3,298	100.00

Overall, less than half (45.0%) of the offenders in the study were sentenced on felony four or five offenses (male = 42.7%; female = 57.9%). In the 2002 intake study, 61.5% of the offenders were incarcerated on felony four or felony five offenses.

TABLE 22: Adjudication of Offender's Case

Missing: 7

ADJUDICATION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Guilty Plea	2,763	98.78	492	99.60	3,255	98.91
Convicted by Judge/Jury	34	1.22	2	0.40	36	1.09
TOTAL	2,797	100.00	494	100.00	3,291	100.00

Overwhelmingly, offenders (98.9%) pled guilty to charges (male = 98.8%; female = 99.6%).

TABLE 23: Gun Specification Time in the Conviction

GUN SPECIFICATION TIME IN THE CONVICTION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2630	93.79	490	99.19	3120	94.60
1 Year	81	2.89	2	0.40	83	2.52
3 Years	77	2.75	2	0.40	79	2.40
4 Years	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
5 Years	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
6 Years	11	0.39	0	0.00	11	0.33
9 Years	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
11 Years	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2,804	100.00	494	100.00	3,298	100.00

Additional time for having or using a firearm in the commission of an offense was added to convictions in 6.2% of the male cases and 0.81% of the female cases. One year specifications were the most prevalent for males, making up 46.6% of the male specifications. One-year specifications accounted for one-half of the four female gun year specifications.

TABLE 24: Expected Length of Stay for Most Serious Conviction Offense*
Missing:4

LENGTH OF STAY (IN YEARS)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
6 Months or Less	392	14.00	97	19.64	489	14.85
Over 6 Mo to 1 Yr	707	25.25	164	33.20	871	26.44
To 1.5 Yr	344	12.29	50	10.12	394	11.96
To 2.0 Yr	281	10.04	60	12.15	341	10.35
To 2.5 Yr	117	4.18	21	4.25	138	4.19
To 3.0 Yr	232	8.29	40	8.10	272	8.26
To 3.5 Yr	71	2.54	6	1.21	77	2.34
To 4.0 Yr	187	6.68	29	5.87	216	6.56
To 4.5 Yr	48	1.71	5	1.01	53	1.61
To 5.0 Yr	82	2.93	8	1.62	90	2.73
To 6.0 Yr	78	2.79	2	0.40	80	2.43
To 7.0 Yr	49	1.75	3	0.61	52	1.58
To 8.0 Yr	36	1.29	2	0.40	38	1.15
To 9.0 Yr	19	0.68	0	0.00	19	0.58
To 10.0 Yr	28	1.00	2	0.40	30	0.91
To 11.0 Yr	13	0.46	0	0.00	13	0.39
To 12.0 Yr	15	0.54	0	0.00	15	0.46
To 13.0 Yr	11	0.39	1	0.20	12	0.36
To 14.0 Yr.	12	0.43	0	0.00	12	0.36
To 15.0 Yr	15	0.54	1	0.20	16	0.49
To 20.0 Yr	31	1.11	3	0.61	34	1.03
More Than 20 Yr	32	1.14	0	0.00	32	0.97
Total	2,800	100.00	494	100.00	3,294	100.00

*The length of stay is not the actual sentence length. Jail time credit has been deducted from the original length.

About four in ten (39.3%) of the males and over half (52.8%) of the females in the study were incarcerated for a period of one year or less. Overall, 41.3% of the offenders were to serve no more than one year in prison. This table is not the equivalent of the sentence table in previous years before 2012. Before 2012 the table indicated the length of the specific sentence imposed by the court. This table indicates the expected length of stay after jail time credits (and any other known credits) are deducted from the original sentence.

TABLE 25: Type of Drug Involved in Any of the Instant Conviction Offenses
Missing: 36

TYPE OF DRUG	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Drugs Involved	2,013	72.36	279	58.13	2,292	70.26
Drugs Present/Incidental	25	0.90	8	1.67	33	1.01
Crack Cocaine	84	3.02	13	2.71	97	2.97
Powder Cocaine	7	0.25	12	2.50	19	0.58
Unspecified Cocaine	96	3.45	13	2.71	109	3.34
Heroin	197	7.08	73	15.21	270	8.28
Marijuana	78	2.80	4	0.83	82	2.51
LSD/Acid	4	0.14	1	0.21	5	0.15
Crystal Meth/Ice	74	2.66	24	5.00	98	3.00

Amphetamines	6	0.22	1	0.21	7	0.21
Pharmaceuticals	72	2.59	29	6.04	101	3.10
Counterfeit Drugs	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Chemical/Inhalant	41	1.47	16	3.33	57	1.75
Steroids	4	0.14	0	0.00	4	0.12
Drug Residue	3	0.11	2	0.42	5	0.15
Crack Cocaine + Marijuana	9	0.32	0	0.00	9	0.28
Powder Cocaine + Marijuana	1	0.04	1	0.21	2	0.06
Unspecified Cocaine + Heroin	15	0.54	1	0.21	16	0.49
Unspecified Cocaine + Marijuana	9	0.32	0	0.00	9	0.28
Heroin + Crystal Meth	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Marijuana + LSD	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Crack And Heroin	14	0.50	1	0.21	15	0.46
Ecstasy, MDMA	8	0.29	0	0.00	8	0.25
Multiple Drug Types	16	0.58	2	0.42	18	0.55
Total	2,782	100.00	480	100.00	3,262	100.00

Drugs were involved in 29.7% of the intake overall (male = 27.6%; female = 41.9%). In the 970 instances where drugs were involved in the offense, 276 (28.5%) involved cocaine in some form, either by itself or in combination with another drug.

Heroin, either alone or in combination with another substance, was involved in 31.2% of the offenses involving drugs in the current study.

Pharmaceuticals were involved in 10.4% of the drug related cases in the 2013 intake study.

TABLE 26: Offender's Legal Status at Arrest for the Conviction Offense
Missing:12

LEGAL STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Free of CJ Supervision	1,534	54.94	204	41.30	1,738	52.89
Active Arrest Warrant	20	0.72	5	1.01	25	0.76
Released on Own Recognizance/Bond	104	3.72	19	3.85	123	3.74
On Probation	925	33.13	255	51.62	1,180	35.91
On Parole	197	7.06	8	1.62	205	6.24
In Jail	6	0.21	3	0.61	9	0.27
In Prison/DYS	4	0.14	0	0.00	4	0.12
Escapee	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
TOTAL	2,792	100.00	494	100.00	3,286	100.00

Less than half of the offenders in the sample (47.1%) were on some type of supervision, warrant, or were incarcerated at the time of their arrest for the instant offense (male = 45.1%; female = 58.7%). The most common status for those under some type of supervision was probation (male = 33.1%; female = 51.6%).

TABLE 27: Whether Offender Violated Felony Probation or Parole Conditions
Missing: 19

VIOLATION STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Offender was not a Violator	1,658	59.53	232	46.96	1,890	57.64
Technical Probation Violator	525	18.85	178	36.03	703	21.44
New Crime and Technical Violation/Returned to Prison on the Technical Violation	18	0.65	3	0.61	21	0.64
New Crime Probation Violator	387	13.90	75	15.18	462	14.09
New Crime Parole/PRC Violator	197	7.07	6	1.21	203	6.19
TOTAL	2,785	100.00	494	100.00	3,279	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 offenses for which they were sent to prison. Just over four-in-ten of the males (40.5%) and over one-half of the females (53.0%) in the study were incarcerated on either a technical or new crime violation of felony probation or a new crime violation of parole.

TABLE 28: Role of the Offender and Others in the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 53

OFFENDER/OTHERS' ROLE(S)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Offender Acted Alone	2,288	82.57	364	76.79	2,652	81.73
Others Present, but Not Arrested	49	1.77	10	2.11	59	1.82
One or More Others Charged	85	3.07	23	4.85	108	3.33
One or More Others Went to Trial	10	0.36	1	0.21	11	0.34
One or More Others Convicted, Incarceration Status Unknown	21	0.76	1	0.21	22	0.68
One or More Others Convicted and Incarcerated	250	9.02	60	12.66	310	9.55
One or More Others Prob./Comm. Control	68	2.45	15	3.16	83	2.56
TOTAL	2,771	100.00	474	100.00	3,245	100.00

Over four-fifths (81.7%) of the offenders acted alone in the commission of the offense for which they were committed (male = 82.6%; female = 76.8%). Overall, in the 593 cases where the offender acted with someone else in the commission of the offense, another offender was also incarcerated in 52.3% of the cases (male = 51.8%; female = 54.5%).

TABLE 29: Weapon Used/Possessed/ Present During Conviction Offense
Missing:188

WEAPON USED/POSSESSED/ PRESENT DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon	1,870	71.16	424	87.97	2,294	73.76
Weapon Incidental to Crime	47	1.79	1	0.21	48	1.54
Weapon Present, but Not Used	187	7.12	7	1.45	194	6.24
Feigned Possession of Weapon	11	0.42	0	0.00	11	0.35
Used by Other Actor w/Offender	30	1.14	7	1.45	37	1.19
Offender Threatened Use	145	5.52	8	1.66	153	4.92
Used in Attempt to Injure	41	1.56	2	0.41	43	1.38
Used Weapon to Injure	238	9.06	27	5.60	265	8.52
Used Weapon to Kill	59	2.25	6	1.24	65	2.09
TOTAL	2,628	100.00	482	100.00	3,110	100.00

Weapons were involved, or present, in some manner, in the conviction offense in 26.2% of the cases. In the 758 male offenses where weapons were involved or present, non-fatal injury occurred 31.4% of the time and death occurred in 7.8% of the cases. Females had weapons involved or present in 58 cases. In 27, or 46.6%, of the cases non-fatal injuries occurred. Death resulted 6 times, or in 22.2% of the cases.

TABLE 30: Type of Weapon Used During Conviction Offense
Missing: 188

TYPE OF WEAPON USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon/Incidental	1,886	71.77	424	87.97	2,310	74.28
Handgun	433	16.48	23	4.77	456	14.66
Rifle-Shotgun	21	0.80	0	0.00	21	0.68
Assault Weapon	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Sharp Instrument	61	2.32	16	3.32	77	2.48
Blunt Instrument	20	0.76	2	0.41	22	0.71
Brute Force/Fists	154	5.86	7	1.45	161	5.18
Other	48	1.83	10	2.07	58	1.86
Multiple Weapons	4	0.15	0	0.00	4	0.13
TOTAL	2,628	100.00	482	100.00	3,110	100.00

An actual weapon, aside from brute force/fists, was used in 639 (20.5%) of the cases examined. Males used a weapon in 588 (22.4%) of the cases. In the instances where a weapon was used males used a handgun 73.6% of the time. Sharp instruments were second at 10.4%. Females used a weapon in 51 cases (10.6%). Females were more likely to use a handgun (45.1%) over a sharp instrument (31.4%) at times where a weapon was used.

TABLE 31: Drugs/Alcohol Used During Conviction Offense
Missing: 90

DRUGS/ALCOHOL USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	1,441	52.51	160	34.48	1,601	49.91
Drugs	743	27.08	220	47.41	963	30.02
Alcohol	287	10.46	21	4.53	308	9.60
Both	272	9.91	63	13.58	335	10.44
Substance not Specified	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2,744	100.00	464	100.00	3,208	100.00

Just over half (50.1%) of the offenders were under the influence of drugs, alcohol or both at the time of at least one of the instant conviction offenses (male = 47.5%; female = 65.5%). Nearly a third (30.0%) were under the influence of drugs. Females were more likely than males to have been under the influence of drugs (male = 27.1%; female = 47.4%). Males were more likely to have been under the influence of alcohol (10.5%) than females (4.5%). Females were more likely than males to be under the influence of both alcohol and drugs at the time of their offense (male = 9.9%; female = 13.6%).

TABLE 32: Primary Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 477

VICTIM RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Direct Victim	1,040	43.21	220	53.14	1,260	44.67
Family Member	190	7.89	36	8.70	226	8.01
Friend or Acquaintance	391	16.24	41	9.90	432	15.31
Work or School Associate	6	0.25	0	0.00	6	0.21
Any Corrections or Law Enforcement Employee	44	1.83	7	1.69	51	1.81
Other	2	0.08	3	0.72	5	0.18
Stranger	543	22.56	61	14.73	604	21.41
Non-Personal*	191	7.94	46	11.11	237	8.40
TOTAL	2,407	100.00	414	100.00	2,821	100.00

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

When looking at offenses which have a direct personal victim, 1,324 cases, strangers (45.6%) were more likely than friends or acquaintances (32.6%) to be the primary victims of an offense. Family members were listed as the victim in 17.1% of the cases examined.

TABLE 33: Gender of Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 286

VICTIM GENDER	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non Personal	1,229	47.78	267	60.68	1,496	49.67
Male	650	25.27	78	17.73	728	24.17
Female	693	26.94	95	21.59	788	26.16
TOTAL	2,572	100.00	440	100.00	3,012	100.00

In cases where there was a personal victim (N=1,516), 48.0% were male and 52.0% were female.

TABLE 34: Victim Involvement in the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 233

VICTIM INVOLVEMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Personal / Direct Victim	1,184	45.64	252	53.50	1,436	46.85
No Victim Precipitation	1,396	53.82	216	45.86	1,612	52.59
Indication of Victim Precipitation	14	0.54	3	0.64	17	0.55
TOTAL	2,594	100.00	471	100.00	3,065	100.00

Of the most serious conviction offenses, 46.9% did not involve a direct personal victim. In the cases where there was a direct personal victim, 99.0% had no victim precipitation. There were indications of victim involvement in 1.0% of the cases where there was a direct personal victim.

TABLE 35: Extent of Victim Injury from the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 484

EXTENT OF VICTIM BODILY INJURY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not Applicable (non-personal crime)	1,230	51.96	267	59.73	1,497	53.20
No Bodily Injury to Victim	896	37.85	144	32.21	1,040	36.96
Some Bodily Injury – No Treatment Required	73	3.08	6	1.34	79	2.81
Injury with Treatment Required at Scene Only	4	0.17	1	0.22	5	0.18
Injury Requiring Out Patient Treatment	50	2.11	12	2.68	62	2.20
Injury Requiring In-Patient Hospitalization	40	1.69	6	1.34	46	1.63
Victim was Killed by Offender(s)	74	3.13	11	2.46	85	3.02
TOTAL	2,367	100.00	447	100.00	2,814	100.00

Over half (53.2%) of the most serious conviction offenses were for non-personal crimes or had no direct victim. Where there was a personal victim (N=1,317), 79.0% received no bodily injury as a result of the offense. Treatment was received by 58.9% of the 192 non-fatally injured victims. Offenses resulting in death of the victim occurred in approximately 6.5% of the cases where a personal victim was identified.

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

Missing: 1,393

EXTENT OF VICTIM PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not Applicable (non-personal crime)	1,230	79.00	266	76.44	1,496	78.53
Not Applicable Because Victim Died	73	4.69	11	3.16	84	4.41
No Psychological Harm was Indicated by the Victim	17	1.09	45	12.93	62	3.25
Victim Sustained Some Psychological Harm/Fear	230	14.77	26	7.47	256	13.44
Victim Sustained Psych. Harm/Required Treatment	7	0.45	0	0.00	7	0.37
TOTAL	1,557	100.00	348	100.00	1,905	100.00

For several hundred cases in the sample, there was no indication whether the victim had psychological harm. Those cases are part of the “missing” for this table. With those cases removed, approximately four-fifths (78.5%) of the most serious conviction offenses were non-personal crimes. In the cases where personal victims were identified (409), 84 (20.5%) died. Additionally, victims sustained some or significant psychological harm/fear/treatment 64.3% of the time. Victims indicated that no psychological harm/fear resulted from the offense about one-sixth the time (15.2%).

PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

TABLE 37: Age at First Arrest

Missing: 16

AGE AT FIRST ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Younger than 10	25	0.90	0	0.00	25	0.76
10-14	550	19.72	27	5.48	577	17.58
15-19	1,361	48.80	171	34.69	1,532	46.68
20-24	499	17.89	157	31.85	656	19.99
25-29	175	6.27	59	11.97	234	7.13
30-34	81	2.90	39	7.91	120	3.66
35-39	42	1.51	19	3.85	61	1.86
40-44	22	0.79	13	2.64	35	1.07
45-49	14	0.50	4	0.81	18	0.55
50 or Older	20	0.72	4	0.81	24	0.73
TOTAL	2,789	100.00	493	100.00	3,282	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 19.02	Mean = 22.68	Mean = 19.57
Median = 18.00	Median = 21.00	Median = 18.00

The mean age at first arrest for offenders in the intake study was 19.6 years (male = 19.0; female = 22.7). Twenty-five offenders (0.8%), all male, were first arrested before they were ten years old. Twenty-four offenders (0.7%) were first arrested at the age of fifty or older.

Table 38: Age at Arrest for First Violent Offense

Missing: 21

AGE AT ARREST FOR FIRST VIOLENT OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Violent Offense Arrest	462	16.60	225	45.55	687	20.96
Less Than 10	8	0.29	0	0.00	8	0.24
10-14	297	10.67	9	1.82	306	9.34
15-19	898	32.27	66	13.36	964	29.42
20-24	587	21.09	82	16.60	669	20.42
25-29	256	9.20	54	10.93	310	9.46
30-34	133	4.78	29	5.87	162	4.94
35-39	71	2.55	20	4.05	91	2.78
40-44	26	0.93	3	0.61	29	0.88
45-49	20	0.72	3	0.61	23	0.70
50 or Older	25	0.90	3	0.61	28	0.85
TOTAL	2,783	100.00	494	100.00	3,277	100.00

<u>Males*</u>	<u>Females*</u>	<u>Total*</u>
Mean = 21.16	Mean = 24.58	Mean = 21.52
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 21.5 years. Females (24.6 years) were older than males (21.2 years) at their first arrest for a violent offense. Over four-fifths (83.4%) of the males and over half of the females (54.5%) had an arrest for a violent offense.

TABLE 39: Age at First Arrest Leading to a Delinquency Adjudication or Adult Felony Conviction
Missing: 14

AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Younger than 10	12	0.43	0	0.00	12	0.37
10-14	494	17.70	20	4.06	514	15.65
15-19	981	35.15	94	19.07	1075	32.73
20-24	559	20.03	142	28.80	701	21.35
25-29	316	11.32	96	19.47	412	12.55
30-34	185	6.63	58	11.76	243	7.40
35-39	102	3.65	37	7.51	139	4.23
40-44	60	2.15	24	4.87	84	2.56
45-49	37	1.33	13	2.64	50	1.52
50 or Older	45	1.61	9	1.83	54	1.64
TOTAL	2,791	100.00	493	100.00	3,284	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 21.55	Mean = 26.06	Mean = 22.23
Median = 19.00	Median = 24.00	Median = 20.00

The overall mean age in the intake study for the first arrest leading to a delinquency adjudication or adult felony conviction was 22.2 years. Females (26.1) were older than the males (21.6). Twelve offenders (0.4%), all male, were less than ten years old at the time of their first delinquency adjudication. In total, fifty-four offenders (1.6%) were age fifty or older at the time of their first conviction (male = 1.6%; female = 1.8%).

TABLE 40: Number of Juvenile Violent (Non-Sex) Offenses
Missing: 478

NUMBER OF JUVENILE VIOLENT (NON-SEX) OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,808	76.48	426	93.42	2,234	79.22
One	321	13.58	23	5.04	344	12.20
Two	163	6.90	5	1.10	168	5.96
Three	39	1.65	0	0.00	39	1.38
Four	15	0.63	1	0.22	16	0.57
Five or more	18	0.76	1	0.22	19	0.67
TOTAL	2,364	100.00	456	100.00	2,820	100.00

Male offenders in the sample were more likely to have one or more adjudications for juvenile violent (non-sex) offenses (male = 23.5%; female = 6.6%). Roughly 2.6% of the overall sample

have three or more violent offenses as a juvenile. Given the variations in county juvenile records it is difficult to determine whether these are felony or misdemeanor offenses. This is true for all tables representing juvenile offenses in this study.

TABLE 41: Number of Juvenile Sex Offenses
Missing: 557

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SEX OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,286	96.74	455	99.78	2,741	97.23
One	68	5.83	1	0.22	69	2.45
Two	8	1.37	0	0.00	8	0.28
Three	1	0.59	0	0.00	1	0.04
TOTAL	2,363	100.00	456	100.00	2,819	100.00

The data reflects that 3.4% of the male offenders had sex offenses as a juvenile. One of the females in the study had a juvenile sex offense recorded (0.22%).

TABLE 42: Number of Juvenile Drug Use/Possession Offenses
Missing: 479

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG USE/POSSESSION OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,167	91.71	448	98.25	2,615	92.76
One	153	6.47	7	1.54	160	5.68
Two	31	1.31	1	0.22	32	1.14
Three or More	12	0.51	0	0.00	12	0.43
TOTAL	2,363	100.00	456	100.00	2,819	100.00

Drug use/possession offenses as a juvenile were reflected in the records of 7.2% of the intake study.

TABLE 43: Number of Juvenile Drug Sale/Trafficking Offenses
Missing: 479

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG SALE & TRAFFICKING OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,311	97.80	455	99.78	2,766	98.12
One	45	1.90	1	0.22	46	1.63
Two	7	0.30	0	0.00	7	0.25
TOTAL	2,363	100.00	456	100.00	2,819	100.00

Juvenile drug trafficking offenses were found in 1.9% of the intake sample (male = 2.2%; female = 0.2%).

TABLE 44: Number of Juvenile DUI/OMVI Offenses
Missing: 479

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DUI/OMVI OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,334	98.77	455	99.78	2,789	98.94
One	28	1.18	1	0.22	29	1.03
Two or More	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04
TOTAL	2,363	100.00	456	100.00	2,819	100.00

Juvenile DUI offenses were found for less than two percent (1.1%) of the offenders in the intake sample. Males accounted for all but one of the offenses.

TABLE 45: Number of Juvenile Property Offenses
Missing: 476

NUMBER OF JUVENILE PROPERTY OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,760	74.36	423	92.97	2,183	77.36
One	287	12.13	19	4.18	306	10.84
Two	153	6.46	9	1.98	162	5.74
Three	82	3.46	2	0.44	84	2.98
Four	34	1.44	2	0.44	36	1.28
Five or More	51	2.15	0	0.00	51	1.81
TOTAL	2,367	100.00	455	100.00	2,822	100.00

Just over one-fifth (22.6%) of the offenders have had a juvenile property offense (male = 25.6%; female = 7.0%)

TABLE 46: Number of Juvenile Social Service Placements
Missing: 479

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SOCIAL SERVICE PLACEMENTS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,922	81.34	435	95.39	2,357	83.61
One	255	10.79	14	3.07	269	9.54
Two	85	3.60	4	0.88	89	3.16
Three	52	2.20	1	0.22	53	1.88
Four	21	0.89	0	0.00	21	0.74
Five or More	28	1.18	2	0.44	30	1.06
TOTAL	2,363	100.00	456	100.00	2,819	100.00

Male offenders (18.7%) are more apt to have juvenile social service placements than the female offenders (4.6%).

TABLE 47: Number of Commitments to Department of Youth Services
Missing: 478

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,006	84.89	450	98.47	2,456	87.09
One	233	9.86	7	1.53	240	8.51
Two	87	3.68	0	0.00	87	3.09
Three	29	1.23	0	0.00	29	1.03
Four	5	0.21	0	0.00	5	0.18
Five or More	3	0.13	0	0.00	3	0.11
TOTAL	2,363	100.00	457	100.00	2,820	100.00

DYS commitments were higher for males than females (male = 15.1%; female = 1.5%). Overall, 12.9% of the intake sample had been committed to DYS.

TABLE 48: Number of Juvenile Supervision Terms
Missing: 479

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,585	67.08	411	90.13	1,996	70.81
One	488	20.65	32	7.02	520	18.45
Two	191	8.08	10	2.19	201	7.13
Three	73	3.09	2	0.44	75	2.66
Four	18	0.76	1	0.22	19	0.67
Five or More	8	0.34	0	0.00	8	0.28
TOTAL	2,363	100.00	456	100.00	2,819	100.00

Men were much more likely than women to have been placed on juvenile supervision (male = 32.9%; female = 9.9%).

TABLE 49: Number of Juvenile Supervision Continuance Terms
Missing: 479

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS CONTINUED	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,012	85.15	438	96.05	2,450	86.91
One	155	6.56	8	1.75	163	5.78
Two	95	4.02	6	1.32	101	3.58
Three	42	1.78	2	0.44	44	1.56
Four	18	0.76	1	0.22	19	0.67
Five or More	41	1.74	1	0.22	42	1.49
TOTAL	2,363	100.00	456	100.00	2,819	100.00

Males were more likely than females to have had a probation continuance (male = 14.8%; female = 3.9%).

TABLE 50: Number of Revocations of Juvenile Supervision**Missing: 479**

NUMBER OF REVOCATIONS OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,261	95.68	456	100.00	2,717	96.38
One	82	3.47	0	0.00	82	2.91
Two	19	0.80	0	0.00	19	0.67
Three	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04
TOTAL	2,363	100.00	456	100.00	2,819	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have had a revocation of supervision as a juvenile (male = 4.3%; female = 0.00%).

TABLE 51: Number of Prior Adult Non-Violent Misdemeanor Convictions**Missing: 27**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT NON-VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	886	31.90	199	40.28	1,085	33.17
One	470	16.92	108	21.86	578	17.67
Two	316	11.38	64	12.96	380	11.62
Three	233	8.39	31	6.28	264	8.07
Four	196	7.06	18	3.64	214	6.54
Five or More	676	24.34	74	14.98	750	22.93
TOTAL	2,777	100.00	494	100.00	3,271	100.00

About two-thirds (66.8%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a non-violent misdemeanor (male = 68.1%; female = 59.7%).

TABLE 52: Number of Prior Adult DUI/OMVI Convictions**Missing: 26**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DUI/OMVI CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,297	82.66	433	87.83	2,730	83.44
One	264	9.50	39	7.91	303	9.26
Two	90	3.24	12	2.43	102	3.12
Three	40	1.44	4	0.81	44	1.34
Four	28	1.01	4	0.81	32	0.98
Five or More	60	2.16	1	0.20	61	1.86
TOTAL	2,779	100.00	493	100.00	3,272	100.00

Men were slightly more likely than women to have had one or more prior adult DUI convictions (male = 17.3%; female = 12.2%).

TABLE 53: Number of Prior Adult Violent Misdemeanor Convictions**Missing: 24**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,882	67.70	426	86.23	2,308	70.49
One	539	19.39	52	10.53	591	18.05
Two	207	7.45	9	1.82	216	6.60
Three	86	3.09	4	0.81	90	2.75
Four	36	1.29	3	0.61	39	1.19
Five or More	30	1.08	0	0.00	30	0.92
TOTAL	2,780	100.00	494	100.00	3,274	100.00

Just under one third (29.5%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent misdemeanor (male = 32.3%; female = 13.8%).

TABLE 54: Number of Domestic Violence Convictions***Missing: 279**

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,892	74.31	419	88.58	2,311	76.55
One	366	14.38	40	8.46	406	13.45
Two	160	6.28	10	2.11	170	5.63
Three	76	2.99	2	0.42	78	2.58
Four	30	1.18	1	0.21	31	1.03
Five or More	22	0.86	1	0.21	23	0.76
TOTAL	2,546	100.00	473	100.00	3,019	100.00

*Includes both adult and juvenile domestic violence convictions

Over one-fifth of the offenders (23.4%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male = 25.7%; female = 11.4%).

TABLE 55: Number of Prior Adult Jail Incarcerations**Missing: 27**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT JAIL INCARCERATIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,198	43.12	304	61.66	1,502	45.92
One	535	19.26	94	19.07	629	19.23
Two	338	12.17	30	6.09	368	11.25
Three	210	7.56	22	4.46	232	7.09
Four	147	5.29	12	2.43	159	4.86
Five or More	350	12.60	31	6.29	381	11.65
TOTAL	2,778	100.00	493	100.00	3,271	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have served at least one prior jail incarceration (male = 56.9%; female = 38.3%).

TABLE 56: Number of Prior Adult Felony Convictions [Total]
Missing: 21

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	988	35.50	304	61.54	1,292	39.43
One	605	21.74	102	20.65	707	21.57
Two	411	14.77	41	8.30	452	13.79
Three	275	9.88	25	5.06	300	9.15
Four	180	6.47	9	1.82	189	5.77
Five or More	324	11.64	13	2.63	337	10.28
TOTAL	2,783	100.00	494	100.00	3,277	100.00

Over six in ten offenders (60.6%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 64.5%; female = 38.5%).

TABLE 57: Number of Prior Adult Violent (Non-Sex) Felony Convictions
Missing: 21

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT (NON-SEX) FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,942	69.78	446	90.28	2,388	72.87
One	530	19.04	36	7.29	566	17.27
Two	209	7.51	9	1.82	218	6.65
Three	65	2.34	3	0.61	68	2.08
Four	26	0.93	0	0.00	26	0.79
Five or More	11	0.40	0	0.00	11	0.34
TOTAL	2,783	100.00	494	100.00	3,277	100.00

Less than a third (27.1%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent (non-sex) felony (male = 30.2%; female = 9.7%).

TABLE 58: Number of Prior Adult Sex Felony Convictions
Missing: 21

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SEX FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,657	95.47	491	99.39	3,148	96.06
One	113	4.06	3	0.61	116	3.54
Two	13	0.47	0	0.00	13	0.40
TOTAL	2,783	100.00	494	100.00	3,277	100.00

Males were more likely to have adult felony convictions for a sexually oriented crime (male = 4.5%; female = 0.6%).

TABLE 59: Number of Prior Adult Drug Use/Possession Felony Convictions**Missing: 21**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG USE/ POSSESSION FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,188	78.62	413	83.60	2,601	79.37
One	388	13.94	59	11.94	447	13.64
Two	126	4.53	13	2.63	139	4.24
Three	46	1.65	7	1.42	53	1.62
Four	21	0.75	2	0.40	23	0.70
Five or More	14	0.50	0	0.00	14	0.43
TOTAL	2,783	100.00	494	100.00	3,277	100.00

Just over one-fifth (20.6%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug use or possession (male = 21.4%; female = 16.4%).

TABLE 60: Number of Prior Adult Drug Sale/Trafficking Felony Convictions**Missing: 21**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG SALE/ TRAFFICKING FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,432	87.39	469	94.94	2,901	88.53
One	237	8.52	23	4.66	260	7.93
Two	83	2.98	2	0.40	85	2.59
Three	25	0.90	0	0.00	25	0.76
Four	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
Five or More	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
TOTAL	2,783	100.00	494	100.00	3,277	100.00

Roughly one-in-eight offenders (11.5%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug sale or trafficking (male = 12.6%; female = 5.1%).

TABLE 61: Number of Adult Property Felony Convictions**Missing: 21**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PROPERTY FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,969	70.75	413	83.60	2,382	72.69
One	470	16.89	49	9.92	519	15.84
Two	153	5.50	22	4.45	175	5.34
Three	88	3.16	6	1.21	94	2.87
Four	41	1.47	0	0.00	41	1.25
Five or More	62	2.23	4	0.81	66	2.01
TOTAL	2,783	100.00	494	100.00	3,277	100.00

Over one-fourth (27.3%) of the offenders had at least one prior felony conviction for property offenses (male = 29.2%; female = 16.4%).

TABLE 62: Number of Prior Adult Prison Incarcerations**Missing: 19**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PRISON INCARCERATIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,337	48.01	384	77.73	1,721	52.49
One	539	19.35	59	11.94	598	18.24
Two	336	12.06	23	4.66	359	10.95
Three	216	7.76	13	2.63	229	6.98
Four	122	4.38	4	0.81	126	3.84
Five or More	235	8.44	11	2.23	246	7.50
TOTAL	2,785	100.00	494	100.00	3,279	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have served a prior prison term (male = 52.0%; female = 22.3%). Just under half of the entire intake sample has served a prior prison term (47.5%).

TABLE 63: Number of Prior Adult Supervision Terms**Missing: 23**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	604	21.72	141	28.54	745	22.75
One	689	24.78	181	36.64	870	26.56
Two	449	16.15	79	15.99	528	16.12
Three	333	11.97	40	8.10	373	11.39
Four	247	8.88	21	4.25	268	8.18
Five or More	459	16.50	32	6.48	491	14.99
TOTAL	2,781	100.00	494	100.00	3,275	100.00

Over three-fourths (77.2%) of the offenders have had at least one prior adult supervision term; (male = 78.3%; female = 71.5%).

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

NUMBER OF PRIOR REVOCATIONS OF ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,237	44.48	201	40.69	1,438	43.91
One	1,005	36.14	227	45.95	1,232	37.62
Two	324	11.65	47	9.51	371	11.33
Three	130	4.67	9	1.82	139	4.24
Four	40	1.44	3	0.61	43	1.31
Five or More	45	1.62	7	1.42	52	1.59
TOTAL	2,781	100.00	494	100.00	3,275	100.00

Women were more likely to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 55.5%; female = 59.3%).

TABLE 65: Indication of an Escape History**Missing: 11**

INDICATION OF AN ESCAPE HISTORY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2,477	88.69	464	93.93	2,941	89.47
Yes	316	11.31	30	6.07	346	10.53
TOTAL	2,793	100.00	494	100.00	3,287	100.00

Males were more likely to have a history of escape (male = 11.3%; female = 6.1%). 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).

SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT

TABLE 66: Indication of the Need for Substance Abuse Treatment / TCU SCORE*

Missing: 60

TCU SCORE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0=No Need	754	27.15	95	20.61	849	26.22
1=Minimal Need	151	5.44	18	3.90	169	5.22
2=Moderate Need	177	6.37	28	6.07	205	6.33
3 or greater = Severe Need	1,695	61.04	320	69.41	2,015	62.23
Total	2,777	100.00	461	100.00	3,238	100.00

*The TCU Score is derived from an instrument used to indicate the need for substance abuse treatment, created by the Texas Christian University.

Some level of substance abuse treatment was indicated for 73.8% of the intake sample overall. A severe need for treatment was indicated for 62.2% of the overall group (male = 61.0%; female = 69.4%).

ASSESSMENT OF LEGISLATIVE IMPACT/ TRENDS

The percentage of inmates admitted who were truly non-violent (TNV) was 25.4% in the 2013 Intake Study, with a 2.2 percentage point increase from the 2012 Intake Study. (See Table A below.) A TNV offender is one who has no violent current conviction or indictment offense, no known prior felony or misdemeanor conviction for a violent (except F2 or F3 burglary) or sex offense, no gun time, and no weapon involvement in the current offense. In the 1992 and 1996 Intake Studies (which included only Pre-Senate Bill 2 inmates), the percentage of truly non-violent inmates was 44.4%. This figure declined to roughly 40 percent in the 1997 and 1998 Intake Studies, and then dropped slowly but steadily to 29.7% in 2005. The figure then reversed and rose slightly but steadily until 2008. From then until 2012 it decreased 8.7 percentage points. This 2.2 point increase could be related to the increase in TNV offenders who were supervision violators. (See Table B, below.)

TABLE A: Proportion of Each Year's Intake Who were Truly Non Violent (TNV), in %

1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
44.4	40.0	39.9	38.6	35.8	33.9	33.2	31.5	29.7	30.7	31.9	31.9	29.1	27.8	27.9	23.2	25.4

Proportion of Each Year’s TNV Intake Who were Supervision Violators

In 2013, the percentage of TNV offenders who were supervision (parole or probation) violators increased to 55.5%. This increase of 4.8 percentage points puts the proportion of violators closest to where it was in 2003 and continues increases beginning in 2011. 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 %

1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
36.0	50.0	54.0	49.4	45.8	53.3	53.6	44.2	44.4	40.4	40.8	43.5	39.5	34.4	42.4	50.7	55.5

Proportion of Each Year’s Total Intake Who were Probation Violators

The percentage of all admissions that were probation violators (Table C, below) has been at a low of 25.6% in 2010 and a high of 39.0% in 1998. The 2.8 percentage point increase in 2013 to 36.2% continues an increase noted in the 2011 Intake Study and is nearest the rate in the 2000 study.

TABLE C: Proportion of Each Year’s Total Intake Who were Probation Violators, in %

1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
30.0	35.0	39.0	36.6	33.6	35.6	32.5	32.8	30.5	30.8	29.2	30.6	27.9	25.6	29.0	33.4	36.2

Proportion of Each Year’s Total Intake Who were Parole/PRC Violators

At 6.2%, the percentage of new admissions that had committed a new crime while on parole or post release control in the 2013 Intake Study was slightly higher than that of 2012 and is nearing the 2010 number (Table D, below). The rate in the 2013 Intake Study is 3.4 times higher than in the 1996 study, but it is lower than the rates in the 2001 - 2009 period.

TABLE D: Proportion of Each Year’s Intake Who were Parole/PRC Violators

1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.8	2.5	3.1	4.3	7.9	8.5	10.3	8.6	9.8	8.5	8.7	8.3	7.8	6.4	5.1	5.9	6.2

All of these tables (A - D) suggest that legislative and DRC efforts for community punishment and treatment alternatives for less serious offenders (both SB2 in 1996 and HB 86 in 2011) are resulting in an intake population that contains a higher proportion of violent/more serious offenders and a smaller proportion of truly non-violent offenders.