

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

Characteristics of those who enter the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
(DRC) with an Expected Stay of Less than One Year:
A Report Based on 2010 Admissions

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For the 2010 Intake Report

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**Characteristics of Those who enter the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
(DRC) with an Expected Stay of Less than One Year:
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Context: Ohio has a sentencing structure that allows judges to sentence felons to the prison system for terms as short as six months, and there are sentences at the Felony 5, 4, and 3 levels that can be one year or less. Given that most offenders spend at least a few days in jail, and that time is reduced from the time to be spent in prison, this means almost all sentences of one year or less will spend less than 12 months in prison. As will be noted below, under half of those sent to prison will spend less than 12 months in prison, and many will spend only a few months. In recent years the percentage of short term offenders has been even higher. This pattern allows Ohio to reserve most of its prison capacity for more serious offenders, who typically spend many years in prison. A profile of average time served for Ohio inmates released from prison can be found at <http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/reports/reports15.asp>.

Those to be Released in Less Than 12 Months (Short Term Offenders – STO’s): Two databases were used for this summary. First, all felons committed to DRC from common pleas courts during CY 2010 are summarized in a commitment database. That database is used to produce the overall commitment report, detailed at <http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/reports/reports12.asp>, on all 23,191 admissions. That database has a variable that records the likely completion date of the prison term. Those in the commitment database with a completion date of less than 12 months after admission were selected (N=10,637; 46% of admissions) and summarized in several tables below.

Unfortunately, the overall commitment database does not have many detailed variables about each offender. Thus, we turned to a second database for which a detailed social, offense, and criminal history was collected and coded. That “sample” was for 3477 consecutive admissions between May and June 2010 and it is shown to be fully representative of the larger population. For that sample also those expected to spend less than one year were extracted and described in the tables below. This was 46% of the sample. A full detailing of the 2010 Intake sample is available on DRC’s website at <http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/reports/reports18.asp>.

Commitment Database Tables: These tables are attached as Tables A – G. Table A shows that 31% of the short term offenders are in for drug possession or trafficking of small amounts. Most of the other ten most frequent offenses are property offenses. Still, it is useful to note that some of these STO offenders have committed violent crimes. Table B sorts the offenders by felony level, with 83% serving an F4 or F5 offense. Table C shows expected time to serve. Over 8% (836) of those serving less than a year will be out in less than three months. Another 32% (3360) will spend three, four, or five months, for a total of 40% of the one year or less offenders spending less than six months. In 2009 there were 4990 inmates with less than six months. In 2010 there were 4196 so the drop is about 794. Table D shows a county distribution; no total seems completely out of line with overall commitment patterns. Table E shows race/ethnicity commitment patterns consistent with all admissions, but there is a slightly larger proportion of females in the less than one year group (Table F) than in all admissions. The mean and median ages of the STO’s are about a year older than the overall intake (Table G). Thus, overall, these offenders are similar to all inmates with the exception of having shorter terms, less serious crimes (specifically drugs and property), and offenses with lower felony levels. Short term offenders are slightly more likely to be female.

Intake Sample Database Tables: These tables are attached as Tables 1-15. Certain tables can be compared between the Commitment and Intake Databases. Gender (Table 1), Race/Ethnicity (Table 2), County of Commitment (Table 3) and Offenses (Table 4) show great consistency between the two databases. The four most frequent offenses are within one to two percentage points between the two tables. There is a fairly close ordering between the next several offenses. All this suggests that for the less than one year offender the social and criminal profile of the intake sample is probably reasonable for all less than one year commitments. There are 3477 offenders in the sample, of whom 1534 (44%) were for less than one year. It is worth noting that the female proportion of STO's is three percentage points higher than for the full intake sample; female STO's are over six percentage points higher than offenders entering for a year or more.

Intake Sample Social History: About 34% of the intake sample did not have a high school degree on entering prison (Table 5). Table 6 shows that slightly less than a quarter (19%) had been full time employed at the time of arrest for committing the offense. Table 7 notes that one-third of the short term offender intake sample had some history of mental illness or treatment. Of the sample, 80% had a documented history of drug abuse within six months immediately before and including the day of arrest for current offense (Table 8). Fewer had problems with alcohol abuse within the same time period as shown in Table 9, but still almost 45%. Only 35% of the sample had completed substance abuse treatment (Table 10). With regard to all these variables, there is little meaningful difference from the full Intake sample; a slight exception is that two or three more percentage points of the "less than one year" portion of the sample had a history of drug abuse and also had been to substance abuse treatment.

Intake Sample Criminal History: Although the instant offenses of these short sentence offenders are not very serious, this does not mean that all are easy to divert. Many of these offenders have two or more prior felonies, 42% (Table 11); slightly over a quarter (27%) had prior violent felony convictions (Table 12), and 51% have had prior imprisonments (Table 13). These distributions are very similar for both the short term offenders and the full intake sample. Further, Table 14 illustrates that 31% were on probation/community control at the time they committed additional behavior for which they were sent to prison. This is five percentage points higher than the whole intake population and about 10 percentage points higher than those with stays expected to be more than one year. Also, there is a ten percentage point higher likelihood that the short term offender entered for a probation violation. Another 4.8% were on parole or post release control from prison when they committed a new felony that resulted in a new prison term. Table 15 indicates that well over half (50%) had previously been violated from community control supervision.

Summary: In many ways the inmates entering prison with short terms are remarkably similar to the full range of inmates coming to prison. Demographics – sex, ethnicity, age, county of commitment – and social history – education, employment, substance abuse, treatment – are all very similar between the two groups. The STO's are somewhat more likely to be female. Differences primarily relate to the kinds of offenses for which the short term inmates enter prison, which are predominately, but not exclusively, drug and property offenses, and the term lengths of admission.

DATA TABLES FOR INMATES COMMITTED WITH AN EXPECTED STAY
OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR

N = 10637 (CY 2010 COMMITMENTS)

**Table A: Most Frequent Crimes
(ranked in order of frequency)**

Top Ten Offenses	Frequency	Percent
Drug Possession	1969	18.5
Trafficking in Drugs	1314	12.4
Grand Theft	1229	11.6
Receiving Stolen Property	639	6.0
Breaking and Entering	555	5.2
Domestic Violence	497	4.7
Burglary	492	4.6
Non-Support of Dependents	425	4.0
Forgery	276	2.6
Weapon Under Disability	268	2.5
Subtotal for Top Ten Offenses	7664	72.1
Other Offenses with 100 or more		
Aggravated Assault	249	2.3
Robbery	227	2.1
Carrying Concealed Weapon	180	1.7
Failure to Notify Change of Address	157	1.5
Escape	132	1.2
Assault	120	1.1
Resisting Arrest	118	1.1
Driving While Intoxicated	113	1.1
Tampering w/Evidence	98	.9
All Other Crimes	1579	13.0
Total Admissions to Serve Less Than One Year	10637	100.0

Table B: Felony Level (N = 10637)

	Frequency	Percent
1st	6	.1
2nd	30	.3
3rd	1609	16.8
4th	2867	30.8
5th	4446	52.0
Total	10637	100.0

**Table C: Expected Time To Serve
(N = 10637)**

	Frequency	Percent
Less than one month	148	1.4
1.00-1.99	238	2.2
2.00-2.99	450	4.2
3.00-3.99	725	6.8
4.00-4.99	1104	10.4
5.00-5.99	1531	14.4
6.00-6.99	855	8.0
7.00-7.99	970	9.1
8.00-8.99	1026	9.6
9.00-9.99	1091	10.3
10.00-10.99	1059	10.0
11.00-11.99	1440	13.5
Total	10637	100.0

Table D: County of Commitment (N = 10637)

	Frequency	Percent
Adams	33	.3
Allen	43	.4
Ashland	53	.5
Ashtabula	27	.3
Athens	39	.4
Auglaize	22	.2
Belmont	5	.0
Brown	67	.6
Butler	378	3.6
Carroll	11	.1
Champaign	28	.3
Clark	219	2.1
Clermont	147	1.4
Clinton	68	.6
Columbiana	93	.9
Coshocton	32	.3
Crawford	46	.4
Cuyahoga	2470	23.2
Darke	25	.2
Defiance	16	.2
Delaware	66	.6
Erie	70	.7
Fairfield	98	.9
Fayette	50	.5
Franklin	759	7.1
Fulton	44	.4
Gallia	29	.3
Geauga	10	.1
Greene	146	1.4
Guernsey	30	.3
Hamilton	1080	10.2
Hancock	36	.3
Hardin	4	.0
Harrison	8	.1
Henry	16	.2
Highland	39	.4
Hocking	29	.3
Holmes	14	.1
Huron	53	.5
Jackson	20	.2

Jefferson	39	.4
Knox	26	.2
Lake	99	.9
Lawrence	70	.7
Licking	93	.9
Logan	32	.3
Lorain	191	1.8
Lucas	205	1.9
Madison	25	.2
Mahoning	177	1.7
Marion	107	1.0
Medina	164	1.5
Meigs	18	.2
Mercer	7	.1
Miami	136	1.3
Monroe	8	.1
Montgomery	668	6.3
Morgan	5	.0
Morrow	22	.2
Muskingum	74	.7
Noble	19	.2
Ottawa	8	.1
Paulding	18	.2
Perry	22	.2
Pickaway	54	.5
Pike	12	.1
Portage	93	.9
Preble	20	.2
Putnam	9	.1
Richland	157	1.5
Ross	76	.7
Sandusky	33	.3
Scioto	105	1.0
Seneca	25	.2
Shelby	73	.7
Stark	297	2.8
Summit	450	4.2
Trumbull	163	1.5
Tuscarawas	18	.2

Union	13	.1
Van Wert	33	.3
Vinton	6	.1
Warren	137	1.3
Washington	64	.6
Wayne	16	.2
Williams	22	.2
Wood	97	.9
Wyandot	8	.1
Total	10637	100.0

Table E: Race/Ethnicity (N = 10637)

	Frequency	Percent
White	5863	55.1
Black	4535	42.6
Other	227	2.1
Asian	8	.1
American Native	4	.0
Total	10637	100.0

Table F: Sex of Commitments (N = 10637)

	Frequency	Percent
Female	1679	15.8
Male	8958	84.2
Total	10637	100.0

Table G: Age Group of Commitments (N = 10637)

	Frequency	Percent
0-17	4	.0
18-24	2459	23.1
25-29	2214	20.8
30-34	1760	16.5
35-39	1286	12.1
40-44	1111	10.4
45-49	912	8.6
50-54	564	5.3
55-59	216	2.0
60-64	80	.8
65-69	19	.2
70-74	7	.1
75-79	4	.0
80-100	1	.0
Total	10637	100.0

**Mean Age (STO's)
(N=10637)**

Mean Age	33.32
Median Age	31

**Mean Age (all 2010 commitments)
(N=23191)**

Mean Age	32.44
Median Age	30

**Table 1: Sex of Offenders with less than one year stay
Intake 2010
(N = 1534)**

	Frequency	Percent
Males	1274	83.1
Females	260	16.9
Total	1534	100.0

**Table 2: Race and Ethnicity of Offenders with less than
one year stay
Intake 2010
(N = 1534)**

	Frequency	Percent
Asian	1	.1
Black	642	42.0
Other	16	1.7
White	875	58.1
Total	1534	100.0

****Data for Hispanics indicates there were 17 (1.1%) white/Hispanics, 3 (.2%) black/Hispanics, and 10 (.7%) Hispanics admitted during the 2010 intake period.**

**Table 3: County of Commitment of Offenders with less
than one year stay
Intake 2010
(N = 1534)**

	Frequency	Percent
Adams	4	.3
Allen	10	.7
Ashland	7	.5
Ashtabula	5	.3
Athens	9	.6
Auglaize	1	.1
Belmont	2	.1
Brown	5	.3
Butler	57	3.7
Carroll	2	.1
Champaign	10	.7
Clark	41	2.7
Clermont	19	1.2
Clinton	15	1.0
Columbiana	10	.7
Coshocton	5	.3
Crawford	6	.4
Cuyahoga	359	23.4
Darke	4	.3
Delaware	18	1.2
Erie	10	.7
Fairfield	10	.7
Fayette	5	.3
Franklin	97	6.3
Fulton	10	.7
Gallia	4	.3
Geauga	1	.1
Greene	32	2.1
Guernsey	4	.3
Hamilton	161	10.5
Hancock	5	.3
Henry	1	.1
Highland	8	.5
Hocking	2	.1
Holmes	2	.1
Huron	6	.4

Jackson	2	.1
Jefferson	3	.2
Knox	2	.1
Lake	19	1.2
Lawrence	5	.3
Licking	8	.5
Logan	4	.3
Lorain	29	1.9
Lucas	27	1.8
Madison	5	.3
Mahoning	31	2.0
Marion	9	.6
Medina	23	1.5
Meigs	3	.2
Mercer	1	.1
Miami	18	1.2
Monroe	1	.1
Montgomery	94	6.1
Morrow	5	.3
Muskingum	13	.8
Noble	2	.1
Paulding	1	.1
Perry	6	.4
Pickaway	7	.5
Portage	8	.5
Preble	2	.1
Putnam	1	.1
Richland	20	1.3
Ross	11	.7
Sandusky	3	.2
Scioto	16	1.0
Seneca	5	.3
Shelby	12	.8
Stark	39	2.5
Summit	67	4.4
Trumbull	19	1.2
Union	1	.1

Van Wert	4	.3
Warren	23	1.5
Washington	10	.7
Wayne	4	.3
Williams	5	.3
Wood	17	1.1
Wyandot	2	.1
Total	1534	100.0

**Table 4: Most Serious Conviction Offenses of Offenders with
less than one year stay
Intake 2010
(N = 1534)**

	Frequency	Percent
Drug Abuse	269	17.5
Theft	187	12.2
Trafficking In Drugs	176	11.5
Receiving Stolen Property	101	6.6
Breaking And Entering	83	5.4
Domestic Violence	75	4.9
Nonsupport Of Dependents	72	4.7
Burglary	71	4.6
Forgery	46	3.0
Weapon Under Disability	34	2.2
Robbery	34	2.2
Aggravated Assault	30	2.0
Carrying Concealed Weapon	29	1.9
Escape	20	1.3
Driving While Intoxicated	20	1.3
Resisting Arrest	17	1.1
Notice Change Of Address	17	1.1
Assault	17	1.1
Tampering With Evidence	15	1.0
Felonious Assault	14	.9
Vandalism	13	.8

Periodic Address Verification	13	.8
Illegal Drug Documents	13	.8
Deception To Obtain Drugs	11	.7
Unlawful Sexual Conduct With A Minor	10	.7
Improper Handling Of Firearm	10	.7
Gross Sexual Imposition	9	.6
Permit Drug Abuse	8	.5
Illegal Manufacture Of Drugs	8	.5
Passing Bad Checks	8	.5
Unauthorized Use Of Vehicle	6	.4
Possession Of Criminal Tools	6	.4
Illegal Weapons onto Detention Facility	6	.4
Taking The Identity Of Another	5	.3
Misuse Of Credit Card	5	.3
Duty To Register	5	.3
Aggravated Menacing	5	.3
Abduction	5	.3
Violation Of Protection Order	4	.3
Sexual Battery	4	.3
Disrupting Public Service	4	.3
Violate Own Recognizance	3	.2
Trafficking In Food Stamps	3	.2
Obstruct Official Business	3	.2
Impersonate Police Officer	3	.2
Failure To Appear	3	.2
Aggravated Vehicular Assault	3	.2
Workers Compensation Fraud	2	.1
Sale of Counterfeit Drugs	2	.1
Telephone Harassment	2	.1
Pandering Obscenity	2	.1
Intimidation Of Victim/Witness	2	.1
Importuning	2	.1
Engaging In Corrupt Activity	2	.1
Endangering Children	2	.1
Corrupting Another With Drugs	2	.1
Arson	2	.1
Tampering With Records	1	.1
Soliciting	1	.1
Retaliation	1	.1
Rape	1	.1
Promoting Prostitution	1	.1

Insurance Fraud		
Harassment By Inmate	1	.1
Firearms Specification	1	.1
Disseminating Obscene Information	1	.1
Criminal Simulation	1	.1
Complicity	1	.1
Total	1534	100.0

Table 5: Educational Level at Arrest of Offenders with less than one year stay Intake 2010 (N = 1534)

	Frequency	Percent
8th Grade or Less	70	4.6
9th - 12th, No Diploma	454	29.6
High School Diploma	318	20.7
GED	293	19.1
Attended College - No Degree	252	16.4
Associates Degree	30	2.0
College Degree - Bachelors or more	15	1.0
Total	1432	93.4
Missing	102	6.6
Total	1534	100.0

Table 6: Employment Status at Arrest of Offenders with less than one year stay Intake 2010 (N = 1534)

	Frequency	Percent
Unemployed	988	55.3
Employed Part-Time	178	6.1
Employed Full-Time	293	19.1
Total	1459	95.1
Missing	75	4.9
Total	1534	100.0

Table 7: Indication of Mental Illness of Offenders with less than one year stay Intake 2010 (N = 1534)

	Frequency	Percent
No Indication	1010	65.2
Self-Admission/Evidence	36	2.3
Diagnosis w/Mental Illness	11	.7
Treatment Of Problem	463	30.2
Total	1520	99.1
Missing	14	.9
Total	1534	100.0

Table 8: History of Recent Drug Abuse of Offenders with less than one year stay Intake 2010 (N = 1534)

	Frequency	Percent
No Indication	297	19.4
Self-Admission/Evidence	1200	78.2
Treatment Of Problem	25	1.6
Total	1522	99.2
Missing	12	.8
Total	1534	100.0

Table 9: History of Recent Alcohol Abuse of Offenders with less than one year stay Intake 2010 (N = 1534)

	Frequency	Percent
No Indication	831	54.2
Self-Admission/Evidence	683	44.5
Treatment Of Problem	14	0.9
Total	1528	99.6
Missing	6	.4
Total	1534	100.0

**Table 10: History of Substance Abuse Treatment of Offenders with
less than one year stay
Intake 2010
(N = 1534)**

	Frequency	Percent
No Treatment History	651	42.4
Failure to Comply w/Treatment	151	9.8
Began Treatment-Completion Unknown	26	1.7
In Treatment At Arrest	5	.3
Completed Treatment	527	34.4
Treat After Arrest Only	161	10.5
Total	1521	99.2
Missing	13	.8
Total	1534	100.0

**Table 11: Adult Felony Convictions of Offenders with less than
one year stay
Intake 2010
(N = 1534)**

	Frequency	Percent
0	545	35.5
1	336	21.9
2	224	14.6
3	145	9.5
4	78	5.1
5 or more	201	13.1
Total	1529	99.7
Missing	5	.3
Total	1534	100.0

**Table 12: Adult Violent Felony Convictions of Offenders with less than
one year stay
Intake 2010
(N = 1534)**

	Frequency	Percent
0	1121	73.1
1	270	17.6
2	80	5.2
3	39	2.5
4	15	1.0
5	5	.3
Total	1530	99.7
Missing	4	.3
Total	1534	100.0

**Table 13: Adult Prison Incarcerations of Offenders with less than
one year stay
Intake 2010
(N = 1534)**

	Frequency	Percent
0	746	48.6
1	281	18.3
2	176	11.5
3	112	7.3
4	71	4.6
5	35	2.3
6	36	2.3
7	26	1.7
8 or more	45	2.9
Total	1528	99.6
Missing	6	.4
Total	1534	100.0

**Table 14: Parole/Probation Violation of Offenders with less than one year stay
Intake 2010
(N = 1534)**

	Frequency	Percent
Not A Violator	979	63.8
Technical Violator/Probation	243	15.8
New Crime/Technical Violation	3	.2
New Crime/Probation	233	15.2
New Crime On Parole	73	4.8
Total	1531	99.8
Missing	3	.2
Total	1534	100.0

**Table 15: Prior Supervision Revocation of Offenders with less than one year stay
Intake 2010
(N = 1534)**

	Frequency	Percent
0	649	42.3
1	576	37.5
2	162	10.6
3 or more	140	9.1
Total	1527	99.5
Missing	7	.5
Total	1534	100.0