

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

2015 INTAKE STUDY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Social and Demographic Characteristics

- Of the 3,230 offenders included in the study, 84.2% were male and 15.8% were female. [Table 1]
- The racial composition of the intake sample was: 35.9% African American, 62.0% Caucasian, and 2.0% 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=378; 11.7%), Franklin (N=255; 7.9%), Hamilton (N=247; 7.7%), Summit (N=173; 5.4%), Montgomery (N=140; 4.3%), Stark (N=128; 4.0%), Butler (N=107; 3.3%), Lucas (N=104; 3.2%), Mahoning (N=88; 2.7%) and Lorain (N=67; 2.1%). [Table 3]
- The mean age of offenders in the intake study was 33.2 years and the median age was 31.0. Males had an average age of 33.3 and a median age of 32.0. Females had a mean age of 32.6 and a median age of 30.0. Five offenders (0.15%) were under the age of 18 at the time of admission to prison and 246 (7.6%) were older than 50. [Table 4]
- At the time of arrest for the instant offense, 64.6% of the offenders were unemployed and 23.4% were employed full-time. Males were more likely to have been employed full-time (24.7%) than females (16.5%). [Table 6]
- Recent drug abuse was indicated for 80.3% of the offenders in the study. [Table 13]
- Some level of substance abuse treatment was indicated for 70.8% of the intake sample. A severe need for treatment was indicated for 53.2% of the overall group (male = 52.4%; female = 57.3%). [Table 66]

Current Most Serious Commitment Offense

- Over a third (951) of the males (35.0%) were incarcerated for committing a crime against persons (including sex offenses) as their most serious offense. Just over one-fourth (25.8%) of the males were convicted for committing a drug offense. Over four in ten (41.7%) of the females were incarcerated for committing a drug offense as their most serious offense and just over one-sixth were incarcerated for a miscellaneous property offense (16.9%). Slightly less of the females (16.3%) were convicted of 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

Drug Possession	12.3%
Burglary	10.1%
Drug Trafficking	8.8%
Theft	5.1%
Robbery	5.1%

FEMALES

Drug Possession	19.5%
Drug Trafficking	12.0%
Theft	10.2%
Illegal Mfg. Drugs	8.3%
Burglary	8.1%

- Nearly four-in-ten (37.7%) of the males and just under half (45.4%) of the females in the study expect to be in prison for a period of one year or less. Overall, 38.9% of the offenders were expected to serve no more than one year in prison. [Table 24]
- Weapons were involved, or present, in some manner, in the conviction offense in 26.0% of the cases (male = 28.4%; female = 14.2%). [Table 29]

Criminal History

- Roughly one fourth of the offenders (23.1%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male = 26.2%; female = 7.1%). [Table 54]
- Over six in ten offenders (62.3%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 65.2%; female = 46.7%). [Table 56]
- Men were more likely than women to have served a prior prison term (male = 54.1%; female = 27.3%). About half of the entire intake sample has served a prior prison term (49.9%). [Table 62]
- Over three-fourths (77.5%) of the offenders have had at least one prior adult supervision term; (male = 77.8%; female = 75.6%). [Table 63]. Females were more likely than males to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 55.1%; female = 58.0%). [Table 64]

Trends and Impact

- The percentage of inmates admitted who were truly non-violent (TNV) was 25.9% in the 2015 Intake Study, with a 1.5 percentage point decrease from the 2014 Intake Study. [See Table A, page 38]
- In 2015, the percentage of TNV offenders who were supervision (post-prison or probation) violators increased to 51.8%. This increase of 5.6 percentage points puts the proportion of violators closest to where it was in 2012. [See Table B, page 39]
- The percentage of all admissions that were probation violators was at a low of 25.6% in 2010 and a high of 39.0% in 1998. After a 2.5 percentage point increase in 2015, the 33.6% is identical to the rate in the 2001 study. [See Table C, page 39] Parole/PRC violators dropped from 8.7% to 8.1%. [See Table D, page 39]
- All of these tables (A - D) suggest that legislative (SB2 in 1996 and HB 86 in 2011) and DRC efforts over the last 25 years for community punishment and treatment alternatives for less serious offenders resulted in an intake population that contains proportionately more serious offenders. However, a rise in TNV offenders in 2013-14 may support the claim that during that period there were new kinds of TNV offender populations with issues and backgrounds for which no appropriate community alternatives were available. The 2015 reduction in TNV offenders along with the increase in offenders entering as probation violators both might reflect the efforts to increase the use of less restrictive sanctions on low level nonviolent offenders.

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 2015. The profile of Intake 2015 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 2013). 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.

For Intake 2015, Information was collected on all inmates who entered the DRC prison system starting May 4th, 2015 and concluding July 2nd, 2015. The resulting data set contains

information on a sample of 3,230 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 2015. Secondly, side-by-side county comparison tables for the ten highest committing counties as well as individualized county profiles for those counties will be completed. Profiles of Veterans and of Short Term Offenders admitted during the intake study period will also be 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 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 be a

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

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 2015 sample should be comparable to inmates admitted during CY 2015. The information below, taken from the CY 2015 Commitment Report, illustrates that the Intake 2015 sample closely resembles the year's intake on several basic features.

	INTAKE 2015 %	COMM. CY2015 %
<u>Sex</u>		
Female	15.8	15.1
Male	84.2	84.9
<u>Race</u>		
African American	35.9	36.4
Caucasian	62.0	61.1
<u>Counties of Commitment</u>		
Cuyahoga	11.7	13.0
Hamilton	7.7	7.7
Franklin	7.9	6.8
Summit	5.4	5.5
Montgomery	4.3	4.4
<u>Type of Offense</u>		
Crimes Against Persons	25.2	24.2
Sex Offenses	6.8	7.3
Burglary Offenses	10.6	10.6
Property Offenses	12.9	12.3
Drug Offenses	28.3	28.1
Motor Vehicle Offenses	1.4	1.5
Fraud Offenses	2.3	2.5
Weapons Offenses	5.9	5.6
Justice and Public Administration	6.7	7.8
Other Offenses	0.0	0.5
<u>Mean Age in Years</u>		
Female	32.6	32.8
Male	33.3	33.1

This comparison suggests strongly that the Intake 2015 sample is representative of all inmates admitted into ODRC's prisons in 2015.

Structure of the Report

This report is organized into five data sections. The first section presents the demographic and social characteristics of the 2015 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

Data in this section is collected from social or criminal history records and self-reporting.

TABLE 1: Gender

GENDER	N	%
Male	2,721	84.24
Female	509	15.76
TOTAL	3,230	100.00

Of the 3,230 offenders included in the study, 84.2% were male and 15.8% were female.

TABLE 2: Race / Ethnicity

ETHNICITY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Asian	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
African American	1,069	39.29	91	17.88	1,160	35.91
Caucasian	1,589	58.40	415	81.53	2,004	62.04
Native American	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Other	58	2.13	3	0.59	61	1.89
TOTAL	2,721	100.00	509	100.00	3,230	100.00

The racial composition of the intake sample was: 0.1% Asian, 35.9% African American, 62.0% Caucasian, 0.1% Native American and 1.9% Other.

TABLE 3: County of Commitment

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams	13	0.48	6	1.18	19	0.59
Allen	20	0.74	3	0.59	23	0.71
Ashland	9	0.33	1	0.20	10	0.31
Ashtabula	31	1.14	6	1.18	37	1.15
Athens	25	0.92	6	1.18	31	0.96
Auglaize	4	0.15	2	0.39	6	0.19
Belmont	16	0.59	2	0.39	18	0.56
Brown	22	0.81	5	0.98	27	0.84
Butler	90	3.31	17	3.34	107	3.31
Carroll	1	0.04	1	0.20	2	0.06
Champaign	12	0.44	1	0.20	13	0.40
Clark	46	1.69	8	1.57	54	1.67
Clermont	39	1.43	11	2.16	50	1.55
Clinton	11	0.40	5	0.98	16	0.50

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Columbiana	12	0.44	5	0.98	17	0.53
Coshocton	9	0.33	3	0.59	12	0.37
Crawford	20	0.74	4	0.79	24	0.74
Cuyahoga	350	12.86	28	5.50	378	11.7
Darke	12	0.44	2	0.39	14	0.43
Defiance	17	0.62	7	1.38	24	0.74
Delaware	21	0.77	3	0.59	24	0.74
Erie	28	1.03	9	1.77	37	1.15
Fairfield	20	0.74	7	1.38	27	0.84
Fayette	20	0.74	4	0.79	24	0.74
Franklin	224	8.23	31	6.09	255	7.89
Fulton	8	0.29	2	0.39	10	0.31
Gallia	11	0.40	4	0.79	15	0.46
Geauga	5	0.18	1	0.20	6	0.19
Greene	45	1.65	8	1.57	53	1.64
Guernsey	12	0.44	2	0.39	14	0.43
Hamilton	220	8.09	27	5.3	247	7.65
Hancock	8	0.29	4	0.79	12	0.37
Hardin	8	0.29	1	0.20	9	0.28
Harrison	5	0.18	0	0.00	5	0.15
Henry	7	0.26	1	0.20	8	0.25
Highland	20	0.74	7	1.38	27	0.84
Hocking	8	0.29	4	0.79	12	0.37
Holmes	7	0.26	2	0.39	9	0.28
Huron	12	0.44	5	0.98	17	0.53
Jackson	17	0.62	4	0.79	21	0.65
Jefferson	15	0.55	0	0.00	15	0.46
Knox	3	0.11	1	0.20	4	0.12
Lake	37	1.36	8	1.57	45	1.39
Lawrence	29	1.07	10	1.96	39	1.21
Licking	29	1.07	8	1.57	37	1.15
Logan	4	0.15	1	0.20	5	0.15
Lorain	61	2.24	6	1.18	67	2.07
Lucas	94	3.45	10	1.96	104	3.22
Madison	9	0.33	4	0.79	13	0.40
Mahoning	78	2.87	10	1.96	88	2.72
Marion	16	0.59	7	1.38	23	0.71
Medina	36	1.32	6	1.18	42	1.30
Meigs	13	0.48	4	0.79	17	0.53
Mercer	9	0.33	0	0.00	9	0.28
Miami	20	0.74	2	0.39	22	0.68
Monroe	5	0.18	2	0.39	7	0.22
Montgomery	115	4.23	25	4.91	140	4.33
Morgan	3	0.11	1	0.20	4	0.12
Morrow	2	0.07	3	0.59	5	0.15
Muskingum	36	1.32	9	1.77	45	1.39
Noble	0	0.00	1	0.20	1	0.03
Ottawa	13	0.48	1	0.20	14	0.43
Paulding	2	0.07	1	0.20	3	0.09
Perry	16	0.59	4	0.79	20	0.62
Pickaway	16	0.59	7	1.38	23	0.71
Pike	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Portage	10	0.37	2	0.39	12	0.37

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Preble	15	0.55	4	0.79	19	0.59
Putnam	4	0.15	2	0.39	6	0.19
Richland	53	1.95	9	1.77	62	1.92
Ross	23	0.85	4	0.79	27	0.84
Sandusky	9	0.33	4	0.79	13	0.40
Scioto	27	0.99	15	2.95	42	1.30
Seneca	13	0.48	4	0.79	17	0.53
Shelby	11	0.40	8	1.57	19	0.59
Stark	115	4.23	13	2.55	128	3.96
Summit	151	5.55	22	4.32	173	5.36
Trumbull	45	1.65	11	2.16	56	1.73
Tuscarawas	5	0.18	1	0.20	6	0.19
Union	5	0.18	4	0.79	9	0.28
Van Wert	3	0.11	5	0.98	8	0.25
Vinton	5	0.18	2	0.39	7	0.22
Warren	26	0.96	7	1.38	33	1.02
Washington	14	0.51	3	0.59	17	0.53
Wayne	18	0.66	6	1.18	24	0.74
Williams	19	0.70	0	0.00	19	0.59
Wood	16	0.59	0	0.00	16	0.50
Wyandot	6	0.22	3	0.59	9	0.28
Total	2,721	100.00	509	100.00	3,230	100.00

The ten counties with the greatest numbers of offenders committed to Ohio prisons during the intake study period were: Cuyahoga (N=378; 11.7%), Franklin (N=255; 7.9%), Hamilton (N=247; 7.7%), Summit (N=173; 5.4%), Montgomery (N=140; 4.3%), Stark (N=128; 4.0%), Butler (N=107; 3.3%), Lucas (N=104; 3.2%), Mahoning (N=88; 2.7%) and Lorain (N=67; 2.1%).

TABLE 4: Age at Commitment

AGE AT COMMITMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 18	5	0.18	0	0.00	5	0.15
18	47	1.73	4	0.79	51	1.58
19	82	3.01	7	1.38	89	2.76
20	96	3.53	9	1.77	105	3.25
21	89	3.27	16	3.14	105	3.25
22	105	3.86	9	1.77	114	3.53
23	110	4.04	18	3.54	128	3.96
24	96	3.53	23	4.52	119	3.68
25	93	3.42	41	8.06	134	4.15
26	105	3.86	21	4.13	126	3.90
27	106	3.90	32	6.29	138	4.27
28	130	4.78	18	3.54	148	4.58
29	103	3.79	29	5.70	132	4.09
30	84	3.09	28	5.50	112	3.47
31	102	3.75	19	3.73	121	3.75
32	128	4.70	22	4.32	150	4.64
33	99	3.64	15	2.95	114	3.53
34	86	3.16	15	2.95	101	3.13
35	92	3.38	20	3.93	112	3.47
36	85	3.12	14	2.75	99	3.07
37	79	2.90	17	3.34	96	2.97
38	63	2.32	13	2.55	76	2.35
39	50	1.84	11	2.16	61	1.89
40	53	1.95	10	1.96	63	1.95
41-45	248	9.11	42	8.25	290	8.98
46-50	161	5.92	34	6.68	195	6.04
51-55	117	4.30	15	2.95	132	4.09
56-60	71	2.61	4	0.79	75	2.32
Over 60	36	1.32	3	0.59	39	1.21
TOTAL	2,721	100.00	509	100.00	3,230	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 33.30	Mean = 32.58	Mean = 33.19
Median = 32.00	Median = 30.00	Median = 31.00

The mean age of offenders in the intake study was 33.2 years and the median age was 31.0. Males had an average age of 33.3 and a median age of 32.0. Females had a mean age of 32.6 and a median age of 30.0. Five offenders (0.15%) were under the age of 18 at the time of admission to prison and 246 (7.6%) were older than 50.

TABLE 5: Marital Status at Arrest
Missing: 25

MARITAL STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single, Never Married	1,930	71.48	273	54.06	2,203	68.74
Married	275	10.19	62	12.28	337	10.51
Separated	156	5.78	76	15.05	232	7.24
Divorced	319	11.81	83	16.44	402	12.54
Widowed	20	0.74	11	2.18	31	0.97
TOTAL	2,700	100.00	505	100.00	3,205	100.00

At the time of arrest (for the current most serious commitment offense), roughly seven-in-ten (68.7%) of the offenders were single (never married), 10.5% were married and 20.8% were separated, widowed, or divorced. Men were more likely to have never been married (71.5%) than women (54.1%).

TABLE 6: Employment Status at Arrest
Missing: 75

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unemployed*	1,674	63.10	363	72.31	2,037	64.56
Employed Part-time	150	5.65	43	8.57	193	6.12
Employed Full-time	654	24.65	83	16.53	737	23.36
Self-Employed	92	3.47	5	1.00	97	3.07
Temporary Agency	65	2.45	7	1.39	72	2.28
Seasonal Employment	18	0.68	1	0.20	19	0.60
TOTAL	2,653	100.00	502	100.00	3,155	100.00

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

At the time of arrest for the instant offense, 64.6% of the offenders were unemployed and 23.4% were employed full-time. Males were more likely to have been employed full-time (24.7%) than females (16.5%).

TABLE 7: Highest Education Level at Arrest (Condensed)
Missing: 197

HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL (CONDENSED)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No High School	141	5.48	25	5.41	166	5.47
Some High School	770	29.95	157	33.98	927	30.56
High School/GED	1,575	61.26	254	54.98	1,829	60.30
College Degree	85	3.31	26	5.63	111	3.66
TOTAL	2,571	100.00	462	100.00	3,033	100.00

At the time of arrest roughly 64.0% of the offenders had received a high school degree, GED, or more education. This information is from official documents or is self-reported.

TABLE 8: Highest Education Level at Arrest (Expanded)
Missing: 197

HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less Than High School	141	5.48	25	5.41	166	5.47
1 st Grade	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
2 nd Grade	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
3 rd Grade	3	0.12	0	0.00	3	0.10
4 th Grade	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
5 th Grade	0	0.00	1	0.22	1	0.03
6 th Grade	7	0.27	2	0.43	9	0.30
7 th Grade	18	0.70	3	0.65	21	0.69
8 th Grade	110	4.28	18	3.90	128	4.22
8 th Grade + Vocational	0	0.00	1	0.22	1	0.03
Some High School No Vocational	757	29.44	156	33.77	913	30.10
9 th Grade	181	7.04	41	8.87	222	7.32
10 th Grade	238	9.26	52	11.26	290	9.56
11 th Grade	335	13.03	60	12.99	395	13.02
12 th Grade but did not Graduate	3	0.12	3	0.65	6	0.20
Some High School + Vocational	13	0.51	1	0.22	14	0.46
9 th Grade + Vocational Training	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
10 th Grade + Vocational Training	7	0.27	0	0.00	7	0.23
11 th Grade + Vocational Training	5	0.19	1	0.22	6	0.20
High School / GED	912	35.47	128	27.71	1040	34.29
GED	501	19.49	81	17.53	582	19.19
High School Diploma	411	15.99	47	10.17	458	15.10
High School / GED Some College	483	18.79	102	22.08	585	19.29
High School / GED Some College	483	18.79	102	22.08	585	19.29
High School /GED + Vocational	180	7.00	24	5.19	204	6.73
High School + Vocational Training	128	4.98	22	4.76	150	4.95
GED + Vocational Training	52	2.02	2	0.43	54	1.78
College Degree	85	3.31	26	5.63	111	3.66
AA/AS Degree	53	2.06	18	3.90	71	2.34
BA/BS Degree	26	1.01	7	1.52	33	1.09
MA/MS Degree	3	0.12	1	0.22	4	0.13
PhD	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Law Degree	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Medical Degree	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2571	100.00	462	100.00	3033	100.00

At the time of arrest, the educational attainment of the males was as follows: 5.5% had an eighth grade education or less, 29.9% had some high school (including those with vocational training),

35.5% were high school graduates or the equivalent but had not attended college; 7.0% had high school and have vocational training, 18.8% had high school and some college and 3.3% had attained a college degree. The respective education percentages for females were: 5.4%, 34.0%, 27.7%, 5.2%, 22.1% and 5.6%.

TABLE 9: Primary Living Arrangement from Birth to Age 18
Missing: 49

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lived with Both Parents	1,087	40.47	205	41.41	1,292	40.62
Lived with Mother Only	1,206	44.90	205	41.41	1,411	44.36
Lived with Father Only	111	4.13	25	5.05	136	4.28
Lived with Grandparents	195	7.26	41	8.28	236	7.42
Lived with Other Relatives	40	1.49	7	1.41	47	1.48
Lived with Foster Parents	47	1.75	12	2.42	59	1.85
TOTAL	2,686	100.00	495	100.00	3,181	100.00

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

Females were slightly more likely than males to have been raised by both parents (male = 40.5%; female = 41.4%). Males were more likely than females to have been raised by their mother alone (male = 44.9%; female = 41.4%). Females were more likely to have been raised by their grandparents than males (male = 7.3%; female = 8.3%).

TABLE 10: Indication of Physical Abuse as a Child or Adolescent
Missing: 49

EVIDENCE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2,458	91.75	354	70.52	2,812	88.40
Yes	221	8.25	148	29.48	369	11.60
TOTAL	2,679	100.00	502	100.00	3,181	100.00

The data indicates that female inmates in the sample had a much higher percentage of physical abuse as a child or adolescent (male = 8.3%; female = 29.5%). This information comes from both official records and self-report.

TABLE 11: Indication of Sexual Abuse as a Child or Adolescent
Missing: 32

EVIDENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2,567	95.25	323	64.21	2,890	90.37
Yes	128	4.75	180	35.79	308	9.63
TOTAL	2,695	100.00	503	100.00	3,198	100.00

Female inmates in the sample indicated a much higher percentage of sexual abuse as a child or adolescent than their male counterparts (male = 4.8%; female = 35.8%). This information comes from both official records and self-report.

TABLE 12: History of Mental Health Problems
Missing: 18

HISTORY OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,845	68.18	200	39.53	2,045	63.67
Self Admission/ Evidence	63	2.33	6	1.19	69	2.15
Diagnosed with Mental Illness	20	0.74	3	0.59	23	0.72
Treated for Mental Illness	778	28.75	297	58.70	1,075	33.47
TOTAL	2,706	100.00	506	100.00	3,212	100.00

Females in the study were more likely to have had a history of mental health problems than males (male = 31.8%; female = 60.5%). This information comes from both official records and self-report.

TABLE 13: Indication of Recent Drug Abuse*
Missing: 26

INDICATION OF RECENT DRUG ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	572	21.19	60	11.90	632	19.73
Self Admission/Evidence	2,100	77.78	430	85.32	2,530	78.96
Treatment of Drug Abuse	28	1.04	14	2.78	42	1.31
TOTAL	2,700	100.00	504	100.00	3,204	100.00

*Within 6 months of arrest.

Concerning the prevalence of inmates involved in recent drug abuse, female offender percentages were slightly higher than males (male = 78.8%; female = 88.1%). Overall, recent drug abuse was indicated for 80.3% of the offenders. Forty-two offenders (1.3%) had received treatment within the six months prior to their arrest (male = 1.0%; female = 2.8%).

TABLE 14: Indication of a History of Drug Abuse***Missing: 17**

INDICATION OF A HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	193	7.12	42	8.33	235	7.31
Self-Admission/Evidence	1,679	61.98	252	50.00	1,931	60.10
Diagnosis of Drug Abuse	1	0.04	1	0.20	2	0.06
Treatment of Drug Abuse	836	30.86	209	41.47	1,045	32.52
TOTAL	2,709	100.00	504	100.00	3,213	100.00

*More than 6 months prior to arrest.

Males were slightly more likely than females to have had a history of drug abuse (male= 92.8%; female = 91.7%). These numbers are similar to numbers from past years. However, just less than one-third of the offenders in the intake study (32.5%) had received drug treatment at some time in the past (male = 30.9%; female = 41.5%).

TABLE 15: Indication of Recent Alcohol Abuse***Missing: 28**

INDICATION OF RECENT ALCOHOL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	1,694	62.74	361	71.91	2,055	64.18
Self-Admission/Evidence	991	36.70	136	27.09	1,127	35.20
Treatment of Alcohol Abuse	15	0.56	5	1.00	20	0.62
TOTAL	2,700	100.00	502	100.00	3,202	100.00

*Within 6 months of arrest.

Over one-third (37.3%) of the males had indications of recent alcohol abuse. Females had indications of recent alcohol abuse in 28.1% of the cases.

TABLE 16: Indication of a History of Alcohol Abuse***Missing: 23**

INDICATION OF HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	714	26.41	192	38.17	906	28.25
Self-Admission/Evidence	1,373	50.78	206	40.95	1,579	49.24
Diagnosis of Alcohol Abuse	0	0.00	1	0.20	1	0.03
Treatment of Alcohol Abuse	617	22.82	104	20.68	721	22.48
TOTAL	2,704	100.00	503	100.00	3,207	100.00

*More than 6 months prior to arrest.

Data indicated that males and females were also different in regard to having indications of prior alcohol abuse (male = 73.6%; female = 61.8%). Male numbers are consistent with patterns from

past years. The data indicating a history of alcohol abuse among females has decreased from 81.0% in the 2014 intake study, to which it increased from 46.4% in 2013. Decreases occurred in the data for females in the 2011 (7.7 percentage points) and 2012 (30.3 percentage points) intake studies. Males were more likely to have had prior treatment for an alcohol problem (male = 22.8%; female = 20.7%).

TABLE 17: Indication of the Completion of Substance Abuse Treatment

Missing: 29

INDICATION OF TREATMENT PROGRAM COMPLETION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication of Treatment	1,453	53.81	171	34.13	1,624	50.73
Failure to Comply with Court	160	5.93	67	13.37	227	7.09
Began Treatment/Compliance Unknown	16	0.59	2	0.40	18	0.56
In Treatment at Arrest	1	0.04	14	2.79	15	0.47
Completed Treatment	790	29.26	160	31.94	950	29.68
Treatment After Arrest Only	280	10.37	87	17.37	367	11.47
TOTAL	2,700	100.00	501	100.00	3,201	100.00

Female offenders were slightly more likely than males to have completed substance abuse treatment at some time prior to their arrest on the instant offense (male = 29.3%; female = 31.9%). Overall, less than a tenth (male = 6.5%; female = 13.8%) failed to comply with court orders for treatment or began treatment and their compliance was unknown. Some of the offenders, 10.4% of the males and 17.4% of the females, began substance abuse treatment only after their arrest for the instant offense.

TABLE 18: Living Arrangement at Time of Arrest

Missing: 84

LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT TIME OF ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alone	442	16.66	49	9.94	491	15.61
w/Domestic Partner	417	15.72	79	16.02	496	15.77
w/Domestic Partner and Children	582	21.94	65	13.18	647	20.57
w/Dependent Children	13	0.49	76	15.42	89	2.83
w/Adult Children	9	0.34	11	2.23	20	0.64
w/Parent/Guardian	723	27.25	100	20.28	823	26.16
w/Adult Sibling	101	3.81	8	1.62	109	3.46
w/Grandparents	102	3.84	16	3.25	118	3.75
w/Other Relative	58	2.19	11	2.23	69	2.19
w/Friend/Roommate	111	4.18	48	9.74	159	5.05
Homeless	87	3.28	24	4.87	111	3.53
Supervised Setting	8	0.30	6	1.22	14	0.45
TOTAL	2,653	100.00	493	100.00	3,146	100.00

At the time of their arrest, males were most likely to live with a parent or guardian (27.3%), or a domestic partner and children (21.9%). Similarly, females were most likely to live with their parent or guardian (20.3%) or a domestic partner (16.0%).

TABLE 19: Number of Dependent Children at Time of Arrest

Missing: 37

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN AT TIME OF ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,084	77.50	320	63.49	2,404	75.29
One	193	7.18	79	15.67	272	8.52
Two	219	8.14	54	10.71	273	8.55
Three	101	3.76	30	5.95	131	4.10
Four	63	2.34	10	1.98	73	2.29
Five	18	0.67	5	0.99	23	0.72
Six or more	11	0.41	6	1.19	17	0.53
TOTAL	2,689	100.00	504	100.00	3,193	100.00

Over one-fifth (22.5%) of the male offenders and 36.5% 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 2.3 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	735	27.01	79	15.52	814	25.20
Abduction	9	0.33	2	0.39	11	0.34
Aggravated Arson	5	0.18	3	0.59	8	0.25
Aggravated Assault	37	1.36	6	1.18	43	1.33
Aggravated Murder	13	0.48	3	0.59	16	0.50
Aggravated Robbery	89	3.27	12	2.36	101	3.13
Aggravated Vehicular Assault	16	0.59	2	0.39	18	0.56
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	5	0.18	2	0.39	7	0.22
Assault	15	0.55	3	0.59	18	0.56
Contributing To Non-Support Dependents	50	1.84	3	0.59	53	1.64
Domestic Violence	124	4.56	1	0.20	125	3.87
Endangering Children	19	0.70	3	0.59	22	0.68
Felonious Assault	120	4.41	12	2.36	132	4.09
Harassment By Inmate	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
Intimidation	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
Involuntary Manslaughter	26	0.96	8	1.57	34	1.05
Kidnapping	15	0.55	0	0.00	15	0.46
Menacing	4	0.15	0	0.00	4	0.12
Murder	31	1.14	0	0.00	31	0.96
Retaliation	2	0.07	1	0.20	3	0.09
Robbery	138	5.07	18	3.54	156	4.83
Telephone Harassment	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
Voluntary Manslaughter	7	0.26	0	0.00	7	0.22
Extortion	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
SEX OFFENSES / REGISTRATION	216	7.94	4	0.79	220	6.81
Disseminating Info.	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Fail To Register (Sex Offender)	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Gross Sexual Imposition	33	1.21	0	0.00	33	1.02
Importuning	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Pandering	15	0.55	0	0.00	15	0.46
Promoting Prostitution	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Procuring	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Fail To Verify Address (Sex Offender)	6	0.22	0	0.00	6	0.19
Fail Notify Change Address (Sex Offender)	44	1.62	0	0.00	44	1.36
Rape	70	2.57	1	0.20	71	2.20
Sexual Battery	13	0.48	1	0.20	14	0.43
Sex Offender Penalties	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Soliciting	0	0.00	1	0.20	1	0.03
Unlawful Sexual Conduct With A Minor	24	0.88	1	0.20	25	0.77
Voyeurism	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
BURGLARY OFFENSES	300	11.03	42	8.25	342	10.59
Aggravated Burglary	24	0.88	1	0.20	25	0.77
Burglary	276	10.14	41	8.06	317	9.81

*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	%
MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY CRIMES	330	12.13	86	16.90	416	12.88
Arson	5	0.18	0	0.00	5	0.15
Breaking And Entering	80	2.94	5	0.98	85	2.63
Disrupting Pub. Serv.	7	0.26	0	0.00	7	0.22
Interfere With Operations/ Rail Vandalism	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Receiving Stolen Property	88	3.23	25	4.91	113	3.50
Safecracking	2	0.07	1	0.20	3	0.09
Theft	139	5.11	52	10.22	191	5.91
Theft In Office	0	0.00	1	0.20	1	0.03
Unauthorized Use Of Vehicle	2	0.07	2	0.39	4	0.12
Unauthorized Use Of Property	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Vandalism	5	0.18	0	0.00	5	0.15
DRUG OFFENSES	701	25.76	212	41.65	913	28.27
Corruption of Another with Drugs	2	0.07	2	0.39	4	0.12
Deception To Obtain Drugs	7	0.26	5	0.98	12	0.37
Drug Possession	335	12.31	99	19.45	434	13.44
Trafficking In Drugs	240	8.82	61	11.98	301	9.32
Illegal Manufacture/Cultivation Drugs	109	4.01	42	8.25	151	4.67
Illegal Processing of Drug Documents	0	0.00	1	0.20	1	0.03
Permit. Drug Abuse	2	0.07	2	0.39	4	0.12
Sale Counterfeit Drug	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Drug Law	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Abusing Harmful Intoxicants	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES	40	1.47	6	1.18	46	1.42
Operating Motor Vehicle Under the Influence	39	1.43	6	1.18	45	1.39
Failure to Stop after an Accident	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
FRAUD OFFENSES	44	1.62	29	5.70	73	2.26
Criminal Simulation	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Forgery	22	0.81	16	3.14	38	1.18
Misuse of Credit Card	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
Passing Bad Checks	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Identity Fraud	9	0.33	10	1.96	19	0.59
Tampering with Records	7	0.26	2	0.39	9	0.28
Telecommunication Fraud	1	0.04	1	0.20	2	0.06
WEAPONS OFFENSES	176	6.47	14	2.75	190	5.88
Carry Concealed Weapon	26	0.96	1	0.20	27	0.84
Firearms Specification	5	0.18	0	0.00	5	0.15
Have Weapon Under Disability	115	4.23	3	0.59	118	3.65
Improper Handling of Firearm	10	0.37	2	0.39	12	0.37
Weapons Detention Facility	19	0.70	8	1.57	27	0.84
Unlawfully Possess a Firearm	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
OFFENSES AGAINST JUSTICE/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	179	6.58	37	7.27	216	6.69
Bribery	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Engaging in Criminal Activity	12	0.44	5	0.98	17	0.53
Escape	17	0.62	9	1.77	26	0.80
Aiding Escape	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Fail To Appear	2	0.07	1	0.20	3	0.09
Fail To Comply	58	2.13	5	0.98	63	1.95
Intimidation of Victim/Witness	4	0.15	0	0.00	4	0.12
Money Laundering	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Obstructing Justice	4	0.15	4	0.79	8	0.25

OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Participate In Criminal Gang	7	0.26	0	0.00	7	0.22
Possession of Criminal Tools	7	0.26	1	0.20	8	0.25
Tampering W/ Drugs	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Tamp. W/ Evidence	35	1.29	10	1.96	45	1.39
Violate Protection Order	8	0.29	0	0.00	8	0.25
Viol. Own Recognizance	15	0.55	2	0.39	17	0.53
Inducing Panic	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Inciting To Riot	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Motor Vehicle Certificate Offense	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Open Burning-Dumping	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Tamper. with VIN Number	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
TOTAL	2,721	100.00	509	100.00	3,230	100.00

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

Over a third (951) of the males (35.0%) were incarcerated for committing a crime against persons (including sex offenses) as their most serious offense. Just over one-fourth (25.8%) of the males were convicted for committing a drug offense. Over four in ten (41.7%) of the females were incarcerated for committing a drug offense as their most serious offense. Just over one-sixth were incarcerated for a miscellaneous property offense (16.9%). Slightly less of the females (16.3%) were convicted of committing crimes against persons (including sex offenses).

The top five listed offenses in the 2015 intake sample were:

MALES

Drug Possession	12.3%
Burglary	10.1%
Drug Trafficking	8.8%
Theft	5.1%
Robbery	5.1%

FEMALES

Drug Possession	19.5%
Drug Trafficking	12.0%
Theft	10.2%
Illegal Mfg. Drugs	8.3%
Burglary	8.1%

OVERALL

Drug Possession	13.4%
Burglary	9.8%
Drug Trafficking	9.3%
Robbery	4.8%
Illegal Mfg. Drugs	4.7%

TABLE 21: Felony Level-Most Serious Conviction Offense

FELONY LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Death	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Life	46	1.69	3	.59	49	1.52
1st	270	9.92	36	7.07	306	9.47
2nd	468	17.20	63	12.38	531	16.44
3rd	775	28.48	142	27.90	917	28.39
4th	558	20.51	89	17.49	647	20.03
5th	601	22.09	176	34.58	777	24.06
Unclassified Felony	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Total	2,721	100.00	509	100.00	3,230	100.00

Overall, less than half (44.1%) of the offenders in the study were sentenced on felony four or five offenses (male = 42.6%; female = 52.1%). In the 2005 intake study, 58.7% of the offenders were incarcerated on felony four or felony five offenses.

TABLE 22: Adjudication of Offender's Case

Missing: 2

ADJUDICATION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Guilty Plea	2,686	98.79	503	98.82	3,189	98.79
Convicted by Judge/Jury	33	1.21	6	1.18	39	1.21
TOTAL	2,719	100.00	509	100.00	3,228	100.00

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

TABLE 23: Offense One - Gun Specification Time in the Conviction

OFFENSE ONE - GUN SPECIFICAT ION TIME IN THE CONVICTIO N	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,575	94.63	499	98.04	3,074	95.17
1 Year	59	2.17	6	1.18	65	2.01
3 Years	82	3.01	4	0.79	86	2.66
5 Years	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
7 Years	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
8 Years	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Total	2,721	100.00	509	100.00	3,230	100.00

Additional time for having or using a firearm in the commission of an offense was added to convictions in 5.4% of the male cases and 2.0% of the female cases. Three year specifications were the most prevalent for males, making up 56.2% of the male specifications. One year specifications accounted for six of the ten female gun year specifications.

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

LENGTH OF STAY (IN YEARS)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
6 Months or Less	367	13.49	94	18.47	461	14.27
Over 6 Mo to 1 Yr	658	24.18	137	26.92	795	24.61
To 1.5 Yr	336	12.35	66	12.97	402	12.45
To 2.0 Yr	273	10.03	61	11.98	334	10.34
To 2.5 Yr	163	5.99	27	5.30	190	5.88
To 3.0 Yr	213	7.83	34	6.68	247	7.65
To 3.5 Yr	59	2.17	15	2.95	74	2.29
To 4.0 Yr	173	6.36	25	4.91	198	6.13
To 4.5 Yr	41	1.51	9	1.77	50	1.55
To 5.0 Yr	87	3.20	11	2.16	98	3.03
To 6.0 Yr	71	2.61	8	1.57	79	2.45
To 7.0 Yr	41	1.51	7	1.38	48	1.49
To 8.0 Yr	50	1.84	1	0.20	51	1.58
To 9.0 Yr	26	0.96	2	0.39	28	0.87
To 10.0 Yr	36	1.32	2	0.39	38	1.18
To 11.0 Yr	22	0.81	3	0.59	25	0.77
To 12.0 Yr	7	0.26	0	0.00	7	0.22
To 13.0 Yr	5	0.18	0	0.00	5	0.15
To 14.0 Yr	13	0.48	2	0.39	15	0.46
To 15.0 Yr	12	0.44	0	0.00	12	0.37
To 20.0 Yr	24	0.88	2	0.39	26	0.80
More Than 20 Yr	44	1.62	3	0.59	47	1.46
Total	2,721	100.00	509	100.00	3,230	100.00

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

Nearly four-in-ten (37.7%) of the males and just under half (45.4%) of the females in the study expect to be in prison for a period of one year or less. Overall, 38.9% of the offenders were expected 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 (plus any other known credits) are deducted from the original sentence. This table cannot take into account those who will be judicially released by the sentencing court prior to their originally calculated release date.

TABLE 25: Type of Drug Involved in Any of the Instant Conviction Offenses
Missing: 12

TYPE OF DRUG	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Drugs Involved	1,851	68.23	257	50.89	2,108	65.51
Drugs Present but Incidental	35	1.29	2	0.40	37	1.15

Crack Cocaine	53	1.95	8	1.58	61	1.90
Powder Cocaine	21	0.77	2	0.40	23	0.71
Unspecified Cocaine	68	2.51	15	2.97	83	2.58
Heroin	270	9.95	82	16.24	352	10.94
Marihuana	56	2.06	8	1.58	64	1.99
LSD/Acid	6	0.22	1	0.20	7	0.22
Crystal Meth/Ice	131	4.83	54	10.69	185	5.75
Amphetamines	7	0.26	1	0.20	8	0.25
Pharmaceuticals	91	3.35	52	10.30	143	4.44
Counterfeit Drugs	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Chemical/Inhalant	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Drug Residue	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Crack Cocaine + Marihuana	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Powder Cocaine + Heroin	6	0.22	4	0.79	10	0.31
Powder Cocaine + Marihuana	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Unspecified Cocaine + Heroin	27	1.00	10	1.98	37	1.15
Unspecified Cocaine + Marihuana	7	0.26	0	0.00	7	0.22
Heroin + Crystal Meth	6	0.22	1	0.20	7	0.22
Marijuana + LSD	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Crack And Heroin	14	0.52	1	0.20	15	0.47
Multiple Drug Types	44	1.62	5	0.99	49	1.52
Crack & Powder Cocaine	1	0.04	1	0.20	2	0.06
Synthetic Marihuana	3	0.11	1	0.20	4	0.12
Fentanyl	4	0.15	0	0.00	4	0.12
Fentanyl And Heroin	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
Fentanyl And Any Other Drug But Heroin	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Total	2,713	100.00	505	100.00	3,218	100.00

Drugs were involved in 34.5% of the intake overall (male = 31.8%; female = 49.1%). In the 1,110 instances where drugs were involved in the offense, 240 (21.6%) 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 38.2% of the offenses involving drugs in the current study.

Pharmaceuticals were involved in 12.9% of the drug related cases in the 2015 intake study.

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

Missing: 3

LEGAL STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Free of CJ Supervision	1,475	54.27	247	48.53	1,722	53.36
Active Arrest Warrant	12	0.44	1	0.20	13	0.40
Released on Own Recognizance/Bond	133	4.89	3	0.59	136	4.21
On Probation	837	30.79	248	48.72	1,085	33.62
On Parole	252	9.27	10	1.96	262	8.12
In Jail	6	0.22	0	0.00	6	0.19
In Prison/DYS	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.09
TOTAL	2,718	100.00	509	100.00	3,227	100.00

Less than half of the offenders in the sample (44.6%) were on some type of supervision, warrant, or were incarcerated at the time of their arrest for the instant offense (male = 45.7%; female = 51.5%). The most common status for those under some type of supervision was probation (male = 30.8%; female = 48.7%).

TABLE 27: Whether Offender Violated Felony Probation or Parole Conditions

Missing: 3

VIOLATION STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Offender was not a Violator	1,626	59.82	253	49.71	1,879	58.23
Technical Probation Violator	539	19.83	180	35.36	719	22.28
New Crime and Technical Violation/Returned to Prison on the Technical Violation	4	0.15	8	1.57	12	0.37
New Crime Probation Violator	298	10.96	58	11.39	356	11.03
New Crime Parole/PRC Violator	251	9.23	10	1.96	261	8.09
TOTAL	2,718	100.00	509	100.00	3,227	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. Four-in-ten of the males (40.2%) and half of the females (50.3%) 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: 3

OFFENDER/OTHERS' ROLE(S)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Offender Acted Alone	2,281	83.92	349	68.57	2,630	81.50
Others Present, but Not Arrested	35	1.29	6	1.18	41	1.27
One or More Others Charged	47	1.73	8	1.57	55	1.70
One or More Others Went to Trial	25	0.92	21	4.13	46	1.43
One or More Others Convicted, Incarceration Unknown	7	0.26	2	0.39	9	0.28
One or More Others Convicted and Incarcerated	253	9.31	108	21.22	361	11.19
One or More Others Prob./Comm. Control	70	2.58	15	2.95	85	2.63
TOTAL	2,718	100.00	509	100.00	3,227	100.00

Over four-fifths (81.5%) of the offenders acted alone in the commission of the offense for which they were committed (male = 83.9%; female = 68.6%). Overall, in the 597 cases where the offender acted with someone else in the commission of the offense, another offender was also incarcerated in 60.5% of the cases (male = 57.9%; female = 67.5%).

TABLE 29: Weapon Used/Possessed/Present During Conviction Offense**Missing:155**

WEAPON USED/POSSESSED/ PRESENT DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon	1,839	71.64	436	85.83	2,275	73.98
Weapon Incidental to Crime	40	1.56	1	0.20	41	1.33
Weapon Present, but Not Used	195	7.60	8	1.57	203	6.60
Feigned Possession of Weapon	7	0.27	2	0.39	9	0.29
Used by Other Actor w/Offender	21	0.82	11	2.17	32	1.04
Offender Threatened Use	134	5.22	11	2.17	145	4.72
Used in Attempt to Injure	51	1.99	4	0.79	55	1.79
Used Weapon to Injure	223	8.69	25	4.92	248	8.07
Used Weapon to Kill	57	2.22	10	1.97	67	2.18
TOTAL	2,567	100.00	508	100.00	3,075	100.00

Weapons were involved, or present, in some manner, in the conviction offense in 26.0% of the cases. In the 728 male offenses where weapons were involved or present (28.4%), non-fatal injury occurred 30.6% of the time and death occurred in 7.8% of the cases. Females had weapons involved or present in 72 cases (14.2%). In 25, or 34.7%, of the cases non-fatal injuries occurred. Death resulted 10 times, or in 13.9% of the cases. In the 2014 intake study the figures for the female offenders were quite different. In that study females had weapons involved or present in 40 cases (8.6%). In 14, or 35.0%, of the cases non-fatal injuries occurred. Death resulted 2 times, or in 5.0% of the cases.

TABLE 30: Type of Weapon Used During Conviction Offense**Missing: 170**

TYPE OF WEAPON USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon/Incidental	1,857	72.68	437	86.53	2,294	74.97
Handgun	389	15.23	25	4.95	414	13.53
Rifle-Shotgun	19	0.74	2	0.40	21	0.69
Assault Weapon	4	0.16	0	0.00	4	0.13
Sharp Instrument	65	2.54	6	1.19	71	2.32
Blunt Instrument	6	0.23	9	1.78	15	0.49
Brute Force/Fists	164	6.42	14	2.77	178	5.82
Other	37	1.45	12	2.38	49	1.60
Multiple Weapons	14	0.55	0	0.00	14	0.46
TOTAL	2,555	100.00	505	100.00	3,060	100.00

An actual weapon, aside from brute force/fists, was used in 588 (19.2%) of the cases examined. Males used a weapon in 534 (20.9%) of the cases. In the instances where a weapon was used males used a handgun 72.8% of the time. Sharp instruments were second at 12.2%. Females used a weapon in 54 cases (10.7%). Females were more likely to use a handgun (46.3%) over a sharp instrument (11.1%) or a blunt instrument (16.7%) at times where a weapon was used. In the 439

cases where a firearm was present or used in the commission of the offense, gun specification time was given in 156 cases (35.5% ; Table 23).

TABLE 31: Drugs/Alcohol Used During Conviction Offense

Missing: 60

DRUGS/ALCOHOL USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	1,379	51.65	176	35.20	1,555	49.05
Drugs	757	28.35	257	51.40	1,014	31.99
Alcohol	262	9.81	22	4.40	284	8.96
Both	272	10.19	45	9.00	317	10.00
TOTAL	2,670	100.00	500	100.00	3,170	100.00

Just over half (50.9%) 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 = 48.4%; female = 64.8%). Nearly a third (32.0%) were under the influence of drugs. Females were more likely than males to have been under the influence of drugs (male = 28.4%; female = 51.4%). Males were more likely to have been under the influence of alcohol (9.8%) than females (4.4%). Males were more likely than females to be under the influence of both alcohol and drugs at the time of their offense (male = 10.2%; female = 9.0%).

TABLE 32: Primary Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense

Missing: 496

VICTIM RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Direct Victim	1,100	48.10	260	58.17	1,360	49.74
Family Member	177	7.74	44	9.84	221	8.08
Friend or Acquaintance	436	19.06	53	11.86	489	17.89
Work or School Associate	7	.31	2	.45	9	.33
Any Corrections or Law Enforcement Employee	36	1.57	4	.89	40	1.46
Other	0	.00	4	.89	4	.15
Stranger	384	16.79	44	9.84	428	15.65
Non-Personal*	147	6.43	36	8.05	183	6.69
TOTAL	2,287	100.00	447	100.00	2,734	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, 1,191 cases, friends or acquaintances (41.1%) were more likely than strangers (35.9%) to be the primary victims of an offense. Family members were listed as the victim in 18.6% of the cases examined with a direct personal victim.

TABLE 33: Gender of Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense**Missing: 271**

VICTIM GENDER	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non- Personal	1,246	50.04	296	63.11	1,542	52.11
Male	610	24.50	73	15.57	683	23.08
Female	634	25.46	100	21.32	734	24.81
TOTAL	2,490	100.00	469	100.00	2,959	100.00

In cases where there was a personal victim (N=1,417), 48.2% were male and 51.8% were female.

TABLE 34: Victim Involvement in the Most Serious Conviction Offense**Missing: 179**

VICTIM INVOLVEMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Personal / Direct Victim	1,100	43.17	263	52.29	1,363	44.67
No Victim Precipitation	1,437	56.40	232	46.12	1,669	54.70
Indication of Victim Precipitation	11	0.43	8	1.59	19	0.62
TOTAL	2,548	100.00	503	100.00	3,051	100.00

Of the most serious conviction offenses, 44.7% did not involve a direct personal victim. In the cases where there was a direct personal victim (N=1688), 98.9% had no victim precipitation. There were indications of victim involvement in 1.1% of the cases where there was a direct personal victim.

TABLE 35: Extent of Victim Injury from the Most Serious Conviction Offense**Missing: 461**

EXTENT OF VICTIM BODILY INJURY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not Applicable (non-personal crime)	1,250	54.78	298	61.19	1,548	55.90
No Bodily Injury to Victim	766	33.57	147	30.18	913	32.97
Some Bodily Injury – No Treatment Required	80	3.51	10	2.05	90	3.25
Injury with Treatment Required at Scene Only	6	.26	1	.21	7	.25
Injury Requiring Out Patient Treatment	72	3.16	13	2.67	85	3.07
Injury Requiring In-Patient Hospitalization	44	1.93	3	.62	47	1.70
Victim was Killed by Offender(s)	64	2.80	15	3.08	79	2.85
TOTAL	2,282	100.00	487	100.00	2,769	100.00

Over half (55.9%) of the most serious conviction offenses were for non-personal crimes or had no direct victim. Where there was a personal victim (N=1,221), 74.8% received no bodily injury as a result of the offense. Treatment was received by 60.7% of the 229 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: 1,230

EXTENT OF VICTIM PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not Applicable (non-personal crime)	1,251	80.04	300	68.65	1,551	77.55
Not Applicable Because Victim Died	64	4.09	15	3.43	79	3.95
No Psychological Harm was Indicated by the Victim	26	1.66	99	22.65	125	6.25
Victim Sustained Some Psychological Harm/Fear	216	13.82	23	5.26	239	11.95
Victim Sustained Psych. Harm/Required Treatment	6	0.38	0	0.00	6	0.30
TOTAL	1,563	100.00	437	100.00	2,000	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, over three fourths (77.6%) of the most serious conviction offenses were non-personal crimes. In the cases where personal victims were identified (449), 79 (17.6%) died. Additionally, victims sustained some or significant psychological harm/fear/treatment 54.6% of the time. Victims indicated that no psychological harm/fear resulted from the offense 125 times (27.8%).

PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

TABLE 37: Age at First Arrest

Missing: 5

AGE AT FIRST ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Younger than 10	34	1.25	0	0.00	34	1.05
10-14	472	17.37	43	8.48	515	15.97
15-19	1,383	50.88	177	34.91	1,560	48.37
20-24	485	17.84	135	26.63	620	19.22
25-29	155	5.70	69	13.61	224	6.95
30-34	80	2.94	41	8.09	121	3.75
35-39	38	1.40	21	4.14	59	1.83
40-44	23	0.85	6	1.18	29	0.90
45-49	13	0.48	9	1.78	22	0.68
50 or Older	35	1.29	6	1.18	41	1.27
TOTAL	2,718	100.00	507	100.00	3,225	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 19.30	Mean = 22.75	Mean = 19.84
Median = 18.00	Median = 20.00	Median = 18.00

The mean age at first arrest for offenders in the intake study was 19.8 years (male = 19.3; female = 22.8). Thirty-four offenders (1.1%), all of whom were male, were first arrested before they were ten years old. Forty-one offenders (1.3%) were first arrested at the age of fifty or older.

Table 38: Age at Arrest for First Violent Offense

Missing: 17

AGE AT ARREST FOR FIRST VIOLENT OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Violent Offense Arrest	453	16.73	224	44.36	677	21.07
Less Than 10	12	0.44	0	0.00	12	0.37
10-14	258	9.53	23	4.55	281	8.75
15-19	834	30.80	71	14.06	905	28.17
20-24	595	21.97	66	13.07	661	20.57
25-29	259	9.56	49	9.70	308	9.59
30-34	127	4.69	37	7.33	164	5.10
35-39	86	3.18	24	4.75	110	3.42
40-44	31	1.14	6	1.19	37	1.15
45-49	19	0.70	2	0.40	21	0.65
50 or Older	34	1.26	3	0.59	37	1.15
TOTAL	2,708	100.00	505	100.00	3,213	100.00

<u>Males*</u>	<u>Females*</u>	<u>Total*</u>
Mean = 21.71	Mean = 24.59	Mean = 22.03
Median = 20.00	Median = 24.00	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 22.0 years. Females (24.6 years) were older than males (21.7 years) at their first arrest for a violent offense. Over four-fifths (83.3%) of the males and over half of the females (55.6%) had an arrest for a violent offense.

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

Missing: 5

AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION LEADING TO JUVENILE ADJUDICATION OR ADULT FELONY CONVICTION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Younger than 10	19	0.70	0	0.00	19	0.59
10-14	417	15.35	36	7.09	453	14.05
15-19	955	35.15	101	19.88	1,056	32.74
20-24	566	20.83	110	21.65	676	20.96
25-29	304	11.19	114	22.44	418	12.96
30-34	192	7.07	62	12.20	254	7.88
35-39	85	3.13	44	8.66	129	4.00
40-44	77	2.83	17	3.35	94	2.91
45-49	39	1.44	13	2.56	52	1.61
50 or Older	63	2.32	11	2.17	74	2.29
TOTAL	2,717	100.00	508	100.00	3,225	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 22.13	Mean = 26.04	Mean = 22.74
Median = 19.00	Median = 25.00	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 22.7 years. Females (26.0) were older than the males (22.1). Nineteen offenders (0.6%), all male, were less than ten years old at the time of the arrest leading to their first delinquency adjudication. In total, seventy-four offenders (2.3%) were age fifty or older at the time of their first conviction (male = 2.3%; female = 2.2%).

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

Missing: 510

NUMBER OF JUVENILE VIOLENT (NON-SEX) OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,759	77.32	401	90.11	2,160	79.41
One	313	13.76	31	6.97	344	12.65
Two	114	5.01	11	2.47	125	4.60
Three	49	2.15	2	0.45	51	1.88
Four	22	0.97	0	0.00	22	0.81
Five or more	18	0.79	0	0.00	18	0.66
Total	2,275	100.00	445	100.00	2,720	100.00

Male offenders in the sample were more likely to have one or more adjudications for juvenile violent (non-sex) offenses (male = 22.7%; female = 9.9%). Roughly 3.3% 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: 514

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SEX OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,228	98.11	445	100.00	2,673	98.42
One	38	1.67	0	0.00	38	1.40
Two	5	0.22	0	0.00	5	0.18
TOTAL	2,271	100.00	445	100.00	2,716	100.00

The data reflects that 1.6% of the male offenders had sex offenses as a juvenile. None of the females in the study had a juvenile sex offense recorded.

TABLE 42: Number of Juvenile Drug Use/Possession Offenses

Missing: 514

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG USE/POSSESSION OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,085	91.81	432	97.08	2,517	92.67
One	146	6.43	11	2.47	157	5.78
Two	30	1.32	2	0.45	32	1.18
Three or More	10	0.44	0	0.00	10	0.37
TOTAL	2,271	100.00	445	100.00	2,716	100.00

Drug use/possession offenses as a juvenile were reflected in the records of 7.3% of the intake study.

TABLE 43: Number of Juvenile Drug Sale/Trafficking Offenses

Missing: 514

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG SALE & TRAFFICKING OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,221	97.80	444	99.78	2,665	98.12
One	45	1.98	0	0.00	45	1.66
Two	4	0.18	1	0.22	5	0.18
Three or More	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04
TOTAL	2,271	100.00	445	100.00	2,716	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: 514

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DUI/OMVI OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,248	98.99	443	99.55	2,691	99.08
One	22	0.97	1	0.22	23	0.85
Two	1	0.04	1	0.22	2	0.07
TOTAL	2,271	100.00	445	100.00	2,716	100.00

Juvenile DUI offenses were found for less than one percent (0.9%) of the offenders in the intake sample. Males accounted for all but two of the offenses.

TABLE 45: Number of Juvenile Property Offenses
Missing: 512

NUMBER OF JUVENILE PROPERTY OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,691	74.43	411	92.15	2,102	77.34
One	294	12.94	24	5.38	318	11.70
Two	129	5.68	7	1.57	136	5.00
Three	71	3.13	3	0.67	74	2.72
Four	40	1.76	0	0.00	40	1.47
Five or More	47	2.07	1	0.22	48	1.77
TOTAL	2,272	100.00	446	100.00	2,718	100.00

Just over one-fifth (22.7%) of the offenders have had a juvenile property offense (male = 25.6%; female = 7.8%)

TABLE 46: Number of Juvenile Social Service Placements
Missing: 515

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SOCIAL SERVICE PLACEMENTS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,873	82.51	422	94.83	2,295	84.53
One	213	9.38	15	3.37	228	8.40
Two	66	2.91	3	0.67	69	2.54
Three	41	1.81	1	0.22	42	1.55
Four	28	1.23	1	0.22	29	1.07
Five or More	49	2.16	3	0.67	52	1.92
TOTAL	2,270	100.00	445	100.00	2,715	100.00

Male offenders (17.5%) are more apt to have juvenile social service placements than the female offenders (5.2%).

TABLE 47: Number of Commitments to Department of Youth Services**Missing: 467**

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,959	86.07	478	98.15	2,437	88.20
One	225	9.89	7	1.44	232	8.40
Two	66	2.90	0	0.00	66	2.39
Three	15	0.66	2	0.41	17	0.62
Four	4	0.18	0	0.00	4	0.14
Five or More	7	0.31	0	0.00	7	0.25
TOTAL	2,276	100.00	487	100.00	2,763	100.00

DYS commitments were higher for males than females (male =13.9%; female = 1.8%). Overall, 11.8% of the intake sample had been committed to DYS.

TABLE 48: Number of Juvenile Supervision Terms**Missing: 515**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,525	67.18	378	84.94	1,903	70.09
One	422	18.59	48	10.79	470	17.31
Two	217	9.56	14	3.15	231	8.51
Three	62	2.73	3	0.67	65	2.39
Four	30	1.32	2	0.45	32	1.18
Five or More	14	0.62	0	0.00	14	0.52
TOTAL	2,270	100.00	445	100.00	2,715	100.00

Men were much more likely than women to have been placed on juvenile supervision (male = 32.8%; female = 15.1%).

TABLE 49: Number of Juvenile Supervision Terms Continued**Missing: 514**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS CONTINUED	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,944	86.79	415	93.05	2,359	86.86
One	145	6.47	17	3.81	162	5.96
Two	65	2.90	6	1.35	71	2.61
Three	39	1.74	5	1.12	44	1.62
Four	24	1.07	0	0.00	24	0.88
Five or More	23	1.03	3	0.67	56	2.06
TOTAL	2,240	100.00	446	100.00	2,716	100.00

Males were more likely than females to have had a probation continuance (male = 13.2%; female = 6.9%).

TABLE 50: Number of Revocations of Juvenile Supervision**Missing: 515**

NUMBER OF REVOCATIONS OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,151	94.76	436	97.98	2,587	95.29
One	93	4.10	4	0.90	97	3.57
Two	16	0.70	4	0.90	20	0.74
Three	5	0.22	1	0.22	6	0.22
Four	3	0.13	0	0.00	3	0.11
Five	2	0.09	0	0.00	2	0.07
TOTAL	2,270	100.00	445	100.00	2,715	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have had a revocation of supervision as a juvenile (male = 5.2%; female =2.0%).

TABLE 51: Number of Prior Adult Non-Violent Misdemeanor Convictions**Missing: 29**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT NON-VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	855	31.71	206	40.79	1,061	33.15
One	480	17.80	108	21.39	588	18.37
Two	296	10.98	70	13.86	366	11.43
Three	222	8.23	36	7.13	258	8.06
Four	158	5.86	28	5.54	186	5.81
Five or More	685	25.41	57	11.29	742	23.18
TOTAL	2,696	100.00	505	100.00	3,201	100.00

About two-thirds (66.8%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a non-violent misdemeanor (male = 68.3%; female = 59.2%).

TABLE 52: Number of Prior Adult DUI/OMVI Convictions**Missing: 27**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DUI/OMVI CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,188	81.10	447	88.51	2,635	82.27
One	292	10.82	39	7.72	331	10.33
Two	104	3.85	8	1.58	112	3.50
Three	43	1.59	6	1.19	49	1.53
Four	27	1.00	1	0.20	28	0.87
Five or More	44	1.63	4	0.79	48	1.50
TOTAL	2,698	100.00	505	100.00	3,203	100.00

Men were slightly more likely than women to have had one or more prior adult DUI convictions (male = 18.9%; female = 11.5%).

TABLE 53: Number of Prior Adult Violent Misdemeanor Convictions**Missing: 27**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,813	67.20	426	84.36	2,239	69.90
One	501	18.57	58	11.49	559	17.45
Two	207	7.67	18	3.56	225	7.02
Three	94	3.48	3	0.59	97	3.03
Four	43	1.59	0	0.00	43	1.34
Five or More	40	1.48	0	0.00	40	1.25
TOTAL	2,698	100.00	505	100.00	3,203	100.00

Just under one third (30.1%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent misdemeanor (male = 32.8%; female = 15.6%).

TABLE 54: Number of Prior Domestic Violence Convictions***Missing: 194**

NUMBER OF PRIOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,874	73.78	461	92.94	2,335	76.91
One	361	14.21	26	5.24	387	12.75
Two	153	6.02	8	1.61	161	5.30
Three	88	3.46	1	0.20	89	2.93
Four	31	1.22	0	0.00	31	1.02
Five or More	33	1.30	0	0.00	33	1.09
TOTAL	2,540	100.00	496	100.00	3,036	100.00

*Includes both adult and juvenile domestic violence convictions

Roughly one fourth of the offenders (23.1%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male = 26.2%; female = 7.1%).

TABLE 55: Number of Prior Adult Jail Incarcerations**Missing: 31**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT JAIL INCARCERATIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,142	42.39	263	52.08	1,405	43.92
One	533	19.78	106	20.99	639	19.97
Two	309	11.47	46	9.11	355	11.10
Three	192	7.13	27	5.35	219	6.85
Four	153	5.68	20	3.96	173	5.41
Five or More	365	13.55	43	8.51	408	12.75
TOTAL	2,694	100.00	505	100.00	3,199	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have served at least one prior jail incarceration (male = 57.6%; female = 47.9%).

TABLE 56: Number of Prior Adult Felony Convictions [Total]**Missing: 26**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	940	34.83	269	53.27	1,209	37.73
One	546	20.23	125	24.75	671	20.94
Two	401	14.86	62	12.28	463	14.45
Three	292	10.82	25	4.95	317	9.89
Four	188	6.97	11	2.18	199	6.21
Five or More	332	12.30	13	2.57	345	10.77
TOTAL	2,699	100.00	505	100.00	3,204	100.00

Over six in ten offenders (62.3%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 65.2%; female = 46.7%).

TABLE 57: Number of Prior Adult Violent (Non-Sex) Felony Convictions**Missing: 25**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT (NON-SEX) FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,837	68.04	462	91.49	2,299	71.73
One	563	20.85	42	8.32	605	18.88
Two	195	7.22	1	0.20	196	6.12
Three	68	2.52	0	0.00	68	2.12
Four	22	0.81	0	0.00	22	0.69
Five or More	15	0.56	0	0.00	15	0.47
TOTAL	2,700	100.00	505	100.00	3,205	100.00

Less than a third (28.3%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent (non-sex) felony (male = 32.0%; female = 8.5%).

TABLE 58: Number of Prior Adult Sex Felony Convictions**Missing: 26**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SEX FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,572	95.26	502	99.60	3,074	95.94
One	119	4.41	2	0.40	121	3.78
Two	7	0.26	0	0.00	7	0.22
Three	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
TOTAL	2,700	100.00	504	100.00	3,204	100.00

Males were more likely to have prior adult felony convictions for a sexually oriented crime (male = 4.7%; female = 0.4%).

TABLE 59: Number of Prior Adult Drug Use/Possession Felony Convictions**Missing: 25**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG USE/ POSSESSION FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,070	76.67	415	82.18	2,485	77.54
One	412	15.26	70	13.86	482	15.04
Two	138	5.11	12	2.38	150	4.68
Three	51	1.89	5	0.99	56	1.75
Four	15	0.56	2	0.40	17	0.53
Five or More	14	0.52	1	0.20	15	0.47
TOTAL	2,700	100.00	505	100.00	3,205	100.00

Over one-fifth (22.5%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug use or possession (male = 23.3%; female = 17.8%).

TABLE 60: Number of Prior Adult Drug Sale/Trafficking Felony Convictions**Missing: 25**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG SALE/ TRAFFICKING FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2,303	85.30	474	93.86	2,777	86.65
One	272	10.07	24	4.75	296	9.24
Two	84	3.11	7	1.39	91	2.84
Three	27	1.00	0	0.00	27	0.84
Four	12	0.44	0	0.00	12	0.37
Five or More	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
TOTAL	2,700	100.00	505	100.00	3,205	100.00

Roughly one-in-seven offenders (13.3%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug sale or trafficking (male = 14.7%; female = 6.1%).

TABLE 61: Number of Prior Adult Property Felony Convictions**Missing: 26**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PROPERTY FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,913	70.88	374	74.06	2,287	71.38
One	486	18.01	93	18.42	579	18.07
Two	140	5.19	18	3.56	158	4.93
Three	73	2.70	11	2.18	84	2.62
Four	37	1.37	3	0.59	40	1.25
Five or More	50	1.85	6	1.19	56	1.75
TOTAL	2,699	100.00	505	100.00	3,204	100.00

Over one-fourth (28.6%) of the offenders had at least one prior felony conviction for property offenses (male = 29.1%; female = 25.9%).

TABLE 62: Number of Prior Adult Prison Incarcerations**Missing: 25**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PRISON INCARCERATIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,238	45.85	367	72.67	1,605	50.08
One	530	19.63	79	15.64	609	19.00
Two	332	12.30	32	6.34	364	11.36
Three	212	7.85	17	3.37	229	7.15
Four	145	5.37	2	0.40	147	4.59
Five or More	243	9.00	8	1.58	251	7.83
TOTAL	2,700	100.00	505	100.00	3,205	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have served a prior prison term (male = 54.1%; female = 27.3%). About half of the entire intake sample has served a prior prison term (49.9%).

TABLE 63: Number of Prior Adult Supervision Terms**Missing: 28**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	598	22.17	123	24.36	721	22.52
One	599	22.21	158	31.29	757	23.64
Two	457	16.94	91	18.02	548	17.11
Three	306	11.35	57	11.29	363	11.34
Four	223	8.27	29	5.74	252	7.87
Five or More	514	19.06	47	9.31	561	17.52
TOTAL	2,697	100.00	505	100.00	3,202	100.00

Over three-fourths (77.5%) of the offenders have had at least one prior adult supervision term; (male = 77.8%; female = 75.6%).

TABLE 64: Number of Prior Revocations of Adult Supervision Terms**Missing: 28**

NUMBER OF PRIOR REVOCATIONS OF ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,210	44.86	212	41.98	1,422	44.41
One	894	33.15	229	45.35	1,123	35.07
Two	342	12.68	41	8.12	383	11.96
Three	128	4.75	17	3.37	145	4.53
Four	61	2.26	4	0.79	65	2.03
Five or More	62	2.30	2	0.40	64	2.00
TOTAL	2,697	100.00	505	100.00	3,202	100.00

Females were more likely than males to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 55.1%; female = 58.0%).

TABLE 65: Indication of an Escape History**Missing: 2**

INDICATION OF AN ESCAPE HISTORY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2,404	88.38	481	94.69	2,885	89.37
Yes	316	11.62	27	5.31	343	10.63
TOTAL	2,720	100.00	508	100.00	3,228	100.00

Males were more likely to have a history of escape (male = 11.6%; female = 5.3%). 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:38

TCU SCORE GROUPING—SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT NEED	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No need for services	794	29.56	137	27.08	931	29.17
Minimal need	220	8.19	21	4.15	241	7.55
Moderate need	265	9.87	58	11.46	323	10.12
Severe need	1,407	52.38	290	57.31	1,697	53.16
Total	2,686	100.00	506	100.00	3,192	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. The scores in this study reflect a revision from previous years in calculating the risk breakdown. Comparison to earlier years will not yield accurate results.

Some level of substance abuse treatment was indicated for 70.8% of the intake sample. A severe need for treatment was indicated for 53.2% of the overall group (male = 52.4%; female = 57.3%).

ASSESSMENT OF LEGISLATIVE IMPACT/ TRENDS

The percentage of inmates admitted who were truly non-violent (TNV) was 25.9% in the 2015 Intake Study, with a 1.5 percentage point decrease from the 2014 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 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 to 23.2%. An increase in 2013 to 25.4% was attributed to the increase in TNV offenders who were supervision violators. (See Table B, below.) In 2014 the TNV had a two point increase to 27.4%.

The variation in the 25 to 28 % range in 2010 to 2015 may be random. Still, growth in opioid drug offenders could push TNV numbers up, while new community funding does the reverse.

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

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
44.4	40.0	39.9	NA	38.6	35.8	33.9	33.2	31.5	29.7
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
30.7	31.9	31.9	29.1	27.8	27.9	23.2	25.4	27.4	25.9

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

In 2015, the percentage of TNV offenders who were supervision (parole or probation) violators increased to 51.8%. This increase of 5.6 percentage points puts the proportion of violators closest to where it was in 2012. 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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
36.0	50.0	54.0	NA	49.4	45.8	53.3	53.6	44.2	44.4
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
40.4	40.8	43.5	39.5	34.4	42.4	50.7	55.5	46.2	51.8

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

The percentage of all admissions that were probation violators (Table C, below) was at a low of 25.6% in 2010 and a high of 39.0% in 1998. The 2.5 percentage point increase in 2015 to 33.6% is identical to the percentage in the 2001 study.

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

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
30.0	35.0	39.0	NA	36.6	33.6	35.6	32.5	32.8	30.5
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
30.8	29.2	30.6	27.9	25.6	29.0	33.4	36.2	31.1	33.6

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

At 8.1%, the percentage of new commitments who had committed a new crime while on parole or post release control in the 2015 Intake Study was slightly lower than that of 2014. (Table D, below). The percentage in the 2015 Intake Study is 4.5 times higher than in the 1996 study. However, there has been considerable growth in the post-prison supervision problem over that period, from 5,246 on 7/1/96 to 17,073 on 7/1/15 (a 3.3 times increase), which accounts for most of the increase. Due to some legal, historical, and policy changes, post-prison supervisees now are probably "higher risk" (more likely to recidivate) than post-prison supervisees in 1996.

TABLE D: Proportion of Each Year's Intake Who were Parole/ PRC Violators, in %

199 6 1.8	199 7 2.5	199 8 3.1	199 9 NA	200 0 4.3	200 1 7.9	200 2 8.5	200 3 10.3	2004 4 8.6	200 5 9.8
200 6 8.5	200 7 8.7	200 8 8.3	200 9 7.8	201 0 6.4	201 1 5.1	201 2 5.9	201 3 6.2	201 4 8.7	201 5 8.1

Assessment Conclusions

All these tables (A - D) suggest that legislative (SB2 in 1996; HB 86 in 2011) and DRC efforts over the last 25 years for community punishment and treatment alternatives for less serious offenders resulted in an intake population that contains proportionately more serious offenders. However, a rise in TNV offenders in 2013-14 may support the claim that during that period there were new kinds of TNV offender populations with issues and backgrounds for which no appropriate community alternatives were available. The 2015 reduction in TNV offenders along with the increase in offenders entering as probation violators both might reflect the efforts to increase the use of less restrictive sanctions on low level nonviolent offenders.