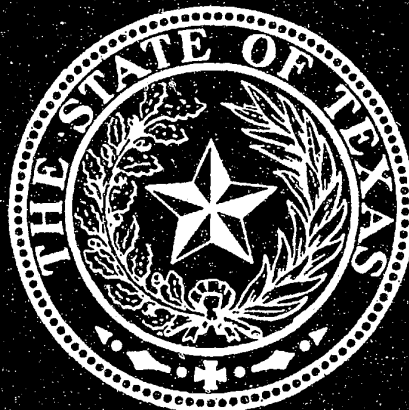




SENTENCING DYNAMICS STUDY II

*A Sourcebook of Felony Sentencing Practices in Hidalgo, Jefferson, Midland,
Smith, and Williamson Counties -- 1991*

SEPTEMBER 1993



155220

Criminal Justice Policy Council
State of Texas

Tony Fabelo, Ph.D.
Executive Director

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Criminal Justice Policy Council
State of Texas

Tony Fabelo, Ph.D.
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Note From the Director

Presented in the *Sentencing Dynamics Study II: A Sourcebook of Felony Sentencing Practices in Hidalgo, Jefferson, Midland, Smith, and Williamson Counties-1991* is a descriptive profile of felons sentenced in five Texas counties during calendar year 1991. In-depth data has been collected on over 100 items of sentencing information including; court processing, disposition, incident, sentence, and offender characteristics. Over 900 offenders were sampled from the five counties studied, with the findings extrapolated to the universe of each county.

This study was designed to explore the breadth and diversity of sentencing practices in Texas. The counties sampled each have unique geographic, demographic and social characteristics. During the preliminary stages of the research, it became evident that analysis based on the total (combined) universe would dilute the uniqueness of each county. For example, Hidalgo County, the most populous of the five counties studied, has an adult population of 257,373 of which 82% is Hispanic and less than 1% is African-American. On the other hand, Jefferson County has an adult population of 177,554 of which 67% is Anglo and 28% is African-American while at least 74% of the adult populations in Midland, Smith, and Williamson Counties are Anglo. Therefore, to facilitate a sharper image of the distinct characteristics of each county, analysis was conducted at the individual county level.

The report is divided into two sections. The first section provides an overview of the contrasts between individual counties on key variables relating to the felony population and sentencing of offenders. The second section is focused on each county individually, with emphasis on the unique features of the offender population and sentencing practices.

Highlights of some of the major findings presented in the two sections of the *Sourcebook* are discussed below.

- **Conviction and sentence to prison rates per 10,000 adults in the population vary significantly among the counties.**

Midland County, with the smallest population among the five counties studied, had the highest conviction rate among the counties studied at 82 per 10,000 adults. Jefferson and Midland Counties had the highest conviction to prison rate — 34 and 33 offenders sentenced to prison per 10,000 adults, respectively. In contrast, the county with the largest population of the five counties studied (Hidalgo) had the second smallest conviction and conviction to prison rates — 42 felony convictions per 10,000 adults and 16 convictions to prison per 10,000 adults. Williamson County had the lowest conviction rate, 36, and conviction to prison rate, 12 per 10,000 adults.

-
- **Overall, African-Americans comprise a much larger proportion of the convicted population than their representation in the general adult population. African-American offenders are also convicted to prison at much higher rates than other racial/ethnic groups.**

African-American offenders represented the highest proportion of felons convicted and sentenced to prison in Jefferson County — 70% of the offenders convicted and 85% of the offenders sentenced to prison. In Jefferson County, the conviction to prison rate for African-American adults was 14.5 times greater than that of Anglos. In Midland County, the conviction to prison rate for African-Americans adults was 13 times greater than that of Anglos and 6.5 times greater than that of Hispanics. Smith County had the smallest racial/ethnic conviction to prison rate difference: African-Americans were convicted to prison at a rate 3 times higher than Anglos and 2 times higher than Hispanics.

- **The majority of offenders in every county except Jefferson had no prior felony convictions.**

Hidalgo County had the highest percentage of offenders convicted who had no prior felony convictions (78%) while Jefferson County had the lowest percentage of offenders convicted who had no prior felony convictions (47%).

- **Property offenders comprised the largest percentage of offenders in every county except Jefferson.**

Over 50% of the offenders in Smith County and approximately 45% of the offenders in Hidalgo, Williamson, and Midland Counties were convicted for property crimes. In Jefferson County, 44% of the offenders were convicted for drug crimes, and 33% for property offenses.

- **Midland and Williamson had the largest percentages of offenders convicted for DWI.**

In Midland and Williamson Counties 21% and 18%, respectively, of the offenders convicted were convicted for driving while intoxicated. Less than 9% of the offenders in the other three counties were convicted for driving-while-intoxicated.

- **Sentencing patterns among the counties varied most in terms of the use of deferred adjudication.**

One-half of the felons in Jefferson County and 40% of the felons in Williamson County received deferred adjudication, compared with 19% in Midland County (the lowest percentage of deferred adjudication).

The overarching conclusion of this study is that variations in sentencing patterns are more pronounced among these five counties than they were among the seven urban areas in the state previously studied (*Sentencing Dynamics Study: A Sourcebook of Sentencing Practices in Urban Texas in 1991*, January, 1993). Most of the convictions in the five counties were for property and drug crimes, and in all counties offenders with a prior prison sentence were more likely to be sentenced to prison. However, the counties varied significantly in their use of deferred adjudication, in sentencing offenders to jail as a condition of probation, and in the percentage of offenders sentenced for relatively short prison sentences. In Jefferson County, 5 out of 10 sentences were deferred adjudication compared to 2 out of 10 sentences in Midland County. In Hidalgo County, 4 out of 10 sentences to prison were for five years or less compared to 1 out of 10 sentences to prison in Williamson County. Finally, in Williamson County, 6 out of 10 probation sentences included a jail term as a condition of probation compared to 1 out of 10 probation sentences in Smith County. The diversity of sentencing patterns in Texas has traditionally been seen as a healthy reflection of the unique policies and cultures of different communities. This study makes it clear that state sentencing laws contain enough discretion for Texas to have developed a mosaic of sentencing which makes it difficult, particularly outside the major metropolitan areas, to talk about "statewide" sentencing patterns.

Tony Fabelo, Ph.D.
Executive Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Criminal Justice Policy Council staff would like to acknowledge the individuals who contributed to the successful culmination of Part II of the Sentencing Dynamics Study. Sincere thanks are extended to the prosecutors and administrative personnel of the five counties who spent many hours collecting information and reviewing cases to ensure the most accurate data possible.

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SENTENCING DYNAMICS STUDY II

A SOURCEBOOK OF FELONY SENTENCING PRACTICES IN HIDALGO, JEFFERSON, MIDLAND,
SMITH, AND WILLIAMSON COUNTIES--1991

★ PURPOSE ★

In House Bill 93, the 72nd Texas Legislature (2nd Called Session, Summer, 1991) mandated the Criminal Justice Policy Council:

...to prepare a study on...statewide sentencing dynamics. The report must include a detailed profile of felons sentenced to the institutional division and felons placed on probation. The policy council shall design the study to provide the legislature with information necessary to perform a proper revision of the Penal Code and Statutes relating to sentencing in criminal cases.

HB 93 also created the Texas Punishment Standards Commission to review the Texas Penal Code and recommend revisions. To assist the Texas Punishment Standards Commission in fulfilling its mandate, the Criminal Justice Policy Council was authorized to submit early findings on sentencing dynamics to the Commission.

In 1992, the Criminal Justice Policy Council presented to the Texas Punishment Standards Commission six reports analyzing current trends and critical areas of the Texas criminal justice system. In January of 1993, the Criminal Justice Policy Council released its findings on information gathered from seven major metropolitan counties in Texas. The seven counties (Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Nueces, Tarrant, and Travis) accounted for approximately 58% of the total population of felons convicted in Texas in 1991.

To further explore the diversity of sentencing in Texas, the Criminal Justice Policy Council compiled additional information from five metropolitan/rural counties with unique demographic characteristics. The information contained in this Sourcebook represents a comprehensive descriptive profile of offenders receiving felony deferred adjudication or a felony sentence in the counties of Hidalgo, Jefferson, Midland, Smith, and Williamson in 1991.

★ PROCESS ★

Sampling: To initiate the sampling procedure, the names and offenses of all felons convicted between January 1, 1991 and September 30, 1991 were obtained from each county. Convictions were grouped by offender and sentencing event. A sentencing event is the point at which the court defers adjudication or sentences all offenses disposed against the defendant. Each sentencing event may contain one or more offenses. The sample selected, as mandated by the legislature, represented the offenses committed and sentences received from each sentencing event an offender experienced. It is possible for an offender to have had more than one sentencing event during the sampling period. For example, an offender who was convicted and sentenced to ten years probation in January, 1991 and was subsequently convicted and sentenced to prison for a new offense in June, 1991 had two sentencing events within the sampling period. This offender would be represented twice in the total universe, once for the January sentencing event, and once for the June sentencing event.

The next step in the sampling procedure was to determine the type of offenses to be sampled. Given that many offenses, such as kidnapping and arson, have very low conviction frequencies compared to other offenses (such as theft or burglary), ten offense categories were selected for the sample. Analysis of each universe showed that the most serious offense committed by the majority of offenders fell into one of the ten categories listed below. The most serious offense was defined according to the nature of the crime, the punishment ranges specified in the Texas Penal Code, and the sentence given.

<i>Assault/Family Violence</i>
<i>Burglary</i>
<i>Drug</i>
<i>DWI/DUI</i>
<i>Fraud/Forgery</i>
<i>Homicide</i>
<i>Larceny/UUMV</i>
<i>Robbery</i>
<i>Indecency</i>
<i>Sexual Assault</i>

The total number of offenders convicted for a felony in one of the ten categories was then randomly sampled within each offense category and each county. The table below details the total number of offenders from each of the five counties. The number is based on the sample that was taken for this study.

County	Adult Population	Total Felony Offenders Convicted or Deferred: 1991	# Offenders Sampled
Hidalgo County	257,373	1,089	200
Jefferson County	177,554	1,383	200
Midland County	75,703	622	185
Smith County	114,122	608	195
Williamson County	101,525	364	182

Data Collection: During the initial stage of the study, the Criminal Justice Policy Council, with the assistance of the Texas District and County Attorneys' Association, established an advisory team composed of prosecutors from each of the seven large urban counties. The advisory team consulted with the Criminal Justice Policy Council research team on:

- Data collection instrument design
- Most serious offense categorization
- Sample selection (offenses included in universe of cases)
- Data collection and data cleaning

The Criminal Justice Policy Council then contracted with each of the metropolitan/rural counties to collect the data necessary to complete the project. Approximately 21 prosecutors and administrative staff were employed in this process. The research staff of the Criminal Justice Policy Council cleaned and analyzed the data using validity and consistency checks. The sample was weighted by a factor equivalent to the proportion each county and offense contributed to the total universe. The data analyzed for the study reflects the universe of felony offenders in the ten offense categories for each of the five counties studied in 1991.

★ DEFINITIONS AND KEY CONCEPTS ★

The Sentencing Dynamics Study is an offender-based study which provides a detailed profile of felons sentenced in Texas. Information on offense and incident characteristics, offender characteristics, and county comparisons is presented.

The following terms are used throughout the sourcebook:

Adult Population: The adult population includes all residents seventeen years of age or older.

Aggravated Drug Offense: An offender commits an aggravated drug offense if the amount of the substance possessed or delivered is greater than or equal to:

Twenty-eight (28) grams for penalty group I and II substances;
Two hundred (200) grams for penalty group III and IV substances;
Fifty (50) pounds for marijuana.

Aggravated (3G) Offense: An aggravated offense is defined under Section 3G, Article 42.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Aggravated offenses include capital murder, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated robbery, aggravated kidnapping, and any felony offense for which the court enters an affirmative finding that a deadly weapon was used or exhibited during the commission of the offense.

Conviction: A conviction is any deferred adjudication or sentence to probation, prison, or jail. A sentence does not include modification of probation or technical parole violations.

Criminal History: The criminal history of the offender is categorized by the type of prior felony sentence received by the offender. Each criminal history category is defined below.

No Prior Felony: Offenders in the no prior felony category have had no prior convictions or have been convicted of a misdemeanor offense only.

Prior Probation Only: The prior felony convictions of offenders in the prior probation only category have led to probation sentences or deferred adjudications. Offenders in this category have no prior prison sentence.

Prior Prison: The prior felony convictions of offenders in the prior prison category have led to at least one prison sentence. Offenders in this category may have a prior probation sentence in addition to a prior prison sentence. A prior prison sentence includes all sentences to prison which were served out in county jail.

Incident: The incident pertains to the elements involved in the commission of the offense. These elements include weapon involvement, personal and business victimization, victim injury or death, commission of multiple felonies, value of property lost or damaged, and the amount of drug for which the offender was convicted.

Most Serious Offense (Primary Offense): For defendants with multiple convictions in a single sentencing event, the most serious offense was determined by the nature of the crime, the punishment range specified in the Texas Penal Code, and the sentence given. Offenders are classified according to the most serious offense for which they were convicted.

Multiple Felonies: The offender was convicted of two or more felony offenses. The offenses for which an offender was convicted may or may not fall into the same offense categories.

Non-Prison: A sentence to deferred adjudication, probation, shock probation, shock incarceration, or jail is considered a non-prison sentence.

Offense Type: All offenses are categorized into the five general offense types listed below.

Violent:	Homicide, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Assault/Family Violence
Property:	Burglary, Forgery/Fraud, Theft
Drug:	Possession, Delivery, Other
Indecency:	Indecency with a Child by Contact, Indecency with a Child by Exposure
DWI:	Felony Driving-While-Intoxicated, Felony Driving-Under-the-Influence

Prison: A sentence to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (Institutional Division) is considered a prison sentence. Prison does not include shock probation or shock incarceration sentences.

Race/Ethnicity: Race/ethnicity is categorized according to the Texas Department of Health classifications of African-American, Anglo, and Hispanic. Anglo includes all Asians, Native Americans, and Pacific Islanders.

Rate: A rate is the number of occurrences in a county divided by the relevant population in the county. Rates allow for comparisons among groups with different population sizes.

Rounding: Since the study is offender based and involved a large number of people, categories are rounded up or down to reflect a whole person. As a result, numbers and percentages within categories and tables may at times vary from the total by one or two offenders.

Sentencing Event: A sentencing event is the point at which the court sentences all offenses disposed against the defendant. Each sentencing event may contain one or more offenses.

Symbols: Symbols precede the explanatory text on each page of the report. These symbols indicate the type of information found in the bullet. The meaning of each symbol is listed below.

- provides an explanation of information found on the related chart
- ✓ provides additional clarification and detail to information found on the chart
- ✱ provides pertinent information not directly referenced in the chart

Victim: A victim is any individual or business entity that suffers damage, injury, or loss as a direct result of a criminal act.

Weapon Involved: A weapon is involved in the commission of the offense if the offender possessed, exhibited, threatened, or used one or more weapons during the offense.

★ OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ★

County Clerks' Offices for all counties studied
Texas Commission on Jail Standards
Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Community Justice Assistance Division
Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Institutional Division
Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Pardons and Paroles Division
Texas Department of Health, Bureau of State Health Data and Policy Analysis
Texas Department of Public Safety, Crime Records Division

COUNTY OVERVIEW

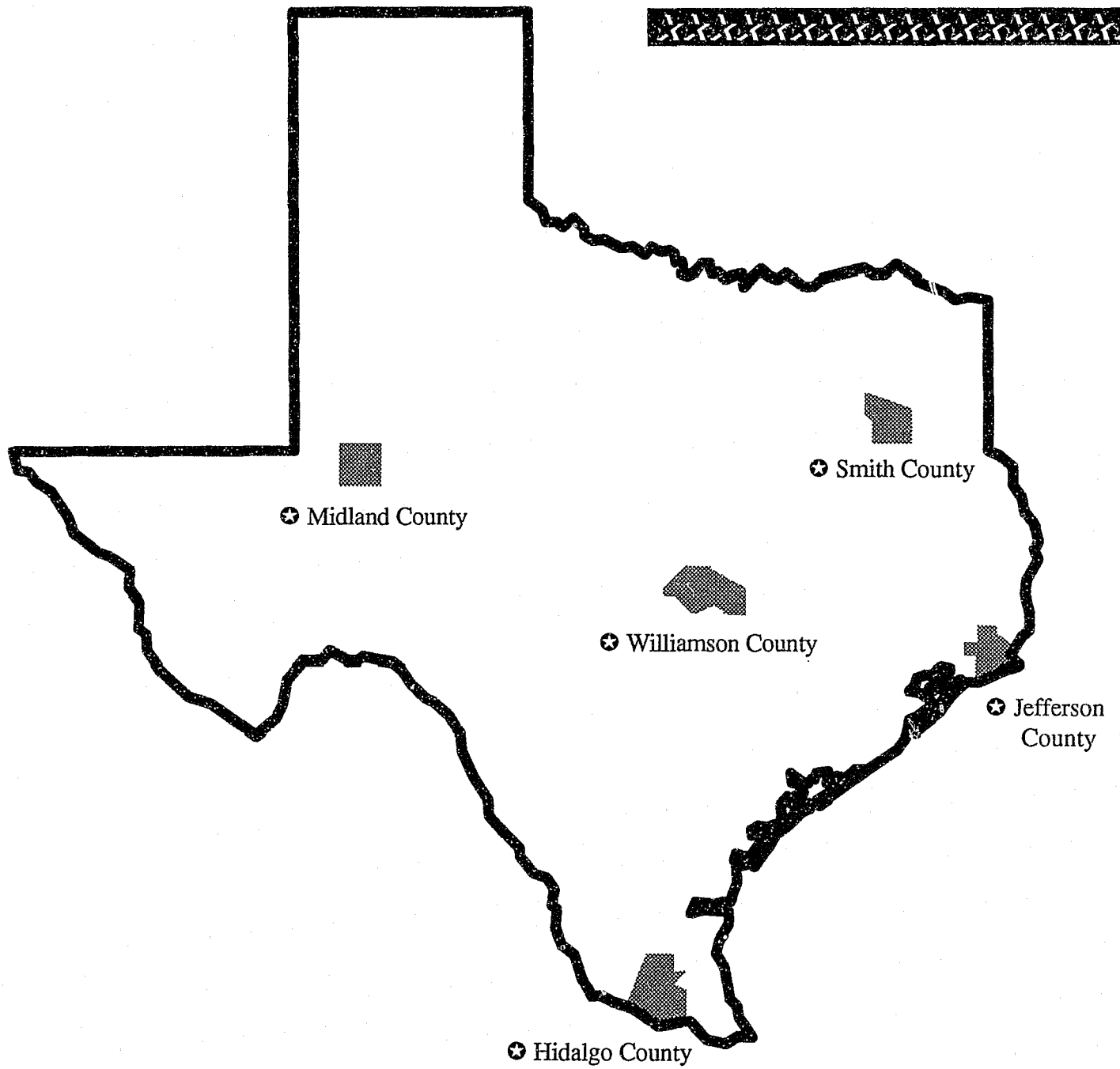


Chart 1: Populations from the Five Counties

	Adult Population	# of Offenders	# Sentenced to Prison	% Sentenced to Prison
Hidalgo County				
African-American	438	0	0	0%
Anglo	46,330	97	22	23%
Hispanic	210,605	992	386	39%
TOTAL	257,373	1,089	410	38%
Jefferson County				
African-American	50,415	968	523	54%
Anglo	118,527	406	85	21%
Hispanic	8,612	9	3	33%
TOTAL	177,554	1,383	611	44%
Midland County				
African-American	5,398	191	115	60%
Anglo	56,325	270	88	33%
Hispanic	13,980	161	44	27%
TOTAL	75,703	622	247	40%
Smith County				
African-American	22,139	250	101	40%
Anglo	86,384	331	120	36%
Hispanic	5,599	27	13	48%
TOTAL	114,122	608	234	38%
Williamson County				
African-American	4,520	64	28	44%
Anglo	84,057	230	79	34%
Hispanic	12,948	70	19	27%
TOTAL	101,525	364	126	35%

How do the five counties studied compare in the number of felony offenders convicted?

- Jefferson County accounted for the greatest number of felony offenders convicted among the five counties studied (1,383) and the highest number of offenders sentenced to prison (611).
- Williamson County had the fewest number of offenders convicted (364) and the fewest number of offenders sentenced to prison (126).

Chart 2: *Convicted Felons per 10,000 Population*

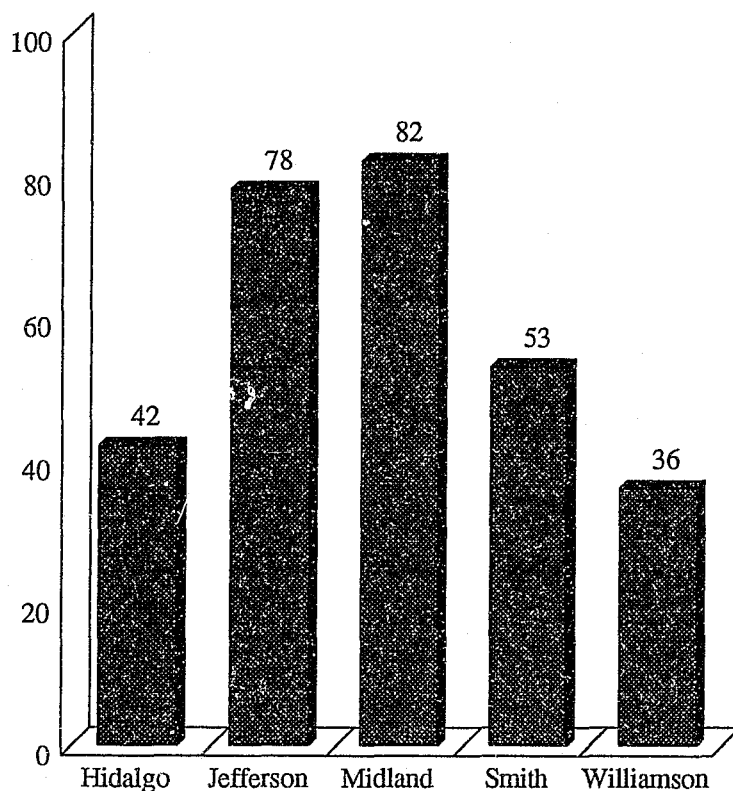
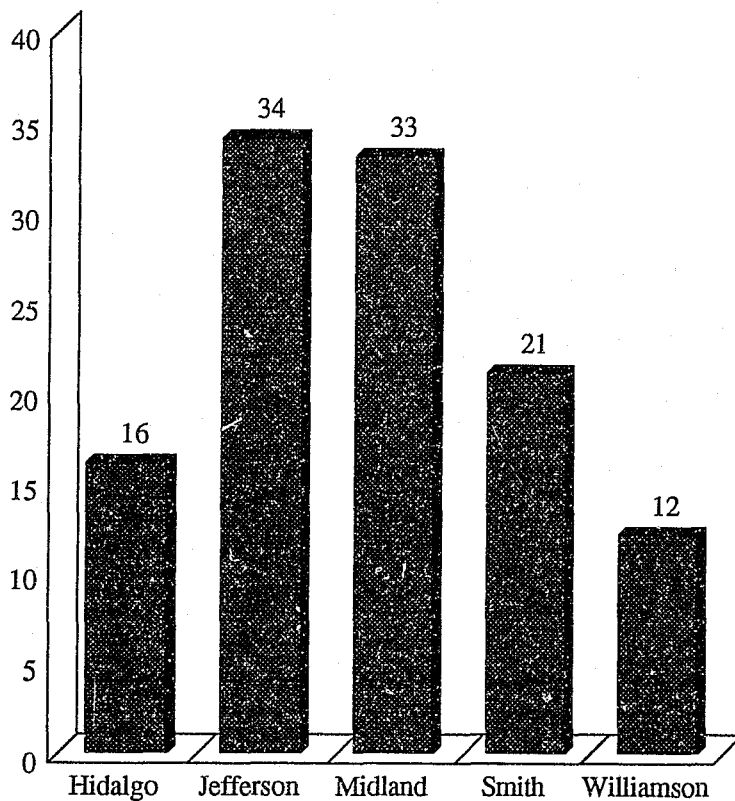


Chart 3: *Convicted Felons Sentenced to Prison per 10,000 Adult Population*



How do the five counties studied compare in rate of convicted felons per 10,000 adults in the population?

- Midland County had the highest rate of convicted felony offenders (82), followed by Jefferson County (78).
- ✓ The convicted felon rate shows the number of adults convicted of a felony offense per 10,000 adults in the population.
- Williamson County had the lowest rate of convicted felony offenders (36) among the five counties.

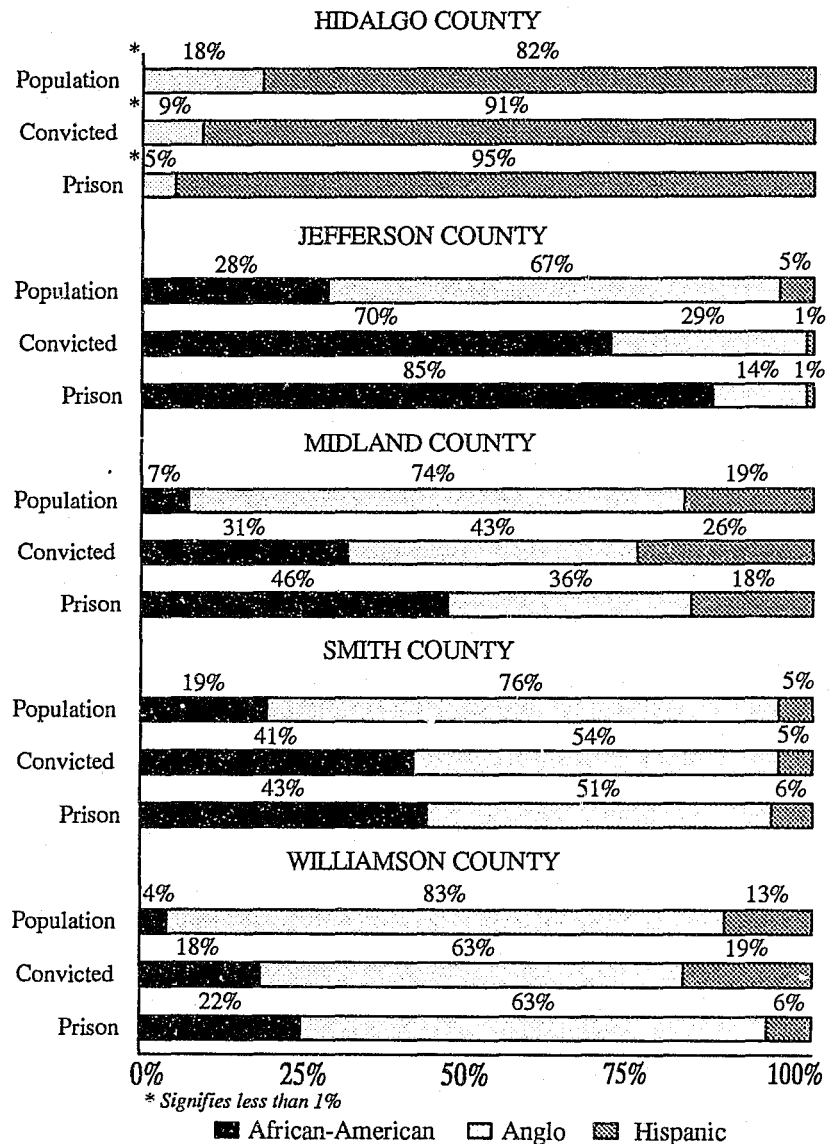
How do the five counties compare in the rate of offenders sentenced to prison per 10,000 adult population?

- Jefferson and Midland Counties sentenced to prison the greatest proportions of their adult populations (34 per 10,000 adults and 33 per 10,000 adults, respectively).
- ✓ The sentenced to prison rate shows the number of adults sentenced to prison per 10,000 adults in the population.
- Williamson County had the lowest rate of convicted felony offenders sentenced to prison (12) among the five counties.
- Hidalgo County had the second lowest rate of convicted felony offenders sentenced to prison (16) in spite of ranking second highest for raw numbers of convicted felons and convicted felons sentenced to prison (see Chart 1).

How does the racial mix in the general population, in the convicted population, and in the population sentenced to prison differ among counties?

- In all the counties except Hidalgo, African-Americans were convicted to prison in larger proportions than their percentage of the population.
- ✓ Hidalgo County's population is .17% African-American.
- Anglos were a majority of the adult population in Jefferson County (67%) and Midland County (74%), but they did not constitute a majority of the offender population from these two counties.
- Williamson County had the highest percentage of Anglos in the population (83%), the highest percentage of Anglo offenders convicted (63%), and the highest percentage of Anglo offenders sentenced to prison (63%).
- Hidalgo County had the highest percentage of Hispanics in the population (82%), the highest percentage of Hispanic offenders convicted (91%), and the highest percentage of Hispanic offenders sentenced to prison (95%).
- Jefferson County had the highest percentage of African-American offenders convicted (70%) and sentenced to prison (85%).

Chart 4: Race by General Population, Population of Convicted Felons, and Population of Convicted Felons Sentenced to Prison



What is the age distribution of felons convicted in the five counties?

- Hidalgo County had the highest proportion of young offenders.
✓ 50% of the convicted felons from Hidalgo County were less than 26 years old; 80% were less than 36 years old.
- Midland and Jefferson Counties had the highest proportions of older offenders with 45% and 41%, respectively, over the age of 30.

Chart 5: Age Distribution of Convicted Offenders

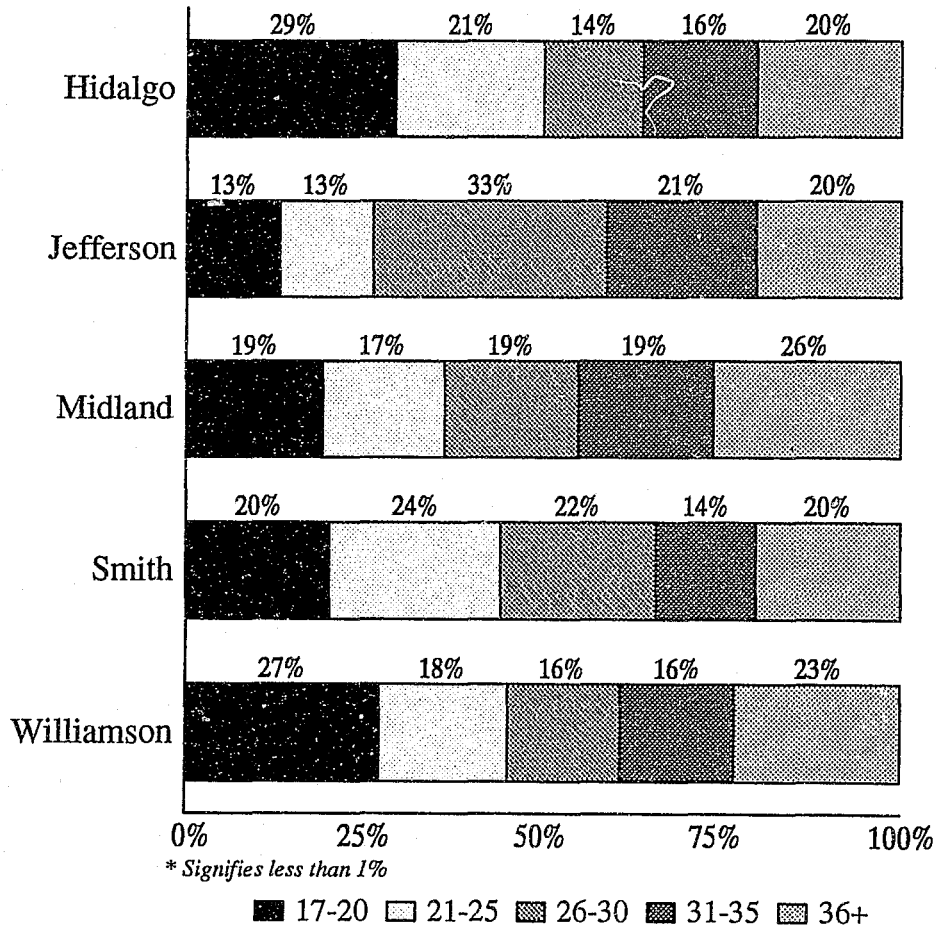
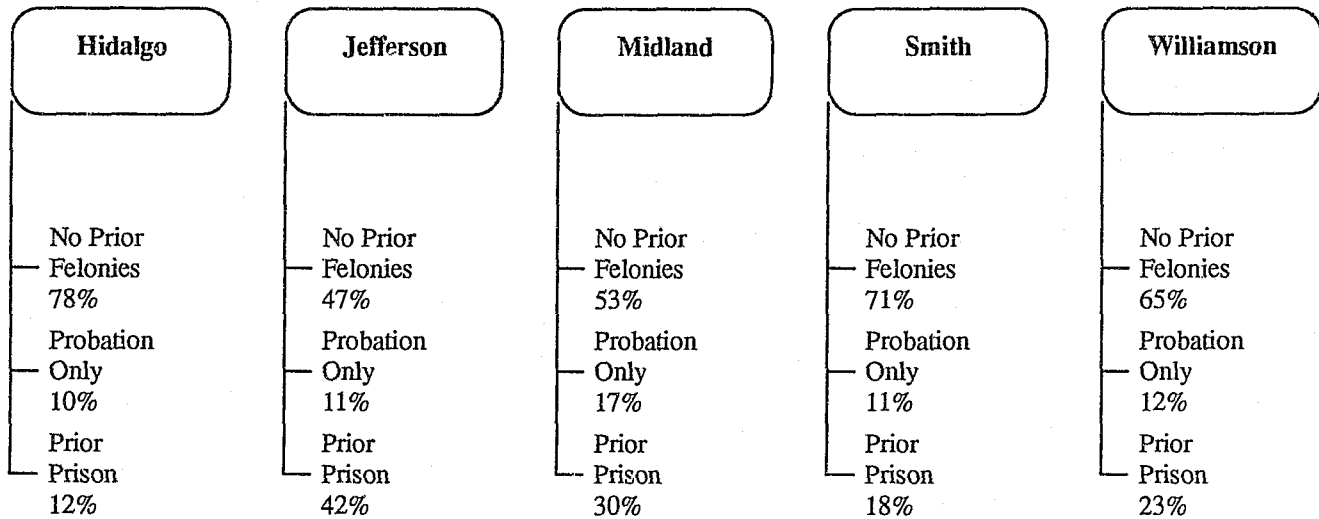


Chart 6: Prior Sentence Type by County



What type of prior felony sentences do convicted offenders in the five counties have?

- The majority of offenders in every county except Jefferson had no prior felony convictions.
- Hidalgo and Smith Counties had the highest proportions of felons with no prior history, 78% and 71% respectively.
- Jefferson County had the highest proportion of offenders with a prior felony history (53%) and the highest proportion of offenders with prior prison sentences (42%).
 - ✦ Of the 53% of offenders in Jefferson County with a prior felony history 45% had only one prior felony conviction, 30% had two prior felony convictions, and 25% had three or more prior felony convictions.
- Midland County had the second highest percentage of offenders with a prior felony history (47%).
 - ✦ Of the 47% of offenders in Midland County with a prior felony history, 41% had only one prior felony conviction, 27% had two prior felony convictions, and 32% had three or more prior felony convictions.

How do offense types differ among the five counties?

- Property offenders comprised the largest percentage of offenders for every county except Jefferson.
- Hidalgo County had the highest percentage of convictions for violent offenses (19%).
- Over half of the offenders convicted for a felony in Smith County were convicted for property offenses.
- Jefferson County had the highest percentage of convictions for drug crimes (44%).
- Midland and Williamson Counties had the highest percentages of offenders convicted for driving-while-intoxicated (21% and 18%, respectively).
- ✱ Burglary was the most prevalent property crime for every county except Midland where theft was most prevalent.
- ✱ The majority of drug convictions in each county were for possession.
 - ✓ However, over 40% of drug convictions in Midland and Smith Counties were for delivery/manufacture (48% and 41%, respectively).

Chart 7: Offense Type by County

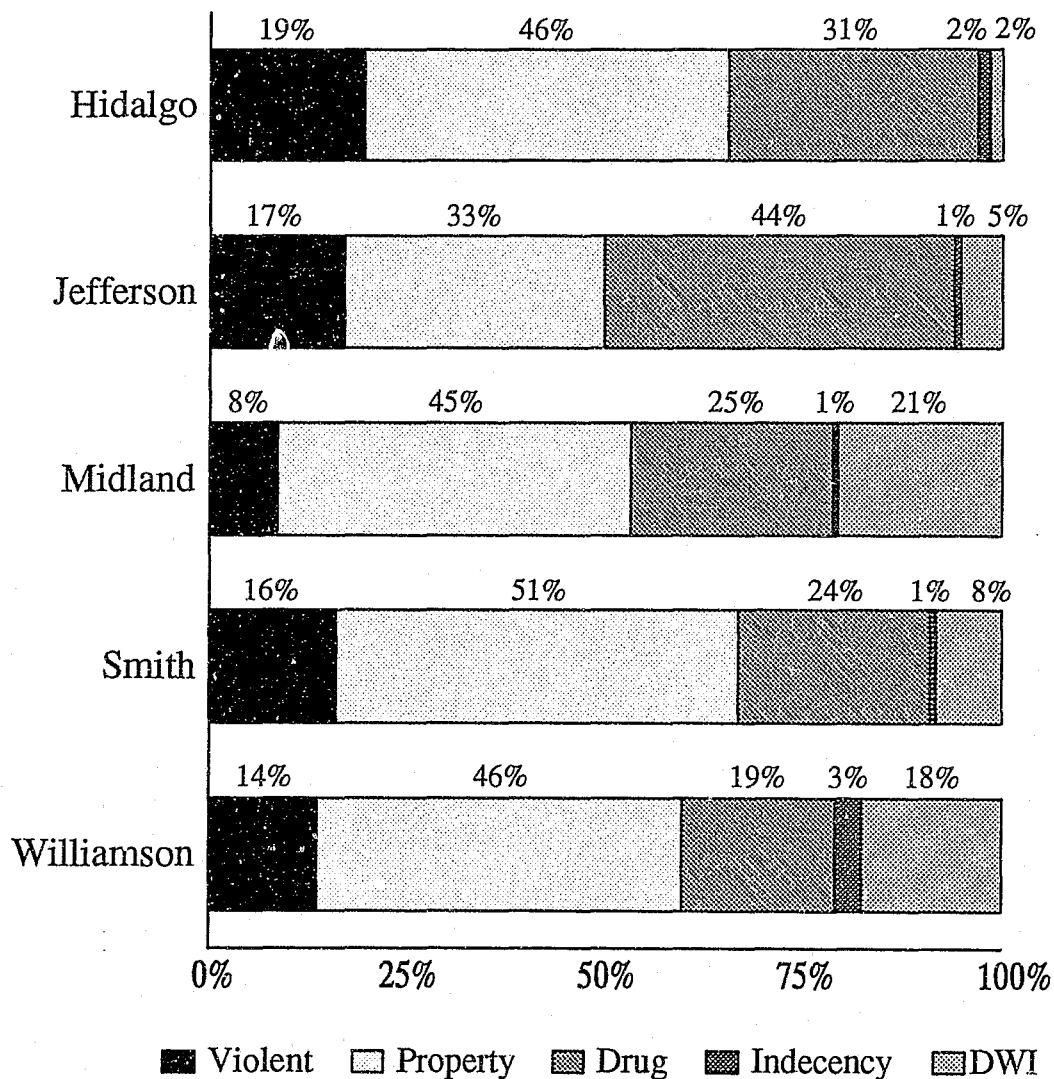
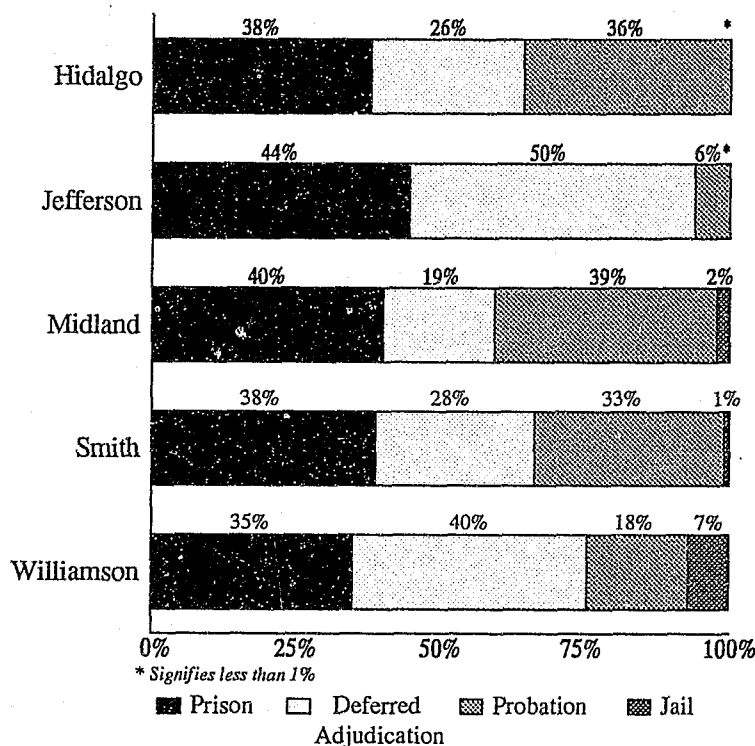


Chart 8: Sentence by County



How do the sentences given to felony offenders differ among the counties?

- Jefferson County sentenced the highest percentage of offenders to deferred adjudication (50%), the highest percentage to prison (44%), and the lowest percentage to probation (6%)
- Williamson County sentenced the lowest percentage of felony offenders to prison (35%).
- Williamson County sentenced 7% of felony offenders to jail, the highest percentage of the five counties.

How do the types of probation sentences given to offenders differ among the five counties?

- Williamson County had the highest proportion of probationers sentenced to jail as a condition of probation (61%).
- Jail time ranged from ten days to six months.
- Williamson County had the highest proportion of probationers sentenced to shock probation or boot camp (10% of all offenders sentenced to probation).
- Jefferson County had the second highest proportion of probationers given jail time (51%).

Chart 9: Probation Sentence by County

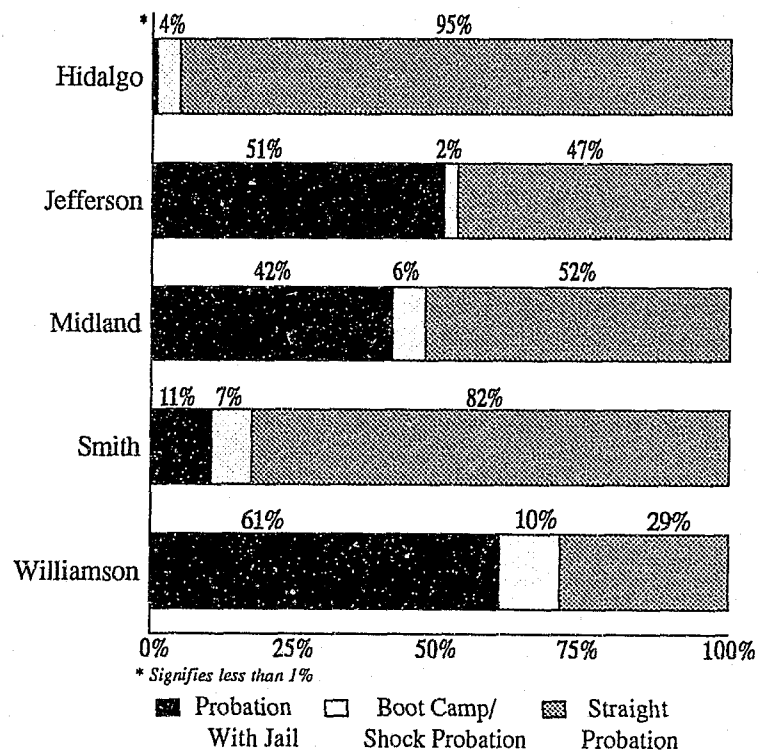
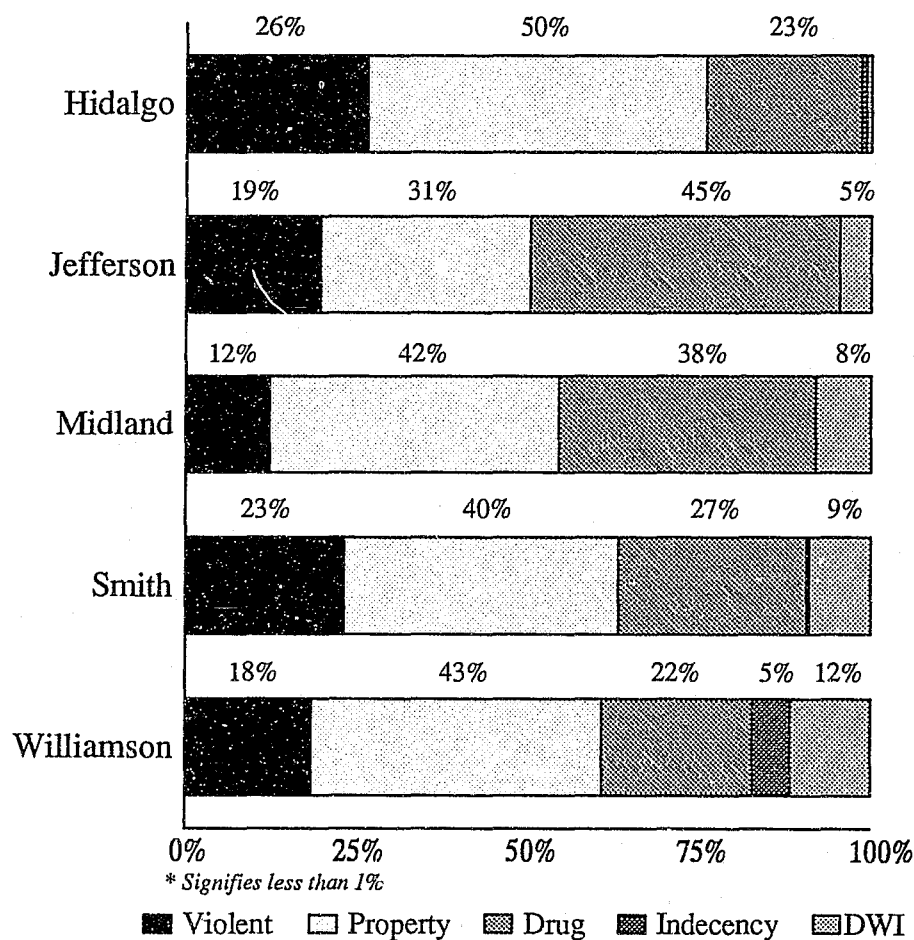


Chart 10: Offense Type by County for Offenders Sentenced to Prison



How do offense types of offenders sentenced to prison differ among the five counties?

- Property offenders comprised the largest percentage of offenders sentenced to prison in every county except Jefferson.
- Hidalgo County had the highest percentage of offenders sentenced to prison for violent offenses (26%) and for property offenses (50%).
- Williamson and Smith Counties sentenced the highest percentage of offenders to prison for driving-while-intoxicated offenses.

Chart 11: Prison Sentence Length by County

How does the length of prison sentences given to offenders differ among the counties?

- Williamson County had the largest percentage of offenders sentenced to prison for more than 10 years (53%).
- Hidalgo County had the shortest sentence lengths among the five counties.
 - ✓ 38% of the felons sentenced to prison from Hidalgo County were sentenced to five years or less.
 - ✓ 79% of the felons sentenced to prison from Hidalgo County were given sentences of less than ten years compared with 62% from Midland County and 54% from Smith County.

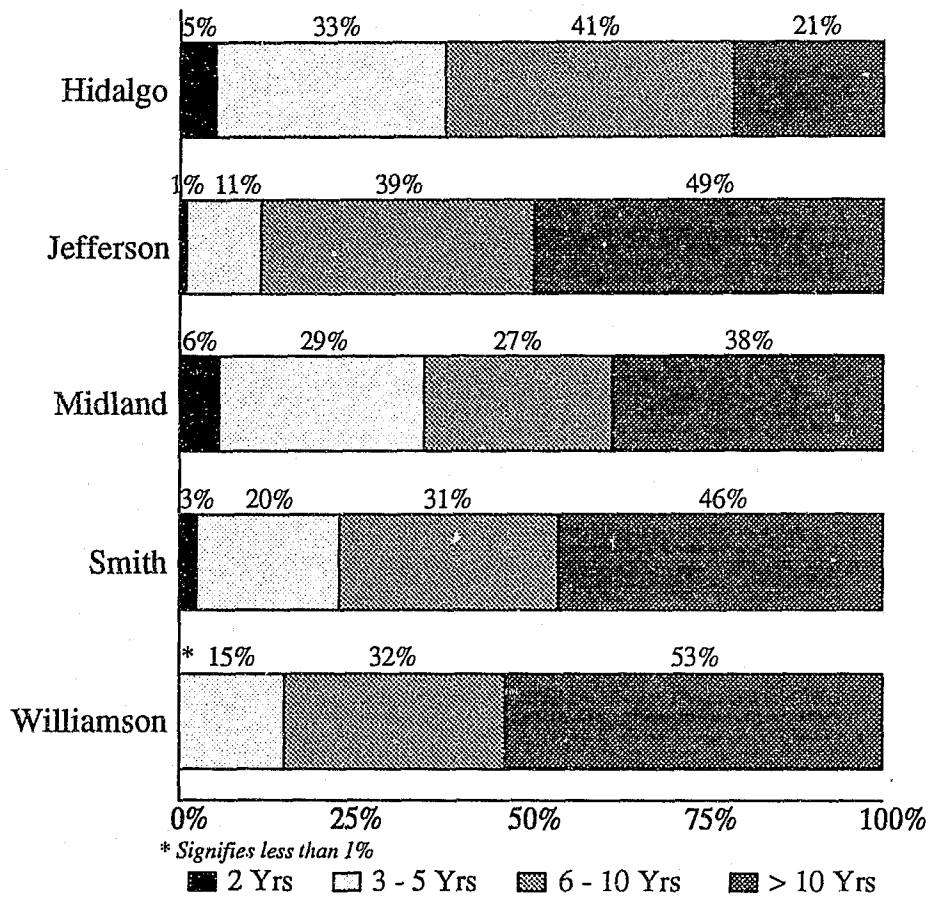
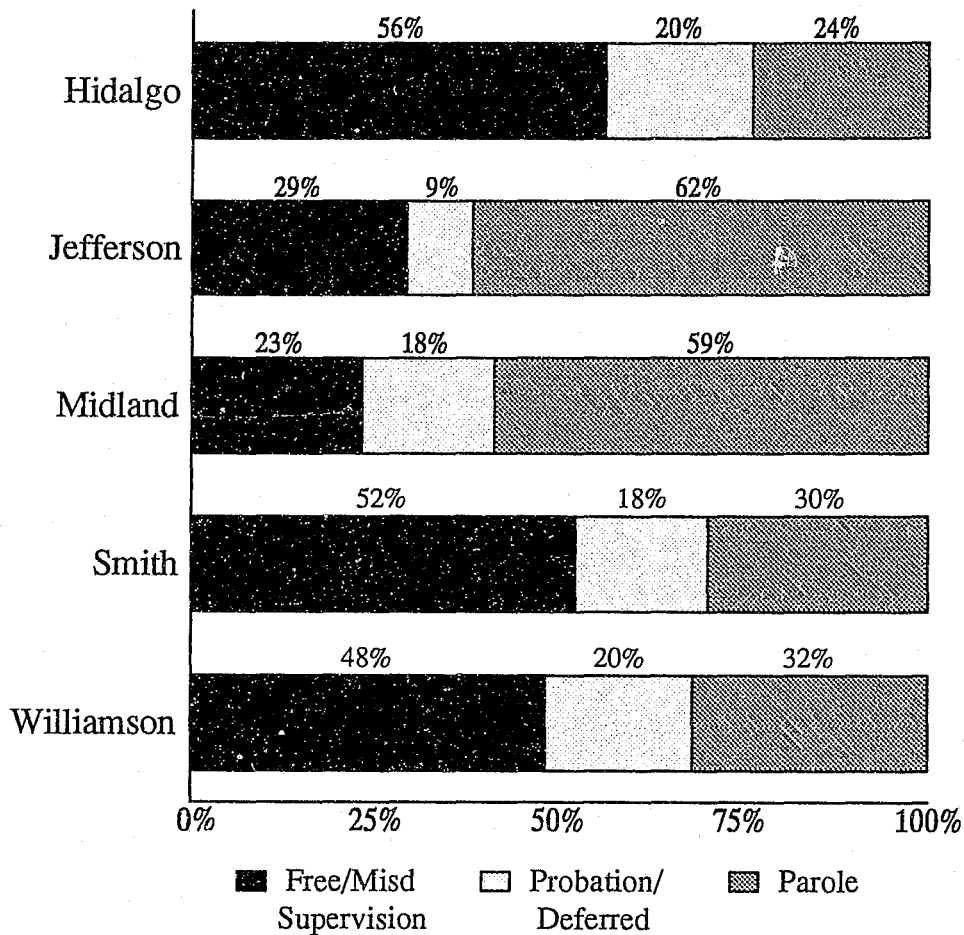
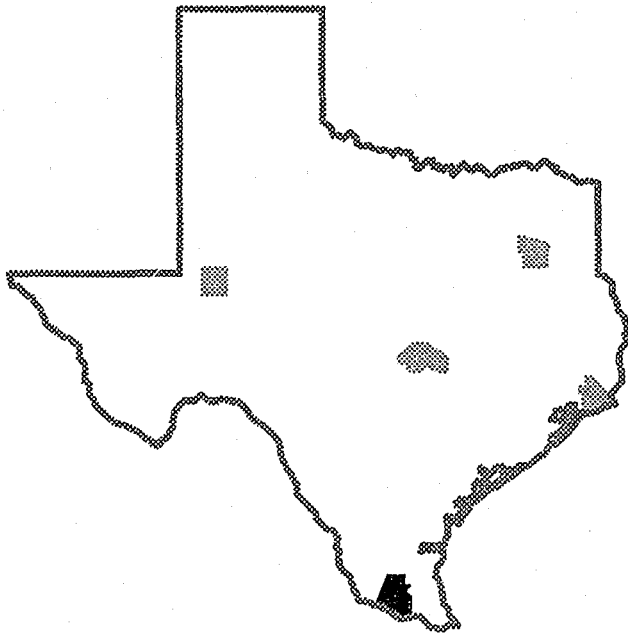


Chart 12: Legal Status of Offenders Sentenced to Prison



How does the legal status of offenders sentenced to prison vary among the counties?

- Hidalgo County had the lowest proportion of offenders already under felony supervision when sentenced to prison.
 - ✓ 44% of offenders sentenced to prison in Hidalgo County were under felony supervision.
 - ✓ 48% of offenders sentenced to prison in Smith County were under felony supervision, the second lowest percentage.
- Midland County had the highest proportion of offenders under felony supervision when sentenced to prison.
 - ✓ 77% of offenders sentenced to prison in Midland County were under felony supervision.
- Jefferson County had the highest proportion of offenders under parole supervision when sentenced to prison (62%).



HIDALGO COUNTY

Adult Population: 257,373

Major Metropolitan Area: McAllen

Convicted Felon Population: 1,089

Race/Ethnicity of Convicted Felons:

9% ANGLO

91% HISPANIC

Sentences of Convicted Felons:

26% DEFERRED ADJUDICATION

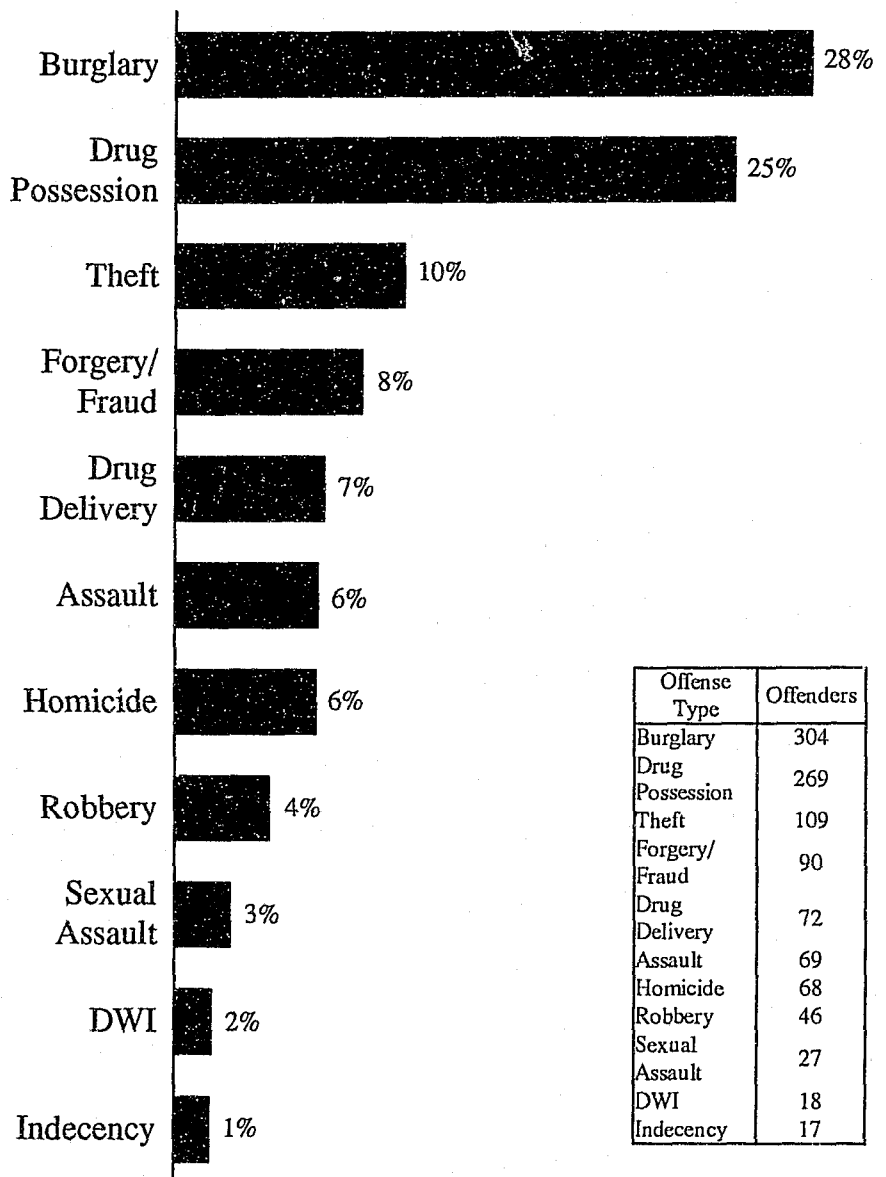
36% PROBATION

38% PRISON

Chart 13: Most Frequent Offenses

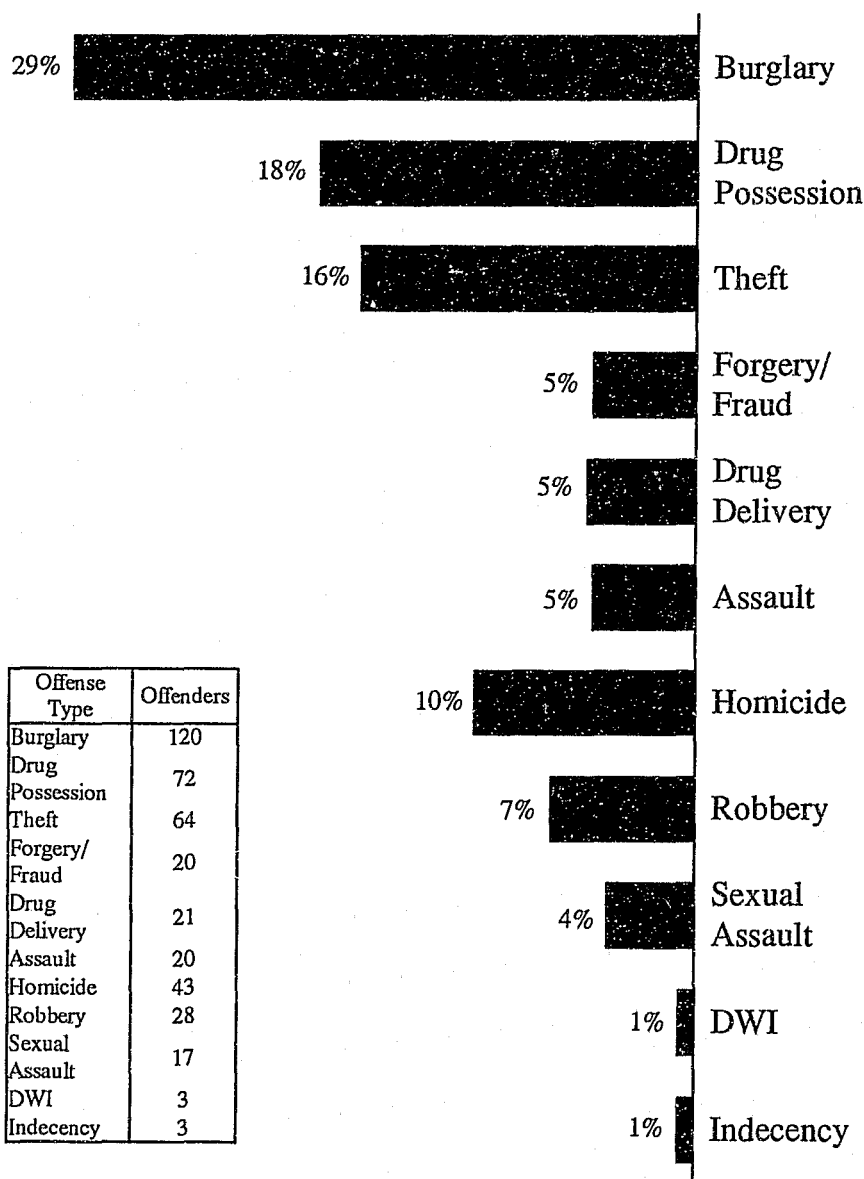
What are the most frequently occurring offenses of conviction?

- **Burglary**
 - ✓ 28% of offenders from Hidalgo County were convicted for burglary as their most serious offense.
 - ✱ 11.8% were convicted for burglary of a habitation, 9.3% for burglary of a motor vehicle, and 6.8% for burglary of a building.
- **Drug Possession**
 - ✓ 25% of offenders were convicted for drug possession as their most serious offense.
 - ✱ 12.3% were convicted for possession of powder/crack cocaine less than twenty-eight grams--the most frequent specific crime.
- **Theft**
 - ✓ 10% of offenders were convicted for theft as their most serious offense.
 - ✱ 4.1% were convicted for unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, 3.6% for theft of property (non-auto), and 2.3% for theft of property (auto).



Offense Type	Offenders
Burglary	304
Drug Possession	269
Theft	109
Forgery/Fraud	90
Drug Delivery	72
Assault	69
Homicide	68
Robbery	46
Sexual Assault	27
DWI	18
Indecency	17

Chart 14: Most Frequent Offenses for Offenders Sentenced to Prison



What are the most frequently occurring offenses of conviction for offenders sentenced to prison?

• Burglary

✓ 29% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for burglary as their most serious offense.

✱ 11.2% of offenders were convicted for burglary of a habitation, 11% for burglary of a building, and 6.8% for burglary of a motor vehicle.

• Drug Possession

✓ 18% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for drug possession as their most serious offense.

✱ 12.6% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for possession of powder/crack cocaine less than twenty-eight grams--the most frequent specific crime for offenders sentenced to prison.

• Theft

✓ 16% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for theft as their most serious offense - a 60% increase from the percentage of overall offenders convicted for theft (10%).

✱ 7.3% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, 4.9% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for theft of property (auto), and 3.7% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for theft of property (non-auto).

• Homicide and Robbery

✓ 10% of offenders sentenced to prison were sentenced for homicide (a 67% increase from the frequency of homicide convictions).

✓ 7% of offenders sentenced to prison were sentenced for robbery (a 75% increase from the frequency of robbery convictions).

What are the incident characteristics of violent offenses?

- 51% of all violent convictions resulted in a prison sentence.
- ★ 27% of all violent offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 34% were convicted of a second degree offense and 39% were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 87% of the events, while 46% of second degree and 29% of third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ★ The offense for which violent offenders were charged was reduced at disposition in 15% of the events.
- 17% of violent offenders were convicted of two or more felonies. These offenders were sentenced to prison 69% of the time.
- Offenders were convicted of an aggravated (3G) offense in 17% of all violent convictions.
- ★ 2% were convicted of two or more aggravated offenses.
- Weapons were involved in 58% of violent offenses. A weapon was used in 38% of all violent offenses.
- ★ All violent offenses involved the victimization of one or more persons or businesses.
- ★ 22% of the offenders convicted of a violent crime had multiple victims.
- ✓ Victim injury occurred in 56% of the violent offenses and death occurred in 16%.

Chart 15: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Violent Offenders

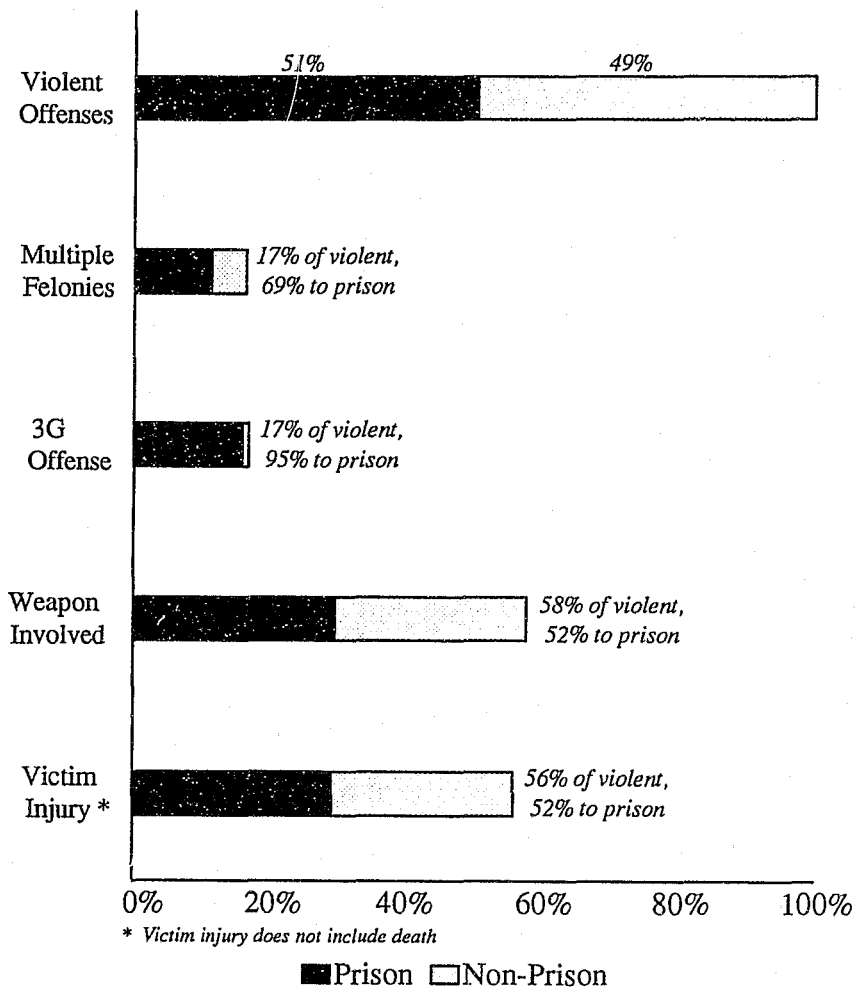
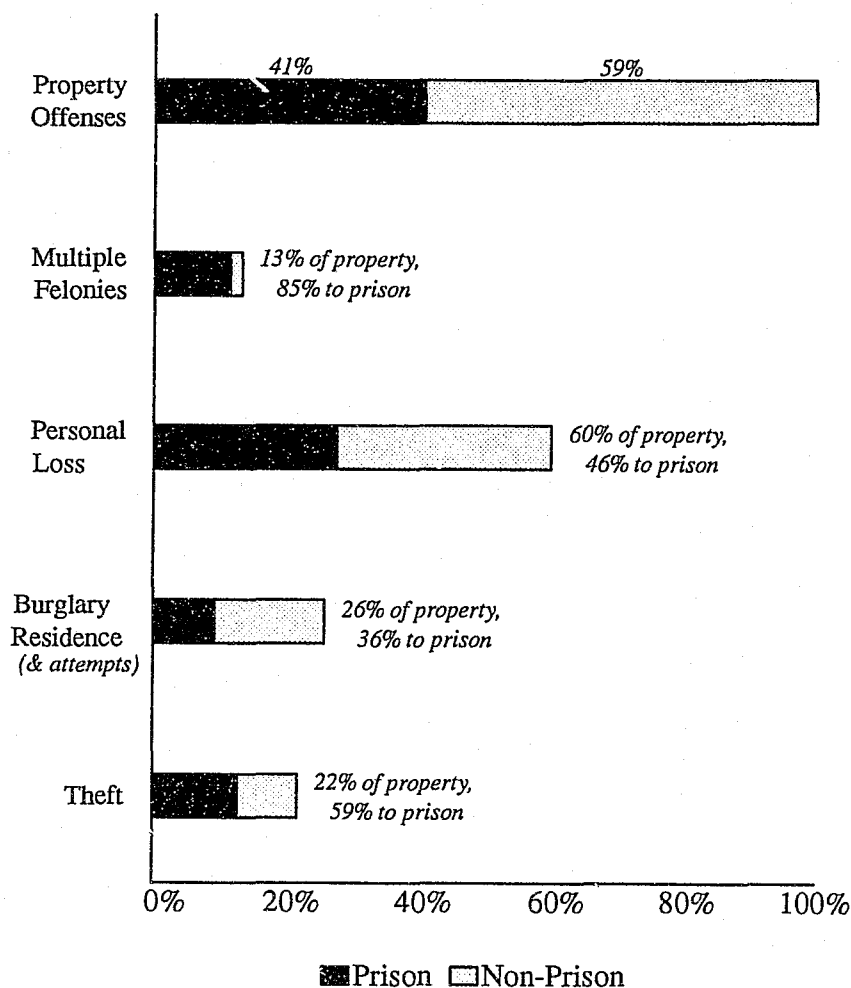


Chart 16: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Property Offenders



What are the incident characteristics of property offenses?

- 41% of all property offenders received a prison sentence.
- ★ 24% of property offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 17% were convicted of a second degree offense, and 59% of all property offenders were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 39% of the events while 58% of second degree and 36% of third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ★ The offense for which property offenders were charged was not reduced at disposition for any property offenders.
- 13% of property offenders were convicted of two or more felony offenses; 85% of these offenders were sentenced to prison.
- An individual experienced the loss or damage of personal property in 69% of property offenses. The offenders in 46% of these events were sentenced to prison.
- Burglary of a residence accounted for 26% of all property offenses. 36% of the offenders convicted of a burglary of a residence were sentenced to prison.
- 22% of property offenders were convicted for theft. 59% of these offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ★ 64% of all theft offenders were convicted of an auto-related offense (unauthorized use or theft \$750-\$20,000). 71% of these were sentenced to prison.
- ★ 36% of all theft offenders were convicted of theft of property \$750-\$20,000 (non-auto-related). 38% of these were sentenced to prison.

What are the incident characteristics of drug offenses?

- 27% of the offenders convicted of a drug offense were sentenced to prison.
- ✱ 36% of drug offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 58% were convicted of a second degree offense, and 6% of drug offenders were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 8% of the cases while 32% of the second degree and all (21 cases) of the third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ✱ The offense for which drug offenders were charged was reduced at disposition in 9% of the events.
- Drug offenders were convicted of two or more felonies in less than 1% of the cases.
- 85% of all drug offenders were convicted for drug amounts of one gram or less. 29% of these offenders received a prison sentence.
- An aggravated drug amount was involved in 33% of the drug offenses. None of the offenders convicted for an aggravated drug offense was sentenced to prison.
- ✱ The majority of aggravated drug offenders (82%) were convicted for an offense involving an aggravated amount of marijuana.
- ✱ 100% of aggravated drug offenders had no prior felony history.
- 42% of drug offenders were convicted of an offense involving cocaine.
- The majority of drug offenders (52%) were convicted for an offense involving marijuana.
- Possession of a controlled substance accounted for 79% of drug convictions.
- Delivery of a controlled substance accounted for 21% of drug convictions.

Chart 17: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Drug Offenders

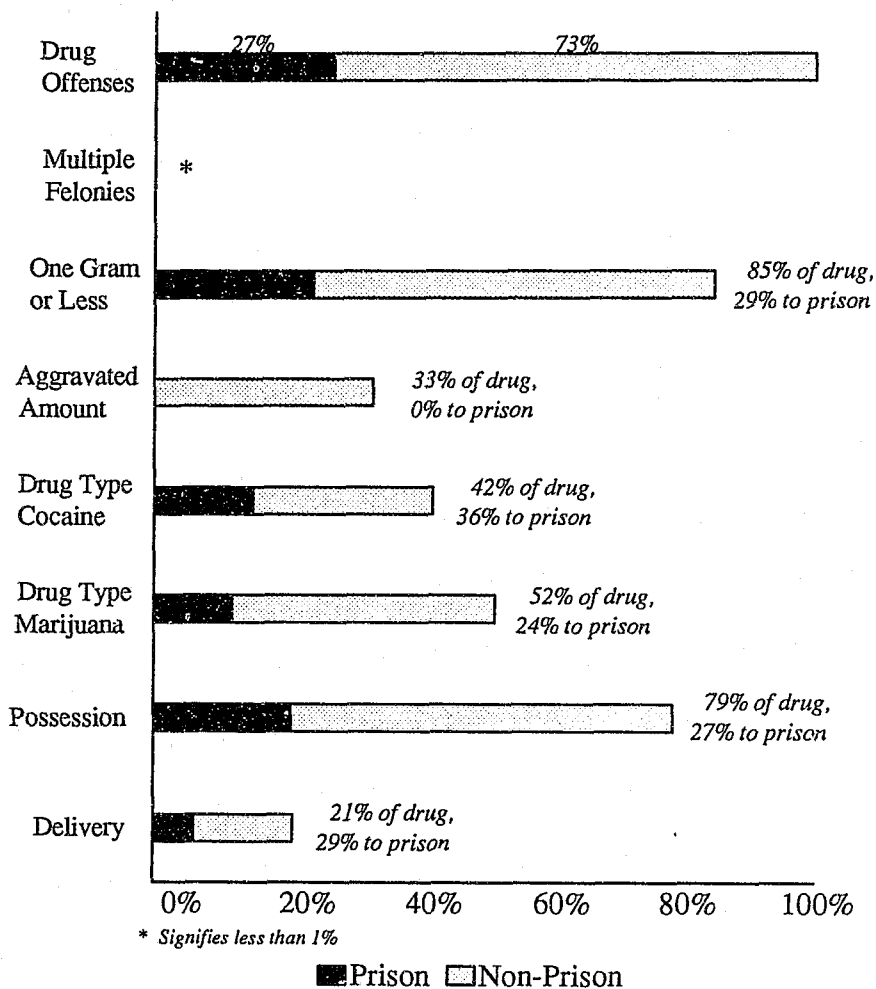


Chart 18: Population by Racial/Ethnic Group

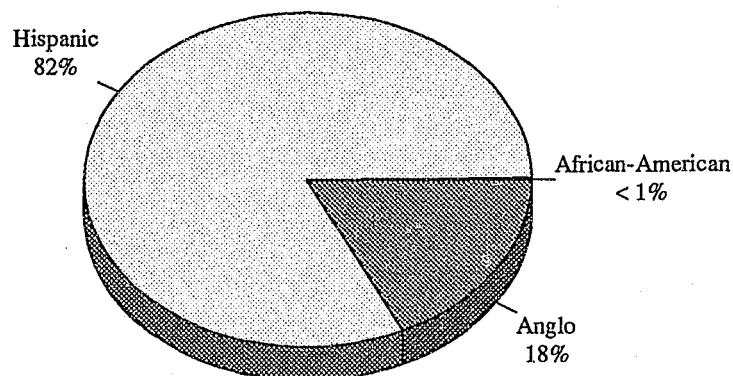
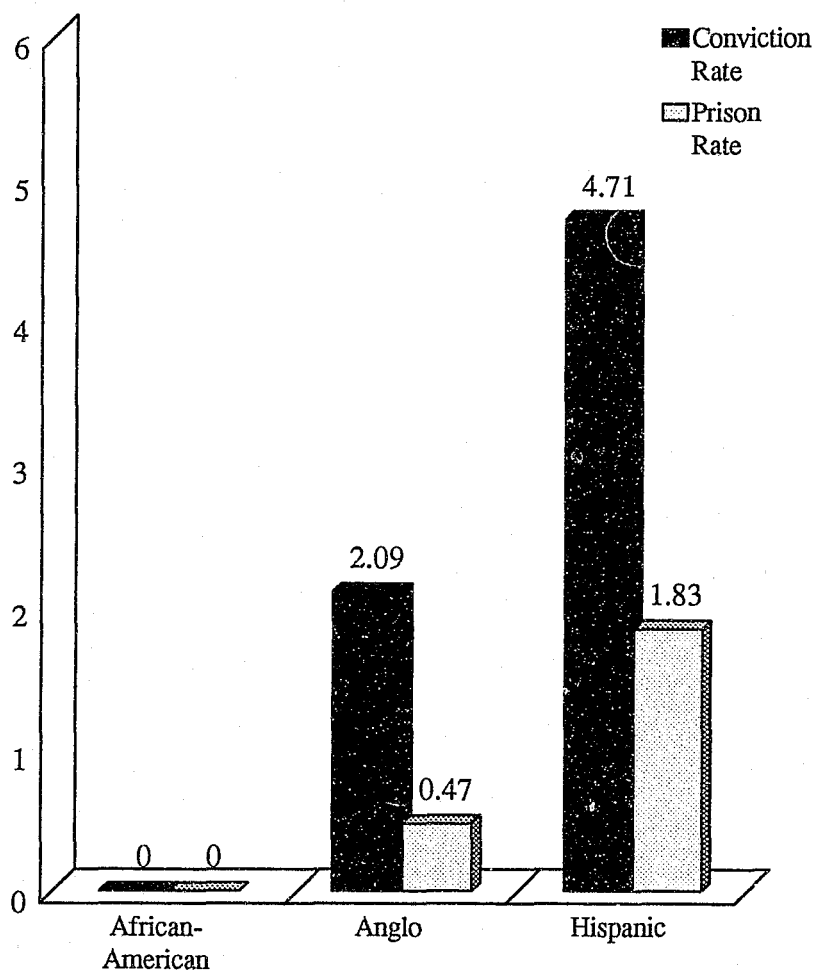


Chart 19: Conviction Rates per 1,000 Adult Population by Racial/Ethnic Group



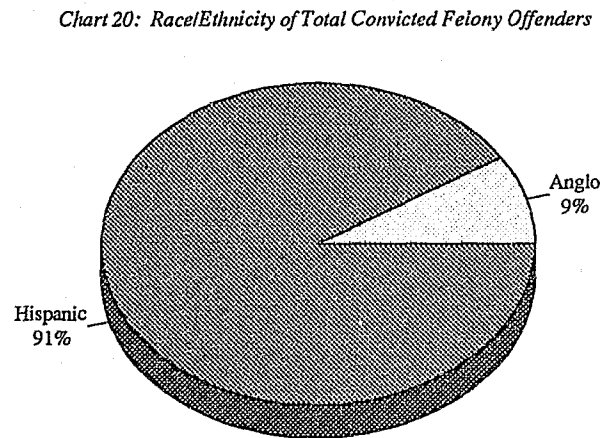
How does the convicted felon rate per 1,000 adults vary among the racial/ethnic groups?

- Hispanics had the highest convicted felon rate (4.71) and convicted felon to prison rate (1.83) per 1,000 Hispanic adults.
- The convicted felon rate for Hispanic adults is over 2 times greater than the convicted felon rate for Anglo adults.
- The convicted felon to prison rate for Hispanic adults is 3.9 times greater than the convicted felon to prison rate for Anglo adults.

HIDALGO

What is the racial/ethnic breakdown of the convicted felons in Hidalgo County?

- Hispanic offenders accounted for 91% of the offenders convicted, the highest percentage of any racial/ethnic group.



Within each racial/ethnic category, what percentage of convicted felons were sentenced to prison?

- Of the 992 Hispanic offenders, 39% were sentenced to prison.
- Of the 97 Anglo offenders, 23% were sentenced to prison.

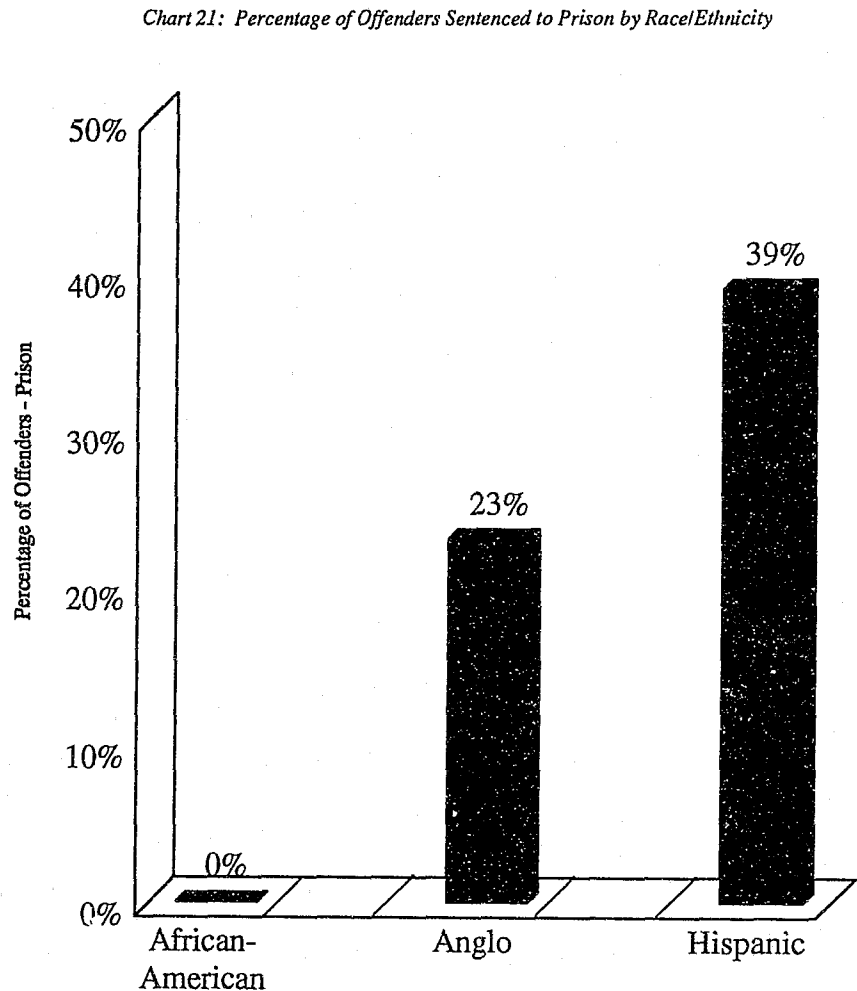
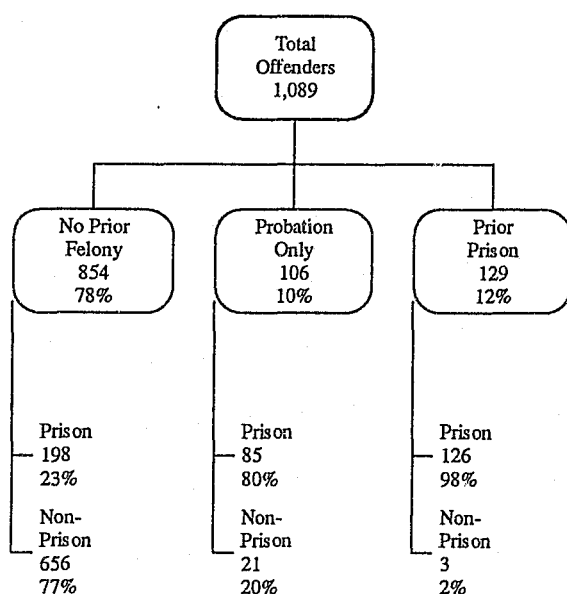


Chart 22: Criminal History by Sentence

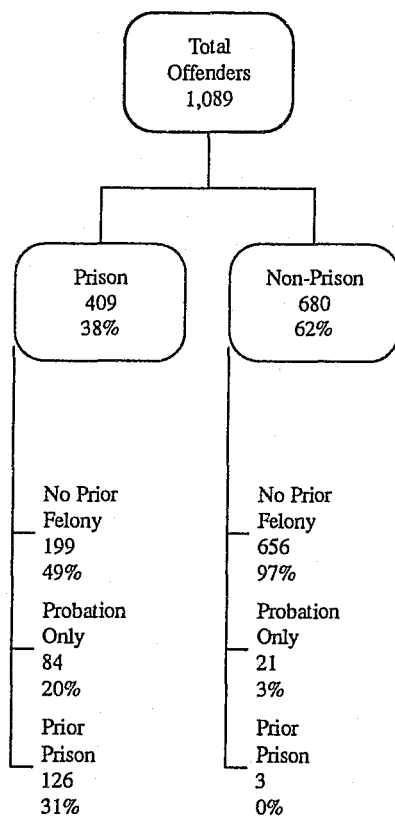


How does the prison/non-prison decision vary by differing criminal histories?

- A minority of offenders with no prior felony convictions were sentenced to prison (23%).
- The majority of offenders with prior felony convictions were sentenced to prison.
 - ✓ 80% of offenders with a prior probation were sentenced to prison.
 - ✓ 90% of offenders with a prior prison were sentenced to prison.

HIDALGO

Chart 23: Sentence by Criminal History



How does the criminal history of offenders given non-prison sentences vary from the criminal history of offenders sentenced to prison?

- Slightly more than half of the offenders sentenced to prison were being "recycled" through the criminal justice system.
 - ✓ 51% of offenders sentenced to prison had prior felony convictions compared to 3% of offenders given non-prison sentences.

Chart 24: Race/Ethnicity by Criminal History

How does the criminal history of offenders differ among racial/ethnic groups?

- The majority of offenders in each racial/ethnic group had no prior felonies.
 - ✓ 84% of Anglo offenders had no prior felonies.
 - ✓ 78% of Hispanic offenders had no prior felonies.
- 13% of Hispanic offenders had a prior prison sentence as compared to 5% of Anglo offenders.

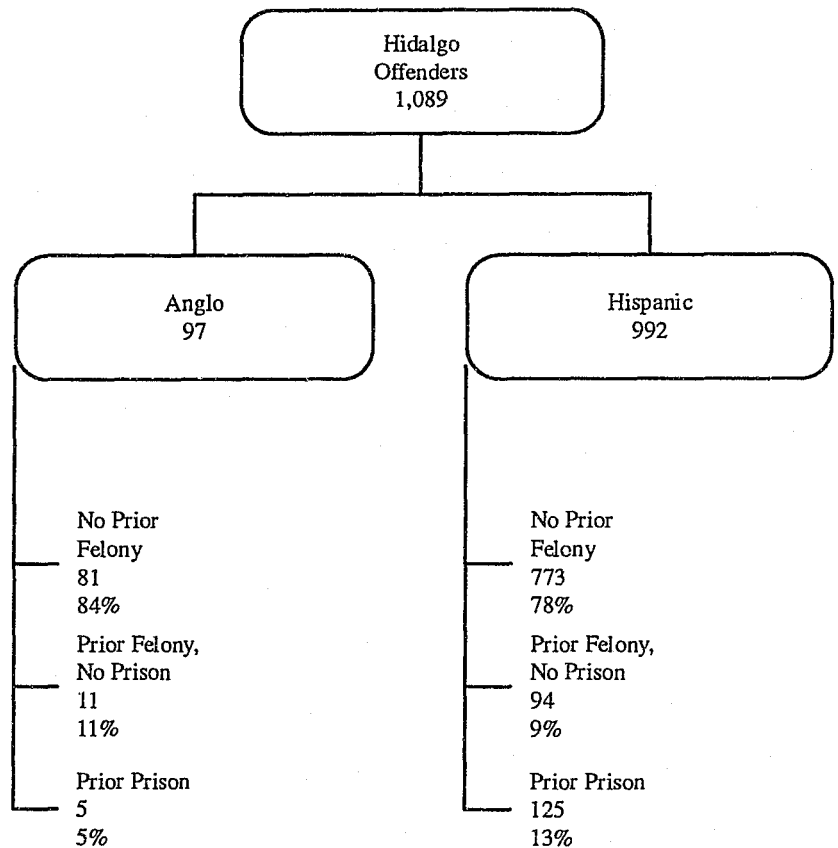
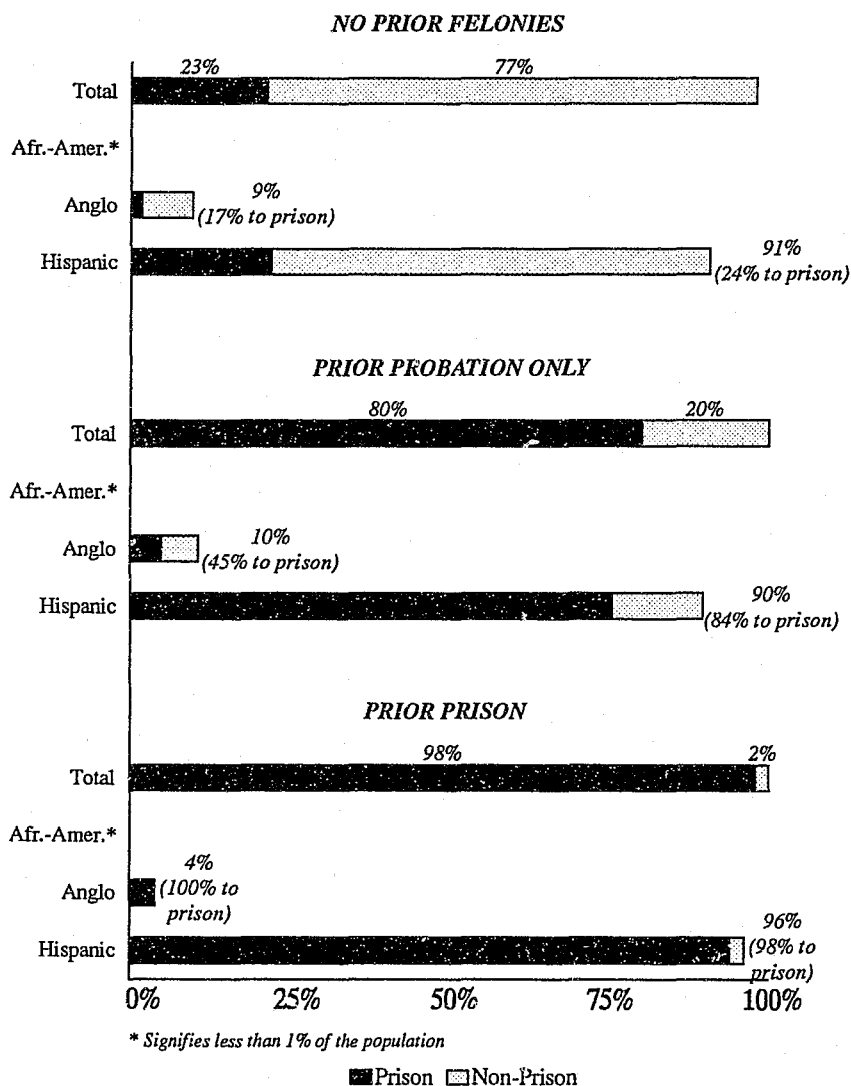


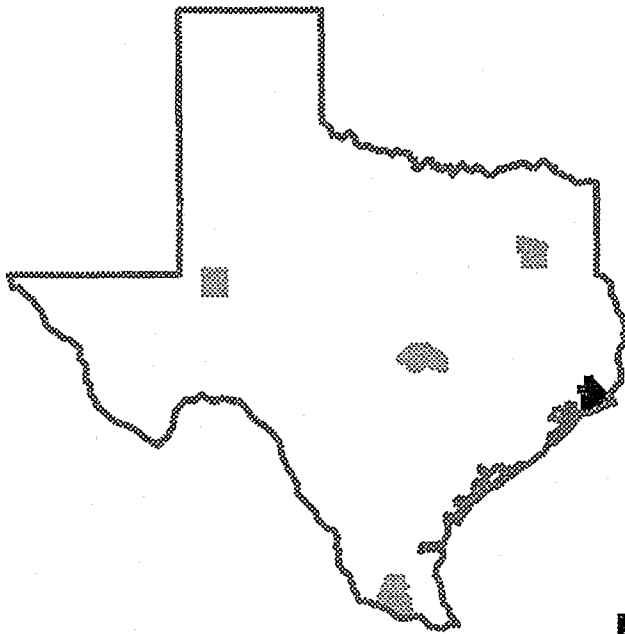
Chart 25: Criminal History by Race/Ethnicity by Sentence



How does the racial/ethnic composition and percentage sentenced to prison vary within criminal history category?

- 17% of Anglo offenders with no prior felonies were sentenced to prison, compared to 24% of Hispanic offenders in the same category.
- 45% of Anglo offenders who had a prior probation only were sentenced to prison, compared to 84% of Hispanic offenders in the same category.
- All Anglo offenders with a prior prison and 98% of Hispanic offenders with a prior prison were sentenced to prison.

HIDALGO



JEFFERSON COUNTY



Adult Population: 177,554

Major Metropolitan Area: Beaumont

Convicted Felon Population: 1,383

Race/Ethnicity of Convicted Felons:

29% ANGLO

70% AFRICAN-AMERICAN

1% HISPANIC

Sentences of Convicted Felons:

50% DEFERRED ADJUDICATION

6% PROBATION

44% PRISON

What are the most frequently occurring offenses of conviction?

• Drug Possession

- ✓ 30% of offenders were convicted for drug possession as their most serious offense.

- ✱ 333 offenders (24%) were convicted for possession of powder/crack cocaine less than twenty-eight grams--the most frequent specific crime.

• Drug Delivery

- ✓ 14% of offenders were convicted for drug delivery as their most serious offense.

- ✱ All of the drug delivery convictions were for delivery of less than twenty-eight grams of powder/crack cocaine.

• Burglary

- ✓ 14% of offenders were convicted for burglary as their most serious offense.

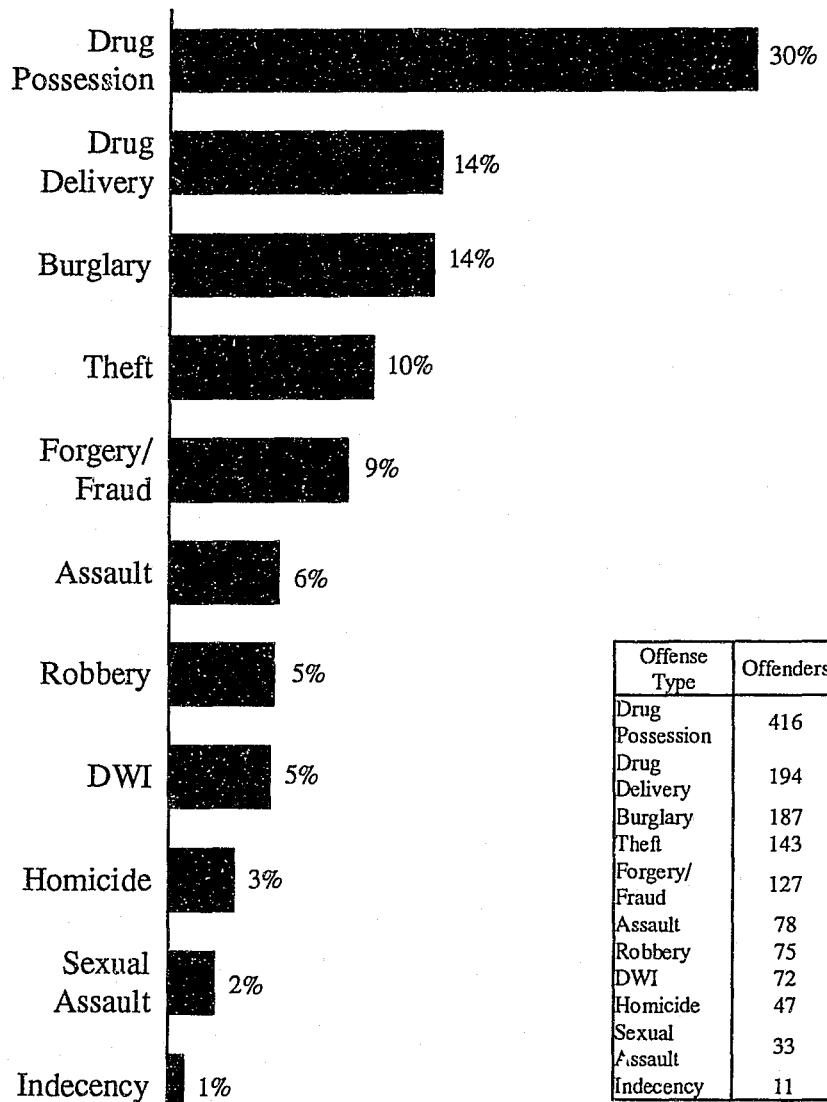
- ✱ 4.3% were convicted for burglary of a habitation, 7.4% for burglary of a building, and 2% for burglary of a motor vehicle.

• Theft

- ✓ 10% of offenders were convicted for theft as their most serious offense.

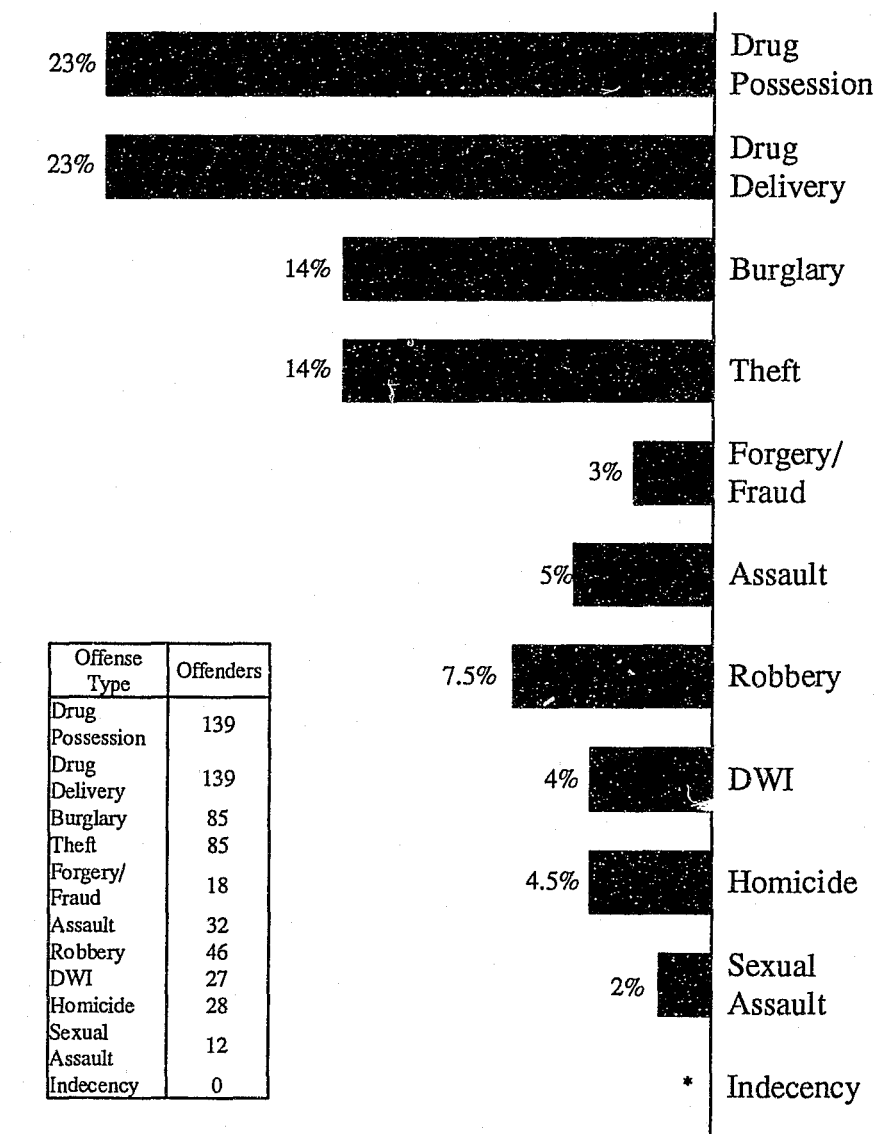
- ✱ 4.7% were convicted for theft of property, \$750-20,000, 3.3% for unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, and 2.4% for repeat theft (2 prior misdemeanor thefts).

Chart 26: Most Frequent Offenses



Offense Type	Offenders
Drug Possession	416
Drug Delivery	194
Burglary	187
Theft	143
Forgery/Fraud	127
Assault	78
Robbery	75
DWI	72
Homicide	47
Sexual Assault	33
Indecency	11

Chart 27: Most Frequent Offenses for Offenders Sentenced to Prison



* Signifies less than 1%

What are the most frequently occurring offenses of conviction for offenders sentenced to prison?

• Drug Possession

✓ 23% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for drug possession as their most serious offense.

✱ 111 offenders sentenced to prison (18.1%) were convicted for possession of powder/crack cocaine less than twenty-eight grams.

• Drug Delivery

✓ 23% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for drug delivery or manufacture as their most serious offense - all for less than 28 grams powder/crack cocaine.

• Burglary

✓ 14% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for burglary as their most serious offense.

✱ 5.6% of offenders were convicted for burglary of a habitation, 8.4% for burglary of a building, and none for burglary of a motor vehicle.

• Theft

✓ 14% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for theft as their most serious offense.

✱ 5.2% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted of theft \$750-\$20,000 (non-auto), and 2% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted of theft \$750-\$20,000 (auto).

✱ 4.3% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted of repeat theft (enhanced due to prior misdemeanor theft convictions).

JEFFERSON

What are the incident characteristics of violent offenses?

- 51% of all violent convictions resulted in a prison sentence.
- ✱ 31% of all violent offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 36% were convicted of a second degree offense and 33% were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 57% of the events, while 58% of second degree and 38% of third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ✱ The offense for which violent offenders were charged was reduced at disposition in 15% of the events.
- 28% of violent offenders were convicted of two or more felonies. These offenders were sentenced to prison 65% of the time.
- Violent offenders were convicted of an aggravated (3G) offense in 21% of all violent convictions.
 - ✓ 7% were convicted of two or more aggravated offenses.
- Weapons were involved in 57% of violent offenses. A weapon was used in 30% of all violent offenses.
- Victim injury occurred in 57% of the violent offenses and 47% of the cases in which a victim was injured were sentenced to prison.
- ✱ All violent offenses involved the victimization of one or more persons or businesses.
- ✱ 29% of the offenders convicted of a violent crime had multiple victims.

Chart 28: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Violent Offenders

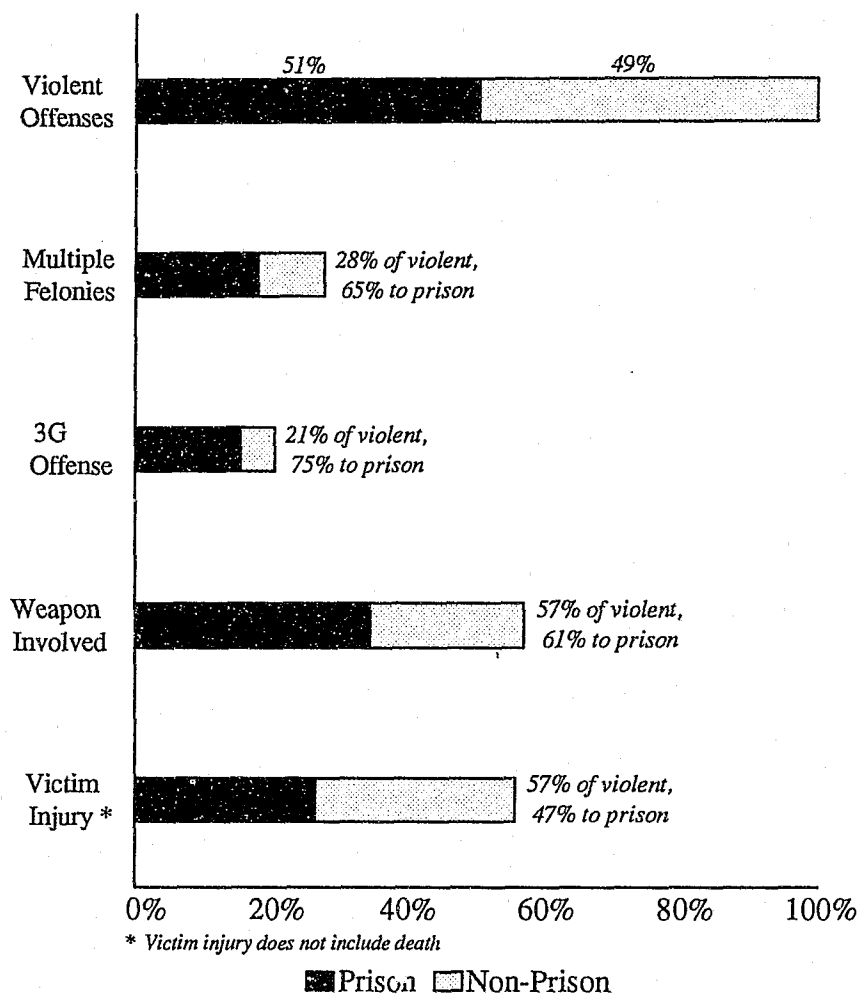
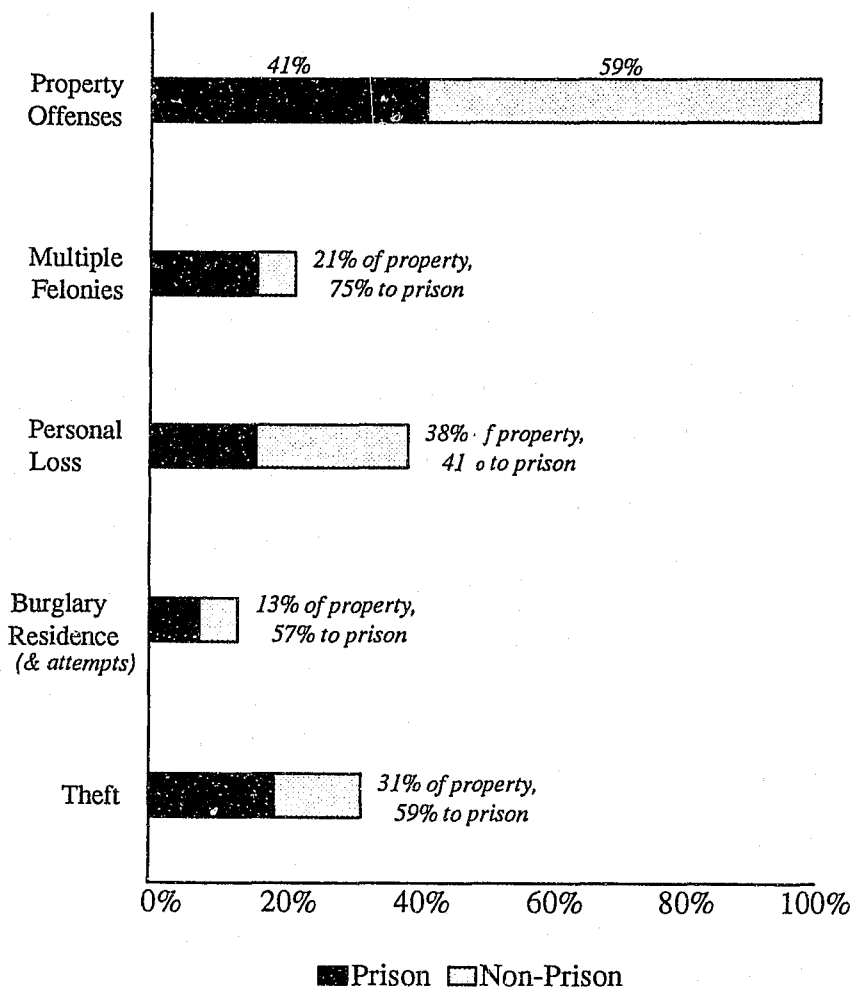


Chart 29: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Property Offenders



What are the incident characteristics of property offenses?

- 41% of all property offenders received a prison sentence.
- ✱ 11% of property offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 22% were convicted of a second degree offense, and 67% of all property offenders were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 50% of the events while 50% of second degree and 37% of third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ✱ The offense for which property offenders were charged was not reduced at disposition in any of the events sampled.
- 21% of property offenders were convicted of two or more felony offenses; 75% of these offenders were sentenced to prison.
- An individual experienced the loss or damage of personal property in 38% of property offenses. The offenders in 41% of these events were sentenced to prison.
- Burglary of a residence accounted for 13% of all property offenses. 57% of the offenders convicted of a burglary of a residence were sentenced to prison.
- 31% of property offenders were convicted of theft. 59% of these offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ✱ Of the offenders convicted for theft, 45% were convicted for an auto-related theft, 32% for theft of property, and 23% for repeat offender theft.
- ✱ 71% of the offenders convicted for theft of property were sentenced to prison, while 80% of the offenders convicted for repeat offender theft were sentenced to prison.

JEFFERSON

What are the incident characteristics of drug offenses?

- 46% of the offenders convicted of a drug offense were sentenced to prison.
- 36% of drug offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 59% were convicted of a second degree offense, and 5% of drug offenders were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 75% of the cases while 31% of the second degree and none of the third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- The offense for which drug offenders were charged was not reduced at disposition in any of the events sampled.
- Drug offenders were convicted of two or more felonies in 9% of the cases. All of these offenders were sentenced to prison.
- 77% of all drug offenders were convicted for drug amounts of one gram or less. 47% of these offenders received a prison sentence.
- An aggravated drug amount was involved in 9% of drug offenses. All of the offenders convicted for aggravated drug offenses were sentenced to prison.
- The majority of drug offenders (91%) were convicted for an offense involving cocaine. 50% of these offenders received a prison sentence.
- Possession of a controlled substance accounted for 68% of drug convictions. 33% of these offenders received a prison sentence.
- Delivery of a controlled substance accounted for 32% of drug convictions. 71% of these offenders received a prison sentence.

Chart 30: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Drug Offenders

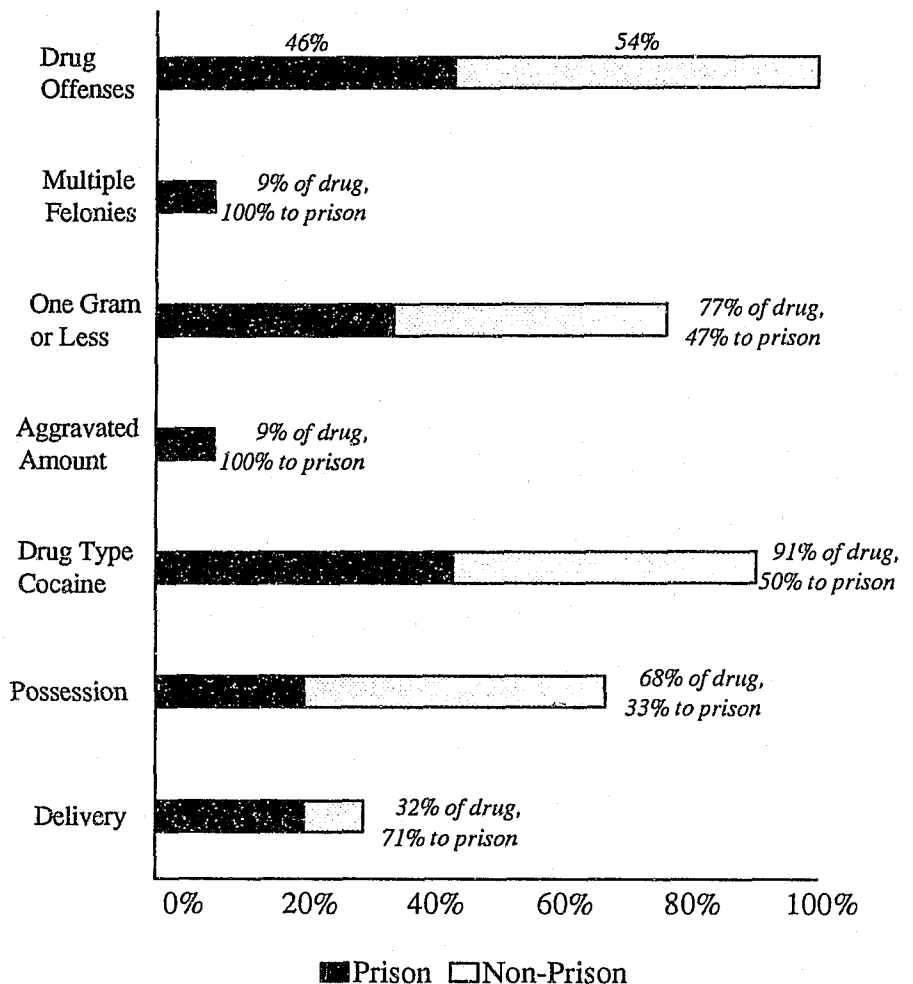


Chart 31: Population by Racial/Ethnic Group

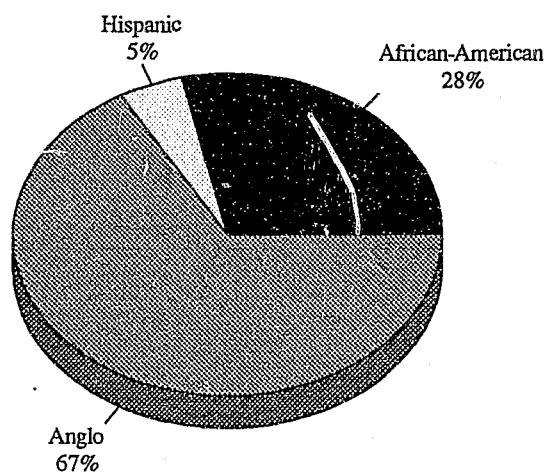
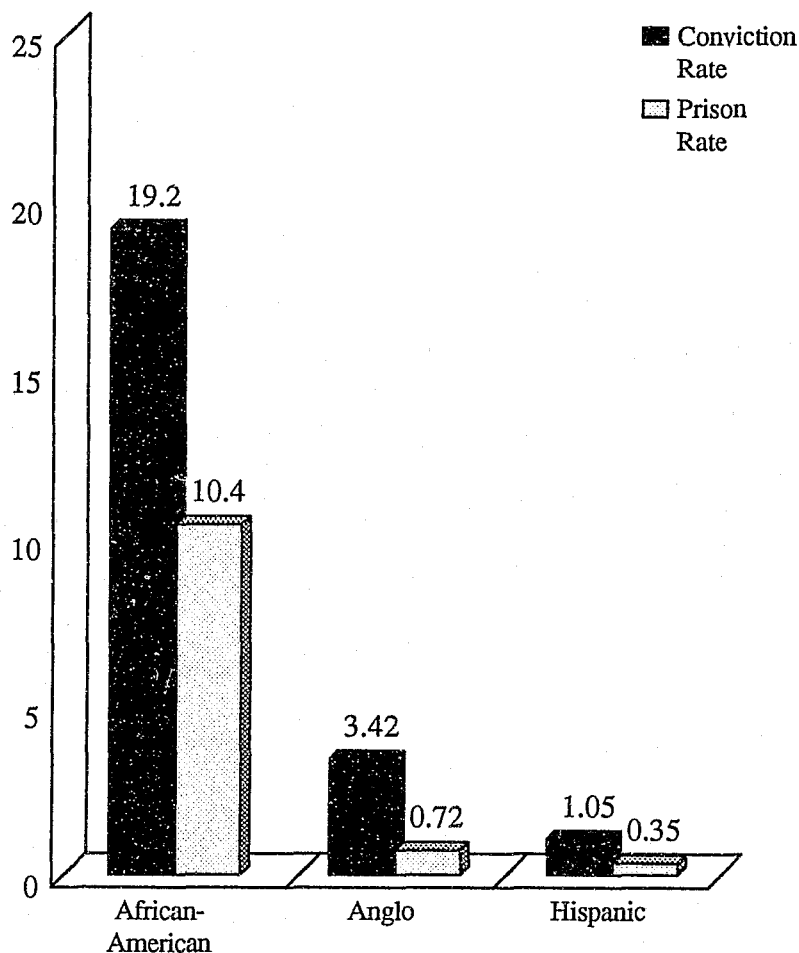


Chart 32: Conviction Rates per 1,000 Adult Population by Racial/Ethnic Group



How does the convicted felon rate per 1,000 adults vary among the racial/ethnic groups?

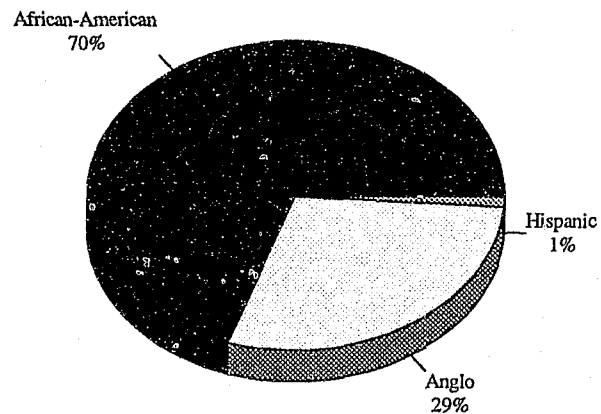
- African-Americans had the highest convicted felon rate (19.2) and convicted felon to prison rate (10.4) per 1,000 African-American adults.
- The convicted felon rate for African-American adults is over 5.5 times greater than the convicted felon rate for Anglo adults, and 18 times greater than Hispanic adults.
- The convicted felon to prison rate for African-American adults is over 14.5 times greater than the convicted felon to prison rate for Anglo adults, and 30 times greater than that of Hispanics.

JEFFERSON

What is the racial/ethnic breakdown of the convicted felons in Jefferson County?

- African-American offenders accounted for 70% of the offenders convicted, the highest percentage of any racial/ethnic group.

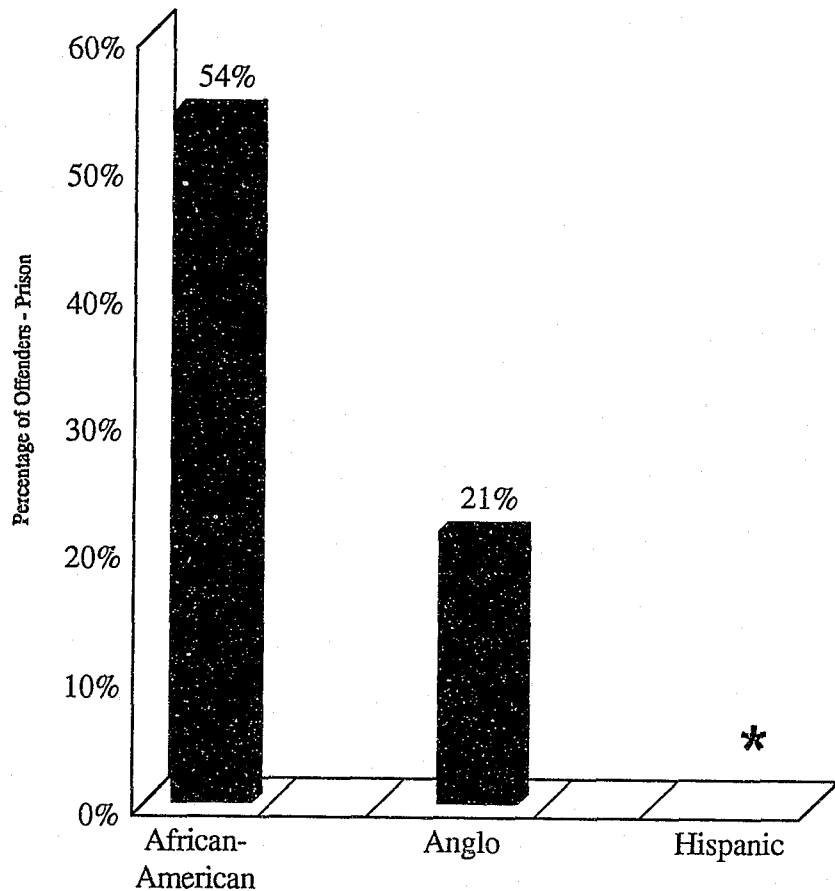
Chart 33: Race/Ethnicity of Total Convicted Felony Offenders



Within each racial/ethnic category, what percentage of convicted felons were sentenced to prison?

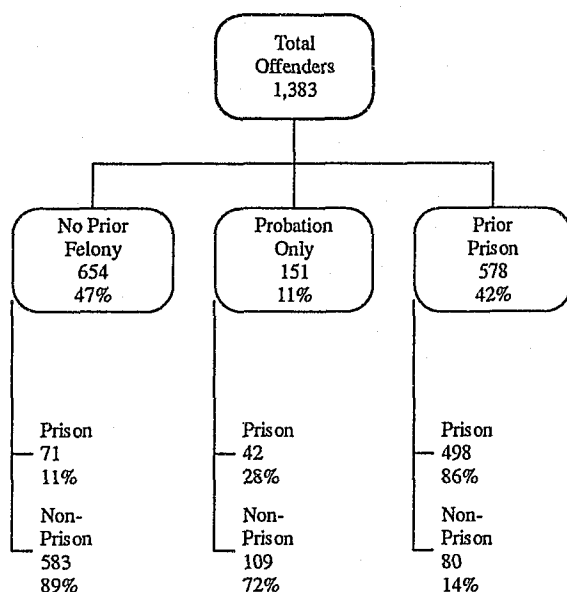
- Of the 967 African-Americans offenders, 54% were sentenced to prison.
- Of the 407 Anglo offenders, 21% were sentenced to prison.
- There were only 9 Hispanic offenders convicted of which 3 were sentenced to prison.

Chart 34: Percentage of Offenders Sentenced to Prison by Race/Ethnicity



* Insufficient numbers disallow percentage comparison

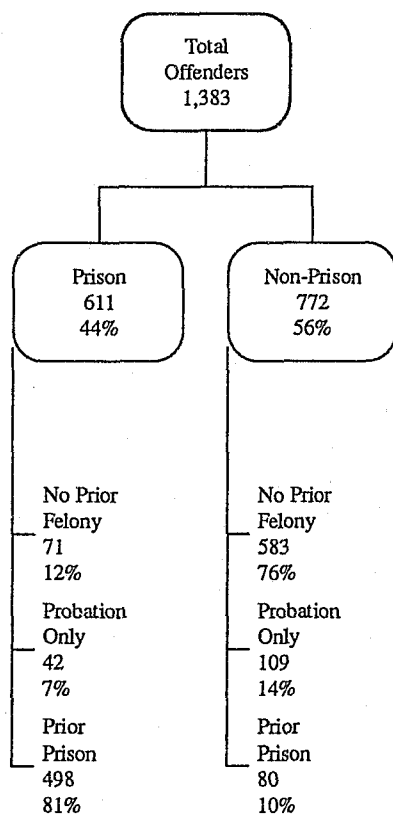
Chart 35: Criminal History by Sentence



How does the prison/non-prison decision vary by differing criminal histories?

- A minority of offenders with no prior felony convictions were sentenced to prison (11%).
- The majority of offenders with prior felony convictions were sentenced to prison.
 - ✓ 28% of offenders with a prior probation were sentenced to prison.
 - ✓ 86% of offenders with a prior prison were sentenced to prison.

Chart 36: Sentence by Criminal History



How does the criminal history of offenders given non-prison sentences vary from the criminal history of offenders sentenced to prison?

- Most offenders sentenced to prison were being "recycled" through the criminal justice system.
 - ✓ 88% of offenders sentenced to prison had prior felony convictions.
 - ✓ 24% of offenders given non-prison sentences had a prior felony.

Chart 37: Race/Ethnicity by Criminal History

How does the criminal history of offenders differ among racial/ethnic groups?

- A greater percentage of Anglo and Hispanic offenders had no prior felonies compared to African-American offenders.
- ✓ 43% of African-American offenders had no prior felonies.
- ✓ 57% of Anglo offenders had no prior felonies.
- ✓ 100% of Hispanic offenders had no prior felonies.
- 49% of African-American offenders had a prior prison, compared to 26% of Anglo offenders and 0% of Hispanic offenders.

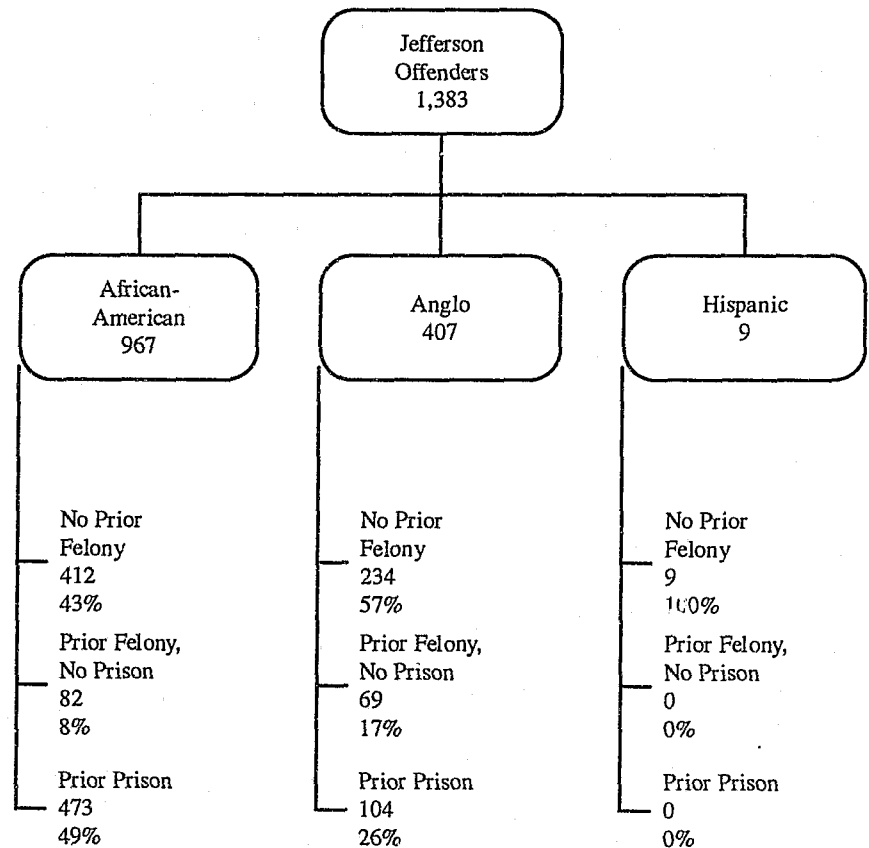
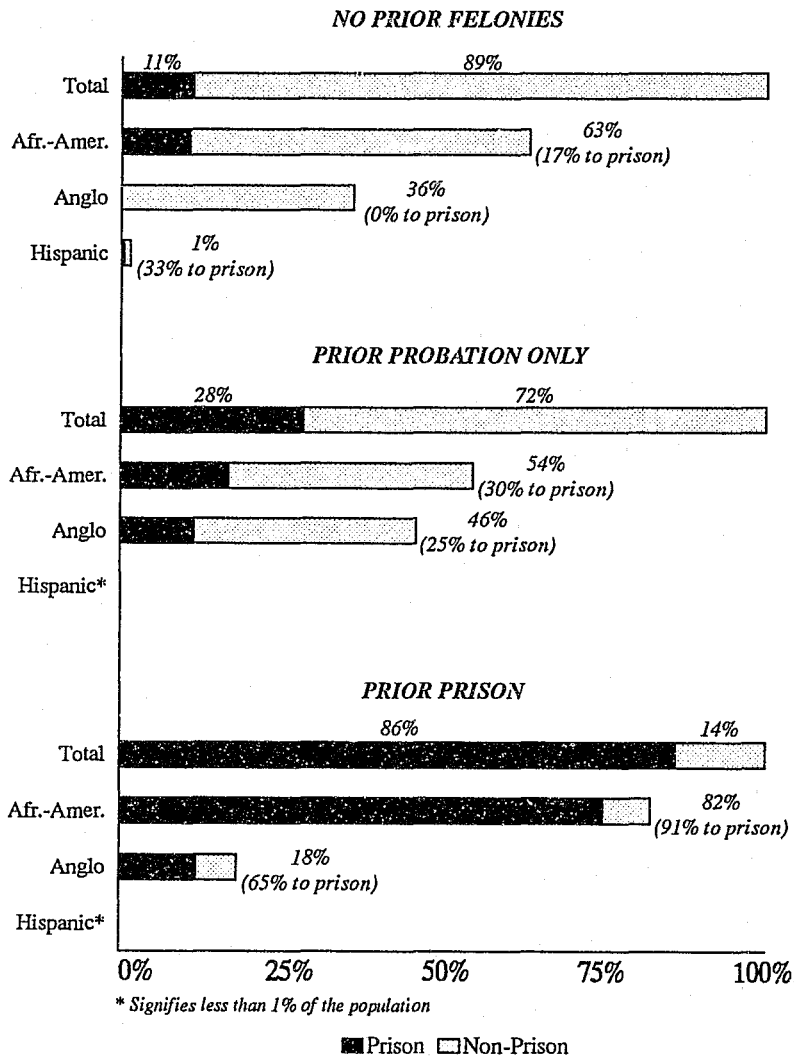
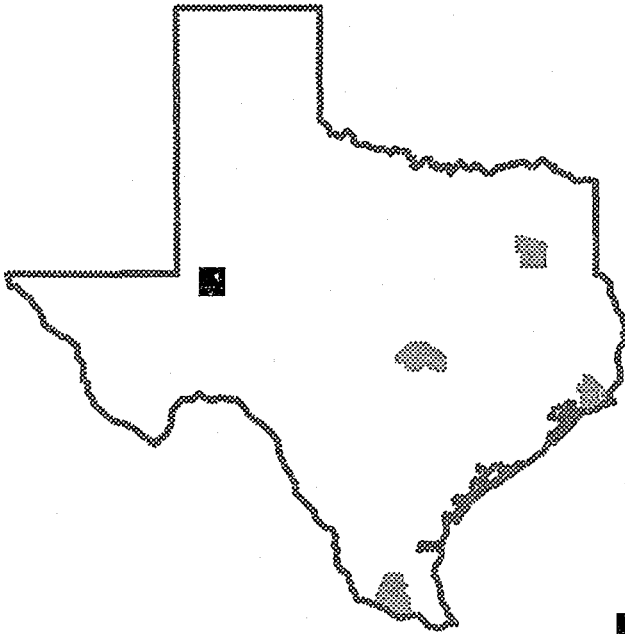


Chart 38: Criminal History by Race/Ethnicity by Sentence



How does the racial/ethnic composition and percentage sentenced to prison vary within criminal history category?

- 17% of African-American offenders with no prior felonies were sentenced to prison compared to 1% of Hispanic offenders and 0% of Anglo offenders in the same category.
- ✱ 82% of African-American offenders with no prior felonies received deferred adjudication.
- ✱ 88% of Anglo offenders with no prior felonies received deferred adjudication.
- 30% of African-American offenders who had a prior probation only were sentenced to prison compared to 25% of Anglo offenders in the same category.
- 91% of African-American offenders with a prior prison were sentenced to prison compared to 65% of Anglo offenders in the same category.



MIDLAND COUNTY

Adult Population: 75,703

Major Metropolitan Area: Midland

Convicted Felon Population: 622

Race/Ethnicity of Convicted Felons:

43% ANGLO

31% AFRICAN-AMERICAN

26% HISPANIC

Sentences of Convicted Felons:

19% DEFERRED ADJUDICATION

39% PROBATION

40% PRISON

2% JAIL

What are the most frequently occurring offenses of conviction?

- Driving-While-Intoxicated

- ✓ 21% of offenders were convicted for DWI as their most serious offense - the most frequent specific crime.

- Theft

- ✓ 18% of offenders were convicted for theft as their most serious offense.

- ✱ 9% were convicted for theft of property (750+); 5% for unauthorized use of a motor vehicle; and 4% for repeat theft (misdemeanor amount enhanced due to prior thefts).

- Burglary

- ✓ 15% of offenders were convicted for burglary as their most serious offense.

- ✱ 6% of the offenders were convicted of burglary of a building; 6% for burglary of a habitation; and 3% for burglary of a motor vehicle.

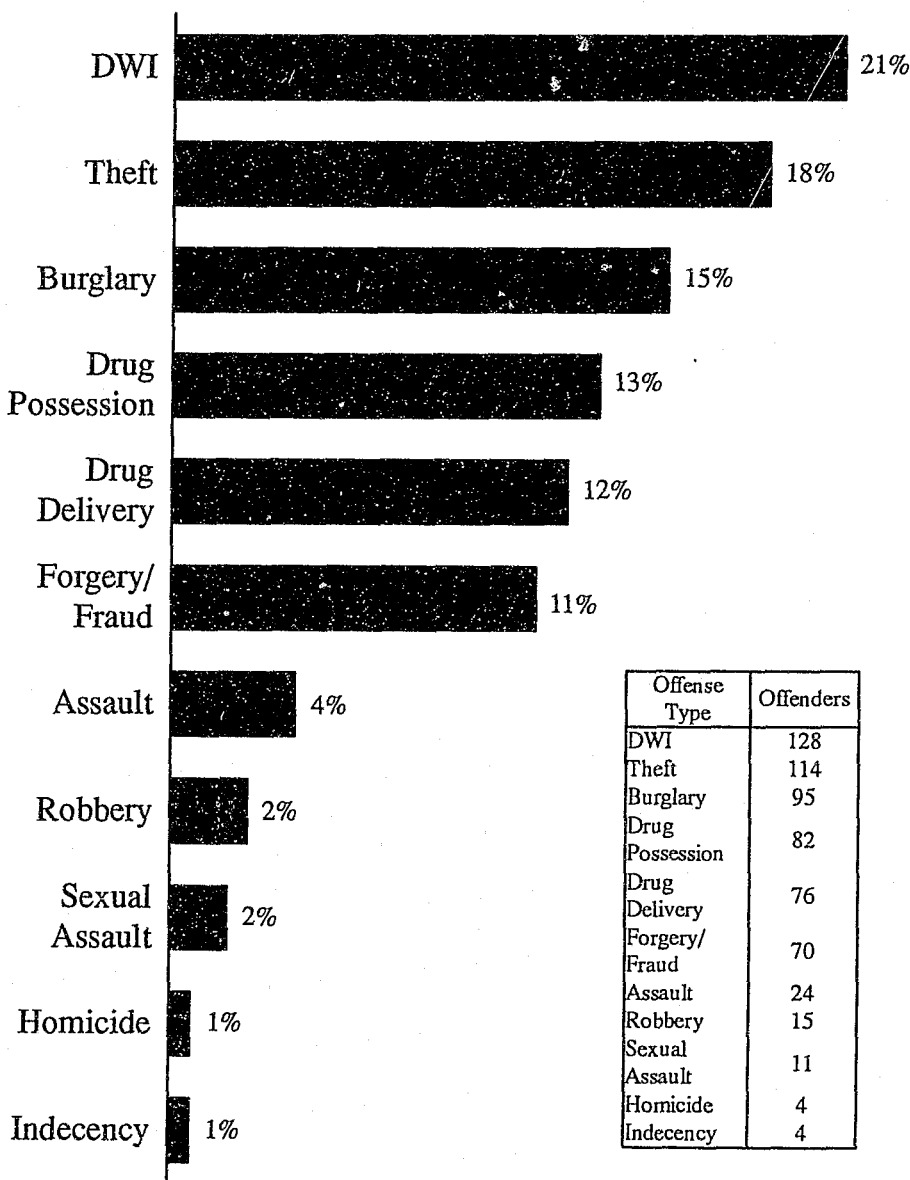
- Drug Possession, Delivery, and Manufacture

- ✓ 13% of offenders were convicted for drug possession as their most serious offense

- ✱ 7% were convicted for possession of less than 28 grams of cocaine or crack -- the third most frequent specific offense.

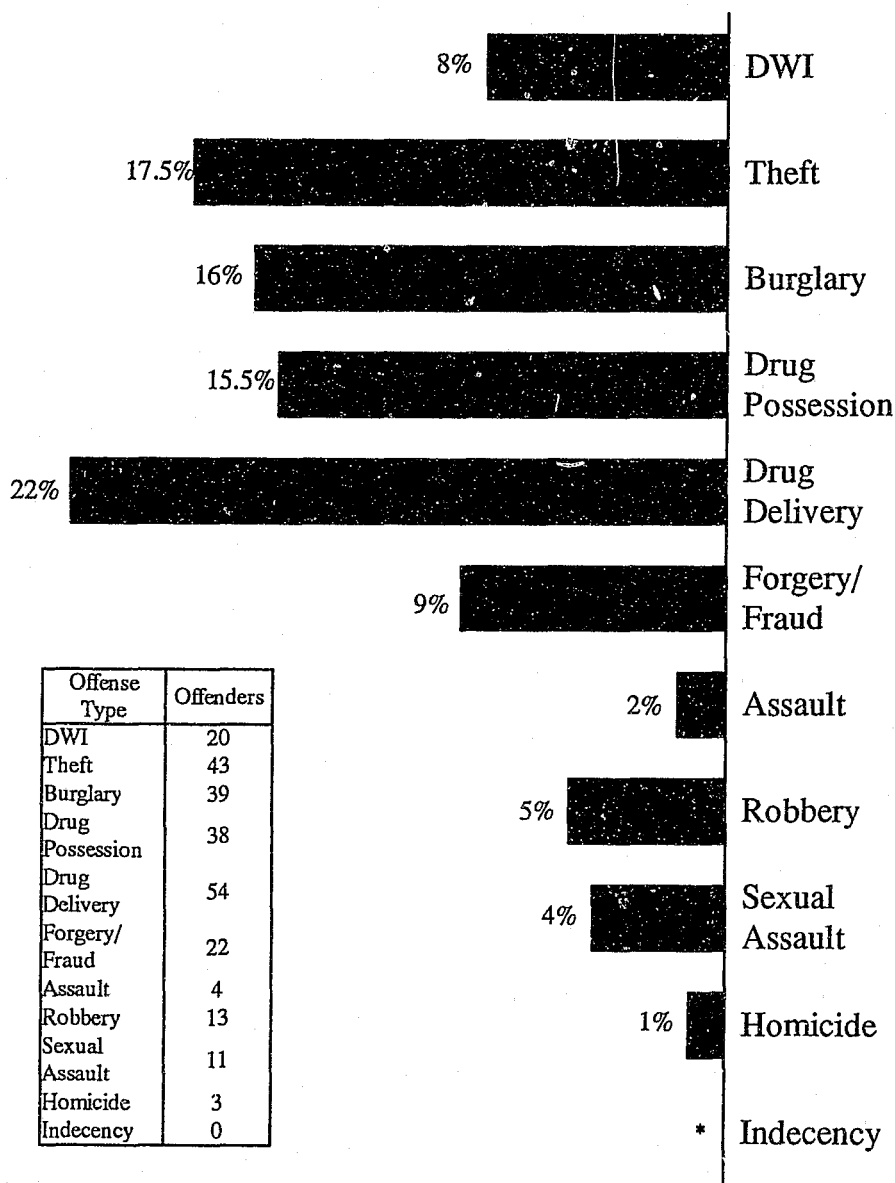
- ✓ 12% of offenders were convicted for drug delivery or other drug crimes such as manufacturing as their most serious offense.

Chart 39: Most Frequent Offenses



Offense Type	Offenders
DWI	128
Theft	114
Burglary	95
Drug Possession	82
Drug Delivery	76
Forgery/Fraud	70
Assault	24
Robbery	15
Sexual Assault	11
Homicide	4
Indecency	4

Chart 40: Most Frequent Offenses for Offenders Sentenced to Prison



* Signifies less than 1%

What are the most frequently occurring offenses of conviction for offenders sentenced to prison?

- Drug Delivery/Manufacture
 - ✓ 22% of offenders sentenced to prison were sentenced for drug delivery/manufacture.
- ★ 13% offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for delivery of powder/crack cocaine less than twenty-eight grams--the most frequent specific crime for offenders sentenced to prison.
- Theft
 - ✓ 18% of offenders sentenced to prison were sentenced for theft.
- Burglary
 - ✓ 16% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for burglary as their most serious offense.
- ★ 11% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for burglary of a habitation, 4% for burglary of a building, and 1% for burglary of a motor vehicle.
- Drug Possession
 - ✓ 15% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for drug possession.
- Driving-While-Intoxicated
 - ✓ 8% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for DWI.

What are the incident characteristics of violent offenses?

- 57% of all violent convictions resulted in a prison sentence.
- ★ 21% of all violent offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 32% were convicted of a second degree offense and 47% were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in all of the events, while 94% of second degree and 16% of third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ★ The offense for which violent offenders were charged was reduced at disposition in 15% of the events.
- 22% of violent offenders were convicted of two or more felonies. These offenders were sentenced to prison 75% of the time.
- Violent offenders were convicted of an aggravated (3G) offense in 25% of all violent convictions.
 - ✓ 8% of violent offenders were convicted of two or more aggravated offenses.
- Weapons were involved in 55% of violent offenses. A weapon was used in 33% of all violent offenses.
- Victim injury occurred in 66% of the violent offenses and 66% were sentenced to prison.
- ★ All violent offenses involved the victimization of one or more persons or businesses.
- ★ 28% of the offenders convicted of a violent crime had multiple victims.
- ★ In all cases of death (3), the offenders were impaired by alcohol or crack.

Chart 41: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Violent Offenders

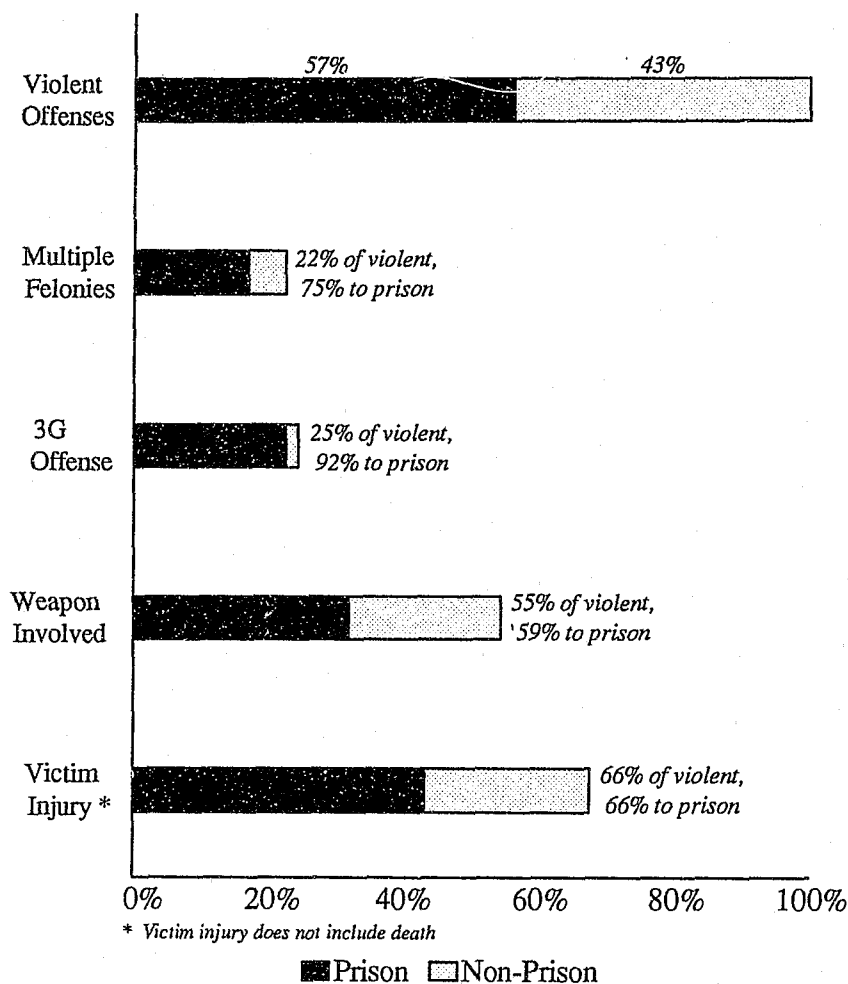
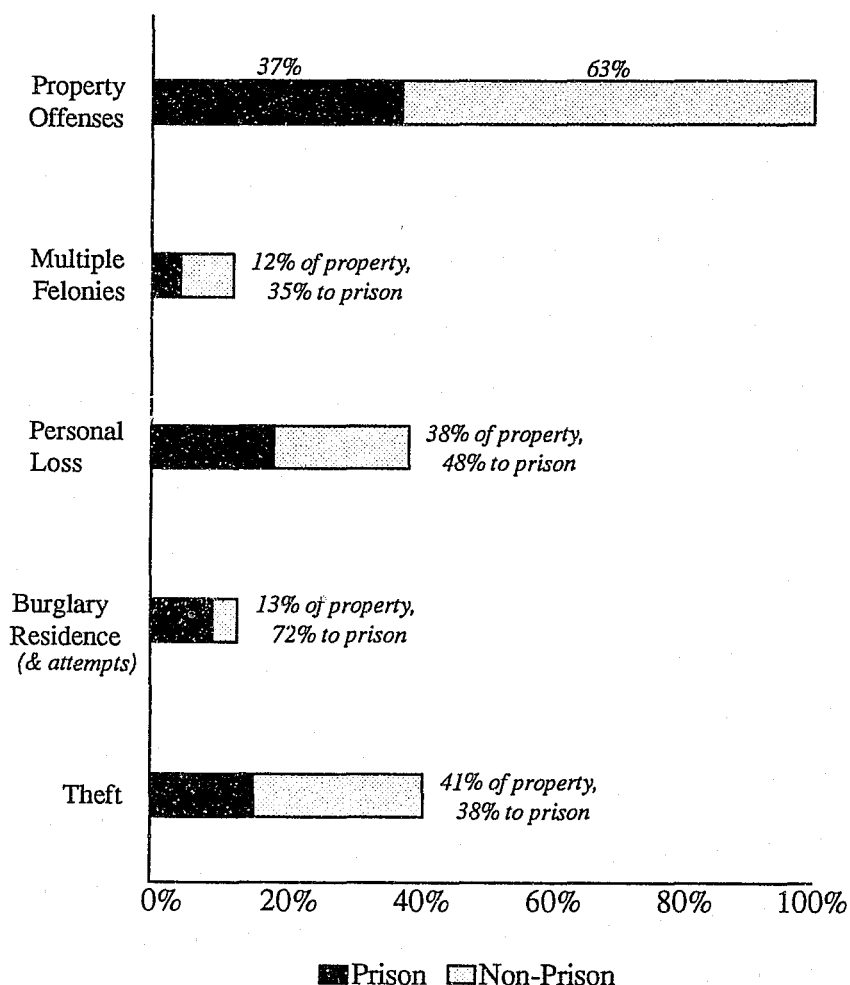


Chart 42: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Property Offenders



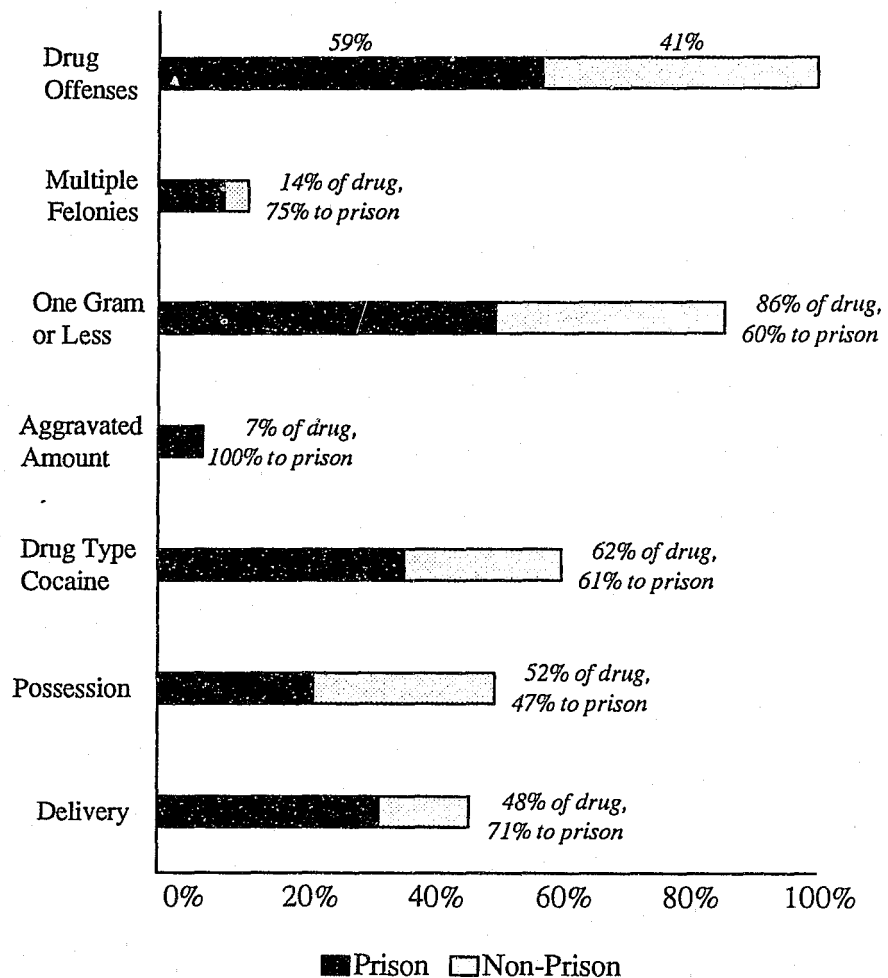
What are the incident characteristics of property offenses?

- 37% of all property offenders received a prison sentence.
- ✱ 11% of property offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 21% were convicted of a second degree offense, and 68% of all property offenders were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 78% of the events while 35% of second degree and 32% of third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ✱ The offense for which property offenders were charged was reduced at disposition in 7% of the events.
- 12% of property offenders were convicted of two or more felony offenses; 35% of these offenders were sentenced to prison.
- An individual experienced the loss or damage of personal property in 38% of property offenses. The offenders in 48% of these events were sentenced to prison.
- Burglary of a residence accounted for 13% of all property offenses. 72% of the offenders convicted of a burglary of a residence were sentenced to prison.
- 41% of property offenders were convicted for theft. 38% of these offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ✓ 8% of the property offenders were convicted of repeat offender theft and 83% were sentenced to prison.

What are the incident characteristics of drug offenses?

- 59% of the offenders convicted of a drug offense were sentenced to prison.
- ★ 45% of drug offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 48% were convicted of a second degree offense, and 7% of drug offenders were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 69% of the cases while 43% of the second degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ★ The offense for which drug offenders were charged was reduced at disposition in 10% of the events.
- Drug offenders were convicted of two or more felonies in 14% of the cases. 75% of these offenders were sentenced to prison.
- 86% of all drug offenders were convicted for drug amounts of one gram or less. 60% of these offenders received a prison sentence.
- An aggravated drug amount was involved in 7% of drug offenses. 100% of offenders convicted for an aggravated drug offenses were sentenced to prison.
- The majority of drug offenders (62%) were convicted for an offense involving cocaine.
- Possession of a controlled substance accounted for 52% of drug convictions.
- Delivery of a controlled substance accounted for 48% of drug convictions.

Chart 43: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Drug Offenders



What are the incident characteristics of DWI offenses?

- ★ 128 (21%) felons in Midland County were convicted for DWI.
- ★ 15% of DWI offenders received prison sentences
- ★ 8% of DWI offenders had multiple felony DWI convictions; 50% received prison sentences.
- ★ 31% of DWI offenders had prior felony DWI convictions; 38% received prison sentences.
- ★ 23% of DWI offenders involved a victim (driver of another car), 4% resulting in minor injury. None of these offenders received prison sentences.

Chart 44: Population by Racial/Ethnic Group

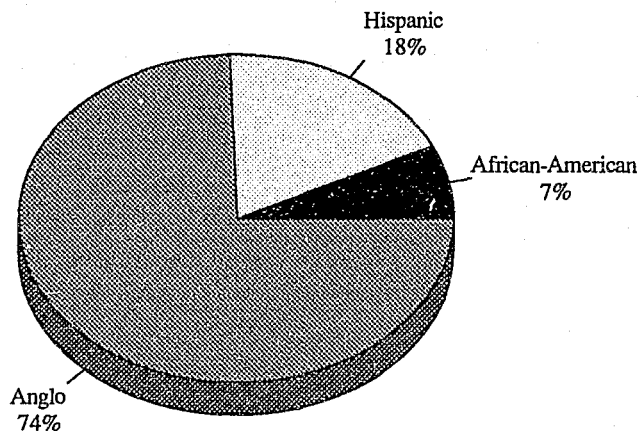
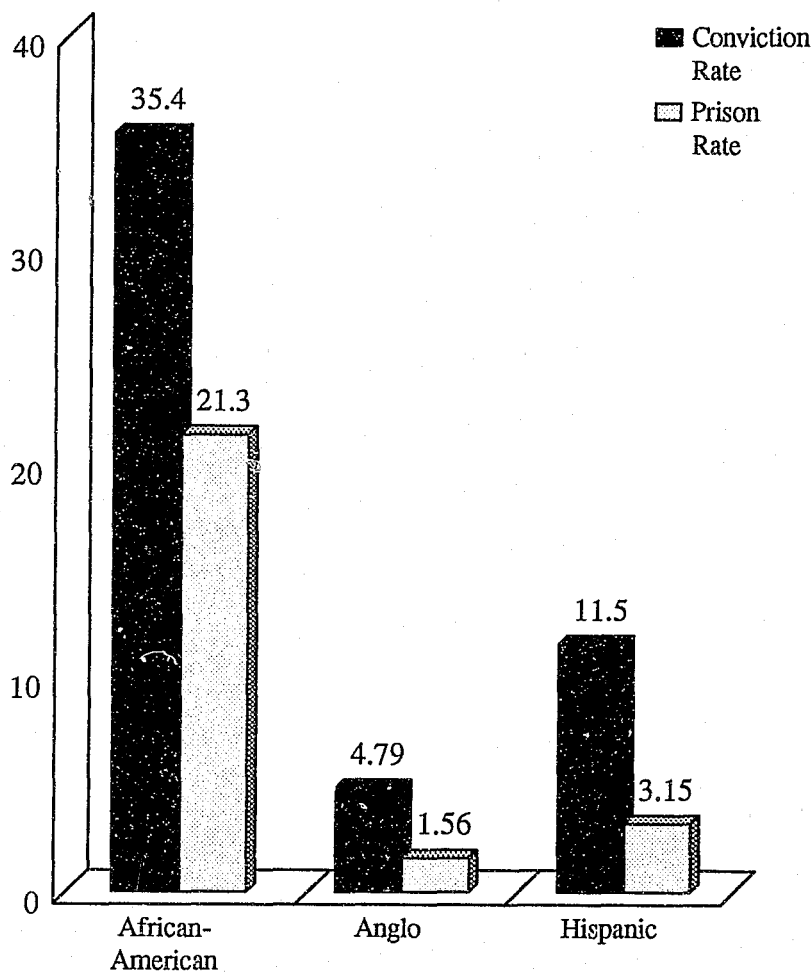


Chart 45: Conviction Rates per 1,000 Adult Population by Racial/Ethnic Group



How does the convicted felon rate per 1,000 adults vary among the racial/ethnic groups?

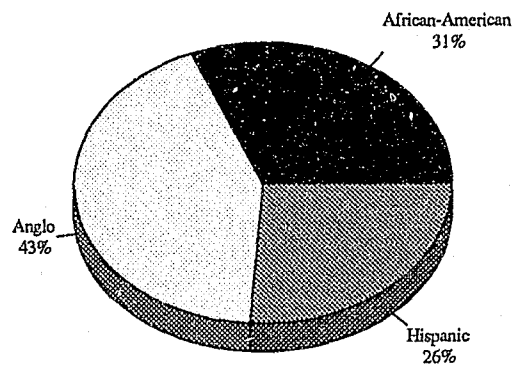
- African-Americans had the highest convicted felon rate (35.4) and convicted felon to prison rate (21.3) per 1,000 African-American adults.
- The convicted felon rate for African-American adults is over 7 times greater than the convicted felon rate for Anglo adults and over 3 times greater than that of Hispanic adults..
- The convicted felon to prison rate for African-American adults is over 13 times greater than the convicted felon to prison rate for Anglo adults and over 6.5 times greater than that of Hispanic adults.

MIDLAND

What is the racial/ethnic breakdown of the convicted felons in Midland County?

- Anglo offenders accounted for 43% of the offenders convicted, the highest percentage of any racial /ethnic group.

Chart 46: Race/Ethnicity of Total Convicted Felony Offenders



Within each racial/ethnic category, what percentage of convicted felons were sentenced to prison?

- Of the 191 African-American offenders, 60% were sentenced to prison.
- Of the 270 Anglo offenders, 40% were sentenced to prison.
- Of the 161 Hispanic offenders, 27% were sentenced to prison.

Chart 47: Percentage of Offenders Sentenced to Prison by Race/Ethnicity

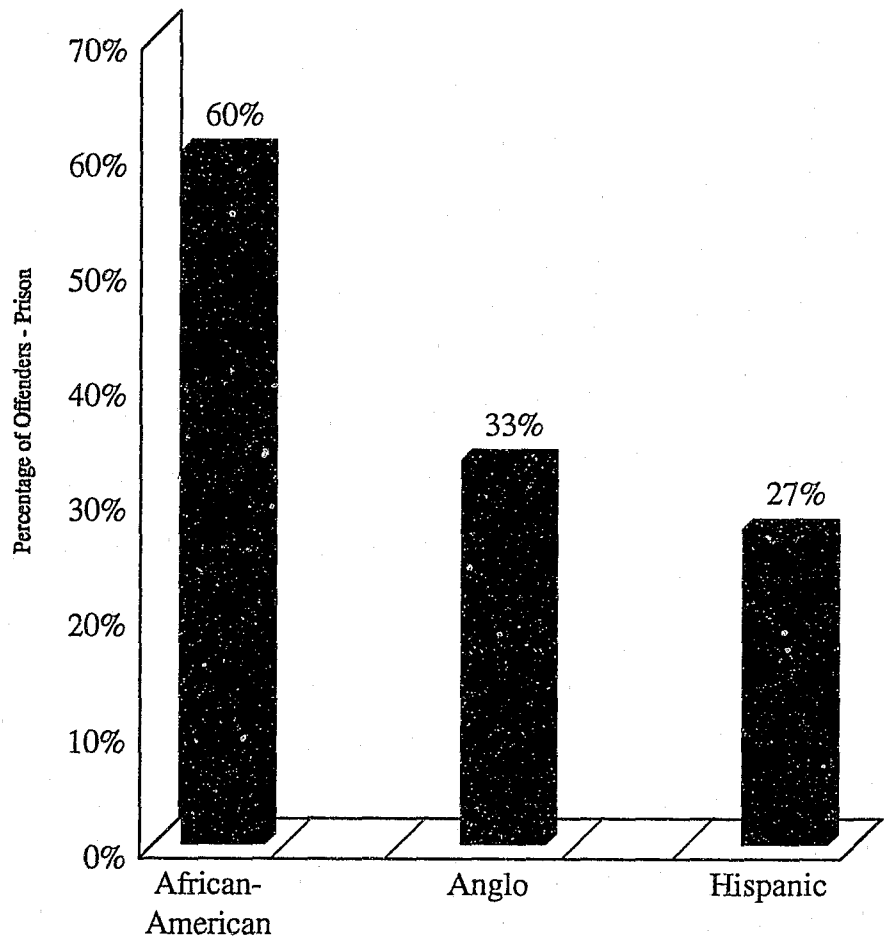
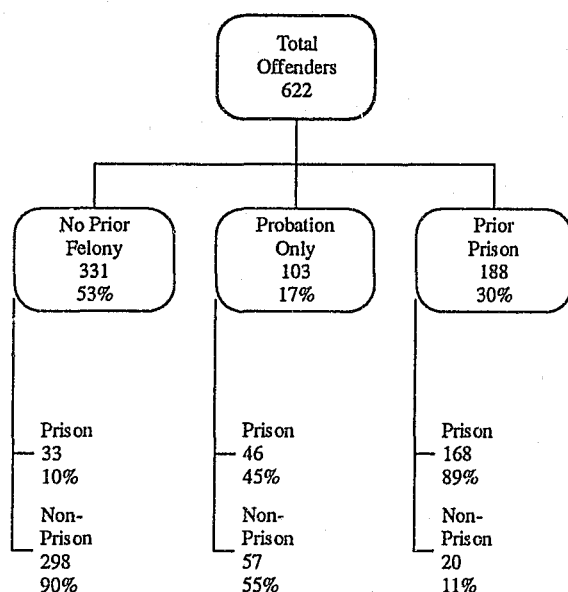


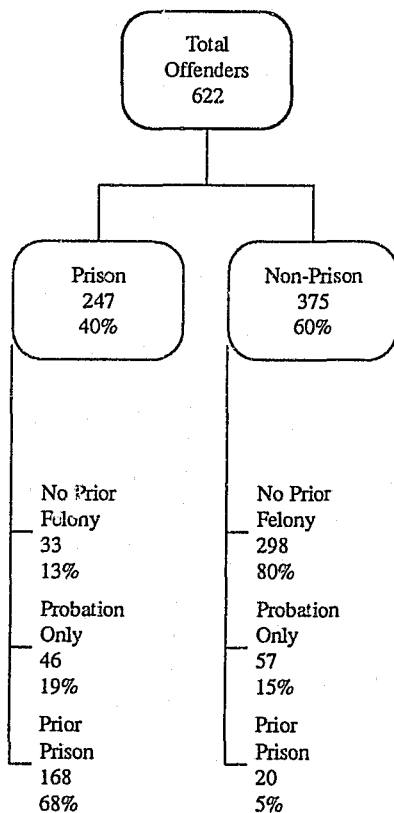
Chart 48: Criminal History by Sentence



How does the prison/non-prison decision vary by differing criminal histories?

- A minority of offenders with no prior felony convictions were sentenced to prison (10%).
- The majority of offenders with prior felony convictions were sentenced to prison.
 - ✓ 45% of offenders with a prior probation were sentenced to prison.
 - ✓ 89% of offenders with a prior prison were sentenced to prison.

Chart 49: Sentence by Criminal History



How does the criminal history of offenders given non-prison sentences vary from the criminal history of offenders sentenced to prison?

- Most offenders sentenced to prison were being "recycled" through the criminal justice system.
 - ✓ 87% of offenders sentenced to prison had prior felony convictions.
 - ✓ 20% of offenders given non-prison sentences had a prior felony.

Chart 50: Race/Ethnicity by Criminal History

How does the criminal history of offenders differ among racial/ethnic groups?

- A greater percentage of Anglo and Hispanic offenders had no prior felonies compared to African-American offenders.
- ✓ 30% of African-American offenders had no prior felonies.
- ✓ 65% of Anglo offenders had no prior felonies.
- ✓ 60% of Hispanic offenders had no prior felonies.
- 46% of African-American offenders had a prior prison, compared to 23% of Anglo offenders and 25% of Hispanic offenders.

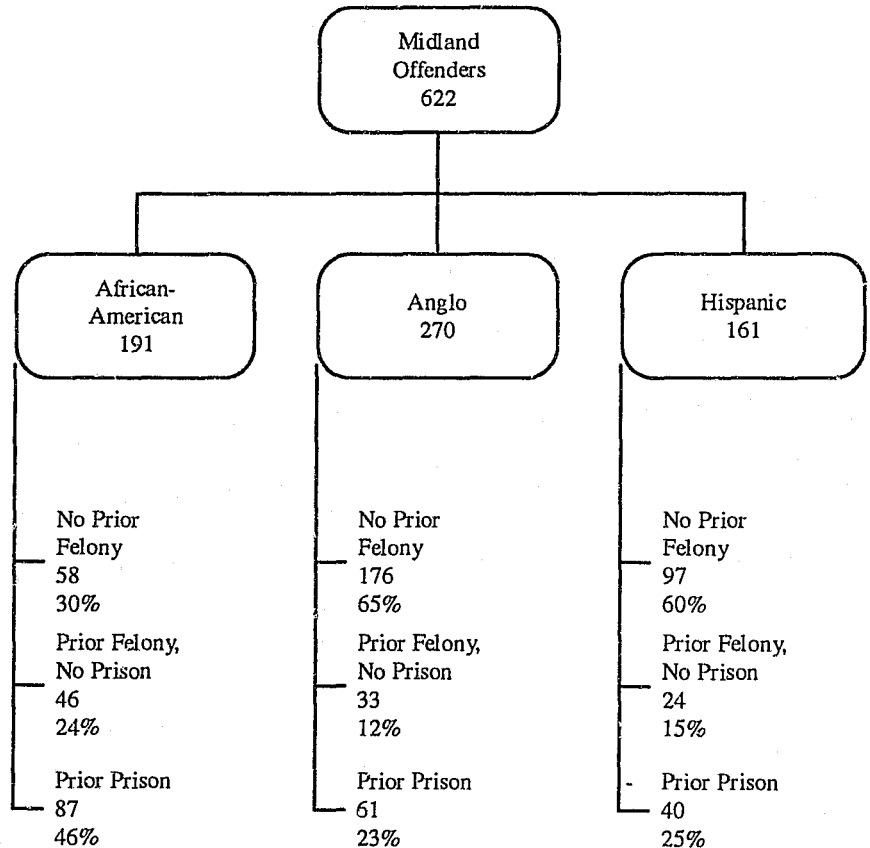
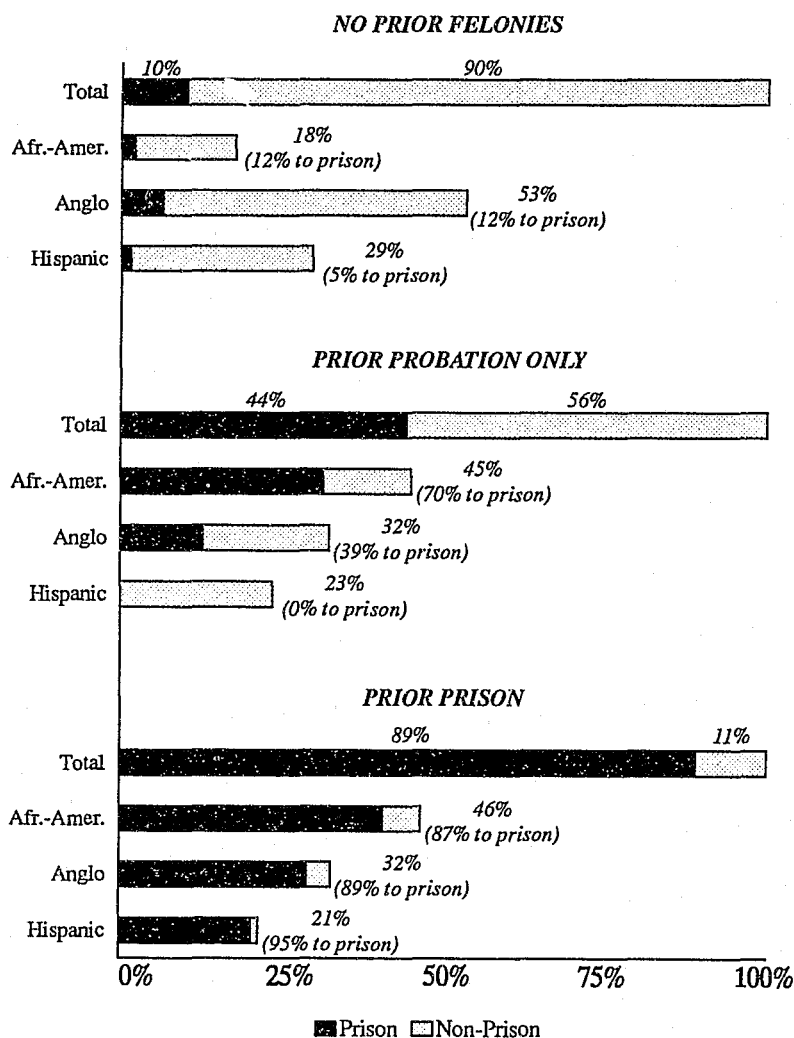
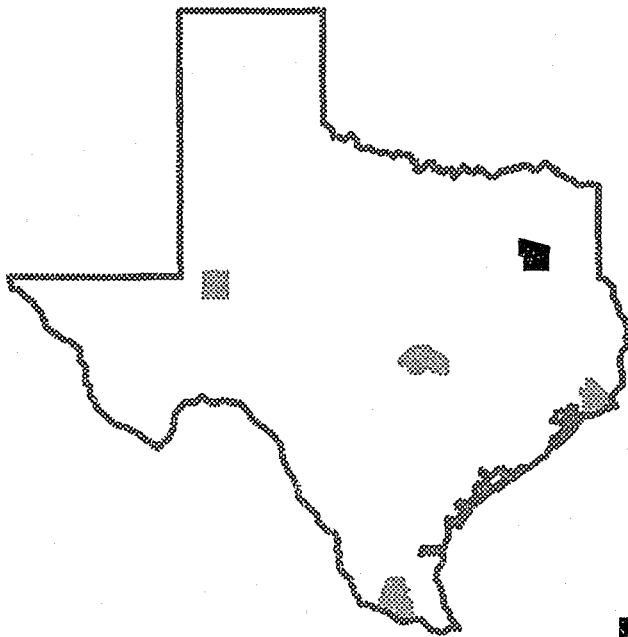


Chart 51: Criminal History by Race/Ethnicity by Sentence



How does the racial/ethnic composition and percentage sentenced to prison vary within criminal history category?

- 12% of Anglo offenders and African-American offenders with no prior felonies were sentenced to prison compared to 5% of Hispanic offenders in the same category.
- 70% of African-American offenders who had a prior probation only were sentenced to prison compared to 39% of Anglo offenders and 0% of Hispanic offenders in the same category.
- 95% of Hispanic offenders with a prior prison were sentenced to prison compared to 89% of Anglo offenders and 87% of African-American offenders in the same category.



SMITH COUNTY

Adult Population: 114,122

Major Metropolitan Area: Tyler

Convicted Felon Population: 608

Race/Ethnicity of Convicted Felons:

54% ANGLO

41% AFRICAN-AMERICAN

5% HISPANIC

Sentences of Convicted Felons:

28% DEFERRED ADJUDICATION

33% PROBATION

38% PRISON

1% JAIL

What are the most frequently occurring offenses of conviction?

• Burglary

- ✓ 25% of offenders were convicted for burglary as their most serious offense.

- ✱ 12% were convicted for burglary of a habitation, 11% for burglary of a building, and 2% for burglary of a motor vehicle.

• Theft

- ✓ 19% of offenders were convicted for theft as their most serious offense.

- ✱ 13% of offenders were convicted of theft \$750-\$20,000, including 1% auto theft.

- ✱ 3% of offenders were convicted of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

- ✱ 3% of offenders were convicted of repeat theft (enhanced due to two prior misdemeanor theft convictions).

• Drug Possession

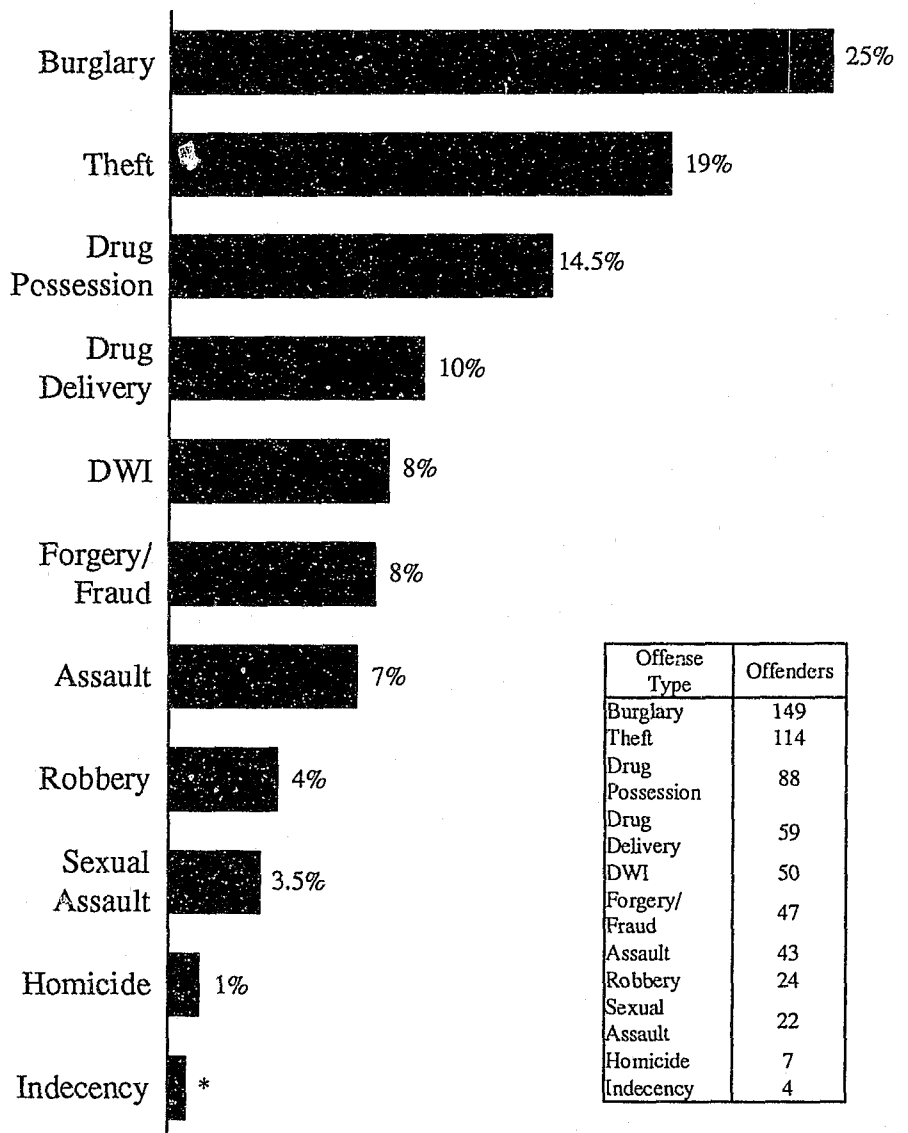
- ✓ 14% of offenders were convicted for drug possession as their most serious offense.

- ✱ 7% of offenders were convicted for possession of powder/crack cocaine less than twenty-eight grams. 4% were convicted for possession of marijuana (less than 50 pounds).

• Drug Delivery

- ✓ 10% of offenders were convicted for drug delivery or other drug crimes such as manufacturing as their most serious offense.

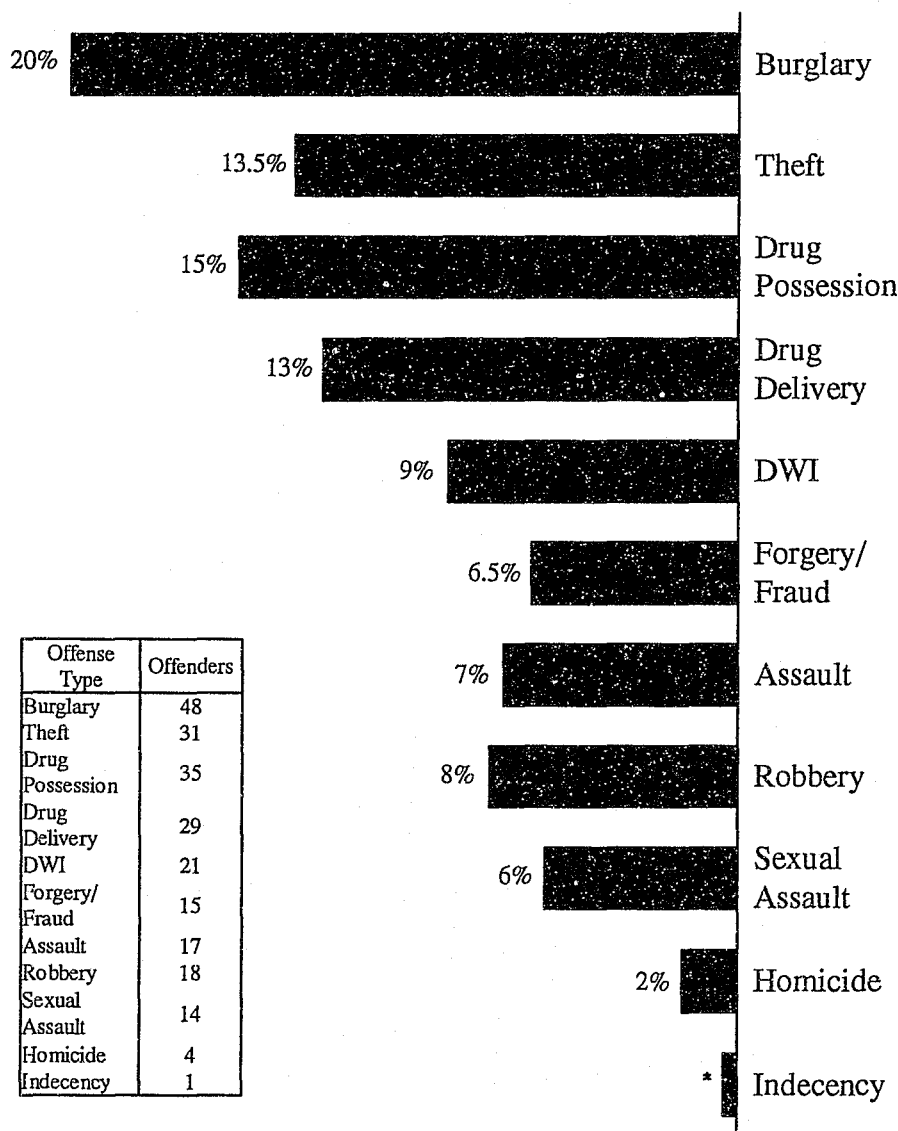
Chart 52: Most Frequent Offenses



Offense Type	Offenders
Burglary	149
Theft	114
Drug Possession	88
Drug Delivery	59
DWI	50
Forgery/Fraud	47
Assault	43
Robbery	24
Sexual Assault	22
Homicide	7
Indecency	4

* Signifies less than 1%

Chart 53: Most Frequent Offenses for Offenders Sentenced to Prison



* Signifies less than 1%

What are the most frequently occurring offenses of conviction for offenders sentenced to prison?

• Burglary

✓ 20% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for burglary as their most serious offense.

✱ 13% of offenders were convicted for burglary of a habitation, 8% for burglary of a building, and none for burglary of a motor vehicle.

• Drug Possession

✓ 15% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for drug possession as their most serious offense.

✱ 5% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for possession of powder/crack cocaine less than twenty-eight grams.

• Theft

✓ 14% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for theft as their most serious offense.

✱ 7% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted of theft \$750-\$20,000, including 2% auto theft.

✱ 2% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

✱ 5% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted of repeat theft (enhanced due to prior misdemeanor theft convictions).

• Drug Delivery

✓ 13% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for drug delivery or other drug crimes as their most serious offense.

• DWI

✓ 9% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for driving-while-intoxicated.

What are the incident characteristics of violent offenses?

- 55% of all violent convictions resulted in a prison sentence.
- ★ 36% of all violent offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 21% were convicted of a second degree offense and 43% were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 83% of the events, while 47% of second degree and 36% of third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ★ The offense for which violent offenders were charged was reduced at disposition in 15% of the events.
- 17% of violent offenders were convicted of two or more felonies. These offenders were sentenced to prison 75% of the time.
- Violent offenders were convicted of an aggravated (3G) offense in 38% of all violent convictions.
 - ✓ 9% were convicted of two or more aggravated offenses.
- Weapons were involved in 52% of violent offenses. A weapon was used in 26% of all violent offenses.
- Victim injury occurred in 70% of the violent offenses and 51% were sentenced to prison.
- ★ All violent offenses involved the victimization of one or more persons or businesses.
- ★ 21% of the offenders convicted of a violent crime had multiple victims.

Chart 54: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Violent Offenders

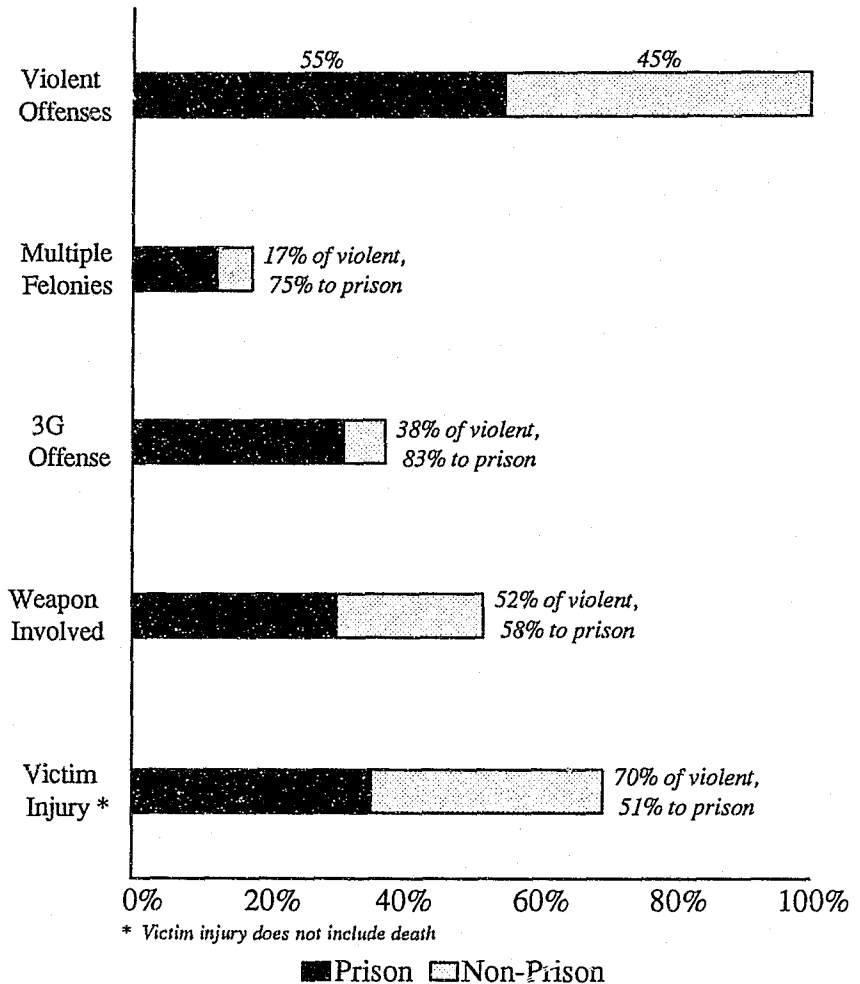
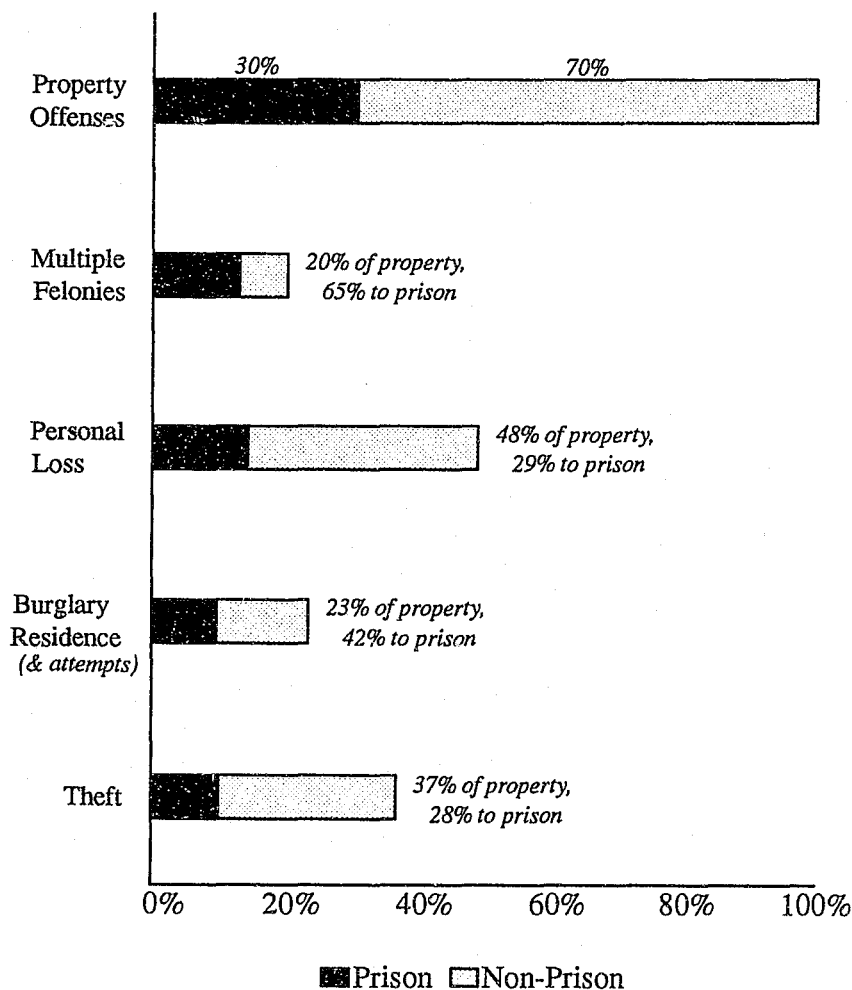


Chart 55: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Property Offenders



What are the incident characteristics of property offenses?

- 30% of all property offenders received a prison sentence.
- ★ 23% of property offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 22% were convicted of a second degree offense, and 55% of all property offenders were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 42% of the events while 27% of second degree and 27% of third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ★ The offense for which property offenders were charged was reduced at disposition in 7% of the events.
- 20% of property offenders were convicted of two or more felony offenses; 65% of these offenders were sentenced to prison.
- An individual experienced the loss or damage of personal property in 48% of property offenses. The offenders in 29% of these events were sentenced to prison.
- Burglary of a residence accounted for 23% of all property offenses. 42% of the offenders convicted of a burglary of a residence were sentenced to prison.
- 37% of property offenders were convicted of theft and 28% of these offenders were sentenced to prison.

What are the incident characteristics of drug offenses?

- 44% of the offenders convicted of a drug offense were sentenced to prison.
- ★ 44% of drug offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 32% were convicted of a second degree offense, and 24% of drug offenders were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 55% of the cases while 50% of the second degree and 17% of the third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ★ The offense for which drug offenders were charged was reduced at disposition in none of the events sampled.
- Drug offenders were convicted of two or more felonies in 20% of the cases. 80% of these offenders were sentenced to prison.
- 84% of all drug offenders were convicted for drug amounts of one gram or less. 43% of these offenders received a prison sentence.
- An aggravated drug amount was involved in 8% of drug offenses. 50% of offenders convicted for an aggravated drug offenses were sentenced to prison.
- 48% of drug offenders were convicted for an offense involving cocaine.
- Possession of a controlled substance accounted for 60% of drug convictions.
- Delivery of a controlled substance accounted for 40% of drug convictions.

Chart 56: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Drug Offenders

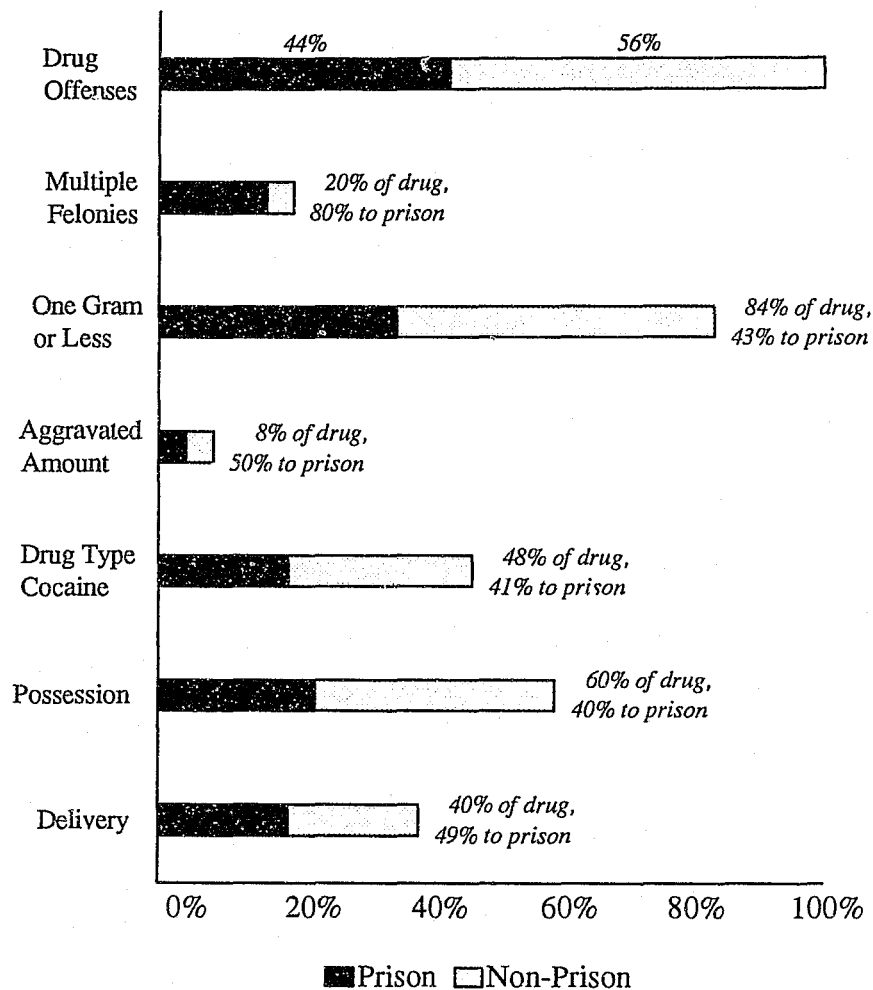


Chart 57: Population by Racial/Ethnic Group

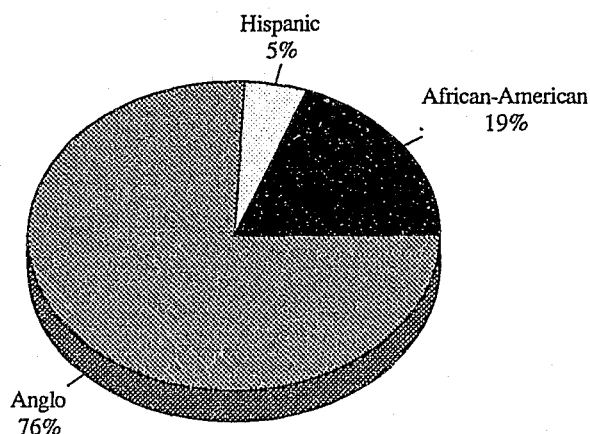
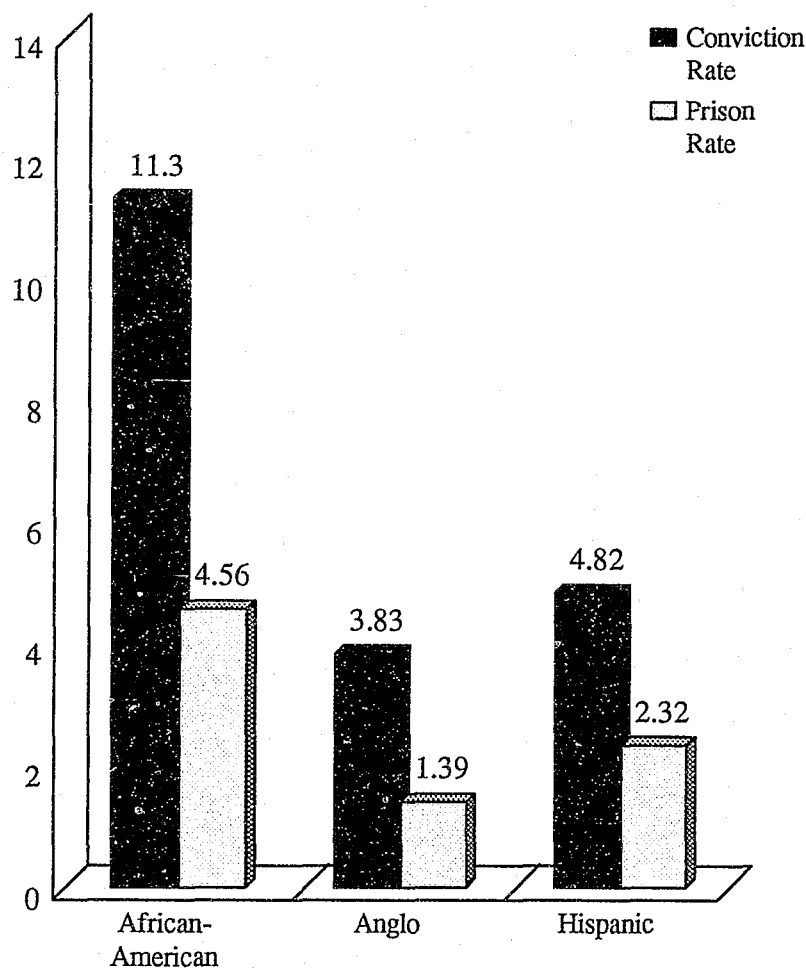


Chart 58: Conviction Rates per 1,000 Adult Population by Racial/Ethnic Group



How does the convicted felon rate per 1,000 adults vary among the racial/ethnic groups?

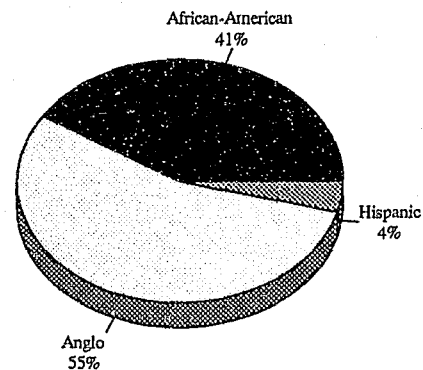
- African-American offenders had the highest convicted felon rate (11.3) and convicted felon to prison rate (4.56) per 1,000 African-American adults.
- The convicted felon rate for African-American adults is over 2.5 times greater than the convicted felon rate for Anglo adults and over 2 times greater than that of Hispanics.
- The convicted felon to prison rate for African-American adults is over 3 times greater than the convicted felon to prison rate for Anglo adults and 2 times greater than that of Hispanics.

SMITH

What is the racial/ethnic breakdown of the convicted felons in Smith County?

- Anglo offenders accounted for a 55% majority of the offenders convicted, the highest percentage of any racial/ethnic group.

Chart 59: Race/Ethnicity of Total Convicted Felony Offenders



Within each racial/ethnic category, what percentage of convicted felons were sentenced to prison?

- Of the 250 African-American offenders, 40% were sentenced to prison.
- Of the 331 Anglo offenders, 36% were sentenced to prison.
- Of the 27 Hispanic offenders, 48% were sentenced to prison.

Chart 60: Percentage of Offenders Sentenced to Prison by Race/Ethnicity

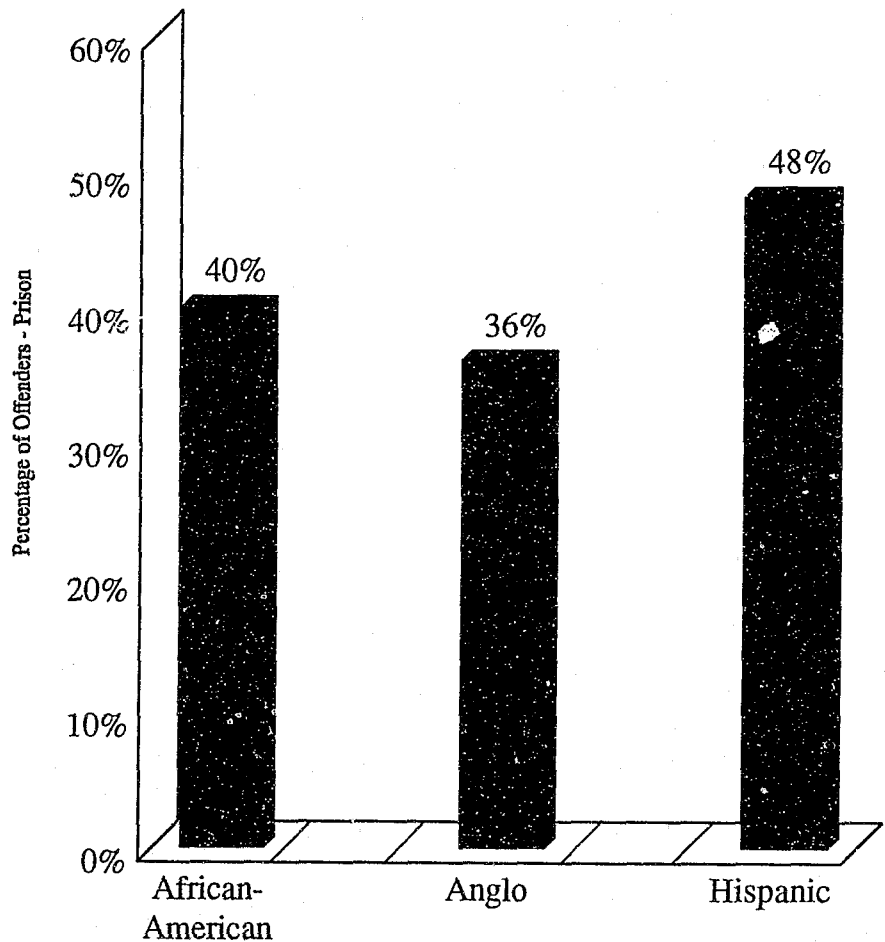
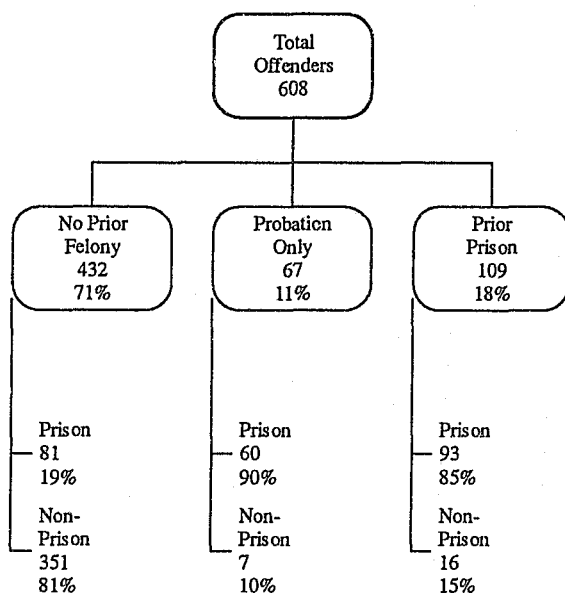


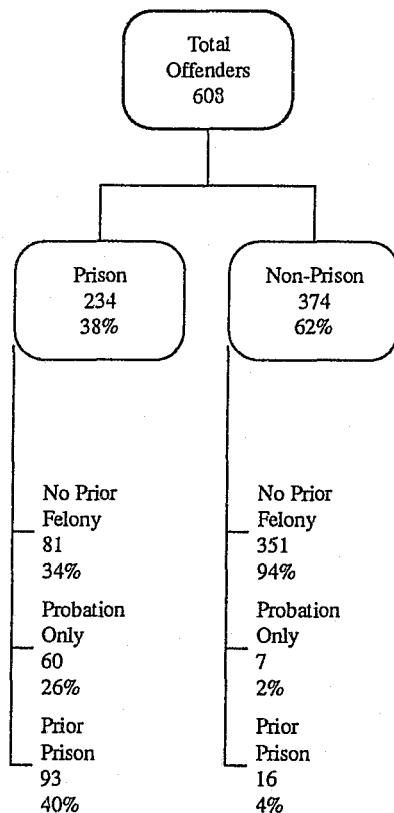
Chart 61: Criminal History by Sentence



How does the prison/non-prison decision vary by differing criminal histories?

- A minority of offenders with no prior felony convictions were sentenced to prison (19%).
- The majority of offenders (87% overall) with prior felony convictions were sentenced to prison.
 - ✓ 91% of offenders with a prior probation were sentenced to prison.
 - ✓ 85% of offenders with a prior prison were sentenced to prison.

Chart 62: Sentence by Criminal History



How does the criminal history of offenders given non-prison sentences vary from the criminal history of offenders sentenced to prison?

- Most offenders sentenced to prison were being "recycled" through the criminal justice system.
 - ✓ 66% of offenders sentenced to prison had prior felony convictions.
 - ✓ 6% of offenders given non-prison sentences had a prior felony.

SMITH

Chart 63: Race/Ethnicity by Criminal History

How does the criminal history of offenders differ among racial/ethnic groups?

- The majority of offenders in each racial/ethnic group had no prior felonies.
 - ✓ 72% of African-American offenders had no prior felonies.
 - ✓ 71% of Anglo offenders had no prior felonies.
 - ✓ 65% of Hispanic offenders had no prior felonies.
- 20% of African-American offenders had a prior prison, compared to 16% of Anglo offenders and 22% of African-American offenders.

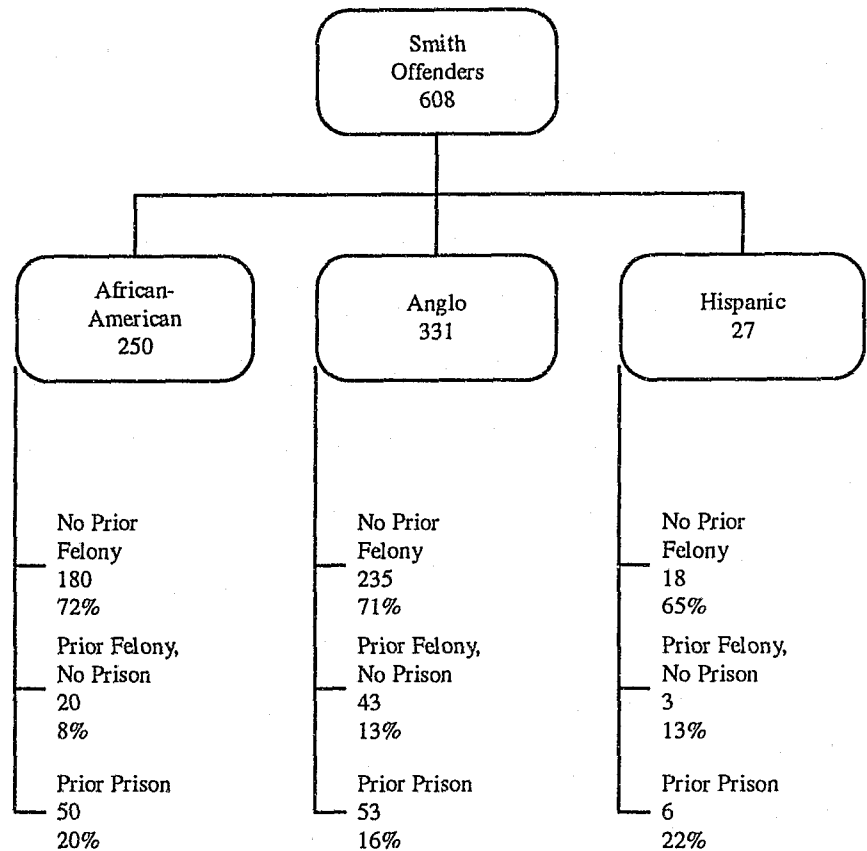
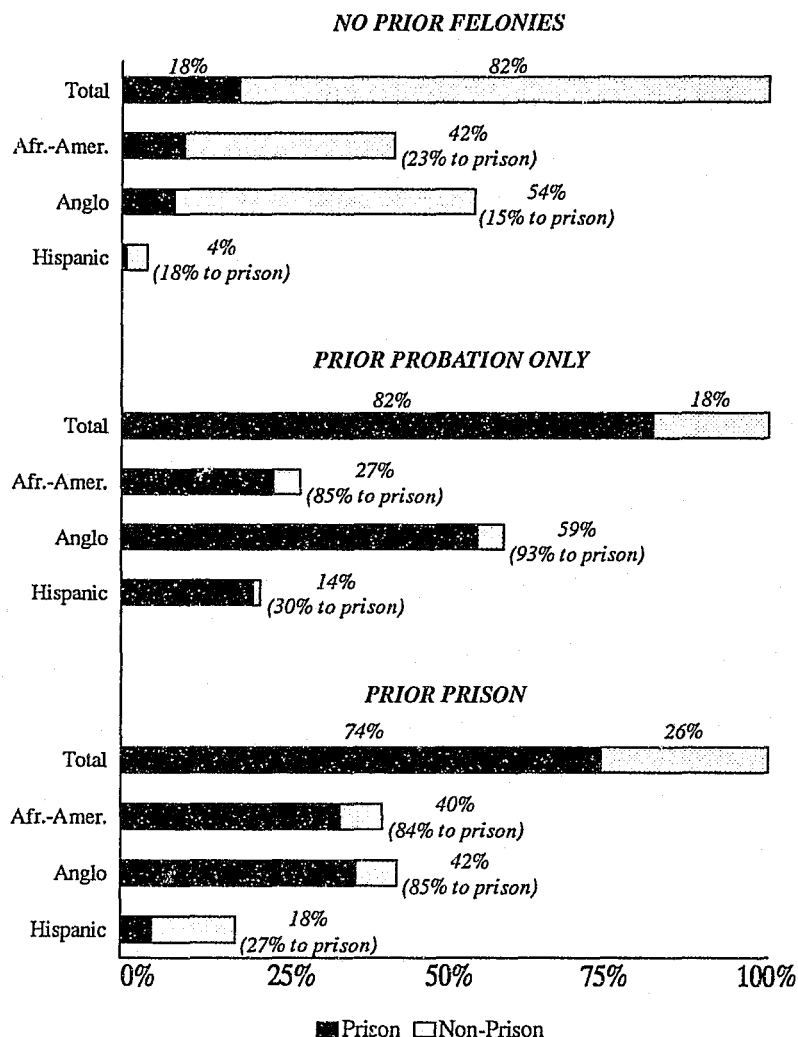
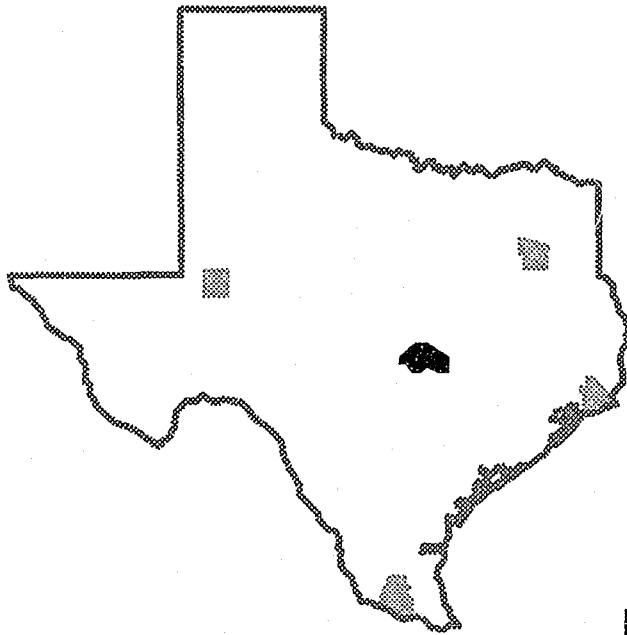


Chart 64: Criminal History by Race/Ethnicity by Sentence



How does the racial/ethnic composition and percentage sentenced to prison vary within criminal history category?

- 23% of African-American offenders with no prior felonies were sentenced to prison compared to 18% of Hispanic offenders and 15% of Anglo offenders in the same category.
- 93% of Anglo offenders who had a prior probation only were sentenced to prison compared to 85% of African-American offenders and 30% of Hispanic offenders in the same category.
- 85% of Anglo offenders with a prior prison were sentenced to prison compared to 84% of African-American offenders and 27% of Hispanic offenders in the same category.



WILLIAMSON COUNTY

Adult Population: 101,525

Major Metropolitan Area: Round Rock

Convicted Felon Population: 364

Race/Ethnicity of Convicted Felons:

63% ANGLO

18% AFRICAN-AMERICAN

19% HISPANIC

Sentences of Convicted Felons:

40% DEFERRED ADJUDICATION

18% PROBATION

35% PRISON

7% JAIL

What are the most frequently occurring offenses of conviction?

• Burglary

✓ 21% of offenders were convicted for burglary as their most serious offense.

✱ 5% were convicted for burglary of a habitation, 9% for burglary of a building, and 7% for burglary of a motor vehicle.

• Theft

✓ 19% of offenders were convicted for theft as their most serious offense.

✱ 11% of property offenders were convicted of theft \$750-\$20,000.

✱ 6% of offenders were convicted of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

✱ 2% of offenders were convicted of repeat theft (enhanced due to two prior misdemeanor theft convictions).

• Driving-While-Intoxicated

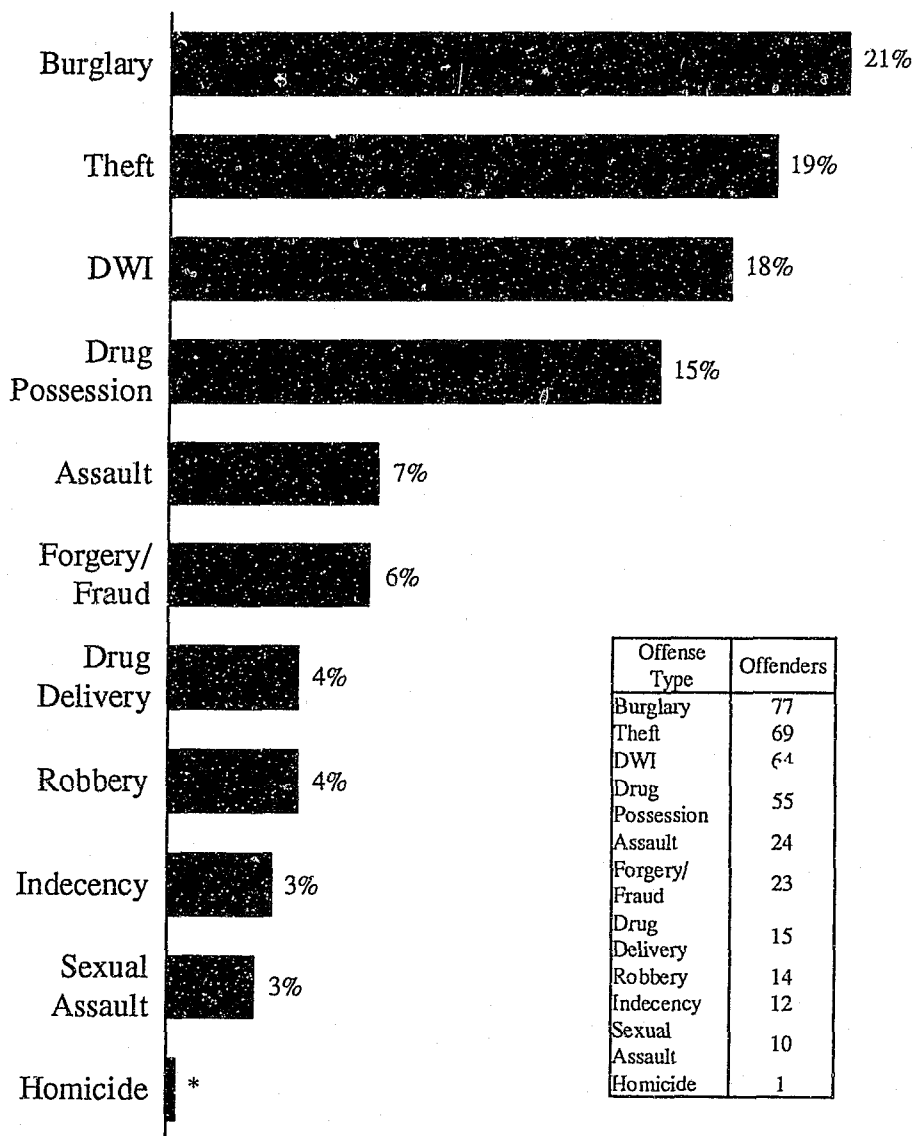
✓ 18% of offenders were convicted for driving while intoxicated -- the most frequent specific crime.

• Drug Possession

✓ 15% of offenders were convicted for drug possession as their most serious offense.

✱ 6% of drug offenders were convicted for possession of powder/crack cocaine less than twenty-eight grams.

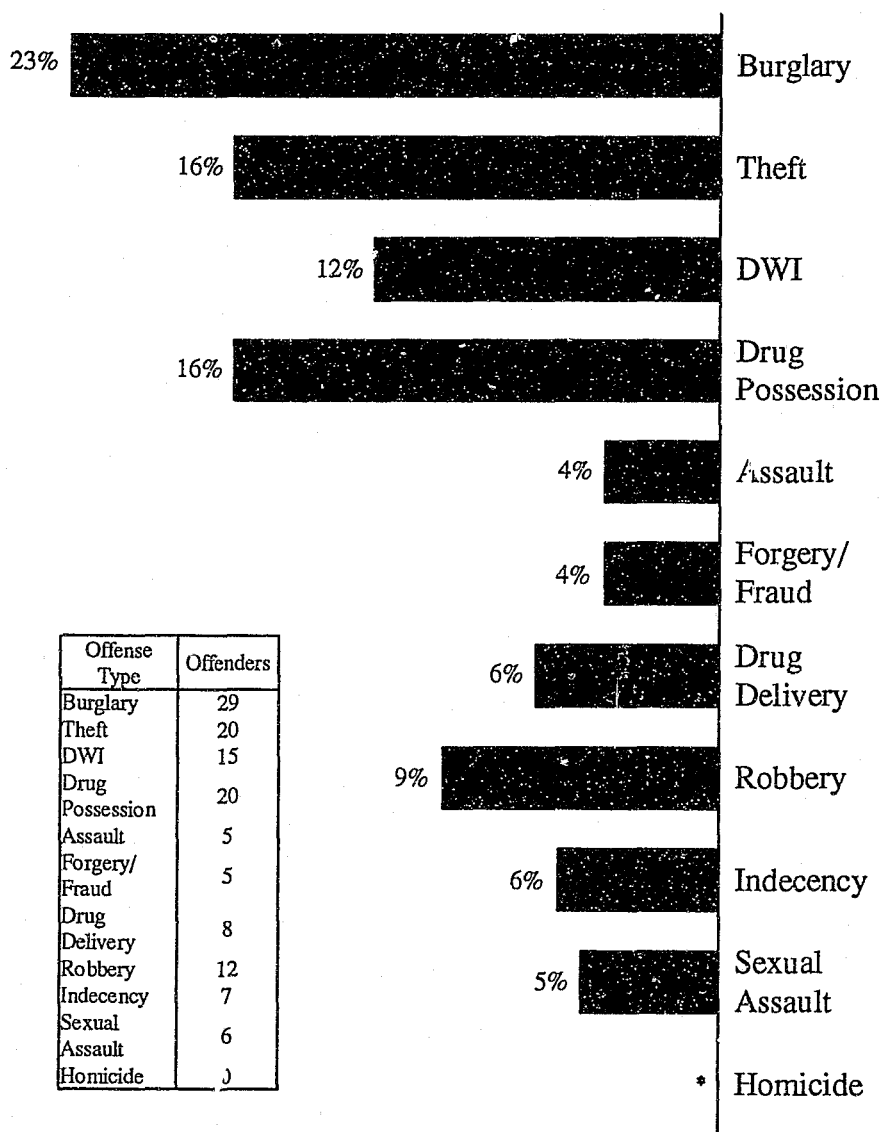
Chart 65: Most Frequent Offenses



Offense Type	Offenders
Burglary	77
Theft	69
DWI	64
Drug Possession	55
Assault	24
Forgery/Fraud	23
Drug Delivery	15
Robbery	14
Indecency	12
Sexual Assault	10
Homicide	1

* Signifies less than 1%

Chart 66: Most Frequent Offenses for Offenders Sentenced to Prison



* Signifies less than 1%

What are the most frequently occurring offenses of conviction for offenders sentenced to prison?

• Burglary

- ✓ 23% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for burglary as their most serious offense.
- ✱ 9% of offenders were convicted for burglary of a habitation, 9% for burglary of a building, and 5% for burglary of a motor vehicle.

• Theft

- ✓ 16% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for theft as their most serious offense.
- ✱ 6% of property offenders sentenced to prison were convicted of theft \$750-\$20,000.
- ✱ 8% of property offenders sentenced to prison were convicted of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.
- ✱ 2% of property offenders sentenced to prison were convicted of repeat theft (enhanced due to prior misdemeanor theft convictions).

• Drug Possession

- ✓ 16% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for drug possession as their most serious offense.
- ✱ 6% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for possession of less than 50 pounds of marijuana, 4% for possession of less than 28 grams of cocaine, and 6% for possession of other drugs/amounts.

• Driving-While-Intoxicated

- ✓ 12% of offenders sentenced to prison were convicted for DWI.

What are the incident characteristics of violent offenses?

- 47% of all violent convictions resulted in a prison sentence.
- ★ 24% of all violent offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 32% were convicted of a second degree offense and 44% were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 80% of the events, while 54% of second degree and 22% of third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ★ The offense for which violent offenders were charged was reduced at disposition in 12% of the events.
- 12% of violent offenders were convicted of two or more felonies. These offenders were sentenced to prison 80% of the time.
- Violent offenders were convicted of an aggravated (3G) offense in 22% of all violent convictions.
 - ✓ 7% were convicted of two or more aggravated offenses.
- Weapons were involved in 46% of violent offenses and 37% were sentenced to prison.
- Victim injury occurred in 66% of the violent offenses and 41% were sentenced to prison.
- ★ All violent offenses involved the victimization of one or more persons or businesses.
- ★ 24% of the offenders convicted of a violent crime had multiple victims.

Chart 67: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Violent Offenders

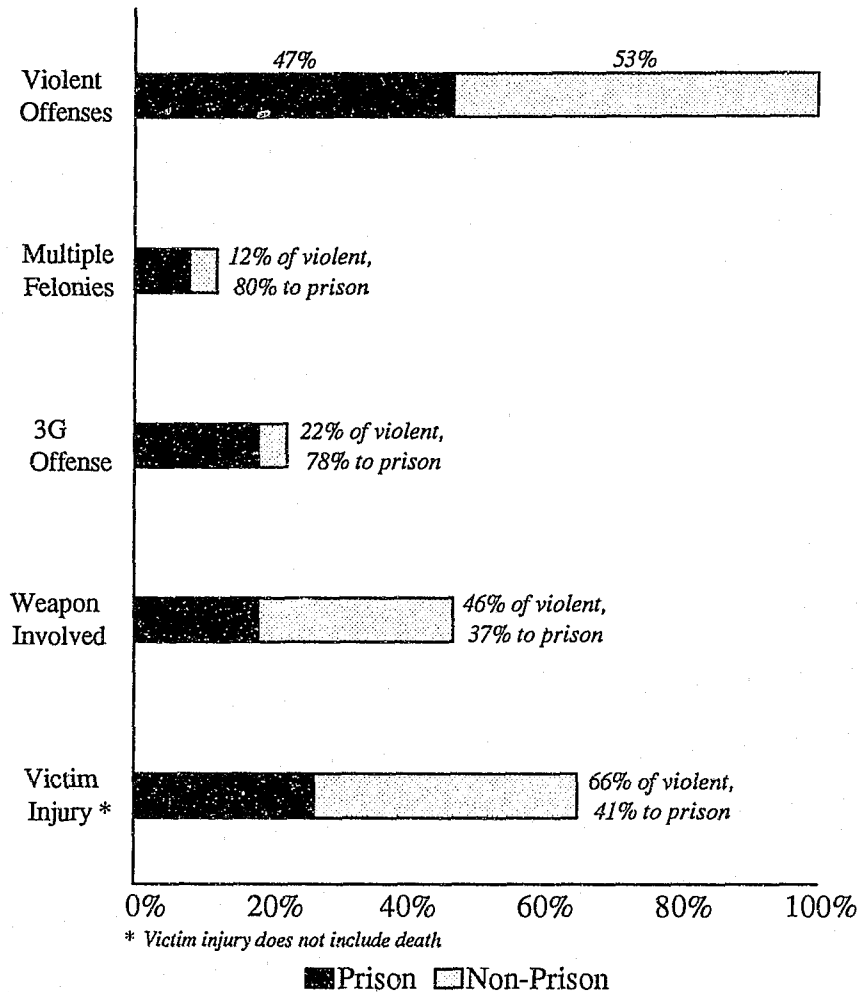
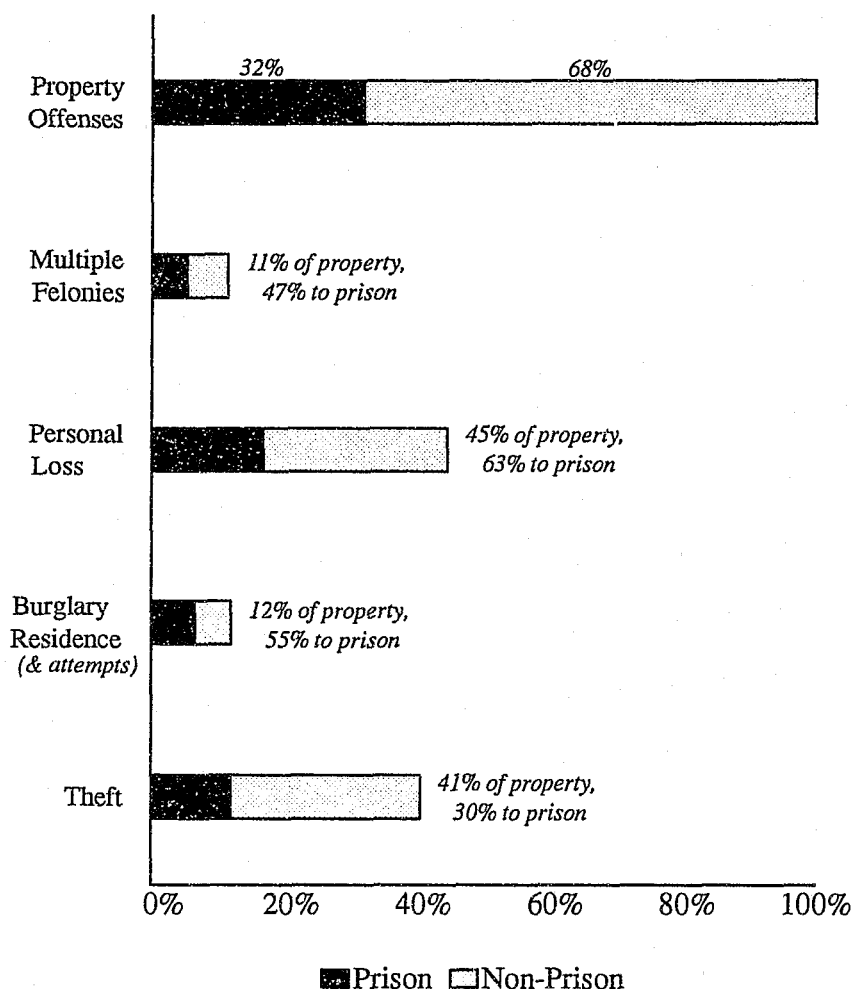


Chart 68: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Property Offenders



What are the incident characteristics of property offenses?

- 32% of all property offenders received a prison sentence.
- ★ 12% of property offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 20% were convicted of a second degree offense, and 68% of all property offenders were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 57% of the events while 26% of second degree and 29% of third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ★ The offense for which property offenders were charged was reduced at disposition in 2% of the events.
- 11% of property offenders were convicted of two or more felony offenses; 47% of these offenders were sentenced to prison.
- An individual experienced the loss or damage of personal property in 45% of property offenses. The offenders in 63% of these events were sentenced to prison.
- Burglary of a residence accounted for 12% of all property offenses. 55% of the offenders convicted of a burglary of a residence were sentenced to prison.
- 41% of property offenders were convicted of theft. 30% of these offenders were sentenced to prison.

What are the incident characteristics of drug offenses?

- 39% of the offenders convicted of a drug offense were sentenced to prison.
- ★ 18% of drug offenders were convicted of a first degree offense, 64% were convicted of a second degree offense, and 18% of drug offenders were convicted of a third degree offense. First degree offenders received a prison sentence in 80% of the cases while 33% of the second degree and 20% of the third degree offenders were sentenced to prison.
- ★ The offense for which drug offenders were charged was reduced at disposition in none of the events sampled.
- Drug offenders were convicted of two or more felonies in 11% of the cases. All of these offenders were sentenced to prison.
- 69% of all drug offenders were convicted for drug amounts of one gram or less. 31% of these offenders received a prison sentence.
- An aggravated drug amount was involved in 18% of drug offenses. All of the offenders convicted for an aggravated drug offenses were sentenced to prison.
- 43% of drug offenders were convicted for an offense involving cocaine (the most prevalent drug).
- ★ 18% of drug offenders were convicted for an offense involving LSD.
- Possession of a controlled substance accounted for 79% of drug convictions.
- Delivery of a controlled substance accounted for 21% of drug convictions.

Chart 69: Incident Characteristics and Sentence Received for Drug Offenders

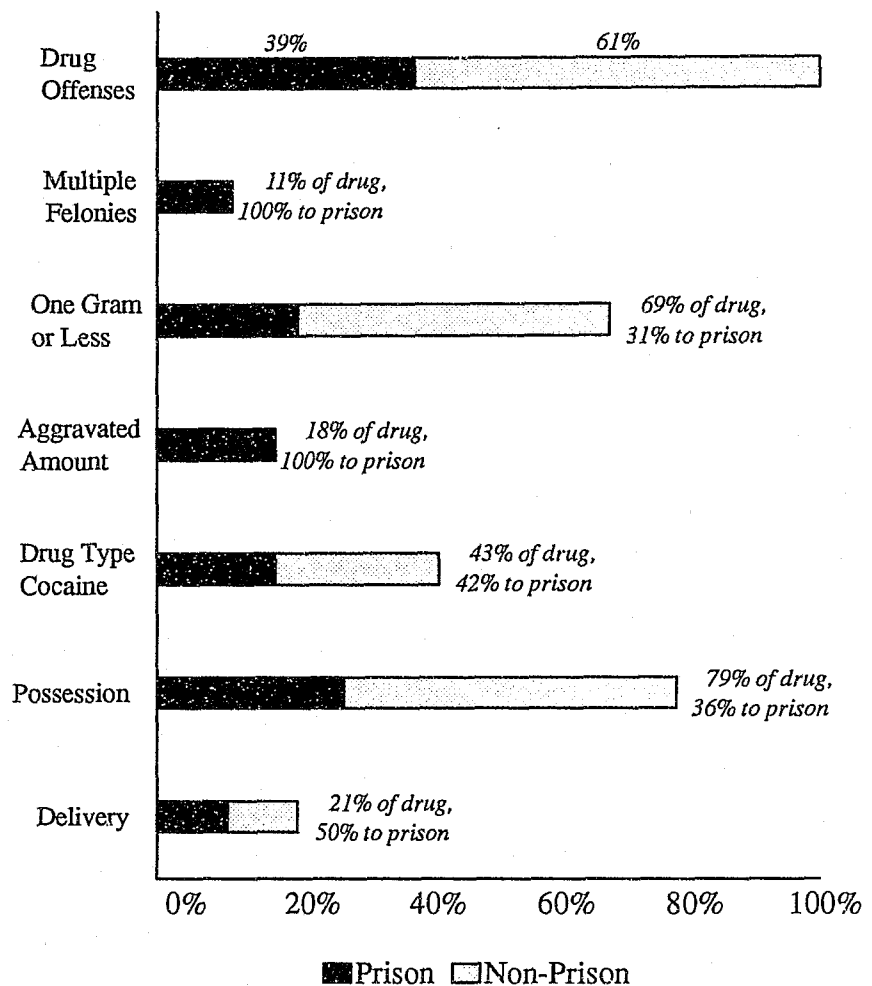


Chart 70: Population by Racial/Ethnic Group

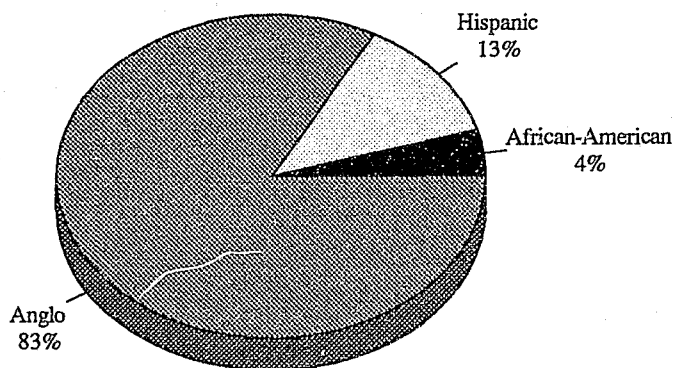
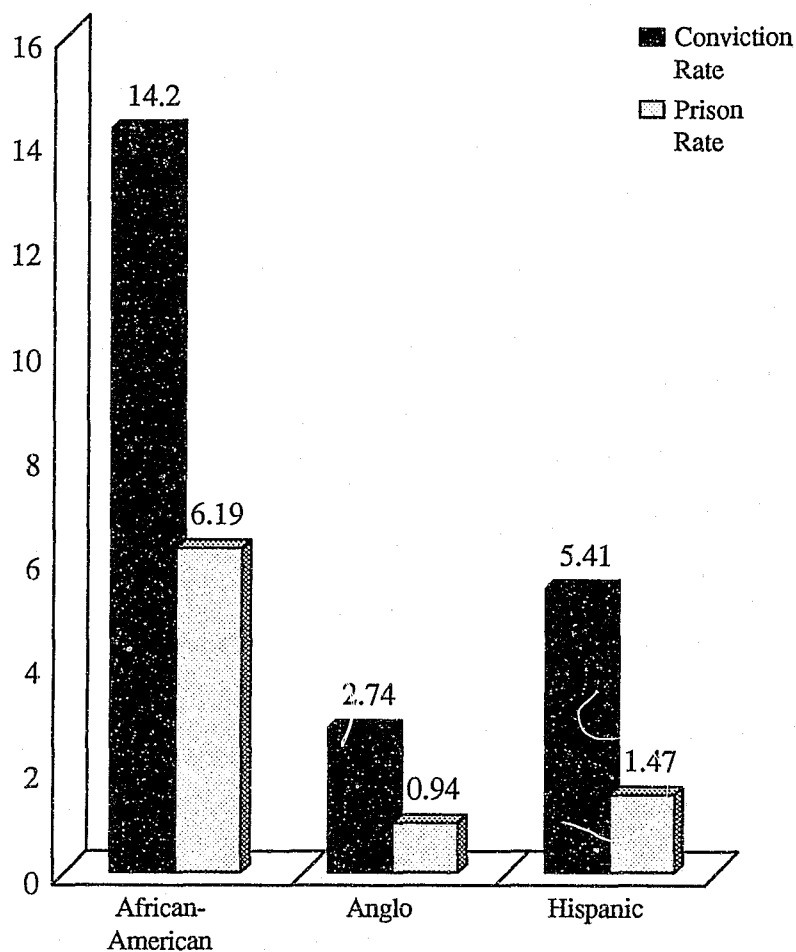


Chart 71: Conviction Rates per 1,000 Adult Population by Racial/Ethnic Group



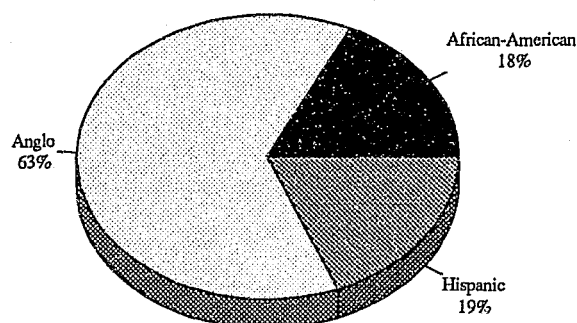
How does the convicted felon rate per 1,000 adults vary among the racial/ethnic groups?

- African-Americans had the highest convicted felon rate (14.2) and convicted felon to prison rate (6.19) per 1,000 African-American adults.
- The convicted felon rate for African-American adults is over 5 times greater than the convicted felon rate for Anglo adults and over 2.5 times greater than that of Hispanics.
- The convicted felon to prison rate for African-American adults is over 6.5 times greater than the convicted felon to prison rate for Anglo adults and over 4 times greater than that of Hispanics.

What is the racial/ethnic breakdown of the convicted felons in Williamson County?

- Anglo offenders accounted for 63% of the offenders convicted, the highest percentage of any racial /ethnic group.

Chart 72: Race/Ethnicity of Total Convicted Felony Offenders



Within each racial/ethnic category, what percentage of convicted felons were sentenced to prison?

- Of the 64 African-American offenders, 44% were sentenced to prison.
- Of the 230 Anglo offenders, 35% were sentenced to prison.
- Of the 70 Hispanic offenders, 28% were sentenced to prison.

Chart 73: Percentage of Offenders Sentenced to Prison by Race/Ethnicity

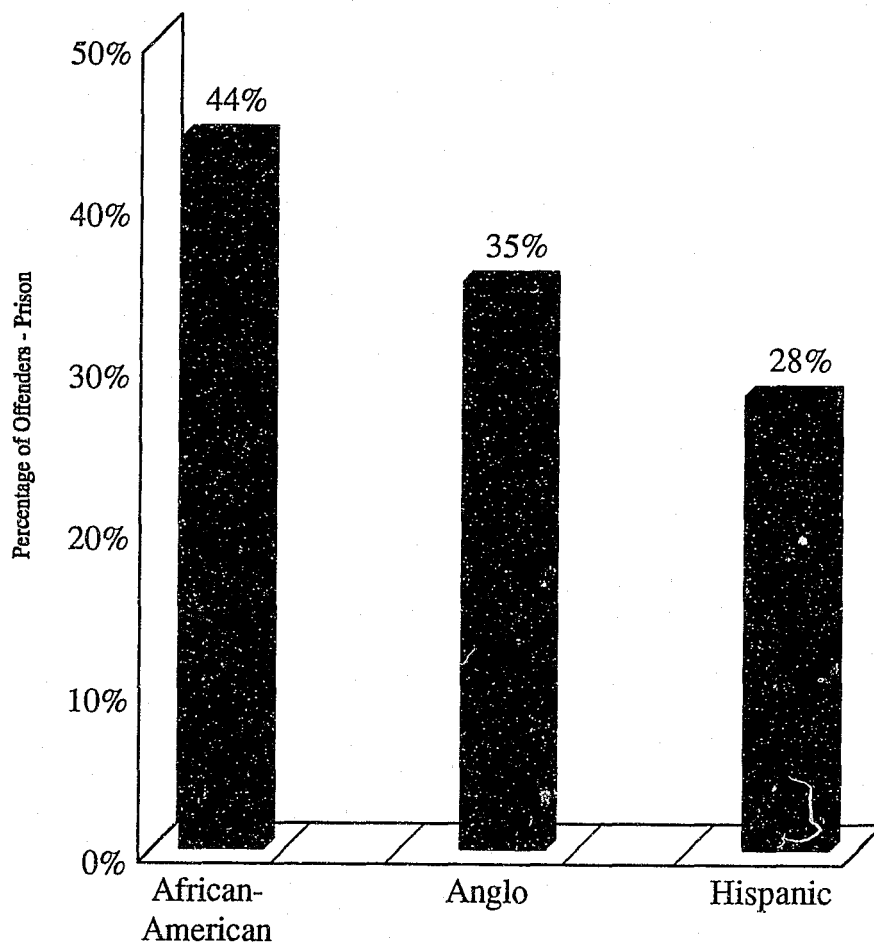
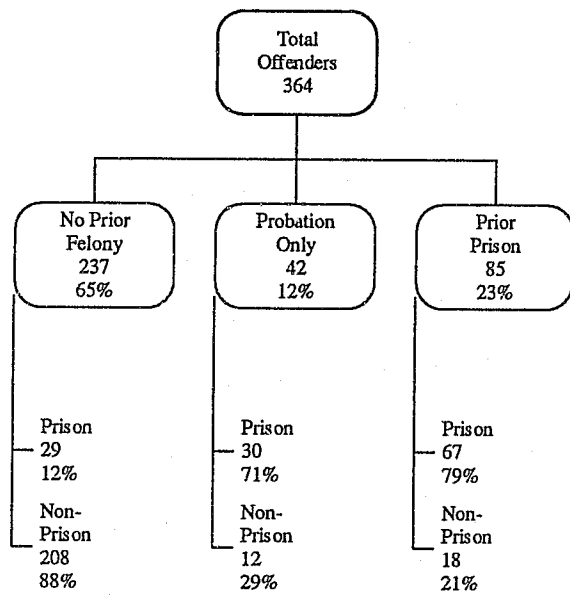


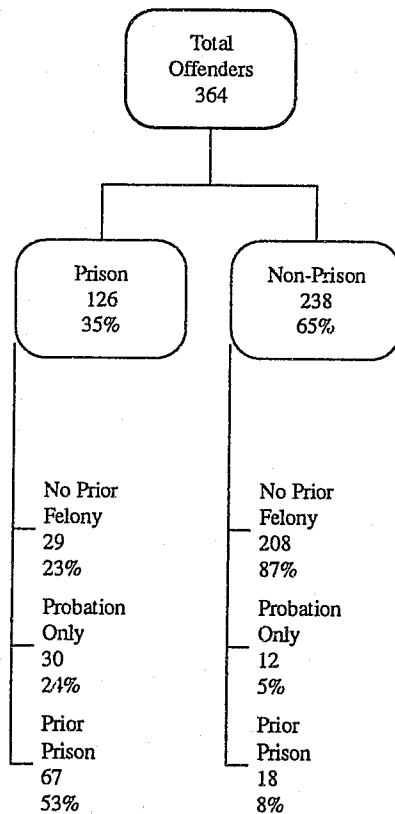
Chart 74: Criminal History by Sentence



How does the prison/non-prison decision vary by differing criminal histories?

- A minority of offenders with no prior felony convictions were sentenced to prison (12%).
- The majority of offenders with prior felony convictions were sentenced to prison.
 - ✓ 71% of offenders with a prior probation were sentenced to prison.
 - ✓ 79% of offenders with a prior prison were sentenced to prison.

Chart 75: Sentence by Criminal History



How does the criminal history of offenders given non-prison sentences vary from the criminal history of offenders sentenced to prison?

- Most offenders sentenced to prison were being "recycled" through the criminal justice system.
 - ✓ 77% of offenders sentenced to prison had prior felony convictions.
 - ✓ 13% of offenders given non-prison sentences had a prior felony.

Chart 76: Race/Ethnicity by Criminal History

How does the criminal history of offenders differ among racial/ethnic groups?

- The majority of offenders in each racial/ethnic group had no prior felonies.
 - ✓ 56% of African-American offenders had no prior felonies.
 - ✓ 71% of Anglo offenders had no prior felonies.
 - ✓ 55% of Hispanic offenders had no prior felonies.
- 35% of African-American offenders had a prior prison, compared to 19% of Anglo offenders and 28% of Hispanic offenders.

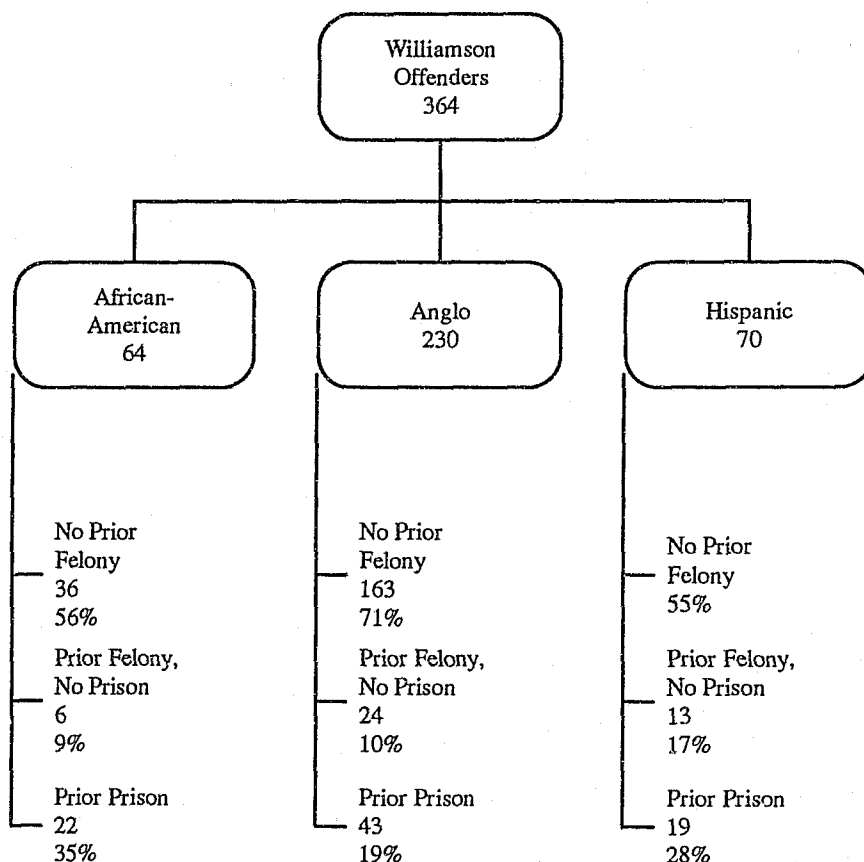
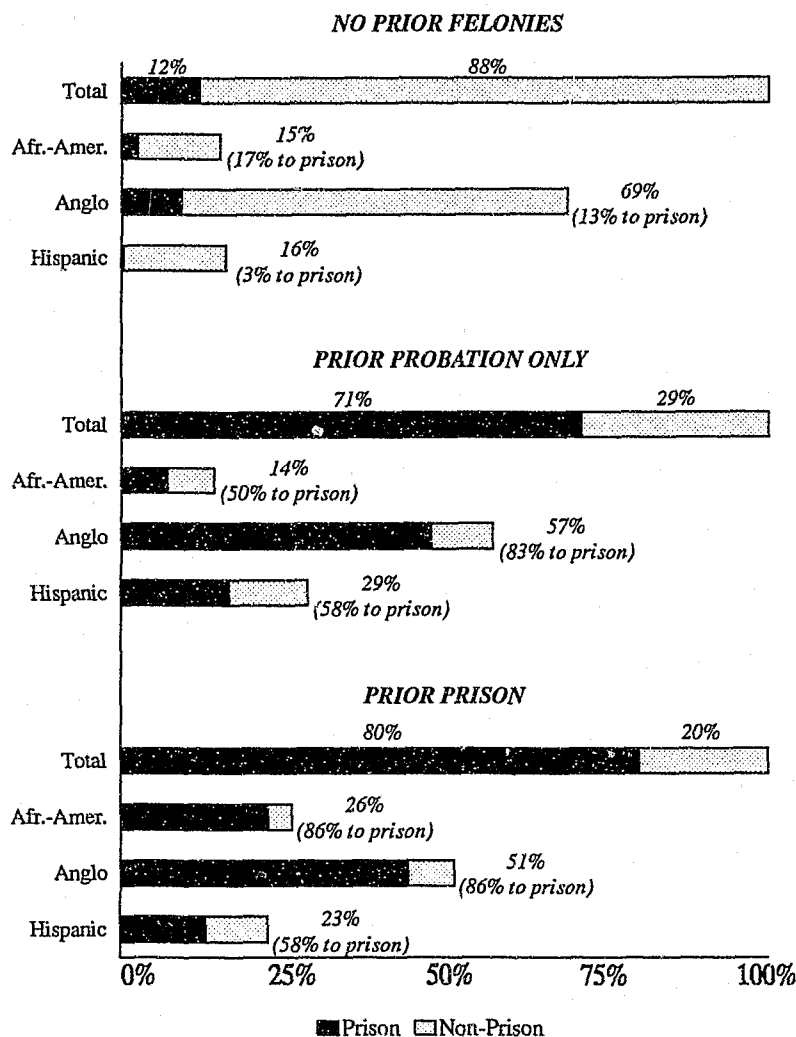


Chart 77: Criminal History by Race/Ethnicity by Sentence



How does the racial/ethnic composition and percentage sentenced to prison vary within criminal history category?

- 17% of African-American offenders with no prior felonies were sentenced to prison compared to 13% of Anglo offenders and 3% of Hispanic offenders in the same category.
- 83% of Anglo offenders who had a prior probation only were sentenced to prison compared to 58% of Hispanic offenders and 50% of African-American offenders in the same category.
- 86% of Anglo offenders and African-American offenders with a prior prison were sentenced to prison compared 58% of Hispanic offenders in the same category.

APPENDIX

**Reported Index Crimes, Convicted Index Crimes, and Conviction Rates per 1,000
Reports by County**

COUNTY	POPULATION	REPORTED INDEX CRIME			CONVICTED INDEX CRIME			CONVICTED PER 1,000 REPORTS		
		Violent	Property	Total	Violent	Property	Total	Violent	Property	Total
HIDALGO	257,373	9,831	43,210	53,041	170	404	574	17.3	9.3	10.8
JEFFERSON	177,554	8,957	33,900	42,857	203	331	534	22.7	9.8	12.5
MIDLAND	75,703	3,030	12,103	15,133	44	202	246	14.5	16.7	16.3
SMITH	114,122	3,545	19,534	23,079	90	263	353	25.4	13.5	15.3
WILLIAMSON	101,525	1,775	9,633	11,408	42	143	185	23.7	14.8	16.2

**Total Convictions and Conviction Rates for Index Crimes per 1,000 Adults:
County by Race/Ethnicity**

	POPULATION	CONVICTIONS				CONVICTION RATE			
		Total	Violent Index	Property Index	Total Index	Total	Violent Index	Property Index	Total Index
HIDALGO									
Total	257,373	1089	170	404	574	4.23	0.66	1.57	2.23
African-American	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anglo	46,330	96	14	33	47	2.07	0.3	0.71	1.01
Hispanic	210,605	992	154	371	525	4.71	0.73	1.76	2.49
JEFFERSON									
Total	177,554	1383	203	331	534	7.78	1.14	1.86	3.01
African-American	50,415	968	148	219	367	19.2	2.94	4.34	7.28
Anglo	118,527	407	51	112	163	3.43	0.43	0.94	1.38
Hispanic	8,612	9	5	4	9	1.05	0.58	0.46	1.05
MIDLAND									
Total	75,703	622	44	202	246	8.21	0.58	2.67	3.25
African-American	5,398	191	25	45	70	35.38	4.63	8.34	12.97
Anglo	56,325	270	9	114	123	4.79	0.16	2.02	2.18
Hispanic	13,980	161	9	43	52	11.52	0.64	3.08	3.72
SMITH									
Total	114,122	608	90	263	353	5.33	0.79	2.31	3.09
African-American	22,139	250	52	79	131	11.29	2.35	3.57	5.92
Anglo	86,384	331	31	184	215	3.83	0.36	2.13	2.49
Hispanic	5,599	27	6	0	6	4.82	1.07	0	1.07
WILLIAMSON									
Total	101,525	364	42	143	185	3.59	0.41	1.41	1.82
African-American	4,520	64	12	27	39	14.16	2.65	5.97	8.63
Anglo	84,057	230	23	94	117	2.74	0.27	1.12	1.39
Hispanic	12,948	70	7	22	29	5.41	0.54	1.7	2.24

**Total Number of Offenders and Percentage Sentenced to Prison:
Offense Categories by County**

Offense	Hidalgo	Jefferson	Midland	Smith	Williamson
Homicide	68	47	4	7	1
# Prison	43	28	3	4	0
% Prison	62.50%	60.00%	66.70%	60.00%	0.00%
Sexual Assault	27	33	11	22	10
# Prison	17	12	11	14	6
% Prison	62.50%	36.80%	100.00%	64.30%	62.50%
Robbery	46	75	15	24	14
# Prison	28	46	13	18	12
% Prison	60.00%	61.90%	90.90%	75.00%	83.30%
Assault	69	78	24	43	24
# Prison	20	32	4	17	5
% Prison	28.60%	40.90%	16.70%	38.50%	20.00%
Burglary	304	187	95	149	77
# Prison	120	85	39	48	29
% Prison	39.40%	45.50%	41.40%	32.00%	37.00%
Forgery/Fraud	90	127	70	47	23
# Prison	20	18	22	15	5
% Prison	22.20%	14.30%	31.00%	32.00%	20.00%
Theft	109	143	114	114	69
# Prison	64	85	43	31	20
% Prison	59.10%	59.10%	37.90%	27.60%	29.60%
Drug Possession	269	416	82	88	55
# Prison	72	139	38	35	20
% Prison	26.90%	33.30%	46.70%	40.00%	36.40%
Drug Distribution	72	194	77	59	15
# Prison	21	139	55	29	8
% Prison	28.60%	71.40%	71.40%	50.00%	50.00%
Indecency	17	11	4	4	12
# Prison	3	0	0	1	7
% Prison	15.40%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	60.00%
DWI	18	72	128	50	64
# Prison	3	28	20	21	15
% Prison	15.40%	38.10%	15.40%	42.30%	24.10%
Total	1089	1383	622	608	364
# Prison	410	611	247	234	126
% Prison	37.60%	44.20%	39.70%	38.50%	34.70%

**Total Number of Offenders with No Prior Felonies and Percentage Sentenced to Prison:
Offense Categories by County**

Offense	Hidalgo	Jefferson	Midland	Smith	Williamson
Homicide	55	33	3	6	1
# Prison	30	14	1	4	0
% Prison	53.80%	42.90%	50.00%	75.00%	0.00%
Sexual Assault	25	23	0	11	10
# Prison	17	3	0	5	6
% Prison	66.70%	15.40%	0.00%	42.90%	62.50%
Robbery	25	28	5	11	8
# Prison	9	4	4	5	6
% Prison	37.50%	12.50%	75.00%	42.90%	71.40%
Assault	59	53	18	31	18
# Prison	10	11	1	7	2
% Prison	16.70%	20.00%	7.10%	21.10%	13.30%
Burglary	240	85	52	120	46
# Prison	55	9	0	18	0
% Prison	23.10%	10.00%	0.00%	15.00%	0.00%
Forgery/Fraud	70	85	43	30	16
# Prison	5	0	0	0	0
% Prison	7.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Theft	74	59	51	82	48
# Prison	30	0	0	8	3
% Prison	40.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.50%	5.30%
Drug Possession	207	222	44	70	38
# Prison	21	0	11	18	5
% Prison	10.00%	0.00%	25.00%	25.00%	13.30%
Drug Distribution	72	28	33	41	10
# Prison	21	28	11	12	3
% Prison	28.60%	100.00%	33.30%	28.60%	25.00%
Indecency	14	9	3	3	10
# Prison	0	0	0	0	5
% Prison	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%
DWI	12	31	79	27	33
# Prison	1	3	5	6	0
% Prison	11.10%	11.10%	6.30%	21.40%	0.00%
Total	854	655	331	432	237
# Prison	199	71	33	81	29
% Prison	23.20%	10.90%	10.10%	18.70%	12.30%

**Total Number of Offenders with a Prior Felony (No Prison) and Percentage Sentenced
to Prison: Offense Categories by County**

Offense	Hidalgo	Jefferson	Midland	Smith	Williamson
Homicide	4	2	0	1	0
# Prison	4	2	0	0	0
% Prison	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sexual Assault	0	2	0	3	0
# Prison	0	0	0	2	0
% Prison	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%
Robbery	9	14	1	3	1
# Prison	6	11	1	3	1
% Prison	66.70%	75.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Assault	10	7	3	8	4
# Prison	10	7	1	7	1
% Prison	100.00%	100.00%	50.00%	80.00%	33.30%
Burglary	9	34	13	18	9
# Prison	9	9	10	18	9
% Prison	100.00%	25.00%	75.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Forgery/Fraud	10	12	10	6	3
# Prison	5	0	7	6	1
% Prison	50.00%	0.00%	75.00%	100.00%	33.30%
Theft	15	7	24	8	0
# Prison	15	7	4	8	0
% Prison	100.00%	100.00%	16.70%	100.00%	0.00%
Drug Possession	41	28	16	6	10
# Prison	31	0	5	6	8
% Prison	75.00%	0.00%	33.30%	100.00%	75.00%
Drug Distribution	0	28	11	6	3
# Prison	0	0	11	6	3
% Prison	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Indecency	3	0	0	0	1
# Prison	3	0	0	0	1
% Prison	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
DWI	4	17	20	8	11
# Prison	1	7	0	6	7
% Prison	33.30%	40.00%	0.00%	75.00%	60.00%
Total	106	151	103	67	41
# Prison	84	42	45	60	30
% Prison	79.90%	27.90%	44.20%	90.20%	72.10%

**Total Number of Offenders with a Prior Prison Sentence and Percentage Sentenced to Prison:
Offense Categories by County**

Offense	Hidalgo	Jefferson	Midland	Smith	Williamson
Homicide	9	12	1	0	0
# Prison	9	12	1	0	0
% Prison	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sexual Assault	2	9	5	8	0
# Prison	0	9	5	8	0
% Prison	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Robbery	12	32	8	11	5
# Prison	12	32	8	11	5
% Prison	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Assault	0	18	3	3	2
# Prison	0	14	1	3	1
% Prison	0.00%	80.00%	50.00%	100.00%	50.00%
Burglary	55	68	30	12	23
# Prison	55	68	30	12	20
% Prison	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	87.50%
Forgery/Fraud	10	30	17	11	3
# Prison	10	18	14	9	3
% Prison	100.00%	60.00%	85.70%	83.30%	100.00%
Theft	20	78	39	23	20
# Prison	20	78	39	16	18
% Prison	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	66.70%	87.50%
Drug Possession	21	166	22	12	8
# Prison	21	139	22	12	8
% Prison	100.00%	83.30%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Drug Distribution	0	139	33	12	3
# Prison	0	111	33	12	3
% Prison	0.00%	80.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Indecency	0	2	1	1	1
# Prison	0	0	0	1	1
% Prison	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
DWI	1	24	20	15	20
# Prison	0	17	15	10	9
% Prison	0.00%	71.40%	50.00%	62.50%	44.40%
Total	130	578	188	109	85
# Prison	127	498	168	93	67
% Prison	97.60%	86.10%	89.50%	85.70%	79.20%

Types of Offenses Committed Within Each County by Race/Ethnicity

COUNTY	DISPOSITION GROUP					
	Violent		Property		Drug	
Hidalgo	#	%	#	%	#	%
African-American	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Anglo	14	14.30%	48	50.50%	31	32.40%
Hispanic	195	19.70%	455	45.80%	310	31.90%
Total	210	19.30%	503	46.20%	341	31.30%
Jefferson	#	%	#	%	#	%
African-American	162	16.80%	322	33.30%	471	48.70%
Anglo	66	16.30%	136	33.40%	139	34.00%
Hispanic	4	47.20%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	233	16.80%	458	33.10%	610	44.10%
Midland	#	%	#	%	#	%
African-American	28	14.50%	70	36.70%	82	42.90%
Anglo	15	5.40%	150	55.60%	44	16.20%
Hispanic	11	6.60%	59	36.30%	33	20.40%
Total	53	8.50%	279	44.80%	159	25.50%
Smith	#	%	#	%	#	%
African-American	55	22.10%	111	44.50%	64	25.80%
Anglo	33	10.00%	199	60.20%	70	21.30%
Hispanic	8	30.20%	0	0.00%	12	44.00%
Total	96	15.80%	310	51.10%	147	24.10%
Williamson	#	%	#	%	#	%
African-American	15	24.10%	32	49.80%	10	15.70%
Anglo	25	10.90%	112	48.70%	50	21.80%
Hispanic	8	12.10%	24	34.70%	10	14.50%
Total	49	13.40%	169	46.40%	70	19.30%

Types of Offenses Committed Within Each County by Race/Ethnicity (continued)

COUNTY	DISPOSITION GROUP					
	Indecency		DWI		TOTALS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Hidalgo						
African-American	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Anglo	1	1.30%	1	1.40%	96	8.80%
Hispanic	15	1.60%	17	1.70%	992	91.10%
Total	17	1.50%	18	1.60%	1089	100.00%
Jefferson	#	%	#	%	#	%
African-American	2	0.20%	10	1.10%	968	69.90%
Anglo	8	1.90%	58	14.40%	407	29.40%
Hispanic	1	12.80%	3	40.00%	9	0.60%
Total	11	0.80%	72	5.20%	1383	100.00%
Midland	#	%	#	%	#	%
African-American	1	0.70%	10	5.20%	191	30.70%
Anglo	3	1.00%	59	21.90%	270	43.40%
Hispanic	0	0.00%	59	36.70%	161	25.90%
Total	4	0.60%	128	20.60%	622	100.00%
Smith	#	%	#	%	#	%
African-American	0	0.00%	19	7.70%	250	41.20%
Anglo	3	1.00%	25	7.60%	331	54.40%
Hispanic	1	4.00%	6	21.80%	27	4.40%
Total	4	0.70%	50	8.30%	608	100.00%
Williamson	#	%	#	%	#	%
African-American	0	0.00%	7	10.40%	64	17.60%
Anglo	10	4.10%	33	14.50%	230	63.10%
Hispanic	2	3.40%	24	35.30%	69	19.00%
Total	12	3.30%	64	17.60%	364	100.00%

**Total Number of Offenders and Percentage Sentenced to Prison:
Offense Type by Race by County**

OFFENSE GROUP	HIDALGO				JEFFERSON				MIDLAND			
	#	%	# In	% In	#	%	# In	% In	#	%	# In	% In
VIOLENT	210	19%	107	51%	233	17%	118	51%	53	9%	30	58%
African-American	0	0%	0	0%	162	70%	92	57%	28	53%	21	76%
Anglo	15	7%	3	23%	66	29%	26	40%	15	28%	8	55%
Hispanic	195	93%	102	52%	4	2%	0	0%	11	20%	1	13%
PROPERTY	503	46%	204	41%	458	33%	188	41%	279	45%	104	37%
African-American	0	0%	0	0%	322	70%	154	48%	70	25%	34	49%
Anglo	48	10%	19	40%	130	30%	34	25%	150	54%	44	29%
Hispanic	455	90%	185	41%	0	0%	0	0%	59	21%	27	46%
DRUG	341	31%	93	27%	610	44%	277	46%	159	26%	93	59%
African-American	0	0%	0	0%	471	77%	277	59%	82	52%	60	73%
Anglo	31	9%	0	0%	139	23%	0	0%	44	28%	22	50%
Hispanic	310	91%	93	30%	0	0%	0	0%	33	21%	11	33%
INDECENCY	17	2%	3	15%	11	1%	0	0%	4	1%	0	0%
African-American	0	0%	0	0%	2	20%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%
Anglo	1	8%	0	0%	8	70%	0	0%	3	67%	0	0%
Hispanic	15	92%	3	17%	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
DWI	18	2%	3	15%	72	5%	28	38%	128	21%	20	16%
African-American	0	0%	0	0%	10	14%	0	0%	10	8%	0	0%
Anglo	1	8%	0	0%	58	81%	24	41%	59	46%	15	25%
Hispanic	17	92%	3	17%	3	5%	3	100%	59	46%	5	8%
TOTALS	1089	100%	410	38%	1383	100%	611	44%	622	100%	247	40%
African-American	0	0%	0	0%	968	70%	523	54%	191	31%	115	60%
Anglo	97	9%	24	25%	407	29%	85	21%	270	43%	88	33%
Hispanic	992	91%	386	39%	9	1%	3	40%	161	26%	44	27%

**Total Number of Offenders and Percentage Sentenced to Prison:
Offense Type by Race by County (continued)**

OFFENSE GROUP	SMITH				WILLIAMSON			
	#	%	# In	% In	#	%	# In	% In
VIOLENT	96	16%	53	55%	49	13%	23	46%
African-American	55	57%	33	60%	15	32%	7	46%
Anglo	33	34%	17	52%	25	51%	14	57%
Hispanic	8	8%	3	38%	8	17%	1	14%
PROPERTY	310	51%	94	30%	169	46%	54	32%
African-American	111	36%	31	28%	32	19%	13	41%
Anglo	199	64%	63	32%	113	67%	37	33%
Hispanic	0	0%	0	0%	24	14%	3	12%
DRUG	147	24%	64	44%	70	19%	28	39%
African-American	64	44%	29	46%	10	14%	8	75%
Anglo	70	48%	29	42%	50	71%	15	30%
Hispanic	12	8%	6	50%	10	14%	5	50%
INDECENCY	4	1%	1	25%	12	3%	7	60%
African-American	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Anglo	3	75%	1	33%	10	80%	6	63%
Hispanic	1	25%	0	0%	2	20%	1	50%
DWI	50	8%	21	42%	64	18%	15	24%
African-American	19	39%	8	40%	7	10%	0	0%
Anglo	25	50%	10	39%	33	52%	7	20%
Hispanic	6	12%	4	67%	24	38%	9	36%
TOTALS	608	100%	234	39%	364	100%	126	35%
African-American	250	41%	101	40%	64	18%	28	44%
Anglo	331	54%	120	36%	230	63%	79	34%
Hispanic	27	4%	13	48%	69	19%	19	28%

Sentences Received Within Each County by Race/Ethnicity

COUNTY	PUNISHMENT									
	DEFERRED		PROBATION		PRISON		JAIL		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
HIDALGO										
African-American	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Anglo	28	29.80%	45	47.00%	22	23.20%	0	0.00%	96	8.80%
Hispanic	259	26.10%	347	35.00%	386	38.90%	0	0.00%	992	91.10%
Total	288	26.40%	392	36.00%	410	37.60%	0	0.00%	1089	100.00%
JEFFERSON										
African-American	399	41.20%	46	4.70%	523	54.00%	0	0.00%	968	69.90%
Anglo	285	70.00%	37	9.20%	85	20.80%	0	0.00%	407	29.40%
Hispanic	5	60.00%	0	0.00%	3	40.00%	0	0.00%	9	0.60%
Total	689	49.80%	83	6.00%	611	44.20%	0	0.00%	1383	100.00%
MIDLAND										
African-American	18	9.20%	52	27.30%	115	60.20%	6	3.30%	191	30.70%
Anglo	75	27.60%	102	37.80%	88	32.70%	5	1.80%	270	43.40%
Hispanic	29	17.80%	86	53.40%	44	27.20%	3	1.60%	161	25.90%
Total	121	19.40%	240	38.60%	247	39.70%	14	2.20%	622	100.00%
SMITH										
African-American	55	21.90%	92	36.90%	101	40.40%	2	0.80%	250	41.20%
Anglo	104	31.60%	102	31.00%	120	36.40%	4	1.10%	331	54.40%
Hispanic	9	32.30%	5	19.70%	13	48.00%	0	0.00%	27	4.40%
Total	168	27.60%	200	32.90%	234	38.50%	6	0.90%	608	100.00%
WILLIAMSON										
African-American	18	27.90%	6	9.30%	28	43.80%	12	19.00%	64	17.60%
Anglo	103	44.80%	43	18.60%	79	34.50%	5	2.00%	230	63.10%
Hispanic	27	39.30%	15	21.40%	19	27.70%	8	12.00%	69	19.00%
Total	148	40.60%	65	17.80%	126	34.70%	25	6.90%	364	99.70%

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