Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

1992 INTAKE STUDY

FINAL REPORT

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STATE OF OHIO

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ERRATA

On Page 44, the Table for Third and Fourth Degree Felons
should read:

Beginning Total: 2,540

    Minus inmates with a violent current
    offense   - 521   = 2,019

    Minus inmates with a violent indict-
    ment offense   - 131   = 1,888

    Minus inmates with a prior felony
    conviction for a violent or sex
    offense   - 339   = 1,549

    Minus inmates with gun time   -   1   = 1,548

    Minus inmates with any weapon
    involvement in current offense   - 59   = 1,489

On Page 46, the Table for Drug Traffickers should read:

Beginning Total: 630

    Minus inmates with a violent current
    offense   - 18   =   612

    Minus inmates with a violent indict-
    ment offense   -   1   =   611

    Minus inmates with a prior felony
    conviction for a violent or sex
    offense   - 77   =   534

    Minus inmates with gun time   -   2   =   532

    Minus inmates with any weapon
    involvement in current offense   - 25   =   507

Figures which are underlined have been corrected.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

1992 INTAKE STUDY

Summary Report

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INTRODUCTION

This report is the final presentation of data compiled from the 1992 study of new prison intake into the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

Purpose of the Report

This report is designed to serve multiple purposes. In the past, the Bureau of Planning and Research has conducted large-scale studies of prison intake for general information purposes and to provide specific analyses for decision-makers concerning critical issues. The most recent such study was conducted on the 1985 intake population. This study provided a wealth of unique and important data.

However, observation of intake over the years since that study was completed has shown that a number of the characteristics of intake which were seen in 1985 have changed to such an extent that it was clear that we could no longer use seven year old data to answer current questions. Thus, a replication and expansion of the 1985 study has been on the research agenda for some time.

At the same time, the Department has seen a huge increase in prison population, from 20,539 at the end of 1985 to 35,446 at the end of 1991. Intake has risen from 10,000 in calendar year 1985 to 19,646 in calendar year 1991. The Department's ability to handle such large increases in intake and population depend in large measure on our understanding of the types of inmates with which we must deal.

A great deal of interest has emerged in the search for solutions to the problems of prison crowding. Again, we need to know exactly what kinds of inmates we are getting in order to respond appropriately to proposed statutory or administrative changes.

Thus, we can abstract several major purposes for this study:

- To provide a database which will allow us to develop strategies for dealing with an increasing institutional population;

- To provide data which will allow us accurately to test proposals designed to relieve prison crowding;

- To allow us to respond to inquiries concerning the institutionalized population;

■ To serve as a store of information which can help departmental and other decision-makers in dealing with a multitude of administrative concerns;

■ To help departmental decision-makers understand the ways in which our population has changed since 1985;

■ To assess the potential for expanding optional sanctions for offenders committed to prison.

Methodology

This study was designed to collect as much data as reasonably possible in order to describe new inmates entering the prison system. A sample of 1992 intake was selected to allow us to generalize to a full year's intake. We wanted the sample to be as current as possible, while still ensuring that the inmates had been in the system long enough for sufficient information to have built up in the inmates' files.

The study period which was chosen was April 15, 1992 through June 12, 1992, giving us a sample of two months of intake. The total number of new inmates received into the prison system during that time period was 3,350 inmates.

Numerous draft versions of a data collection form were circulated to a large number of concerned individuals and groups both within and outside of the Department. Consideration was given to many suggestions for additional data items, which were incorporated into the data collection form if it seemed that we had a reasonable chance of finding the data.

It was critical for this study that we have accurate, complete data concerning inmate criminal histories. Therefore, it was essential that we receive either a pre-sentence investigation or a post-sentence report on all inmates. While one of these reports is generally completed for most inmates who receive prison sentences, inmates who will be serving extremely short sentences frequently enter the system without such a report. The Probation Development Section of the Department arranged for pre-sentence or post-sentence reports to be located or completed for all new inmates who entered the system during the study period. This was a large undertaking, but it was critical to the success of the project.

Data were collected from two major sources: the MAPPER admission system, a computer-based tracking system which provided us with certain basic demographic variables and information on current commitment offenses and sentences, and the pre-sentence investigation report or the post-sentence report which was received for each inmate. Data were coded onto the data collection form and then entered into a computer database.

Caveats Regarding the Data

There are several limitations to the data which the reader should keep in mind.

The first concerns the availability of certain demographic and social data elements. The reader should be aware that there is a considerable difference in the amount of information contained in a post-sentence report as compared with a pre-sentence report. The pre-sentence investigation is conducted while the inmate is still within the sentencing county, generally in a county jail; thus, the inmate is available to the report writer. Pre-sentence reports contain not only details of the instant offense and the inmate's criminal history but also a wealth of personal information regarding education, employment, family, substance abuse patterns, etc. However, only information concerning the instant offense and the inmate's criminal history is always found in a post-sentence report. Therefore, when only a post-sentence report was received, missing data resulted. Although we were able to find some pieces of demographic data from inmate microfilm files, we do still have a problem with missing information for a number of inmates.

The second concern deals with the availability of juvenile criminal records. 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. Thus, juvenile record availability is problematic. In coding the data for this study, we tried to indicate whether an individual had no juvenile record (and we knew this for certain) or whether the record (whether it existed or not) was 'unavailable.' The reader should be wary, however, of drawing unwarranted conclusions from juvenile criminal history information.

The third concern deals with several limitations on adult criminal histories in general. Although the problems which we found with juvenile records are generally not applicable to adult records, we want to issue several cautions. We collected and reported prior adult <u>convictions</u>, not arrests. No conclusions can be drawn about arrests from the data we collected. Also, we had no information concerning possible plea bargaining on prior felony convictions. Therefore, it is possible that an inmate was at some previous time charged with a violent offense but agreed to a guilty plea for a lesser, non-violent offense. For prior adult convictions, we do not know the indictment charge, although we do have that information for the inmate's current offense. We would also point out that we did not code incarcerations in local jails; our data counted only the number of times an inmate had been incarcerated in a state or federal prison. Therefore, while it may be unlikely, it is possible that an inmate in our study

group had violent behavior in his or her background which was not captured by our data coding process.

Regarding most serious and second most serious current conviction offense, we were most interested in portraying the types of offenses for which inmates are sentenced to prison. Therefore, we only coded different types of offenses as most serious and second most serious current conviction offense, rather than multiple counts of the same offense. For example, an inmate sentenced only for two counts of aggravated robbery would have been counted as an aggravated robbery for most serious offense and as 'none' for second most serious offense. An inmate admitted with two counts of aggravated robbery and one count of theft would have been counted as an aggravated robbery for most serious offense and as a theft for second most serious offense. A data verification phase of this study allowed us to collect information about multiple counts of the same offense.

Finally, many inmates who come into the prison system have outstanding charges for which they have not yet been tried or sentenced. Frequently, inmates are called out to court to have additional charges and/or sentences imposed. We have had an opportunity to verify offense and sentence information against the inmates' institutional master pockets and thus have been able to capture the additional charges or sentences which the members of our study group may have received.

Structure of the Report

This report is organized into four sections. In the first section, we present the findings of the 1992 intake study by looking at a number of variables of interest. The variables are demographic and social characteristics, details of current offense and sentence, and criminal history. Because of the preliminary nature of this report, analysis of the data is limited.

In the second section, six specific sub-groups of new inmates which might be appropriate candidate for non-prison sanctions are defined and certain characteristics of these sub-groups are examined.

The third section provides a compact profile of intake from the fourteen counties which traditionally have accounted for the largest proportions of prison intake. This information represents the first phase in an examination of the Department's program for funding locally-run community corrections programs.

Finally, the fourth section (prepared by the Division of Parole and Community Services) looks at the characteristics of clients of several of the community alternative programs supported by the Department.

PART ONE

DESCRIPTION OF 1992 INTAKE

Part One describes the 1992 intake sample on a variety of dimensions. First, a number of variables which focus on the demographic and social characteristics of the sample are examined. Then, we look at the sample group in terms of a number of items of information about their current commitment offenses, sentences, etc. Finally, the group is described in terms of several measures of prior criminal record.

For convenience, a section providing some highlights of the data is presented first, followed by the detailed tables on which the highlights are based.

Highlights

The following are some general descriptive remarks which have been abstracted from the more comprehensive presentation of data from the study of 1992 intake:

■ As expected, males outnumber females in the intake population by about nine to one. African-Americans make up 53.4 percent of new intake; proportionately, more new female inmates are African-American than new male inmates. (Tables 1 and 2)

■ The six largest counties account for 61.8 percent of new prison intake. (Table 3)

■ New male inmates are slightly younger at admission (28.8 years) than female inmates (30.9 years).(Table 4)

■ The majority of new inmates, both male and female, are are unmarried. The majority are also unemployed. (Tables 5 and 6)

■ About 40 percent of new male and female inmates are high school graduates or have received a GED. (Table 7)

■ About 80 percent of new inmates do not have a history of mental health problems but 70 percent do have drug and/or alcohol problems. The majority of new inmates have never participated in a substance abuse program. (Tables 8, 9, 10 and 11)

■ For both male and female intake, the most frequently-occurring most serious commitment offenses are theft, drug abuse and aggravated trafficking in drugs. Also

for both male and female intake, third and fourth degree felonies account for 75-85 percent of intake. (Tables 12 and 13)

■ Seven out of ten new inmates have only one type of commitment offense. For those who have a second type of commitment offense, the most frequently-occurring offenses are drug abuse, theft and forgery. Most of the second most serious offenses are third or fourth degree felonies. (Tables 14 and 15)

■ One-fourth of new male inmates and almost 30 percent of new female inmates are eligible for consideration for shock parole. (Table 17)

■ Evidence of plea bargaining was found in the records of about half of the new inmates. (Table 20)

■ Two-thirds of new male inmates and 80 percent of new female inmates received a definite sentence for their most serious commitment offense. More than half of these definite sentences were for one year or less. (Tables 21 and 22)

■ One-third of new male inmates and one-fifth of new female inmates received an indefinite sentence for their most serious commitment offense. The most frequently-received minimum sentence was three years. (Table 23)

■ Median time to serve for new male and female inmates with definite sentences is eight months. For new male inmates with indefinite sentences, median time to first parole board hearing is 36 months; for new female inmates, median time to first parole board hearing is 28 months. (Tables 24 and 25)

■ There is no evidence of weapon use in the instant offense for three-fourths of new male intake and almost ninety percent of new female intake. (Table 26)

■ About thirty percent of new female inmates and 37 percent of new male inmates committed victimless crimes. Where victims could be identified, more than thirty percent were strangers. (Table 27)

■ Median age at first arrest for males is 18 years; for females, 21 years. Median age at first delinquency adjudication or felony conviction is 19 years for males and 23 years for females. (Tables 28 and 29)

■ Females are less likely than males to have had a confinement while a juvenile, including a commitment to the Department of Youth Services. Females are also less likely to have been sentenced to a term of ju-

venile probation or parole or to have had that supervision term revoked. (Tables 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34)

■   More than 80 percent of both new male and female inmates have no record of an adult conviction for an OMVI or DUI offense. (Table 35)

■   New female inmates are more likely than new male inmates to have had a prior conviction for a misdemeanor. (Table 36)

■   Slightly more than 40 percent of both new male and female inmates have had no prior adult felony convictions. (Table 37)

■   About 20 percent of new male intake and slightly more than 11 percent of new female intake have had a prior felony conviction for a violent offense. (Table 38)

■   Only 3.0 percent of new male intake and .3 percent of new female intake have had a prior felony conviction for a sex offense. (Table 39)

■   Slightly more than 20 percent of both new male intake and new female intake have had prior felony convictions for drug offenses. (Table 40)

■   About 40 percent of new male and female inmates have had a prior felony conviction for property offenses. (Table 41)

■   About 40 percent of new male inmates and about 30 percent of new female inmates have had at least one prior adult prison term. (Table 42)

■   About 40 percent of new male and female inmates have had no prior adult probation or parole supervision terms; two-thirds of new male inmates and slightly over half of new female inmates have never had a revocation of a probation or parole supervision term. (Tables 43 and 44)

     The detailed information upon which the above highlights were based is presented below.

Demographics and Social Characteristics

Gender

     Table 1 shows that males comprise almost nine out of every ten new commitments to the prison system. The remaining tables in Part 1 of this report will display the data split by gender.

Table 1. Gender

Gender	N	Percent
Male	2,981	89.0%
Female	369	11.0
Total	3,350	100.0%

Ethnicity

Overall, African-American inmates, regardless of gender, make up 53.4 percent of new prison intake. As Table 2 below indicates, new female inmates are slightly more likely than new male inmates to be African-American. Inmates identified as Hispanic, Native American or Oriental make up only a very small percentage of new intake.

Table 2. Ethnicity by Gender

Ethnicity	Males		Females	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Black	1,571	52.7%	217	58.8%
White	1,362	45.7	143	38.8
Hispanic	41	1.4	6	1.6
Other	7	.2	3	.8
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Commitment County

The distribution of county of commitment for most serious offense is presented in Table 3. As expected, the six largest Ohio counties (Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas, Montgomery and Summit) account for more than three-fifths of new prison intake (61.8 percent). Historically, the six largest counties plus eight other counties (Allen, Butler, Clark, Licking, Lorain, Mahoning, Richland and Stark) have each contributed more than one percent of yearly intake. With this sample, however, we have seen substantial proportions of intake from counties which had not previously sent large numbers of inmates. These counties are Clermont, Erie, Greene, Lake, Miami and Trumbull. Data for the entire calendar

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year of 1992 should reveal whether this finding has occurred by chance or whether it represents a real shift in commitment rates.

Table 3. County of Commitment by Gender

	Males		Females		Total	
County	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Adams	2	.1%	1	.3%	3	.1%
Allen	43	1.4	5	1.4	48	1.4
Ashland	7	.2			7	.2
Ashtabula	26	.9	1	.3	27	.8
Athens	6	.2			6	.2
Auglaize	15	.5	3	.8	18	.5
Belmont	16	.5			16	.5
Brown	1	.0			1	.0
Butler	55	1.8	5	1.4	60	1.8
Carroll	3	.1			3	.1
Champaign	4	.1			4	.1
Clark	48	1.6	8	2.2	56	1.7
Clermont	32	1.1	3	.8	35	1.0
Clinton	5	.2	1	.3	6	.2
Columbiana	3	.1	1	.3	4	.1
Coshocton	2	.1			2	.1
Crawford	12	.4			12	.4
Cuyahoga	689	23.1	92	24.9	781	23.3
Darke	4	.1			4	.1
Defiance	13	.4	1	.3	14	.4
Delaware	12	.4			12	.4
Erie	30	1.0	4	1.1	34	1.0
Fairfield	17	.6			17	.5
Fayette	8	.3	1	.3	9	.3
Franklin	294	9.9	30	8.1	324	9.7
Fulton	5	.2	2	.5	7	.2
Gallia	10	.3			10	.3
Geauga	3	.1			3	.1
Greene	37	1.2	10	2.7	47	1.4
Guernsey	7	.2			7	.2
Hamilton	315	10.6	50	13.6	365	10.9
Hancock	19	.6	2	.5	21	.6
Hardin	3	.1			3	.1
Harrison	5	.2	1	.3	6	.2
Henry	2	.1	1	.3	3	.1

Table 3. County of Commitment by Gender, cont.

County	Males N	Males Percent	Females N	Females Percent	Total N	Total Percent
Highland	2	.1	1	.3	3	.1
Hocking	6	.2			6	.2
Holmes	9	.3	1	.3	10	.3
Huron	5	.2			5	.1
Jackson	4	.1			4	.1
Jefferson	5	.2			5	.1
Knox	16	.5			16	.5
Lake	34	1.1	5	1.4	39	1.2
Lawrence	13	.4			13	.4
Licking	49	1.6	5	1.4	54	1.6
Logan	12	.4			12	.4
Lorain	70	2.3	8	2.2	78	2.3
Lucas	178	6.0	16	4.3	194	5.8
Madison	3	.1	1	.3	4	.1
Mahoning	27	.9	5	1.4	32	1.0
Marion	17	.6			17	.5
Medina	23	.8	2	.5	25	.7
Meigs	6	.2	2	.5	8	.2
Mercer	5	.2			5	.1
Miami	30	1.0	2	.5	32	1.0
Monroe	3	.1			3	.1
Montgomery	176	5.9	33	8.9	209	6.2
Morgan	1	.0			1	.0
Morrow	4	.1			4	.1
Muskingum	12	.4			12	.4
Noble	1	.0			1	.0
Ottawa	5	.2			5	.1
Paulding	4	.1			4	.1
Perry	5	.2	2	.5	7	.2
Pickaway	11	.4	1	.3	12	.4
Pike	2	.1			2	.1
Portage	17	.6	1	.3	18	.5
Preble	5	.2			5	.1
Putnam	5	.2			5	.1
Richland	28	.9	6	1.6	34	1.0
Ross	15	.5	3	.8	18	.5
Sandusky	10	.3	1	.3	11	.3
Scioto	16	.5	1	.3	17	.5
Seneca	7	.2			7	.2
Shelby	11	.4	1	.3	12	.4

Table 3. County of Commitment by Gender, cont.

County	Males N	Males Percent	Females N	Females Percent	Total N	Total Percent
Stark	77	2.6	10	2.7	87	2.6
Summit	169	5.7	30	8.1	199	5.9
Trumbull	38	1.3	4	1.1	42	1.3
Tuscarawas	13	.4	1	.3	14	.4
Union	10	.3			10	.3
Van Wert	4	.1			4	.1
Vinton	5	.2	2	.5	7	.2
Warren	14	.5			14	.4
Washington	7	.2			7	.2
Wayne	6	.2	1	.3	7	.2
Williams	12	.4	1	.3	13	.4
Wood	15	.5	1	.3	16	.5
Wyandot	6	.2			6	.2
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%	3,350	100.0%

*Percentage totals are not exact due to rounding.

Age at Commitment

For the new intake group as a whole, the mean age at commitment is 29.0 years. Female inmates are slightly older on average at intake than male inmates, with a mean age of 30.9 years compared with 28.8 years for males.   It is interesting to note that 17.3 percent of new male inmates are under twenty-one years of age at commitment, compared with only 4.4 percent of new female inmates. Similar proportions of new male and female inmates are over forty years of age at admission.

Table 4. Age at Commitment by Gender

Age	Males N	Males Percent	Females N	Females Percent
Under 18	19	.6%	1	.3%
18	111	3.7	1	.3
19	182	6.1	5	1.4
20	206	6.9	9	2.4
21	198	6.6	11	3.0
22	175	5.9	17	4.6

Table 4. Age at Commitment by Gender, cont.

	Males		Females	
Age	N	Percent	N	Percent
23	173	5.8	11	3.0
24	122	4.1	12	3.3
25	105	3.5	20	5.4
26	116	3.9	26	7.0
27	136	4.6	17	4.6
28	108	3.6	19	5.1
29	104	3.5	25	6.8
30	111	3.7	23	6.2
31	100	3.4	19	5.1
32	110	3.7	17	4.6
33	97	3.3	15	4.1
34	82	2.8	13	3.5
35	107	3.6	19	5.1
36	80	2.7	14	3.8
37	78	2.6	17	4.6
38	56	1.9	12	3.3
39	59	2.0	10	2.7
40	58	1.9	5	1.4
41-45	160	5.2	16	4.4
46-50	67	2.3	9	2.5
51-55	28	1.0	2	.6
56-60	15	.5	2	.6
Over 60	18	.5	2	.5
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Mean = 28.8   30.9
Median = 27.0   30.0

*Percentages may not be exact due to rounding

Marital Status

Table 5 displays the available data concerning the marital status of inmates at the time of their arrest. It will be noted that there are a number of cases with missing data; these cases represent inmates for whom a pre-sentence investigation report was not available and information generally provided at reception could not be located.

The data show that three-fifths of both male and female intake have never been married. Only 13.9 percent of the males and 11.8 percent of the females are married at the time of their arrest.

Table 5. Marital Status at Arrest by Gender

Marital Status	Males N	Males Percent	Females N	Females Percent
Single	1,687	61.9%	222	61.0%
Married	378	13.9	43	11.8
Divorced	355	12.3	61	16.8
Widowed	6	.2	2	.5
Separated	128	4.7	28	7.7
Common-Law	192	7.0	8	2.2
Total	2,746	100.0%	364	100.0%
(Unknown)	235		5	

Employment Status

Again, this variable has a substantial amount of missing data. However, for those cases for which we do know their employment status at arrest, we see that 64.4 percent of males and 74.5 percent of females were unemployed.

Table 6. Employment Status at Arrest by Gender

Employment Status	Males N	Males Percent	Females N	Females Percent
Unemployed	1,232	64.4%	207	74.4%
Employed Full-time	489	25.6	48	17.3
Employed Part-time	113	5.9	14	5.0
Disabled	48	2.5	7	2.5
Student	19	1.0	1	.4
Other	11	.6	1	.4
Total	1,912	100.0%	278	100.0%
(Unknown)	1,069		91	

Education Level

The data in Table 7 below represent the highest grade which was actually completed by the inmate. Again, there is a large number of missing cases for this variable.

Available data indicate that 43.3 percent of the males and 46.1 percent of the females are high school graduates, have their GED's, or have actually attended college or technical school.

Table 7. Education Level at Arrest by Gender

Education Level	Males		Females	
	N	**Percent**	**N**	**Percent**
Less than 7 years	25	1.0%	3	.9%
7 years	32	1.1	5	1.4
8 years	121	4.5	15	4.3
9 years	272	10.2	31	8.8
10 years	452	16.9	69	19.7
11 years	618	23.0	66	18.8
High school graduate	766	28.6	91	25.9
GED	216	8.1	25	7.1
Some college	144	5.4	37	10.5
College degree	33	1.2	9	2.6
Total	2,679	100.0%	351	100.0%
(Unknown)	302		18	

Mental Health Problems

As Table 8 indicates, female inmates are more likely (27.3 percent) than male inmates (17.0 percent) to have had a reported mental health problem.

Table 8. History of Mental Health Problems by Gender

	Males		Females	
	N	**Percent**	**N**	**Percent**
Yes	450	17.0%	98	27.3%
No	2,190	83.0	261	72.7
Total	2,640	100.0%	359	.100.0%
(Unknown)	341		10	

Drug Use

Heavy drug use or addiction was reported for slightly less than half of the males (46.9 percent) and almost two-thirds of the females (66.0 percent) in the intake sample. Overall, approximately 70 percent of the total sample are involved in drug usage to at least some extent.

Table 9. History of Drug Use by Gender

Type of History	Males N	Males Percent	Females N	Females Percent
None	936	35.2%	67	18.8%
Light to Moderate Use	427	16.1	37	10.4
Heavy Use	1,248	46.9	235	66.0
Usage Level Unspecified	45	1.7	17	4.8
Total	2,656	100.0%	356	100.0%
(Unknown)	325		13	

Alcohol Use

About two-thirds of both the new male and new female inmates were reported to have a history of alcohol use. Heavy use or addiction is attributed to more than one-third of the male intake and slightly less than one-third of the female intake.

Table 10. History of Alcohol Use by Gender

Type of History	Males N	Males Percent	Females N	Females Percent
None	938	36.3%	112	32.2%
Light to Moderate Use	628	24.3	107	30.7
Heavy Use	981	38.0	110	31.6
Usage Level Unspecified	37	1.4	19	5.5
Total	2,584	100.0%	348	100.0%
(Unknown)	397		21	

Substance Abuse Treatment

As Table 11 shows, about two-thirds of the new male inmates and more than half of new female inmates have never participated in a substance abuse treatment program. For those inmates who have participated in such a treatment program, the results appear to have been overwhelmingly unsuccessful. Slightly less than four percent of both male and female inmates were actively involved in a substance abuse program at the time of arrest.

Table 11. History of Substance Abuse Treatment by Gender

Treatment/Outcome	Males N	Males Percent	Females N	Females Percent
None	1,221	68.0%	145	57.5%
Positive Outcome	68	3.8	17	6.7
Negative Outcome	446	24.8	81	32.1
In Progress	61	3.4	9	3.6
Total	1,796	100.0%	252	100.0%
(Unknown)	1,185		117	

Characteristics of Current Conviction Offense

Most Serious Commitment Offense

Table 12 displays the most serious commitment offense for the inmates in the 1992 intake sample. The data indicate that, for males, the most frequent commitment offenses are theft (12.4 percent), drug abuse (10.3 percent) and aggravated trafficking in drugs (10.7 percent). For females, the most frequent commitment offenses are also theft (25.5 percent), drug abuse (17.4 percent) and aggravated trafficking in drugs (10.6 percent).

Table 12. Most Serious Commitment Offense by Gender

Offense	Males N	Males %	Females N	Females %
Agg. Murder	24	.8		
Attempt-Agg. Murder	1	.0		
Conspiracy-Agg. Murder	3	.1		
Complicity-Agg. Murder	2	.1		
Murder	19	.6	1	.3

Table 12. Most Serious Commitment Offense by Gender, cont.

Offense	Males N	Males %	Females N	Females %
Conspiracy-Murder	2	.0		
Complicity-Murder	1	.0		
Voluntary Manslaughter	11	.4	3	.8
Complicity-Vol. Manslaughter	2	.1		
Involuntary Manslaughter	22	.7	3	.8
Attempt-Invol. Manslaughter	2	.1		
Complicity-Invol. Manslaughter	1	.0		
Vehicular Homicide	7	.2		
Attempt-Vehicular Homicide	1	.0		
Felonious Assault	82	2.8	4	1.1
Attempt-Felonious Assault	15	.5	1	.3
Agg. Assault	70	2.3	8	2.2
Kidnapping	11	.4		
Abduction	5	.2		
Attempt-Abduction	4	.1		
Rape	47	1.6	2	.5
Attempt-Rape	28	.9		
Sexual Battery	42	1.4	2	.5
Attempt-Sexual Battery	1	.0		
Gross Sexual Imposition	75	2.5	1	.3
Attempt-Gross Sexual Imposition	4	.1		
Felonious Sexual Penetration	8	.3		
Agg. Robbery	93	3.1	4	1.1
Attempt-Agg. Robbery	8	.3	1	.3
Complicity-Agg. Robbery	3	.1		
Robbery	90	3.0	10	2.7
Attempt-Robbery	31	1.0	3	.8
Complicity-Robbery	1	.0		
Agg. Arson	22	.7	2	.5
Attempt-Agg. Arson	3	.1	1	.3
Agg. Burglary	62	2.1	3	.8
Attempt-Agg. Burglary	4	.1		
Complicity-Agg. Burglary	1	.0		
Burglary	160	5.4	4	1.1
Attempt-Burglary	22	.7		
Conspiracy-Burglary	1	.0		
Complicity-Burglary	1	.0		
Breaking & Entering	130	4.4	2	.5
Complicity-Breaking & Entering	2	.1		
Possession of Criminal Tools	9	.3		
Theft	366	12.3	94	25.5

Table 12. Most Serious Commitment Offense by Gender, cont.

Offense	Males N	Males %	Females N	Females %
Attempt-Theft	4	.1		
Complicity-Theft	1	.0		
Theft (Motor Vehicle)	42	1.4	2	.5
Attempt-Theft (Motor Vehicle)	13	.4	2	.5
Complicity-Theft (Motor Vehicle)	1	.0		
Forgery	48	1.6	24	6.5
Passing Bad Checks	12	.4	11	3.0
Receiving Stolen Property	127	4.3	19	5.1
Attempt-Receiving Stolen Property	4	.1		
Receiving (Motor Vehicle)	58	1.9	1	.3
Attempt-Receiving (Motor Vehicle)	18	.6		
Failure to Appear	4	.1		
Endangering Children	5	.2	4	1.1
Attempt-Endangering Children			2	.5
Escape	12	.4	1	.3
Domestic Violence	17	.6		
Weapons (CCW/WUD)	118	4.0	3	.8
Attempt-Weapons (CCW/WUD)	9	.3	1	.3
Other Felonies	40	1.3	9	2.4
Attempt-Other Felonies	4	.1	1	.3
Agg. Trafficking	285	9.6	34	9.2
Attempt-Agg. Trafficking	26	.9	5	1.4
Conspiracy-Agg. Trafficking	1	.0		
Complicity-Agg. Trafficking	6	.2		
Trafficking	156	5.2	24	6.5
Attempt-Trafficking	6	.2	3	.8
Conspiracy-Trafficking	1	.0		
Complicity-Trafficking	1	.0		
Trafficking Marijuana	73	2.4	7	1.9
Conspiracy-Trafficking Marijuana	1	.0		
Complicity-Trafficking Marijuana	1	.0		
Drug Abuse	306	10.3	63	17.1
Attempt-Drug Abuse			1	.3
Other Drug Offense	22	.7	2	.5
Misdemeanors	4	.1		
Corrupting a Minor	24	.8	1	.3
Attempt-Corrupting a Minor	2	.1		
Resisting Arrest	18	.6		
Vandalism	12	.4		
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

**Percentages may not be exact due to rounding.

Table 13 categorizes most serious commitment offenses by felony level. The data indicate that unclassified felonies account for a very small percentage of both male and female intake. First and second degree felonies together account for 23.8 percent of male intake and 13.0 percent of female intake. Third and fourth degree felonies combined make up 74.4 percent of male intake and 86.7 percent of female intake.

Table 13. Felony Level - Most Serious Commitment Offense by Gender

	Males		Females	
Felony Level	N	Percent	N	Percent
Unclassified	47	1.6%	1	.3%
First	298	10.0	17	4.6.,
Second	411	13.8	31	8.4
Third	1,062	35.6	118	32.0
Fourth	1,158	38.8	202	54.7
Misdemeanor	5	.2		
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Second Most Serious Commitment Offense

Data were also collected on the offense type of the second most serious commitment offense. Offenses which were identical to the most serious offense were not coded. Table 14 shows that for approximately 70 percent of both males and female inmates, there was no second most serious felony type. For inmates who were committed for more than one offense type, the most frequent second most serious types were drug abuse (5.3 percent) and theft (4.1 percent) for males and theft (9.2 percent) and forgery (3.8 percent) for females.

Table 14. Second Most Serious Commitment Offense by Gender

	Males		Females	
Offense	N	%	N	%
None	1,997	67.0%	260	70.5%
Attempt-Agg. Murder	2	.1		
Attempt-Murder	1	.0		
Involuntary Manslaughter	4	.1		
Felonious Assault	25	.8		
Attempt-Felonious Assault	4	.1		

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Table 14. Second Most Serious Commitment Offense by Gender, cont.

Offense	Males N	%	Females N	%
Complicity-Felonious Assault	2	.1		
Agg. Assault	19	.6	1	.3
Kidnapping	8	.3		
Attempt-Kidnapping	3	.1		
Complicity-Kidnapping	1	.0		
Abduction	3	.1		
Attempt-Abduction	1	.0		
Rape	1	.0		
Attempt-Rape	1	.0		
Sexual Battery	3	.1		
Attempt-Sexual Battery	1	.0		
Gross Sexual Imposition	21	.7	1	.3
Felonious Sexual Penetration	6	.2	1	.3
Attempt-Fel. Sexual Penetration	1	.0		
Agg. Robbery	17	.6	2	.5
Attempt-Agg. Robbery	1	.0		
Complicity-Agg. Robbery	2	.1		
Robbery	14	.5		
Attempt-Robbery	1	.0		
Complicity-Robbery	1	.0		
Agg. Arson	4	.1		
Attempt-Agg. Arson	1	.0		
Agg. Burglary	16	.5	1	.3
Attempt-Agg. Burglary	3	.1	1	.3
Burglary	30	1.0	2	.5
Attempt-Burglary	2	.1		
Breaking & Entering	64	2.1	1	.3
Attempt-Breaking & Entering	1	.0		
Possession of Criminal Tools	43	1.4	2	.5
Theft	119	4.0	33	8.9
Attempt-Theft	4	.1	1	.3
Complicity-Theft	1	.0		
Theft (Motor Vehicle)	11	.4	1	.3
Attempt-Theft (Motor Vehicle)	6	.2		
Forgery	42	1.4	14	3.8
Complicity-Forgery	1	.0		
Passing Bad Checks	10	.3	6	1.6
Receiving Stolen Property	78	2.6	10	2.7
Attempt-Receiving Stolen Property	3	.1		
Receiving (Motor Vehicle)	21	.7		

Table 14. Second Most Serious Commitment Offense by Gender, cont.

	Males		Females	
Offense	N	%	N	%
Attempt-Receiving (Motor Vehicle)	9	.3		
Failure to Appear	5	.2		
Endangering Children	1	.0	2	.5
Escape	5	.1	1	.3
Domestic Violence	2	.1		
Weapons (CCW/WUD)	50	1.7	1	.3
Attempt-Weapons (CCW/WUD)	4	.1		
Other Felonies	53	1.8	6	1.6
Agg. Trafficking	21	.7	3	.8
Attempt-Agg. Trafficking	3	.1	2	.5
Conspiracy-Agg. Trafficking	1	.0		
Trafficking	10	.3	2	.5
Attempt-Trafficking	6	.2	2	.5
Trafficking Marijuana	17	..6		
Attempt-Trafficking Marijuana	1	.0		
Drug Abuse	139	4.7	9	2.4
Attempt-Drug Abuse	7	.2		
Other Drug Offense	12	.4	5	1.4
Misdemeanors	20	.7	1	.3
Corrupting a Minor			1	.3
Resisting Arrest	3	.1		
Vandalism	12	.4		
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

*Percentages may not be exact due to rounding

As Table 15 shows, seven out of ten new inmates have been committed for only one offense type. By a wide margin, where there is a second most serious felony type, that felony is a fourth degree felony.

Table 15. Felony Level - Second Most Serious Commitment Offense by Gender

	Males		Females	
Felony Level	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	1,997	67.2%	260	70.5%
Unclassified	2	.1		
First	55	1.8	2	1.5
Second	72	2.4	5	1.4

Table 15. Felony Level - Second Most Serious Commitment Offense by Gender, cont.

	Males		Females	
Felony Level	N	Percent	N	Percent
Third	229	7.7	16	4.3
Fourth	593	19.8	77	20.9
Misdemeanor	33	1.0	9	2.4
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Gun Specifications

Table 16 shows that only 3.4 percent of new male inmates and less than one percent of new female inmates are admitted with one or more three-year or six-year terms for gun specifications.

Table 16. Gun Specifications by Gender

	Males		Females	
Three Year	N	Percent	N	Percent
No Specification	2,883	96.7%	366	99.2%
One Specification	87	2.9	3	.8
Two Specifications	5	.2		
Three Specifications	5	.2		
More Than Three	1	.0		
Six Year				
No Specification	2,978	99.9%	369	100.0%
One Specification	2	.1		
Two Specifications	1	.0		
Total				
No Specifications	2,880	96.6	366	99.2%
Specification(s)	101	3.4	3	.8

Eligibility for Shock Parole

Upon admission, all inmates are determined to be eligible or not eligible for shock parole consideration. As Table 17 shows, about one-fourth (25.5 percent) of the new male inmates and slightly more than one-fourth (29.5 percent) of the new female inmates are eligible, at admission, for shock parole consideration.

Table 17. Eligibility for Shock Parole by Gender

Eligible	Males		Females	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Yes	761	25.5%	109	29.5%
No	2,220	74.5	260	70.5
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Most Serious Indictment Offense

Table 18 shows the most serious offense for which the new inmates were indicted. For males, the most frequent offenses were aggravated trafficking in drugs (12.5 percent) theft (10.9 percent) and drug abuse (9.1 percent). For females, the most frequent offenses were theft (25.8 percent), drug abuse (15.4 percent) and aggravated trafficking in drugs (11.9 percent). Indictment offenses were not available for inmates receiving additional charges after admission.

Table 18. Most Serious Indictment Offense by Gender

Offense	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
Agg. Murder	51	1.7	1	.3
Attempt-Agg. Murder	2	.1		
Conspiracy-Agg. Murder	3	.1		
Complicity-Agg. Murder	1	.0		
Murder	18	.6	3	.8
Attempt-Murder	4	.1		
Voluntary Manslaughter	2	.1	1	.3
Involuntary Manslaughter	13	.4	3	.8
Vehicular Homicide	9	.3		
Felonious Assault	144	4.8	8	2.2

Table 18. Most Serious Indictment Offense by Gender, cont.

Offense	Males N	Males %	Females N	Females %
Attempt-Felonious Assault	1	.0		
Agg. Assault	20	.7	5	1.4
Kidnapping	14	.5		
Attempt-Kidnapping.	2	.1		
Abduction	1	.0		
Attempt-Abduction	2	.1		
Rape	115	3.9	4	1.1
Attempt-Rape	11	.4		
Sexual Battery	16	.5		
Gross Sexual Imposition	48	1.6	2	.5
Felonious Sexual Penetration	17	.6		
Agg. Robbery	151	5.1	12	3.3
Attempt-Agg. Robbery			1	.3
Complicity-Agg. Robbery	2	.1		
Robbery	111	3.7	9	2.4
Attempt-Robbery	5	.2	2	.5
Complicity-Robbery	1	.0		
Agg. Arson	21	.7	3	.8
Attempt-Agg. Arson	2	.1		
Agg. Burglary	173	5.8	6	1.6
Attempt-Agg. Burglary	5	.2		
Burglary	102	3.4	3	.8
Attempt-Burglary	4	.1		
Conspiracy-Burglary	1	.0		
Breaking & Entering	125	4.2	2	.5
Complicity-Breaking & Entering	1	.0		
Possession of Criminal Tools	9	.3		
Theft	323	10.8	94	25.5
Attempt-Theft	2	.1	1	.3
Complicity-Theft	1	.0		
Theft (Motor Vehicle)	41	1.4	4	1.1
Attempt-Theft (Motor Vehicle)	5	.2		
Complicity-Theft (Motor Vehicle)	1	.0		
Forgery	50	1.7	24	6.5
Passing Bad Checks	14	.5	9	2.5
Receiving Stolen Property	125	4.2	16	4.3
Attempt-Receiving Stolen Property	2	.1		
Receiving (Motor Vehicle)	74	2.5	1	..3
Attempt-Receiving (Motor Vehicle)	3	.1		
Failure to Appear	1	.0		

Table 18. Most Serious Indictment Offense by Gender, cont.

	Males		Females	
Offense	N	%	N	%
Endangering Children	5	.2	6	1.6
Escape	9	.3	1	.3
Domestic Violence	11	.4	1	.3
Weapons (CCW/WUD)	107	3.6	3	.8
Attempt-Weapons (CCW/WUD)	1	.0		
Other Felonies	102	3.4	10	2.7
Attempt-Other Felonies	1	.0		
Agg. Trafficking	364	12.2	41	11.1
Attempt-Agg. Trafficking	3	.1	3	.8
Conspiracy-Agg. Trafficking	1	.0		
Complicity-Agg. Trafficking	7	.2		
Trafficking	147	4.9	24	6.5
Attempt-Trafficking	3	.1	1	.3
Complicity-Trafficking	1	.0		
Trafficking Marijuana	68	2.3	5	1.4
Complicity-Trafficking Marijuana	1	.0		
Drug Abuse	271	9.1	57	15.4
Other Drug Offense	25	.8	3	.8
Misdemeanors	4	.1		
Total	2,980	100.0%	369	100.0%
(Unknown)	1			

*Percentages may not be exact due to rounding

As Table 19 below indicates, almost two-thirds of new male intake (63.3 percent) and more than four-fifths of the female intake (81.1 percent) were originally indicted for third or fourth degree felonies.

Table 19. Felony Level - Most Serious Indictment Offense by Gender

	Males		Females	
Felony Level	N	Percent	N	Percent
Unclassified	96	3.2%	7	1.9%
First	516	17.3	21	5.7
Second	477	16.0	42	11.4
Third	974	32.7	112	30.4

Table 19. Felony Level - Most Serious Indictment Offense
by Gender, cont.

	Males		Females	
Felony Level	**N**	Percent	**N**	Percent
Fourth	911	30.6	187	50.7
Misdemeanor	6	.2		
Total	2,985	100.0	369	100.0%
(Unknown)	1			

Evidence of Plea Bargain

Table 20 displays data regarding the evidence in the pre-sentence or post-sentence report of a plea bargain. These data should be viewed with caution since explicit references to plea bargains are sometimes avoided in pre-sentence reports and exact indictment information is sometimes missing in post sentence reports. In analyzing this variable, we first assigned all cases in which there was a 'not guilty' plea to the 'no documentation' category. Then, for the cases in which a guilty plea was entered, we compared the offenses charged, the number of counts charged, and any aggravating specifications contained in the indictment with the final conviction offenses. Where all characteristics of the conviction offense matched all characteristics of the indictment offense, we also assigned that case to the 'no documentation' category. Only in cases with a guilty plea where the conviction offense did not exactly match the indictment offense did we assign the case to the category of 'documentation of a plea bargain.'

With these constraints in mind, the data indicate that there is documentation of plea bargaining in more than half of the cases involving male inmates and slightly less than half of the cases involving female inmates.

Table 20. Documentation of Plea Bargain by Gender

	Males		Females	
	N	Percent	**N**	Percent
No Documentation	1,400	47.2%	195	52.8%
Documentation	1,568	52.8	174	47.2
Total	2,968	100.0%	369	100.0%
(Unknown)	13			

Sentences

Table 21 splits sentence types into definite and indefinite sentences. Two-thirds of new male inmates and over four-fifths of new female inmates are admitted to prison with definite sentences.

Table 21. Type of Sentence - Most Serious Commitment Offense by Gender

	Males		Females	
Type of Sentence	N	Percent	N	Percent
Definite	1,198	67.0%	307	83.2%
Indefinite	983	33.0	62	16.8
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

*Life sentences are included in indefinite sentences.

Table 22 looks only at those inmates who have definite sentences for their most serious conviction offenses and displays the distribution of those definite sentences. The data show that more than half of both male and female inmates receiving definite sentences for their most serious offenses receive sentences of one year or less (56.8 percent for males and 69.4 percent for females).

Table 22. Definite Sentence - Most Serious Commitment Offense by Gender

	Males		Females	
Sentence (Years)	N	Percent	N	Percent
.5	351	17.6%	65	21.2%
1.0	784	39.2	148	48.2
1.5	621	31.1	66	21.5
2.0	242	12.1	28	9.1
3.0	1	.0		
Total	1,998	100.0%	307	100.0%

Table 23 below looks at the distribution of minimum sentences for most serious commitment offense for inmates who received indefinite sentences. For both male and female inmates, the modal minimum indefinite sentence was three years. Slightly more than

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twelve percent of the male inmates received minimum sentences of ten years or more. One male inmate received a death sentence. In contrast, 8.0 percent of the new female inmates received minimum sentences of ten years or more.

Table 23. Indefinite Sentence Minimum - Most Serious Commitment Offense by Gender

Sentence Minimum (Years)	Males N	Percent	Females N	Percent
.5	2	.1%		
1.0	5	.5		
1.5	32	3.3	2	3.2%
2.0	99	10.1	13	21.0
2.5	9	.9		
3.0	264	26.9	17	27.4
3.5	1	.1		
4.0	106	10.8	6	9.7
5.0	199	20.2	10	16.1
6.0	47	4.8	2	3.2
7.0	36	3.7	5	8.1
8.0	54	5.5	2	3.2
9.0	9	.9		
10.0	56	5.7	3	4.8
11.0	1	.1		
12.0	3	.3	1	1.6
13.0	1	.1		
15.0	33	3.4	1	1.6
20.0	23	2.3		
30.0	2	.2		
Death	1	.1		
Total	983	100.0%	62	100.0%

Estimated Time to Serve

The following two tables report the results of calculating the length of time which inmates will serve from admission to expiration of definite sentence or to first statutory parole board hearing. These calculations do not attempt to factor in shock probation or shock parole. The results are displayed in rounded months, that is, an estimated time to serve of one month covers two weeks or more to six weeks or less. Inmates listed as having no months to serve will serve two weeks or less. Expected good time is factored into these calculations, as is jail time credit.

As the data in Table 24 show, for inmates who are serving definite sentences, 30.8 percent of the males and 35.2 percent of the females are expected to serve six months (actually six months plus two weeks) or less before release. The mean expected time to serve for males is 10.0 months and for females is 9.2 months.

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Table 24. Estimated Time to Serve - Definite Sentence Inmates by Gender

	Males		Females	
Time to Serve (Months)	N	Percent	N	Percent
Less than 1	21	1.9%	3	1.0%
One	65	3.3	3	1.0
Two	83	4.2	15	4.9
Three	100	5.0	29	9.4
Four	123	6.2	24	7.8
Five	89	4.5	12	3.9
Six	134	6.7	22	7.2
Seven	144	7.2	28	9.1
Eight	328	16.4	61	19.9
Nine	57	2.9	3	1.0
Ten	98	4.9	12	3.9
Eleven	107	5.4	14	4.6
Twelve	239	12.0	21	6.8
13-18	244	12.3	36	11.8
19-24	84	4.3	15	4.9
25-30	42	2.3	5	1.7
31-36	24	1.4	1	.3
37-42	9	.7	2	.6
43-48	2	.2	1	.3
More than 48	9	.8		
Total	1,998	100.0%	307	100.0%
Mean =	10.0		9.2	
Median =	8.0		8.0	

*Percentages may not be exact due to rounding

For inmates with indefinite sentences, expected time to serve is calculated as time to first statutory parole board hearing. Again, good time and jail time credit are applied. The data show that more than 70 percent of the new male inmates and almost 60 percent of the new female inmates have more than two years to serve before their first parole board hearing (excluding shock parole hearings).

Table 25. Estimated Time to Serve - Indefinite Sentence Inmates by Gender

Time to Serve (Months)	Males N	Percent	Females N	Percent
Three or less	1	.1%	1	1.6%
Four	1	.1		
Five				
Six	3	.3		
Seven	3	.3		
Eight	4	.4		
Nine	3	.3		
Ten	7	.7	1	1.5
Eleven	6	.6		
Twelve	12	1.0		
13-18	106	10.7	13	21.0
19-24	132	13.5	7	11.3
25-30	134	13.6	10	16.1
31-36	85	8.4	4	6.4
37-42	127	12.9	11	17.7
43-48	40	4.0		
More than 48	318	32.3	15	24.2
N/A (Death)	1	.1		
Total	983	100.0%	62	100.0%
Mean =	51.9		39.4	
Median =	36.0		28.0	

Weapon Use

The data presented in the following table are preliminary and should be viewed with caution. Information included in the pre-sentence or post-sentence report describing the current offense was examined to see whether the inmate had used, threatened to use or otherwise possessed a weapon during the commission of the commitment offense. It must be kept in mind that not all descriptions of current offenses were sufficiently comprehensive to accurately code this variable. Furthermore, it should also be noted that the term 'weapon' can refer to a wide variety of objects. With that in mind, however, the data show that no weapon was involved in three-fourths of the crimes for which new male inmates were committed and almost ninety percent of the crimes for which new female inmates were committed.

Table 26. Weapon Use

	Males		Females	
Weapon Use	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	2,288	76.7%	331	89.7%
Not Used	199	6.7	8	2.2
Threaten	161	5.4	8	2.2
Injure/Kill	291	9.8	20	5.4
Unknown	42	1.4	2	.5
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Relationship of Victim to Offender

The caveats above with respect to weapon use also apply to this variable. More preliminary work needs to be done in developing appropriate coding categories before these types of data can be considered either valid or reliable. Keeping these serious limitations in mind, however, approximately one-third of the inmates victimized strangers, and about one-third were convicted of crimes without victims.

Table 27. Relationship of Victim to Offender

	Males		Females	
Relationship	N	Percent	N	Percent
Not Applicable	1,123	37.7%	113	30.6%
Victim-Spouse/Ex-spouse	37	1.2	1	.3
Victim-Child	64	2.1	15	4.0
Victim-Parent	32	1.1	1	.3
Victim-Sibling	14	.4		
Victim-Other Family*	70	2.4	4	1.3
Paramour	44	1.5	7	1.9
Victim-Friend/Casual	365	12.2	32	8.6
Victim-Other	112	3.8	53	14.3
Victim-Stranger	1,055	35.4	113	30.6
Multiple Types	51	1.7	26	7.0
Unknown	14	.5	4	1.1
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

*Other family includes step-children and children of common-law arrangements.

Prior Criminal History

Age at First Arrest/Age at First Conviction

Tables 28 and 29 examine the age at which the inmate was first arrested and the age at which the inmate was either adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a felony. The uncertain availability of juvenile records and different practices employed in writing up juvenile and adult criminal histories in pre-sentence and post-sentence reports makes these particular variables unreliable at best; therefore, caution should be used in interpreting these data.

Table 28 shows that the median age at first arrest for new male inmates was 18 years and for new female inmates was 21 years.

Table 28. Age at First Arrest by Gender

Age (Years)	Males		Females	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Less than 10	33	1.1%	2	.8%
10-14	461	15.5	38	10.2
15-19	956	32.1	74	19.9
20-24	412	13.7	72	19.7
25-29	138	4.7	42	11.3
30-39	117	3.9	42	11.3
40-49	29	1.0	6	1.6
50 and over	17	.6	3	.8
(Unknown)	818	27.4	90	24.4
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%
Mean =	18.9		22.7	
Median =	18.0		21.0	

Table 29 shows that the median age at first juvenile delinquency adjudication or felony conviction was 19.0 years for males and 23.0 years for females.

Table 29. Age at First Delinquency Adjudication or Felony Conviction by Gender

	Males		Females	
Age (Years)	N	Percent	N	Percent
Less than 10	18	.6%		
10-14	336	11.3	21	5.9%
15-19	809	27.1	65	17.5
20-24	466	15.7	76	20.5
25-29	232	7.8	55	14.8
30-39	206	6.8	50	13.7
40-49	47	1.6	8	2.3
50 and over	19	.6	2	.5
(Unknown)	848	28.5	92	24.8
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%
Mean =	20.9		24.1	
Median =	19.0		23.0	

Delinquency Adjudications, Confinements and Supervision Terms

The caveats described above apply also to these juvenile criminal history variables.

Table 30 displays the frequency distribution of number of delinquency adjudications. Four out of ten new male inmates had no delinquency adjudications, compared with more than half of new female inmates. More than one out of ten new male inmates (11.9 percent) had more than three adjudications.

Table 30. Number of Delinquency Adjudications by Gender

	Males		Females	
Number	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	1,220	40.9%	204	55.3%
One	250	8.4	25	6.7
Two	173	5.8	12	3.2
Three	150	5.1	10	2.7
Four	104	3.5	7	1.9
Five	69	2.3	4	1.1
Six	60	2.0	5	1.3
Seven	27	.9	4	1.1

Table 30. Number of Delinquency Adjudications by Gender, cont.

	Males		Females	
Number	N	Percent	N	Percent
Eight	29	1.0	4	1.1
Nine	18	.6	1	.3
Ten	15	.5	3	.8
More Than Ten	34	1.1	5	1.5
(Unknown)	832	27.9	85	23.0
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Juvenile confinements are presented in Table 31. Confinements include county detention facilities and private referral sources as well as confinements in Department of Youth Services facilities. More than half of new male inmates (55.2 percent) and new female inmates (66.1 percent) had no periods of confinement as juveniles.

Table 31. Number of Juvenile Confinements by Gender

	Males		Females	
Number of Confinements	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	1,645	55.2%	244	66.1%
One	226	7.6	11	3.0
Two	129	4.4	10	2.7
Three	71	2.4	6	1.6
Four	30	1.0	6	1.6
Five	17	.5	5	1.3
More Than Five	20	.6	2	.8
(Unknown)	843	28.3	85	22.9
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

The data in Table 32 are a subset of the figures in Table 31; the following data refer only to commitments to Department of Youth Services facilities. Again, more than half of the new male inmates (57.6 percent) and new female inmates (69.9 percent) had no commitments to Department of Youth Services facilities.

Table 32. Number of Commitments to the Department of Youth Services by Gender

Number of Commitments	Males N	Males Percent	Females N	Females Percent
None	1,719	57.6%	258	69.9%
One	228	7.7	15	4.1
Two	116	3.9	5	1.4
Three	48	1.6	3	.8
Four	17	.6	1	.3
Five	7	.2	2	.5
More Than Five	5	.2	1	.3
(Unknown)	841	28.2	84	22.7
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Table 34 below looks at the distribution of numbers of juvenile probation or parole supervision terms. For purposes of this variable, continuance on a prior probation following adjudication for a new offense was counted as an additional probation term. Slightly fewer than half of the new male inmates (47.9 percent) had never had a juvenile probation or parole term, compared with almost two-thirds of the new female inmates (63.7 percent).

Table 33. Number of Juvenile Supervision Terms by Gender

Number of Terms	Males N	Males Percent	Females N	Females Percent
None	1,428	47.9%	235	63.7%
One	293	9.8	23	6.3
Two	204	6.9	13	3.5
Three	120	4.0	5	1.4
Four	44	1.5		
Five	15	.5	2	.5
More Than Five	25	.8	3	.8
(Unknown)	852	28.6	88	23.8
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

As Table 34 shows, almost two-thirds of the new male inmates

(65.6 percent) and 71.0 percent of the new female inmates had never had a revocation of a term of juvenile probation or parole.

Table 34. Number of Juvenile Supervision Revocations by Gender

Number of Revocations	Males		Females	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	1,957	65.6%	262	71.0%
One	110	3.7	10	2.7
Two	45	1.5	8	2.2
Three	11	.4		
Four	2	.1	1	.3
Five	3	.1		
More Than Five	2	.1		
(Unknown)	851	28.5	88	23.8
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Prior Adult Criminal Record

Fewer caveats apply to prior adult criminal record than to juvenile criminal records. However, it should be kept in mind that the quality of reporting criminal histories varies considerably.

Table 35 looks at adult convictions for OMVI and DUI offenses. The data indicate that more than eighty percent of both male (83.9 percent) and female (88.8 percent) inmates had not had an OMVI or DUI conviction. A very small number of new male and female intake had had five or more such convictions.

Table 35. Number of Adult OMVI and DUI Convictions by Gender

Number of Convictions	Males		Females	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	2,501	83.9%	328	88.8%
One	247	8.3	23	6.2
Two	119	4.0	14	3.8
Three	51	1.7	1	.3
Four	15	.5		
Five	13	.4	1	.3
More Than Five	8	.3	1	.3
(Unknown)	27	.9	1	.3
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Table 36 looks at number of prior adult misdemeanor convictions. More than one-third of the new male inmates (38.3 percent) had no prior misdemeanor convictions, a higher percentage than new female intake (28.8 percent). Almost five percent of the new male intake had had ten or more misdemeanor convictions. In comparison, ten percent of the new female intake had had ten or more misdemeanor convictions.

Table 36. Number of Prior Adult Misdemeanor Convictions by Gender

Number of Convictions	Males N	Males Percent	Females N	Females Percent
None	1,143	38.3%	106	28.8%
One	565	18.9	54	14.6
Two	360	12.0	53	14.4
Three	247	8.3	48	13.0
Four	171	5.8	12	3.3
Five	119	4.0	11	2.9
Six	72	2.4	13	3.5
Seven	67	2.2	11	2.9
Eight	47	1.6	12	3.3
Nine	32	1.1	11	2.9
Ten	36	1.2	8	2.2
Eleven	27	.9	4	1.1
Twelve	22	.7	2	.5
Thirteen	14	.5	5	1.4
Fourteen	9	.3	1	.3
Fifteen	5	.2	3	.8
More Than Fifteen	32	1.1	14	3.8
(Unknown)	13	.5	1	.3
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Total number of prior adult felony convictions is displayed in Table 37. Fewer than half of both male (42.9 percent) and female (43.1) intake had no prior adult felony convictions. A higher percentage of new female intake (10.5 percent) had five or more prior felony convictions than new male intake (6.8 percent).

Table 37. Number of Prior Adult Felony Convictions by Gender

Number of Convictions	Males		Females	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	1,282	42.9%	160	43.1%
One	707	23.7	81	22.4
Two	391	13.1	45	12.1
Three	243	8.1	25	6.7
Four	148	5.0	18	4.9
Five	80	2.7	13	3.5
Six	43	1.4	9	2.4
Seven	30	1.0	4	1.1
Eight	20	.7	3	.8
Nine	12	.4	2	.5
Ten	5	.2	1	.3
More Than Ten	11	.4	7	1.9
(Unknown)	19	.4	1	.3
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

The following four tables are subsets of Table 37. Prior adult felony convictions which fall into the categories of violent offenses, sex offenses, drug offenses and property offenses are examined. The categories in the following tables are mutually exclusive.

Table 38 counts prior adult felony convictions only for violent offenses. As the data show, at least eighty percent of both new male intake and new female intake have no prior felony convictions for violent offenses.

Table 38. Number of Prior Adult Felony Convictions for Violent Offenses by Gender

Number of Convictions	Males		Females	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	2,401	80.5%	326	88.3%
One	405	13.6	26	7.0
Two	110	3.7	8	2.2
Three	31	1.0	6	1.6
Four	15	.5		
Five	4	.1	1	.3
More Than Five	6	.2	1	.3
(Unknown)	9	.4	1	.3
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

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Table 39 displays only felony convictions for sex offenses. As the table shows, very few new inmates had prior felony convictions for sex offenses.

Table 39. **Number of Prior Adult Felony Convictions for Sex Offenses by Gender**

	Males		Females	
Number of Convictions	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	2,894	97.1%	367	99.4%
One	71	2.4	1	.3
Two	4	.1		
Three	2	.1		
More Than Three	1	.0		
(Unknown)	9	.3	1	.3
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Table 40 shows numbers of prior adult felony convictions for drug offenses. More than three-fourths of both new male inmates and new female inmates had no prior felony drug convictions.

Table 40. **Number of Prior Adult Felony Convictions for Drug Offenses by Gender**

	Males		Females	
Number of Convictions	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	2,371	79.5%	292	79.1%
One	418	14.0	48	13.0
Two	111	3.7	16	4.3
Three	45	1.5	7	1.9
Four	17	.6	5	1.4
Five	7	.2		
More Than Five	3	.1		
(Unknown)	9	.4	1	.3
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Table 41 shows numbers of prior adult felony convictions for property offenses. About sixty percent of both new male inmates and new female inmates had no prior felony convictions for property offenses.

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Table 41. Number of Prior Adult Felony Convictions for Property Offenses by Gender

	Males		Females	
Number of Convictions	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	1,838	61.6%	219	59.3%
One	562	18.8	60	16.4
Two	244	8.2	27	7.3
Three	145	4.9	22	5.9
Four	-70	2.3	10	2.7
Five	47	1.6	6	1.6
Six	22	.7	7	1.9
Seven	16	.5	6	1.6
Eight	6	.2	2	.5
Nine	8	.3	1	.3
Ten	5	.2	1	.3
More Than Ten	9	.3	7	1.9
(Unknown)	9	.4	1	.3
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Numbers of prior adult incarcerations in state or federal prisons are displayed in Table 42. Over sixty percent of new male inmates and 71.5 percent of new female inmates had no prior state or federal incarcerations.

Table 42. Number of Prior Adult Prison Terms by Gender

	Males		Females	
Number of Terms	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	1,839	61.7%	264	71.5%
One	604	20.3	67	18.1
Two	285	9.5	22	6.0
Three	137	4.6	6	1.6
Four	73	2.4	3	.8
Five	16	.5	2	.6
More Than Five	17	.6	4	1.1
(Unknown)	10	.4	1	.3
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Prior adult probation or parole supervision terms are shown in Table 43. A higher percentage of new male inmates (44.4 percent) than female inmates (40.1 percent) had no prior supervision terms.

Table 43. Number of Prior Adult Supervision Terms by Gender

| | Males | | Females | |
Number of Terms	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	1,326	44.4%	148	40.1%
One	774	26.0	102	27.6
Two	424	14.2	51	13.8
Three	214	7.2	25	6.8
Four	109	3.6	16	4.4
Five	58	1.9	9	2.4
More Than Five	58	2.0	17	4.6
(Unknown)	18	.7	1	.3
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

Finally, Table 44 looks at numbers of revocations of adult probation or parole supervision terms. New female inmates appear to be more likely (43.1 percent) to have had at least one prior revocation of a probation or parole supervision term than new male inmates (29.8 percent).

Table 44. Number of Prior Adult Supervision Revocations by Gender

| | Males | | Females | |
Number of Revocations	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	2,094	70.2%	210	56.9%
One	649	21.8	97	26.1
Two	162	5.4	29	8.1
Three	34	1.1	12	3.2
Four	13	.4	11	3.0
Five	2	.1	4	1.1
More Than Five	10	.4	4	1.1
(Unknown)	17	.6	2	.5
Total	2,981	100.0%	369	100.0%

PART TWO

SELECTED INMATE SUBGROUPS

Introduction

In Part Two of this report, we look more closely at selected subgroups of inmates. The purpose here is to identify specific pools of new inmates which might be appropriate candidates for non-prison sanctions.

As a preliminary step, six such subgroups of inmates have been identified: third and fourth degree felons as a whole, felons convicted of some level of drug trafficking, felons convicted of drug abuse, felons convicted of property offenses, felons convicted of burglary (second, third or fourth degree), and felons with no prior commitments to prison. Obviously, some felons can fall into more than one of the above categories; therefore, the reader should keep in mind the fact that these subgroups are not mutually exclusive.

An important consideration in the determination of 'appropriateness' for non-prison sanctions is the question of whether we have actually defined a group consisting of truly non-violent offenders. It is necessary, therefore, to be clear on the definition which we have used for 'non-violent.' In general, we have used the definition in Section 2901.01(I) of the Ohio Revised Code, with the exceptions that Gross Sexual Imposition is included herein as a violent offense (because it is a common plea bargain from a more serious sex offense) and Burglary is not (because second, third and fourth degree burglaries have a much reduced threat of harm to persons).

We have used a series of 'filter' variables to achieve a group which is as close to being truly non-violent as the data will allow. First, we screen out any inmate whose most serious or second most serious conviction offense is a violent offense, as defined above. Then we look at the most serious offense for which the inmate was indicted (thus enabling us to take a certain amount of plea bargaining into account). If the indictment offense was a violent offense, the inmate is filtered out. We then look at the inmate's prior felony convictions for violent or sex offenses. If the inmate has any such felony convictions, he or she is filtered out. Finally, we looked for actual incarceration time for firearms or for any other indication that any type of weapon was in any way involved in the conviction offense (possessed or used). •

When all of these filters had been applied, we considered that we had found the subgroup of inmates who were as close as

possible to our standard of truly non-violent. We then looked at some other characteristics of these inmates in order to provide background information to enable policy-makers to pose additional questions.

We would also like to say a word about the ability to generalize from our findings to annual prison intake. For convenience, we selected a sample of two months worth of prison intake. We have no reason to suspect that the intake during the target period (April 15 through June 12) would in any way be different from intake in any other two month period during 1992. Therefore, we feel as confident as a researcher can when using a sample that our findings from this study can be generalized to the population which represents annual intake.

We again remind the reader of some of the caveats, presented in the Introduction to this report, concerning criminal history data. We again re-emphasize the lack of juvenile criminal history information for a substantial number of sample cases. Regarding adult criminal history, it is important to remember that we do not have information about prior arrests, prior plea bargaining, local jail time, or detailed information about misdemeanor convictions. In addition, it is possible that misdemeanor and felony convictions and even prison terms which took place in another state were not available.

The reader is also reminded of the meaning of the variable which we have referred to as 'time the inmate will serve.' For inmates with definite sentences, this refers to the actual time the inmate is expected to serve until expiration of sentence. This time is based on the definite sentence, minus jail time credit and minus the full amount of good time which the inmate can earn. For inmates with indefinite sentences, this term refers to the time the inmate will serve until first statutory parole board hearing. This time is based on the inmate's minimum sentence, minus jail time credit and minus the full amount of good time the inmate can earn. Of course, inmates are not necessarily granted parole at first board hearing; thus, many inmates with indefinite sentences will actually serve longer than their time to their first hearing.

In the following sections, we will define each subgroup of interest, estimate the proportion of that group which appears to be truly non-violent, and provide some additional information about the non-violent inmates. A summary table at the end of Part Two shows the numbers of inmates falling into each subgroup by county of commitment.

43

Third and Fourth Degree Felons

Definition: All intake with a most serious offense felony level
             of three or four.

Beginning Total: 2,540

    Minus inmates with a violent current
    offense   - 553   =   2,019

    Minus inmates with a violent indict-
    ment offense   - 131   =   1,888

    Minus inmates with a prior felony
    conviction for a violent or sex
    offense   - 339   =   1,549

    Minus inmates with gun time   - 12   =   1,548

    Minus inmates with any weapon
    involvement in current offense   - 59   =   1,489

These remaining 1,489 inmates represent 44.4 percent of the intake sample.

Working with an estimated annual intake of 20,000 inmates, these truly non-violent third and fourth degree felons would constitute about 8,880 new inmates.

Characteristics of the Non-Violent Third and Fourth Degree Felons

o   82.3 percent of these inmates are male; 17.7 percent are fe-
    male

o   54.2 percent of these inmates are African-American

o   The mean age for males is 27.9 years; for females, 30.9 years

o   97.6 percent of these inmates are serving definite sentences

o   57.1 percent are fourth degree felons

o   The most frequently-occurring most serious offenses for
    these inmates are theft (19.7 percent), drug abuse (18.3
    percent and aggravated trafficking in drugs (13.1 percent).

o   30.0 percent are currently probation violators; 18.3 percent
    for violation of conditions and 11.7 percent for a new crime

o   The three highest committing counties for these inmates were
    Cuyahoga County (24.0 percent), Hamilton County (10.7 per-
    cent) and Franklin County (9.5 percent). (see County Table)

o   61.7 percent of these inmates have no known juvenile delin-
    quency adjudications

o   84.9 percent have no known commitments to the Department of
    Youth Services

o   57.1 percent have had at least one prior adult felony convic-
    tion

o   23.6 percent have had at least one prior adult felony drug
    conviction

o   41.2 percent have had at least one prior adult felony prop-
    erty conviction

o   33.5 percent have had at least one prior prison term

o   55.6 percent have had at least one prior probation or parole
    supervision term

o   32.3 percent have had at least one prior probation or parole
    revocation

o   The mean time these inmates will serve is 10.2 months for
    males and 9.2 months for females; the median estimated time
    to serve is 8.0 months for both males and females. Time to
    serve is distributed as follows:

Months	% Males	% Females
0 - 3	12.6%	18.4%
4 - 6	16.6	17.6
7 - 9	25.1	29.6
10 - 12	23.3	14.8
13 - 15	6.3	6.0
16 - 18	5.7	5.6
19 - 24	5.4	4.4
Over 24	4.0	3.6

Drug Traffickers

Definition: All intake with a most serious offense of aggravated
trafficking in drugs, trafficking in drugs or traf-
ficking in marijuana

Beginning Total: 630

    Minus inmates with a violent current
    offense   -   8   =   612

    Minus inmates with a violent indict-
    ment offense   -   1   =   611

    Minus inmates with a prior felony
    conviction for a violent or sex
    offense   - 77   =   534

    Minus inmates with gun time   -   2   =   532

    Minus inmates with any weapon
    involvement in current offense   - 26   =   506

These remaining 506 inmates represent 15.1 percent of the intake
sample.

Working with an estimated annual intake of 20,000 inmates, these
truly non-violent drug traffickers would constitute about 3,020
new inmates.

Characteristics of the Non-Violent Drug Traffickers

o   86.8 percent of these inmates are male; 13.2 percent are fe-
    male

o   57.6 percent of these inmates are African-American

o   The mean age for males is 28.4 years; for females, 30.1 years

o   77.5 percent of these inmates are serving definite sentences

o   60.2 percent are third degree felons; 19.3 percent are fourth
    degree felons

o   57.0 percent were convicted of aggravated trafficking; 28.6
    percent for trafficking; and 14.4 percent for trafficking in
    marijuana

o   20.2 percent are currently probation violators; 10.5 percent
    for violation of conditions and 9.7 percent for a new crime

o   The three highest committing counties for these inmates were Cuyahoga County (20.1 percent), Hamilton County (13.2 percent) and Franklin County (9.3 percent).   (see County Table)

o   70.0 percent of these inmates have no known juvenile delinquency adjudications

o   91.6 percent have no known commitments to the Department of Youth Services

o   45.8 percent have had at least one prior adult felony conviction

o   29.4 percent have had at least one prior adult felony drug conviction

o   18.9 percent have had at least one prior adult felony property conviction

o   24.3 percent have had at least one prior prison term

o   44.0 percent have had at least one prior probation or parole supervision term

o   19.6 percent have had at least one prior probation or parole revocation

o   The mean time these inmates will serve is 16.7 months for males and 13.6 months for females; the median estimated time to serve is 12.0 months for males and 9.0 months for females. Time to serve is distributed as follows:

Months	% Males	% Females
0 - 3	1.8%	6.0%
4 - 6	9.1	13.5
7 - 9	23.2	31.4
10 - 12	20.0	10.5
13 - 15	9.0	7.5
16 - 18	9.0	10.5
19 - 24	5.8	7.5
Over 24	22.1	13.1

Drug Abusers

Definition: All intake with a most serious offense of drug abuse.

Beginning Total: 370

    Minus inmates with a violent current
    offense   - 5 = 365

    Minus inmates with a violent indict-
    ment offense   - 2 = 363

    Minus inmates with a prior felony
    conviction for a violent or sex
    offense   - 83 = 280

    Minus inmates with gun time   - 0 = 280

    Minus inmates with any weapon
    involvement in current offense   - 8 = 272

These remaining 272 inmates represent 8.1 percent of the intake sample.

Working with an estimated annual intake of 20,000 inmates, these truly non-violent drug abusers would constitute about 1,620 new inmates.

Characteristics of the Non-Violent Drug Abusers

o   80.9 percent of these inmates are male; 19.1 percent are female

o   82.0 percent of these inmates are African-American

o   The mean age for males is 28.4 years; for females, 30.3 years

o   99.3 percent of these inmates are serving definite sentences

o   83.1 percent are fourth degree felons

o   37.5 percent are currently probation violators; 25.0 percent for violation of conditions and 12.5 percent for a new crime

o   The three highest committing counties for these inmates were Cuyahoga County (44.1 percent), Hamilton County (13.2 percent) and Summit County (12.9 percent). (see County Table)

o   62.9 percent of these inmates have no known juvenile delinquency adjudications

o   87.6 percent have no known commitments to the Department of Youth Services

o   61.8 percent have had at least one prior adult felony conviction

o   41.9 percent have had at least one prior adult felony drug conviction

o   32.4 percent have had at least one prior adult felony property conviction

o   33.8 percent have had at least one prior prison term

o   61.0 percent have had at least one prior probation or parole supervision term

o   39.1 percent have had at least one prior probation or parole revocation

o   The mean time these inmates will serve is 6.6 months for males and 5.1 months for females; the median estimated time to serve is 6.0 months for males and 4.0 months for females. Time to serve is distributed as follows:

Months	% Males	% Females
0 - 3	28.1%	42.2%
4 - 6	24.1	26.9
7 - 9	24.0	23.1
10 - 12	16.3	3.8
13 - 15	2.3	1.9
16 - 18	2.7	2.1
Over 18	2.5	

Property Offenders

Definition: All intake with a property offense as most serious
             offense.

Beginning Total: 1,178

    Minus inmates with a violent current
    offense   - 32   = 1,146

    Minus inmates with a violent indict-
    ment offense   - 167   =   979

    Minus inmates with a prior felony
    conviction for a violent or sex
    offense   - 173   =   806

    Minus inmates with gun time   -   0   =   806

    Minus inmates with any weapon
    involvement in current offense   - 23   =   783

These remaining 783 inmates represent 23.4 percent of the intake
sample.

Working with an estimated annual intake of 20,000 inmates, these
truly non-violent property offenders would constitute about 4,680
new inmates.

Characteristics of the Non-Violent Property Offenders

o   83.0 percent of these inmates are male; 17.0 percent are fe-
     male

o   42.1 percent of these inmates are African-American

o   The mean age for males is 27.3 years; for females, 31.4 years

o   91.7 percent of these inmates are serving definite sentences

o   61.3 percent are fourth degree felons

o   The most frequently-occurring most serious offenses for
     these inmates are theft (38.1 percent), receiving stolen
     property (12.4 percent) and breaking and entering (14.0 per-
     cent)

o   30.2 percent are currently probation violators; 17.8 percent
     for violation of conditions and 12.4 percent for a new crime

50

o   The three highest committing counties for these inmates were
     Cuyahoga County (19.7 percent), Franklin County (9.2 per-
     cent) and Montgomery County (8.2 percent). (see County Table)

o   57.0 percent of these inmates have no known juvenile delin-
     quency adjudications

o   79.6 percent have no known commitments to the Department of
     Youth Services

o   59.8 percent have had at least one prior adult felony convic-
     tion

o   13.0 percent have had at least one prior adult felony drug
     conviction

o   55.4 percent have had at least one prior adult felony pro-
     perty conviction

o   38.0 percent have had at least one prior prison term

o   58.5 percent have had at least one prior probation or parole
     supervision term

o   34.6 percent have had at least one prior probation or parole
     revocation

o   The mean time these inmates will serve is 11.8 months for
     males and 10.1 months for females; the median estimated time
     to serve is 9.0 months for males and 8.0 for females. Time to
     serve is distributed as follows:

Months	% Males	% Females
0 - 3	12.6%	15.0%
4 - 6	15.7	15.9
7 - 9	23.6	28.6
10 - 12	21.6	20.4
13 - 15	5.7	6.1
16 - 18	4.3	3.8
19 - 24	7.6	5.3
Over 24	8.9	4.9

Second, Third and Fourth Degree Burglars

. Definition: All intake with a most serious offense of second, third, or fourth degree burglary.

Beginning Total: 188

    Minus inmates with a violent current
    offense   - 11   =   177

    Minus inmates with a violent indict-
    ment offense   - 87   =   90

    Minus inmates with a prior felony
    conviction for a violent or sex
    offense   - 16   =   74

    Minus inmates with gun time   - 0   =   74

    Minus inmates with any weapon
    involvement in current offense   - 4   =   70

These remaining 70 inmates represent 2.1 percent of the intake sample.

Working with an estimated annual intake of 20,000 inmates, these truly non-violent second, third and fourth degree burglars would constitute about 420 new inmates.

Characteristics of the Non-Violent Second, Third and Fourth Degree Burglars

o 98.6 percent of these inmates are male; 1.4 percent are female.

o 24.3 percent of these inmates are African-American

o The mean age for males is 24.0 years; for females, 21.0 years

o 32.8 percent of these inmates are serving definite sentences

o 58.6 percent are second degree felons

o 24.3 percent are currently probation violators; 11.4 percent for violation of conditions and 12.9 percent for a new crime

o The three highest committing counties for these inmates were Summit County (10.0 percent), Hamilton County (8.6 percent) and Montgomery County (8.6 percent). (see County Table)

o 58.8 percent of these inmates have no known juvenile delin-
   quency adjudications

o 84.3 percent have no known commitments to the Department of
   Youth Services

o 50.0 percent have had at least one prior adult felony convic-
   tion

o 4.3 percent have had at least one prior adult felony drug
   conviction

o 44.3 percent have had at least one prior adult felony pro-
   perty conviction

o 27.1 percent have had at least one prior prison term

o 52.9 percent have had at least one prior probation or parole
   supervision term

o 24.3 percent have had at least one prior probation or parole
   revocation

o The mean time these inmates will serve is 24.3 months for
   males and 8.0 months for females; the median estimated time
   to serve is 23.0 months for males and 8.0 months for females.
   Time to serve is distributed as follows:

Months	% Males	% Females
0 - 3	2.9%	
4 - 6	4.3	
7 - 9	8.7	100.0%
10 - 12	12.9	
13 - 15	4.3	
16 - 18	4.2	
19 - 24	18.7	
Over 24	44.0	

Inmates with No Prior Prison Terms

Definition: All intake with no prior prison terms.

Beginning Total: 2,102

Minus inmates with a violent current offense	- 750	= 1,352
Minus inmates with a violent indict-ment offense	- 96	= 1,256
Minus inmates with a prior felony conviction for a violent or sex offense	- 88	= 1,168
Minus inmates with gun time	- 1	= 1,167
Minus inmates with any weapon involvement in current offense	- 52	= 1,115

These remaining 1,115 inmates represent 33.3 percent of the intake sample.

Working with an estimated annual intake of 20,000 inmates, these truly non-violent inmates serving their first prison terms would constitute about 6,660 new inmates.

Characteristics of the Non-Violent Inmates Serving Their First Prison Terms

o   82.4 percent of these inmates are male;   17.6 percent are fe-male

o   49.5 percent of these inmates are African-American

o   The mean age for males is 26.3 years; for females, 30.1 years

o   86.8 percent of these inmates are serving definite sentences

o   54.5 percent are fourth degree felons; 36.1 percent are third degree felons

o   The most frequently-occurring most serious offenses for these inmates are aggravated trafficking in drugs (18.3 percent), drug abuse (16.1 percent) and theft (14.1 percent)

o   32.3 percent are currently probation violators;   20.3 percent for violation of conditions and 12.0 percent for a new crime

o   The three highest committing counties for these inmates were Cuyahoga County (22.2 percent), Hamilton County (12.1 percent) and Franklin County (7.9 percent). (see County Table)

o   64.5 percent of these inmates have no known juvenile delinquency adjudications

o   87.3 percent have no known commitments to the Department of Youth Services

o   34.1 percent have had at least one prior adult felony conviction

o   13.7 percent have had at least one prior adult felony drug conviction

o   21.5 percent have had at least one prior adult felony property conviction

o   42.0 percent have had at least one prior probation or parole supervision term

o   20.6 percent have had at least one prior probation or parole revocation

o   The mean time these inmates will serve is 13.0 months for males and 10.5 months for females; the median estimated time to serve is 10.0 months for males and 8.0 months for females. Time to serve is distributed as follows:

Months	% Males	% Females
0 - 3	10.0%	18.3%
4 - 6	14.5	14.2
7 - 9	25.3	31.4
10 - 12	21.5	12.7
13 - 15	4.9	5.1
16 - 18	5.4	6.5
19 - 24	5.2	3.5
Over 24	13.2	8.3

COMMITMENT COUNTIES FOR SUBGROUPS
OF NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS

County	F3's/ F4's	Drug Traffick	Drug Abuse	Prop- erty	Burg- lary	No Priors
Adams	1			1		
Allen	16	9	1	9		16
Ashland	3			4	1	2
Ashtabula	10	2		9	4	11
Athens	3			3	1	3
Auglaize	8	1	1	6	1	4
Belmont	3	1	1	1		3
Brown						
Butler	26	4		24	3	19
Carroll	2			2	1	1
Champaign	2	2		1	1	1
Clark	33	11	3	18	1	25
Clermont	7	4		9	4	12
Clinton	3	1		3	1	3
Columbiana	4			4	1	4
Coshocton	1	1				1
Crawford	7	1		7	2	7
Cuyahoga	357	102	120	154	4	248
Darke	2			2	2	1
Defiance	8	4		4	1	7
Delaware	7			4		6
Erie	12	7	3	2	1	7
Fairfield	11	2		9		11
Fayette	5		1	4		3
Franklin	141	47	25	72		88
Fulton	5	4		1		5
Gallia	5	2		3		4
Geauga	1		1			1
Greene	26	5		19		21
Guernsey	3	1		1		1
Hamilton	159	67	36	60	6	135
Hancock	12	10		5		11
Hardin	1			2	1	2
Harrison	3			2		3
Henry	2	2				2
Highland	2	1		1		2
Hocking	1			1		
Holmes	5			6	1	4
Huron	2	3				2
Jackson	1			1		

County	F3's/ F4's	Drug Traffick	Drug Abuse	Prop- erty	Burg- lary	No Priors
Jefferson						
Knox	4	1	1	2		4
Lake	19	5		14		12
Lawrence	6	4		2		3
Licking	25	7	1	16		21
Logan	10			10		5
Lorain	22	8	6	9		20
Lucas	74	39	6	39	2	51
Madison	1	1		1		2
Mahoning	8			8		5
Marion	6	1	1	6	1	5
Medina	12	3		9		8
Meigs	5	4		1		4
Mercer	3			4	1	3
Miami	21	8		13	3	16
Monroe	1	1				
Montgomery	89	29	5	64	6	62
Morgan						
Morrow	3	2		1		3
Muskingum	4	1	1	1		5
Noble						
Ottawa	2	1	1	1	1	2
Paulding	3	2	1			3
Perry	2			2		2
Pickaway	4		1	3		3
Pike	1			1		1
Portage	8	1		6	2	6
Preble	1			1		
Putnam	3	3				3
Richland	15	7		12	2	12
Ross	6	4		4	1	7
Sandusky	4	2	1			5
Scioto	11	9		2		10
Seneca	4	1		2		3
Shelby	11	5	1	4	1	8
Stark	42	19	13	13	2	34
Summit	88	21	35	36	7	51
Trumbull	16	5	3	10	1	12
Tuscarawas	7	1	2	4		3
Union	7	5		4		8

County Table - Page Three

County	F3's/ F4's	Drug Traffick	Drug Abuse	Prop- erty	Burg- lary	No Priors
Van Wert	2	1		2		3
Vinton	6	4		1	1	6
Warren	4	1		2		3
Washington	5			4	1	3
Wayne	2			2		1
Williams	8	5	1	2		9
Wood	10	2		8	1	9
Wyandot	4			3		3
TOTAL	1,489	507	272	783	70	1,115

PART 3

PROFILES OF KEY COMMITTING COUNTIES

Introduction

Part 1 of this report describes extensively the characteristics of Ohio's prisoners as they enter the prison system. Part 2 uses the database to identify several specific sub-groups of non-violent inmates who might be appropriate candidates for non-prison sanctions. Part 3 shows the uses of the data from Part 1 as part of an effort to manage present resources and programs more effectively.

Part 3 is a series of profiles of the offenders entering Ohio's prisons from each of the largest counties in the state. The profiles can be used by staff in the Division of Parole and Community Services to help assess the impact of programs the Division funds in those counties. In general, the purpose of those programs is to develop acceptable community punishment alternatives to which offenders can be sentenced. These profiles of inmates from the several counties can be compared to profiles for offenders placed in local programs, helping to assess the potential for expanding these and similar programs offering alternative sanctions for defendants who otherwise would be committed to prison.

The profiles attached are for the 14 counties committing at least 196 inmates (1.0 percent of the total) each to the Ohio prison system during 1991. The inmates in the sample are sorted by county. Then separate tables are created for each county summarizing the inmates from that county according to the many variables collected in the study. Part 1 shows the reader what many of those variables are. Then, for the 14 counties committing the most inmates in 1991, each county's offender population is summarized for key variables. Those results are listed on the profiles.

Variables summarized on the profile can be grouped into five categories. The first is personal and demographic information: sex, ethnicity, age, marital status, and claimed education. The second group sorts in different ways the kind of offense of the individual; distributions are for most serious crime, kind of crime, felony levels, and proportion of definite sentences. A third cluster has to do with length of incarceration in either prison or jail, including the frequency of existence of an Actual Incarceration for Gun sentence. The fourth set of variables details problems that often correlate with criminal activity, such as the incidence of mental health, drug, and alcohol diffi-

culties. The fifth set of variables help to measure the degree of criminal involvement and criminal history of offenders from each county. Variables include the number of felony convictions, imprisonments, supervision intervals, and supervision failures.

A number of the county profile variables are aggregated into larger tables which enable the reader to compare the values of all counties at the same time. Four of these comparison tables are provided: a table with county population and commitment information, a table with some social and demographic information, a table with current offense and sentence information and a table with prior criminal history information.

Future plans for these data include the development of statewide profiles of offenders entering the three different kinds of community corrections programs that the Department funds, as well as a statewide profile of prison intake. Similar profiles for offenders in local programs may also be developed. Programs available in an individual county can be compared to the appropriate county profile in order to determine what types of programs are available, what types of offenders appear to require certain types of services, and how programs can be developed and expanded to meet local needs.

211 Commitments in CY 1991   48 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(1.07% of Total Intake)   (1.4% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male--   89.6%   Ethnicity: African-American-- 52.1%
     Female-- 10.4%   White/ Other--   47.9%

Marital Status: Married--   22.9%   Age: Mean-- 27.7 years
                 Not Married-- 77.1%   Median-- 27.0 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less--   6.4%
                   Some high school--   55.3%
                   High school degree or more-- 38.3%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
     Drug Trafficking-- 27.1%   Theft-- 10.4%
     Receiving Stolen Property-- 4.6%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent-- 29.2%
                                  Drugs--   31.3%
                                  Property/Miscellaneous--39.5%

Felony Levels:
Agg. Murder/Murder--   2.1%   Third Degree (Det.)--   29.2%
First Degree--   6.3%   Fourth Degree (Indet.)--   2.1%
Second Degree--   20.8%   Fourth Degree (Det.)--   33.3%
Third Degree (Indet.)-- 6.3%   Misdemeanor--   0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 62.5%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:
                                    Mean   Median
     EDS (in months)   12.7   12.0
     First Hearing (in months)   51.7   34.0
          Total (in months)   27.4   16.0

Jail Credit: Mean = 69.1 · Median = 62.0   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: 4.2% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 56.5% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 68.9% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 13.0% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	.872	59.6%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.277	80.9
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.043	95.7
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.213	83.0
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	.979	70.2
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.340	78.7
# Prior Adult Supervisions	1.085	53.2
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.234	80.9

PROFILE OF BUTLER COUNTY INTAKE - 1992

363 Commitments in CY 1991   60 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(1.85% of Total Intake)   (1.8% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male--   91.7%   Ethnicity: African-American-- 26.7%
     Female-- 8.3%   White/ Other--   73.3%

Marital Status: Married--   20.4%   Age: Mean-- 31.2 years
                Not Married-- 79.6%   Median-- 30.5 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less--   3.6%
                   Some high school--   43.7%
                   High school degree or more-- 52.7%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
    Drug Trafficking-- 11.7%   Theft-- 15.0%
    Receiving Stolen Property-- 6.4% Burglary-- 10.0%
    Breaking and Entering-- 10.0%   Weapons Offenses-- 6.7%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent-- 33.3%
                                 Drugs--   15.0%
                                 Property/Miscellaneous--51.7%

Felony Levels:
Agg. Murder/Murder--   0.0%   Third Degree (Det.)--   28.3%
First Degree--   8.3%   Fourth Degree (Indet.)-- 3.3%
Second Degree--   16.7%   Fourth Degree (Det.)--   41.7%
Third Degree (Indet.)--   1.7%   Misdemeanor--   0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 70.0%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:

	Mean	Median
EDS (in months)	12.1	10.0
First Hearing (in months)	44.0	43.5
Total (in months)	21.7	12.0

Jail Credit: Mean = 81.8   Median = 70.0   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: 5.0% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 69.6% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 73.6% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 17.9% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	1.517	38.3%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.317	78.3
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.017	98.3
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.317	76.7
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	.983	56.7
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.917	58.3
# Prior Adult Supervisions	1.217	41.7
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.450	71.7

PROFILE OF CLARK COUNTY INTAKE - 1992

235 Commitments in CY 1991   56 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(1.20% of Total Intake)   (1.7% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male--   85.7%   Ethnicity: African-American-- 42.9%
     Female-- 14.3%   White/ Other--   57.2%

Marital Status: Married--   27.6%   Age: Mean-- 29.6 years
             Not Married-- 72.4%   Median-- 30.0 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less--   4.0%
                Some high school--   44.0%
                High school degree or more-- 52.0%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
    Drug Trafficking-- 19.7%   Theft-- 14.3%
    Receiving Stolen Property-- 10.7%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent-- 19.6%
                              Drugs--   26.8%
                              Property/Miscellaneous-- 53.6%

Felony Levels:

Agg. Murder/Murder--	1.8%	Third Degree (Det.)--	35.7%
First Degree--	7.1%	Fourth Degree (Indet.)--	1.8%
Second Degree--	10.7%	Fourth Degree (Det.)--	37.5%
Third Degree (Indet.)--	5.4%	Misdemeanor--	0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 73.2%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:

	Mean	Median
EDS (in months)	12.4	10.0
First Hearing (in months)	67.0	63.0
Total (in months)	27.0	14.0

Jail Credit: Mean = 86.1   Median = 70.5   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: 3.6% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 83.3% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 69.6% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 8.3% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	.821	53.6%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.161	91.1
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.000	100.0
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.232	80.4
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	.464	64.3
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.375	73.2
# Prior Adult Supervisions	.946	48.2
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.179	82.1

PROFILE OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY INTAKE - 1992

4,751 Commitments in CY 1991   781 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(24.18% of Total Intake)   (23.3% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male--   88.2%   Ethnicity: African-American--   75.0%
     Female-- 11.8%   White/ Other--   25.0%

Marital Status: Married--   26.6%   Age: Mean-- 29.6 years
                 Not Married-- 73.4%   Median-- 28.0 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less--   3.0%
                   Some high school--   53.0%
                   High school degree or more-- 44.0%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
    Drug Trafficking-- 17.3%   Theft-- 12.0%
    Receiving Stolen Property (MV)-- 6.1% Drug Abuse-- 21.6%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent-- 28.0%
                                  Drugs--   39.6%
                                  Property/Miscellaneous--32.4%

Felony Levels:
Agg. Murder/Murder--   1.0%   Third Degree (Det.)--   29.1%
First Degree--   7.2%   Fourth Degree (Indet.)--   2.9%
Second Degree--   12.2%   Fourth Degree (Det.)--   41.1%
Third Degree (Indet.)--   6.5%   Misdemeanor--   0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 70.2%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:

	Mean	Median
EDS (in months)	8.0	8.0
First Hearing (in months)	42.7	31.0
Total (in months)	18.4	10.0

Jail Credit: Mean = 72.0   Median = 49.0   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: 2.8% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 68.6% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 59.8% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 13.8% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	1.974	31.2%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.326	77.7
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.029	97.8
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.488	70.0
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	1.087	56.9
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.784	56.6
# Prior Adult Supervisions	1.391	36.4
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.604	60.3

PROFILE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY INTAKE - 1992

2,234 Commitments in CY 1991   324 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(11.37% of Total Intake)   (9.7% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male--   90.7%   Ethnicity: African-American-- 67.9%
     Female--   9.3%   White/ Other--   32.1%

Marital Status: Married--   17.2%   Age: Mean-- 28.3 years
                 Not Married-- 82.8%   Median-- 27.0 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less--   8.5%
                   Some high school--   49.6%
                   High school degree or more-- 41.9%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
     Drug Trafficking-- 18.5%   Theft-- 17.6%
     Receiving Stolen Property-- 7.7% .   Drug Abuse-- 10.5%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent-- 31.8%
                                  Drugs--   29.9%
                                  Property/Miscellaneous--38.3%

Felony Levels:
Agg. Murder/Murder--   1.9%   Third Degree (Det.)--   32.7%
First Degree--   10.8%   Fourth Degree (Indet.)--   .6%
Second Degree--   9.0%   Fourth Degree (Det.)--   38.9%
Third Degree (Indet.)--   6.2%   Misdemeanor--   0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 71.6%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:

	Mean	Median
EDS (in months)	9.2	8.0
First Hearing (in months)	62.1	40.5
Total (in months)	24.2	11.0

Jail Credit: Mean = 111.0   Median = 80.5   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: 6.2% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 66.1% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 63.1% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 15.3% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	1.341	44.3%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.255	81.1
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.016	98.4
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.230	84.5
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	.953	59.0
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.734	59.1
# Prior Adult Supervisions	1.062	46.0
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.427	70.1

PROFILE OF HAMILTON COUNTY INTAKE - 1992

2,009 Commitments in CY 1991   365 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(10.23% of Total Intake)   (10.9% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male-- 86.3%   **Ethnicity:** African-American-- 71.8%
      Female-- 13.7%   White/ Other--   28.2%

Marital Status: Married--   20.3%   **Age:** Mean-- 28.3 years
                Not Married-- 79.7%   Median-- 27.0 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less--   6.0%
                    Some high school--   53.6%
                    High school degree or more-- 40.4%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
    Drug Trafficking-- 23.6%   Theft-- 13.4%
    Burglary-- 5.2%   Drug Abuse-- 12.3%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent--   31.5%
                                  Drugs--   37.0%
                                  Property/Miscellaneous--31.5%

Felony Levels:
Agg. Murder/Murder--   1.9%   Third Degree (Det.)--   41.1%
First Degree--   4.4%   Fourth Degree (Indet.)--   2.7%
Second Degree--   15.6%   Fourth Degree (Det.)--   30.1%
Third Degree (Indet.)--   4.1%   Misdemeanor--   0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 71.2%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:

	Mean	Median
EDS (in months)	9.7	8.0
First Hearing (in months)	48.2	25.0
Total (in months)	20.7	11.0

Jail Credit: Mean = 80.9   Median = 66.0   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: 2.2% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 71.7% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 57.5% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 19.0% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	1.409	40.9%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.316	79.4
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.027	97.3
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.420	73.9
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	.953	60.7
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.599	67.6
# Prior Adult Supervisions	1.970	27.8
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.695	59.1

PROFILE OF LICKING COUNTY INTAKE - 1992

222 Commitments in CY 1991   54 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(1.13% of Total Intake)   (1.6% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male-- 90.7%   Ethnicity: African-American-- 13.0%
    Female-- 9.3%   White/ Other-- 87.0%

Marital Status: Married-- 23.4%   Age: Mean-- 27.7 years
            Not Married-- 76.6%   Median-- 26.0 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less-- 2.1%
                Some high school-- 58.4%
                High school degree or more-- 39.5%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
    Drug Trafficking-- 13.0%   Theft-- 20.4%
    Receiving Stolen Property-- 7.4%   Weapons Offenses-- 13.0%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent-- 33.3%
                               Drugs-- 14.8%
                               Property/Miscellaneous--51.9%

Felony Levels:
Agg. Murder/Murder-- 1.9%   Third Degree (Det.)-- 20.4%
First Degree-- 11.1%   Fourth Degree (Indet.)-- 3.7%
Second Degree-- 5.6%   Fourth Degree (Det.)-- 50.0%
Third Degree (Indet.)-- 7.4%   Misdemeanor-- 0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 70.4%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:

	Mean	Median
EDS (in months)	12.2	11.5
First Hearing (in months)	48.3	39.5
Total (in months)	22.9	14.5

Jail Credit: Mean = 73.5   Median = 70.0   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: 1.9% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 46.5% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 58.1% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 17.8% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	.741	48.1%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.185	83.3
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.037	96.3
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.130	88.9
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	.407	68.5
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.463	63.0
# Prior Adult Supervisions	.667	48.1
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.185	83.3

PROFILE OF LORAIN COUNTY INTAKE - 1992

498 Commitments in CY 1991   78 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(2.53% of Total Intake)   (2.3% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male--   89.7%   **Ethnicity:** African-American--   47.4%
      Female-- 10.3%   White/ Other--   52.6%

Marital Status: Married--   23.0%   **Age:** Mean-- 31.1 years
              Not Married-- 77.0%   Median-- 28.0 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less--   16.9%
                  Some high school--   41.6%
                  High school degree or more-- 41.5%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
    Drug Trafficking-- 16.7%   Theft-- 10.3%
    Weapons Offenses -- 7.7%   Drug Abuse-- 9.0%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent-- 47.4%
                              Drugs--   26.9%
                              Property/Miscellaneous--25.6%

Felony Levels:
Agg. Murder/Murder--   2.6%   Third Degree (Det.)--   34.6%
First Degree--   20.5%   Fourth Degree (Indet.)-- 2.6%
Second Degree--   14.1%   Fourth Degree (Det.)--   15.4%
Third Degree (Indet.)--   10.3%   Misdemeanor--   0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 50.0%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:

	Mean	Median
EDS (in months)	12.5	12.0
First Hearing (in months)	46.3	37.0
Total (in months)	29.2	17.0

Jail Credit: Mean = 70.2   Median = 28.0   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: 6.4% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 67.5% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 76.6% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 11.7% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	1.244	50.0%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.218	79.5
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.026	97.4
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.192	88.5
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	.795	67.9
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.462	70.5
# Prior Adult Supervisions	.949	50.0
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.346	70.5

PROFILE OF LUCAS COUNTY INTAKE - 1992

1,167 Commitments in CY 1991   194 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(5.94% of Total Intake)   (5.8% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male--   91.8%   **Ethnicity:** African-American-- 63.4%
     Female--   8.2%   White/ Other--   36.6%

Marital Status: Married--   23.6%   **Age:** Mean-- 29.1 years
              Not Married-- 76.4%   Median-- 27.5 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less--   8.0%
                  Some high school--   46.0%
                  High school degree or more-- 46.0%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
     Drug Trafficking-- 23.7%   Theft-- 11.9%
     Burglary--   7.8%   Drug Abuse-- 5.2%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent-- 32.5%
                                Drugs--   30.4%
                                Property/Miscellaneous--37.1%

Felony Levels:
Agg. Murder/Murder--   1.0%   Third Degree (Det.)--   20.1%
First Degree--   8.8%   Fourth Degree (Indet.)--   4.6%
Second Degree--   18.1%   Fourth Degree (Det.)--   41.2%
Third Degree (Indet.)--   6.2%   Misdemeanor--   0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 61.3%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:

	Mean	Median
EDS (in months)	12.1	11.0
First Hearing (in months)	49.3	34.0
Total (in months)	26.5	15.0

Jail Credit: Mean = 75.4   Median = 56.0   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: 2.6% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 84.0% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 76.9% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 18.1% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	1.335	42.3%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.289	.80.9
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.041	96.9
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.304	78.4
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	.866	60.3
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.711	60.8
# Prior Adult Supervisions	1.335	34.0
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.428	66.5

PROFILE OF MAHONING COUNTY INTAKE - 1992

206 Commitments in CY 1991   32 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(1.05% of Total Intake)   (0.9% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male-- 84.4%   **Ethnicity:** African-American-- 77.0%
      Female-- 15.6%.   White/ Other-- 25.0%

Marital Status: Married-- 19.4%   **Age:** Mean-- 29.0 years
           Not Married-- 80.6%   Median-- 28.5 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less-- 3.2%
               Some high school-- 64.5%
               High school degree or more-- 32.3%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
    Aggravated Robbery-- 31.2%   Theft-- 9.4%
    Breaking and Entering-- 9.4%   Aggravated Burglary--9.4%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent-- 68.8%
                              Drugs-- 0.0%
                              Property/Miscellaneous--31.3%

Felony Levels:

Agg. Murder/Murder--	0.0%	Third Degree (Det.)--	15.6%
First Degree--	43.8%	Fourth Degree (Indet.)--	0.0%
Second Degree--	12.5%	Fourth Degree (Det.)--	21.9%
Third Degree (Indet.)--	6.3%	Misdemeanor--	0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 37.5%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:

	Mean	Median
EDS (in months)	8.2	7.0
First Hearing (in months)	52.2	39.5
Total (in months)	36.7	27.0

Jail Credit: Mean = 149.4   Median = 127.0   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: 6.2% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 61.3% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 61.3% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 29.0% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	2.000	40.6%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.344	81.3
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.031	96.9
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.156	84.4
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	1.156	68.8
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.438	68.8
# Prior Adult Supervisions	1.063	46.9
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.625	62.5

PROFILE OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY INTAKE - 1992

1,124 Commitments in CY 1991   209 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(5.81% of Total Intake)   (6.3% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male--   84.2%   Ethnicity: African-American-- 67.0%
     Female-- 15.8%   White/ Other--   33.0%

Marital Status: Married--   16.0%   Age: Mean-- 29.2 years
                 Not Married--   84.0%   Median-- 27.0 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less--   9.8%
                   Some high school--   48.7%
                   High school degree or more-- 41.4%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
     Drug Trafficking-- 17.3%   Theft-- 18.2%
     Weapons Offenses-- 7.2%   Burglary-- 5.7%
     Felonious Assault-- 5.3%   Aggravated Robbery-- 5.3%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent-- 36.4%
                                  Drugs--   20.6%
                                  Property/Miscellaneous--43.1%
Felony Levels:
Agg. Murder/Murder--   1.0%   Third Degree (Det.)--   35.9%
First Degree--   15.3%   Fourth Degree (Indet.)--   .5%
Second Degree--   15.8%   Fourth Degree (Det.)--   28.2%
Third Degree (Indet.)--   3.3%   Misdemeanor--   0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 64.1%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:
                                    Mean   Median
     EDS (in months)   10.4   9.0
     First Hearing (in months)   51.9   40.0
        Total (in months)   25.3   12.0

Jail Credit: Mean = 67.4   Median = 48.0   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: 2.9% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 84.7% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 75.9% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 13.1% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	1.411	45.4%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.333	80.7
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.005	99.5
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.208	83.6
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	.961	61.4
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.710	59.9
# Prior Adult Supervisions	1.044	47.8
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.354	75.2

PROFILE OF RICHLAND COUNTY INTAKE - 1992

237 Commitments in CY 1991   34 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(1.21% of Total Intake)   (1.0% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male--   82.4%   Ethnicity: African-American-- 38.2%
     Female-- 17.6%   White/ Other--   61.8%

Marital Status: Married--   23.5%   Age: Mean-- 25.4 years
                Not Married-- 76.5%   Median-- 23.5 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less--   11.8%
                   Some high school--   58.8%
                   High school degree or more-- 29.4%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
    Drug Trafficking-- 20.6%   Burglary--   8.8%
    Gross Sexual Imposition-- 8.8%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent-- 35.3%
                                  Drugs--   20.6%
                                  Property/Miscellaneous--44.1%

Felony Levels:
Agg. Murder/Murder--   0.0%   Third Degree (Det.)--   38.2%
First Degree--   5.9%   Fourth Degree (Indet.)--   0.0%
Second Degree--   26.5%   Fourth Degree (Det.)--   29.4%
Third Degree (Indet.)--   0.0%   Misdemeanor--   0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 67.6%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:

	Mean	Median
EDS (in months)	12.4	12.0
First Hearing (in months)	38.9	34.0
Total (in months)	21.0	16.0

Jail Credit: Mean = 72.2   Median = 28.0   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: .0% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 73.5% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 78.8% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 32.4% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	1.294	4401%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.206	8802
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.029	97.1
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.294	79.4
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	.706	64.7
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.735	58.8
# Prior Adult Supervisions	.706	47.1
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.441	61.8

PROFILE OF STARK COUNTY INTAKE - 1992

457 Commitments in CY 1991   87 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(2.33% of Total Intake)   (2.6% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male--   88.5%   Ethnicity: African-American-- 63.2%
     Female-- 11.5%   White/ Other--   36.8%

Marital Status: Married--   28.9%   Age: Mean-- 28.9 years
              Not Married-- 71.1%   Median-- 29.0 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less--   7.4%
                 Some high school--   49.4%
                 High school degree or more-- 43.1%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
    Drug Trafficking-- 25.0%   Theft-- 11.5%
    Receiving Stolen Property-- 5.7%   Drug Abuse-- 19.5%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent--   2401%
                                Drugs--   47.1%
                                Property/Miscellaneous--28.7%

Felony Levels:
Agg. Murder/Murder--   1.1%   Third Degree (Det.)--   29.9%
First Degree--   9.2%   Fourth Degree (Indet.)-- 0.0%
Second Degree--   11.5%   Fourth Degree (Det.)--   44.8%
Third Degree (Indet.)-- 3.4%   Misdemeanor--   0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 74.7%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:

	Mean	Median
EDS (in months)	5.9	5.0
First Hearing (in months)	47.7	31.0
Total (in months)	16.5	7.0

Jail Credit: Mean = 94.2   Median = 87.0   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: 1.1% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 58.3% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 56.4% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 15.7% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	1.402	48.3%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.414	79.3
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.000	100.0
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.264	75.9
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	.885	70.1
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.655	65.5
# Prior Adult Supervisions	.826	61.6
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.345	80.5

PROFILE OF SUMMIT COUNTY INTAKE - 1992

1,339 Commitments in CY 1991   199 Commitments in 1992 Intake Sample
(6.82% of Total Intake)   (5.9% of Total Sample)

Sex: Male--   84.9%   Ethnicity: African-American--   62.3%
     Female-- 15.1%   White/ Other--   37.7%

Marital Status: Married--   34.7%   Age: Mean-- 30.0 years
                Not Married-- 65.3%   Median-- 29.0 years

Claimed Education: 8th grade or less--   4.3%
                   Some high school--   47.4%
                   High school degree or more--   48.5%

Most Serious Crime (most frequent):
    Drug Trafficking-- 13.6%   Theft-- 12.6%
    Drug Abuse-- 22.6%   Burglary-- 7.0%

Distribution of Kind of Offense: Violent-- 32.2%
                                  Drugs--   36.2%
                                  Property/Miscellaneous--31.7%

Felony Levels:
Agg. Murder/Murder--   3.0%   Third Degree (Det.)--   27.1%
First Degree--   12.6%   Fourth Degree (Indet.)--   3.0%
Second Degree--   10.6%   Fourth Degree (Det.)--   41.2%
Third Degree (Indet.)--   2.5%   Misdemeanor--   0.0%

Percent of Definite Sentences: 68.3%

Time to Expected First Hearing or Expiration of Definite Sentence:

	Mean	Median
EDS (in months)	7.0	6.0
First Hearing (in months)	65.2	40.0
Total (in months)	25.4	8.0

Jail Credit: Mean = 67.8   Median = 50.0   (in days)

% with Actual Incarceration-Gun: 2.5% of intake
% with Significant Drug Use: 50.5% of intake
% with Significant Alcohol Use: 49.7% of intake
% with Indication of Mental Health Problem: 24.0% of intake

	Mean	Percent with None
# Prior Adult Felonies (Total)	1.623	35.7%
# Prior Adult Violent Felonies (non-sex)	.231	80.9
# Prior Adult Sex Felonies	.085	93.0
# Prior Adult Drug Felonies	.407	75.9
# Prior Adult Property Felonies	.960	57.8
# Prior Adult Incarcerations	.985	49.7
# Prior Adult Supervisions	.919	49.0
# Prior Adult Supervision Revocations	.426	67.5

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COMPARISON OF HIGHEST COMMITTING COUNTIES
Population and Commitment Information

County	County Population*	Percent of State Population*	CY 1991 Commitments to DRC	Commitments per 10,000 Population	Percent of CY 1991 Commitments	Number in 1992 Sample	Percent of 1992 Sample
ALLEN	79749	1.0	211	26.7	1.07	48	1.4
BUTLER	215198	2.7	363	16.9	1.85	60	1.8
CLARK	109624	1.4	235	21.4	1.20	56	1.7
CUYAHOGA	1073957	13.4	4751	44.2	24.18	781	23.3
FRANKLIN	724671	9.0	2234	30.8	11.37	324	9.7
HAMILTON	641298	8.0	2009	31.3	10.23	365	10.9
LICKING	94530	1.2	222	23.5	1.13	54	1.6
LORAIN	196710	2.4	498	25.3	2.53	78	2.3
LUCAS	340046	4.2	1167	34.3	5.94	194	5.8
MAHONING	199887	2.5	206	10.3	1.05	32	0.9
MONTGOMERY	431169	5.4	1124	26.1	5.81	209	6.2
RICHLAND	93176	1.2	237	25.5	1.21	34	1.0
STARK	275119	3.4	457	16.6	2.33	87	2.6
SUMMIT	389201	4.8	1339	34.4	6.82	199	5.9

*1990 Census - 18 Years or Older

COMPARISON OF HIGHEST COMMITTING COUNTIES
1992 Intake Sample
Social and Demographic Information

County	Gender Percent Male	Ethnicity Percent African-American	Age [in Years] Median	Education Percent High School Graduate	Percent with Drug Problem	Percent with Alcohol Problem	Percent with Mental Health Problem
ALLEN	89.6	52.1	27.0	38.3	56.5	68.9	13.0
BUTLER	91.7	26.7	30.5	52.7	69.6	73.6	17.9
CLARK	85.7	42.9	30.0	52.0	83.3	69.6	8.3
CUYAHOGA	88.2	75.0	28.0	44.0	68.6	59.8	13.8
FRANKLIN	90.7	67.9	27.0	41.9	66.1	63.1	15.3
HAMILTON	86.3	71.8	27.0	40.4	71.7	57.5	19.0
LICKING	90.7	13.0	26.0	39.5	46.5	58.1	17.8
LORAIN	89.7	47.4	28.0	41.5	67.5	76.6	11.7
LUCAS	91.8	63.4	27.5	46.0	84.0	76.9	18.1
MAHONING	84.4	77.0	28.5	32.3	61.3	61.3	29.0
MONTGOMERY	84.2	67.0	27.0	41.4	84.7	75.9	13.1
RICHLAND	82.4	38.2	23.5	29.4	73.5	73.8	32.4
STARK	88.5	63.2	29.0	43.1	58.3	56.4	15.7
SUMMIT	84.9	62.3	29.0	48.5	50.5	48.7	24.0

COMPARISON OF HIGHEST COMMITTING COUNTIES
1992 Intake Sample
Current Offense Information

County	******** Percent Violent	OFFENSE TYPE Percent Drug	******** Percent Property/Other	Percent with Definite Sentences	Expected Months to First Board Hearing*	Expected Months to Sentence Expiration*	Percent with Gun Add-On
ALLEN	29.2	31.3	39.5	62.5	34.0	12.0	4.2
BUTLER	33.3	15.0	51.7	70.0	43.5	10.0	5.0
CLARK	− 19.6	26.8	53.6	73.2	63.0	10.0	3.6
CUYAHOGA	28.0	39.6	32.4	70.2	31.0	8.0	2.8
FRANKLIN	31.8	29.2	38.3	71.6	40.5	8.0	6.2
HAMILTON	31.5	37.0	31.5	71.2	25.0	8.0	2.2
LICKING	33.3	14.8	51.9	70.4	39.5	11.5	1.9
LORAIN	47.4	26.9	25.6	50.0	37.0	12.0	6.4
LUCAS	32.5	30.4	37.1	61.3	34.0	11.0	2.6
MAHONING	68.8	0.0	31.3	37.5	39.5	7.0	6.2
MONTGOMERY	36.4	20.6	43.1	64.1	40.0	9.0	2.9
RICHLAND	35.3	20.6	44.1	67.6	34.0	12.0	0.0
STARK	24.1	47.1	28.7	74.7	31.0	5.0	1.1
SUMMIT	32.2	36.2	31.7	68.3	40.0	6.0	2.5

*Median

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COMPARISON OF HIGHEST COMMITTING COUNTIES
1992 Intake Sample
Criminal History Information

*************** PERCENT OF NEW INMATES WITH A HISTORY OF ONE OR MORE: ***************

County	Adult Felony Convictions	Adult Felony Convictions: Violent	Adult Felony Convictions: Sex	Adult Felony Convictions: Drug	Adult Felony Convictions: Property	Adult Prison Terms	Adult Supervision Periods
ALLEN	40.0	19.1	4.3	17.0	29.8	21.3	46.8
BUTLER	61.7	21.7	1.7	23.3	43.3	41.7	58.3
CLARK	46.4	8.9	0.0	19.6	35.7	26.8	51.8
CUYAHOGA	68.8	22.3	2.2	30.0	43.1	43.4	63.6
FRANKLIN	55.7	18.9	1.6	15.5	41.0	40.9	54.0
HAMILTON	59.1	20.6	2.7	26.1	39.3	32.4	72.2
LICKING	51.9	16.7	3.7	11.1	31.5	37.0	51.9
LORAIN	50.0	20.5	2.6	11.5	32.1	29.5	50.0
LUCAS	57.7	19.1	3.1	21.6	39.7	39.2	66.0
MAHONING	59.4	18.7	3.1	15.6	31.2	31.2	37.5
MONTGOMERY	54.6	19.3	0.5	16.4	38.6	40.1	52.2
RICHLAND	55.9	11.8	2.9	20.6	35.3	41.2	52.9
STARK	51.7	20.7	0.0	24.1	29.9	34.5	38.4
SUMMIT	64.3	19.1	7.0	24.1	42.2	50.3	51.0

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PART FOUR

COMPARISON OF INTAKE AND INTERMEDIATE SANCTION POPULATIONS

Introduction

This section of the 1992 Intake Study report was' prepared by the Division of Parole and Community Services.

Four sample groups are discussed in this part of the 1992 Intake Study. Three of the groups represent offenders diverted from prison to a community sanctions program (non-intensive probation, intensive probation or a Community-Based Correctional Facility (CBCF)). The fourth group includes probation-eligible offenders admitted to prison. Probation and CBCF programs are operated at the local level and funded by the Division of Parole and Community Services. A description of these programs follows the "Methodology" section.

Purpose

The purpose of this discussion is threefold:

1. To profile the type of offender who is diverted from prison into a community sanctions program.

2. To compare the profile of community sanctions-eligible prison inmates to the profile of offenders actually diverted to a community sanctions program.

3. To determine the number of prison inmates who may be appropriate for a community sanction as well as the availability of community sanctions in the counties committing these inmates.

Methodology

The three community sanctions samples represent offenders (1,226) who entered either a state-funded probation program or CBCF between January 1, 1992, and March 31, 1992. The sample sizes for the non-intensive, intensive and CBCF samples are 235, 840 and 151, respectively. The time period used does not match that used in the inmate sample because current data is not yet available. The data, however, is representative of intake information analyzed in the past.

There is an additional group of state-funded community sanctions offenders not discussed above. These are probationers placed in halfway houses. Valid data for this group is not available at this time; therefore, halfway house probationers will not be discussed in the Offender Profile section of this report.

Except for eleven variables, the information collected on community sanctions offenders does not mirror that collected on prison inmates. The existing community sanctions intake form was used, since it is not possible to collect non-routine information without several months notice and state funding.

For each new offender entering these community sanctions, an intake form is completed by the probation officer or case manager and entered into the PROBER data base. Data is entered at the program site and exported to the Division of Parole and Community Services once a month. Prior to any analysis, all data is validated, and appropriate adjustments are made.

The community sanctions-eligible prison sample was derived from the total group of 3,350 inmates described in Part One of the 1992 Intake Study. The sample is characterized by inmates who meet the following criteria:

Third and fourth degree felons with:

- No current violent offense
- No violent indictment offense
- No prior felony convictions for violent or sex offenses
- No gun add-ons
- No involvement of any type of weapon in the current offense

The resulting sample size of community sanctions-eligible inmates is 1,489. Individuals in this group are considered to be truly non-violent as described in Part 2 of the 1992 Intake Study.

Community Sanctions Program Descriptions

Probation - Both the intensive probation and non-intensive probation programs are funded by the Community Corrections Act (CCA). These programs are designed to assist local jurisdictions divert third and fourth degree felons from state incarceration. CCA programs are generally administrated through county adult probation departments, which are under the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas. Services provided to CCA program participants include substance abuse counseling and treatment, mental health counseling and assistance with employment and other personal issues. Probationers normally participate in a program located in the county in which they were convicted.

Intensive Probation - Intensive probation programs offer diversion from prison for the more serious third and fourth degree felons who need additional supervision and services. The time period in which an offender participates in the intensive probation program is approximately one year (ranges from 6 months to 5 years). During this time, the offender's movements within the community are closely monitored. A case plan is developed for each offender which outlines

problem areas and objectives to be achieved within a specific time frame.

Non-Intensive Probation - These programs are similar to intensive probation programs, except for 1) the offenders have somewhat less serious criminal histories and 2) the offenders meet less frequently with their probation officer. The non-intensive probation programs in Marion, Muskingum and Shelby Counties are not specialized (referred to as regular supervision). The remaining non-intensive programs are specialized as follows:

Cuyahoga	Work release
Mahoning	Electric monitoring
Meigs	Community work service
Ross	Pre-trial diversion
Montgomery	Chemical offender program (day reporting)
Summit	Work release

Community-Based Correctional Facilities - CBCF programs also provide an alternative to state incarceration for third and fourth degree felons. They are funded separately from the probation programs. CBCFs offer a 24-hour secured residential program with work release after 30 days. The length of commitment is limited to 6 months. Eligible offenders in all 88 Ohio counties may participate in any CBCF.

Halfway Houses - Halfway houses provide intermediate to long-term program, treatment and support services to high risk offenders, including, but not limited to, probationers. Each halfway house is staffed at all times to ensure optimum supervision and security. Professional staff include counselors, instructors, substance abuse coordinators and job developers. While in the community, the resident is monitored closely in order to promote his or her well-being and public safety. Halfway houses serve offenders from multiple counties.

Highlights

-Overall, the profile of community sanctions-eligible prison inmates is similar to the profiles of offenders actually placed in community sanctions programs. It is estimated that an annual 8,880 offenders who go to prison are appropriate for community sanctions. At the same time, community sanctions continue to operate at less than full capacity in many counties. It is critical to determine why this occurs and how to prevent it in the future. These issues cannot be answered by the data available in the 1992 Intake Study.

-All three community sanctions groups, as well as the community sanctions-eligible inmate group, are dominated by property and drug offenders. The most frequently listed offenses are theft, drug abuse and drug trafficking.

-All groups contain a large number of individuals who have a substance abuse problem or need substance abuse treatment.

-The racial distribution varies among all four groups. Further study may be indicated to determine if this phenomenon can be attributed to certain counties.

-Community sanctions-eligible prison inmates, although similar to all types of community sanctions offenders, are probably most appropriate for a Community-Based Correctional Facility or intensive probation program.

Offender Profiles

A profile of each offender sample is described below. Tables 1-11 are provided at the end of this section for variables that are directly comparable among the four groups.

Non-Intensive Probation Participants

The typical non-intensive probation offender is male (77%), age 28 and either black (57%) or white (42%). Half (50%) of these offenders are in the Cuyahoga County non-intensive program. Most (99%) non-intensive probation offenders have completed 8-11 years of school (50%) or more (49%). The majority (58%) were not employed at the time of arrest. The non-intensive probation offender tends to have resided at his or her current address for less than twelve months (39%) or over four years (28%). Only 4% have a history of psychiatric or psychological disorders.

The average number of prior felony convictions for offenders in the non-intensive probation sample is 0.8, while the average number of prior felony commitments in a state or federal institution is 0.3. Non-intensive probation offenders have been arrested for felonies involving the use of drugs or alcohol an average of 0.6 times per offender.

The most serious crime for which the offender was convicted most frequently fell into one of two major categories: property and drug offenses. Drug abuse (16%), theft (15%) and drug trafficking (12%) are listed as the top three crimes. Only 18% had been previously convicted of the same offense, and 24% had convictions for multiple crimes in the current episode.

The percentage of non-intensive probation offenders who need assistance with a particular personal issue or service area can be ranked as follows:

Substance abuse problem	62%
Employment assistance	36%
Emotional/mental health	28%
Domestic relations	25%
Academic/vocational training	23%
Financial management	12%
Securing suitable living arrangements	3%

While only 22% of the offenders in the non-intensive sample are required to perform community service work, the majority (86%) is required to pay restitution, court costs and/or fines. The length of sentence normally ranges between six months and five years.

Intensive Probation Participants

Like offenders in the non-intensive probation sample, intensive probation offenders are an average of 28 years old and male (83%). The percentage of females in this sample, however, is slightly lower than that in the non-intensive sample (17% versus 23%). There are fewer blacks (46% versus 57%) and more whites (53% versus 42%) in this group as compared to the non-intensive group. Approximately 58% are in a program in one of the following major counties: Butler, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton or Lucas. Similar to the education breakdown of non-intensive offenders, most intensive offenders (97%) have either completed 8-11 years of school (51%) or more (46%). Although the majority of the intensive probation group was unemployed at the time of arrest, this majority is slightly higher than that of the non-intensive probation group (63% versus 58%). Offenders in the intensive group have typically lived at their current address for less than 12 months (56%). Fifteen percent of the intensive offenders have a history of psychiatric or psychological disorders. This is higher than the 4% of the non-intensive sample who have this type of history.

The average number of prior felony convictions for the intensive group is slightly higher than that of the non-intensive group (1.3 versus 0.8). The average number of prior felony commitments in a state or federal institution was similar at 0.4. The average number of prior felony arrests involving the use of alcohol or drugs is 1.0 for this group.

As in the non-intensive probation sample, most of the offenders in the intensive sample had listed as their most serious crime either a property or drug offense. The top three crimes are drug trafficking (14%), drug abuse (13%) and theft (13%). The minority (22%) of intensive offenders had previously been convicted of the same offense. Twenty-eight percent had been convicted of multiple crimes.

Overall, intensive offenders are "needier" than non-intensive offenders. A ranking of the percentage who have personal or service needs is listed below. Note that substance abuse and employment assistance are ranked at the top for both types of probation offenders.

Substance abuse problem	72%
Employment assistance	51%
Academic/vocational training	42%
Financial management	25%
Emotional/mental health	25%
Domestic relations	16%
Securing suitable living arrangements	8%

Community service work is required for 18% of the intensive probation group. Ninety-three percent are required to pay restitution, court costs and/or fines. Sentence length ranges between six months and five years.

Community-Based Correctional Facility Residents

Five CBCFs were in operation at the time of data collection. Thirty-two percent resided at the Montgomery County CBCF, 21% at the Summit County CBCF, 18% at the Athens County CBCF, 18% at the Mahoning County CBCF and 12% at the Jefferson County CBCF.

The CBCF residents are, on average, 1 year younger (27 versus 28) than probation offenders. The breakdown of sex (76% male, 24% female) is similar to that of the non-intensive probation sample. The CBCF sample contains the lowest percentage of blacks (35%) of the three community sanctions groups. The remaining 65% are white. Like the other community sanctions groups, most (98%) CBCF residents have completed either 8-11 years of school (54%) or more (44%). The percentage of CBCF residents who were unemployed at the time of arrest is 80%, which is the highest unemployment rate among the three community sanctions samples. Over half (53%) have lived at their current address for less than 12 months. Only 13% in the CBCF group have a history of psychiatric or psychological disorders.

The average number of prior felony convictions for the CBCF sample is higher (1.7) than that for either probation sample (0.8 non-intensive, 1.3 intensive). The average number of prior felony commitments in a state of federal institution, however, does not differ significantly among community sanctions groups (0.3 non-intensive, 0.4 intensive and 0.3 CBCF). Whereas the average number of prior felony arrests involving the use of drugs or alcohol is 0.6 for non-intensive probation offenders and 1.0 for intensive probation offenders, the average for this type of arrest for CBCF offenders is even higher at 1.5.

The crimes most frequently listed as the most serious crime committed by CBCF residents are drug trafficking (16%), theft (15%) and drug abuse (8%). About one-third (33%) of the CBCF residents had been previously convicted of the same offense, and one-fourth (25%) were convicted of multiple crimes in the current episode.

Compared to the offenders in the two probation groups, offenders in the CBCF group are "neediest" in terms of their ranking of personal and service needs. Again, substance abuse and employment are ranked at the top.

Substance abuse problem	91%
Employment assistance	83%
Academic/vocational training	83%
Financial management	68%
Emotional/mental health	51%
Domestic relations	48%
Securing suitable living arrangements	41%.

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Fifty-nine percent of the CBCF residents are required to perform community service work, and 82% are required to pay restitution, court costs and/or fines.

Community Sanctions-Eligible Prison Inmates

On the average, the community sanctions-eligible prison inmates are 28 years old. Eighty-three percent are male, and 17% are female, which is similar to the gender breakdown for intensive probation offenders. Fifty-four percent of the inmates are black, while 44% are white. The proportion of blacks in the prison sample is 19 percentage points higher than that in the CBCF sample and nine percentage points higher than that in the non-intensive probation sample. The inmate sample racial breakdown is most similar to that of the non-intensive probation sample. Educationally, most (91%) inmates have completed 8-11 years of school (51%) or more (40%). Of all four samples, the percentage of offenders who were unemployed at the time of arrest is lowest in the prison sample (46%); however, it is likely that this figure is actually higher, since a large percentage of inmates fall into the "unknown" category for employment. Sixty-one percent were convicted in one of six counties: Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas, Montgomery or Summit.

The average number of prior felony convictions for inmates is 1.3, which is lower than the average for CBCF residents (1.7), higher than the average for non-intensive probationers (0.8) and identical to the average for intensive probationers (1.3). The average number of prior felony commitments in a state or federal institution for inmates is only slightly higher (0.5) than the averages in all three community sanctions groups (range between 0.3 and 0.4).

Again, property and drug offenses are most frequently listed as the most serious types of crime, with theft (23%), drug abuse (18%), aggravated drug trafficking (15%), and drug trafficking (12%) as the top four individual offenses. The total list of offenses committed by the community sanctions groups is much broader than that of the prison group. This accounts for the lower individual percentages in the community sanctions samples.

Sixty-six percent of the inmates need assistance with a drug problem, and 55% need assistance with an alcohol problem. Seventy-eight percent do not have a history of psychiatric or psychological disorders.

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Comparison Tables

Tables 1-11 show comparisons among the three community sanctions groups and the community sanctions-eligible prison inmates group. As discussed in the "Methodology" section of this report, the time period for the community sanctions groups differs from the time period for the community sanctions-eligible prison inmates group. All community sanctions data is, however, representative of past and present profiles.

Table 1. County of Conviction

		----------January 1 - March 31, 1992-----------						April 15 - June 12, 1992	
	Non-Intensive Probation		Intensive Probation		CBCF			Prison	
	#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%
Adams								1	0.1%
Allen								16	1.1
Ashland								3	0.2
Ashtabula								10	0.7
Athens					27	17.9%		3	0.2
Auglaize								8	0.5
Belmont								3	0.2
Butler			76	9.0%				26	1.7
Brown									
Carroll								2	0.1
Champaign								2	0.1
Clark								33	2.2
Clermont			28	3.3				7	0.5
Clinton								3	0.2
Columbiana			11	1.3				4	0.3
Coshocton								1	0.1
Crawford								7	0.5
Cuyahoga	117	49.8%	117	13.9				357	24.0
Darke								2	0.1
Defiance								8	0.5
Delaware								7	0.5
Erie								12	0.8
Fairfield								11	0.7
Fayette								5	0.3
Franklin			74	8.8				141	9.5
Fulton								5	0.3
Gallia								5	0.3
Geauga								1	0.1
Greene			11	1.3				26	1.7
Guernsey								3	0.2
Hamilton			115	13.7				159	10.7
Hancock			25	3.0				12	0.8
Hardin								1	0.1

Table 1. County of Conviction, cont.

| | January 1 - March 31, 1992 | | | | | | April 15 - June 12, 1992 | |
| | Non-Intensive Probation | | Intensive Probation | | CBCF | | Prison | |
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Harrison							3	0.2
Henry							2	0.1
Highland							2	0.1
Hocking							1	0.1
Holmes							5	0.3
Huron							2	0.1
Jackson							1	0.1
Jefferson					18	11.9		
Knox							4	0.3
Lake			32	3.8			19	1.3
Lawrence							6	0.4
Licking			20	2.4			25	1.7
Logan							10	0.7
Lorain			39	4.6			22	1.5
Lucas			105	12.5			74	5.0
Madison							1	0.1
Mahoning	14	6.0			27	17.9	8	0.5
Marion	23	9.8	4	0.5			6	0.4
Medina							12	0.8
Meigs	8	3.4					5	0.3
Mercer							3	0.2
Miami							21	1.4
Monroe							1	0.1
Montgomery	31	13.2	45	5.4	48	31.8	89	6.0
Morgan								
Morrow							3	0.2
Muskingum	13	5.5	9	1.1			4	0.3
Noble								
Ottawa							2	0.1
Paulding							3	0.2
Perry							2	0.1
Pickaway							4	0.3
Pike							1	0.1
Portage			18	2.1			8	0.5
Preble							1	0.1
Putnam							3	0.2
Richland							15	1.0
Ross	6	2.6					6	0.4
Sandusky			19	2.3			4	0.3
Scioto							11	0.7
Seneca							4	0.3
Shelby	6	2.6					11	0.7
Stark			21	2.5			42	2.8
Summit	17	7.2	37	4.4	31	20.5	88	5.9

Table 1. County of Conviction, cont.

	----------January 1 - March 31, 1992-----------						April 15 - June 12, 1992	
	Non-Intensive Probation		Intensive Probation		CBCF		Prison	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Trumbull			15	1.8			16	1.1
Tuscarawas							7	0.5
Union							7	0.5
Van Wert							2	0.1
Vinton							6	0.4
Warren							4	0.3
Washington							5	0.3
Wayne			10	1.2			2	0.1
Williams							8	0.5
Wood			9	1.1			10	0.7
Wyandot							4	0.3
Total	235	100.0%	840	100.0%	151	100.0%	1489	100.0%

Note: Blanks in the data represent counties of conviction where the number of intakes was zero. CBCF clients are convicted in multiple counties.

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Table 2. Sex

	------------January 1 - March 31, 1992------------						April 15 - June 12, 1992	
	Non-Intensive Probation		Intensive Probation		CBCF		Prison	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	180	76.6%	694	82.6%	115	76.2%	1239	83.2%
Female	55	23.4	146	17.4	36	23.8	250	16.8
Total	235	100.0%	840	100.0%	151	100.0%	1489	100.0

Table 3. Race

	------------January 1 - March 31, 1992------------						April 15 - June 12, 1992	
	Non-Intensive Probation		Intensive Probation		CBCF		Prison	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black	134	57.0%	382	45.5%	53	35.1%	807	54.2°
White	98	41.7	441	52.5	98	64.9	657	44.1
Other	3	1.3	17	2.0	0	0.0	25	1.7
Total	235	100.0%	840	100.0%	151	100.0%	1489	100.0°

Table 4. Age

	------------January 1 - March 31, 1992------------			April 15 - June 12, 1992
	Non-Intensive Probation	Intensive Probation	CBCF	Prison
Mean	28.0	28.0	26.7	28.4
Median	27.0	26.0	26.0	27.0

Table 5. Education

| | ← January 1 – March 31, 1992 → | | | | | | April 15 – June 12, 1992 | |
| | Non-Intensive Probation | | Intensive Probation | | CBCF | | Prison | |
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-7 Years	3	1.3%	23	2.7%	2	1.3%	27	1.8%
8-11 Years	117	49.8	425	50.6	82	54.3	760	51.0
High School Grad/GED/+	115	48.9	387	46.1	67	44.4	597	40.1
Unknown	0	0.0	5	0.6	0	0.0	105	7.1
Total	235	100.0%	840	100.0%	151	100.0%	1489	100.0%

Table 6. Employed at Time of Arrest?

| | ← January 1 – March 31, 1992 → | | | | | | April 15 – June 12, 1992 | |
| | Non-Intensive Probation | | Intensive Probation | | CBCF | | Prison | |
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Full or Part Time	98	41.7%	305	36.3	31	20.5%	324	21.8%
Unemployed	136	57.9	530	63.1	120	79.5	682	45.8
Other/Unk.	1	0.4	5	0.6	0	0.0	483	32.4
Total	235	100.0%	840	100.0%	151	100.0%	1489	100.0%

Note: The large number of inmates who fall into the "unknown" category cause "full or part time" and "unemployed" percentages to be minimum estimates.

Table 7. Number of Prior Felony Convictions

| | ----------January 1 - March 31, 1992---------- | | | April 15 - June 12, 1992 |
	Non-Intensive Probation	Intensive Probation	CBCF	Prison
Mean	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.3
Median	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0

Table 8. Number of Prior Felony Commitments (State/Federal)

| | ----------January 1 - March 31, 1992---------- | | | April 15 - June 12, 1992 |
	Non-Intensive Probation	Intensive Probation	CBCF	Prison
Mean	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 9. Does the Offender Need Assistance With a Drug/Alcohol Problem?

| | ----------January 1 - March 31, 1992---------- | | | | | | April 15 - June 12, 1992 | |
| | Non-Intensive Probation | | Intensive Probation | | CBCF | | Prison | |
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	145	61.7%	608	72.4%	137	90.7%		
(Drug)							975	65.5%
(Alcohol)							823	55.3
No	89	37.9	228	27.1	11	7.3		
(Drugs)							374	25.1
(Alcohol)							484	32.5
Unknown	1	0.4	4	0.5	3	2.0		
(Drugs)							140	9.4
(Alcohol)							182	12.2
Total	235	100.0%	840	100.0%	151	100.0%		
(Drugs)							1489	100.0%
(Alcohol)							1489	100.0%

Table 10. Does Offender Have a History of Psychiatric or Psychological Disorders?

| | ----------January 1 - March 31, 1992---------- | | | | | | April 15 - June 12, 1992 | |
| | Non-Intensive Probation | | Intensive Probation | | CBCF | | Prison | |
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	9	3.8%	125	14.9%	20	13.2%	203	13.6%
No	225	95.7	710	84.5	131	86.8	1164	78.2
Unknown	1	0.4	5	0.6	0	0.0	122	8.2
Total	235	100.0%	840	100.0%	151	100.0%	1489	100.0%

Table 11: Current Episode: Most Serious Crime

| | ----------January 1 - March 31, 1992---------- | | | | | | April 15 - June 12, 1992 | |
| | Non-Intensive Probation | | Intensive Probation | | CBCF | | Prison | |
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Theft	36	15.3%	106	12.6%	22	14.6%	343	23.0%
Drug Abuse	37	15.7	109	13.0	12	7.9	272	18.3
Agg. Drug Trafficking	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	220	14.8
Drug Trafficking	28	11.9	120	14.3	24	15.9	183	12.3
Receiving Stolen Property	16	6.8	45	5.4	10	6.6	173	11.6
Forgery/Pass. Bad Checks	12	5.1	25	3.0	9	6.0	89	6.0
Breaking & Entering	9	3.8	32	3.8	5	3.3	99	6.6
Burglary	5	2.1	43	5.1	10	6.6	29	1.9
Agg. Burg.	10	4.3	21	2.5	6	4.0	0	0.0
Robbery	6	2.6	27	3.2	1	0.7	0	0.0
Felonious Assault	8	3.4	25	3.0	3	2.0	0	0.0
Agg. Assault	6	2.6	28	3.3	2	1.3	0	0.0
Concealed Weapons	6	2.6	20	2.4	6	4.0	0	0.0
Arson	2	0.9	8	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	181	77.0%	609	72.5%	110	72.8%	1408	94.6%

Note: Percentages do not add up to 100% because only the most frequent offenses are listed.

Conspiracy, Attempt, Complicity (No Offense Designated)	17	7.2%	60	7.1%	5	3.3%	Not applicable	

Note: Conspiracy, attempt and complicity are listed separately to show that percentages for known offenses in the community sanctions samples are most likely slightly higher than those listed.