

**A Statistical Report
On
Hawaii's Sentenced Felons
Fiscal Years 1986-87 to 1990-91**



State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
Research and Information Systems Office
Research and Statistics Section

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Cover shows an aerial view of Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC).

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NOTES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the demographic and institutional characteristics of Hawaii's sentenced felon population, admissions, and releases from Fiscal Year 1986-87 to Fiscal Year 1990-91. A five year period is presented to depict the trends and variances in the distribution of the characteristics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FISCAL YEAR-END POPULATIONS

On the average, sentenced felons comprised two-thirds of the total population in Hawaii's correctional facilities.

From fiscal years 1986-87 to 1990-91, the sentenced felon population rose 12.5 percent from 1,527 to 1,719. The average annual growth of the felon population was 2.8 percent.

Over the five year period, the average age of the sentenced population increased. The proportion who were 29 years old and under dropped from 52 percent to 41 percent while the share who were 30 years and older rose from 47 percent to 59 percent.

The ethnic distribution of the inmates remained fairly stable during the five year period. Relative to the general state population, a disproportionate share of the felon population (more than one-third) continued to be comprised of Hawaiians / Part-Hawaiians. The proportion of Caucasians, however, significantly dropped from 27.0 percent to 20.5 percent.

For the five-year period, the proportion of class A felons remained constant; class B felons dropped from 34.3 percent to 26.1 percent; and class C felons rose from 23.5 percent to 33.9 percent.

Each of the four types of summary offenses - violent, property, drug, and "other" - include all offense classes. As of June 30, 1992, violent offenders represented nearly 50 percent of the stock population while property offenders comprised almost a 25 percent share. Over the five year period, however, the proportion for these two summary offenses declined while the percentage for "other" (general offenses) increased.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ANNUAL ADMISSIONS

From Fiscal Years 1986-87 to 1990-91, the annual number of sentenced felon admissions grew by 23.9 percent from 494 to 612.

By summary offense, the proportion of sentenced felons admitted during Fiscal Year 1986-87 was 38.2 percent for property offenses; 32.1 percent for violent offenses; and 20.2 percent for drug offenses. The proportions for these three summary offenses during Fiscal Year 1990-91 was almost identical, ranging from 29.6 percent to 30.5 percent.

The maximum sentences are imposed by the courts in accordance to the Hawaii Penal Code. During the five year period, the average maximum prison terms dropped for felons convicted of property offenses, drug offenses, and "other" offenses. The average maximum sentences for violent offenders decreased from 172 months in Fiscal Year 1986-87 to 145 months in Fiscal Year 1990-91. Collectively, the average maximum sentence remained fairly stable, ranging from 116 months in Fiscal Year 1986-87 to 112 months in Fiscal Year 1990-91 and with a peak of 133 months in Fiscal Year 1988-89.

Over the five year period, average minimum sentences set by the Hawaii Paroling Authority have been reduced for violent offenders and property offenders while conversely increasing for drug offenders and "other" offenders, resulting in a collective stability of the average minimum sentences. Violent offenders serve considerably longer minimums than other offenders.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ANNUAL RELEASES

From Fiscal Years 1986-87 to 1990-91, the annual number of sentenced felons releases grew by 12.1 percent and ranged from 478 to 536. During Fiscal Year 1990-91, the number of releases fell to 504.

By summary offense, the proportion of the total releases who were violent offenders and drug offenders was relatively stable during the five year period. The share for property offenders fell from 43.6 percent during Fiscal Year 1986-87 to 29.2 percent in Fiscal Year 1990-91. At the same time, the percent of the releases who were convicted for "other" offenses grew from 8.8 percent to 17.8 percent.

Generally, the average length of stay varied only slightly during the five year period and ranged between 39.4 months and 43.9 months. The average length of stay for violent offenders were higher than the other groups, ranging from 49.5 months and 70.0 months. Moreover, it explains the disparity in violent offenders having a smaller proportion of the total admissions but comprising a larger share of the felon population. Property offenders and drug offenders had significant increases occurred in their average length of stays.

SUMMARY

The sentenced felon population has continued to grow. With the length of stay remaining relatively stable, the 12.6 percent increase of the sentenced felon population from Fiscal Year 1986-87 to 1990-91 was primarily a result of the growth in the number of admissions.

During the five year period, a marked shift occurred in the age distribution of the felon population as the proportion who were 30 years and older climbed from 47.4 percent to 59.1 percent. Hawaiians / Part-Hawaiians continued to comprise one-third of the felon population and consequently a disproportionate share relative to the general state population.

Despite annual fluctuations in their share of the total number of admissions, violent offenders during each fiscal year comprised almost one-half of the sentenced felon population. In contrast, the proportion of the felon population incarcerated for property offenses closely varied with its share of the admissions. Only a moderate relationship existed between the percentages of admissions and felon population confined for drug offenses. Changes in the pattern of admissions by summary offense indicate that drug offenders and "other" offenders were growing at greater rate than violent offenders.

INTRODUCTION

This report provides descriptive statistics on selected characteristics of the sentenced felon populations, admissions, and releases from fiscal years 1987 to 1991. Generally, the information represents statistics frequently requested about Hawaii's sentenced felons.

The statistics in this report were derived from two sources of information. The population counts¹, total number of admissions, and total number of releases were derived from the Daily Population Movement Reports submitted by each of the correctional facilities to the Research and Statistics

Section. The distributions for each of the characteristics were based on the computerized data files of the Corrections Information System (CIS), formerly known as the Comprehensive Offender Monitoring and Program Assessment System (COMPAS).

Because of discrepancies between the reported population counts and population movements, adjustments to the number of admissions and releases were made to match the annual changes in the population counts.

Please call the Research Office at 587-1238 if you have any questions, comments, or need additional copies.

1. The population counts represent assigned counts. It includes sentenced felons physically in the correctional facilities, on temporary leave for furloughs or medical treatment, on escape, and in the custody of other state facilities.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FISCAL YEAR-END POPULATIONS

Relative Size of the Sentenced Felon Population (Table 1, Figure 1)

Inmates in Hawaii's state correctional facilities are comprised of three major types of custody status: sentenced felons; sentenced jail; and pretrial.

Sentenced felons are inmates who serve prison terms exceeding one year. It also includes probation and parole violators since this group is generally detained with the sentenced felon population.

Sentenced jail inmates include sentenced misdemeanants and sentenced felon probationers who serve jail terms of one year or less.

Pretrial inmates consist of pretrial felons, pretrial misdemeanants, and Federal detainees awaiting trial, pretrial release, or transfer. Their length of detention varies from one day to several months.

**TABLE I
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION BY CUSTODY STATUS
STATEWIDE - END OF FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91**

Offender Status	Fiscal Year-End Date				
	6/30/87	6/30/88	6/30/89	6/30/90	6/30/91
Sentenced Felons *	67.6%	65.6%	62.3%	61.6%	64.3%
Sentenced Jail	12.3%	12.6%	12.1%	11.3%	13.0%
Pretrial	20.1%	21.9%	25.6%	27.1%	22.7%
All Status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	2,259	2,289	2,496	2,616	2,673

Percentages were rounded to the nearest tenth.

*Includes parole and probation violators.

From fiscal years 1986-87 to 1990-91, the total inmate population grew by 18.3 percent from 2,259 to 2,673. As a result the incarceration rate ranged from 3.34 to 3.72 per thousand resident population between 18 to 64 years old.

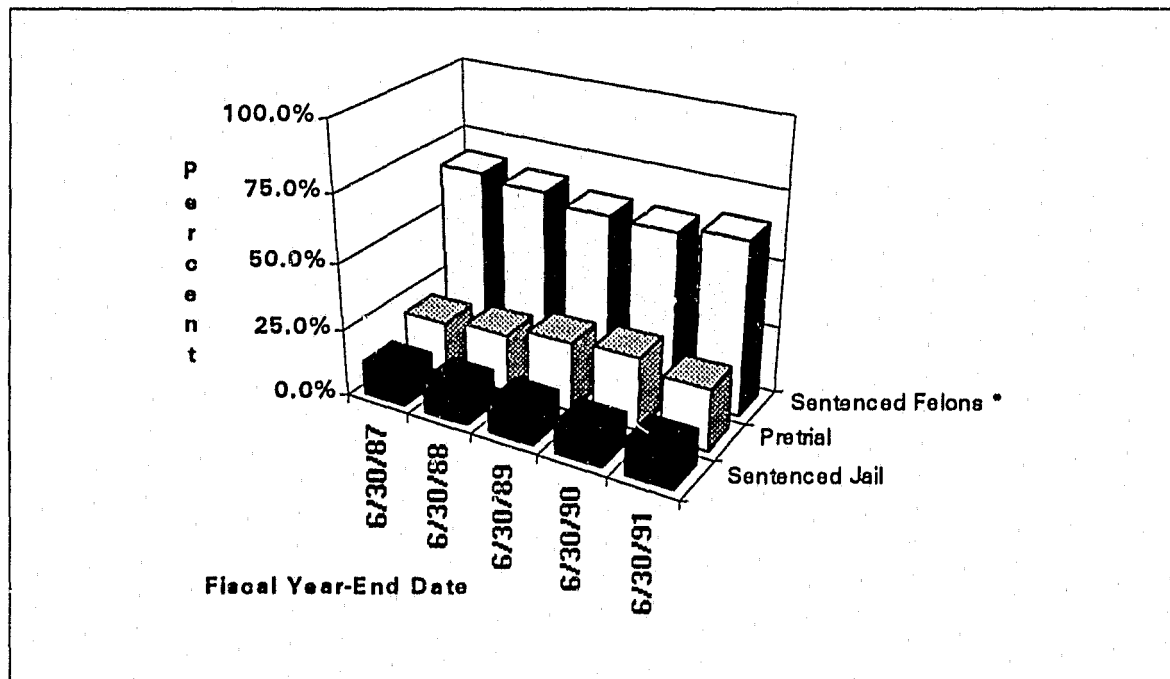
Sentenced felons comprised the largest share of Hawaii's correctional populations. During the five year period, its proportions ranged from 61.6 percent to 67.6 percent. In addition, the end of fiscal year populations rose 12.6 percent from 1,526 to 1,719. Most of the

increase occurred between fiscal years 1988-89 and 1990-91.

Pretrial inmates comprised the second largest segment of the correctional populations. Its share of the population fluctuated between 20.1 percent and 27.1 percent.

The sentenced jail population had the smallest share. From fiscal years 1987 to 1991, its proportions ranged from 11.3 percent to 13.0 percent of the total inmate population.

FIGURE I
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION BY CUSTODY STATUS
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91



Distribution by Sex
(Table 2, Figure 2)

Nearly the entire populations of sentenced felons were comprised of males. During the five fiscal years, however, its share slightly fell from

95.4 percent to 94.0 percent. The incarceration rate of male sentenced felons ranged from 4.06 to 4.25 per thousand male residents between 18 to 64 years old.

TABLE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELON POPULATION BY SEX
STATEWIDE - END OF FISCAL YEAR 1986-87 TO 1990-91

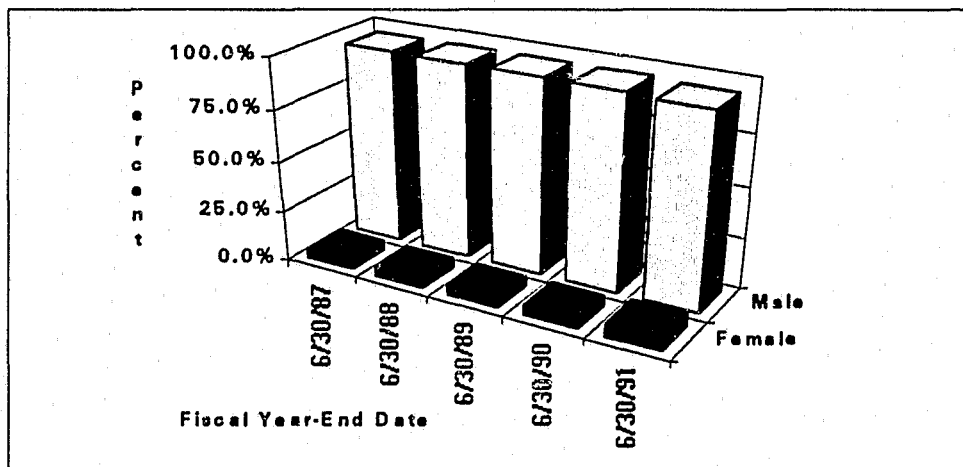
Sex	Fiscal Year-End Date				
	6/30/87	6/30/88	6/30/89	6/30/90	6/30/91
Male	95.4%	95.3%	95.3%	95.2%	94.0%
Female	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	6.0%
Both Sexes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	1,526	1,498	1,555	1,611	1,719

Percentages were rounded to the nearest tenth.

In contrast, the share of female sentenced felons slightly increased from 4.6 percent to 6.0 percent. The incarceration rate of female sentenced

felons ranged from 0.21 to 0.28 per thousand female residents between 18 to 64 years old.

FIGURE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION BY SEX
STATEWIDE - END OF FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91



Distribution by Age Group
(Table 3, Figure 3)

Seven age groups are used to describe the age distribution of the fiscal year-end populations: below 20 years; 20 to

24 years; 25 to 29 years; 30 to 34 years; 35 to 39 years; 40 to 44 years; and over 44 years.

TABLE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELON POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
STATEWIDE - END OF FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91

Age Group	Fiscal Year-End Date				
	6/30/87	6/30/88	6/30/89	6/30/90	6/30/91
Below 20	3.0%	4.6%	1.4%	0.7%	2.2%
20 - 24	21.6%	21.4%	16.6%	15.3%	15.3%
25 - 29	27.9%	28.5%	24.3%	23.5%	23.3%
30 - 34	19.7%	19.3%	22.5%	23.0%	22.2%
35 - 39	12.7%	11.5%	14.7%	16.4%	15.9%
40 - 44	6.8%	6.5%	9.2%	9.0%	9.6%
Over 44	8.2%	8.1%	11.3%	12.0%	11.4%
Unknown	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
All Age Groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	1,526	1,498	1,555	1,611	1,719

Percentages have been rounded to the nearest tenth.

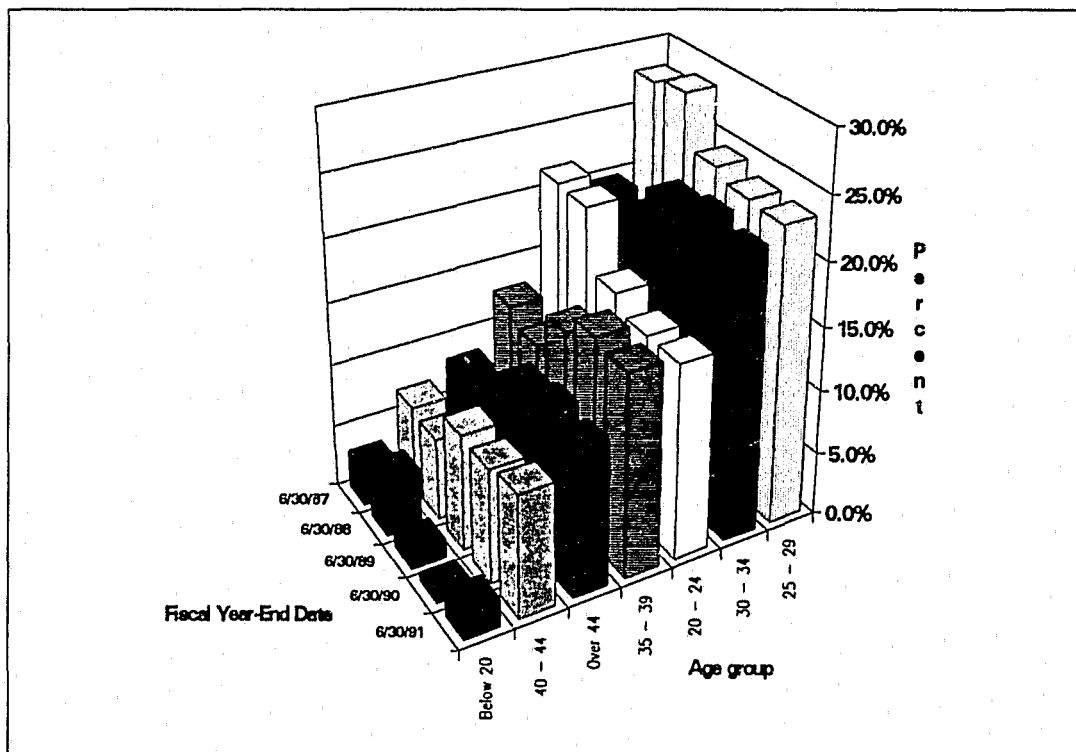
Sentenced felons between 25 and 29 years consistently comprised the age group with the largest percentages of the fiscal year end populations. Its

percentages, however, fell from 27.9 percent in 1987 to 23.3 percent in 1991.

A marked shift in the age distribution occurred during the last five fiscal years. The proportion of sentenced felons who were 29 years or under declined from 52.5 percent to

40.8 percent. Conversely, the percentages who were 30 years and over climbed from 47.4 percent to 59.1 percent.

FIGURE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELON POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
STATEWIDE - END OF FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91



Distribution by Ethnic Group
(Table 4, Figure 4)

Ten categories are used to describe the ethnic distribution of the sentenced felon populations. The ethnic groups are Caucasians, Chinese, Filipinos, Hawaiians including part-Hawaiians, Japanese, Koreans, Blacks, Samoans, Others, and Unknowns. "Others" represent individuals of mixed ethnic backgrounds (except Part-Hawaiians) and ethnic groups such as Vietnamese, Puerto Ricans, Tongans, and Guamanians.

Hawaiians including part-Hawaiians comprised about one-third of the sentenced felon populations. Its proportions fluctuated between 34.3 percent and 37.6 percent.

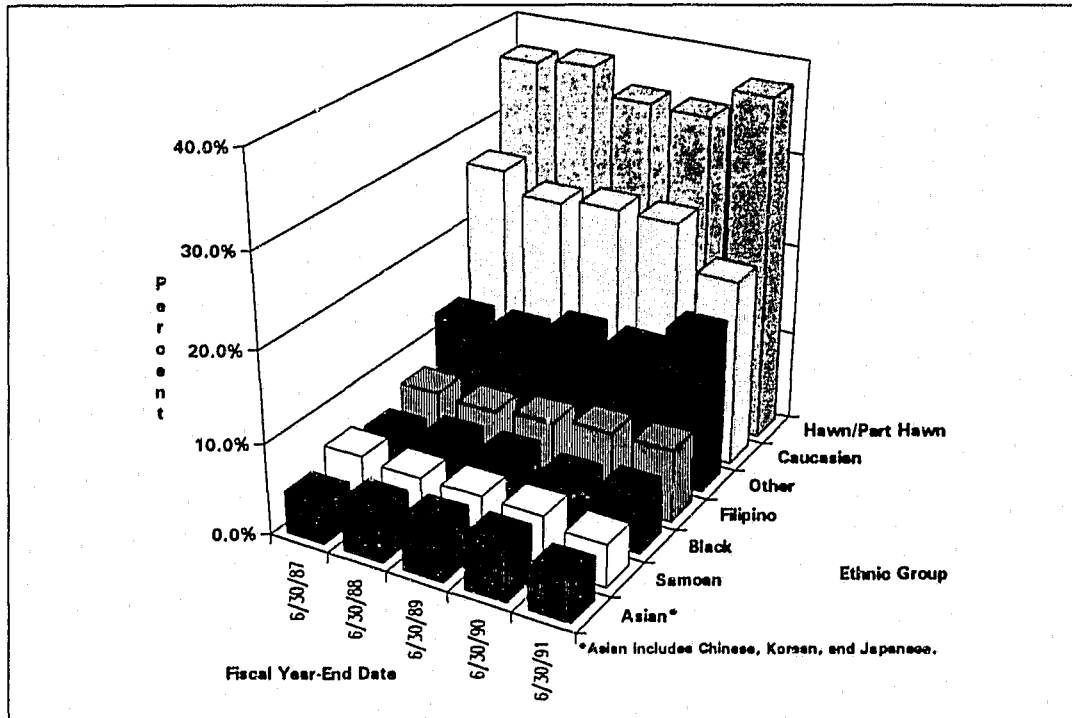
The second largest share of the population were Caucasians. It represented about one-fourth of the populations from 1987 to 1990. In 1991, its proportions fell to 20.5 percent.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELON POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
STATEWIDE - END OF FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91

Ethnic Group	Fiscal Year-End Date				
	6/30/87	6/30/88	6/30/89	6/30/90	6/30/91
Caucasian	27.0%	24.8%	25.4%	25.3%	20.5%
Chinese	0.3%	0.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%
Filipino	7.3%	6.9%	7.4%	8.1%	8.0%
Hawn/Part Hawn	36.8%	37.4%	34.6%	34.3%	37.6%
Japanese	4.0%	5.0%	4.4%	4.6%	3.3%
Korean	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
Black	5.4%	6.3%	6.4%	5.7%	6.2%
Samoan	6.4%	5.9%	5.8%	5.7%	4.6%
Other	12.6%	12.7%	14.2%	14.0%	17.3%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	1.0%
All Ethnic Groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	1,526	1,498	1,555	1,611	1,719

Percentages were rounded to the nearest tenth.

FIGURE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELON POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
STATEWIDE - END OF FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91



Distribution By Felony Grade² (Table 5, Figure 5)

The Hawaii Penal Code designates felonies into felony class A, felony class B, and felony class C. These three felony classes and the category "other" offenses were used to describe the sentenced felon populations based on their felony conviction. Appendix I provides a listing of the individual offenses for each felony grade.

Sentenced felons convicted for the most serious felonies, felony class A offenses, usually are given a maximum sentence ranging from 20 years to life imprisonment. Although life imprisonment is usually applied to offenders convicted for murder, it also is imposed on offenders convicted for first degree rape (sexual assault), kidnapping, and first degree robbery.

2. The felony grade for sentenced felons with convictions for different types of offenses was based on the offense with the highest grade.

Sentenced felons convicted of felony B offenses are sentenced to a maximum prison term of 10 years. In the Hawaii Penal Code, twice as many offenses are class B offenses than class A offenses.

Sentenced felons convicted for class C offenses are sentenced to a maximum of

5 years imprisonment. Approximately 80 percent of all felony offenses listed in the Hawaii Penal Code are felony C offenses.

"Other" offenses represent offenses committed by persons during their parole or probation.

TABLE 5
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELON POPULATION
BY FELONY GRADE
STATEWIDE - END OF FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91

Felony Grade	Fiscal Year-End Date				
	6/ 30/ 87	6/ 30/ 88	6/ 30/ 89	6/ 30/ 90	6/ 30/ 91
Felony A	37.3%	38.8%	36.8%	38.5%	36.2%
Felony B	34.3%	34.1%	25.9%	24.8%	26.1%
Felony C	23.5%	23.9%	28.4%	29.4%	33.9%
Other	4.9%	3.2%	8.9%	7.3%	3.8%
All Grades	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	1,526	1,498	1,555	1,611	1,719

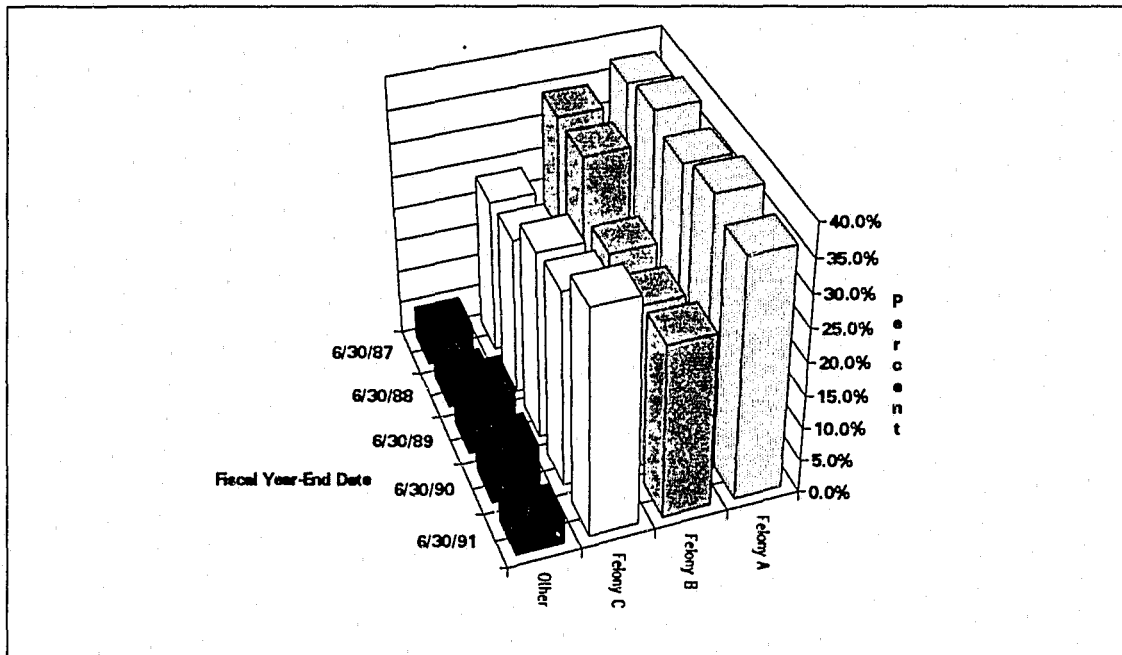
Percentages were rounded to the nearest tenth.

The largest proportion of the sentenced felon populations were serving terms for felony A offenses. Its shares varied between 36.2 percent and 38.8 percent.

During the five fiscal years the second largest percentages shifted from felons

convicted for felony B offenses to those convicted for felony C offenses. The proportion with felony B offenses declined from 34.3 percent to 26.1 percent. In contrast, the percentage with felony C offenses rose from 23.5 percent to 33.9 percent.

FIGURE 5
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELON POPULATION
BY FELONY GRADE
STATEWIDE - END OF FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91



Distribution by Summary Offense³
(Table 6, Figure 6)

Summary offenses are used to describe the sentenced felon population based on four categories of offenses: violent offenses, property offenses, drug

offenses, and "other" offenses. Appendix II provides a listing of the individual offenses for each summary offense.

TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELON POPULATION
BY SUMMARY OFFENSE
STATEWIDE - END OF FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91

Summary Offense	Fiscal Year-End Date				
	6/30/87	6/30/88	6/30/89	6/30/90	6/30/91
Violent	56.2%	54.1%	48.7%	51.5%	49.7%
Property	28.3%	29.9%	25.6%	23.6%	23.2%
Drug	10.5%	11.0%	10.5%	10.6%	12.4%
Other	4.9%	4.8%	15.2%	14.3%	14.7%
Unknown	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
All Offenses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	1,526	1,498	1,555	1,611	1,719

Percentages were rounded to the nearest tenth.

Violent offenses include crimes such as murder, sexual and other types of assault, kidnapping, terroristic threatening, and robbery.

Property offenses are crimes which involve the theft or destruction of property.

Drug offenses involve the illicit use or sale of prohibited or controlled drugs.

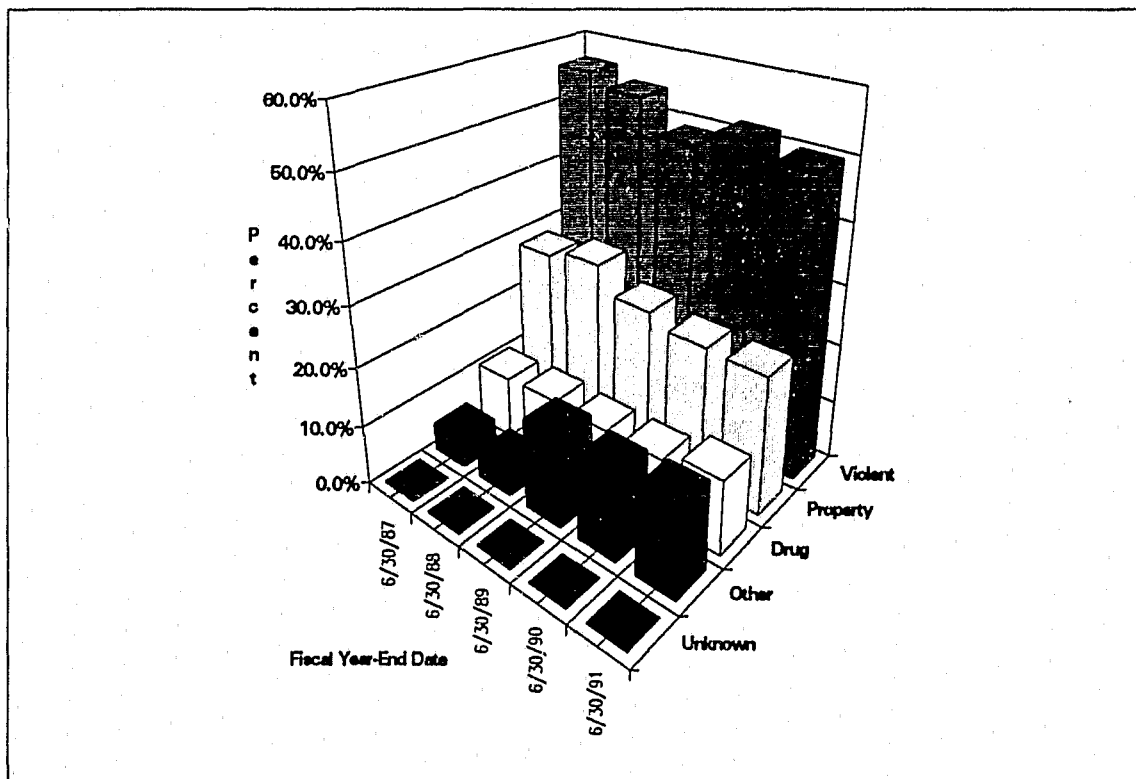
"Other" offenses consist of crimes against public administration, family and incompetents, and public health and morals; weapons offenses; and parole and probation violations.

3. The summary offense for sentenced felons convicted of different offenses was based on the offense with the highest felony class.

From fiscal years 1987 to 1991, approximately one-half of the sentenced felon populations were convicted for violent offenses. Its percentages, however, fell from 56.2 percent in 1987 to 49.7 percent in 1991.

The second largest shares were comprised of sentenced felons convicted for property offenses. Like those convicted for violent offenses, its proportions also declined. During the five fiscal years, the share of property offenders dropped from 28.3 percent to 23.2 percent.

FIGURE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELON POPULATION
BY SUMMARY OFFENSE
STATEWIDE - END OF FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91



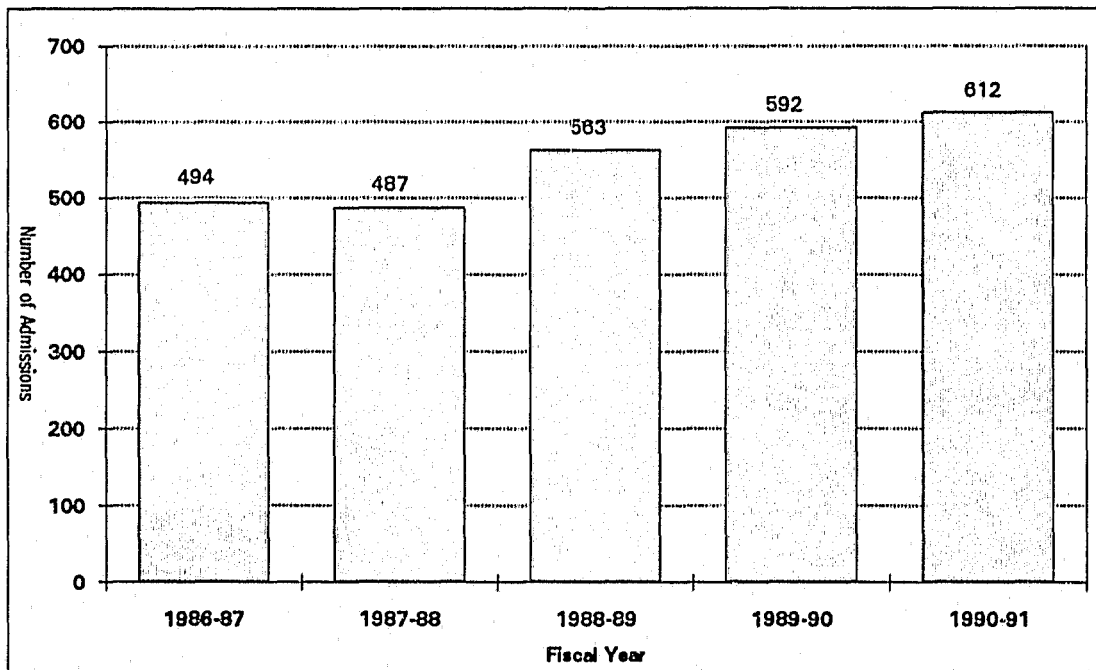
CHARACTERISTICS OF ANNUAL ADMISSIONS

Annual Number of Admissions (Figure 7)

The annual number of admissions includes new court commitments⁴ and status changes⁵. Parole violators and probation revocations were also included when re-commitment terms exceeded one year.

During the five fiscal years, the annual number of admissions grew by 23.9 percent from 494 to 612. Most of the increases occurred between fiscal years 1987-88 and 1988-89 and between fiscal years 1989-90 and 1990-91.

**FIGURE 7
ANNUAL NUMBER OF SENTENCED FELON ADMISSIONS
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91**



4. New court commitments represent actual admissions which occur when felons are imprisoned for new convictions.
5. Status changes represent an administrative admission which occurs when pretrial felons already in custody are convicted and sentenced to serve prison terms.

Distribution by Summary Offense
(Table 7, Figure 8)

The largest shares of the admissions were convicted for violent offenses and for property offenses. The proportion of admissions for violent offenses fluctuated between 21.3 percent and

32.1 percent. The percentage for property offenses ranged from 29.0 percent to 38.2 percent. During the five fiscal years, however, its proportions declined by 9.2 percent.

TABLE 7
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELON ADMISSIONS
BY SUMMARY OFFENSE
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91

Summary Offense	Fiscal Year				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Violent	32.1%	24.6%	25.9%	21.3%	30.5%
Property	38.2%	39.0%	31.9%	30.5%	29.0%
Drug	20.2%	18.3%	17.4%	19.5%	29.6%
Other	9.5%	18.1%	24.8%	28.3%	10.8%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
All Offenses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	494	487	563	592	612

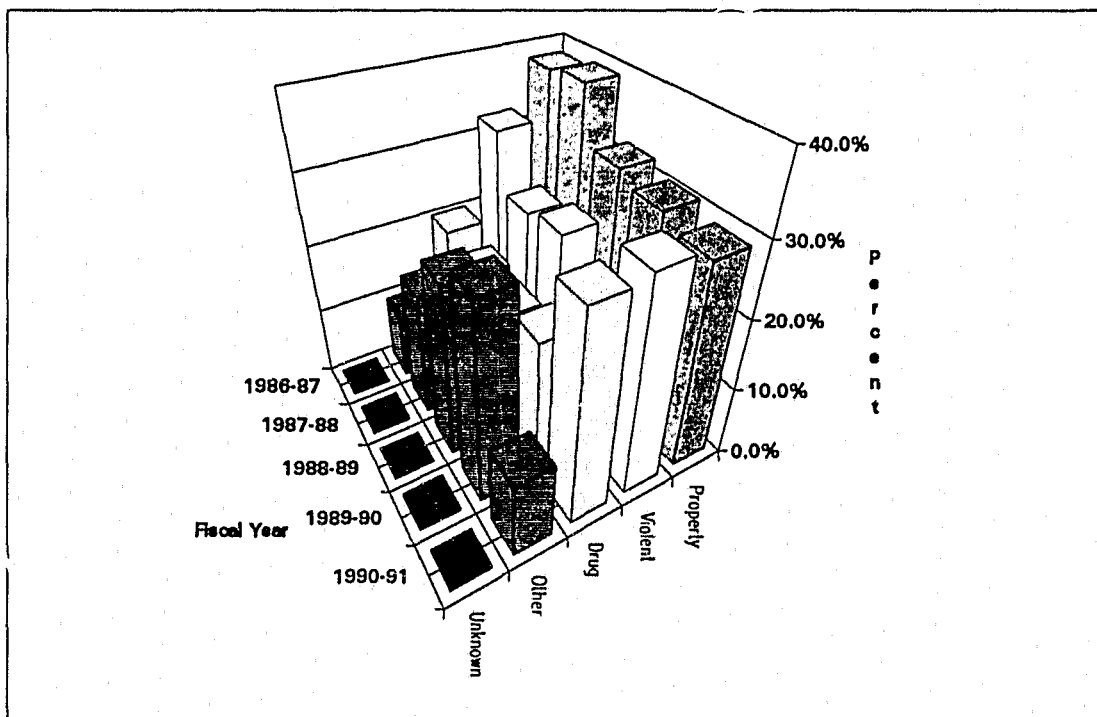
Percentages were rounded to nearest tenth.

Felons convicted for drug offenses also comprised significant shares of the admissions. The proportion of these felons varied between 17.4 percent and 29.6 percent.

The fluctuations in the number of admissions for violent offenses and for

drug offenses may reflect changes in the reporting of the charges for technical violators. During some fiscal years, the charge for technical violators during admission was reported as "other" offenses rather than as violent offenses or drug offenses.

FIGURE 8
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELON ADMISSIONS
BY SUMMARY OFFENSE
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91



Average Maximum Sentences by Summary Offense
(Table 8, Figure 9)

Maximum sentences represent indeterminate terms of imprisonment imposed by the courts on sentenced felons. The Hawaii Penal Code establishes the maximum terms for each felony class and specifies when life

imprisonment and extended terms can be applied.

The maximum sentences⁶ for all sentenced felons admitted during the five fiscal years averaged between 112.1 months and 132.6 months.

TABLE 8
AVERAGE MAXIMUM SENTENCES (IN MONTHS)
FOR SENTENCED FELON ADMISSIONS BY SUMMARY OFFENSE
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91

Summary Offense	Fiscal Year				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Violent	171.8	172.4	167.1	185.6	142.8
Property	82.6	70.9	83.9	75.7	65.6
Drug	171.8	151.5	172.9	136.2	136.4
Other	106.9	100.4	99.3	62.6	83.7
All Offenses	115.6	115.9	132.6	122.6	112.1

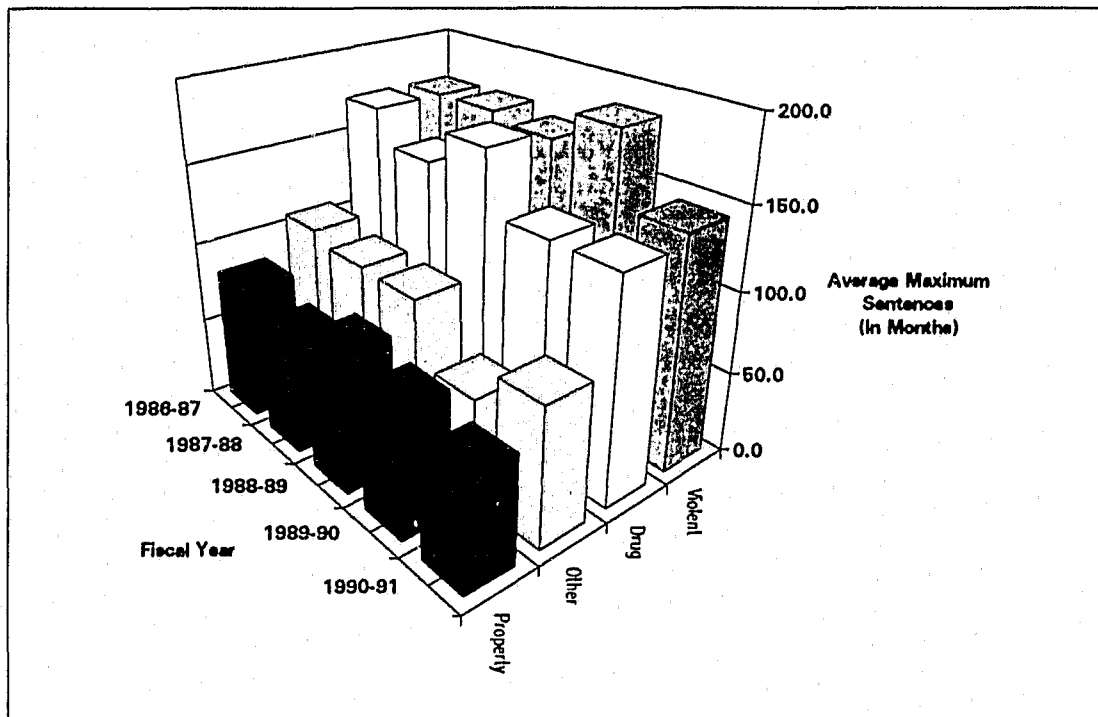
Sentences were rounded to the nearest tenth.

6. Maximum sentences for offenders sentenced to life terms represents the difference between their age and life expectancy of 75 years.

Felons convicted for violent offenses had average maximum terms greater than felons convicted for other types of summary offenses. Their sentences ranged from 142.8 months and 185.6 months.

The maximum sentences imposed on felons convicted for drug offenses were the second longest and averaged from 136.2 months to 172.9 months.

FIGURE 9
AVERAGE MAXIMUM SENTENCES (IN MONTHS)
FOR SENTENCED FELON ADMISSIONS BY SUMMARY OFFENSE
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91



Average Minimum Sentences by Summary Offense
(Table 9, Figure 10)

Minimum sentences are set by the Hawaii Paroling Authority and represent the term of imprisonment which must be served before a sentenced felon shall become eligible for parole.

The average minimum terms⁷ for all sentenced felons admitted from fiscal years 1986-87 to 1989-90 was between 43.9 months and 46.9 months.

TABLE 9
AVERAGE MINIMUM SENTENCES (IN MONTHS)
FOR SENTENCED FELON ADMISSIONS BY SUMMARY OFFENSE
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91

Summary Offense	Fiscal Year			
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Violent	74.8	74.5	62.8	67.1
Property	32.9	31.6	30.6	29.3
Drug	38.3	32.5	42.2	46.9
Other	28.6	42.2	38.7	35.9
All Offenses	45.9	46.9	43.9	45.1

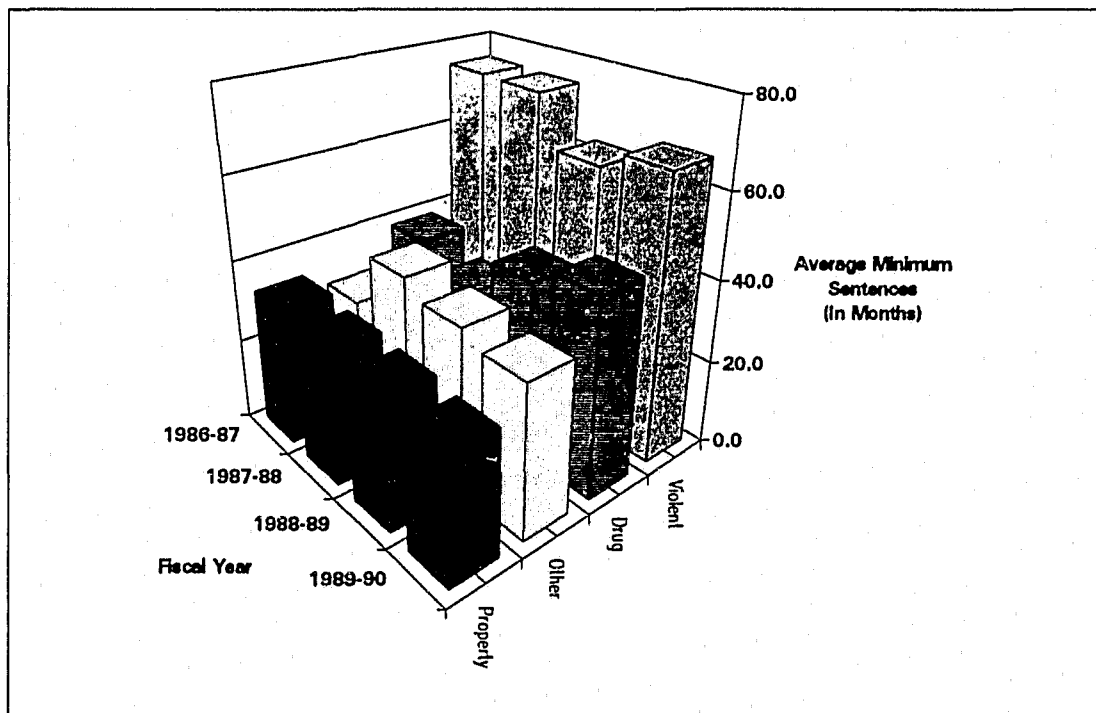
Sentences were rounded to the nearest tenth.

7. The minimum sentences for sentence felons with multiple convictions were based on the conviction with longest minimum term. Data on minimum sentences for fiscal year 1990-91 was not available.

Felons convicted for violent offenses had average minimum terms longer than felons convicted for the other types of summary offenses. Their sentences ranged from 62.8 months to 74.8 months.

With the exception of fiscal year 1987-88, the average minimum sentences for felons convicted of drug offenses was the second longest and varied between 32.5 months and 46.9 months.

FIGURE 10
AVERAGE MINIMUM SENTENCES (IN MONTHS)
FOR SENTENCED FELON ADMISSIONS BY SUMMARY OFFENSE
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1989-90



CHARACTERISTICS OF ANNUAL RELEASES

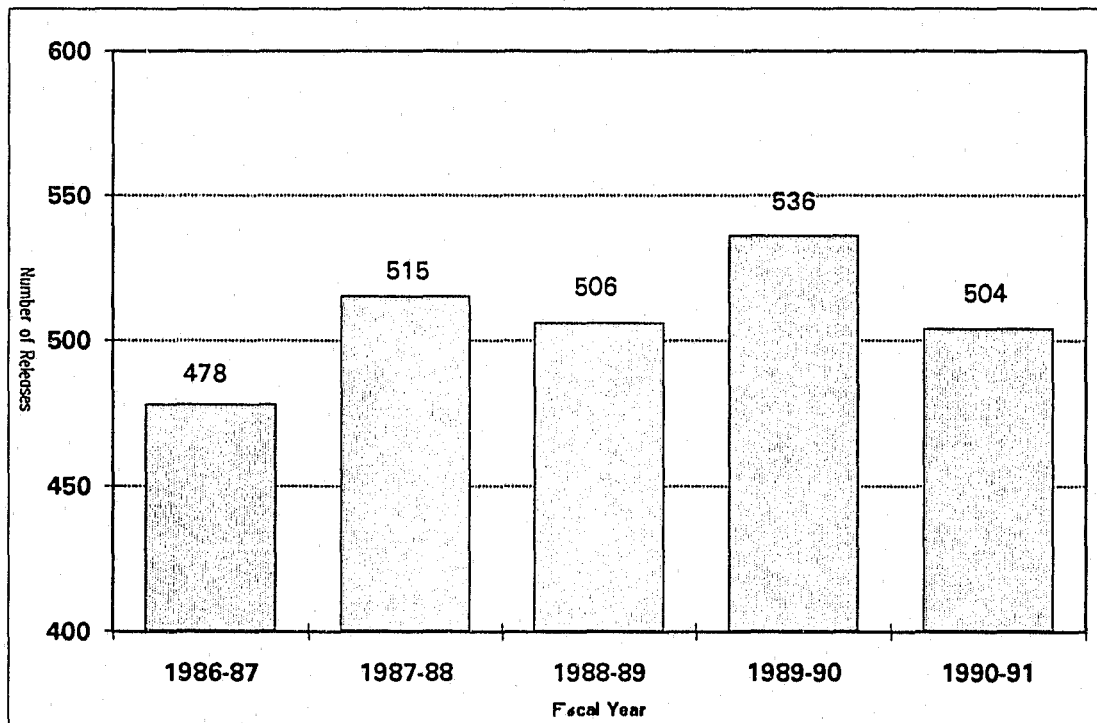
Annual Number of Releases (Figure 11)

The annual number of releases is comprised of sentenced felons who were discharged or paroled. Discharges represent releases from both confinement and fulfillment of further conditions. Parole represent releases from confinement but require compliance to specific conditions of

behavior for a period of time after release.

From fiscal years 1986-87 to 1990-91, the annual number of releases fluctuated between 478 and 536.

**FIGURE 11
ANNUAL NUMBER OF SENTENCED FELON RELEASES
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91**



Distribution by Summary Offense
(Table 10, Figure 12)

The largest proportion of the releases were convicted for violent offenses and for property offenses.

During the five fiscal years, the share of violent offenders ranged from 32.4 percent to 40.5 percent.

TABLE 10
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELON RELEASES
BY SUMMARY OFFENSE
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91

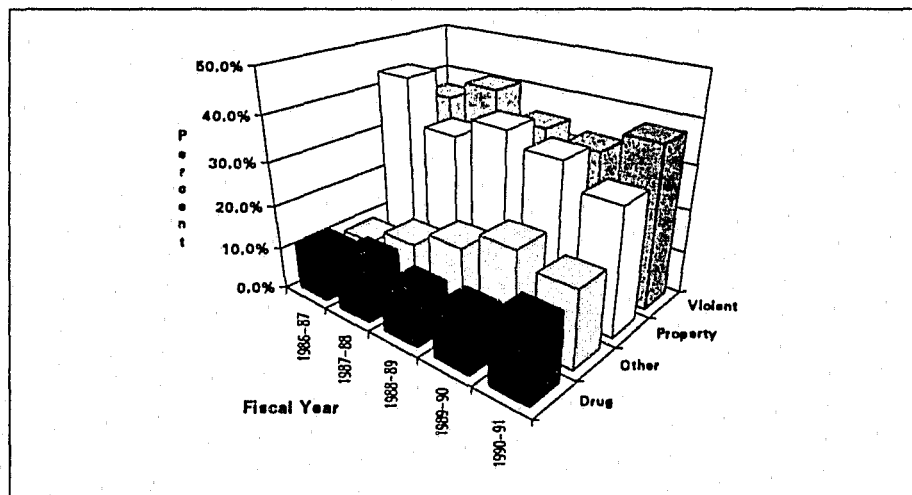
Summary Offense	Fiscal Year				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Violent	36.2%	40.5%	34.4%	32.4%	37.3%
Property	43.6%	33.3%	37.7%	34.7%	29.2%
Drug	11.3%	13.5%	11.3%	11.9%	15.7%
Other	8.8%	12.7%	16.6%	21.0%	17.8%
All Offenses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	478	515	506	536	504

Percentages were rounded to the nearest tenth.

The proportion of property offenders varied between 29.2 percent and 43.6 percent of the total number of

releases. The fluctuations were due partly from shifts in the number of releases who were convicted for "other" offenses.

FIGURE 12
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELON RELEASES
BY SUMMARY OFFENSE
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91



Average Length of Stay by Summary Offense
(Table 11, Figure 12)

The length of stay for sentenced felons represents their period of imprisonment from the date of admission to date of discharge or parole.

From fiscal years 1986-87 to 1990-91, the average length of stay for all sentenced felons ranged from 39.4 months to 43.9 months.

TABLE 11
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (IN MONTHS)
FOR SENTENCED FELON RELEASES BY SUMMARY OFFENSE
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91

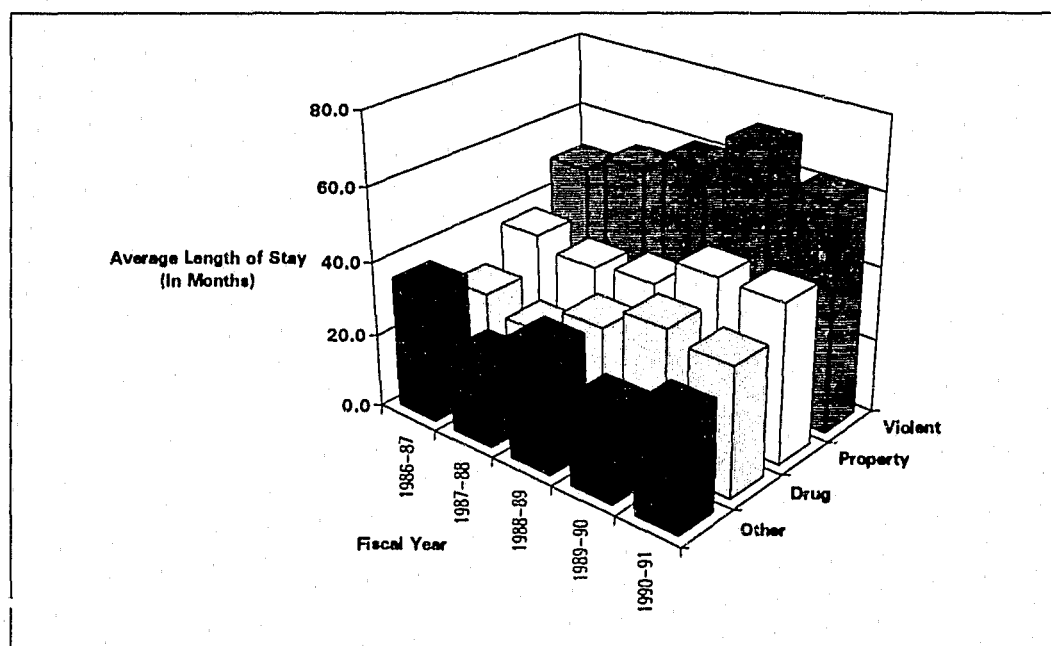
Summary Offense	Fiscal Year				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Violent	49.5	54.4	60.4	70.0	61.6
Property	37.0	33.9	35.6	43.4	43.1
Drug	27.6	23.3	31.3	37.7	35.1
Other	35.5	22.8	32.8	24.4	29.8
All Offenses	40.3	39.4	43.9	42.8	40.9

Sentences were rounded to the nearest tenth.

Felons who were imprisoned for violent offenses had average length of stays significantly greater than felons who were incarcerated for other types of summary offenses. Their terms ranged from 49.5 months to 70.0 months.

The average length of stay for property offenders was the second longest and varied between 33.9 months and 43.4 months.

FIGURE 13
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (IN MONTHS)
FOR SENTENCED FELON RELEASES BY SUMMARY OFFENSE
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 TO 1990-91



SUMMARY

Changes in the sentenced felon population result from changes in the annual number of admissions and in the length of stay.

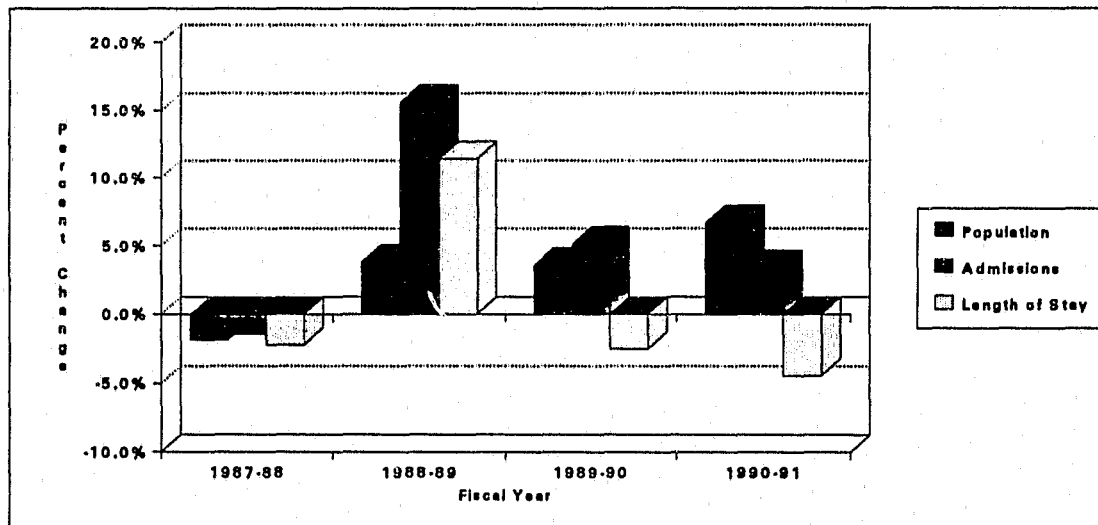
Population increases result when increases occur in the number of admissions while the length of stay remains the same; or when increases occur in the length of stay while the number of admissions remains the same; or when increases occur in both the number of admissions and the length of stay.

Population decreases result when decreases occur in the number of

admissions while the length of stay remains the same; or when decreases occur in the length of stay while the number of admissions remains the same; or when decreases occur in both the number of admissions and the length of stay.

The population remains stable when increases in the number of admissions are offset by decreases in the length of stay; or when increases in the length of stay are offset by the number of admissions; or when no change occurs in both the number of admissions and the length of stay.

FIGURE 14
PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION, ADMISSIONS & LENGTH OF STAY
STATEWIDE - FISCAL YEARS 1987-88 TO 1990-91



From fiscal year 1986-87 to 1990-91, the number of sentenced felons increased by 12.6 percent from 1,526 to 1,719. During the same period, the average length of stay remained relatively stable, varying only by 4.5

months from a low of 39.4 months to a high of 43.9 months. Consequently, the population increase largely resulted from the growth in the number of admissions which rose by 23.9 percent from 494 to 612.

APPENDIX I

DETAILED LIST OF OFFENSES FOR EACH FELONY CLASS

CLASS A FELONIES

Commercial Promotion of Marijuana 1st Degree	Murder 1st Degree
Compensation By Adult for Juvenile Crime	Murder 2nd Degree
Criminal Penalties: Uniform Securities Act	Prohibited Place to Keep
Embezzlement of Funds/Assets	Promoting Child Abuse 1st Degree
Extortion Involving Firearms	Promoting Dangerous Drugs 1st Degree
Kidnapping	Promoting a Harmful Drug 1st Degree
Liability for the Conduct of Another	Robbery 1st Degree
Liability for the Conduct of Another: Complicity	Sexual Assault 1st Degree

CLASS B FELONIES

Assault 1	Kidnapping
Burglary 1	Manslaughter
Compensation By Adult for Juvenile Crime	Negligent Homicide 1
Commercial Promotion of Marijuana 2	Prohibited Acts Related to Drug Paraphernalia
Criminal Conspiracy	Promoting Dangerous Drugs 2
Criminal Property Damage 1	Promoting Harmful Drugs 2
Escape 1	Promoting Prison Contraband
Extortion 1	Promoting Prostitution 1
Forgery 1	Robbery 2
Illegal Ownership of Business	Sexual Assault 2
Intimidating a Correctional Worker	Theft 1
Intimidating a Juror	Violating Conditions of Release on Bail

CLASS C FELONIES

Accident Involving Death or Personal Injury	Embezzlement of Funds by Managing Agent
Arrest Without a Warrant	Endangering the Welfare of a Minor 1
Assault 2	Escape 2
Bail Jumping 1	Explosives
Bribery	Extortion 2
Bribery of a Juror	Failure to Register as a Salesman
Bribery of a Witness	Failure to Register Securities
Bribery of a Witness by a Juror	Failure to Report Income
Burglary 2	Falsely Obtaining Unemployment Benefits
Cable TV Fraud 1	Forgery 2
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	Fraud by Provider of Goods or Services
Commercial Bribery	Fraudulent Use of Credit Card
Compensation By Adult for Juvenile	Fraudulent Use of Telecommunications/Cable TV
Computer Fraud 1	Services
Credit Card Lists Prohibited	Fraudulently Obtaining Controlled Substances
Criminal Penalties: Uniform Securities Act	Hindering Prosecution 1

APPENDIX I (continued)

DETAILED LIST OF OFFENSES FOR EACH FELONY CLASS

CLASS C FELONIES (continued) :

Criminal Possession of a Forged Device	Promoting Detrimental Drugs 1
Criminal Property Damage 2	Promoting Gambling 1
Cruelty to Animals - Fighting Dogs	Promoting Gambling Aboard Ships
Custodial Interference 1	Promoting Harmful Drugs 3
Discharge of Sureties	Promoting Prison Contraband 2
Election Fraud	Promoting Prostitution 2
Illegal Possession of Machine Gun	Receiving Goods Fraudulently Obtained
Impersonating a Law Enforcement Officer	Reckless Endangering 1
Incest	Refuse to Deal
Intimidating a Witness	Retaliation Against a Juror
Jury Tampering	Retaliation Against a Witness
Making a False Statement to Procure a Credit Card	Riot
Medical Assistance Fraud	Securing Proceeds of an Offense
Monetary Laundering	Sexual Assault 3
Negligent Homicide 2	Shoplifting
Negligent Injury 1	Suppressing a Testing or Recording Instrument
Obstruction of Justice	Telecommunications Service Fraud 1
Perjury	Theft 2
Possession of Firearms by Fugitive	Theft of Livestock
Possession of Gambling Records 1	Theft, Forgery of Credit Card
Possession of Unauthorized Credit Card Machinery	Unauthorized Control of Propelled Vehicle
Prescription Violations	Unauthorized Computer Use 1
Promoting Controlled Substances In, On or Near Schools	Unlawful Imprisonment 1
Promoting Pornography For Minors	
Promoting Child Abuse 2	
Promoting Dangerous Drugs 3	

OTHER OFFENSES:

Parole Violation
Probation Revocation

APPENDIX II

DETAILED LIST OF OFFENSES FOR EACH SUMMARY OFFENSE

VIOLENT OFFENSES :

Assault 1
Assault 2
Extortion 1
Extortion 2
Incest
Kidnapping
Manslaughter
Murder 1
Murder 2
Negligent Homicide 1
Negligent Homicide 2
Negligent Injury 1

Promoting Child Abuse 1
Promoting Child Abuse 2
Reckless Endangering
Robbery 1
Robbery 2
Sexual Assault 1
Sexual Assault 2
Sexual Assault 3
Sexual Abuse 1
Terroristic Threatening 1
Unlawful Imprisonment 1
Use of Firearms and Explosives

PROPERTY OFFENSES :

Burglary 1
Burglary 2
Cable TV Fraud 1
Commercial Bribery
Computer Fraud 1
Credit Card Fraud by Provider of Goods
or Services
Credit Card Lists
Credit Card Theft
Criminal Possession of Forged Device
Criminal Property Damage 1
Criminal Property Damage 2
Embezzlement of Funds by Managing Agent
Forgery 1
Forgery 2
Fraud by Provider of Goods or Services
Fraudulent Sale of Securities

Fraudulent Use of Credit Card
Making a False Statement to Procure a
Credit Card
Monetary Laundering
Possession of Unauthorized Credit
Card Machinery
Receiving Goods Fraudulently Obtained
Securing Proceeds of an Offense
Shoplifting
Telecommunications Service Fraud 1
Theft 1
Theft 2
Theft, Forgery, etc., of Credit Cards
Theft of Livestock
Unauthorized Control of Propelled
Vehicle
Unauthorized Computer Use 1

DRUG OFFENSES :

Commercial Promotion of Marijuana 1
Commercial Promotion of Marijuana 2
Controlled Substances Violation B
Controlled Substances Violation C
Prescription Violation
Promoting Controlled Substances In,
On, or Near Schools

Promoting Dangerous Drugs 1
Promoting Dangerous Drugs 2
Promoting Dangerous Drugs 3
Promoting Detrimental Drugs 1
Promoting Harmful Drugs 1
Promoting Harmful Drugs 2
Promoting Harmful Drugs 3

APPENDIX II (continued)

DETAILED LIST OF OFFENSES FOR EACH SUMMARY OFFENSE

OTHER OFFENSES :

Bail Jumping 1	Intimidating a Witness
Bribery	Jury Tampering
Bribery of a Juror	Liability for Another
Bribery of a Witness	Medical Assistance Fraud
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	Obstruction of Justice
Compensation By Adult for a Juvenile Committing a Crime	Parole Violation
Custodial Interference 1	Perjury
Election Fraud	Probation Revocation
Endangering the Welfare of a Minor 1	Possession of Firearm by Fugitive
Escape 1	Possession of Gambling Records 1
Escape 2	Promoting Pornography for Minors
Explosives Violation	Promoting Gambling 1
Failure to Register Securities	Promoting Gambling Aboard Ships
Failure to Register as a Salesman	Promoting Prison Contraband 1
Failure to Report Income	Promoting Prison Contraband 2
Hindering Prosecution 1	Promoting Prostitution 1
Illegal Possession of a Machine Gun	Promoting Prostitution 2
Impersonating a Law Enforcement Officer 1	Refusing to Deal
Intimidating a Correctional Worker	Retaliation Against a Juror
Intimidating a Juror	Retaliation Against a Witness
	Riot
	Suppressing a Testing or Recording Instrument

APPENDIX III

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACA	Abbreviation for American Correctional Association
ACCREDITATION	Approvals granted by ACA or local jurisdictions which indicate that a facility has met certain minimum standards. This approval usually includes a maximum rated capacity.
ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION	Cells or housing unit, separate from the general population, for inmates who are deemed to pose a threat to life, property, security, or the orderly operation of the institution.
AGE AT ADMISSION	Difference in years between the birthdate and admission date or transfer date into the facility.
AGE AT FISCAL YEAR END	Difference in years between the birthdate and June 30 of the respective year.
AGE AT RELEASE	Difference in years between the birthdate and release date or transfer date from the facility.
ARRAIGNMENT	The process whereby a detainee is brought before a court to answer an indictment.
ASSIGNED COUNT	Number of persons under the jurisdiction of a community correctional center or correctional facility on a specific date. It includes inmates physically housed in the institution and those on furlough, in a medical facility, or incarcerated in a facility located in another state.
BAIL	Security used to obtain the release of a person from imprisonment prior to trial and to guarantee due appearance in court.
BODY SEARCH	The examination of all body cavities in order to discover concealed weapons or contraband.
BOND RELEASE	An executed document pledging money or forfeiture of surety to guarantee a reappearance in court.
CAPACITY	A specified number of beds allowed in an institution as determined by a regulatory authority. The rated capacity usually does not include medical beds and holding cells.
CELL	A secure room used for detention which is usually equipped with a bed, lavatory, and water closet.
CITATION RELEASE	A method whereby a police officer, upon apprehending a person, can issue a citation, in lieu of arrest and detention, which requires an appearance in court.

CLASSIFICATION	A process for determining the needs and requirements of detained and sentenced persons and for assigning them to housing units and/or programs to meet these needs.
CLASS A FELONIES	Offenses punishable by mandatory imprisonment of an indeterminate term of either twenty years without possibility of a suspended sentence or probation (for ordinary terms); or a life sentence with or without possibility of parole (for extended terms).
CLASS B FELONIES	Offenses punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment for either ten years (for ordinary terms) or twenty years (for extended terms).
CLASS C FELONIES	Offenses punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment for either five years (for ordinary terms) or ten years (for extended terms).
COMMUNITY CUSTODY LEVEL	Designation for persons allowed or eligible to participate in work details outside the facility perimeter with minimal supervision; to be escorted without restraints or without escort while on furlough or during community-based activities; and to reside in the community with relatives or friends while on extended furloughs.
CONDITIONAL COURT RELEASES	Include DAG pleas, conditional releases, and conditional discharges.
CONCURRENT SENTENCES	Two or more sentences of imprisonment to be served simultaneously.
CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES	Two or more sentences of imprisonment to be served sequentially.
CONTRABAND	Illegal or unauthorized materials smuggled into a correctional facility.
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	A professional specifically trained in the management and control of inmates.
COUNTY VIOLATION	Offenses related to county ordinances and traffic laws.
CUSTODY LEVELS	Supervision level assigned to persons incarcerated in a facility with a particular security designation.

CUSTODY STATUS

Designation of confined persons based on their type of commitment (sentenced, not sentenced, or other jurisdiction) and type of offense (felony or misdemeanor).

The major categories are sentenced felons, sentenced jail, and not sentenced. "Other jurisdiction" may be included in the not sentenced category or by itself. Sentenced jail includes sentenced felon probationers, sentenced misdemeanants, and sentenced petty misdemeanants. Not sentenced includes pretrial felons and pretrial misdemeanants. Other jurisdiction includes federal detainees and holds for county police.

DAG PLEA (Deferred Acceptance of Guilty Plea)

Court disposition to suspend judgement on defendants until their satisfactory or unsatisfactory fulfillment of special conditions during a period of deferrment.

DETAINER

A legal restraint from another jurisdiction announcing its desire to take custody of a particular inmate who is ready to be released.

DIAGNOSTIC UNIT

An intake unit usually located in a prison system for the receiving of newly sentenced inmates. It conducts physical and psychological tests of inmates over several weeks. Based on the results of the tests, inmates are referred to specific facilities based on their age, needs, and criminal history.

DIRECT SUPERVISION

A method of parole and probation supervision based on providing a proactive environment. It relies on the ability of the supervising officer and promotes the parolee or probationer. As opposed to indirect supervision, it does not rely on physical barriers or technology as the primary mechanism for control.

DISCHARGED

Released from a correctional facility upon completion of a jail or prison term or after being held as a pretrial detainee.

DISCIPLINARY SEGREGATION

Designated cells in a prison or jail for inmates who have committed serious misconducts while in the facility. Also referred to as punitive segregation.

DRUG OFFENSES

Summary offense comprised of crimes related to the illegal promotion or possession of dangerous, harmful, or detrimental drugs and intoxicating compounds.

ETHNICITY/ ETHNIC GROUP

Classification of persons into one of the ten following groups based on their self-reported ethnicity: Black, Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Other, Samoan, and Not Reported.

Caucasians includes persons who reported their ethnicity as Portuguese.

"Other and Mixed" represents persons who reported two or more ethnicities (other than Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian) or identified themselves with a single ethnic group not corresponding to any of the distinct groups.

FELONY

Offense punishable by imprisonment of a term exceeding one year. Three grades or classes of severity: "A" (most severe), "B", and "C" (least severe) are used to classify felons. Each felony grade or class has specific maximum terms of imprisonment set forth in the Penal Code of the Hawaii Revised Statutes.

HEAD COUNT

Number of persons physically housed in a correctional facility on a specific date.

HOUSING

Location of inmates' cells or dormitories in a jail or prison. Includes the areas for sleeping, toilet, lavatory, shower facilities and day rooms.

IN/INR CUSTODY LEVELS

Designation for persons who were allowed or eligible to participate in work details and programs in or outside the perimeter of the facility under normal levels of supervision.

INCIDENT

Provocation or disturbance by one or more inmates which affects other inmates or staff.

INDUSTRY

A program provided for inmates whereby they can produce useful products and receive pay for their efforts. Industries may be run by the institution or outside private organizations. Industries are varied and are limited only to the legislative statutes within a jurisdiction.

INMATE

Any person, whether pretrial, unsentenced, or sentenced, who is confined in a detention or correctional facility.

INTERMITTENT PROBATIONERS

Persons who were sentenced to serve intermittent periods of incarceration and subsequently placed on probation.

INTERMITTENT SENTENCE

Jail sentence which requires persons to be incarcerated for a court-specified number of weekends, to live at home and either attend school or go to work from Monday through Friday.

LAW LIBRARY

An area in the facility mandated by constitutional law to provide inmates access to legal books and references.

LEAD CHARGE	The most serious offense of all charges filed at admission. It is generally based on the offense grade (felony A, felony B, felony C, misdemeanor, etc.), offense type (against persons, against property, drug-related offenses, etc.), and maximum sentence imposed.
LENGTH OF STAY	Difference in days or months between the admission date or date of transfer into a facility and the release date of transfer out from the same facility.
LIFE WITHOUT POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE	Sentence of imprisonment for the duration of a person's life which excludes considerations for release to parole.
LIFE WITH POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE	Sentences of imprisonment for the duration of a person's life which allows considerations for release to parole.
LOCK-DOWN	Confinement of inmates to their cells or housing units for an indeterminate amount of time subsequent to a major disturbance in the facility or to prevent such a disturbance.
MANDATORY MINIMUM	Sentences of imprisonment applied to persons convicted of specific offenses. As required by law, a set period of incarceration must be completed before parole or release is granted.
MAXIMUM CUSTODY LEVEL	Designation of persons considered to be assaultive, predacious, disruptive, or serious escape risks. Handcuffs and leg restraints are required for them during escorted trips outside of the facility.
MAXIMUM SECURITY	Highest designation of security risk for inmates who have a greater propensity to escape or to harm others. Inmate movement is strictly controlled within a facility designed to make escape extremely difficult.
MEAN	Arithmetic average derived by summing the values for all cases then dividing it by the number of cases.
MEDIAN	The value of the "middlemost" case when all of the cases are ranked by their value.
MEDIUM SECURITY	Designation of security risk for inmates who have a lower propensity to escape than those in maximum security. Inmate movement within the facility is moderately controlled but usually restricted only within a secure perimeter.
MINIMUM SECURITY	Lowest designation of security risk for inmates. Greater degree of inmate movement is allowed within the facility and occasionally outside of the secure perimeter.
MISDEMEANANT	Person charged with a misdemeanor offense.

MISDEMEANOR	Offense punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment not exceeding one year.
NEW ADMISSIONS	Commitments of persons to the custody of the Department of Corrections. Refers to the start of their pretrial detention, jail sentence, or prison sentence resulting from a court order, parole or probation revocation, and interstate transfer.
NIC	Abbreviation for National Institute of Corrections
NON-PENAL OFFENSES AND VIOLATIONS	Summary offense of violations related to State regulations and to county ordinances and traffic laws.
NOT SENTENCED	Custody status for incarcerated persons awaiting adjudication or sentencing. Includes pretrial felons, pretrial misdemeanants, and persons held for other jurisdictions.
OFFENSE SEVERITY	Classification of crimes as felonies, misdemeanors, petty misdemeanors, and other offenses.
OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND ORDER	Summary offense comprised of crimes related to the obstruction of government operations, escape and custody, bribery, perjury, and judicial and other proceedings.
OTHER JURISDICTION	Persons who were detained for juvenile authorities, extradition, immigration service, U.S. Marshalls, county police, and military police.
OTHER OFFENSES (For Felony Class)	Offenses related to violations of parole, probation, or federal statutes.
OTHER OFFENSES (For Summary Offenses)	Summary offense comprised of crimes related to offenses against the family, incompetents, public administration, and public order. Includes offenses against public health and morals. Also includes violations of traffic laws. State regulations, and county ordinances. Excludes offenses related to drugs and intoxicating compounds.
OTHER RELEASES	Includes administrative releases, releases to Hawaii State Hospital, and releases not corresponding to any distinct categories of release.
OUT CUSTODY LEVEL	Designation of persons allowed or eligible to participate in work details outside the facility perimeter with minimum of two-hours intermittent supervision.
PAROLE	Conditional releases from prison by discretionary action of the paroling authority or by completion of a confinement period. Specified conditions of behavior must be fulfilled for a certain period of time after release.

PAROLE REVOCATIONS

Persons recommitted to the custody of the Department of Public Safety as a result of violations to the conditions of parole.

PERIMETER

Physical boundaries of a facility appropriate to its level of security. Usually refers to the building perimeter and the security fence(s).

PETTY MISDEMEANOR

Offenses punishable by maximum term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

POST

Designated location or assignment for a correctional officer while on duty. During a given day, one to three eight-hour shifts may be required for particular posts.

PRETRIAL

Inmates who have not been adjudicated by the courts. Sometimes referred to as presentenced inmates or detainees.

PRETRIAL ADMISSIONS

Sum of admissions for pretrial misdemeanants and pretrial petty misdemeanants.

PRETRIAL FELON

Custody status for incarcerated persons awaiting adjudication or sentencing for felony offenses.

PRETRIAL MISDEMEANANT

Custody status for incarcerated persons awaiting adjudication or sentencing for misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor offenses.

PRETRIAL RELEASES

Refers to all types of conditional releases granted by the court to allow defendants to be free pending and during their trial. It includes bail/bond releases, DAG pleas, discharges, ROR/RTA/RTOS, and supervised releases.

PROBATION

Conditional releases granted by the court which require sentenced persons to observe certain conditions of behavior for a certain period of time.

PROPERTY OFFENSES

Summary offense comprised of crimes related to money, personal property, real property, evidence of debt or contract, articles of value of any kind, and things in action. Examples of these offenses are burglary, property damage, theft, fraud, computer crimes, and credit card offenses.

**PROTECTIVE CUSTODY
(P.C.)**

A form of physical separation for inmates who need protection from other inmates while in a particular facility. P.C.'s are separated to prevent them from being victimized by other inmates or gang violence within the prison, and because of the nature of their crimes.

RATED CAPACITY

The total number of beds or cells which a facility can accommodate as determined by a standards authority. Rated capacity does not usually include those cells used for segregation or medical needs or other areas not suitable for housing inmates.

REGULAR SENTENCE

Ordinary or single term of imprisonment.

ROR/RTA

(Released to Own Recognizance/
Released to Appear)

Pretrial release granted by the court. Defendants must verbally promise to appear in court as required. The promise does not require pledging any form of security.

ROVER

A correctional officer who checks several areas of a facility during specific hours to assure physical security and proper accounting of inmates.

RTO

(Released to Other)

Pretrial releases granted by the court to the custody or supervision of other agencies.

SALLY PORT

An entrance or intervening space along which inmate movement takes place. A sally port has two or more doors which interlock to prohibit the simultaneous opening of two or more doors.

SECURITY CUSTODY LEVEL

The amount of restriction on inmate movement within a correctional facility. Inmates may be classified as maximum, close, medium, or minimum risk level.

SENTENCE

Penalty of imprisonment, fine, and/or probation imposed by the court upon persons convicted of a crime.

SENTENCED ADMISSIONS

Number of admissions for sentenced felon probationers and sentenced misdemeanants.

SENTENCED FELONS

Custody status of persons who were convicted of felony offenses and incarcerated for more than one year.

**SENTENCED FELON
PROBATIONER**

Custody status of incarcerated persons who were convicted of felony offenses, incarcerated for less than one year, and subsequently placed on probation.

SENTENCED MISDEMEANANT

Custody status of persons who were convicted of misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor offenses and incarcerated for less than one year. It includes persons with probation terms and/or with intermittent sentences.

**SENTENCED MISDEMEANANT
PROBATIONER**

Custody status of incarcerated persons who were convicted of misdemeanor, or petty misdemeanor offenses, incarcerated for less than one year, and subsequently placed on probation.

SENTENCED RELEASES	Major category for all types of releases from confinement of a correctional facility after being convicted and completing a jail or prison term. It includes releases with probation, suspended sentences, and time served.
SEX OFFENSES	Summary offense comprised of crimes related to sexual behavior which involved forcible compulsion, imposition on a youth or other person incapable of giving meaningful consent, and offensive conduct.
SHAKE DOWN	A search of cells and other spaces in a facility for contraband or weapons.
STATUS CHANGE	Change in designation of incarcerated persons from pretrial to sentenced status or from sentenced to pretrial status.
STATUS OFFENDER	A juvenile who has been charged or adjudicated for conduct applicable only to minors.
STRIP SEARCH	The removal of all garments for the purpose of searching clothing for weapons or other contraband.
SUMMARY OFFENSES	Five categories of crimes based on their characteristics. The categories are offenses against persons, offenses against property, drug related offenses, sex-related offenses, and other offenses.
SUPERVISED RELEASE	Pretrial releases granted by the court. Defendants are placed under the supervision of the Intake Service Center of the Department of Public Safety. Specific conditions of behavior must be fulfilled by them during their release.
SUSPENDED SENTENCE	Court disposition to release convicted persons and withhold imposition of a penalty of fines or imprisonment. Satisfactory completion of sentence is contingent upon fulfillment of certain conditions of behavior for a specific period of time.
TECHNICAL VIOLATION	Summary offense related to infractions of the terms and conditions of probation or parole.
TIME SERVED	Releases of individuals from correctional facilities after completion of their jail or prison term.
TRAFFIC-RELATED OFFENSES	Summary offenses comprised of state laws related to highway safety, abandoned vehicles, traffic violations and codes, motor vehicle insurance, and rules of the road.
TRANSFERRED	Physical movement of persons from the jurisdiction of a correctional facility to another facility.

VIOLENT OFFENSES

Summary offense comprised of crimes committed against a person excluding sexual assault. Examples of these offenses are homicide, kidnapping, robbery, child abuse, and extortion.

WARRANTS

A written authorization to make an arrest or a search.

**WORK RELEASE
(Furlough)**

A formal agreement, sanctioned by law, that allows inmates to be employed or attend school in the community during the day. At the end of each day, inmates are confined to their work unit.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER

Sentences of imprisonment imposed upon individuals convicted in criminal court and who at time of sentencing were sixteen years of age or older but less than twenty-two years of age. By law, individuals convicted as youthful offenders may receive specialized correctional treatment or special terms of imprisonment.