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CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE OFFENDERS SENTENCED
TO A SHORT TERM IN PRISON

By

Joanne Basta

A THESIS

Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

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ABSTRACT

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO A SHORT TERM IN PRISON

By

Joanne Basta

This study described and compared a sample of male and female offenders who were sentenced to a minimum prison term of two years or less in the State of Michigan. Five hundred and seventy-seven offenders were the subjects. Both females and males were described and compared according to demographic, instant offense, criminal history, and legal processing variables. Information about the offenders was obtained from the offender's Pre-Sentence Investigation Reports. The univariate analyses portrayed a similar profile that appears in the literature. A discriminant analysis demonstrates that certain variables in the areas of demographics, offense type, and prior criminal record differentiate the female offenders from the males. The discussion of the results further substantiates the literature on the characteristics and programming needs of the female offender; and future research and programming development are suggested for female offenders.

To Elizabeth Basta and the
memory of Charles Joseph Basta

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.	viii
INTRODUCTION.	1
Theories of Female Criminology	3
Summary of Theories of Female Criminology	6
The Arrest Statistics and Offense Patterns	7
Comparisons of Male and Female Arrest Patterns.	8
Limitations of <u>Uniform Crime Reports</u>	13
Recent Arrest Statistics.	15
Summary of Female and Male Arrest Patterns.	16
Characteristics of Women in Prison	17
Summary of the Characteristics of Incarcerated Women.	25
Purpose of Study	27
METHOD.	29
Sample	29
Design	31
Procedure.	31
Data and Instrument	31
Confidentiality Agreements.	31
Pre-sentence Investigation Report	31
Instrument Construction	32
Training of Coders.	34
Location.	35
Supervision	35
Reliability	35
RESULTS	37
Coding Changes	37
Representativeness of Sample to Two-Year Population.	40
Analysis Strategy.	40
Description of the Sample.	42
Offender Characteristics.	42
Prior Criminal Offenses	47
The Instant Offense	52
Information Related to Legal Processing	56
Discriminating Function Results.	59

DISCUSSION.	71
Characteristics of the Short Term Offender	71
Demographics.	71
Criminal Background	72
Characteristics of the Instant Offense.	72
Legal Processing Information.	73
Discriminant Analysis--Further Differences	
Between Female and Male Offenders	74
Important Predictors.	74
Further Comparisons with the Literature.	78
Limitations of the Research.	80
Implications of Results for Female Offenders:	
Future Research and Programming Needs	81
APPENDICES	
APPENDIX 1.	86
APPENDIX 2.	87
APPENDIX 3.	100
APPENDIX 4.	121
APPENDIX 5.	174
REFERENCES.	176

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LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1 Variables Selected for Analysis.	38
2 Coding Changes	41
3 Offender Characteristics	43
4 Drug and Alcohol Abuse History	45
5 Mental Health Problems and Treatment History	46
6 Offender Arrest History.	48
7 Conviction History	49
8 Juvenile Correctional History.	50
9 Adult Corrections History.	51
10 Items Describing the Types of Instant Offenses	53
11 Items Describing Violent Behavior by Offender in Instant Offense.	55
12 Items Related to Legal Processing.	57
13 Variables Included in the Discriminant Analysis.	60
14 Outcome of Chi-Square Analysis on All Variables.	61
15 Male and Female Group Means of Predictor Variables	65
16 Discriminant Analysis Summary Table.	66
17 Capability of the Discriminant Function to Predict Gender of Offenders	69

INTRODUCTION

Women constitute a small percentage of the total prison population in the United States and in the State of Michigan. The total number of individuals sentenced to prison in state and federal institutions as of December 31, 1984 was 445,381 (U.S. Department of Justice, 1984). Out of this number, 19,395 or 4.3% were women. In the State of Michigan, as of 1985, there was a total of 7,766 individuals sentenced to prisons. Out of this total, 483 or 6% were women (Michigan Department of Corrections, 1986). Historically, women have constituted only a small percentage of those who are arrested for crimes and committed to correctional facilities, although percentages were higher (10% - 20%) at the turn of the century (Figueira-McDonough, Iglehart, Sarri, and Williams, 1981).

It is not surprising, due to these small percentages, that female prisoners have received very little attention from policy-makers and social scientists over the years. Various female social scientists and theorists have postulated other reasons why women and crime have not been studied thoroughly. Figueira-McDonough et al. (1981) state that female offenders are arrested for less serious crimes than males, and are considered less dangerous or threatening than male offenders. Female criminal behavior also has been viewed as deviant from traditional sex roles assigned to women in society (Smart, 1977). In addition, women prisoners have most probably been neglected because

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they call so little attention to their situation (Simon, 1975). That is, they have not engaged in prison riots or other types of violence in order to create reforms. Therefore, because of their small numbers and their "silent voices" they are considered the "forgotten offender" (Simon, 1975).

Only in the past 15 years or so, have researchers attempted to study female crime and female offenders in a systematic manner (Figueira-McDonough et al., 1981). Much of the recent literature on female criminality argues that gender is an important factor when considering the incidence of crime (Adler, 1975; Figueira-McDonough et al., 1981; Hindelang, 1979; Simon, 1975 and others). Many social scientists insist that female offenders have special needs (as compared to their male counterparts) which should be addressed through increased services and programming in the justice and correctional systems.

The present study had been designed to further investigate the characteristics of this "forgotten offender," the woman in prison. This study described and compared female and male offenders who have been sentenced to a minimum prison term of two years or less under the management of the State of Michigan Department of Corrections. By comparing female and male offenders on a number of demographic, criminal history, instant offense, and legal processing variables, a clearer profile of the female offender and her needs emerged. Also this study contributed to the literature on female offenders' characteristics, and further investigated whether women in the criminal justice system need special programs and services to prevent them from engaging in future criminal behavior.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year. This includes a list of the projects completed, a description of the work done on each project, and a summary of the results.

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In the following sections, a review of the literature will be presented in the areas of theories of female criminology, incidence of female arrests as compared to male arrests, and characteristics of women in prisons. These three areas will be reviewed in order to examine the current view of the female offender in the United States, and to compare this view with the profile of the women offenders that emerged from the present study.

Theories of Female Criminology

A brief review of the major theories of female criminal behavior is important in order to provide a backdrop for understanding who the female offender is. The criminality of women has been a neglected subject area of criminology partly because of women's low rate of crime and delinquency and the preponderance of male theorists in the field (Klein, 1973). Many of the past theories developed by such major theorists as Lombroso and Pollak are considered sexist, racist, and classist because they focus on the idea that criminality is a result of individual characteristics and not a result of the existing social and economic order (Klein, 1973). However, within the past decade or so, and with the inception of the feminist movement, new theories of women and crime have been developed that account for the social and economic conditions of the times. Figueira-McDonough, Iglehart, Sarri and Williams (1981) look at the major theories of female criminology within a historical perspective. They posit six major stages of development in the etiology of female crime that is very useful for understanding the development of female criminality theory.

The first stage posited by Figueira-McDonough et al. is primarily comprised of the notion that women who committed crimes were inherently

evil, immoral or possessed. These were the explanations of the earliest theorists from the medieval, 17th, and 18th centuries. In the second stage, female crime was explained by certain constitutional or physiological attributes. Female criminality was considered an inherent tendency that would diminish if these pre-disposed criminal individuals were prevented from reproducing. Lombroso (1895) and Freud were major proponents of these biological theories.

In the third stage, according to Figueira-McDonough et al., the work of the Gluecks (1934) was the influencing theory of the time. The Gluecks still focused on individual differences, such as ethnic background, physical size and body build as determinants of female crime, but only in terms of how these constitutional factors interacted with the environment. However, in the fourth stage, World War II brought an interest based on the analysis of socio-demographic characteristics and offense patterns, although this analysis was primarily limited to males. This stage is marked by Otto Pollak's (1964) major treatise on female criminality which influenced subsequent research. He theorized that there were no real differences between male and female crime. The low rates of official female crime evident at that time were really due to the hidden nature or "deceitfulness" of women. This theory spawned sexist literature about female crime.

The fifth stage was not marked by theorizing about female crime per se, but by study of the processing of females in and through the justice system. Particular attention was given to studying and comparing male and female inmate social systems. This is also considered a transitional stage by Figueira-McDonough et al. into the

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sixth and final stage that marks the contemporary theories of female crime.

The sixth stage began in the early 1970's and is influenced by the feminist and human rights movements. A number of reports and essays have come out of these social movement orientations (Adler, 1975; Crites, 1976; Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973; Simon, 1975; Smart, 1977 and others). From this literature emerged two major theories: "equal opportunity" and "discriminatory control." Adler (1975) and Simon (1975) suggest in the "equal opportunity" theory that with greater equality females are more likely to engage in criminal behavior because they have the opportunity to do so. These two theorists base their explanations on the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) arrests statistics for women—saying that women's arrests have been increasing in all categories of crime since the inception of the women's movement. However, several researchers have refuted this explanation by citing the many limitations of the UCR data gathering methods and reporting procedures (Figueira-McDonough et al., 1981; Hindelang, 1979; Leonard, 1982; Rans, 1978; Steffensmeier, 1978 and 1980; Steffensmeier & Cobb, 1981).

The "discriminatory control" argument, according to Figueira-McDonough et al. (1981) is that women receive biased treatment from social control agencies in arrest, detention, and disposition. However, Figueira-McDonough et al. as well as other theorist/researchers (Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973; Klein, 1973) conclude that multi-factors are involved in female criminality. These factors represent a shift from the former emphasis on the psychological/

[illegible]

physiological characteristics of the female criminal to the socio-economic conditions that prompt female crime. Theorists with sociological perspectives argue that women's criminality is shaped by such multiple factors as: 1) differential learning patterns, situational opportunities and sexual classifications of crimes, 2) unmet economic needs, 3) multiple factors of discrimination (Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973; Rans, 1978).

However, no theory has been adequate at any time to explain female criminal behavior. In fact, crime must be understood in its social and political contexts so that theory can account for how certain behaviors are defined as criminal and are applied to selected people or groups (Quinney, 1975). As Figueira-McDonough et al. suggest, if proposals for the decriminalization of status offenses (alcohol and drug use, prostitution and gambling) were implemented, there would be a tremendous reduction in the numbers of female arrests, and major modification of female crime theory would be necessary.

Summary of Theories of Female Criminality

Over the years, theorists have neglected the area of female criminology. The evolution of the explanations for female crime can be traced from the notion that women are evil, immoral or possessed-- to the more modern and current explanation that female crime is influenced by societal structures, norms and economic need. In fact, the conceptualizations of female criminality has shifted within the last twenty years or so from a sexist, a historical view focusing on the psychological, physiological characteristics of women, to a historical, socio-economic political view that focuses on multiple factors influencing female crime (Rans, 1978).

The Arrest Statistics and Offense Patterns

An integral component of understanding who the female offender is entails knowing the extent and types of crimes she is likely to commit. The literature describing women's crime bases most of its information on the official crime statistics available through the annual report compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation: the Uniform Crime Reports. This report tabulates crimes reported to the police, and also records the number of people arrested and their crimes, as well as their age, sex, and racial background. Changes over time in these statistics are also noted.

The offenses are divided into two categories: Type I and Type II. Type I, or the index crimes, which are considered the serious crimes, are subdivided into: 1) violent crimes (criminal homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery) and 2) property crimes (burglary, larceny and auto theft). Arson is also included as a Type I offense as of 1979. Type II offenses are considered to be the less serious and include twenty-one offenses, for example: forgery, counterfeiting, drug law violations, gambling, vandalism, fraud, embezzlement, et cetera.

Although the tabulations of crimes reported to the police are the more comprehensive statistics available (though still far from precise) (Leonard, 1982), the examination of women and crime has been primarily limited to arrest statistics rather than crimes reported to the police, because they alone indicate personal characteristics such as age, race and sex. However, the arrest statistics are even less precise than the crimes reported to the police (Leonard, 1982). A

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closer examination of the limitations of the UCR arrest statistics will be given later.

Comparisons of Male and Female Arrest Patterns

Several theorists in the 1970's proposed that with the emergence of the Women's Movement, women's crime would come to resemble the crimes committed more traditionally by men. That is, the woman criminal of the past was typified as committing petty theft (shop-lifting), fraud (bad checks), and prostitution offenses. But the "new female criminal" of the present is now committing more serious, violent, and masculine crimes, such as burglary, murder, higher level fraud schemes, narcotics offenses, and assaults. One of the major proponents of this theory is Adler (1975) who argued, "By every indicator available, female criminals appear to be surpassing males in the rate of increase for almost every major crime" (p.15). Others such as Simon (1976) suggest that women are also committing more white-collar or occupational crimes because of their expanding employment opportunities, and as their self-definitions shift from a traditional to a more liberated view. Simon (1975) also predicted that if the current rate of female crime continues, by the year 2000 equal numbers of women and men will be arrested for larceny, fraud, embezzlement, and forgery, whereas fewer will be arrested for more violent crimes, such as murder and assault. She cited that in 1960 women accounted for 11% of all arrests, in 1972, 15% of all arrests, and in 1974, 17% of all arrests.

Several research studies were conducted to examine these theories and predictions proposed by Simon, Adler and others. In 1978,

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Steffensmeier examined female property crime trends from 1960-1975 in the U.S. population as a whole in order to see if female property crime was increasing at a faster pace than males. That is, a movement toward greater equality in crime should be evident between the sexes, particularly in the levels of property crime. UCR arrest rates were used as the principal measure, as they were also used by Simon, Adler and others to substantiate their claims. However, in the Steffensmeier study, UCR arrest rates were standardized by taking into account the sex distributions in the population; this made the rates more compatible over time and between the sexes. In addition, he calculated the percentage of females that contributed to the total arrest rate for each offense and for the combined property crime index. Also, in order to examine the effects the women's movement might have had on the extent and type of female crime, Steffensmeier broke down the data into two time periods: 1960-67 and 1968-75. The second period was the height of the women's movement, when the different female crime patterns should have been revealed.

Steffensmeier concluded that there was a substantial increase in female property crime since 1960, and that male and female property crime was converging slightly. However, when the small numbers for the initial base rate for female crime was considered, the largest increase in the property crime index occurred in the larceny-theft category, with the categories of fraud and embezzlement following behind. In addition, when the absolute differences between males and females were considered for property crime, there was still a very large gap between the sexes, with women lagging far behind the males. Also, the

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increases reported for the females primarily occurred before the period when the women's movement would have had its greatest impact. Small or insubstantial increases for females were found in the categories of burglary, auto-theft and stolen property, which were still male dominated crimes. Steffensmeier concluded that women were still committing the same types of crimes as in the past.

Two other major studies by Steffensmeier (1980) and Steffensmeier & Cobb (1981) were conducted to further substantiate their findings and refute the theories by Adler, Simon and others. In 1980, Steffensmeier again utilized the national arrest statistics of the UCR (1965-77) but supplemented it with a variety of localized studies of police and court statistics, as well as autobiographical case history studies of criminals and interviews with male thieves. He used the same methods for calculating the relative and absolute differences between male and female crime rates as in the 1978 study. He also broke down the offense categories under study into operationally defined categories of "violent," "masculine," "male-dominated," "serious" and "petty property" in order to assess any differences in female arrest patterns. (Several of these categories overlap with the offenses that are included.)

For violent crimes (murder, aggravated assault, weapons, robbery) it was found that the increase in violent arrests was similar for males and females: from 1965 to 1977 the percent of the total arrest rates accounted for by arrests for violent crimes increased 2.8 for males and 0.6 for females. For "masculine" crimes (murder, aggravated assault, other assaults, weapons, robbery, auto theft, vandalism, and arson) there was a small increase from 1965-77--4.4 for males and 1.5 for

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females. For "male-dominated" crimes (includes all the crimes categorized as masculine or violent, plus those for which males account for a large majority of arrests--for e.g.: stolen property, gambling, drunkenness, narcotic drug laws, sex offenses etc.) the aggregated arrest rates of males declined and those of females remained stable between 1965-77. Moreover, the percentage of the total male arrest rate accounted for by male-dominated crimes changed very little between 1965 (69.3) and 1977 (65.0), and for females it declined from 50.6 to 38.5. From these data, Steffensmeier concluded that females have not made gains in their number of arrests for traditionally male-dominated crimes.

However, UCR arrest statistics are often used to support the claim that women have made substantial gains in the number of arrests for "serious crimes," and these numbers far surpass the male arrests for serious crimes (for e.g. the percentage of females arrested for serious crimes out of all the females arrested was 8.5 in 1955, in 1970, it was 23.8—for males in 1955 it was 10.4, in 1970 it was 18.4). The "serious" crime category is operationally defined by the UCR as Index or Type I offenses (i.e. homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and auto theft). Further examination of the female arrest rates for serious offenses reveals that most of the arrest gains for women have been in the larceny-theft category, and that larceny-theft constituted 80% of all the female arrests for serious crimes (Figueira-McDonough et al., 1981; Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973; Leonard, 1982; Steffensmeier, 1980; Steffensmeier & Cobb, 1982). Steffensmeier (1980) argues that it is conceptually misleading to define larceny as a "serious" crime and include it with such offenses

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as murder and robbery. The UCR arrest data does not distinguish between petty (less than \$50) and grand (greater than \$50) thefts. Also, most female arrests for larceny are for shoplifting, and most of that is petty theft (Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973). Shoplifting is also regarded by the general public to be a relatively nonserious crime (Rossi, Bose, Waite, & Berk, 1974).

In regards to whether female arrests for white collar crime is increasing because of women's greater employment opportunities (Simon, 1975), Steffensmeier (1980) examined the increases in the categories of fraud, embezzlement and forgery for females. Females showed increases in these categories, but the crimes for fraud were not occupationally related, rather, they involved passing bad checks, credit card fraud, theft of services, welfare fraud, and smaller con games. Arrests for forgery largely involved forging credit cards, checks and falsification of identification. The typical arrestee for embezzlement, while white collar, was more a lower echelon employee in a subordinate position, for example, cashiers, tellers and clerks. In summary, these so-called white collar crimes are actually traditional "feminine" crimes, just as larceny, which represent extensions of traditional sex-role activities and not new role patterns (Chapman, 1980; Hindelang, 1979; Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973; Steffensmeier, 1978 and 1980; Steffensmeier & Cobb, 1981). In contrast, fraud, forgeries, and larcenies committed by males are more diversified and are of a greater value (Franklin, 1978).

In 1981, Steffensmeier and Cobb further examined female and male arrest patterns as measured by the UCR statistics within the context of refuting the theories describing female crimes as increasing because of

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the feminist movement. The researchers examined the arrest trends over a greater span of time (1934 to 1979) in order to further substantiate their findings from previous studies. Although they found that the sex differential has narrowed in most offense categories since the 1930's, women made the most significant gains in the petty property crimes of larceny, fraud, and forgery and in the sex-related crimes of vagrancy and disorderly conduct. Again, there were relatively small increases for females for traditionally male crimes. Also, larceny accounted for the increasing proportion of female crime: 70% from 1934-41, to 90% (1973-79) of serious crimes, and from about one-sixth to one-third of all female arrests in the twenty categories they examined.

Limitations of Uniform Crime Reports Data

The UCR statistics remain the major source of data on women's arrests. However, caution should be exercised when interpreting these statistics especially in regards to the reported increases in crime and arrest statistics. Rans (1978) (p.45) outlined several specific factors that should also be considered as having a significant influence on the reported increases in crime and arrests:

1. The number of law enforcement agencies and the estimated total population in the FBI samples vary from year to year and table to table, making each year's data not exactly comparable to past years or other tables.
2. Certain crime categories are characterized by under-reporting. Increased reporting of these crimes may result in increased arrest, giving the appearance of an increase in both crime and arrest.

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3. Significant increases since 1960 in number of law enforcement officers.
4. Improved police technology permitting greater detection of crime and apprehension of violators.
5. Ability of law enforcement agencies to gather and record crime and arrest statistics has markedly improved since 1960. Early statistics did not adequately record female arrests separate from male arrests. Data on women's arrests were often under-recorded or otherwise inaccurate. Further, with rapid advancement of computer technology and expansion of records personnel, more data have been captured with ensuing years.
6. Arrest tables are not adjusted for: a) changes in classification of many property crimes from misdemeanors to felonies due to inflation, b) population growth in general and changes in the "population at risk" (15 to 30 years category).

Moreover, Steffensmeier and Cobb (1981) argued that evidence from other sources has not been used to help interpret the UCR data. However, in 1979, Hindelang did examine National victimization survey data from the National Crime Survey (NCS) undertaken by the U.S. Bureau of the Census between the years of 1972-1976 in order to investigate whether this survey data was in accord with the UCR data regarding the offender's sex. Victimization surveys are considered to be a closer measure of the extent of the crime than arrest data.

Hindelang found that the victim reports of the sex of the offender for the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault and personal larceny,

as well as the property crimes of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft, parallel the UCR arrest data in showing male involvement in these crimes is proportionately much greater than is the involvement of females. Also, there did not appear to be any systematic changes in the proportions of females across the years of the victimization data available.

Recent Arrest Statistics

The most recent arrest statistics from the UCR (1985) data portray a similar picture outlined in the literature on female and male arrest patterns. Women continue to account for only a small percentage of the total amount of arrests reported as compared to men (17% or 1,639,974 for women; 83% or 7,810,509 for men over 18 years of age). Also, out of the Type I (Index or serious crimes) 80% of the female arrests were for larceny-theft, while 48% of the male arrests for Type I offenses were for larceny-theft. Similar percentages were indicated in 1976, even though the total population of the U.S. was different. Out of all of the arrests made for larceny-theft in 1985, women constituted a third. Plus, larceny-theft constituted 20% of all the arrests made by women.

Summary of Female and Male Arrest Patterns

The arrest statistics for females and males compiled by the FBI in the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) have been used as the primary data source to describe the nature of female crime. However, the UCR arrest statistics should be interpreted with caution because of several limitations, such as variations in police reporting and law enforcement procedures, and in the inconsistencies in the UCR data compilation

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methods (Rans, 1978). Despite these limitations, the UCR arrest data still remains the major source for describing female crime.

Many theorists have suggested that female crime has increased in both the extent and seriousness of its nature since the inception of the Women's Movement (Adler, 1975; Simon, 1975 and 1976). Research examining these claims has shown otherwise. Although women's arrest rates have been increasing over the years, so have arrests for males, and the percentage of female arrests out of the total number of arrest rates still remains small (17% in 1985). Moreover, women are not committing more serious, violent or male-dominated crimes; rather, the pattern of female arrests still reflect the traditionally sex-determined roles in the legal and illegal marketplaces (Steffensmeier, 1978 and 1980). For example, larceny-theft constitutes 80% of the female arrests for Type I or serious offenses.

From the examination of the literature on comparisons of female and male arrest trends there emerges a general profile of the types of crime female offenders will most likely commit. Typically, women are nonviolent, petty property offenders committing petty larcenies and low-level fraud, such as shoplifting and writing bad checks. These crimes fit well into the woman's everyday round of activities, such as buying family necessities and paying bills. Also, women tend to steal items that are lesser in value as compared to the value of items that men steal. Finally, for thefts of all types, check forgery, and embezzlement, large numbers of crimes go undetected. Women are more often arrested for these crimes because they are less well-planned and are more visible to the police (Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973).

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Characteristics of Women in Prison

Several surveys and studies have been completed on females in adult prisons, jails and juvenile institutions. Of these, two major studies on females in adult prisons and jails will be summarized and supplemented with statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census on inmates of correctional institutions, and from the Michigan Department of Correction's 1985 Annual Statistical Report.

Glick and Neto (1977) conducted the first comprehensive examination of programs and services provided for women in correctional institutions, and also developed a demographic portrait of the incarcerated woman offender. Sixteen state prisons, 46 county jails, and 36 community-based programs were studied in 14 states. Their data came from several sources: administrators, staff, consultant observations, and an inmate questionnaire administered to 1,607 inmates representing 6,466 incarcerated women (or 25% of the inmates in the sampled prisons and jails). The inmate sample was systematically selected from 15 prisons and 42 jails. It was a disproportionate systematic stratified sample with the strata consisting of 48 single institutions, 5 pairs of jails, and one jail triple. The inmate questionnaire gathered self-reported information on background characteristics, offense history, and program experience of the incarcerated offenders.

The second study to be summarized was conducted by Figueira-McDonough, Iglehart, Sarri, and Williams (1981) in order to examine the commitment patterns of female offenders to the Department

of Corrections (DOC) in the State of Michigan over a ten year period of time, 1968-1978. Extensive background and offense history data were collected in order to profile the female offender in Michigan. The data was gathered from 3 sources: 1) The DOC data on all offenders committed to their programs between 1967 and 1978, 2) The State Crime Statistics prepared by the Michigan State Police 1968-1978, and 3) Socio-demographic information about Michigan cities and counties from the 1977 U.S. City-County Data Book and population projections of the University of Michigan Population Studies Center.

The sample consisted of 2800 females. They were compared with males by gaining information about the male population from reports from the DOC. The basic unit of analysis for the research was the cases processed by the DOC. A case was defined as an offender who spent all or part of a year as an offender commitment. Thus, new commitments counted each year might also have entered one or more times during the ten year study period.

This study primarily relied on a computer tape and codebook provided by the Michigan DOC for gathering background information about the offender. Several problems were encountered with the data tape and codebook, so revisions to both were made. In addition, there was a large amount of data missing on relevant socio-demographic variables. This missing data increased with time (from 5-20% in 1970-75 to 59% in 1978). In order to address this, research staff gathered the needed data from 800 individual files; thus, the missing data was greatly reduced.

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Limitations of the Studies

There are several limitations and strengths to the method used in these two major studies on females in prisons. The Glick and Neto (1977) study's strength is that it provides background information on a representative sample of over half of the nation's prison and jail inmates. However, most of this information is self-reported. The researchers were warned that the subjects might not provide them with valid information (that the inmates might "con" them). Yet, Glick and Neto argue that major data bases regularly rely on self-report information—for instance, the U.S. Census, as well as the correctional files themselves.

The Figueira-McDonough et al. (1981) study has the strength of profiling the Michigan female offender over a 10 year period, thus showing any changes in the inmate background statistics over time. However, this information is based on female inmates from the State of Michigan, and, thus, cannot be generalized to the entire U.S. population of female inmates. Also, their data is gathered from secondary sources, thereby reducing the reliability and validity of their research data. That is, background information on the inmates came from the DOC's data computer tapes that are coded from inmate files which basically contains information coded directly from interviews with the inmate. This means that the Figueira-McDonough et al. data is twice removed from the direct data source, thereby increasing the possibility of error.

Despite the limitations of these studies, they still provide valuable information on female inmates. The following is the summary

of the major results from both the Glick and Neto and Figueira-McDonough et al. studies profiling the incarcerated woman. The summary will be sub-divided into sections according to the types of background characteristics.

Age

Two-thirds of the women in the Glick and Neto study were under 30 years of age. During the study period conducted by Figueira-McDonough et al., one-half to two-thirds of all the women committed in Michigan were below the age of 30.

Ethnic Group

Glick and Neto point out that while blacks comprised 10% of the total adult population in the U.S. at that time, 50% of the incarcerated women sample were black. Native Americans were also over-represented. A similar picture emerged for the Figueira-McDonough et al. study, with more than half of the females being non-white or of a minority status.

Marital Status

For Glick and Neto, at the time of the offender's incarceration, 27% of the women were single, 19% were non-married but living with a man, 20% were married, 28% were separated or divorced and 7% were widowed.

The figures of those women who were married in the Figueira-McDonough et al. study are similar, with less than one-fourth of all incarcerated females being married.

Children/Dependents

In the Glick and Neto study, 56% of the women had dependent children living at home prior to their incarceration, although 73% of

the women had actually borne children. The average number of children per inmate mother was 2.48, compared to 2.18 reported by the census for all families in 1973.

Figueira-McDonough et al. reported that from one-fourth to one-half of all committed women were known to have dependents. These figures fluctuated over the study period.

Education

Glick and Neto reported that the incarcerated women tended to be less educated than women as a whole. However, two-fifths of all women inmates had at least a high school education; 14.7% had only gone to elementary school.

Figueira-McDonough et al. study found that the education level of the more recently committed females in Michigan had been rising. However, only 3 out 10 had completed high school. They also assessed the I.Q. and reading level of the inmates and found that these scores did not reflect any improvement in their average educational performance.

Public Assistance/Welfare

Over half (56%) of the women in the Glick and Neto study had received welfare during their adult lives. The welfare pattern of each state in the study was mirrored in the proportion of inmates who had been on welfare.

Although no data were reported for female inmates being on public assistance, Figueira-McDonough et al. did report that the percentage of women found in the "no occupation" category rose in 1974 from 27% to 52% in 1978.

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Work History

Glick and Neto reported that almost all of the women had worked at some time in their lives. Forty-percent (40%) had worked in the 2 months prior to their incarceration.

While Figueira-McDonough et al. did not report the female inmates' work status history, they did describe their occupational level. From 1968 to 1973 the modal occupation for committed females was service-related. But, as indicated above, in 1974, 27% of the women were found in the "no occupation" category, which steadily rose to 52% in 1978.

Drug and Alcohol History

No data was collected on the drug or alcohol use history of the incarcerated females in the the Glick and Neto study.

In the Figueira-McDonough et al. study, the reported drug and alcohol history of the Michigan female inmates rose dramatically between 1968 and 1978. In 1968, 4% of the whites and 32% of the nonwhites had a drug history. In 1978, 56% of the whites and 66% of the nonwhites had a drug history. For incidence of alcohol history, 4% of the whites and 17% of the nonwhites in 1968 were indicated. Use of alcohol increased over the years, but not as dramatically as drug use history--to 27% for whites and 20% for nonwhites in 1978.

Psychiatric History

Glick and Neto did not collect the psychiatric history of the inmates in their study.

Figueira-McDonough et al., however, reported that whites were most likely to have had some contact with a mental health facility or professional. (In 1978, 43% for whites, 31% for nonwhites.) The

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researchers also found a strong relation between women with a psychiatric history and those who had a substance abuse history.

Offense

Glick and Neto broke down the incarcerated female into 3 categories in order to describe the types of offenses they committed. Misdemeanors serving 1 year or less had been convicted in the following proportions: 41% property offenses (shoplifting, forgery and fraud), 20% drugs and 11% violent crimes (usually assault, battery, or armed robbery). Convicted felons serving 1 year or more were: 43% violent crimes (murder, armed robbery), 29% property crimes (forgery, fraud, some larceny), 22% drug offenses. Unsented women had been charged with the following felony type offenses: 30% violent crimes, 22% drug, 14% forgery or fraud.

In the Figueira-McDonough et al. study, 5 offenses accounted for three-quarters of the commitments between 1967-1978: Larceny (27%), forgery (17%), drugs (15%), robbery (12%), and homicide (7%).

Figueira-McDonough et al. also found that the number of female commitments to prison increased fivefold from 1967 to 1978. Proportionally, the greatest commitments had been for the offense of larceny (+113%) and drug offenses (+11%). However, when this increase in female commitments is compared to the total number of commitments to prison in Michigan over the 10 year period, women constituted only 3% of all commitments in 1967 and 4% in 1976. Indeed, there was a tremendous increase in commitments to Michigan prisons over this study period, but 95% of the increase was due to male commitments.

National Statistics on Inmates

The most current census data from 1980 portrays a somewhat similar picture of the female prisoners profiled by Glick and Neto (1977) and Figueira-McDonough et al. (1981). In 1980, according to census data, the total prison population was 302,377. Of this number, 288,250 or 95% were males, and 14,127 or 5% were females. The median female age of prisoners was 29.4 years, for males it was 27.4 years. Slightly over half of the female and male prisoners were nonwhites (54% females, 53% males). A greater percentage of females than male prisoners had never been married (60% females, 47% males).

For educational attainment, 30% of both female and male prisoners 25 years or older had completed high school. About 50% of both of the sexes had completed some high school grades. Similar percentages for both males and females (20%) were found to have some college education.

In the area of occupational history (for persons 16 years and older), the greatest percentages out of the women who had worked had been in the service and technical areas (46%). Men had worked more the skilled and unskilled areas of factory production and operating (46%). However, 20% of the female prisoners and 11.4% of the males had never worked. For inmates of 15 years and over, 11% of the women and 3.5% of the males were indicated as being on public assistance.

Statistics on Michigan Inmates in 1985

In 1985, a total of 7,766 individuals were committed to Michigan prisons. Of this number 7,283 or 94% were males, and 483 or 6% were females (Michigan Department of Corrections, 1986). When the Michigan Department of Corrections (DOC) counts the number of prison commitments for the year, they report the longest sentence from each commitment.

For multiple sentences, a person would be counted for each s/he was committed for that year. The percentage of females imprisoned in the State of Michigan in 1985 is slightly higher than the national percentage of women (4.8%) in 1984.

The racial composition for the male prisoners is similar to the 1980 U.S census data (55% male nonwhites in MI, 1985, 53% male nonwhites, census, 1980). However, there is a higher percentage of nonwhite Michigan female prisoners (72%) than white (28%); whereas the U.S. census data was 54% nonwhite females, 46% white females. Finally, the types of commitment offenses were as follows: 37.3% for person crimes, 44.6% property crimes, 6.5% narcotics, 11.6% other crimes. A breakdown of the types of the offenses committed by sex of the prisoner was not provided by the DOC.

Summary of the Characteristics of Incarcerated Women

Glick and Neto (1977) found that the data profiling the female offender in their study confirms some of the anecdotal descriptions that appear in the literature: ethnic minorities were disproportionately represented in the correctional institutions, women under 30 comprised the bulk of the population, formal educational attainment was lower than the general population. Also, slightly over half of the women had children as dependents prior to incarceration, and a majority received some form of public assistance, usually Aid for Dependent Children. Less than a quarter of the women were married. About 40% of the women had been working in the 2 months prior to their incarceration.

Figueira-McDonough et al. (1981) concluded that the women in Michigan prisons were more likely to be minorities, unmarried,

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unskilled, from poor families, and with a drug or psychiatric history. About half of the women were known to have dependents and were under the age of 30.

Again, the 1980 U.S census data, with its limited descriptions, portrays a similar picture. About half of the women were age 30 or younger, were minorities, and had a limited education (50% with some high school, 30% with high school completion). About 20% of the women had never worked, and 11% were on public assistance.

As for the types of crimes the women committed, Glick and Neto (1977) reported that about 40% of the incarcerated female felons in their sample committed violent crimes (murder, robbery) and the remaining numbers were for property and drug offenses. Figueira-McDonough et al. (1981) however, reported that over the entire 10 year period about 27% of the Michigan women in their sample were committed for violent offenses, while 50% were for such property offenses as larceny, forgery, and fraud. The remaining number were for drug-related offenses, weapons and other offenses.

Thus, the most prevalent female prisoner is a young black woman who is poor, undereducated, head of her household, (and who most likely) has been charged with a property crime such as retail theft, passing bad checks, forgery, fraudulent use of credit cards, and embezzlement. A slightly smaller number have been charged with drug or drug-related crimes. Very few have been imprisoned for prostitution related offenses (although many arrests and jail confinements occur for this offense). A smaller percentage of women are committed for violent offenses, such as murder, robbery, and aggravated assaults.

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Purpose of the Study

Research on the female offender has been minimal. Very few carefully designed studies exist that provide useful empirical data for planning meaningful programs and services for the convicted offender. The numerous books and articles that have appeared present similar impressions of the female offender, but they are often unsubstantiated (Glick & Neto, 1977). In addition, programs for the female offenders are developed based upon the anecdotal descriptions of the characteristics and needs of the female offender.

The primary research task of this study was to empirically describe the background characteristics and offense history of the female offenders sentenced to a prison term of two years or less in the State of Michigan. Females were compared with the male prisoners of the selected sample on the background data in order to provide a clearer picture of the possible differences in characteristics and needs of women prisoners. The description and comparison of these convicted offenders was based on selected demographic, social, offense, legal status, and criminal history variables. The underlying question that was addressed by this study was whether this unique sample of female offenders who have been sentenced to a two year or less minimum prison term differs from the male sample on any of the variables considered for analysis. The variables were chosen because they tend to be the most commonly reported ones in the literature used to describe the characteristics of the female offender. Therefore, a better basis of comparison was available between the study findings and the literature. In addition, these variables were considered to be the

most appropriate for describing the women offenders and their needs.

The variables are:

- 1) Demographics: Age, race, marital status, number of children, education, employment status, etc.
- 2) Drug and alcohol abuse history.
- 3) Offense characteristics for the instant offense.
- 4) Prior criminal record.
- 5) Legal processing information, for e.g. number of pending charges, method of conviction, number of counts or charges.

This descriptive study is useful for several reasons. It further contributes to the growing body of literature that attempts to describe the female offender/inmate. Also, the current literature portrays women as having distinct characteristics and needs as compared to men. By the comparisons made of the males and females in this present study, further differences or similarities in the characteristics and needs of the two sexes was documented. Also, this descriptive information provides valuable information to aid those who develop programs for offenders being placed in the community or in a correctional institution.

METHOD

Sample

A random sample of inmates was selected from the population of 1750 inmates committed for minimum sentences of two years or less over a recent 12 month period in order to have the most current data. The initial target population for the study involved offenders sentenced to prison for minimum terms of two years or less from June 1, 1985 through May 31, 1986. Offenders with a minimum term of two years or less were examined because they were deemed to be the most likely candidates for community or diversion programs. The present study's unique sample was also part of a larger study that determined what subset of offenders from this population might be best diverted from prison. In selecting the sample, the controlling minimum sentence was employed. If the inmate had multiple sentences, consecutive terms were considered to determine that the total minimum term was two years or less. In addition to this overall screening, a number of offense characteristics that would normally prohibit the offender from being placed in community alternatives was considered. Those offenders convicted of armed robbery, criminal sexual conduct (first and third degree), and the felony firearm statute were excluded from sample selection. In addition, offenders convicted of escape charges or parole violators who were returned to prison for a new sentence were excluded from the selection criteria.

A stratified random sampling procedure was employed to best represent commitment patterns and geographic variation in sentencing. Since there are significantly fewer females committed to prison, females were sampled at a higher rate. Sampling was based upon county of conviction. Initially, a 25% random sample of male inmates and 50% sample of female inmates was selected from each county. It was anticipated that in some of those cases selected the inmate's file would not be available, thus, an additional 10% sample was selected for each county for replacement purposes. The initial selection procedure resulted in the identification of 402 males and 85 females for inclusion in the study. An additional 155 males and 21 females were selected for the replacement sample. The variation of these totals from the overall percentages is due to the distribution of offenders across counties. If a county had committed three male offenders, one would be selected on a 33% sampling ratio rather than 25%.

Through diligent effort by the coders and cooperation from the Department of Corrections, all but 23 of the original sample were located. (The remaining files were checked out by the parole board and were not available.) Of the 176 cases designated for replacement, 124 were coded and 23 were used to complete the original sample. Since these 101 remaining cases were available they were also included in the analysis. (Comparisons were made between cases in the original sample and the replacement sample on demographic variables and offense distribution and no source of potential bias could be found.) Thus the final sample upon which the analysis was based consisted of 485 males, and 92 females. As such, the final sample included 31% of the males and 60% of the females that satisfied the selection criteria and were

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sentenced to the Department of Corrections between June 1, 1985 and May 31, 1986.

Design

The design of this study was to describe and compare the inmates incarcerated for two years or less in the State of Michigan's prison system. The description of these inmates was based on selected demographic, social and criminal history data gathered from Presentence Investigation Reports from the Department of Corrections (DOC).

Procedure

Data and Instrument

Confidentiality Agreements

All research staff were instructed to read the DOC's instructions for confidentiality of information in collecting information on the inmates. Research staff then signed a confidentiality agreement. Although the names and numbers of the inmates were collected, the DOC was informed that this was only for further data gathering purposes and that in the final reports and analyses the data presentation would be in aggregate form.

The Pre-Sentence Investigation Report

The Pre-Sentence Investigation Report (PSI) was used as the primary source for information on the study sample in order to describe and compare males and females according to their personal characteristics, criminal record, and the type of offense they committed that resulted in their present prison commitment. The PSI report was deemed the most useful data source to complete the goals of the study because it contains a wealth of information about the offender. It contains a description of the offense for which the

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offender is presently being sentenced, personal information on the offender such as family history, education, employment, drug and alcohol use, mental health, and criminal history. (See Appendix 2 for a sample PSI report.)

PSI reports are written by probation officers between the time of the offender's conviction and her/his sentencing. This report is read by the judge and is considered to be the major source of information about the offender in making a sentencing decision. However, the PSI reports can vary in the amount and quality of the information provided. This may be due to several factors: 1) Probation officers tend to have heavy caseloads and thereby cannot always devote the time and effort to complete thorough reports; 2) More time may be given in a report on the offenders who commit serious crimes rather than those who commit less serious or common felonies (Emshoff, Davidson, & Schmitt, 1983; Emshoff, Davidson, Schmitt, in press).

Instrument Construction

A codebook of questions was developed to record information from the PSI reports. The codebook was based on two previously developed codebooks—one originally was developed by Zalman et al. (1979) for their study of sentencing practices in Michigan. The other codebook was based on Zalman et al.'s but modified by Emshoff, Davidson, & Schmitt (1983) to study the effects a policy change in the State of Michigan would have on the length of sentences and future prison population growth. Both of these codebooks were examined thoroughly for the purposes of this study. Frequency data and inter-item correlations from the Emshoff, Davidson, & Schmitt (1983) codebook were obtained in order to aid the researcher in revising the study codebook.

Items were either deleted, revised, or new ones were added to suit the goals of the study. For example, items on the probation officer's attitude toward the offender, prior community placements, and prior prostitution involvement were added. All of the variables used in the analysis for the present study were originally included in both of the Zalman et al. and Emshoff, Davidson, & Schmitt codebooks except for the items pertaining to prior prostitution involvement.

The final codebook consisted of 325 variables that assess the following areas (also, See Appendix 3):

1. Description of offense: Time of offense, date, location, weapon use, drug/alcohol use by offender at the time of the offense, number of offenders, and offender motive or intent.
2. Specifics on the type of crime committed: Property, theft or damage, drug offenses, sexual assaults and fraud.
3. Victim information: Number and type of victim, age, sex, race, and relationships between offender and victim; injuries sustained by the victim.
4. Personal and social background of the offender: Family history, education, employment history, drug/alcohol use history, mental health history, and demographics.
5. Potential influences on the offender for committing the offense: Mental health, drugs, and financial problems.
6. Positive moves made by the offender since the time of arrest: For example, voluntary restitution, entering a drug program.
7. Judicial processing: These variables relate to the processing of the instant offense and the status of the offender in the criminal justice system.

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8. Details of the charges or counts (up to three counts):
Specific details about the disposition of each count were recorded.
Where more than three offenses were charged the most serious of the
convicted offenses was coded first.

9. Prior criminal record: Arrest and conviction history,
previous juvenile contacts, probation violations and community-based
sentencing commitments.

Training of Coders

Six graduate and undergraduate students from the Criminal Justice
and Psychology departments of Michigan State University were hired to
code the PSI reports. Four of the coders were hired on a full-time
basis and two on a half-time basis to complete the coding over a five
week period. One week of intensive training of the coders was provided
in order to ensure thorough and reliable collection of data.

An orientation meeting took place in which coders were introduced
to the goals and design of the research project. The coders also
became acquainted with the PSI report and their coding book and its
accompanying instruction booklet. The codebook was reviewed by the
research director item by item, in accordance with the instruction
booklet. (See Appendix 4 for coding booklet.)

The following days of training were devoted to having the coders
read sample PSI reports and code them according to each section. After
each section, all coders would compare their responses and discuss any
ambiguous or ill-defined items. All questions were answered by the
researcher. It was explained that the general sections of the
instrument paralleled those in the PSI report. The manner in which the

instrument was formed and the reasons for including the variables was explained.

Finally, the coders were instructed to code an entire PSI report without interruption. Reliability of the coders was monitored throughout this entire process. For example, "correct" replies were written on a blackboard by the researcher and the number of students having different answers was tabulated and placed beside the item. Any necessary revisions in the items were made as deemed necessary by the researcher.

Location

All coding was performed at the offices provided by the Michigan Department of Corrections (DOC). Sampled files were transported by the coding supervisor to the coding location. They were then coded and returned to the DOC file room when completed.

Supervision

Supervision was provided at all times in order to assist the coders with any questions or problems immediately. The primary researcher of the study supervised the coders the majority of the time. However, an assistant supervisor was trained as a back-up for the times that the primary researcher was not available. Documentation of all coding decisions were recorded in a handbook for future coding and research needs.

Reliability

A reliability monitoring procedure was implemented in order to verify the accuracy of the data collected. Two different strategies were employed, having the same coder recoding the same case (test-retest) and having a different individual coding the same case

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(inter-rater). For the first one-hundred cases coded one of every 10 was recoded for each type of reliability assessment (a total of 20 cases) and for the remaining sample one of every 20 cases was recoded. Overall, the degree of agreement on each of these measures was high—.93 for test-retest reliability and .89 for the inter-rater measure of reliability.

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RESULTS

Introduction

One of the principal tasks of this study was to describe and compare convicted male and female offenders sentenced to Michigan prisons for short minimum terms according to selected demographic, criminal history, instant offense, and legal processing variables. These variables are displayed in Table 1.

Coding Changes

Twenty-five variables used in the analysis were created by collapsing or combining several variables into artificial or dummy variables in order to get as accurate a picture as possible about the information contained in that variable. Frequently, less than 5% of the subjects were accounted for at this more specific level which meant that these items had to be recombined. For example, the offender's marital status was originally divided into eight alternatives, but the options of being widowed, separated and divorced were all combined for the marital status variable used in the final analysis, with the options: single, married and widowed/separated/divorced.

Another example was with the dichotomous variable indicating any past evidence of drug treatment. This variable was actually created by combining four variables indicating several different types of drug treatment: residential, out-patient counseling, de-toxification, and methadone maintenance.

Table 1

Variable

Category

Demographic

Age

Gender

Ethnicity

Education

Table 1

Variables Selected for Analysis

Category Name	Variable Name
Demographics	Age Race Marital status Education Dependents Support to dependents given Employment status at arrest Welfare status at arrest Offender work type
Drug History	Past drug problem Presently using drugs Was on drugs when they committed offense Any type of past drug treatment
Alcohol History	Past serious use of alcohol Was on alcohol when they committed offense Any evidence of past alcohol treatment
Mental Health History	Past mental health problems Past psychiatric treatment (any evidence)
Criminal History	Arrests (misdemeanors and felonies) Violent arrests Arrests similar to the instant offense Felony arrests Felony convictions Convictions for violent felonies Juvenile commitments Juvenile probation orders Adult jail terms Adult probation orders Adult prison terms Prostitution History

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Category Name	Variable Name
Instant Offense	Offense categories
	Drug offense, or drugs were involved
	Offender selling drugs
	Offender selling drugs to juveniles
	Offender major supplier in drug network
	Fraud offense
	Sex offense
	Theft offense
	Violation of probation
	Offense involved stealing item off victim
	Value of stolen property
	Damage to property
	Type of victim
	Did offender use a gun
	Did offender use a dangerous weapon
	Any physical injury to the victim
	Any serious injury to the victim
Legal Processing	Status to criminal justice system at arrest
	Total number of counts and/or charges
	PSI recommendation for prison
	Method of conviction
	Warrants or detainers at arrest
	Pending charges at arrest
	Average minimum sentence
	Average maximum sentence
	Mean number of days, credit for jail time
	Median for number of days, credit for jail time

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In addition, new variables were created to indicate the prior arrest and conviction record of the sample. These variables were created from items 3, 4, and 5 on the prior record code sheet (i.e. category of arrest, seriousness of arrest, similarity of the offense to the present offense.) (Table 2)

Representativeness of the Sample
to the Two-Year Population

The entire population of offenders committed to the Department of Corrections with controlling sentences of two years or less within the time period of June 1, 1985 to May 31, 1986 was comprised of 1,756 individuals. There were 1600 male offenders (91%) and 156 females (9%). The sample for this study was randomly drawn from this population of 1,756 inmates. This sample was generated by randomly selecting 25% of the males and 50% of the females from the two-year population. The sample was also selected to be representative of the county and or geographical region of sentencing. Due to this random selection, the sample is considered to be representative of the population.

Analysis Strategy

The first step was to gain a general description of the sample on selected demographic and background variables. This task was fulfilled by examining the frequencies and cross-tabulations of these variables with sex of the offender as the dependent variable.

The second step was to carry out a discriminant analysis on a set of variables that were selected to best describe the differences between female and male offenders. That is, a subset of 24 out of the

Table 2

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Table 2

Coding Changes

Coding Change	Variable Name
Alternative responses were combined to form groups with larger frequencies of endorsement	Offense categories
	Drug offense, or drugs were involved
	Offender was selling drugs
	Type of victim
	Offender used a gun
	Offender used a dangerous weapon (including gun)
	Any physical injury to the victim
	Any serious injury to the victim
	Race
	Marital status
	Education
	Offender has children
	Offender provides all support to children
	Any employment at time of arrest
	Offender is on welfare
	Offender received any type of drug treatment
	Past serious use of alcohol
	Any evidence of past alcohol treatment
	Past psychiatric treatment
	Number of prior arrests
	Number of prior violent arrests
	Number of arrests similar to the instant offense
	Number of past felony arrests
	Number of past felony convictions
	Number of past violent felony convictions

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57 variables were used in the discriminant analysis as the predictors for gender of the convicted offenders.

In the next section, a brief description of the offenders background will be given based on the univariate analyses. These results will be divided into sections corresponding to the offender's personal characteristics, criminal background, the characteristics of the conviction offense (instant offense), and legal processing information. Following this, the results of the multivariate analysis will be presented.

Description of the Sample

Offender Characteristics

Tables 3, 4, and 5 present social and demographic information that describes the random sample of male and female offenders sentenced to a minimum prison term of two years or less. The sample of offenders was fairly young, with the average age for males being similar to that of females (27.44 males, 30.40 females). Approximately 60% of the male and female offenders were minorities. The majority of the offenders were not married, had either completed their high school/GED or had some years of high school without completion, and were unemployed at the time of the instant offense.

Women were less likely to be employed at the time of the offense, (33% males, 22.8% females) and were also shown to be on public assistance a greater percentage of the time as compared to the males (57.6% females, 25.8% males). Women also had a greater frequency of having dependents (80.4%, 47%) and being the sole provider for their family (23.4%, 14.8%).

Table 3

Offender Characteristics

Item	Male		Females		X * (df)
	N	%	N	%	
<hr/>					
<u>Offender Age</u>					
17 to 21	125	(25.8)	5	(5.4)	
22 to 30	179	(36.9)	43	(46.7)	
31 to 40	120	(24.7)	30	(32.6)	
40 +	61	(12.6)	14	(15.2)	
Average age	27.44		30.4		
<u>Race</u>					
Caucasian	193	(39.8)	36	(39.1)	
Minority	292	(60.2)	56	(60.9)	
<u>Marital Status</u>					
Married	66	(13.6)	14	(15.2)	9.06
Single	313	(64.5)	45	(48.9)	(3)
Divorced/Separated					
Widowed	104	(21.4)	32	(34.8)	
Unknown	2	(0.4)	1	(1.1)	
<u>Education Level</u>					
Grade School	49	(10.1)	6	(6.5)	8.31
Some High School	223	(46.0)	33	(35.9)	(3)
High School/GED	166	(34.2)	40	(43.5)	
Some College	37	(7.6)	13	(14.1)	
Unknown	10	(2.1)	--	--	
<u>Offender Has Children</u>					
Yes	288	(47.0)	74	(80.4)	34.63
No	257	(53.0)	18	(19.6)	(1)
<u>Employed Full or Part-Time at Time of Offense</u>					
Yes	160	(33.0)	21	(22.8)	3.71
No	325	(67.0)	71	(77.2)	(1)
<u>Offender Work Type</u>					
Professional	11	(2.3)	2	(2.2)	37.36
White Collar	8	(1.6)	12	(13.0)	(7)
Skilled	56	(11.5)	9	(9.8)	
Unskilled	215	(44.4)	27	(29.3)	
Military	3	(0.6)	0	0	
Varied	77	(15.9)	13	(14.2)	
Never Employed/ Unknown	115	(23.7)	29	(31.5)	

(table continues)

Year

Offense

Prison

Yes

No

Offense

State P.

in Fed.

Yes

No

Class

Item	Male		Females		X * (df)
	N	%	N	%	
<hr/>					
<u>Offender is on</u>					
<u>Public Assistance</u>					
Yes	125	(25.8)	53	(57.6)	36.74
No	360	(74.2)	39	(42.4)	(1)
<u>Offender Provides</u>					
<u>Some Type Support</u>					
<u>to Family</u>					
Yes	67	(14.8)	22	(23.4)	4.86
No	418	(85.2)	70	(76.1)	(1)

*Chi-square is significant.

Table 4

Drug and Alcohol Abuse History

Item	Males		Females		X * (df)
	N	%	N	%	
<u>Indication of General Drug History</u>					
Yes	274	(56.5)	57	(62.0)	
No	211	(43.5)	35	(38.0)	
<u>Is Offender Presently Using Drugs</u>					
Yes	146	(30.1)	35	(38.0)	
No	339	(69.90)	57	(62.0)	
<u>Any Indication of Past Drug Treatment</u>					
Yes	75	(15.5)	24	(26.1)	6.14
No	410	(84.5)	68	(73.9)	(1)
<u>Offender on Drugs During Instant Offense</u>					
Yes	35	(7.2)	10	(10.9)	
No	450	(92.8)	82	(89.1)	
<u>Indication of Serious Alcohol Use</u>					
Yes	161	(33.2)	19	(20.7)	5.66
No	324	(66.8)	73	(79.3)	(1)
<u>Any Evidence of Treatment for Alcohol</u>					
Yes	67	(13.8)	10	(10.9)	
No	418	(86.2)	82	(89.1)	
<u>Offender on Alcohol During Instant Offense</u>					
Yes	113	(23.3)	8	(8.7)	9.95
No	372	(76.7)	84	(91.3)	(1)

*Chi-square is significant.

Table 1

Method

Year

Age

Gender

Method

Yes

No

Age

Gender

Yes

No

Table 5

Mental Health Problems and Treatment History

Item	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
<u>Any Evidence of</u> <u>(existing or past)</u> <u>Mental Health Problem</u>				
Yes	88	(18.1)	21	(22.8)
No	397	(81.9)	71	(77.2)
<u>Any Evidence of Past</u> <u>Psychiatric Treatment</u>				
Yes	70	(14.4)	16	(17.4)
No	415	(85.6)	76	(82.6)

1850

1851

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1879

Over half of both the male and female offenders had a drug history. Also, 30% of the males and 38% of the females were using drugs at the time of the Pre-Sentence Investigation. Only 26% of the females and 15.5% of the males had received any type of drug treatment in the past.

About 33% of the males and 20.7% of the females had abused alcohol in the past. Only 13.8% of the males and 10.9% of the females had received some form of past alcohol abuse treatment. A greater percentage of males (23.7%) than females (8.7%) were found to be intoxicated when they had committed the instant offense.

Approximately 20% of both male and female offenders had some evidence of existing or past mental health problems. In addition, 14.4% of the males and 17.4% of the females had some evidence of past psychiatric treatment.

Prior Criminal Offenses

Tables 6, 7, 8, and 9 present the frequencies and percentages of the variables pertaining to the offenders' criminal background. The majority of the sample had a history of prior criminal involvement evidenced by arrests for both misdemeanors and felonies (94% males, 91% females), probation orders (71.5%, 74.5%), jail terms (61%, 73%) and felony convictions (71.2%, 80.4%). The average number of arrests was 7 for males and 8.8 for females. The average number of arrests for offenses that were similar to the instant offense was 2 for males and 3.6 for females. For felony convictions, males had an average of 2.8 and females 3.1.

Smaller percentages were indicated for the offenders on prior convictions for violent types of felonies (28.4% males, 17.4% females)

Table 6

Reference

Item

Total

1 to 5

6 to 10

11 to 15

16 to 20

21 or more

Average

Median

Total

1

2

3

4

5

6

Average

Median

Total

1 to 5

6 to 10

11 to 15

16 to 20

21 or more

Average

Median

Total

1 to 5

6 to 10

11 to 15

16 to 20

21 or more

Average

Table 6

Offender Arrest History

Item	Males		Females		X * (df)
	N	%	N	%	
<u>Total Number of Arrests</u>					
0	27	(5.6)	8	(8.7)	47.20 (33)
1 to 5	213	(43.9)	29	(31.4)	
6 to 10	138	(28.5)	26	(28.1)	
11 to 15	71	(14.6)	13	(14.2)	
16 to 21	24	(5.0)	9	(9.9)	
22 or more	12	(2.5)	7	(7.7)	
Average Number of Arrests	7.0		8.8		
Median	5.5		7.3		
<u>Total Violent Arrests</u>					
0	326	(67.2)	78	(84.8)	12.48 (6)
1	102	(21.0)	1	(9.8)	
2	37	(7.6)	3	(3.3)	
3	12	(2.5)	1	(1.1)	
4	3	(0.6)	1	(1.1)	
5	4	(0.8)	0	0	
6	1	(0.2)	0	0	
Average Violent Arrests	.5		.1		
Median	0		0		
<u>Total Arrests Similar to Instant Offense</u>					
0	159	(36.5)	24	(28.2)	39.06 (14)
1 to 3	198	(45.5)	26	(30.6)	
4 to 6	52	(12.0)	17	(20.0)	
7 to 9	16	(3.7)	10	(11.8)	
10 to 12	6	(1.3)	5	(5.9)	
13 to 15	2	(0.5)	1	(1.1)	
16 to 18	2	(0.5)	2	(2.4)	
18 or more	1	(0.2)	0	0	
Average Number of Arrests	2.0		3.6		
Median	1.0		2.3		
<u>Total Felony Arrests</u>					
0	59	(12.2)	14	(15.2)	37.98 (20)
1 to 3	205	(42.3)	33	(35.9)	
4 to 6	124	(25.6)	26	(28.3)	
7 to 9	69	(14.2)	7	(7.6)	
10 to 12	14	(2.9)	5	(5.4)	
13 to 15	6	(1.2)	5	(5.4)	
16 or more	8	(1.6)	0	0	
Average Number of Felony Arrests	4.0		4.2		
Median	3.2		3.4		

*Significant Chi-squares.

Table 7

Continued

Item

Total

7

1 to 3

4 to 6

7 to 9

10 to 12

13 to 15

16 to 18

Average

Median

Total

Continued

1

2

3

4

5

Average

Continued

Median

Table 7

Conviction History

Item	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
<u>Total Felony Convictions</u>				
0	91	(18.8)	18	(19.6)
1 to 3	237	(48.9)	38	(41.3)
4 to 6	107	(22.0)	23	(25.0)
7 to 9	40	(8.3)	10	(10.9)
10 to 12	5	(1.0)	3	(3.3)
13 to 15	2	(0.4)	0	0
16 to 18	3	(0.6)	0	0
Average Felony Convictions	2.8		3.1	
Median	2.2		2.4	
<u>Total Violent Felony Convictions</u>				
0	352	(72.6)	76	(82.6)
1	98	(20.2)	13	(14.1)
2	25	(5.2)	1	(1.1)
3	8	(1.6)	2	(2.2)
4	1	(0.2)	0	0
5	1	(0.2)	0	0
Average Violent Felony Convictions	.4		.2	
Median	0		0	

Table 6

Overall

Year

Number

Percent

0

1

2

3

4

5

6 or more

Window

X

Number

Percent

0

1

2

3

4 or more

Window

X

Number

Percent

Table 8

Juvenile Correctional History

Item	Males		Females		X * (df)
	N	%	N	%	
<hr/>					
<u>Number of Juvenile Commitments</u>					
0	380	(78.4)	79	(85.9)	12.16
1	73	(15.1)	8	(8.7)	(6)
2	14	(2.9)	1	(1.1)	
3	6	(1.2)	1	(1.1)	
4	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	
6 or more	0	0	0	0	
Unknown	12	(2.5)	2	(2.2)	
\bar{X}		.30		.20	
<u>Number of Juvenile Probations</u>					
0	360	(74.2)	77	(83.7)	11.54
1	85	(17.5)	9	(9.8)	(3)
2	23	(4.7)	1	(1.1)	
3	4	(0.8)	3	(3.3)	
4 or more	1	(0.2)	0	0	
Unknown	12	(2.5)	2	(2.2)	
\bar{X}		.34		.20	

*Significant chi-square.

Table 9

Adult Corrections History

Item	Males		Females		X * (df)
	N	%	N	%	
<hr/>					
<u>Number of Adult Jail Terms</u>					
0	178	(36.7)	23	(25.0)	30.74 (16)
1	100	(20.6)	14	(15.2)	
2	67	(13.8)	17	(18.5)	
3	35	(7.2)	9	(9.8)	
4	31	(6.4)	10	(10.9)	
5	20	(4.1)	3	(3.3)	
6	14	(2.9)	5	(5.4)	
7	7	(1.4)	2	(2.2)	
8	6	(1.2)	2	(2.2)	
9	5	(1.0)	0	0	
10 or more	10	(2.1)	5	(5.4)	
Unknown	12	(2.5)	2	(2.2)	
TOTAL with Adult Jail	295	(60.8)	67	(72.8)	
X	2.10		2.93		
 <u>Number of Adult Probation</u>					
0	125	(25.8)	22	(23.9)	18.52 (7)
1	159	(32.8)	24	(26.1)	
2	112	(23.1)	17	(18.5)	
3	46	(9.5)	13	(14.1)	
4	19	(3.9)	4	(4.4)	
5	7	(1.4)	5	(5.4)	
6	4	(0.8)	4	(4.4)	
7 or more	1	(0.2)	1	(1.1)	
Unknown	12	(2.5)	2	(2.2)	
TOTAL with Adult Jail	347	(71.5)	70	(76.1)	
X	1.40		1.80		
 <u>Number of Prison Sentences</u>					
0	328	(67.6)	66	(71.7)	
1	78	(16.1)	13	(14.1)	
2	38	(7.8)	5	(5.4)	
3	17	(3.5)	4	(4.4)	
4	8	(1.7)	2	(2.2)	
5	3	(0.6)	0	0	
6 or more	1	(0.2)	0	0	
Unknown	12	(2.5)	2	(2.2)	
TOTAL with prior Prison	145	(29.9)	24	(26.1)	
<u>Prostitution History</u>	2	(0.4)	10	(10.9)	

*Significant chi-square.

and prior commitments to prison (33.4% males, 29.3% females). Also, minimal involvement was reported in the area of juvenile crime history. (See Table 8).

The Instant Offense

Tables 10 and 11 outline the results of the univariate analyses on the variables that describe the instant offense characteristics. As shown in Table 10, most of the offenses were for property crimes (59.5% males, 70.7% females). Both the males and females had low percentages for violent type offenses. Females had a higher percentage for less threatening property crimes such as larceny in a building, fraud and larceny from a dwelling house. (Also, see Appendix 5 for the breakdown of offense types according to gender of the offender.)

Overall, approximately 60% of all offenders committed offenses that involved theft or damage to property. Males stole property that was of greater value than females (\$251 or more, 43% males, 27% females). Seven point six (7.6%) of the males and only 2.2% of the females stole items directly from the victim.

A relatively small percentage of the offenders committed drug, sex or violations of probation as the instant offense. Also, a very small percentage of offenders were indicated as exhibiting any violent behavior during the instant offense (for e.g. used a gun or dangerous weapon or physically injured the victim).

The victims of the instant offense were classified into two major categories: Individual and Business/Government. The "Individual" category included burglaries of private homes, as well as person-related crimes such as robbery and assault. The "Business/Government" category included such crimes as burglaries of

Table 10

Items Describing the Types of Instant Offenses

Item	Males		Females		X * (df)
	N	%	N	%	
<u>Offense Categories</u>					
Homicide	6	(1.2)	1	(1.1)	
Sex	27	(5.6)	1	(1.1)	
Robbery	41	(8.5)	4	(4.3)	
Person	27	(5.6)	4	(4.3)	
Burglary	151	(31.1)	40	(43.5)	
Property	138	(28.4)	25	(27.2)	
Drugs	52	(10.7)	6	(6.5)	
Weapons	30	(6.2)	4	(4.3)	
Miscellaneous	13	(2.7)	7	(7.7)	
<u>Was Primary Offense a Violation of Probation?</u>					
Yes	31	(6.4)	4	(4.3)	
No	454	(93.6)	88	(95.7)	
<u>Were Drugs Involved in the Instant Offense</u>					
Yes	78	(16.1)	15	(16.3)	
No	407	(83.9)	77	(83.7)	
<u>Offender Involved in Sale of Drugs</u>					
Yes	28	(5.8)	4	(4.3)	
No	457	(94.2)	88	(95.7)	
<u>Offender Selling Drugs to Juveniles</u>					
Yes	1	(0.2)	0	0	
No	484	(99.8)	0	0	
<u>Offender is Major Supplier in Drug Network</u>					
Yes	3	(0.6)	0	0	
No	482	(99.4)	0	0	
<u>Sex Offense Involved in Instant Offense</u>					
Yes	30	(6.2)	2	(2.2)	
No	455	(93.8)	90	(97.8)	

(table continues)

Item	Males		Females		X *
	N	%	N	%	(df)
<u>Was Fraud Involved in the Instant Offense</u>					
Yes	23	(4.7)	18	(19.6)	25.74
No	462	(95.3)	74	(80.4)	(1)
<u>Did Primary Offense Involve Theft or Damage?</u>					
Yes	314	(64.7)	57	(62.0)	
No	171	(35.3)	35	(38.0)	
<u>Was Item of Theft on Victim</u>					
Yes	37	(7.6)	2	(2.2)	9.95
No	448	(92.4)	90	(97.8)	(1)
<u>Value of Stolen Property</u>					
Under \$100	42	(8.7)	17	(18.5)	25.27
199-250	25	(5.2)	10	(10.9)	(9)
251-500	21	(4.3)	5	(5.4)	(14.0)
501-1000	7	(1.4)	4	(4.3)	(11.0)
1001-50,000	22	(4.5)	1	(1.1)	(2.0)
No Stolen Property/Unknown	368	(76.0)	55	(59.8)	
<u>Damage to Property</u>					
Under \$100	20	(4.1)	1	(1.1)	(33.3)
100-250	17	(3.5)	1	(1.1)	(33.3)
251-500	6	(1.2)	1	(1.1)	(33.3)
501-1000	12	(2.5)	0	0	0
1001-50,000	13	(2.7)	0	0	0
No Damage/Unknown	417	(86.1)		(97.7)	

*Significant chi-square.

34 out of 10 females classified in burglary were for larceny from a dwelling house or 85%. 43 out of 151 males were for larceny from dwelling house or 28%.

Percentage from the total number indicating value of stolen property or damage to property.

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Table 11

Items Describing Violent Behavior By Offender in Instant Offense

Item	Males		Females		X * (df)
	N	%	N	%	
<u>Use of Gun Instant Offense</u>					
Yes	49	(10.1)	8	(8.7)	
No	436	(89.9)	84	(91.3)	
<u>Use of Dangerous Weapon (including gun)</u>					
Yes	76	(15.7)	14	(15.2)	
No	409	(84.3)	78	(84.8)	
<u>Physical Injury to Victim</u>					
Yes	68	(14.0)	8	(8.7)	
No	417	(96.0)	84	(91.3)	
<u>Serious Injury to Victim (treated, hospitalized, critical, death)</u>					
Yes	28	(5.8)	3	(3.3)	
No	457	(94.2)	89	(96.7)	
<u>Type of Victim</u>					
Individual	270	(56.3)	20	(21.7)	42.71
Business/Government	136	(28.3)	56	(60.9)	(1)
No Victim	79	(15.4)	16	(17.4)	

*Significant chi-square.

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businesses and larceny in a business place. Male offenders committed more crimes against those victims categorized as "Individuals" (56.3% males, 21.7% females) while females committed more crimes in which the principal victim was a business or government entity (60.9% females, 28.3% males).

Information Related to Legal Processing

This section presents information from the Pre-sentence Investigation conducted prior to or regarding sentencing on the instant offense conviction. Table 12 contains information concerning the offenders' status to the criminal justice system at the time of arrest, and other pertinent information such as the average minimum and maximum sentence given, and mean number of days, credit for jail time.

Over half of the males (52.3%) and 38% of the females were indicated as being free or having no discernable relationship to the criminal justice system at the time of arrest. The remaining number of offenders were predominantly on probation or out on bail (33.7% females, 29.7% males -- probation; 9.8% females, 3.9% males -- bail). Twenty-two-point-eight percent (22.8%) of the females and 13.8% of the males had outstanding warrants or detainers at the time of arrest. In addition, 32.6% of the females and 26.2% of the males had pending charges at the time of arrest.

With regard to sentencing information about the sample, probation officers recommended a prison sentence the majority of the time for all of the offenders (80.2% males, 79.3% females). Also, a majority of the males and females pled guilty to the charges against them in court (81% males, 87% females). The offenders had similar sentence lengths and number of days credit for jail time. (See Table 12).

Table 12

Items Related to Legal Processing (Sample)

Item	Males		Females		X * (df)
	N	%	N	%	
<u>Offender's Relationship to Criminal Justice System</u>					
Probation	144	(29.7)	31	(33.7)	15.70 (7)
Bail	19	(3.9)	9	(9.8)	
Diversionary Program					
Incarcerated, furlough or work release	8	(0.4)	0	0	
Escapee or fugitive	1	(0.2)	0	0	
None/free	253	(52.3)	35	(38.0)	
Unknown	77	(15.9)	24	(26.1)	
<u>Total Number of Counts and/or Charges</u>					
1	364	(75.1)	60	(65.2)	
2	93	(19.2)	25	(27.2)	
3	17	(3.5)	5	(5.4)	
4	8	(1.6)	1	(1.1)	
5	1	(0.2)	0	0	
6 or more	2	(0.4)	1	(1.1)	
<u>Any Warrants or Detainers at Arrest</u>					
Yes	67	(13.8)	21	(22.8)	4.86 (1)
No	418	(86.2)	71	(77.2)	
<u>Any Pending Charges</u>					
Yes	127	(26.2)	30	(32.6)	
No	358	(73.8)	62	(67.4)	
<u>PSI Recommending Prison</u>					
Yes	389	(80.2)	73	(79.3)	
No	96	(19.8)	19	(20.7)	
<u>Method of Conviction</u>					
Court/Jury	72	(14.9)	11	(11.9)	
Nolo Contendere	17	(3.5)	1	(1.1)	
Plea	393	(81.0)	80	(87.0)	
Unknown	3	(0.6)	0	0	
<u>Average Minimum Sentence (Months)</u>					
	18.9		18.97		

Item	Males		Females		X * (df)
	N	%	N	%	
<u>Average Maximum Sentence</u> (Months)		86.68		74.50	
<u>Mean Number of Days, Credit for Jail Time</u>		67.0		61.64	
<u>Median Number of Days, Credit for Jail Time</u>		48.0		50.0	

*Significant chi-square.

Discriminant Function Results

A discriminant function analysis was performed on 24 of the 57 variables in order to determine what variables best differentiated the offenders according to gender. Table 13 presents the variables that were included in the analysis. The variables used as the predictors in the discriminant function were selected based on their significance in univariate analyses. See Table 14 for the results of these chi-square tests on all of the 57 variables. Caution should be exercised in interpreting these univariate results because of the high inter-item correlations between the variables and gender of the offender. Table 15 shows the two groups' means on all the predictor variables. Table 16 presents a summary of the results of the discriminant function analysis. Table 17 presents how well the discriminant function classified the cases into the correct gender group.

The discriminating variables were entered into the analysis through the stepwise method, which, by selecting the next best discriminator at each step from amongst the remaining variables, attempted to produce the "best" set of discriminating variables. Wilks Lambda was the criterion used to select the independent variables for inclusion at each step. This test considers the difference between the group centroids and the cohesion within the group.

The maximum significance for the F to enter and for the F to remove at each step was pre-set at the .05 significance level. Because males are nine times more likely to be in prison than females for this prison population of two years or less, the population probability for the discriminant function analysis was set at 9 to 1.

Table 13

Variables Included in the Discriminant Analysis

Category Name	Variable
Demographics	Marital status
	Education
	Has children
	Provides any support to family
	Any employment at time of offense
	Welfare/public assistance
	Offender work type
Substance Abuse	Drug treatment
	Offender on alcohol at offense
	Serious alcohol use
Criminal History	Prostitution history
	Juvenile commitments
	Juvenile probations
	Adult jail terms
	Adult probations
	Total arrests
	Total violent arrests
	Total arrests similar to instant offense
Offense Characteristics	Fraud
	Item of theft on victim
	Victim type
	Value of stolen property
Legal Processing Information	Warrants/detainers
	Offender's relationship to criminal justice system at arrest

Table 14

Outcome of Chi-square Analysis on All Variables

Variable Name	Higher (Males)	Higher (Females)	X	df	p	eta
<u>Offender Characteristics</u>						
Age	NS	NS				
Race	NS	NS	0	1	1.00	.005
Marital status	X		9.06	2	.01	.07
Education		X	8.31	3	.04	.11
Has dependents		X	34.63	1	.00	.24
Gives all support to Dependents		X	4.02	1	.04	.09
Offender work type	NA	NA	37.36	7	.00	.02
Employment status	X		3.71	1	.05	.08
On public assistance		X	36.74	1	.00	.25
<u>Substance Abuse History</u>						
Past drug problem	NS	NS	.94	1	.33	.04
Presently using drugs	NS	NS	2.26	1	.13	.06
Was on drugs when committed offense	NS	NS	.97	1	.32	.05
Any type of past drug treatment		X	6.14	1	.01	.10
Past serious use of alcohol	X		5.66	1	.02	.09
On alcohol when committed offense	X		9.95	1	.00	.13
Any evidence of past alcohol treatment	NS	NS	.57	1	.44	.03
<u>Mental Health</u>						
Past mental health problems	NS	NS	.82	1	.40	.04
Past psychiatric treatment (any evidence)	NS	NS	.53	1	.46	.03
<u>Criminal History</u>						
Arrests (misdemeanors and felonies)		X	47.20	33	.05	.11
Violent arrests	X		12.48	6	.05	.01
Arrests similar to the instant offense		X	39.06	14	.00	.20
Felony arrests		X	37.98	20	.01	.02
Felony convictions	NS	NS	11.12	16	.80	.03
Convictions for violent felonies	NS	NS	6.11	5	.30	.07
Juvenile commitments	X		12.16	6	.05	.06

(table continues)

Variable Name	Higher (Males)	Higher (Females)	X	df	p	eta
Juvenile probation orders	X		11.54	3	.01	.07
Adult jail terms		X	30.74	16	.01	.10
Adult probation orders		X	18.54	7	.00	.11
Adult prison terms	NS	NS	2.00	6	1.00	.02
Any prostitution involvement		X	41.52	1	.00	.27
<u>Instant Offense</u>						
Offense categories	NA	NA	13.39	8	.10	.05
Drug offense, or drugs were involved	NS	NS	0	1	1.00	.002
Offender selling drugs	NS	NS	.10	1	.76	.02
Offender selling drugs to juveniles	NS	NS	.26	2	.87	.01
Offender major supplier in drug network	NS	NS	0	1	1.00	.03
Fraud offense		X	25.74	1	.00	.21
Sex offense	NS	NS	1.67	1	.20	.06
Theft offense	NS	NS	.15	1	.69	.02
Violation of probation	NS	NS	.76	2	.68	.03
Offense involved stealing item off of victim	X		3.65	1	.05	.08
Value of stolen property	NA	NA	25.27	9	.00	.18
Damage to property	NS	NS	14.66	10	.14	.03
Type of victim	NA	NA	42.71	1	.00	.18
Did offender use a gun	NS	NS	.05	1	.82	.02
Did offender use a dangerous weapon	NS	NS	0	1	1.00	.004
Any physical injury to victim	NS	NS	1.47	1	.22	.06
Any serious injury to victim	NS	NS	.53	1	.47	.04
<u>Legal Processing</u>						
Status to criminal justice system at arrest	NA	NA	15.70	7	.02	.06
Total number of counts and/or charges	NS	NS	4.95	6	.55	.04
PSI recommendation for prison	NS	NS	0	1	1.00	.007
Method of conviction	NS	NS	4.20	5	.52	.07
Warrants or detainers at arrest		X	4.86	1	.03	.09
Pending charges at arrest	NS	NS	1.61	1	.20	.05

(table continues)

Variable Name	Higher (Males)	Higher (Females)	X	df	p	eta
Average minimum sentence	NS	NS				
Average maximum sentence	NS	NS				
Mean number of day, credit for jail time	NS	NS				
Median number of days, credit, jail time	NS	NS				

NS = chi-square is not significant.

NA = Not applicable because males and females were both higher for different categories of this variable.

As shown in Table 16, nine of the predictor variables entered the equation, resulting in a Wilks Lambda statistic of .719. This demonstrated that over 28% of the variance between the criterion groups was accounted for by the function.

The discriminant function coefficients presented in Table 16 reflect the relative importance of the predictors to the differentiation of the two groups according to gender. The offenders' history of prostitution was the most important predictor. As shown in Table 15, women were reported to have a greater history of prostitution arrests, convictions and commitments than males.

The next most important predictor variable was being on welfare. The discriminant function coefficient for this variable is only one decimal point lower than the prostitution history coefficient, therefore this predictor should be considered just as important as prostitution history in differentiating the two groups. Female offenders were shown to be on welfare a greater percentage of the time as compared to the male offenders.

Committing a fraud offense was the third most important variable in the function. Again, as shown in Table 15, female offenders were more likely to commit a fraud offense as the instant offense.

The next most important predictors were the total number of prior arrests for offenses that were similar to the instant offense and whether the offender had children. Female offenders were shown to have higher means for these two predictor variables. However, the predictor variable for number of prior arrests similar to the instant offense was correlated .30 and above with three other predictor variables which did not remain in the discriminant function after the last step. These

Table 15

Male and Female Group Means of Predictor Variables

Variable	Groups	
	Male (1)	Female (2)
Item of Theft on Victim	.081	.023
Fraud	.052	.202
Victim Type	1.584	1.960
Marital Status	2.071	2.202
Has Children	.458	.809
Supports All Dependents	.147	.250
Education	2.403	2.654
Past Drug Treatment	.154	.273
Serious Alcohol Use	.320	.202
Any Employment at Offense	.344	.238
On Welfare	.256	.583
Value of Stolen Property	4.610	3.011
Prostitution History	.004	.107
Relationship to Criminal Justice System	5.505	4.762
Detainers at Arrest	.123	.238
Prior Juvenile Commitments	.297	.131
Prior Juvenile Probations	.330	.190
Prior Adult Jail Terms	1.931	2.690
Prior Number of Total Arrests	6.479	8.071
Prior Number of Total Arrests, Violent	.501	.190
Total Number of Arrests Similar to Instant	1.952	3.654
Prior Adult Probations	1.339	1.809
Use of Alcohol at Instant Offense	1.772	1.916
Employment Type	5.843	5.892

Table 16

Discriminant Analysis Summary Table

Variable Entered	Wilks Lambda	Significance	Standardized Canonical Discriminant Function Coefficient
Welfare	.931	.000	.446
Fraud	.875	.000	.382
Prostitution History	.822	.000	.447
Total Arrests Similar	.791	.000	.351
Has Children	.768	.000	.349
Total Arrests, Violent	.749	.000	-.323
Victim Type	.736	.000	.223
Relationship to Criminal Justice System	.727	.000	-.211
On Alcohol at Instant Offense	.719	.000	.212

<u>Eigenvalue</u>	<u>Canonical Correlation</u>	<u>Wilks Lambda</u>	<u>Chi-Square</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>Significance</u>
.39045	.5299158	.7191892	164.32	9	.000

Group Centroids

Group 1 Males	-.278
Group 2 Females	1.396

variables were: prior adult probations, prior jail terms, and total number of prior arrests. These three variables were also correlated .10 and above with the criterion variable of gender in the univariate analysis. Because of this, the predictor variable of total number of arrests similar to the instant offense does not solely account for its variance in the discriminant function.

The next most important predictor variable in the function was number of arrest for violent offenses. Male offenders were found to have a greater history of arrests for violent arrests. However, this predictor variable did not independently contribute to the variance in the discriminant function since its inter-item correlation was .34 with the variable of total number of prior arrests for misdemeanors and felonies. This item was also correlated with gender, as demonstrated in the univariate analyses ($r = .11$).

Victim type was the next predictor variable to be included in the function, as shown in Table 16. This variable categorized victims into two groups—"Individual" and "Business/Government". Female offenders were shown to have committed most of their offenses against businesses. This predictor also did not independently contribute to the variance in the function because of a high inter-item correlation ($-.35$) with the variable value of stolen property. Value of stolen property was correlated with gender ($r = -.14$).

The offenders' relationship to the criminal justice system at the time of arrest was the eighth predictor variable included in the discriminant function. Approximately 50% of the male offenders were indicated as being free, or having no relationship to the criminal justice, while only 38% of the females had this free status. However,

it should be noted that the relationship for 26% of the female cases and 16% of the male cases could not be determined or were unknown.

Finally, the last predictor included in the function was the offenders' use of alcohol during the instant offense. More males were found to be intoxicated during the commission of the instant offense than females. However, this predictor variable did not independently account for its variance in the function since it had a high inter-item correlation ($-.53$) with the past serious alcohol use variable. Past serious alcohol use was also correlated with gender ($\phi = .10$). There might be several explanations for this high negative inter-item correlation. The first explanation might be due to an artifact of probation officer reporting in the Pre-Sentence Investigation. The probation officer may under-report alcohol use history because it may be so predominant a behavior that it is over-looked as an important factor to report. Another factor to explain the inter-item correlation may be the age of the offender. Since most of the offenders are relatively young, they might not show a history of alcohol abuse as compared to older offenders.

Another measure of the performance of a discriminant function is its ability to accurately predict the group membership of the original cases from which the function was derived. Table 17 reveals that this function achieved the correct classification in 86.43% of the cases. However, further examination of the table shows that the function predicted 98.4% of the male cases correctly, but only 26% of the female case correctly. This classification outcome was not surprising since the probability level was set at 9 to 1; that is, there were 9 times more male cases to classify correctly than females. This function's

Table 17

Capability of the Discriminant Function to Predict Gender of Offenders

Actual Group Membership	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
	1	2	
Males (1)	424 (98.4%)	7 (1.6%)	431
Females (2)	63 (74.1%)	22 (25.9%)	85
	487	29	

Percent of Case Correctly Classified - 86.43%

ability to classify the cases was further examined by computing the tau statistic. Tau is the standardized measure of improvement which shows how well the discriminating variables classified the cases as compared to chance (Klecka, 1980). The tau for this function was 40%. This means that the classification based on the discriminating variables made 40% fewer errors than would be expected by random assignment.

These results will be discussed at greater length in the next chapter.

DISCUSSION

This study focused on describing and comparing the female and male offenders committed to Michigan prisons for a term of two years or less. Females were compared with males in order to get a clearer picture of the possible different characteristics and needs that the female offender might have. In the following sections, highlights of the results of this study and how it relates to the literature describing the female offender will be presented. Also, the limitations of this study and the implications for future research will be discussed

Characteristics of the Short Term Offender

Demographics

The profile of the female offender that emerged was strikingly similar to the profile that was described in the literature. That is, the prevalent female offender in this study was age 30 or under, a minority, unmarried, had a high school education or lower, had several dependents, was on some form of public assistance, and had a substance abuse history. In addition, about 20% of the female offenders in the sample had a history of mental health problems and/or psychiatric treatment. These figures coincide with the descriptions in the literature of women arrestees and prisoners. They are mainly poor and frequently responsible for supporting themselves and others (Crites, 1974; Simon, 1975).

The male offenders had characteristics similar to the female offenders. That is, they were also 30 years of age or under, were more likely to be a minority, had a high school education or lower, had a limited work history, and had evidence of substantial drug and alcohol abuse problems in the past.

Criminal Background

Both the majority of the female and male offenders in the sample had a substantial history of arrests for misdemeanors and felonies (average number of arrests for female, 8.8, for males, 6.9). However, these arrests were more likely for nonviolent offenses. In the area of corrections history, both the majority of the male and female offenders were previously on probation and spent time in jail. However, the majority of the sample had not served time in prison before. These figures are comparable to the Figueira-McDonough et al. (1981) findings of over half of the female offenders never serving a prison term prior to their present commitment.

Characteristics of the Instant Offense

The results describing the commitment offense for this sample indicates that most of the offenses were for property crimes, rather than violent crimes. This finding was to be expected, considering the nature of this sample (prison term of two years or less) and the breakdown of offenses that occurs for the entire prison population in Michigan in 1985 (44.6% committed property crimes).

Differences were found between the sexes that coincides with the literature. Seventy percent (70%) of the women versus 60% of the men committed property crimes as the instant offense. Although a higher percentage of women than men were found to have committed offenses in

the burglary category (43.5% women, 31.1% men), 34 out of 40 of those offenses placed into that category were coded as larceny in a dwelling house which can be translated into larceny from a business or shoplifting. However, a greater number of the male offenses in this category was for breaking and entering rather than larceny in a dwelling house. Furthermore, women more often committed fraud offenses than the males. They also committed more of their offenses against a business in contrast to males who committed more offenses against an individual/owner, which further substantiates the predicted nature of female crimes.

These findings relate to the arrest statistics for women, and somewhat compare to the findings of Glick and Neto (1977) and Figueira-McDonough et al. (1981). Glick and Neto found higher percentages for drug, person or violent types of crimes among their sample. Figueira-McDonough et al. found slightly higher percentages for forgery and drugs. The present study's figures for women showing higher percentages for property crimes might be a function of the population from which the sample was drawn, (those sentenced to two years or less minimum). That is, the sample is comprised of only a subset of the entire prison population of females, and therefore those females who are in prison for two years or less probably are serving for the less serious and violent offenses, such as the property crimes outlined earlier.

Legal Processing Information

Females were indicated as having some form of relationship to the criminal justice system significantly more often than males. This relationship consisted of more women being on probation or out on bail,

a greater percentage of the time than males. However, these figures should be regarded with caution, since there was a fairly large percentage for both females and males in which the relationship to the criminal justice system was not known (26% females, 15.9% males).

Discriminant Analysis--Further Differences

Between Female and Male Offenders

Important Predictors

The discriminant function analysis helped to demonstrate more clearly how female and male offenders differ along demographic, instant offense, criminal history, and legal processing variables. The important predictors that emerged, or the variables that best predicted the gender of the offender were:

- 1) Prostitution History--More females had evidence of prostitution arrests, convictions and commitments than male offenders.
- 2) Being on Welfare at the Time Arrest--More females were on welfare at the time of the offense than males.
- 3) Fraud as the instant offense--Female offenders committed fraud type offenses as the instant offense a greater percentage of the time than male offenders.
- 4) Total Arrest Similar to the Instant Offense--Female offenders were arrested more times for offenses that were similar in nature to the instant offense than male offenders.
- 5) Offender Has Children--Females had children a significantly greater percentage of the time than male offenders.
- 6) Total Number of Prior Arrests for Violent Offenses--Male offenders had a history of more arrests for violent offenses.

These six variables accounted for 25% of the variance. Although three other predictor variables entered into the function (victim type, offender relationship to the criminal justice system, and offender on alcohol at time of offense) they each accounted for only about 1% of the additional variance, and therefore were not considered to exercise as important discriminating capabilities.

An examination of the discriminant coefficients in Table 16 reveals that the prostitution history and welfare variables were the best predictors of the offenders' gender. These findings are not too unexpected, since prostitution is predominantly a female-related offense. Also, the literature shows that over half of the women in prison had received welfare or were on it prior to incarceration (Glick & Neto, 1978).

The third most important predictor was fraud. The female offenders of this sample were shown to have committed fraud offenses as the instant offense a greater percentage of the time when compared to the males. The literature tends to uphold this finding. For example, Leonard's (1982) examination of the Uniform Crime Reports arrest records for women revealed that except for prostitution and runaways, there are no other offenses in which women are so strongly represented as larceny-theft, fraud, and forgery-counterfeiting. Steffensmeier (1980) also substantiates this finding through a comparison of male and female arrest patterns from 1965-1977.

The fourth predictor was demonstrated to be the total number of prior arrests that were similar to the instant offense. Again, female offenders had been arrested a greater percentage of the time for offenses that were similar to the instant offense than the male

offenders. This finding can be explained by the fact that the majority of the instant offenses for women were property type crimes such as larceny-theft and fraud. Many of these women are probably repeat offenders. Normally, a judge would not sentence a woman to prison for a larceny or fraud offense unless she had been arrested for similar offenses several times in the past. The judge might feel compelled to give the woman a short term in prison because of her prior record. Indeed, the women in the sample were shown to have a significant number of prior jail and probation terms.

The next predictor that was included in the function was whether the offender had children. Not surprisingly, it was found that more women than men had children. (Note: The number of children/dependents does not definitely indicate that the offender had custody of the children prior to incarceration. Although the coders were instructed to obtain this information, the majority of the time custody information was not included in the PSI. The number of children and/or dependents was coded from two sections in the PSI report: the face sheet of the PSI where it indicates the number of dependents, and the narrative section on "children and family.") Throughout the literature, women offenders are indicated as likely to have children or dependents. A comparative study of male and female admittees to several pre-trial programs found that the women were more often responsible for dependents (Rans & Adams, 1977). Studies on women in prisons show that from at least one-quarter to over half of the women prisoners had dependent children living at home prior to their incarceration (Figueira-McDonough, Iglehart, Sarri, & Williams, 1981; Glick & Neto, 1978).

The sixth predictor variable that contributed variance to the discriminant function was the total number of prior arrests for violent types of offenses. Male offenders were found to have been arrested for more violent offenses in the past than the female offenders. Although the data shows that the majority of the offenders in prison for a short term had committed non-violent property crimes, male offenders still emerged as committing more violent crimes in the past. Comparisons between male and female arrest patterns substantiates this finding.

While incidences of female arrests may have risen in the past years, they are still for crimes that are nonviolent: larceny-theft, fraud, forgery, and prostitution. Males still commit the more serious and violent types of crimes such as assault, murders and robberies (Figueiera-McDonough et al., 1981; Hindelang, 1979; Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973; Leonard, 1982; Rans, 1978; Steffensmeier, 1978 and 1980; Steffensmeier & Cobb, 1981).

The remaining variables that were entered into the equation as predictors were victim type, offender's relationship to the criminal justice system, and whether the offender was on alcohol at the time of arrest. More female offenders committed the instant offense against businesses as victims than male offenders. This makes sense, since women were found to have committed more larceny-theft and fraud offenses. More male offenders were found to have committed thefts or burglaries from private homes. Burglaries from private residences were coded as an individual victim. In addition, (while they were relatively low percentages) male offenders committed more assaults and robberies. These offenses are considered to be "person-related" crimes, and therefore have been categorized as individual victim types.

For the offenders' relationship to the criminal justice system at the time arrest, more males were indicated as being free than females (52.3% males, 38% females). The remaining numbers primarily were on probation. The relationship for a good number of the offenders was unknown or missing information. Therefore, this variable is interpreted with caution. The differences between males and females on this variable might primarily be a function of the probation officer reporting or under-reporting this particular information.

Finally, the last predictor variable of being on alcohol at the time of the offense was primarily a behavior reported for male offenders. This behavior was also reported by Tjaden & Tjaden (1981). Perhaps this means that male offenders abuse alcohol more than females. Interesting to note, was an additional finding of the high inter-item correlation of this predictor with past evidence of serious alcohol use (-.53). This is interpreted to mean that the more one finds an incidence of alcohol use at the time of offense, the less one finds a history of alcohol abuse among the offenders. It is doubtful that this is a likely explanation. A more probable explanation is that the probation officers under-report alcohol use. Approximately 30% of the male offenders and 20% of the females were indicated as having serious alcohol use problems. In contrast, over 50% of the offenders were reported to have had a drug abuse history. Perhaps probation officers deem drug use as more serious than alcohol use and therefore are more likely to record drug use and treatment history in the PSI.

Further Comparisons with the Literature

The results from this study do not seem to substantiate the theories that claim women are committing more crimes that are more

serious, violent and more masculine. Also, the results do not seem to support the claim by Simon (1976) that women are committing more white-collar or occupational crimes because of their expanding employment opportunities afforded by the women's movement. Overall, this sample of offenders committed property crimes. Part of the reason that the majority of the sample committed property crimes (both male and female) was the nature of the population (prison commitments of two years or less). However, when females were compared with males on the types of property offenses committed and the circumstances surrounding the instant offense, males appeared to commit more serious property crimes (burglaries) and had a tendency to be more violent when committing the offense. Also, males committed more person type crimes than females (robberies and assaults). On the other hand, the property crimes that predominated for females were larceny/theft and fraud. The criminal background of this sample also shows that the females are not becoming more "male" or "equal with males" in their criminal behavior. Males had a greater history of arrests for violent offenses than females. However, females had a greater number of arrests for offenses that were for similar to the instant offense. Since most of the offenses committed by females in this sample were for non-violent property crimes such as larceny/theft and fraud, then the probability is high that many of the females were previously arrested for larcenies and fraud offenses. These data compare more with the Hoffman-Bustamante (1973) and Steffensmeier (1978, 1980) studies which show that women are still committing the same patterns of crimes they have in the past; that is, larceny/theft and fraud. These crimes are usually low-level fraud and petty larcenies such as writing bad checks

and shop-lifting. The researchers argue that these crimes fit well into the woman's everyday round of activities, such as buying family necessities and paying bills. This argument becomes more potent when the demographic characteristics and the resulting needs of the female sample are considered; that is, the fact that most of the women are minorities, single parents, have a drug history, and are on public assistance. These women may commit these types of offenses which are "in their daily round of activities" because they need to support a family and/or drug habit, and do not have the opportunities and education to seek worthwhile employment.

Limitations of the Research

This research was limited by several factors. The first is the nature of the population from which this sample was drawn. The population consisted of all the individuals between June 1, 1985 and May 31, 1986 sentenced to a minimum prison term of two years or less in the State of Michigan. This population was comprised of 1756 individuals, approximately 23% of the entire Michigan prison population for 1985. Although 25% of the males and 60% of the females were randomly sampled from this two year prison population, extreme caution should be used in generalizing these results to the total population of female and male prison inmates. As indicated earlier, these offenders probably have a higher proportion of commitments for nonviolent property crimes as compared to the remaining prison population. This sample might also have different background and offense history characteristics than the greater prison population, although this was not indicated by comparing them to the literature findings.

The second major limitation of this study was the use of archival data (PSI reports) for the primary data source. Numerous difficulties are associated with this particular data source. One of paramount importance is the amount of missing information in the reports. Probation officers who prepare these reports can be selective about what information about the offender they will include. As Enshoff, Davidson, & Schmitt (1983) observed, the probation officers might spend more time on a report for an offender who committed a "serious" crime than on one of less "serious" nature. Also, probation officers tend to have a high caseload, thus reducing their time for thorough PSI report preparation. Indeed, several important variables had to be eliminated from the analysis because of missing information (e.g. custody of children, employment history, length of recommended minimum sentence).

Implications of Results for Female Offenders:

Future Research and Programming Needs

The primary research question of this study was whether female offenders have a different profile than male offenders which would indicate different needs for programming in the criminal justice system. The major predictors of gender, or the major differences between males and females were for economic status and offense type (on welfare, prostitution history and fraud). The other major predictors were also in these areas—having children, and types of arrests. The nine predictors that emerged accounted for 28% of the variance. These results could be interpreted several ways. Perhaps other predictor variables should have been selected to better account for more variance; for example, motive of the offender, further breakdown of offense types, and more variables on family background would have added

more explanatory power in describing the differences between males and females. Another reason why 72% of the variance was unexplained by the predictors could be due to error. Errors in coding, in the items themselves, and the validity of the information provided in the PSI could be a source of either inaccurate information or missing information about the offenders.

However, even within such a unique sample utilized by this study, the female offenders differed significantly from the male offenders on predictor variables that did account for almost 30% of the variance. While this leaves 72% of the variance unaccounted for in terms of explaining the differences between male and female offenders of this population, the predictor variables that emerged are still important because they have been documented as major descriptors of female offenders in the literature. Therefore, these data from the multivariate as well as univariate analyses are useful because they further substantiate literature findings and further point to the needs of the female offender.

Even though the study sample was not taken from the entire prison population in Michigan, women still emerge as having different characteristics than male offenders, primarily in the areas of have more children, being on welfare, the nature of instant offense, and criminal history. The pattern of their offense types, their criminal background, coupled with their demographic and substance abuse characteristics, point to the need for special and increased programming for women, especially for women who are sentenced to prison for a short term.

This study found that the majority of the women had one or more children. There tends to be a disregard for these inmate mothers. Little programming exist for inmate mothers to maintain or improve her relationship with her children. Programs which address these needs could help the female offender readjust when she returns to the community. It would also help to create more stable and healthy lives for her children.

The majority of the women were found to be on public assistance, were single, had a high school education or lower, and were minorities. While the males had a similar profile, females were more likely to have children and be on welfare. Just having children and being on welfare could make it extremely difficult for a mother to find a decent paying job to support her family. However, on top of this, many female offenders were minorities and had a limited education. These characteristics further exacerbate one's ability to obtain job resources. Vocational training, job placement, and adequate child daycare is necessary to help break the dependence of these women on public assistance and their future involvement in crime. Drug rehabilitation is also needed. Many of the female offenders have a drug abuse problem which further compounds their difficulties in providing and caring for their children.

Diversionary programs should also be considered for the female offender because of the non-violent and economically motivated nature of the offenses she is likely to commit (Brodsky, 1975). Those women who would normally have been sentenced to a short term in prison would be particularly appropriate for alternatives to prison. Diversion programs that address the needs out-lined above should be investigated

and field-tested for program effectiveness. Brodsky also suggest programs that provide funds directly to the woman so she can maintain her family and face family crises more effectively. Many professionals might express their concerns about the female offenders' likelihood of future criminal involvement with such alternatives. Perhaps such programs that uniquely combine close surveillance of the offender with a tailored program to suit her needs (for e.g. job training, drug counseling) as described by Bynum, Morash, Davidson & Basta (1987) in their study of Michigan prisoners sentenced to short terms, would be more appropriate.

Because women comprise such a small percentage of the prison population, their special needs are often not recognized, let alone met. Women in Michigan prisons decided to do something about this fact by going to court. On May 19, 1977, a civil rights suit was filed on behalf of female offenders incarcerated by the State of Michigan against the Department of Corrections (DOC) charging the DOC with violating the constitutional rights of incarcerated females by offering educational and vocational rehabilitation opportunities substantially inferior to those offered to male prisoners. The Federal judge concurred with their charges, the DOC's action was deemed an unconstitutional violation of the Equal Protection mandate of the 14th Amendment. The judge ordered the DOC to remedy the imbalance. The Federal court continued to retain jurisdiction in 1980 to ensure compliance of its orders (Figueira-McDonough et al., 1981).

It is hoped that female offenders do not always have to file lawsuits in order to have their rights exercised and their needs met by the justice and correctional systems. With continuing research,

it is hoped that the female will continue to be recognized and have her needs addressed. As Glick and Neto (1977, p. xxv) strongly state: "Without specific information about the client group to be served, programs are often ill-conceived and consequently doomed to failure." Not only are descriptions of the offender in prison required, but offenders in jail, on probation, and in the various phases of the justice system prior to sentencing.

With the results from this study, and with further research in these areas, it is hoped that the woman offender will not be forgotten as she has been in the past.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

July 7, 1986

I hereby agree to comply with the Michigan Department of Corrections Policy Directive concerning confidentiality of information of prisoner information for consultants and contractual personnel. That is, I agree to hold the information that I will read in presentence reports in the strictest confidence and will not divulge this information to any person, beyond that of the Michigan State University Prison Diversion Project Staff. I understand that I am required by statute to preserve the confidentiality of all the materials that are assigned to me.

SIGNED: _____

DATE: _____

APPENDIX 2

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT

CIR-

Honorable Steven N. Andrews

County of Oakland

Sentence Date: 7-16-85

Docket CR85-68423-FH

Attorney: Phillip Seymour

Appt. ☒ Retained

Defendant: James Lee

Age: 32 D.O.B. 2-3-53

Charge(s)	Max.	Jail Credit	Bond	Proposal
LARCENY OVER \$100	5 years	65 days	N/F	No

Convicted by: Plea Jury Judge Plea Under Advisement Nolo Contendere HYTA PDI X

Conviction Date: Plea Agreement:

Pending Charges: Larceny Under \$100, see report

Where: 36th District Court

PRIOR RECORD

Convictions:	Felonies:	2	Misdemeanors:	0	Juvenile Record:	No
Probation:	Active:	No	Former:	Yes	Pending Violation:	
Parole:	Active:	No	Former:	Yes	Pending Violation:	
Current Michigan Prisoner:	No		Number:			
Currently Under Sentence:	No		Offense:		Sentence:	

PERSONAL HISTORY

Education:	H.S. + 30 credits	Employed:	No	Where:	
Psychiatric History:	No	Physical Handicaps:	No	Marital Status:	Single
Substance Abuse History:	Yes	What:	Heroin	How Long:	15 years

RECOMMENDATION

Delayed sentence to 7-15-86.

Agent: Deborah Molineaux

Caseload No. 273 Date: July 15, 1985

Signature: _____
DM/kl

Supervisor's Approval: _____

CRIMINAL HISTORY

NO. 1

NO. 2

DISPOSITION

[illegible]

James Lee
85-68423-FH

EVALUATION AND PLAN

Presently appearing before Your Honor in reference to a charge of Larceny Over \$100 is a Detroit resident with no current permanent address and no place of employment. The transient nature of his present lifestyle makes any consideration for community supervision virtually impossible. It seems worthy of note, however, that the defendant has previously made a good adjustment to a probation grant and he was discharged from parole prematurely because of his satisfactory adjustment. The same cannot be said for his institutional adjustment where he received no less than 15 major misconducts. His prison confinement and his probation grant both were in reference to charges of Assault With Intent to Commit Robbery While Armed. In view of that, the instant offense represents a significantly lesser misbehavior.

A review of the defendant's past performance, his current offense, his claim to be a substance abuser, and his transience cause this officer to suggest that quite possibly the most appropriate available disposition would be to delay sentence on this matter and to order the defendant to enter into and complete the program at Residents Awareness Program. The possibility has been discussed with the probation officer and he indicates the defendant would be eligible for their work release program and he would still receive appropriate counseling. In the event the defendant pleads guilty to or is found guilty of the charges filed against him the recommendation tendered to Your Honor would be delayed sentence for purposes of pursuing that placement.

RECOMMENDATION

In the event of a conviction, it is respectfully recommended the defendant be released to the custody of the probation officer, on personal bond, for purposes of placement at Residents Awareness Program. Unauthorized departure or termination from program will result in the defendant's bond being reinstated in the previous amount.

James Lee
85-68423-F11

PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORD:

Juvenile:

No juvenile court record could be located in Oakland or Wayne County and the defendant denies the existence of any such record.

Adult:

Michigan State and Detroit police records reveal the following criminal record,

3-18-71

Detroit police arrest for Armed Robbery. The offense occurred 3-17-71 and on 3-23-71 he was convicted of Assault With Intent to Commit Robbery While Armed. He was placed on five years probation with six months at the Detroit House of Corrections and \$100 court costs effective 7-22-71 by Judge Leonard. Reportedly, he was making a very satisfactory adjustment on probation when he was arrested on a new offense.

4-2-72

Detroit police arrest for Malicious Destruction of Property Under \$100. In court, on 4-10-72 the matter was dismissed on a motion from the assistant prosecuting attorney.

1-4-74

St. Joseph police arrest for Armed Robbery in Berrien County. On 6-5-74 he was convicted, by jury, of Assault With Intent to Commit Robbery While Armed and he was sentenced to a term of 10 to 30 years at State Prison of Southern Michigan. While an inmate at Ionia, he was arrested for the offense of Inmate in Possession of a Weapon. The offense occurred 1-10-75 and involved his inflicting several wounds on another inmate by use of a knife shaped from a screwdriver. He was convicted, by jury, on 1-30-76 and on 2-13-76 he was ordered to serve a term of 3 to 5 years at state prison, consecutive. He appealed this conviction and on 9-26-77, in Ionia County, the conviction was found to be unconstitutional and the cause was dismissed by the Honorable Charles Simon, Jr. At that point he reverted to his original prison sentence and he remained continuously confined until 12-26-80 when he was released on two years parole. He made a satisfactory parole adjustment and, in response to the parole agent's request, was discharged from parole effective 4-29-82. Initial records in the parole file report that the defendant is mannerable, punctual, and mindful of his responsibilities although

James Lee
85-68423-FH

PREVIOUS RECORD (cont'd):

somewhat spoiled and manipulative. As time progressed, he was described as drifting, overwhelmed, and a financial burden to his family. Before being placed on parole he accumulated a total of at least 15 major misconducts for such offenses as fighting, possession of contraband, possession of weapons, burning a mattress, and being out of place. There is no record of substance abuse either in the original presentence report or in the parole agent's running commentary.

2-2-83

Detroit police arrest for Larceny by Trick. The matter was dismissed the following day as there was no case.

12-17-84

Detroit police arrest for Larceny Under \$100. A capias has been issued on two separate occasions and is active at the present time. There is a hold regarding this matter at the Oakland County Jail.

5-13-85

Southfield police arrest for Larceny Over \$100, instant offense.

Information obtained from records at the Oakland County Jail indicate that there is a detainer in Detroit, in 36th District Court, for the offense of Larceny Under \$100. The records also show a detainer placed against the defendant for parole violation, said detainer having been authorized by parole agent Jacob Zeeman. There is no record of this defendant's being currently on parole and there is no record in Wayne County of the existence of such a parole agent therefore it has not been possible to obtain details from the source.

FAMILY/MARITAL:

Father

Horace Lee, born 4-15-21 resides at 17137 Northlawn Detroit Michigan 48221 (862-0002). He is a disabled Michigan Consolidated Gas employee who suffers from emphysema and Parkinson's disease. He divorced the defendant's mother in approximately 1965 and has not remarried. He has no known arrests. Until two years ago, the defendant lived with him at least sporadically.

James Lee
85-68423-FH

FAMILY/MARITAL (cont'd):

Mother	Ruth Mae [redacted] born 2-4-23 resides in Detroit at the Great Lakes Convalescent Home. She suffered a mental breakdown approximately ten years ago and has been there ever since.
Sister	Cynthia [redacted] born 1-8-50 resides in Cleveland Ohio and is a registered occupational therapist. She is in good health with no known arrests.
Sister	Genora (Mrs. [redacted]) born 11-23-51 resides at [redacted] in Detroit. Employment history is unknown but she is in good health. Her husband is a bus driver for DOT.

James Lee [redacted] is the youngest of three children issuing from the now dissolved union of Horace Lee [redacted] and Ruth Mae [redacted]. He indicates that his early childhood was very satisfying and that his parents divorced after his mother suffered from a nervous breakdown involving the burning of a family home. For the first two years following his parents' separation, apparently, he moved between the parents' homes and the grandparents. At age eleven, he settled in with his father and remained there almost continuously until he was confined to prison.

The defendant states that upon his release from prison, his father suffered from emphysema which was increasingly debilitating. Ultimately, the defendant found it necessary to move from his father's home because his father used oxygen and he smoked. For the past two years he has lived in various locations with various girlfriends and he is unable to supply a permanent address at the present time. He offers his father's address as his mailing address but readily admits he has been living throughout the city with various women at least one of whom he believes he has impregnated.

At the time of his arrest, the defendant was unemployed. He indicates that his most recent employment was with [redacted] Roofing Company in Detroit. He worked there until November 1984 at the rate of \$35 per day but lost the job because of its seasonal nature. Previously, he had worked in the child care center at Wayne County Community College and as a carpet cleaner for a Hagopian employee.

The defendant states that he graduated from Mumford High School in 1971 and subsequently attended Wayne County Community College. He guesstimates that he has approximately 35 credits during a one and a half year period. He indicates that he was studying computer technology via a liberal arts degree and that his marks ranged from average to below average. He hopes to resume his education in the future and states that he discontinued it when his BEOG grant expired.

Although the defendant readily acknowledges that he has never acknowledged a drug abuse problem in the past, he states that he has been addicted to heroin for the past

James Lee
85-68423-FH

FAMILY/MARITAL (cont'd):

15 years. He indicates that he has used approximately four packs of heroin per day at the cost of \$10 per pack. Furthermore, he indicates that he returned to the use of heroin almost immediately upon his release from prison. He states that he never discussed the matter with a parole officer but he feels certain they were aware of his activities. He indicates that influence from undesirable friends is the reason that he initially became involved in drugs and that he resumed use of drugs upon his release from custody because he had such ready access to them. He expresses a desire to rid himself of the addiction and states that he is interested in a substance abuse program at the present time.

James Lee
85-68423-F11

INVESTIGATOR'S VERSION OF THE OFFENSE:

In Southfield, on March 13, 1985, officers were dispatched to J.L. Hudson's store in reference to a larceny which had occurred there at approximately 3:30 p.m. Officers made contact with security agent, Murray Cason, and learned that he had been sent to the men's shirt department in reference to a man wearing grey pants and a white t-shirt who was carrying a large Hudson's bag into which he had placed several shirts without paying for them. Mr. Cason was given a full description of the individual as well as information regarding the direction in which he left upon exiting from the store. Officer Cason went into the mall and located such a subject. He was carrying a Hudson's bag in which Officer Cason could observe several shirts with tags still on them. He stopped the subject and requested proof of purchase but received none. The subject, eventually identified as James Lee, was taken into custody and charged with Larceny Over \$100. The merchandise in question consisted of shirts valued at \$180 and ladies' wallets valued at \$102 for a total of \$282.

Mr. Lee was transported to and lodged in the Oakland County Jail where he has since continuously remained confined, thus he has accrued credit for 65 days jail confinement. He has been referred to the probation department for investigation and report prior to his next court date, July 16, 1985, before Your Honor.

RESTITUTION:

All merchandise taken by the defendant was recovered at the scene of the arrest therefore restitution is not an issue.

OFFENDER'S VERSION OF THE OFFENSE:

Mr. Lee admits committing the offense. He states that he has been addicted to heroin for the past 15 years and that he committed the offense to obtain drug money. He indicates that he entered the Hudson's store where he purchased a 25¢ shopping bag and then went to the wallet department. He placed five wallets in his bag and then went to the shirt department where he put seven shirts in his bag. The wallets ranged in value from \$15 to \$28 and each of the shirts was valued at \$35. Upon obtaining the merchandise, Mr. Lee went into the mall and was approaching the parking lot at the time he was arrested.

The defendant states that although he has been confined to prison for a significant period of time and although he has previously been on probation, he has never been involved in a drug program and has never been invited to participate in one. At this point, he hopes one will be offered to him.



**Rubicon
Odyssey
House,
Inc.**

{ X } 7441 Brush Street, Detroit, Michigan 48202 • 313-871-0404
 { } 4875 Coplin, Detroit, Michigan 48215 • 313-822-5421
 { } 1225 Detroit Street, Flint, Michigan 48903 • 313-236-0483

June 23, 1985

HARVEY GATES
Executive Director

Mr. Philip Seymour
 43489 Grand River, Suite #7
 Novi, MI 48050

RE:

Dear Mr. Seymour:

Mr. James was interviewed on June 25, 1985. We find that James is an acceptable candidate and recommend that he enter inpatient treatment at Detroit Rubicon Odyssey House.

Detroit Rubicon Odyssey House is a 12-18 month therapeutic community for the treatment of substance abuse as well as the only psychiatrically oriented therapeutic community in this area. In Odyssey House individuals have an opportunity to prepare themselves to return to society as well-functioning citizens.

Our recommendation regarding James is that he enter inpatient treatment. If he leaves before we medically discharge him, we will notify you immediately.

We will keep you informed of James' progress with monthly progress letters.

If you have any questions concerning our program, please feel free to contact us at your earliest convenience at 871-4235.

Sincerely,

Linda Harp
 Administrator of
 Admissions/Referrals

LH/lb

cc: File

GENERAL INFORMATION, Circuit Court

CR 85-68423-FH

JUDGE: JAMES L. HARRIS
CLERK: JAMES L. HARRIS

The Circuit Court for the County of Oakland

1985 JUN 4 AM 10 57

In the Name of the People of the State of Michigan

L. BROOKS PATTERSON

Prosecuting

Attorney in and for said County of Oakland, Who prosecutes for and on behalf of the People of the Said State in
DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK

said Court, comes now here in said Court in the May

term thereof, A. D. 19, 85 and gives the said Court to understand and be informed that

James Lee

late of the City of Southfield in said County.

heretofore, to-wit, on the 13th day of May A.D. 19 85

at the said City of Southfield in said County.

did commit the offense of larceny by stealing certain property, to-wit: clothing,

which belonged to Hudsons and the value of which was in excess of \$100.00;

Contrary to Section 750.356 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, as amended; M.S.A.

Section 28.588. (Maximum Penalty - 5 years)

HABITUAL OFFENDER INFORMATION, THIRD OFFENSE, Circuit Court
OAKLAND COUNTY CLERK

CR 85-68423-FH

85 JUN 18 P4:54

The Circuit Court for the County of Oakland

In the Name of the People of the State of Michigan, L. BROOKS PATTERSON,
Prosecuting Attorney in and for the said County of Oakland, who prosecutes for and
on behalf of the People of the said State in said Court, comes now here in the May
term thereof, A.D. 198⁵ and gives the said Court to understand and be informed that
JAMES LEE is hereby charged as an Habitual Offender, to-wit: said
JAMES LEE has been charged by General Information in said Court
with having committed on May 13, 1985 the felony crime of Larceny over
\$100.00 and prior thereto had been convicted of the crime of Assault
with Intent to Rob while Armed, a felony or attempted felony, and sen-
tenced therefor on June 5, 1974 in the Circuit Court for the County of
Berrien, State of Michigan; and further had been convicted of the crime
of Attempted Armed Robbery; a felony or attempted felony, and sentenced
therefor on June 22, 1971 in the Recorder's Court for the City of
Detroit, State of Michigan; Contrary To Section 769.11 of the Compiled
Laws of 1970 and Contrary to Section 769.13 of the Compiled Laws of 1970.

(Maximum Penalty: 10 years)

ORIGINAL

STATE OF MICHIGAN
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF OAKLAND
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

NO. CP 85-50423-FS

James Lee

JUDGMENT OF SENTENCE

Aliases

At a session of said Court held on July 19, 1985PRESENT: HONORABLE SEYMEN A. SHIPLEY, CIRCUIT JUDGEJames Lee (age 19 years), the defendant herein being representedby counsel, having on the 16th day of July, 1985, (plead guilty to) (been convicted by the Court) (been convicted by the Jury of) the crime of:

Larceny Over \$100.00

Habitual Offender/Third Offense

It is the judgment of the Court that Defendant is sentenced to the custody of the Michigan Department of Corrections for the minimum and maximum term of years, with credit granted pursuant to P.A. 73, 1965, and sentence beginning as stated below: -

SENTENCE

SENTENCE DATE	CONVICTED BY PLEA, COURT, JURY		CRIME		C.L. 1948 SEC. OR M.S.A. SEC.	
1. 7/19/85	Plea		Larceny Over \$100.00		750.356	
2. 7/19/85	Plea		Habitual Offender/3rd		750.112	
3.						

TERMS OF SENTENCE						JAIL CREDIT GRANTED		OTHER INFORMATION
MINIMUM			MAXIMUM		SENTENCE TO	MOS	DAYS	
YRS	MOS	DAYS	YRS	MOS	BEGIN ON (DATE)			
1.	1		5					and sentence varied
2.	1		10					
3.								

COURT RECOMMENDATION:

NAMES		OFFICIALS	ADDRESSES
JUDGE	<u>SEYMEN A. SHIPLEY</u>		<u>1200 N. Telegraph, Pontiac, MI 48053</u>
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	<u>_____</u>		<u>_____</u>
ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT	<u>_____</u>		<u>_____</u>

Therefore, it is ordered that the above sentence be given to the defendant.

July 7, 1986

I hereby agree to comply with the Michigan Department of Corrections Policy Directive concerning confidentiality of information of prisoner information for consultants and contractual personnel. That is, I agree to hold the information that I will read in presentence reports in the strictest confidence and will not divulge this information to any person, beyond that of the Michigan State University Prison Diversion Project Staff. I understand that I am required by statute to preserve the confidentiality of all the materials that are assigned to me.

SIGNED: _____

DATE: _____

APPENDIX 3

PRISON DIVERSION PROJECT

QUESTIONNAIREIdentification

- I. PROJECT CASE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
Four digit, preassigned
- II. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
INMATE NUMBER
- III. SENTENCING COUNTY
- IV. DOCKET NUMBER
- V. CODER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
Two digit, preassigned

Probation Violation Section

- A. IS PRIMARY CHARGE A VIOLATION OF PROBATION?
1 = yes
2 = no skip to #1
- B. IF PROBATION VIOLATION IS TECHNICAL
1 = failure to meet probation officer
2 = failure to make restitution
3 = failure to complete community service
4 = failure to participate in community program
5 = failure to maintain residence
6 = failure to work
7 = failure to go to school
8 = carrying weapon
9 = violation of curfew
10 = failure to make child support
11 = other _____ SEE SUP.
- C. IF NEW CRIME IS ALLEGED BUT NOT CHARGED, CODE THE OFFENSE NUMBER FROM OFFENSE MASTER LIST
6 digit code - see Offense Master List

Offense: General

1. TIME OF INCIDENT

- 1 = 6:01 AM to Noon
2 = 12:01 to 6:00 PM
3 = 6:01 PM to Midnight
4 = 12:01 to 6:00 AM
5 = Single incident over a period of time
6 = Multiple incidents within a short period of time
7 = Multiple incidents over a long period of time
8 = Single event, time not stated

2. DATE OF OFFENSE

Month, day, year
88 88 88 = no single date
99 99 99 = date not stated

3. PLACE OF INCIDENT

- 01 = offender's/accomplice's home
02 = victim's home (if other than 01)
03 = other dwelling
04 = motor vehicle/other mode of transportation
05 = street or sidewalk
06 = secluded public area (woods, alley, etc.)
07 = commercial establishment
08 = public building
09 = no specific place
10 = place not stated

4. PLACE OF INCIDENT

- 1 = inside
2 = common (e.g., hall, stairs)
3 = outside
4 = no specific place
5 = place not stated

5. PLACE OF SECOND INCIDENT

- 01 = offender's/accomplice's home
02 = victim's home (if other than 01)
03 = other dwelling
04 = motor vehicle/other mode of transportation
05 = street or sidewalk
06 = secluded public area (woods, alley, etc.)
07 = commercial establishment
08 = public building
09 = no second place involved
10 = second place not stated

6. PLACE OF SECOND INCIDENT

- 1 = inside
2 = common (e.g., hall, stairs)
3 = outside
4 = no second place involved
5 = second place not stated

Intention and Motive
(Official Version)

20. FROM ALL FACTS, WHAT WAS OFFENDER'S INTENT AS OPPOSED TO WHAT ACTUALLY RESULTED (violent/aggressive crimes)

1 = to kill
2 = to injure seriously
3 = to injure (less)
4 = to touch but not injure
5 = to restrain
6 = to frighten
7 = not stated
8 = not a violent crime

21. DEGREE OF PLANNING

1 = premeditated
2 = unplanned
3 = accidental
4 = paid
5 = not stated or not clear

22. WAS THERE AN ARGUMENT BETWEEN OFFENDER AND VICTIM?

1 = yes
2 = no/not stated
3 = victimless crime

23. DID OFFENDER ACT OUT OF REVENGE?

1 = yes
2 = no/not stated
3 = victimless crime

24. DID OFFENDER ACT OUT OF SUDDEN ANGER?

1 = yes
2 = no/not stated
3 = victimless crime

25. DID OFFENDER AND VICTIM HAVE A LONG-STANDING PRIOR FEUD OR HOSTILITY?

1 = yes
2 = no
3 = victimless crime

26. DID OFFENDER ACT OUT OF SELF-DEFENSE?

1 = yes
2 = no/not stated
3 = victimless crime

27. DID OFFENDER ACT FOR "KICKS", THRILL, FUN, ETC.?

1 = yes
2 = no
3 = victimless crime

28. DID OFFENDER ACT OUT OF INFLUENCE FROM SPOUSE OR LOVER?

1 = yes
2 = no/not stated

29. DID OFFENDER ACT FOR MONEY?

1 = yes, support drug habit
2 = yes, for min. necessity (e.g. food)
3 = yes, other than 1 or 2
4 = no
5 = not stated

30. DID OFFENDER ACT DUE TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS OR HANDICAPS?

1 = physical handicap
2 = mental handicap (psychological label: kleptomania, sociopath, etc.)
3 = emotional problems/distress (fight with spouse or relative, e.g.)
4 = non-specific, social-psychological impairment (e.g. immaturity, poor parenting)
5 = none apparent

31. IF THEFT OR PROPERTY CRIME, DID DEFENDENT BELIEVE HE/SHE HAD A CLAIM OR RIGHT TO THE PROPERTY?

1 = yes
2 = no/not stated
3 = not theft or property crime

32. TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS (including this offender)

1 through 7, as is
7 = eight or more
9 = multiple offenders, number not stated

33. WERE THERE ANY JUVENILE OFFENDERS WITH THIS OFFENDER?

1 = yes
2 = no
3 = offender is juvenile

34. IF THEFT OR PROPERTY CRIME, WHAT WAS REASON FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE?

1 = deliberate end in itself (e.g. vandalism)
2 = deliberate means to another end (e.g. to gain entry)
3 = no reason, accidental
4 = no damage
5 = not stated
6 = victimless crime/non-property crime

35. VICTIM'S ROLE IN CAUSING OFFENSE

1 = passive or no role
2 = contributed
3 = instigated
4 = not stated
5 = not applicable

36. IF PERSONAL OFFENSE, DID OFFENDER INFLECT CRUELTY OR PHYSICAL HARM UPON VICTIM BEYOND WHAT IS NECESSARY TO COMMIT THE CRIME?

1 = yes
2 = no/not stated
3 = victimless crime/not applicable crime

7. TYPE OF WEAPON (Most serious mentioned or alleged)
- 01 = rope, whip, cord
 - 02 = blunt instrument
 - 03 = small knife (5 inch maximum)
 - 04 = large knife, sword
 - 05 = revolver, pistol, handgun
 - 06 = rifle
 - 07 = shotgun, sawed off
 - 08 = machine gun
 - 09 = multiple firearms
 - 10 = motor vehicle
 - 11 = chemical/corrosive
 - 12 = explosive
 - 13 = other SEE SUP.
 - 88 = no weapon involved
 - 95 = counterfeit weapon
 - 99 = type of weapon not stated
8. FIREARM INVOLVED WAS
- 1 = an inoperable weapon
 - 2 = unloaded
 - 3 = loaded
 - 4 = no firearm involved
 - 5 = condition of firearm unknown
9. POSSESSION OF WEAPON BY
- 1 = offender
 - 2 = co-offender (or other perpetrator)
 - 3 = victim
 - 4 = 1 and 2
 - 5 = 1 and 3
 - 6 = 1, 2 and 3
 - 7 = 2 and 3
 - 8 = no weapon involved
 - 9 = not stated
10. WEAPON WAS (excluding mere possession)
- 1 = visible and used with injury resulting
 - 2 = visible and used in attempt to injure, no injury resulting
 - 3 = visible and used to frighten victim
 - 4 = not visible but implied or use threatened
 - 5 = possessed but not visible/not mentioned
 - 6 = no weapon involved or mere weapons possession offense
 - 7 = use of weapon not stated
11. WAS OFFENDER USING DRUGS AT TIME OF OFFENSE?
- 1 = Yes
 - 2 = No/Not Stated
12. AT TIME OF OFFENSE WAS OFFENDER "STRUNG OUT", IN NEED OF DRUGS, DETOXIFYING, ON METHADONE MAINTENANCE OR SUFFERING FROM DRUG FLASHBACK?
- 1 = Yes
 - 2 = No/Not Stated
13. WAS OFFENDER USING ALCOHOL AT TIME OF OFFENSE?
- 1 = Yes
 - 2 = No/Not Stated
14. DOES THERE APPEAR TO BE A HIGH DEGREE OF COMMUNITY INFLUENCE?
- 1 = community outrage
 - 2 = community support
 - 3 = notorious case
 - 4 = none of the above
15. OFFENDER VERSION
- 1 = offender substantially agrees with official version
 - 2 = denies some allegations
 - 3 = offender does not recall actions during time of offense
 - 4 = denies any knowledge of instant offense
 - 5 = offender did not make statement
 - 6 = defendant's version left blank and not stated elsewhere
16. IN CASES OF MULTIPLE OFFENDERS IT APPEARS THAT:
- 1 = offender was leader (ring-leader)
 - 2 = offender was accomplice
 - 3 = offender was mere accessory (peripheral or minor role)
 - 7 = offender was alone
 - 8 = unable to determine offender's relative role
17. WAS THERE A STRUGGLE BETWEEN OFFENDER AND THE POLICE?
- 1 = yes
 - 2 = no/not stated
18. WERE INJURIES SUSTAINED AT ARREST?
- 1 = yes, police only
 - 2 = yes, offender only
 - 3 = yes, bystander only
 - 4 = 1 and 2
 - 5 = 2 and 3
 - 6 = 1 and 3
 - 7 = 1, 2, and 3
 - 8 = no injury involved
19. VERBAL THREATS TO VICTIM, POLICE OR OTHER AUTHORITIES (at/before arrest)
- 1 = unspecified threats
 - 2 = to destroy property
 - 3 = to ruin one's reputation (akin to blackmail)
 - 4 = to injure
 - 5 = to injure seriously
 - 6 = to kill
 - 7 = no threats mentioned

Robbery, Theft/Property
Damage

37. IS THERE ANY PROPERTY THEFT OR DAMAGE (OTHER THAN FRAUD) INVOLVED IN CASE?

1 = yes
2 = no, skip to variable 46

38. APPROXIMATE PRESENT AGGREGATE VALUE OF ALL STOLEN PROPERTY OR CASH

1 = minor, less than \$100
2 = est. between \$100-\$250
3 = est. between ~~\$250~~-\$500
4 = est. between \$501-\$1000
5 = est. between \$1001-\$5000
6 = est. between \$5001-\$10,000
7 = est. between \$10,001-\$50,000
8 = est. over \$50,000
9 = victimless crime or no value
10 = not applicable
11 = \$10 or less

39. ESTIMATED DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE

Coder may estimate from given facts

1 = minor, less than \$100
2 = est. between \$100-\$250
3 = est. between ~~\$250~~-\$500
4 = est. between \$501-\$1000
5 = est. between \$1001-\$5000
6 = est. between \$5001-\$10,000
7 = est. between \$10,001-\$50,000
8 = est. over \$50,000
9 = no damage
10 = not applicable
11 = \$10 or less

40. MANNER OF ENTRY (FOR B & E ONLY)

1 = employee/course of employment
2 = invited and remained
3 = non-invited, access thru open door or window/not forced
4 = forced entry, no damage
5 = forced entry, damage incurred
6 = no entry
7 = not B & E
8 = not stated

41. APPARENT PRESENCE OF VICTIM DURING THIS OFFENSE

1 = victim or anyone else apparently present or asleep
2 = victim apparently not present
3 = not applicable, victimless crime, commercial victim

42. WAS THE ITEM(S) ON THE VICTIM WHEN STOLEN?

1 = yes
2 = no/not stated
3 = not applicable

43. WAS THERE SENTIMENTAL VALUE TO THE ITEMS?

1 = yes
2 = no/not stated
3 = not applicable, victimless crime, commercial

44. ANY INDICATION OF AN ONGOING, ORGANIZED OPERATION? (e.g. burglary/robbery ring)

1 = yes
2 = no/not stated

45. DECREE OF PARTICIPATION IN THEFT OFFENSE:

1 = stole goods, participated in actual theft
2 = offender received, stored, sold stolen goods--minor
3 = offender received, stored, sold stolen goods--professional
4 = 1 and 2
5 = 1 and 3
6 = no taking of property
7 = not stated

Drugs

46. WERE DRUG OFFENSES OR DRUGS IN GENERAL INVOLVED?

1 = yes, drug offense
2 = yes, drug involved
3 = no, skip to variable 58

47. NUMBER OF DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES

1 through 6, as is
7 = 7 or more
8 = not stated

48. SPECIFY SUBSTANCE INVOLVED (PRIMARY)

See Drug Master List

999 = not stated

49. STREET VALUE IN DOLLARS (PRIMARY)

1 through 999,997, as is
999,998 = 999,998 and above
999,999 = not stated

50. QUANTITY OF THIS SUBSTANCE SEIZED (PRIMARY)

Actual amount stated
98 = 98 units or more
99 = not stated

51. MEASURING UNITS USED IN ABOVE
(PRIMARY)

- 1 = pounds
- 2 = ounces
- 3 = milligrams
- 4 = grams
- 5 = kilograms
- 6 = pills
- 7 = glassine envelopes
- 8 = other (specify) SEE SUP.
- 9 = not stated

52. FROM CHARGE AND OTHER FACTORS MENTIONED
WAS OFFENDER SELLING?

- 1 = only occasionally
- 2 = to support habit
- 3 = to support habit/for profit
- 4 = for profit only
- 5 = not stated

53. FROM CHARGE AND OTHER FACTORS
MENTIONED WAS OFFENDER A
MANUFACTURER OF DRUGS?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

54. IS THERE INFORMATION THAT OFFENDER
SELLS TO JUVENILES?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

55. HOW LONG HAS OFFENDER SOLD/
MANUFACTURED DRUGS (IN YEARS)

- 1 = up to one year
- 2 = up to two years
- 3 = up to three years
- 4 = up to four years
- 5 = up to five years
- 6 = more than five years
- 7 = no indication offender sells
- 8 = victimless crime/no drugs involved
- 9 = not stated

56. OFFENDER LEVEL IN DRUG DISTRIBUTION
NETWORK

- 1 = very high, brings into area
- 2 = dealer, middle man only, sells to pusher
- 3 = pusher, sells to user
- 4 = part of larger organized drug ring
- 5 = no drug sales involved
- 6 = level not stated or ascertainable

57. AMOUNT OF CASH SEIZED ON OFFENDER
OR ON PREMISES

- \$1 through 99,997, as is
- 99,998 = 99,998 and above
- 00,000 = no cash seized
- 99,999 = not stated

Sex Crimes or Sexual
Activity Involved58. DID OFFENSE INVOLVE SEXUAL CONDUCT,
SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR LEWDNESS?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no, skip to variable 70

59. IF LEWDNESS OFFENSE, DID OFFENDER'S
LEWDNESS INCLUDE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING?

- 1 = showing of pictures
- 2 = words or gestures only
- 3 = peeping
- 4 = exposing self
- 5 = masturbating self
- 6 = multiples of above
- 7 = other (specify) SEE SUP.
- 8 = no lewdness involved
- 9 = not stated

60. FONDLING

- 1 = yes, multiple
- 2 = yes, single
- 3 = no
- 4 = not stated

61. INTERCOURSE

- 1 = yes, multiple
- 2 = yes, single
- 3 = no
- 4 = not stated

62. SODOMY

- 1 = yes, multiple
- 2 = yes, single
- 3 = no
- 4 = not stated

63. DID PENETRATION OCCUR?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no
- 3 = not stated

64. DID OFFENDER FORCE VICTIM TO
MASTURBATE OFFENDER OR ANOTHER?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no
- 3 = not stated

65. DID OFFENDER FORCE VICTIM TO
COMMIT SODOMY ON OFFENDER OR
ANOTHER?

- 1 = yes, sodomy of offender
- 2 = yes, sodomy of another human
- 3 = yes, sodomy of a beast
- 4 = no sodomy
- 5 = not stated

66. WAS VICTIM ASSAULTED AS PART OF ACT?

- 1 = yes, bodily beating, multiple
- 2 = yes, bodily beating, single
- 3 = yes, cut with weapon
- 4 = yes, mutilation, torture of body parts
- 5 = both 1 and 3
- 6 = both 2 and 3
- 7 = no
- 8 = not stated

67. DID OFFENDER CLAIM CONSENT BY VICTIM?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

Juveniles

68. WAS OFFENDER'S LEWDNESS DIRECTED TOWARD:

- 1 = juveniles under 12
- 2 = other juveniles
- 3 = adults
- 4 = mixed group
- 5 = no lewdness involved
- 6 = not stated

69. FOR ACT OTHER THAN LEWDNESS, WERE CHILDREN INVOLVED?

- 1 = yes, less than 5 yrs. of age
- 2 = yes, ages 6-9
- 3 = yes, ages 10-12
- 4 = yes, multiples of above
- 5 = no
- 6 = not stated

Frauds

70. IS ANY FRAUD TYPE OF ACTIVITY OR CRIME INVOLVED IN THIS OFFENSE?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no, skip to variable 85

CODE EACH TYPE OF FRAUD INVOLVED

71. WELFARE FRAUD

- 1 = food stamps
- 2 = aid to families with dependent children (ADC)
- 3 = general relief
- 4 = social security
- 5 = supplemental security income
- 6 = other (specify) SEE SUP.
e.g. Vets Benefits, G.I. Bill
- 7 = no such fraud involved

72. WAS OFFENDER ON WELFARE AT TIME OF OFFENSE?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no
- 3 = not stated

73. BAD CHECKS OR OTHER NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no such fraud involved

74. FRAUD INVOLVING CREDIT CARDS

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no such fraud involved

75. FRAUD TO OBTAIN CREDIT, LOAN, OR INSURANCE

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no such fraud involved

76. DID FRAUD INVOLVE CORRUPTION OF PUBLIC OFFICIAL OR PUBLIC INSTITUTION?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no

77. IF FRAUD INVOLVED OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENSES:

- 1 = yes, from government
- 2 = yes, from corporation
- 3 = yes, from citizen of means
- 4 = yes, from poor person
- 5 = yes, victim not identified
- 6 = no such fraud involved

78. IF FRAUD INVOLVED OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENSES, WAS VICTIM GULLIBLE?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

79. DID FRAUD INVOLVE FALSE REPORTING OR FAILURE TO REPORT?

- 1 = yes, on administrative form (tax return, application, etc.)
- 2 = yes, report of physical fact (e.g. bomb scare, fire, etc.)
- 3 = yes, report not indicated
- 4 = no such fraud involved

80. IF FRAUD INVOLVED EMBEZZLEMENT:

- 1 = yes, from private business
- 2 = yes, from financial institution
- 3 = yes, from individual, relative
- 4 = yes, from government
- 5 = yes, but source not indicated
- 6 = no such fraud involved

81. IF FRAUD INVOLVED CREDIT, IS THERE ANY EVIDENCE THIS WAS PART OF LARGER SCHEME FOR MISUSE OF CREDIT (STOLEN CREDIT CARD, PYRAMIDING, ETC.)

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no
- 3 = no such fraud involved

82. FROM FACTS, DOES IT APPEAR OFFENDER IS ENGAGED IN CONTINUING SCHEME OR ORGANIZED CRIMINAL GROUP? (e.g., con-man)
- 1 = yes
 - 2 = no/not stated
 - 3 = no such fraud involved
83. WHAT WAS OFFENDER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP?
- 1 = employer-employee
 - 2 = lovers (spouse, common-law)
 - 3 = lover
 - 4 = seller-buyer
 - 5 = financial institution-customer
 - 6 = State Social Services-recipient
 - 7 = strangers (other than above)
 - 8 = friends and acquaintances, (other than above)
84. TOTAL CASH VALUE OF FRAUDS
- \$1 through 99,997, as is
 - 99,999 = not stated
 - 99,998 = 99,998 and above
- Victim Information
85. VICTIM: PRIMARY TARGET OF CRIME
- 1 = private person(s)
 - 2 = business/corporate entity
 - 3 = government/state
 - 4 = law enforcement officer
 - 5 = state/other governmental agency
 - 6 = business proprietor
 - 7 = victimless crime
 - 8 = other (specify) SEE SUP.
86. TOTAL NUMBER OF HUMAN VICTIMS
- 1 - 6, as is
 - 7 = 7 or more
 - 8 = small group (approx. 2-6, exact number not given)
 - 9 = no human victim, skip to variable 103
87. AGE OF PRIMARY HUMAN VICTIM
- 01 to 93, as is
 - 94 = 94 or older
 - 95 = juvenile (under 21)
 - 96 = adult (21-60)
 - 97 = senior citizen (over 60)
 - 99 = no way to ascertain or approximate victim's age
88. SEX OF PRIMARY HUMAN VICTIM
- 1 = male
 - 2 = female
 - 3 = not stated
89. RACE/ETHNICITY OF PRIMARY HUMAN VICTIM
- 1 = Caucasian
 - 2 = Black
 - 3 = Hispanic
 - 4 = Oriental
 - 5 = American Indian
 - 6 = Other (specify) SEE SUP.
 - 7 = not stated
90. OFFENDER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP
- 01 = spouse or common-law
 - 02 = lover = romantically involved
 - 03 = ex-spouse or separated
 - 04 = child
 - 05 = parent
 - 06 = sibling
 - 07 = other relative
 - 08 = roommate
 - 09 = friend
 - 10 = employer
 - 11 = employee
 - 12 = coemployee
 - 13 = casual acquaintance
 - 14 = stranger (target victim)
 - 15 = bystander
 - 16 = not stated
91. VICTIM'S ATTITUDE TOWARD OFFENDER AFTER OFFENSE
- 1 = hostile or punitive
 - 2 = indifferent
 - 3 = friendly or sympathetic
 - 4 = attitude not stated
92. DID VICTIM LACK ABILITY TO RESIST OR DEFEND BECAUSE
- 01 = mental handicap
 - 02 = physical handicap
 - 03 = both mental & physical
 - 04 = drug or alcohol use
 - 05 = age
 - 06 = size
 - 07 = strength
 - 08 = unconscious
 - 09 = asleep
 - 10 = bound and/or gagged
 - 11 = no lack of mental or physical capacity of any kind
 - 12 = not applicable
93. VICTIM'S OCCUPATION
- 1 = professional/managerial
 - 2 = white-collar
 - 3 = proprietor
 - 4 = blue-collar skilled
 - 5 = blue-collar unskilled
 - 6 = only occasionally employed
 - 7 = unemployed
 - 8 = not stated

94. DID VICTIM LOSE JOB AS RESULT OF INJURY RECEIVED?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated
- 3 = victim deceased

VICTIM INJURY/DAMAGE

95. WAS PHYSICAL INJURY OR MENTAL TRAUMA INFLICTED ON ANY HUMAN VICTIM?

- 1 = yes, continue with this section
- 2 = no, skip to VARIABLE 103

96. PHYSICAL INJURY

- 1 = untouched
- 2 = contact made but no apparent injury
- 3 = injured, not treated
- 4 = treated and released (same day)
- 5 = hospitalized
- 6 = critical condition or intensive care
- 7 = killed
- 8 = amount of injury not stated

97. WHERE DID VICTIM SUSTAIN MOST INJURY(S)?

- 1 = head area
- 2 = upper body
- 3 = lower abdomen
- 4 = limbs, hand, foot
- 5 = internal organ(s)
- 6 = multiple body areas, external
- 7 = multiple body areas, internal & external
- 8 = not injured/not stated

98. ROLE OF PHYSICAL INJURY

- 1 = no physical harm caused
- 2 = physical harm was deliberate end in itself
- 3 = physical harm was deliberate means to another end
- 4 = physical harm was accidental means to another end
- 5 = accidental end
- 6 = not stated

99. METHOD OF INFLICTING INJURY

- 01 = struck with bodily weapon
- 02 = struck with weapon/instrument
- 03 = stabbed or slashed
- 04 = 1 and 2
- 05 = 1 and 3
- 06 = 1, 2, and 3
- 07 = mauled (mayhem)
- 08 = shot
- 09 = runover
- 10 = bombed
- 11 = poisoned
- 12 = burned
- 13 = multiple means
- 14 = not stated

100. EXTENT OF MENTAL DISTURBANCE

- 1 = not seriously upset
- 2 = mildly upset
- 3 = severely traumatized
- 4 = not stated

101. IS VICTIM IN NEED OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CARE OR COUNSELING?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

102. OFFENDER

- 1 = administered first aid
- 2 = prevented further injury (e.g. by co-defendant)
- 3 = sought help for victim
- 4 = abandoned victim in need of aid
- 5 = abandoned dying victim
- 6 = hid victim/moved victim to place where aid would not likely be forthcoming
- 7 = not stated

Offender Characteristics

103. OFFENDER'S DATE OF BIRTH

Month, day, year (MMDDYY)
99 99 99 = unknown

104. OFFENDER'S SEX

- 1 = male
- 2 = female
- 3 = not stated

105. OFFENDER'S RACE/ETHNICITY

- 1 = Caucasian
- 2 = Black
- 3 = Hispanic
- 4 = Oriental
- 5 = American Indian
- 6 = Other (specify) SEE SUP.
- 7 = Not stated

106. OFFENDER'S RESIDENTIAL STABILITY (since leaving parental/guardian home)

- 1 = stable
- 2 = unstable
- 3 = not stated

107. WHO DOES OFFENDER LIVE WITH?

- 1 = spouse/common-law
- 2 = parents
- 3 = other relative
- 4 = friends/roommate
- 5 = with children, without spouse
- 6 = alone
- 7 = other _____ SEE SUP.
- 8 = not stated

108. NUMBER OF PEOPLE OFFENDER LIVES WITH (excluding offender)
- 1 through 6, as is
 - 7 = 7 or more
 - 8 = offender lives alone
 - 9 = not stated
109. DESCRIPTION OF NEIGHBORHOOD IN PSI
- 1 = upper class
 - 2 = average residential/middle income
 - 3 = slum (ghetto)
 - 4 = transient
 - 5 = not stated
110. DESCRIPTION OF NEIGHBORHOOD IN PSI
- 1 = high crime
 - 2 = low crime
 - 3 = not stated
111. DESCRIPTION OF NEIGHBORHOOD IN PSI
- 1 = urban
 - 2 = suburban
 - 3 = rural
 - 4 = transient
 - 5 = not stated
- Community Ties
112. RELIGION
- 1 = regular attendance
 - 2 = some present connection
 - 3 = former/not practicing
 - 4 = no present or past religious connection or affiliation
 - 5 = not stated
113. FROM PSI INFORMATION, OFFENDER ASSOCIATES PRIMARILY WITH:
- 1 = family
 - 2 = friends
 - 3 = criminal group/gang
 - 4 = no one (loner)
 - 5 = not stated
- Family Background
114. FROM AVAILABLE INFORMATION WAS OFFENDER'S FAMILY/GUARDIAN INCOME STATUS:
- 1 = upper class
 - 2 = middle class
 - 3 = lower class
 - 4 = no family
 - 5 = not stated
115. DID OFFENDER'S PARENT/GUARDIANS RECEIVE WELFARE DURING HIS/HER youth/
- 1 = yes, extended benefits (2 yrs or more)
 - 2 = yes, occasionally or for short periods of time
 - 3 = no
 - 4 = not stated
116. NUMBER OF SIBLINGS (Whole or half--excluding offender)
- 0 = only child
 - 1 through 8, as is
 - 9 = number not stated
117. OFFENDER RAISED BY:
- 1 = parents
 - 2 = parent
 - 3 = relative
 - 4 = combination of 1, 2 and 3
 - 5 = guardian/foster parents
 - 6 = orphanage
 - 7 = combination of any above
 - 8 = extremely erratic living conditions
 - 9 = not stated
118. OFFENDER'S PARENTS EVER INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITY? (Specific Statemnts)
- 1 = yes
 - 2 = no (affirmatively stated)
 - 3 = not stated
119. OFFENDER'S PARENTS EVER INCARCERATED?
- 1 = yes
 - 2 = no
 - 3 = not stated
120. OFFENDER'S SIBLING EVER INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITY? (specifically stated)
- 1 = yes
 - 2 = no (affirmatively stated)
 - 3 = no siblings
 - 4 = not stated
121. OFFENDER'S SIBLING EVER INCARCERATED?
- 1 = yes
 - 2 = no
 - 3 = no siblings
 - 4 = not stated
122. EDUCATION OF OFFENDER'S PARENTS/GUARDIAN (whoever was primarily with offender bet. ages 5 and 18)
- 1 = some education (less than grade school)
 - 2 = completed grade school
 - 3 = some high school
 - 4 = high school graduate
 - 5 = some college/technical-vocational
 - 6 = college graduate
 - 7 = post graduate college
 - 8 = no formal education
 - 9 = not stated

123. EVIDENCE OF PARENTAL DRUGS OR
HEAVY ALCOHOL?

- 1 = yes, father
- 2 = yes, mother
- 3 = both
- 4 = neither
- 5 = not stated

124. OFFENDER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD
PRINCIPLE MALE GUARDIAN?

- 1 = favorable
- 2 = neutral
- 3 = unfavorable
- 4 = never knew natural father
- 5 = not stated

125. OFFENDER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD
PRINCIPLE FEMALE GUARDIAN?

- 1 = favorable
- 2 = neutral
- 3 = unfavorable
- 4 = never knew natural mother
- 5 = not stated

126. WAS OFFENDER SEXUALLY ABUSED?

- 1 = by family member(s)
- 2 = by relative
- 3 = by non-relative
- 4 = no/not stated

127. WAS OFFENDER AN ABUSED, NEGLECTED
OR ABANDONED CHILD?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

128. OFFENDER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD
SIBLINGS, GENERALLY

- 1 = favorable
- 2 = neutral
- 3 = unfavorable
- 4 = no siblings
- 5 = not stated

129. DEGREE OF PARENTAL SUPERVISION
(between ages 5 and 18)

- 1 = strict, at least one parent
- 2 = average
- 3 = parents lenient
- 5 = not stated

130. ATMOSPHERE OF "FAMILY ENVIRONMENT"

- 1 = positive, close, normal
- 2 = negative, cold, stressful
- 3 = not stated

Marital

131. OFFENDER IS CURRENTLY

- 1 = single
- 2 = married
- 3 = widowed
- 4 = living with paramour
- 5 = engaged
- 6 = separated
- 7 = divorced/annulled
- 8 = other (specify) SEE SUP.
- 9 = not stated

132. IF OFFENDER IN PRISON, AGE
WHEN FIRST CHILD WAS BORN

- record actual age
- 88 = no children
- 99 = not stated

133. CHILDREN LIVE WITH (AT OFFENSE)

- 1 = no children
- 2 = offender
- 3 = ex-spouse
- 4 = lover/Spouse
- 5 = maternal grandparent(s)
- 6 = paternal grandparent(s)
- 7 = other relative(s)
- 8 = foster parents
- 9 = friend
- 10 = not stated

134. WHO HAS LEGAL CUSTODY OF CHILDREN?

- 1 = no children
- 2 = offender
- 3 = ex-spouse
- 4 = lover/spouse
- 5 = maternal grandparent(s)
- 6 = paternal grandparent(s)
- 7 = other relative(s)
- 8 = foster parents
- 9 = friend
- 10 = not stated

135. TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (include
natural, adopted, and foster)

- 0 through 8, as is
- 8 = 8 or more
- 9 = not stated

136. DOES OFFENDER PROVIDE ANY FINANCIAL
SUPPORT FOR SPOUSE OR OFFSPRING ON A
REGULAR BASIS?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no
- 3 = no family
- 4 = not stated

137. IS OFFENDER PRIMARY SOURCE OF SUPPORT FOR ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no
- 3 = no family
- 4 = not stated

138. PRIMARY REASON FOR OFFENDER'S DIVORCE/SEPARATION

- 1 = incompatibility
- 2 = drugs or alcohol (spouse)
- 3 = spouse disloyal
- 4 = offender disloyal
- 5 = drugs, alcohol (offender)
- 6 = other (specify) SEE SUP.
- 7 = not applicable
- 8 = not stated

Military History

139. OFFENDER IN MILITARY SERVICE

- 00 = no military service
- 1 through 97 months, as is
- 98 = lifer
- 99 = not stated

140. TYPE OF DISCHARGE

- 1 = honorable discharge
- 2 = dishonorable discharge
- 3 = general discharge
- 4 = other punitive discharge
- 5 = medical discharge
- 6 = still active regular
- 7 = still active reserve
- 8 = no military history
- 9 = not stated

Educational Background

141. IN SCHOOL NOW?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no
- 3 = not stated

142. TYPE OF SCHOOL (NOW)

- 1 = high school
- 2 = vocational/special school
- 3 = college (2 or 4 year)
- 4 = graduate school
- 5 = GED progress
- 6 = not in school/not stated

143. PRIMARY REASON FOR LEAVING SCHOOL

- 01 = graduation/completion
- 02 = joined military
- 03 = marriage or pregnant
- 04 = took job before graduating
- 05 = lack of interest
- 06 = expulsion/asked to leave
- 07 = arrest/conviction of crime
- 08 = financial difficulties
- 09 = left to attend skill/technical school
- 10 = never in school or still in school
- 11 = not stated

144. HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED (actual # years)

- 01 - 08, grade school
- 09 - 12, high school
- 13 - 16, undergraduate/vocational
- 17 = some graduate work
- 18 = completed graduate work (MA)
- 19 = doctorate or professional
- 20 = never in school
- 21 = not stated

145. DID OFFENDER RECEIVE GED?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

146. DID OFFENDER ENGAGE IN ANY FORMAL SPECIAL SKILLS/VOCATIONAL TRAINING

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

147. OFFENDER'S GRADES GENERALLY

- 1 = exceptional (A)
- 2 = above average (B)
- 3 = average (C)
- 4 = below average (D), not well
- 5 = failing (F)
- 6 = never in school
- 7 = not stated

148. DOES PSI REPORT OFFENDER IS ILLITERATE IN ENGLISH?

- 1 = yes, illiterate
- 2 = no/not stated

149. WAS OFFENDER A SCHOOL DISCIPLINARY PROBLEM?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

150. GENERAL APPEARANCE/PERSONAL HYGIENE

- 1 = very well groomed
- 2 = neat
- 3 = untidy (sloppy)
- 4 = not stated

151. MENTAL HEALTH

- 1 = no problem
- 2 = existing or past problem indicated
- 3 = not stated

OFFENDER DRUG ABUSE

152. OFFENDER'S DRUG HISTORY

- 1 = has known history of use
- 2 = no known history of drug use/not stated, skip to VARIABLE 163

153. OFFENDER'S CURRENT DRUG USE STATUS

- 1 = presently using drugs
- 2 = not presently using drugs
- 3 = not stated

154. DRUG OF PRIMARY USE

- 1 = marijuana or hashish
- 2 = pills or other barbituates
- 3 = cocaine, speed or other amphetamine
- 4 = LSD or other hallucinogens
- 5 = methadone
- 6 = heroin or other opiates
- 7 = not stated

155. DEGREE OF DRUG USE GENERALLY

- 1 = rare (experimental)
- 2 = light
- 3 = moderate
- 4 = heavy
- 5 = addicted
- 6 = not stated

156. COST OF DAILY HABIT OF MOST SERIOUS DRUG EVER USED

- \$1 through \$886, as is
- 887 = \$887 or more
- 999 = amount not stated

157. AGE OF FIRST INVOLVEMENT WITH DRUGS OTHER THAN HEROIN

- 1 through 86, as is
- 87 = 87 or older
- 99 = not stated

158. AGE OF FIRST USE OF HEROIN

- 1 through 98
- 99 = not stated

HAS OFFENDER EVER PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS?

159. DRUG FREE RESIDENTIAL

- 1 = yes, court ordered
- 2 = yes, voluntary
- 3 = yes, both
- 4 = yes, motive not stated
- 5 = no past participation in a program/no mention of treatment

160. DRUG FREE OUT-PATIENT (counseling)

- 1 = yes, court ordered
- 2 = yes, voluntary
- 3 = yes, both
- 4 = yes, motive not stated
- 5 = no past participation in a program (affirmatively stated)
- 6 = no mention of treatment

161. DETOXIFICATION PROGRAM

- 1 = yes, court ordered
- 2 = yes, voluntary
- 3 = yes, both
- 4 = yes, motive not stated
- 5 = no past participation in a program/no mention of treatment

162. METHADONE MAINTENANCE OR OTHER LEGAL SUBSTITUTE

- 1 = yes, court ordered
- 2 = yes, voluntary
- 3 = yes, both
- 4 = yes, motive not stated
- 5 = no past participation in a program/not stated

Offender Alcohol Abuse

163. OFFENDER'S DEGREE OF ALCOHOL USE, GENERALLY

- 1 = none (affirmatively stated)
- 2 = social drinker
- 3 = frequently drinks
- 4 = alcoholic
- 5 = not mentioned

164. HAS OFFENDER EVER PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ALCOHOL TREATMENT PROGRAMS?

IN-PATIENT RESIDENTIAL

- 1 = yes, court ordered
- 2 = yes, voluntary
- 3 = yes, both
- 4 = yes, motive not stated
- 5 = no past participation in a program/no mention of alcohol treatment

165. DETOXIFICATION

- 1 = yes, court ordered
- 2 = yes, voluntary
- 3 = yes, both
- 4 = yes, motive not stated
- 5 = no past participation in a program/no mention of alcohol treatment

166. OUT-PATIENT COUNSELING (CLINIC)

- 1 = yes, court ordered
- 2 = yes, voluntary
- 3 = yes, both
- 4 = yes, motive not stated
- 5 = no past participation in a program/no mention of alcohol treatment

167. ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS OR OTHER
COMMUNITY GROUP

- 1 = yes, court ordered
- 2 = yes, voluntary
- 3 = yes, both
- 4 = yes, motive not stated
- 5 = no past participation in a
program/no mention of alcohol
treatment

168. HAS OFFENDER EVER UNDERGONE PSYCHIATRIC
TREATMENT?

- 1 = yes, in-patient
- 2 = yes, out-patient
- 3 = yes, both
- 4 = no, not stated

Employment169. WAS OFFENDER EMPLOYED AT TIME OF
OFFENSE?

- 1 = yes, full time
- 2 = yes, part time (affirm. stated)
- 3 = no
- 4 = in military
- 5 = not stated

170. IF EMPLOYED AT TIME OF OFFENSE,
APPROXIMATE EARNINGS PER WEEK:

- 001 = 998, as is
- 000 = not employed
- 999 = unknown

171. DOES OFFENDER HAVE A JOB TO GO
TO AFTER SENTENCING?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated
- 3 = in military
- 4 = to be discharged from
military
- 5 = in school

172. TYPE OF WORK BY OFFENDER

- 1 = professional/managerial
- 2 = white-collar (ofc worker/sales)
- 3 = police or fireman
- 4 = blue-collar, skilled (a trade)
- 5 = blue-collar, unskilled
- 6 = military
- 7 = various types of work
- 8 = never employed or disabled
- 9 = not stated

173. HOW LONG HAS OFFENDER HELD PRESENT
JOB AT TIME OF SENTENCING (MONTHS)

- 000 = unemployed
- 001 to 998, as is
- 999 = not stated

174. NUMBER OF SEPARATE JOBS LAST
FIVE YEARS?

- 01 = 87, as is
- 88 = not employed during this time
- 97 = odd jobs, number not stated
- 99 = unknown

175. EMPLOYMENT IN LAST 5 YRS.

- 1 = full-time
- 2 = part-time
- 3 = both 1 & 2
- 4 = odd jobs
- 5 = seasonal work
- 6 = not employed last 5 yrs.
- 7 = not stated or determinable

176. WORK STABILITY IN LAST 5 YEARS?

- 1 = stable
- 2 = stable/ unstable
- 3 = unstable
- 4 = no work last 5 yrs.
- 5 = not stated or determinable

177. NATURE OF ANY EMPLOYER'S COMMENTS
(MOST FAVORABLE)

- 1 = excellent
- 2 = satisfactory
- 3 = poor
- 4 = fired
- 5 = never employed
- 6 = not stated

178. IS OFFENDER PHYSICALLY UNABLE TO
WORK NOW?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no
- 3 = not stated

179. IF UNEMPLOYED AT TIME OF OFFENSE,
WHAT IS MEANS OF SUBSISTANCE?

- 1 = no visible legal means
- 2 = welfare/other social assistance
- 3 = unemployment compensation
- 4 = relatives or friends
- 5 = pension, annuity or insurance
- 6 = on own assets
- 7 = employed at time of offense
- 8 = not stated

SINCE ARREST WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING HAS
OFFENDER TAKEN?

180. VOLUNTARILY ENTERED A DRUG TREATMENT
PROGRAM

- 1 = yes
- 9 = no/not mentioned

181. VOLUNTARILY ENTERED AN ALCOHOL
TREATMENT PROGRAM

- 1 = yes
- 2 = not mentioned

182. SECURED EMPLOYMENT

- 1 = yes
- 2 = not mentioned

183. VOLUNTARILY MADE RESTITUTION OR
RETURNED GOODS

- 1 = yes, before arrest
- 2 = yes, after arrest
- 3 = no, but capable of making
restitution
- 4 = no, not capable of making
restitution
- 5 = goods recovered by police
- 6 = disposition of goods not known
by authorities
- 7 = victimless crime/not applicable
- 8 = not stated
- 9 = expenses taken care of by victim

184. AMOUNT OF GOODS RECOVERED

- 1 = none (affirmatively stated)
- 2 = some goods
- 3 = most goods
- 4 = all goods
- 5 = victimless crime or no theft
- 6 = not stated

185. OTHERWISE ATTEMPTED TO RECTIFY
PAST MISTAKE

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not mentioned

Criminal Justice Processing

186. JAIL TIME (in days)

- 001 = to 886 days, as is
- 887 = 887 days or more
- 888 = no jail time
- 997 = arrest date to present
- 999 = not stated

187. DEFENSE ATTORNEY

- 1 = court appointed
- 2 = public defender
- 3 = privately retained
- 4 = pro se
- 5 = not stated

188. OFFENDER'S CUSTODIAL STATUS AT
TIME OF SENTENCING

- 1 = ROR
- 2 = released on bail
- 3 = personal bond
- 4 = county jail
- 5 = youth facility
- 6 = state prison
- 7 = custody of other jurisdiction
- 8 = diagnostic commitment
- 9 = not stated

189. PROBATION OFFICER PREPARING PSI
3 DIGIT ASSIGNED CODE (see box)

190. TOTAL CHARGES/COUNTS (all
informations)

- 1 through 7, as is
- 8 = 8 or more
- 9 = unclear

191. JUDGE

- See JUDGE LIST
- 999 = judge not indicated

192. NUMBER OF CO-DEFENDANTS

- 0 = none
- 1 to 7, as is
- 8 = 8 or more
- 9 = no co-defendants
- 10 = not stated

193. CO - DEFENDANT'S RELATIONSHIP
TO OFFENDER

- 1 = spouse/common-law
- 2 = lover
- 3 = sibling
- 4 = parent(s)
- 5 = children
- 6 = other relatives
- 7 = friends/acquaintances
- 8 = not applicable/no co-defendants
- 9 = not stated
- A = both 1 & 7, spouse & friends
- B = both 2 & 7, lover & friends
- C = both 1 & 3, spouse & sibling(s)
- D = both 2 & 3, lover & sibling(s)
- E = both 5 & 7, children & friends

194. WAS OFFENDER WILLING TO TESTIFY
AGAINST CO-DEFENDANTS?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no
- 3 = no co-defendants
- 4 = not stated

195. WERE ANY CO-DEFENDANTS WILLING TO TESTIFY AGAINST THIS OFFENDER?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no
- 3 = no co-defendants
- 4 = not stated

196. DID OFFENDER CONFESS TO POLICE OR PROSECUTOR IN THIS CASE?

- 1 = yes, written
- 2 = yes, verbal
- 3 = yes, written, exculpatory
- 4 = yes, verbal, exculpatory
- 5 = not stated

197. IF DEFENDANT PLEADED GUILTY, HE/SHE DID SO:

- 1 = on day set for trial (affirmatively stated)
- 2 = prior to trial date
- 3 = defendant did not plead guilty or nolo contendere
- 4 = not stated

Prostitution History

198. IS THERE ANY INDICATION OF SOME SPORADIC INVOLVEMENT IN PROSTITUTION, BUT NO POLICE ARRESTS MADE?

- 1 = yes, sporadic
- 2 = yes, continuing involvement
- 3 = no/not stated

199. NUMBER OF ARRESTS RECORDED FOR PROSTITUTION

- actual number
- 99 = not stated

200. NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS FOR PROSTITUTIONS

- actual number
- 99 = not stated

201. NUMBER OF JAIL SENTENCES FOR PROSTITUTION

- actual number
- 99 = not stated

202. WAS PRIMARY OFFENSE RELATED TO INVOLVEMENT IN PROSTITUTION?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no
- 3 = not stated

Probation Officer Evaluation

203. RECOMMENDATION OF PROBATION OFFICER/PSI WRITER:

- 1 = specifically recommends probation or rejects incarceration
- 2 = seems to favor probation
- 3 = specifically recommends probation with special treatment requirement
- 4 = seems to refrain from any recommendation or language pertaining thereto
- 5 = seems to disfavor probation
- 6 = specifically rejects probation or recommends incarceration as alternative
- 7 = not stated

204. FIRST TYPE OF COMMUNITY PLACEMENT RECOMMENDED

- 1 = no community placement recommended
- 2 = residential drug treatment, in patient
- 3 = residential drug treatment, outpatient
- 4 = residential psychiatric treatment
- 5 = non-residential psychiatric treatment
- 6 = community service program
- 7 = vocational/employment program
- 8 = other schooling
- 9 = general counseling program
- 10 = alcohol treatment program
- 11 = placement recommended but type unknown

205. CODE SECOND TYPE OF COMMUNITY PLACEMENT RECOMMENDED

- 1 = no 2nd community placement recommended
- 2 = residential drug treatment, in-patient
- 3 = residential drug treatment, out-patient
- 4 = residential psychiatric treatment
- 5 = non-residential psychiatric treatment
- 6 = community service program
- 7 = vocational programs
- 8 = other schooling
- 9 = general counseling program
- 10 = alcohol treatment program
- 11 = placement recommended but type unknown

206. GIVE NAME OF 1ST COMMUNITY PLACEMENT (e.g. "New Paths")

- 99 = no community placement rec.

207. GIVE NAME OF 2ND COMMUNITY PLACEMENT

- 99 = no 2nd type of community placement recommended

208. LENGTH OF RECOMMENDED INCARCERATION

- 01 through 83 months, as is
(minimum prison sentence)
- 84 = 84 months or longer
- 85 = short incarceration or
jail recommended (1 yr or
less)
- 86 = medium or moderate incar-
ceration recommended
- 87 = long incarceration
recommended
- 88 = incarceration not
recommended
- 99 = length of incarceration not
stated

209. WHAT WAS THE MINIMUM SENTENCE
IN MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE
SENTENCING GUIDELINES?

- actual number in months
- 99 = not stated

210. WHAT WAS THE MAXIMUM SENTENCE
ACCORDING TO THE SENTENCING
GUIDELINES?

- actual number in months
- 99 = not stated

211. DID THE PSI OFFICER DEPART FROM
THE GUIDELINES IN HIS/HER
SENTENCING RECOMMENDATION?

- 1 = yes, went over the guidelines
- 2 = yes, were under the guidelines
- 3 = no, were within the guidelines
- 9 = not stated

212. IF THE PSI OFFICER DID DEPART FROM
THE GUIDELINES IN HIS/HER
SENTENCING RECOMMENDATION, WHAT
WERE THE REASON(S)?

Suggested Causes for Criminal
Act in Presentence Report

213. DRUG PROBLEM

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

214. ALCOHOL PROBLEMS

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

215. HEALTH OR PHYSICAL PROBLEMS

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

216. EMOTIONAL/PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

217. FINANCIAL PROBLEMS--NECESSARIES

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

218. FINANCIAL PROBLEMS--OTHER

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

219. BAD COMPANIONS

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

220. POOR JUDGMENT

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

221. UPBRINGING (POOR FAMILY LIFE)

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

222. IMMATURITY

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

223. OTHER (SPECIFY) SEE SUP.

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no/not stated

224. OFFENDER'S ATTITUDE REGARDING OFFENSE

- 1 = bragging, boasting about act
- 2 = indifferent
- 3 = seems to have rationalized or
justified act (did nothing wrong)
- 4 = showed concern for wrongness of
act
- 5 = remorseful and contrite
- 8 = not stated

225. DOES PSI SUPPORT OFFENDER'S ATTITUDE?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no
- 3 = not determined

226. OFFENDER TREND

- 1 = offender has shown a recent posi-
tive attempt to correct past
errors and lead constructive life
- 2 = present offense is inconsistent
with past life style; no trend
established
- 3 = offender has shown no discern-
ible change from past antisocial
life style(same pattern)
- 4 = offender shows a recent further
deterioration or acceleration
- 5 = not stated

227. OFFENDER'S COOPERATION WITH
AUTHORITIES OVERALL?

- 1 = hostile
- 2 = uncooperative
- 3 = extremely cooperative
- 4 = cooperative
- 5 = not determined

Disposition: First Offense

228. FINAL PLEA

- 1 = guilty
- 2 = not guilty
- 3 = nolo contendere
- 4 = not guilty, insanity/guilty but insane
- 5 = stand mute, not guilty
- 6 = not stated

229. CONVICTION OFFENSE

6 digit code-see Offense Master List

230. METHOD OF CONVICTION

- 1 = guilty plea
- 2 = jury trial
- 3 = bench trial
- 4 = nolo contendere
- 5 = no conviction
- 6 = not stated

231. DATE OF SENTENCE

Month, day, year (MMDDYY)
999999 = missing data

232. SENTENCE

- 01 = probation/suspended or delayed sentence (includes probation + fine, costs)
- 02 = fine, costs/fine & costs only
- 03 = jail (includes jail + fine, costs)
- 04 = split sentence (jail + probation)
- 05 = prison (includes prison + fine, costs)
- 06 = intermittant incarceration (weekend, evenings, etc.)
- 07 = probation/suspended sentence or continuation of probation, parole: sentenced on another charge
- 08 = other institution (Dept. of Mental Health, in-patient at community institution, etc.)
- 09 = nolle prosequi/dismissed
- 10 = acquittal

233. MINIMUM TERM IN MONTHS

0001 through 9996, as is
9997 = 9997 months or more
9999 = no minimum terms

234. MAXIMUM TERM IN MONTHS

0001 through 9996 months, as is
9997 = 9997 or more months
9998 = life
9999 = no maximum term

235. LENGTH OF PROBATION IN MONTHS

01 through 96 months, as is
97 = 97 months or more
98 = no probation or community sentence
99 = length not stated

236. AMOUNT OF FINE (in dollars)

00001 through 99998
99999 = amount not stated/
no fine

237. AMOUNT OF COSTS (in dollars)

0001 through 8886, as is
8887 = \$8,887 or more
8888 = no costs
9999 = amount not stated

238. AMOUNT OF RESTITUTION (in \$'s)

0001 through 8886, as is
8887 = \$8,887 or more
8888 = no costs
9999 = amount not stated

239. SENTENCE IS TO BE SERVED

- 1 = concurrent
- 2 = consecutive
- 3 = serving only one sentence
- 4 = not stated

240. CREDIT FOR JAIL TIME SERVED (in days)

001 through 886, as is
887 = 887 days or more
888 = no jail credit given
999 = not stated

Disposition: Second Offense

241. IS THERE A SECOND DISPOSITION?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no, skip to VARIABLE 269

242. FINAL PLEA

- 1 = guilty
- 2 = not guilty
- 3 = nolo contendere
- 4 = not guilty, insanity/guilty but insane
- 5 = stand mute, not guilty
- 6 = not stated

243. CONVICTION OFFENSE

6 digit code - see Offense Master List

244. METHOD OF CONVICTION

- 1 = guilty plea
- 2 = jury trial
- 3 = bench trial
- 4 = nolo contendere
- 5 = no conviction
- 6 = not stated

245. DATE OF SENTENCE

Month, day, year (MMDDYY)
999999 = missing data

246. SENTENCE

- 01 = probation/suspended or delayed sentence (includes probation + fine, costs)
- 02 = fine/costs/fine & costs only
- 03 = jail (includes jail + fine costs)
- 04 = split sentence (jail + probation)
- 05 = prison (includes prison + fine, costs)
- 06 = intermittant incarceration (week-end, evenings, etc.)
- 07 = probation/suspended sentence or continuation of probation
parole: sentenced on another charge
- 08 = other institution (Dept. of Mental Health, in-patient at community institution, etc.)
- 09 = nolle prosequi/dismissed
- 10 = acquittal

247. MINIMUM TERM IN MONTHS

- 0001 through 9996, as is
- 9997 = 9997 months or more
- 9999 = no minimum term

248. MAXIMUM TERM IN MONTHS

- 0001 through 9996 months, as is
- 9997 = 9997 months or more
- 9998 = life
- 9999 = no maximum term

249. LENGTH OF PROBATION IN MONTHS

- 01 through 96 months, as is
- 97 = 97 months or more
- 98 = no probation or community sentence
- 99 = length not stated

250. AMOUNT OF FINE
(in dollars)

- 00001 through 99,998
- 99999 = amount not stated/no fine

251. AMOUNT OF COSTS
(in dollars)

- 0001 through 8886, as is
- 8887 = \$8,887 or more
- 8888 = no costs
- 9999 = amount not stated

252. AMOUNT OF RESTITUTION
(in dollars)

- 0001 through 8886, as is
- 8887 = \$8,887 or more
- 8888 = no costs
- 9999 = amount not stated

253. SENTENCE IS TO BE SERVED

- 1 = concurrent
- 2 = consecutive
- 3 = serving only one sentence
- 4 = not stated

254. CREDIT FOR JAIL TIME SERVED
(in days)

- 001 through 886, as is
- 887 = 887 days or more
- 888 = no jail credit given
- 999 = not stated

Disposition: Third Offense

255. IS THERE A THIRD DISPOSITION?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no, skip to variable 269

256. FINAL PLEA

- 1 = guilty
- 2 = not guilty
- 3 = nolo contendere
- 4 = not guilty, insanity/
guilty but insane
- 5 = stand mute, not guilty
- 6 = not stated

257. CONVICTION OFFENSE

- 6 digit code--see Offense Master List

258. METHOD OF CONVICTION

- 1 = guilty plea
- 2 = jury trial
- 3 = bench trial
- 4 = nolo contendere
- 5 = no conviction
- 6 = not stated

259. DATE OF SENTENCE

- Month, day, year (MMDDYY)
- 999999 = missing data

260. SENTENCE

- 01 = probation/suspended or delayed sentence (includes probation + fine, costs)
- 02 = fine/costs/fine & costs only
- 03 = jail (includes jail + fine, costs)
- 04 = split sentence (jail + probation)
- 05 = prison (includes prison + fine, costs)
- 06 = intermittant incarceration (weekend, evenings, etc.)
- 07 = probation/suspended sentence or continuation of probation, parole: sentenced on another charge
- 08 = other institution (Dept. of Mental Health, in-patient at community institution, etc.)
- 09 = nolle prosequi/dismissed
- 10 = acquittal

261. MINIMUM TERM IN MONTHS
 0001 through 9996, as is
 9997 = 9997 months or more
 9999 = no minimum term
262. MAXIMUM TERM IN MONTHS
 0001 through 9996 months, as is
 9997 = 9997 or more months
 9998 = life
 9999 = no maximum term
263. LENGTH OF PROBATION IN MONTHS
 01 through 96 months, as is
 97 = 97 months or more
 98 = no probation or community sentence
 99 = length not stated
264. AMOUNT OF FINE (in dollars)
 00001 through 99998
 99999 = amount not stated/
 no fine
265. AMOUNT OF COSTS (in dollars)
 0001 through 8886, as is
 8887 = \$8,887 or more
 8888 = no costs
 9999 = amount not stated
266. AMOUNT OF RESTITUTION
 (in dollars)
 0001 through 8886, as is
 8887 = \$8,887 or more
 8888 = no costs
 9999 = amount not stated
267. SENTENCE IS TO BE SERVED
 1 = concurrent
 2 = consecutive
 3 = serving only one sentence
 4 = not stated
268. CREDIT FOR JAIL TIME SERVED
 (in days)
 001 through 886 days, as is
 887 = 887 days or more
 888 = no jail credit given
 999 = not stated
269. TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS
 1 through 7, as is
 9 = unclear
Prior Record
270. DOES OFFENDER HAVE DETAINERS OR
 WARRANTS OUTSTANDING AT TIME OF ARREST
 1 = yes
 2 = not stated
271. DOES OFFENDER HAVE PENDING
 CHARGES?
 1 = yes
 2 = no/not stated
272. IF PENDING CHARGES, WHAT
 ARE THEY?
 use Offense Master List
273. OFFENDER'S RELATIONSHIP TO
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AT
 TIME OF PRESENT OFFENSE
 1 = probation
 2 = bail or ROR
 3 = diversionary program
 4 = parole
 5 = incarcerated, jail or
 prison
 6 = incarcerated, furlough
 or work release
 7 = escapee or fugitive
 8 = none/free
 9 = not stated
274. HAS OFFENDER EVER BEEN CHARGED
 UNDER THE HABITUAL OFFENDER
 STATUTE?
 1 = yes, not convicted
 2 = yes, convicted
 3 = no (affirmatively stated)
 4 = not stated
275. NUMBER OF PRIOR JUVENILE
 COMMITMENTS
 actual number
 99 = no previous commitments/
 not stated
276. NUMBER OF PRIOR JUVENILE
 PROBATIONS
 actual number
 99 = no record of probation/
 not stated
277. NUMBER OF JUVENILE ESCAPES
 actual number
 99 = no record of escapes/
 not stated
278. NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT JAIL TERMS
 actual number
 99 = no record of prior jail
 terms/not stated
279. NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT
 PROBATIONS
 actual number
 99 = no record of prior
 escapes/not stated

280. NUMBER OF ESCAPES AS ADULT

actual number
99 = no record or prior escapes/
not stated

Community Placement Items

HAS THERE EVER BEEN A SENTENCING OF
THIS OFFENDER TO THE FOLLOWING
COMMUNITY PLACEMENTS?

281. PROBATION

actual # of times
99 = no probation

282. OUTCOME OF MOST RECENT PROBATION

1 = revoked, institutionalized
2 = revoked, probation continued
3 = violation, warrant outstanding
4 = violation, disposition pending
5 = completed and discharged
6 = currently on probation
7 = never on probation
8 = not stated

283. RESTITUTION

actual # of times
99 = no restitution

284. OUTCOME OF MOST RECENT RESTITUTION

1 = no goods were returned
2 = some goods were returned
3 = most goods were returned
4 = all goods were returned
5 = victimless crime or no theft
6 = not stated

285. COMMUNITY SERVICE

actual # of times
99 = no community service

286. OUTCOME OF MOST RECENT COMMUNITY SERVICE PLACEMENT

1 = completed commitment satisfactorily
2 = evidence of unsatisfactory completion
3 = absconded
4 = not stated

287. HALFWAY HOUSE?

actual number of times
99 = no halfway house

288. OUTCOME OF MOST RECENT HALFWAY HOUSE PLACEMENT

1 = completed commitment satisfactorily
2 = unsatisfactory commitment
3 = not stated

289. RESIDENTIAL DRUG/ALCOHOL OR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT

actual number of items
99 = no placement

290. OUTCOME OF MOST RECENT RESIDENTIAL DRUG/ALCOHOL OR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT

1 = completed commitment satisfactorily
2 = unsatisfactory commitment
3 = not stated

291. OTHER COMMUNITY PLACEMENTS?

actual number of times SEE SUP.
99 = no other placement

CODER'S IMPRESSION OF PSI WRITER'S EVALUATION OF OFFENDER

292. OVERALL IMPRESSION THAT PSI "PAINTS" OF THE OFFENDER

1 = extremely positive
2 = positive
3 = neutral, facts presented in straight forward manner
4 = negative
5 = extremely negative

293. IMPRESSION OF OFFENDER'S RISK TO COMMUNITY AS PRESENTED IN PSI

1 = extremely low risk
2 = low risk
3 = medium risk
4 = high risk
5 = very high risk

294. IMPRESSION OF THE OFFENDER GIVEN IN THE "PSI" (e.g., "good person," "good mother," statements of respectability)

295. STATEMENTS FROM PSI SUPPORTING A LENIENT SENTENCE - USE ACTUAL QUOTATIONS FROM PSI (e.g., "good person," "good mother," statements of respectability)

296. STATEMENTS FROM PSI SUPPORTING A HARSH SENTENCE (e.g., "evil individual," statements of bad character or habits)

297. AGE OF OFFENDER'S MOTHER WHEN
HER FIRST CHILD WAS BORN.

actual age
99 = undetermined/not stated

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ANSWERED
ON THE PRIOR RECORD CODE SHEET, AND ANY
SUPPLEMENTAL SHEETS.

CODE EACH SEPARATE PRIOR HORIZONTALLY,
ACROSS EACH QUESTION

PROCEED FROM OLDEST TO MOST RECENT

P 1. DATE OF ARREST OR DISPOSITION

actual date
99 = not stated

P 2. OFFENSE (Arrest, Charge or Con-
viction, whichever is highest)

Use Offense Master List
999999 = not stated

P 3. CATEGORY

01 = adult felony
02 = adult misdemeanor/traffic
03 = juvenile, delinquency
04 = juvenile, status (PINS)
05 = parole violation
06 = juvenile probation violation
07 = adult probation violation
08 = warrant or capias
09 = other (specify) SEE SUP.
99 = not stated/unknown

P 4. SERIOUSNESS CATEGORY

1 = violent (inc. robbery)
2 = property (inc. fraud)
3 = drug
4 = non-violent, not property
5 = violent and any of others
6 = not applicable
7 = not stated

P 5. SIMILARITY TO PRESENT OFFENSE

1 = similar
2 = not similar
3 = not known/ambiguous

P 6. DISPOSITION

1 = dismissed/not charged
2 = acquitted/not guilty
3 = plea guilty
4 = found guilty, jury
5 = found guilty, judge
6 = forfeited bond
7 = parole revocation, parole cont.
8 = parole revocation, institutional
term
9 = probation revocation, probation
continued
10 = probation revocation, insti-
tutional term
11 = adjudged delinquent
12 = pending

P 7. TYPE OF SANCTION

1 = jail
2 = probation
3 = jail & probation
4 = community treatment
5 = suspended sentence
6 = fine
7 = imprisonment
8 = training school
9 = private treatment/
residential
10 = probation + community service
11 = probation + community
placement

P 8. LENGTH OF PROBATION IN MONTHS

001 through 878, as is
879 = 879 months or more
998 = unspecified length
999 = not stated

P 9. LENGTH OF MINIMUM TERMS IN MONTHS

001 through 996, as is
997 = 997 months or more
998 = no minimum sentence
999 = not stated

P 10. LENGTH OF MAXIMUM TERM IN MONTHS

001 through 994, as is
995 = 995 months or more
996 = single life sentence
997 = multiple life sentences
998 = no maximum sentence
999 = not stated

P 11. AMOUNT OF FINE IN DOLLARS
(do not include costs)

00,001 through 87,998 as is
87,999 = \$87,999 or more
88,888 = no fines
99,999 = not stated
12 = suspended fine

P 12. WAS SENTENCE TO BE SERVED
CONCURRENTLY WITH ANOTHER
SENTENCE?

1 = yes
2 = no/not stated

APPENDIX 4

CODING MANUAL

- I. CONFIDENTIALITY
- II. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
- III. CODEBOOK INSTRUCTIONS: SPECIFIC VARIABLES
- IV. MASTER LISTS
 - A. JUDGE CODE LIST
 - B. DRUG MASTER LIST
 - C. OFFENSE MASTER LIST
 - D. COUNTY MASTER LIST

CONFIDENTIALITY

You will hold the information that you read in presentence reports in the strictest confidence and will not divulge this information to any person.


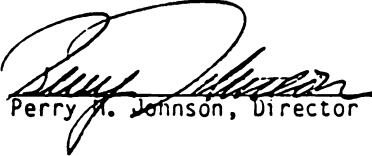
This obligation is a requirement of employment and failure to comply is grounds for your termination.

* * * * *

Presentence reports are designed to aid the judge in sentencing and to enhance the aims of the indeterminate sentence. By statute, presentence reports are "privileged or confidential communications not open to public inspection." (M.C.L.A. 791.229; M.S.A. 28.2299) Your access to these reports does not violate this confidentiality for you are not members of the general public for the purposes of this project.

The confidentiality statute explains the rationale behind the rule: "The legislative intent is that the relation of confidence between probation officer and probationer or defendant under investigation shall remain inviolate." Thus, you are required by statute to preserve the confidentiality of the materials that are assigned to you.

CIP

 MICHIGAN DEPT OF CORRECTIONS POLICY DIRECTIVE	EFFECTIVE DATE July 19, 1982	NUMBER PD-DWA-01.22
		SUPERSEDES. NO NEW
		DATED
COMPLIANCE BY CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTUAL PERSONNEL WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S REGULATION CONCERNING CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION		PAGE 1 OF 1
<p>OBJECTIVE: To ensure that consultants and contractual personnel are aware of the Department's regulations concerning confidentiality of information and of their responsibility to comply with them.</p> <p>APPLICATION: All consultants and contractual personnel.</p> <p>POLICY: With regard to the confidential nature of prisoner files, the Department of Corrections Employee Handbook states:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Many reports contained in parole, probation and resident files are confidential. All requests for information concerning Corrections clients or their files should be referred to the appropriate Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) coordinator or other employees designated by the bureau or institution head. All employees shall respect the confidentiality of client files and shall not discuss clients or other official information with unauthorized persons. No client file may be removed from an institution or office without the permission of the Director or respective Deputy Director or institution head, unless required in the performance of their duties."</p> <p>Upon entry into service, all consultants and contractual personnel who will work at an institution or facility, or have access to prisoner files, will be provided a copy of this policy directive and advised of their obligation to comply with it. Written certification of their receipt of this policy and their agreement to comply with it shall be obtained.</p> <p>AUTHORITY: MCL 791.203 Reference: ACA Standard 2-4071</p> <p>APPROVAL:  Perry A. Johnson, Director</p> <p style="text-align: right;">6-25-82 Date</p> <p>PMJ:CAC:stb 6/23/82</p>		

GENERAL CODING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure that the pre-assigned Case I.D. number and identifying information matches the identifying information on the presentence report. If there are any discrepancies bring the report to the attention of the Project staff.

Ensure that the presentence report used by the sentencing court is in the file you are working from. For example, you may find both a main presentence report and a short supplemental report. If the supplemental was developed for the current offense coded, then you may assume that the main presentence report developed for a prior offense was also used for this offense. You will use both reports in tandem. The supplemental, of course, will be used to code current offense information while the main report will be used to code offender background information.

Before reading the material for coding, examine the entire file to ascertain which documents must be read for coding. In addition to the presentence report and supplementals, other reports will be found in an offender's prison or probation file. Generally, materials filed after sentencing which detail the penal progress of the offender are of no interest to you. Other documents which do contain relevant sentencing information include the articles of probation, record of conviction, rap sheet, F.B.I. identification sheet, mutual objectives program (MOP) contract, the Reception & Guidance Center report (RGC) and the Risk Screening Form, etc. The presentence report or PSI may be in two or three sections (e.g., face sheet, a summary of information, a basic information report, a detailed narrative and the like). All such documents are relevant. Examine MOP contracts to see if they are dated on or before sentencing. If they are dated several weeks or more after sentencing, they are not relevant. The record of conviction and/or articles of probation may contain valuable information about the court process or the sentence itself which is not always contained in the PSI.

Prior record information may be found both in the rap sheet, the BIR (Basic Information Report) and in the body of the PSI. If more cases are found on the rap sheet than on the PSI, code them. It is possible that the PSIwriter did not include all priors. On the other hand, if priors are found in the PSI but not on the rap sheet, code them also. It is highly unlikely for probation officers to list unverified priors. If a discrepancy of detail occurs between rap sheet information and information about the same prior in the report, bring this to the attention of the Project staff.

Diagnostic reports which were available to the judge are relevant.

BEFORE CODING ANY INFORMATION, READ THROUGH THE ENTIRE PSI AND ALL OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS. We have found that information is not always fully coded as to one topic in one place. Thus,

offense information may occur at the beginning of a PSI and later occur toward the end. This frequent occurrence makes "coding as you go" a hindrance to accuracy.

Another reason for this is that discrepancies may occur within the report. If such errors do occur, clarify the nature of the discrepancy and bring the matter to the attention of the Project staff.

It is imperative that you closely observe the following instructions and do not rush through coding presentence reports. Measurements of coder efficiency will greatly emphasize accuracy. WE ASK THAT ANY AND ALL QUESTIONS BE IMMEDIATELY BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PROJECT STAFF.

You are furnished with three items for your work:

1. THE QUESTIONNAIRE -- This 21 page booklet contains 309 questions or VARIABLES. For each variable, instructions as to the VALUES to be coded are given.
2. CODING SHEETS -- Sufficient numbers of specially designed coding sheets have been prepared. For each case you will answer the questions in the Questionnaire onto the coding sheets. There are coding sheets for each case and one prior record code sheet. If additional prior record coding sheets are needed, use the Supplemental sheets.
3. This CODE BOOK

All boxes on the coding sheets must be filled in unless specifically exempted. For multi-digit variables, each box must be filled. Thus, for variable 2, a date of June 9, 1978 would be coded 060978. For variable 38, if cash stolen is \$75,00, the response value is 00075 for value "12".

Certain variables allow you to SKIP TO another. Thus, if the answer to variable 46 is no, you may skip to variable 58. This means that variables 46-57 may be left blank. If there is no prior record for an offender, then the entire prior record code sheet is left blank.

If there is only one prior record, then only the Code I.D. #'s, Inmate #'s and the first line will be filled in. Note that on the prior record code sheet no variable numbers are listed, only column numbers to guide the key punchers.

All entries must be printed NEATLY and LEGIBLY so that they can easily be key punched.

GENERAL DECISION RULES FOR CODING OFFENSES

FOR MULTIPLE CHARGES: Code the offense that has the longest sentence as the first sentence. The general rule is to try to ascertain which offense is the MOST SERIOUS from the others.

If the offenses have the same sentence, then determine which offense has imposed the most harm or damage.

If the offenses are not distinguishable as to degree of seriousness, sentence length, harm or damage incurred, then randomly choose the offense to be first coded.

CODING INSTRUCTIONS: SPECIFIC VARIABLES

I. PROJECT CASE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

This number is preassigned by the staff. If a case is assigned to you for coding without an I.D., see a staff member before coding.

V. CODER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

This is the identification number assigned to you as a coder; it must be entered onto each coding sheet for each report that you complete.

PROBATION VIOLATION SECTION

A. If primary charge is violation of probation, GO TO B.

B. If the violation of probation is technical, then ascertain what that technicality is from the PSI. If it is something other than what values are present, code value "11" -- "other" and bring it to the attention of the supervisor.

1. TIME OF INCIDENT

Value 5 - Single incident over a period of time, such as embezzlement, maintaining a gambling premises, conspiracy.

Value 6 - Here we are primarily looking for multiple acts within a single criminal event, e.g. armed robbery occurring in midafternoon, homicide of police officer chasing suspects some time during early evening, murder of hostage taken from bank some time the next day.

Value 7 - Here we are primarily looking for multiple incidents over a long period of time such as multiple breaking and enterings, multiple lewdness acts over a period of time, multiple embezzlements or larcenies over a long period of time. Do not code here for multiple criminal events, e.g. armed robbery on one day followed by another armed robbery several weeks later, or a rape one week followed by a separate rape or other violent crime unrelated to the first. These multiple events will each be coded for separately, therefore insert appropriate information on earliest event here, and go to supplemental code sheet for multiple events to capture information respecting the second event.

DEFINITION OF SHORT PERIOD: A day or extending over into the next day.

3, 4, 5 & 6. PLACE OF INCIDENT - CODING INSTRUCTIONS IN GENERAL

Code "no specific place" if event did not occur in a specific

place, e.g., blackmails, threatening letters, frauds.

Any questions on which variable to code for should be brought to the attention of project staff.

Many criminal events involve more than one place. So for instance, if a female is abducted from the street (or from her home, etc.) and taken by automobile to some other place e.g. offender's home, woods etc. we want you to code for the initial place in Variables 3 and 4 and code for the second place in Variables 5 and 6. If the victim was abducted from a street and raped in a car, then the car would be the place of the second incident.

With respect to Variable 4, if the car is on a public street or area then code for "3" outside, if the car is garaged then code for "1" inside. A parking lot is coded as street or sidewalk.

With respect to receiving stolen property, place means the place where the goods were received or stored, not the place from where they were taken.

4. PLACE OF INCIDENT

For arson code "1" (inside) if offender ENTERS a structure to start a fire, "3" if the fire was started from outside.

For auto theft code "1" if car is taken from inside a garage. From a private driveway or yard, code "2". From the street or public parking lot, code "3".

7. TYPE OF WEAPON

Do not include hands and feet, professional or unprofessional, for purposes of this variable.

Value 95 - Here we're talking about a toy gun, "dud" explosives, a finger in a pocket, a starter's pistol, etc.

8. FIREARM INVOLVED WAS

A pistol may be loaded, unloaded, or inoperable as the case indicates. A starter's pistol is inoperable. Code a finger as "4", no firearm involved, as well as toy gun, etc.

9. POSSESSION OF WEAPON BY

Possession means either in the hands, on the person, or in their immediate reach.

10. WEAPON WAS

Firearm "pointed" at person is "3".

Code counterfeit weapons as "6".

11 & 17. USE OF DRUGS AT TIME OF OFFENSE

Try to find whether the offender was only slightly affected by the drugs or whether he was in fact severely affected.

Include Methadone detoxification alone, without any mention of other drugs, as light use.

13. The same instruction applies for Variable 13.

14. DOES THERE APPEAR TO BE HIGH DEGREE OF COMMUNITY INFLUENCE?

See attached Page 1 for explanation.

15. OFFENDER VERSION

Code "1" if offender completely agrees or fully confesses; also, if offender agrees with main gist of official version.

Code "2" if offender agrees with the facts but claims self-defense, innocent motivation, or other kind of exculpation.

Code "5" if offender positively refused to make a statement.

16. IN CASES OF MULTIPLE OFFENDERS IT APPEARS THAT:

In this variable we are asking you to read all the facts discussing the criminal act and try to ascertain the offender's relevant role (e.g. ringleader, equally involved, peripheral).

Code "8" if there is no way to ascertain the relevant role (no official version, no facts regarding the planning or commission of the crime).

Code "2" in cases where several offenders were involved equally whether or not there was a PRINCIPAL offender.

Reserve "3" for very minor roles. If offender was with friends and acted independently (friends in no way participated), code "7".

18. WERE INJURIES SUSTAINED AT ARREST?

Code "2" also if accomplice is injured.

19. VERBAL THREATS TO VICTIM, POLICE OR OTHER AUTHORITIES

Code 1-6 only if threats made by the offender, not an accomplice. Threats are always applicable and primarily coded if threat made to victim. However, if threat was not made to victim but police or other authorities, code here also.

With respect to Value 1, here we are looking for the fact that a threat was made but not clear whether threat was to property, etc.

20. WHAT WAS OFFENDER'S INTENT AS OPPOSED TO WHAT ACTUALLY RESULTED

Refers only to violent crimes, otherwise not applicable. If the direct injury was caused by the co-defendant and the offender is charged with having caused that injury, code here if the intent was reasonably attributed to the offender.

Value 4 - Here we are looking for intent to touch, batter, punish the victim in a manner not intended to cause at least some injuries. Code "4" if intent of offender is to have sexual relations with victim.

Value 5 - This is as opposed to Value 4, where the intent is more specific, e.g., bind, gag, or hold.

22. WAS THERE AN ARGUMENT BETWEEN OFFENDER AND VICTIM?

Code not applicable as "3".

23. DID OFFENDER ACT OUT OF REVENGE?

Where the offender has had some substantial time between the act for which revenge is claimed and the offense.

Code not applicable as "3".

24. DID OFFENDER ACT OUT OF SUDDEN ANGER?

In cases where the offender does not have a substantial cooling-off period.

Code not applicable as "3".

25. DID OFFENDER AND VICTIM HAVE A LONG-STANDING PRIOR FEUD OR HOSTILITY?

This variable is focused on the victim and offender's relationship motivating the offender to commit the present criminal act. It is related to the motivation of revenge.

28. DID OFFENDER ACT OUT OF INFLUENCE FROM SPOUSE OR LOVER?

E.g. with prompting or pressure from a spouse or lover did the offender either commit the primary act or join in the act.

29. DID OFFENDER ACT FOR MONEY?

Code "3" if this is a property offense and from the PSI this is reasonable inference.

30. ACT DUE TO ANY EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS OR HANDICAPS?

This question concerns any situational, environmental or physical & psychological problem which either triggers the offender's commission of the crime or significantly contributes to it.

32. TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS

Include offenders even if not charged.

35. VICTIM'S ROLE IN CAUSING OFFENSE

Do not include acts of victim in defending self or in confronting burglars in his home.

Here we are looking for the victim's contribution in causing the criminal behavior.

Value 5 here indicates "traditional" victimless crimes such as drugs, alcohol offenses, prostitution, consensual sex, etc.

36. DID OFFENDER INFLICT CRUELTY/HARM BEYOND WHAT IS NECESSARY?

Refers to cruelty in excess of that necessary to commit a crime. E.g. Did offender bind, gag and torture victim before stealing their money? Murder in and of itself is not coded as excessively cruel unless the manner in which it was committed was excessive (e.g., torturing before killing).

37-45. THEFT/PROPERTY DAMAGE

In these sections code on the basis of FACTS. E.g., if the offense charged is assault but there is incidental property damage, code Variables 38-41.

38 & 39. VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY/VALUE OF DAMAGED PROPERTY

You may approximate the value of obvious items and/or the damage, e.g. a color TV set, \$500, a relatively new car, \$4000, or a broken window or mirror \$100.

40. MANNER OF ENTRY

Code for burglary-type CRIMES. If not a burglary-type crime, code "7".

41. APPARENT PRESENCE OF VICTIM DURING THIS OFFENSE

This is likely an important variable in measuring the severity of breaking and enterings. Search the facts for some indication

of whether or not the offender knew that people were or were not in the premises burglarized.

42. WAS THE ITEM(S) ON THE VICTIM WHEN STOLEN?

E.g. purse snatching, jewelry, etc.

46. WERE DRUG OFFENSES OR DRUGS IN GENERAL INVOLVED?

Code "2" if offender was not charged with specific drug offense but drugs were also found with offender upon arrest. Do NOT code this section if offender is merely "on drugs" during the commission of the crime. Always code if one of the charges is a drug offense.

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO FRAUD QUESTIONS

DEFINITION: (1) "Money" means a medium of exchange authorized or adopted by a domestic or foreign government as part of its currency.

This term is from the Uniform Commercial Code, it is very broad and includes anything which can be marketed in exchange and is recognized. For the purposes of this study, intangibles will not be taken into account for valuation. Also, DO NOT take into account increases in market value or expected future rise in value.

DEFINITION: (2) "Credit" is construed to mean an arrangement or understanding with the bank or depository for the payment of the check, draft or order.

Note: Do not treat multiple bad checks as multiple events.

71. WELFARE FRAUD

This question is a classification of the different types of welfare fraud. Each separate program has its own administrative guidelines and definitions of fraud. Enforcement of these is left to the administrative body charged with the task. Generally, the administrative body may resort to legal action in a court of law.

77. OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENSES

There are several factors which contribute to or can be considered obtaining money by false pretenses. It is often the case that certain inducements are given to promote a venture or investment without adequately disclosing the degree of risk,

using language that is not commonly understood, puffing up histories of earnings of like ventures, and out-right false representations on financial statements. Some of these will be inadvertant, good faith misstatements which nevertheless will be prosecuted. Others will be deliberately made to induce the investment of money. If possible we should distinguish these.

Certainly the person to whom the representations are made plays a large role in the affair. A smart investor will usually investigate the company and facts which are being presented before making the investment.

78. WAS VICTIM GULLIBLE?

A victim is considered gullible if he/she acts in the face of reasonable warnings or invests in something that no reasonable person would invest in.

79. FALSE REPORTING, FAILURE TO REPORT

The attempt here is to capture those instances where a person is required to make periodic reports to an agency or other institution. Some examples are reporting of employment so that unemployment may be stopped, failure to make quarterly reports for income tax purposes, failure to report a change in circumstances, etc.

Also code such things as bomb scares, fires, etc.

80. EMBEZZLEMENT

Stealing money that is entrusted in one's care (e.g. employee at a bank, taking money from an account).

81. IF FRAUD INVOLVED CREDIT, IS THERE ANY EVIDENCE THIS WAS PART OF LARGER SCHEME

Misuse of credit cards is widely recognized. The difficulty of discovery and the ease with which it can be committed make this crime almost a nice thing. It is costing someone lots of money each year. Look for credit card kiting, that is, borrowing on BankAmericard to pay off Master Charge or the like.

Pyramiding is the selling and reselling of the same item among many people. It may also be where rights are sold and in each case the seller retains a percentage of all business sold. Examples are: fraudulent land sales, or referral selling and kickback schemes.

83. WHAT WAS OFFENDER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP?

Here we want to know the relationship such as a wife using the

joint checking account when the husband has already depleted the account through the use of his checks or wife paying for goods with husband's money where she is not authorized to do so. (HUSBANDS DO THIS ALSO.) We are looking for both inadvertant errors and also deliberate actions. Deliberate action might be where the joint account is emptied and spouse flees to Las Vegas for divorce.

"3" = living together as opposed to casual relationship.

84. TOTAL CASH VALUE OF FRAUDS

The question concerning the cash value or equivalent of the fraud should include a gross amount from all frauds involved.

VICTIM CODING GENRALLY

In many theft crimes much of the information will likely not be stated. However, unless the crime is clearly a victimless crime, attempt to answer each question as best you can. Burglary is not a victimless crime, even if from a public corporation.

85. VICTIM: PRIMARY TARGET OF CRIME

Code "5" if specific state or federal governmental agency is stated.

Code "6" if victim is individual owner of business vs. large establishment such as Sears, IBM or MacDonald's, for example.

Code "8" if there is some other type of victim -- but see supervisor first.

86. TOTAL NUMBER OF HUMAN VICTIMS

Also code victimless crimes as "9".

87. AGE OF PRIMARY HUMAN VICTIM

Code "95", "96", or "97" if a specific age was not stated but victim age can be approximated.

90. OFFENDER - VICTIM RELATIONSHIP

"Knew of" is equivalent to casual acquaintance.

92. DID VICTIM LACK MENTAL OR PHYSICAL CAPACITY TO RESIST OR DEFEND?

Code for mental handicap only if victim is mentally impaired (includes organic brain disease, mental retardation).

Code for physical handicap if victim has physical limitation such as paralysis, loss of limbs, etc.

98. ROLE OF PHYSICAL INJURY

In this variable we are looking for whether violence or harm inflicted on the victim was initially intended or happened while trying to commit a non-violent crime. A typical answer for Value 2 would be premeditated murder, or aggravated assault and battery out of vengeance, etc. A typical situation in which Value 3 would be used would be a burglar being surprised by the owner of a home and injuring the owner. A typical circumstance for Value 4 would involve a situation such as arson where the arsonist did not know that a person was in the dwelling or, for instance, a situation like a larceny where electrical systems (burglar alarms) were rigged by the burglar not to go off, and

subsequently electrocuted someone at some point after the accident. Value 5 would be involved where the crime was one of violence or where injury was likely to occur, however, the extent of the injury was completely accidental. Such a situation would be heart failure during a rape or other violent crime.

99. METHOD OF INFLECTING INJURY

"01" refers to fist, hand, kicking, etc.

"02" refers to other weapons not specified by other values.

100. EXTENT OF MENTAL DISTURBANCE

Trauma can be ascertained from statements of the victim, friends, family, or law enforcement or medical persons. Do not assume trauma just from the nature of a particularly severe crime.

101. IS VICTIM IN NEED OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CARE OR COUNSELING?

Need of such care or counseling can be ascertained from a statement to that effect, or from the fact that the person did receive such care or counseling or plans to.

106. OFFENDER'S RESIDENTIAL STABILITY

To determine stability you must take into consideration time, type of housing, and reasons for moving.

For example:

-- a person from stable environment goes to college, or enters the military and is ordered to several place, code "stable"

-- a person who has spent much time in jail or prison, code "unstable"

-- a person who moves from place to place in 1 or several neighborhoods every few years for the purpose of upward mobility code "stable"

-- a person who moves frequently, unable to pay rent, code "unstable"

If offender is an adult, consider residential stability for last 5-10 years. If offender has been in prison or training schools, code "unstable."

114. FROM AVAILABLE INFORMATION WAS OFFENDER'S FAMILY/GUARDIAN INCOME STATUS:

Do not assume income status from the nature of parents' occupation. Only answer for income status if some designation of that point is affirmatively made. If on welfare, code "3". Guide: \$0 - \$9,000 = lower class; \$9,000 - \$75,000 = middle class; over \$75,000 = upper class.

180-185. SINCE ARREST WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING HAS OFFENDER TAKEN?

Code "not mentioned" or "not stated" if any of these appear as special conditions of probation and are not mentioned as occurring specifically between arrest and writing of the presentence report.

186. JAIL TIME

Try to code this information from sources other than "credit given for jail time." If "credit" is only source of information, enter the amount here. If there is a discrepancy between "credit for jail time" and other source, state the amount of time from the other source. Jail time may include time in other jurisdictions' jails immediately prior to incarceration in jail of county of disposition.

If the offender has been incarcerated since his arrest date, and there is no mention of impending bail or ROR, code as "997".

188. OFFENDER'S CUSTODIAL STATUS AT TIME OF SENTENCING

Note that we are interested in ascertaining custodial status AT TIME OF SENTENCING. Also, "personal bonds" are a combination of ROR and bail bond. In these cases an offender is released without the necessity of posting any of the bond for which he or she is liable for failure to appear at a subsequent court appearance. ROR refers to "release on own recognizance," a form of non-money bail on a promise to return.

189. PROBATION OFFICER PREPARING PSI

Preparer of the presentence report and not the supervisor.

190. TOTAL CHARGES/COUNTS (All Informations)

There is always at least 1 information. Code an amended information as separate information.

The information is the sheet of paper on which the prosecutor states the formal charges against the offender. It is similar to an indictment which is the document stating the charges of the grand jury. Indictments are rare in Michigan. If there is an indictment, treat it as an information.

You may find that the information is not in the file. In this case, code the total original charges as described in the PSI.

196. DID OFFENDER CONFESS TO POLICE OR PROSECUTOR IN THIS CASE?

If both written and verbal confessions are mentioned, code "2" or "4" as the case may be

198-202. PROSTITUTION HISTORY

In these questions we want to get a sense of the offender's prior involvement in prostitution. This could include anything related to prostitution, such as pimping, or being a "john" (receiving the services of a prostitute).

Sporadic involvement might be considered one or two arrests, or alleged involvement in prostitution.

Prostitution is only a felony if it is a 3rd offense, but it is rarely used.

204 & 206. COMMUNITY PLACEMENT

If there are other types of community placements than what is listed, consult with the supervisor.

209-212. GUIDELINE SENTENCING EXPLANATION

The State of Michigan has developed specific guidelines for determining the length of sentence for offences. The particular offense in question is analyzed along certain criteria that are translated into points. The number of points the offense receives determines the offender's minimum sentence and statutory maximum sentence.

225. DOES PSI SUPPORT OFFENDER'S ATTITUDE?

Does the PSI report seem to support the offender's attitude toward his/her offense? For example, if the offender was bragging or boasting in their account of the offense, did the PSI report also substantiate this attitude in other places in the report?

DISPOSITION: FIRST OFFENSE

228-240. One of these sections will be coded for each count the offender is charged with. Each count will be taken individually when coding a section.

231. DATE OF SENTENCE

This is the actual date of the sentence, as opposed to the scheduled date.

232. SENTENCE

Values "09" (dismissed) and "10" (acquittal) will occur frequently for second or third disposition. However, it is not impossible for "09" or "10" to occur for the first or only disposition.

233. MINIMUM TERM IN MONTHS

Prison sentence. If a "single" jail term is given, indicate the term here.

234. MAXIMUM TERM IN MONTHS

Prison sentence. If a "single" jail term is stated, indicate the statutory maximum here.

238. AMOUNT OF RESTITUTION

Include the amount of restitution only if it is a special condition of probation. If the offender otherwise made restitution it is already captured in earlier sections of the PSI code sheet.

239. SENTENCE IS TO BE SERVED

Determine whether this sentence is to run concurrently or consecutively with another sentence. This will usually be stated in the sentencing transcript or the record of sentence. If the offender is being sentenced for two or more offenses which are the same, and the sentence for each is the same, assume concurrency unless otherwise stated. If none of the documents indicate how the sentence is to be served, code "not stated."

If one of the dispositions is possession of a firearm during a felony, assume CONSECUTIVE sentences.

If there are 3 sentences and 2 are concurrent with each other and the 3rd is consecutive to both (i.e.: larceny, UDAA and possession of a firearm), code the first 2 as concurrent and the 3rd ONLY as consecutive.

269. TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS

A disposition will be defined here as a charge on which the offender is convicted. In almost all cases, a sentence will be received for each convicted charge. In other words, this is the number of original charges on which the offender is found guilty (convicted).

PRIOR RECORD

270-280. The information for these items can be coded primarily from the BIR (Basic Information Report).

270. ANY DETAINERS OR WARRANTS OUTSTANDING AT TIME OF ARREST

For purposes of this study, "detainer" includes warrant from another jurisdiction, warrant on parole or probation violation,

or similar administrative hold. A detainer may be filed with the institution holding an incarcerated offender by any jurisdiction possessing a warrant for his/her arrest. When a detainer is filed, the offender cannot be released without permission of the other jurisdiction.

271. PENDING CHARGES

If someone is charged with a 3rd felony, they can get additional time in prison for their persistence.

Refers to violations incurred NOT as a result of the instant offense.

292-296. CODER'S IMPRESSION OF PSI WRITER'S EVALUATION OF OFFENDER

After reading the PSI report, how would you best interpret the PSI writer's evaluation of the offender? Try to keep in mind the offender's degree of respectability and their potential threat to the community on a continuum of Respectable to Not Respectable and High Risk to Low Risk.

297. AGE OF OFFENDER'S MOTHER WHEN HER FIRST CHILD WAS BORN

This can be interpreted by finding mother's age and age of her first born.

PRIOR RECORD CODE SHEET

Do not begin to code the prior record until you have read both the PSI and the attached rap sheet, if any. This information may be found in several places.

For each separate prior arrest, etc., code on separate line, beginning at the left. Code violations of parole or probation separately (i.e. on a new line) from the substantive offense if both are given together as one arrest.

The prior record code sheet that is attached to the coding sheets will cover 12 prior record information items. If there are more than 12 items, obtain supplemental prior record code sheets and continue thereon. Note that variable numbers are omitted from the prior record code sheets and supplements.

Be sure to enter the inmate # and case I.D. on each prior record code sheet that is used.

Begin coding the most recent prior record. Each record takes one line. If the information is not complete, still fill in every box on the line with "9s" or appropriate code number. If the rap sheet contains only the present offense, the offender has no priors and the prior sheet is left blank. Do not code the present offense.

Code a separate line for each separate disposition. Thus, if a rap sheet indicates offender was arrested on the same day for armed robbery and forgery, code each offense separately. If the offender is charged with two counts arising out of the same transaction and one is dismissed, code both.

If information about priors is found on the PSI but not on the rap sheet and vice versa, code each prior. If there is a discrepancy between the number of priors in the PSI and the rap sheet and with the totals on the face sheet, assume that the face sheet totals are inaccurate.

It might be helpful to pencil in the order of offenses on a scratch pad before you start coding.

P 1. DATE OF ARREST OR DISPOSITION

If the prior lists both a date of arrest and a date of conviction that fall in different years, code the most recent.

P 2. OFFENSE

If the arrest/conviction, etc. occurred in another state or if no Compiled Law number is given, select the offense from the offense Master List which most closely fits the description and enter it.

P 4. SERIOUSNESS CATEGORY

Violent crimes include homicide, kidnapping, discharging firearms forced sex offenses, all assaults and batteries, robbery and arson.

CCW, carrying concealed weapon, is coded "4" - non-violent, non-property. Traffic offenses, except for vehicle manslaughter, etc., are coded "4".

Try to code probation/parole violations according to facts. E.g. if the PSI states that offender had parole revoked for a robbery, then code "1". If the reasons for the revocation are unstated or are "technical," code "7".

Code "6" for juvenile status adjudications.

P 5. SIMILARITY TO PRESENT OFFENSE

Here, we are looking for whether the main or most serious current offense charged is similar to the prior offense being considered.

If the central charge on the rap sheet is exactly the same as the central or basic charge of the criminal event now being sentenced on, then code "1". Shoplifting, burglary, and larceny would be considered similar offenses. However, none of these offenses would be similar to a robbery, since robbery introduces the notion of placing the victim in fear, thus making it a violent crime and distinguished from those lesser theft offenses. Homicide, kidnapping, rape, and felonious assault should all be coded as dissimilar to each other. The various fraud offenses would likely be coded as similar to each other, e.g. welfare fraud, unemployment fraud. All drug offenses should likely be coded as similar to each other. Lewdness, impairing the morals of a minor, and generally other sex offenses should be coded as similar to each other. If the prior record event includes several counts or offenses some of which are similar and some of which are dissimilar to the present charge, then code "3".

P 6. DISPOSITION

If there is no information about the disposition then code "1". If there is statement about the offender being found guilty then code "3".

P 9. LENGTH OF MINIMUM TERM IN MONTHS

If the prior indicates a simple jail term, e.g., 3 months, enter it here. If there is an indeterminate prison sentence but no minimum is stated, enter "999".

P 10. LENGTH OF MAXIMUM TERM IN MONTHS

For out of state convictions, enter "999" if no maximum is

stated. If there is no conviction, enter "999".

P 12. SEE EXPLANATION FOR VARIABLE 239.

JUDGE'S CODING LIST

1. Ager, William F., Jr.
2. Anderson, Robert C.
3. Andrews, Steven N.
4. Baguley, Norman A.
5. Banks, James L.
6. Battani, Marianne O.
7. Batzer, James M.
8. Baxter, Wendy
9. Bell, Robert Holmes
10. Benson, Robert A.
11. Borchard, Fred J.
12. Borman, Susan D.
13. Borradaile, Earl E.
14. Borsos, Robert L.
15. Bosman, Calvin L.
16. Boucher, George V.
17. Bowman, Arthur M.
18. Boyle, Terrance K.
19. Breck, David F.
20. Brennan, Thomas J.
21. Britten, Gordon W.
22. Brouillette, Francis D.
23. Brown, Thomas L.
24. Brown, William R.
25. Bruff, John B.
26. Burkholz, Zoe Shaffer
27. Burress, Daniel A.
28. Cahalan, William Leo
29. Campbell, Ross W., Jr.
30. Caprathe, William J.
31. Carnolvale, Dominich R.
32. Cashen, Raymond R.
33. Cherry, Michael H.
34. Chrzanowski, Robert J.
35. Chylinski, James R.
36. Clements, Martin E.
37. Clulo, Paul J.
38. Colombo, Robert J.
39. Colombo, Robert J., Jr.
40. Condon, Stephen D.
41. Conlin, Henry T.
42. Conlin, Patrick J.
43. Connor, Michael J.
44. Cook, George R.
45. Cooper, Evelyn K.
46. Cooper, Richard I.
47. Corden, James T.
48. Corsiglia, George R.
49. Crockett, George W., III
50. Daner, James C.

51. Daniels, Robert Max
52. Davis, Alton T., Jr.
53. Deake, Edward D.
54. Deegan, Peter E.
55. Deming, Hudson E.
56. Deneweth, George R.
57. Dingeman, Harry J., Jr.
58. Dodge, Michael E.
59. Duggan, Patrick J.
60. Dunn, Richard D.
61. Edwards, Prentis
62. Elliott, Philip C.
63. Ernst, J. Richard
64. Evans, Robert L.
65. Everett, Stanley
66. Falahee, Charles J.
67. Farmer, Charles S.
68. Ferguson, Robert R.
69. Finch, Sharon T.
70. Fitzgerald, John E.
71. Fleming, James G.
72. Foley, John F.
73. Foley, Thomas J.
74. Ford, Geraldine Bledsoe
75. Forster, Charles M.
76. Freeman, Donald R.
77. Fullerton, Judith A.
78. Gage, Hilda
79. Gardner, Samuel C., Chief Judge
80. Giddings, James R.
81. Gilbert, Alice L.
82. Gilbert, Robert S.
83. Gillespie, Tyrone
84. Gillis, John H., Jr.
85. Gillis, Joseph A.
86. Giovan, William J.
87. Glaser, Kenneth B., Jr.
88. Grathwohl, Casper O.
89. Graves, James M., Jr.
90. Green, Timothy M.
91. Hansen, Kurt N.
92. Harrison, Michael G.
93. Hathaway, James A.
94. Hathaway, Richard A.
95. Hausner, John H.
96. Heading, Henry L.
97. Hensick, Bert M.
98. Hobson, Donald
99. Hoehn, Clair J.
100. Hoffius, Stuart, Chief Judge

101. Hood, William F.
102. Horn, Carl L.
103. Houk, Peter D.
104. Hughes, Julian E.
105. Jackson, Thomas Edward
106. Jansen, Kathleen
107. Jasper, Beverley Ann
108. Jason, Raymond J.
109. Jobes, Clarice
110. Jones, Vera Massey
111. Joslyn, Patrick Reed
112. Kaczmarek, Robert L.
113. Kallman, James T.
114. Kaufman, Charles, Chief Judge
115. Kaufman, Richard C.
116. Kelley, James J., Jr.
117. Kerwin, David P.
118. Keyes, Allen E.
119. Kingsley, James C.
120. Kirwan, John R.
121. Knoblock, M. Richard
122. Kobza, Michael E.
123. Kuhn, Richard D.
124. Lamb, Richard R.
125. Lambros, Nicholas J.
126. La Plata, George H.
127. Latreille, Stanley J.
128. LaVoy, William F.
129. Lippitt, Norman L.
130. Livo, Robert C.
131. Lostracco, Gerald D.
132. McAra, Harry B.
133. McDonald, Gary R.
134. McDonald, Joseph R.
135. Mester, Fred M.
136. Mies, James E.
137. Moes, Harvey W.
138. Moore, Warfield, Jr.
139. Morcom, Claudia House
140. Mullen, Charles H., Jr.
141. Munro, Donald L.
142. Nicolich, Paul
143. Noble, Russell E.
144. Noecker, James P.
145. O'Brien, Francis X.
146. O'Brien, John N.
147. O'Brien, John Patrick
148. O'Connell, Paul F.
149. Olzark, Roland
150. Opplinger, Ernest F.

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 151. Pajtas, Richard M. | 176. Stacey, Michael L. |
| 152. Pannucci, Ronald H. | 177. Stell, Carolyn |
| 153. Payant, John | 178. Stempien, Marvin R. |
| 154. Penzien, Eugene | 179. Stephens, Cynthia D. |
| 155. Peterson, William R. | 180. Strong, Craig S. |
| 156. Porter, William A. | 181. Sullivan, Daniel L. |
| 157. Quinnell, Edward A. | 182. Sullivan, Joseph B. |
| 158. Ransom, Robert M., Chief Judge | 183. Swallow, Joseph P. |
| 159. Ravitz, Justin C. | 184. Szymanski, Henry J. |
| 160. Reilly, Maureen P. | 185. Tahvonen, Randy L. |
| 161. Roberson, Dalton A. | 186. Talbot, Michael J. |
| 162. Roberts, James E. | 187. Taylor, Ronald J. |
| 163. Root, Lawrence C. | 188. Templin, Robert L., Jr. |
| 164. Roskopp, John G. | 189. Theiler, John X. |
| 165. Roumell, Thomas | 190. Teranes, Paul S. |
| 166. Sanborn, Kenneth N. | 191. Tertzag, Kaye |
| 167. Sapala, Michael F. | 192. Thomas, Edward M. |
| 168. Schnelz, Gene | 193. Thomas, Terrence R. |
| 169. Schuster, Richard M. | 194. Thorburn, James S. |
| 170. Shamo, M. John | 195. Timms, John C. |
| 171. Shipman, Dean J. | 196. Townsend, James E. |
| 172. Silverman, Lawrence, D. | 197. Townsend, Leonard |
| 173. Simon, Charles W., Jr. | 198. Warren, Jack W. |
| 174. Simmons, Louis F., Jr. | 199. Warshawsky, Meyer |
| 175. Snow, Roman J. | 200. Washington, Valdemar L. |

- 201. Watts, Lucile A.
- 202. Weipert, William J., Jr.
- 203. White, Helene
- 204. White, William S.
- 205. Yared, Woodrow A.
- 206. Yeotis, Thomas C.
- 207. Zatkoff, Larence P.
- 208. Ziem, Frederick C.

Commonly Found Drugs

<u>MLN</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Drug</u>
011	2	Amphetamine
013	4	Barbital
034	2	Cocaine
080	1	Hashish
081	1	Heroin
093	1	Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)
094	1	Marijuana
101	2	Methadone
117	3	Morphine
132	2	Opium
134	2	Opiate
143	1	Peyote
162	1	Psilocybin

DRUG MASTER LIST (Codeine-Drotebanol)

MLN	SCHEDULE	DESCRIPTION
037	5	Not more than 200 milligrams of codeine or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.
038	1	Codeine methylbromide
039	1	Codeine-N-Oxide
040	1	Cyprenorphine
041	1	Desomorphine
042	1	Dextromoramide
043	1	Dextrophan
044	4	Dextropropoxyphene
045	1	Diampromide
046	4	Diazepam
047	4	Diethylpropion
048	1	Diethylthiambutene
049	1	Diethyltryptamine
050	1	Difenoxin
051	2	Dihydrocodeine
052	3	Not more than 1.80 grams of dihydrocodeine or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.
053	5	Not more than 100 milligrams of dihydrocodeine or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.
054	3	Not more than 300 milligrams of dihydrocodeinone or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with a four-fold or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium.
055	3	Not more than 300 milligrams of dihydrocodeinone or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.
056	1	Dihydromorphine
057	1	Dimenoxadol
058	1	Dimepheptanol
059	1	Dimethylthiambutene
060	1	Dimethyltryptamine
061	1	2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine
062	1	Dioxaphetyl butyrate
063	2	Diphenoxylate
064	5	Not more than 2.5 milligrams of diphenoxylate and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.
065	1	Dipipanone
066	1	Drotebanol

DRUG MASTER LIST (Acetorphine-Codeine)

DRUG MASTER LIST

MLN	SCHEDULE	DESCRIPTION
001	1	Acetorphine
002	1	Acetylcodeine
003	1	Acetyldihydrocodeine
004	1	Acetylmethadol
005	1	Allylprodine
006	1	Alphacetylmethadol
007	1	Alphameprodine
008	1	Alphamethadol
009	2	Alhahprodine
010	2	Amobarbital (Tuinol)
011	2	Amphetamine
012	2	Anileridine
013	4	Barbital
014	3	Barbituric acid
015	1	Benzethidine
016	3	Benzphetamine
017	1	Benzylmorphine
018	1	Betacetylmethadol
019	1	Betameprodine
020	1	Betamethadol
021	1	Betaprodine
022	2	Bezitrarnide
023	1	4-Bromo-2, 5-Dimethoxyamphetamine
024	1	Bufotenine
025	4	Chloral betaine
026	4	Chloral hydrate
027	4	Chlorazepate
028	4	Chlordiazepoxide
029	3	Chlorhexadol
030	3	Chlorphentermine
031	3	Chlortermine
032	4	Clonazepam
033	1	Clonitazene
034	2	Coca leaves and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of coca leaves, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of these substances, except that the substances shall not include decocainized coca leaves or extractions which do not contain cocaine or ecogine.
035	3	Not more than 1.80 grams of codeine or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with an equal or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium.
036	3	Not more than 1.80 grams of codeine or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amount. (Empirin)

DRUG MASTER LIST (Ethchlorovynol-Methoxy)

MLN	SCHEDULE	DESCRIPTION
067	4	Ethchlorovynol
068	4	Ethinamate
069	1	Ethylmethylthiambutene
070	5	Not more than 50 milligrams of ethylmorphine or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.
071	3	Not more than 300 milligrams of ethylmorphine or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.
072	1	Etonitazene
073	2	Etorphine
074	1	Etoxadine
075	4	Fenfluramine
076	2	Fentanyl
077	4	Flurazepam
078	1	Furethidine
079	3	Glutethimide (Doriden)
080	1	Hashish
081	1	Heroin
082	1	Hydromorphanol
083	1	Hydroxypethidine
084	1	Ibogaine
085	2	Isomethadone
086	1	Ketobemidone
087	2	Levomethorphan
088	1	Levomoramide
089	1	Levophenacymorphan
090	2	Levorphanol
091	3	Lysergic acid
092	3	Lysergic acid amide
093	1	Lysergic acid diethylamide
094	1	Marijuana
095	3	Mazindol
096	4	Mebutamate
097	1	Mecloqualone
098	4	Meprobamate
099	1	Mescaline
100	2	Metazocine
101	2	Methadone
102	2	Methadone, Intermediate
103	2	Any substance which contains any quantity of methamphetamine, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers.
104	2	Methaqualone
105	4	Methohexital
106	1	Methoxy, methylenedioxy amphetamine (5-Methoxy-3,4 Methylenedioxy amphetamine)

DRUG MASTER LIST (Methoxy-Phendimetrazine)

MLN	SCHEDULE	DESCRIPTION
107	1	4-Methoxyamphetamine
108	1	Methyl, dimethoxylamphetamine
109	1	Methyldesorphine
110	1	Methylenedioxy amphetamine
111	1	Methylhydromorphone
112	2	Methylphenidate
113	4	Methylphenobarbital
114	3	Methylprylon
115	2	Moramide, Intermediate
116	1	Morpheridine
117	3	Not more than 50 milligrams of morphine or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.
118	1	Morphine methylbromide
119	1	Morphine methylsulfonate
120	1	Morphine-N=Oxide
121	1	Myrophine
122	1	N-ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate
123	1	N-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate
124	3	Nalorphine
125	1	Nicocodeine
126	1	Nicomorphine
127	1	Noracymethadol
128	1	Norlevorphanol
129	1	Normethadone
130	1	Normorphine
131	1	Norpipanone
132	2	Opium
133	5	Not more than 100 milligrams of opium or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams
134	2	Opiate
135	4	Oxazepam
136	4	Paraldehyde
137	2	Pentobarbital
138	2	Pethidine
139	2	Pethidine, Intermediate - A, 4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine
140	2	Pethidine, Intermediate - B, ethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate
141	2	Pethidine, Intermediate - C, 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidin 4 carboxylic acid
142	4	Petrichloral
143	1	Peyote
144	1	Phenadoxone
145	1	Phenampromide
146	2	Phenazocine
147	3	Phencyclidine
148	3	Phendimetrazine

DRUG MASTER LIST (Phenmetrazine-Trimethoxy)

MLN	SCHEDULE	DESCRIPTION
149	2	Phenmetrazine
150	4	Phenobarbital
151	1	Phenomorphan
152	1	Phenoperdine
153	4	Phentermine
154	1	Phoclodine
155	2	Piminodine
156	1	Piritramide
157	2	Poppy straw, concentrate of
158	4	Prazepam
159	1	Proheptazine
160	1	Properidine
161	1	Propiram
162	1	Psilocybin
163	1	Psilocyn
164	2	Racemethorphan
165	1	Racemoramide
166	2	Racemorphan
167	2	Secobarbital
168	3	Sulfondiethylmethane
169	3	Sulfonethylmethane
170	3	Sulfonmethane
171	1	Tetrahydrocannabinols
172	1	Thebacon
173	1	Trimeperidine
174	1	3,4,5-Trimethoxy amphetamine

COMMONLY FOUND OFFENSES

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
111111	750.316	Murder, 1st degree	Life
111211	750.317	Murder, 2nd degree	Life
111312	750.321	Manslaughter	15
121114	750.82	Felonious Assault (FA)	4
121125	750.82	Felonious Assault ATT	2
151111	750.520b	Criminal sexual conduct, 1st	Life
151124	750.520b	Criminal sexual conduct, 1st ATT	5
151212	750.520c	Criminal sexual conduct, 2d	15
151224	750.520c	Criminal sexual conduct, 2d ATT	5
151312	750.520d	Criminal sexual conduct, 3d	15
151324	750.520d	Criminal sexual conduct, 3d ATT	5
151415	750.520e	Criminal sexual conduct, 4th	2
151425	750.520e	Criminal sexual conduct, 4th ATT	1
151613	750.520g	Assault w/int sexual penetration	10
151624	750.520g	Assault w/int sexual penetration ATT	5
151714	750.520g	Assault w/int CSC 2d	5
151724	750.520g	Assault w/int CSC 2d ATT	2½
211112	750.110	B&E occupied dwelling	15
211124	750.110	B&E occupied dwelling ATT	5
211213	750.110	B&E unoccupied dwelling	10
211224	750.110	B&E unoccupied dwelling ATT	5
211314	750.111	Entering w/o breaking	5
211324	750.111	Entering w/o breaking ATT	2½
211414	750.360	Larceny from dwelling house	4
211425	750.360	Larceny from dwelling house ATT	2
221111	750.529	Robbery, armed	Life
221124	750.529	Robbery, armed ATT	5
221212	750.530	Robbery, unarmed	15
221224	750.530	Robbery, unarmed ATT	5
221411	750.89	Assault w/int to rob, armed	Life
221424	750.89	Assault w/int to rob, armed ATT	5
221512	750.88	Assault w/int to rob, unarmed	15
221524	750.88	Assault w/int to rob, unarmed ATT	5
221613	750.357	Larceny from person	10
221624	750.357	Larceny from person ATT	5
231115	750.131a	Checks w/o acct, 3 cks w/o suf fds	2
231125	750.131a	Checks w/o acct, 3 cks w/o funds ATT	1
231612	750.249	Utter/pub forged instruments	14
231623	750.249	Utter/pub forged instruments ATT	7
241112	750.248	Forgery of public records	14
241123	750.248	Forgery of public records ATT	7

COMMONLY FOUND OFFENSES cont.

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
251114	750.157p	Possession credit card	4
251125	750.157p	Possession credit card ATT	2
251214	750.157n	Stealing credit card	4
251225	750.157n	Stealing credit card ATT	2
251314	750.157q	Del/circulation credit card	4
251325	750.157q	Del/circulation credit card ATT	2
251414	750.157r	Forge/alter/counterf cred card	4
251425	750.157r	Forge/alter/counterf cred card ATT	2
251615	750.157s	Use revoked cr card, o/\$100	1
251625	750.157s	Use revoked cr card, o/\$100 ATT	1½
261114	750.356	Larceny, over \$100	5
261124	750.356	Larceny, over \$100 ATT	2½
261215	750.356	Larceny, under \$100	1½
261225	750.356	Larceny, under \$100 ATT	45 days
271114	750.535	Rec stolen prop o/\$100	5
271124	750.535	Rec stolen prop o/\$100 ATT	2½
321114	750.413	Unlawful driving away auto	5
321124	750.413	Unlawful driving away auto ATT	2½
411114	750.227	Carrying concealed weapon CCW	5
411124	750.227	Carrying concealed weapon CCW ATT	2½
511111	335.341(1)(a)	Poss narc w/int mfg or del	20
511124	335.341(1)(a)	Poss narc w/int mfg or del ATT	5
511213	335.341(1)(b)	Poss non-narc mfg/del exc pot	7
511224	335.341(1)(b)	Poss non-narc mfg/del exc pot ATT	3½
511314	335.341(1)(c)	Poss sched 4 drug/pot mfg/del	4
511325	335.341(1)(c)	Poss sched 4 drug/pot mfg/del ATT	2
511415	335.341(1)(d)	Poss sched 5 drug w/int mfg/del	2
511425	335.341(1)(d)	Poss sched 5 drug w/int mfg/del ATT	1
531114	335.341(4)(a)	Poss sched 1 or 2 narcotic	4
531125	335.341(4)(a)	Poss sched 1 or 2 narcotic ATT	2
531215	335.341(4)(b)	Poss 1-4 drug, not hal, narc, pot	2
531225	335.341(4)(b)	Poss 1-4 drug, not hal, narc, pot ATT	1
531315	335.341(4)(c)	Poss hallucinogen or sched 5 dr	1
531325	335.341(4)(c)	Poss hallucinogen or sched 5 dr ATT	1½
531415	335.341(4)(d)	Possession marihuana	1
531425	335.341(4)(d)	Possession marihuana ATT	1½

OFFENSE MASTER LIST

Michigan offenses or crimes are to be coded by the unique offense number assigned.

Each offense number has six digits: / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 /

Digits 1-4 constitute the unique number for the specific crime. Note that a section of Michigan Compiled Laws may contain one, two, or more specific crimes.

E.g., M.C.L. section 750.110, M.S.A. section 28.305 contains two specific crimes:

- (1) breaking and entering an occupied dwelling, with a 15 year maximum penalty, and
- (2) breaking and entering an unoccupied dwelling, with a maximum penalty of 10 years.

Digit 5 states whether the offense is a substantive offense or an attempt. With a few rare exceptions, the Michigan Penal Code does not define a separate attempt for each crime. Rather, one general section, M.C.L. section 750.92, M.S.A. section 28.287 creates a general formula for determining the maximum penalty for attempts:

If the maximum penalty for the substantive crime is:

Then the maximum penalty for the attempt is:

Life or a period of years

5 years

5 years or more

5 years in prison or 1 year in county jail but not more than half of the substantive crime

Less than 5 years

2 years in prison or 1 year in county jail but not more than half of the substantive crime

EXAMPLES:

<u>Crime</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Maximum of Attempt</u>
Murder, 2d degree	Life	5 years
B & E, occupied	15	5
B & E, unoccupied	10	5
CCW	5	2½
FA	4	2
CSC, 4th	2	1
CSA (5) (c)	½	½

The value for substantive crime is 1; for attempt 2.

Digit 6 represents the Project designation for a general categorization of offense seriousness:

<u>Value</u>	<u>Includes Following Maxima in Years:</u>
1	Life, term of years, 25, 20
2	15, 14
3	10, 7
4	5, 4, 3½, 3, 2½
5	2, 1½, 1, misdemeanor

* * * * *

NOTE: The first two digits represent certain general types of crime

11	Homicide	82	Prostitution
12	Assaultive Crimes	83	Abortion
13	Kidnap, Resisting, Escape	91	Habitual Offender
14	Cruelty to Children		
15	Violent Sex Crimes		
21	Burglary		
22	Robbery		
23	Checks		
24	Forgery, Slugs, Fraud-signature		
25	Credit cards		
26	Larceny		
27	Receiving		
28	Embezzlement		
29	False pretenses		
30	Arson		
31	Malicious injury to property		
32	Auto Theft		
41	Weapons - CCW		
42	Weapons - Possession during felony		
43	Weapons - others		
44	Weapons - killing and discharging		
45	Explosives		
51	Drugs - manufacture or deliver		
52	Drugs - counterfeit		
53	Drugs - possession		
54	Drugs - use		
61	Welfare fraud		
62	Perjury		
63	Bribe		
64	Wiretapping		
65	Game and fish		
66	Compounding felony		
71	Driving offenses		
72	Trespass		
73	Gambling		
74	Disorderly person		
75	Desertion		
76	Conspiracies		
81	Other Sex Offenses		

OFFENSE MASTER LIST

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
<u>Homicide</u>			
111111	750.316	Murder, 1st degree	Life
111211	750.317	Murder, 2nd degree	Life
111224	750.317	Murder, 2nd degree ATT	5
111312	750.321	Manslaughter	15
111324	750.321	Manslaughter ATT	5
111411	750.83	Assault w/int to murder	Life
111424	750.83	Assault w/int to murder ATT	5
111521	750.91	ATT murder oth than assault	Life
112115	750.324	Neg driving causing homicide	2
112125	750.324	Neg driving causing homicide ATT	1
112212	750.329	Death, weapon w/o malice, mans	15
112224	750.329	Death, weapon w/o malice, mans ATT	5
<u>Assaultive Crimes</u>			
121114	750.82	Felonious Assault (FA)	4
121125	750.82	Felonious Assault ATT	2
121213	750.84	Assault w/int gr bod harm	10
121224	750.84	Assault w/int gr bod harm ATT	5
121313	750.87	Assault w/int commit felony	10
121324	750.87	Assault w/int commit felony ATT	5
121415	750.81a	Assault w/o weapon, infl inj	1
121425	750.81a	Assault w/o weapon, infl inj ATT	½
121515	750.81	Assault A&B as Misdemeanor	1
121525	750.81	Assault, A&B as Misdemeanor ATT	½
122213	750.397	Mayhem	10
122224	750.397	Mayhem ATT	5
122313	750.397a	Harmful objects in food	10
122324	750.397a	Harmful objects in food ATT	5
122413	750.86	Assault w/int to maim/disfigure	10
122424	750.86	Assault w/int to maim/disfigure ATT	5
123113	752.541)	Riot	10
	752.544)		
123124	752.541)	Riot ATT	5
	752.544)		
123213	752.542	Inciting to riot	10
123224	752.542	Inciting to riot ATT	5
123311	750.213	Extortion	20
123324	750.213	Extortion ATT	5

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
<u>Kidnapping, Resisting Officer, Escape</u>			
131111	750.349	Kidnapping	Life
131124	750.349	Kidnapping ATT	5
131211	750.350	Taking/enticing child under 14	Life
131224	750.350	Taking/enticing child u/14 ATT	5
131311	750.11	Abduction, compel woman to marry	Life
131423	750.12	ATT abduction	10
132115	750.479	Resisting officer	2
132125	750.479	Resisting officer ATT	1
132215	750.479a	Driver assault police	2
132225	750.479a	Driver assault police ATT	1
132315	750.479a	Driver disobeyed police signal	1
132325	750.479a	Driver disobeyed police signal ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
132415	300.17	Hinder conservation officer	$\frac{1}{2}$
132425	300.17	Hinder conservation officer ATT	45 days
133113	750.183	Aiding escape of felon	7
133124	750.183	Aiding escape of felon ATT	$3\frac{1}{2}$
133215	750.183	Aiding escape of misdemeanor	1
133225	750.183	Aiding escape misdemeanor ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
133414	750.193	Prison escape	5
133424	750.193	Prison escape ATT	$2\frac{1}{2}$
133514	750.197c	Jail break, armed	4
133525	750.197c	Jail break, armed ATT	2
133614	750.199a	Absconding or forfeiting bond	4
133625	750.199a	Absconding/forfeiting bond ATT	2
<u>Cruelty to Children</u>			
141114	750.136	Cruelty to child/neg/abandon	4
141125	750.136	Cruelty to child/neg/abandon ATT	2
141214	750.145b	Accost/solicit child, im pur	4
141225	750.145b	Accost/solicit child, im pur ATT	2
141313	750.136a	Torturing children	10
141324	750.136a	Torturing children ATT	5
141415	750.145	Contr to neg or delinq	$\frac{1}{2}$
141425	750.145	Contr to neg or delinq ATT	45 days
141515	750.145a	Accost/solicit child im pur	1
141525	750.145a	Accost/solicit child im pur ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
141613	750.135	Expose w/int to injure/abandon	10
141624	750.135	Expose w/int to injure/aban ATT	5

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
<u>Violent Sex Crimes</u>			
151111	750.520b	Criminal sexual conduct, 1st	Life
151124	750.520b	Criminal sexual conduct, 1st ATT	5
151212	750.520c	Criminal sexual conduct, 2d	15
151224	750.520c	Criminal sexual conduct, 2d ATT	5
151312	750.520d	Criminal sexual conduct, 3d	15
151324	750.520d	Criminal sexual conduct, 3d ATT	5
151415	750.520e	Criminal sexual conduct, 4th	2
151425	750.520e	Criminal sexual conduct, 4th ATT	1
151514	750.520f	Criminal sexual conduct, subseq off	5 (min)
151613	750.520g	Assault w/int sexual penetration	10
151624	750.520g	Assault w/int sexual penetration ATT	5
151714	750.520g	Assault w/int CSC 2d	5
151724	750.520g	Assault w/int CSC 2d ATT	2½
152111	750.520	Rape	Life
152124	750.520	Rape ATT	5
152213	750.85	Assault w/int commit rape	10
152224	750.85	Assault w/int commit rape ATT	5
152312	750.158	Sodomy, sex delinquent	15
152324	750.158	Sodomy, sex delinquent ATT	5
152411	750.158	Sodomy, sex delinquent	Life
152424	750.158	Sodomy, sex delinquent ATT	5
152513	750.333	Incest	10
152524	750.333	Incest ATT	5

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
<u>Burglary, Robbery</u>			
211112	750.110	B&E occupied dwelling	15
211124	750.110	B&E occupied dwelling ATT	5
211213	750.110	B&E unoccupied dwelling	10
211224	750.110	B&E unoccupied dwelling ATT	5
211314	750.111	Entering w/o breaking	5
211324	750.111	Entering w/o breaking ATT	2½
211414	750.360	Larceny from dwelling house	4
211425	750.360	Larceny from dwelling house ATT	2
211515	750.115	B&E w/o permission	1
211525	750.115	B&E w/o permission ATT	½
212113	750.116	Possession burglars tools	10
212124	750.116	Possession burglars tools ATT	5
212215	750.359	Larceny vacant bldg, pillaging	1
212225	750.359	Larceny vacant bldg, pillaging ATT	½
212315	750.113	Opening coin box	½
212325	750.113	Opening coin box ATT	½
212414	752.811	Enter/alter coin devices	3
212425	752.811	Enter/alter coin devices ATT	1½
221111	750.529	Robbery, armed	Life
221124	750.529	Robbery, armed ATT	5
221212	750.530	Robbery, unarmed	15
221224	750.530	Robbery, unarmed ATT	5
221311	750.531	Bank, safe, vault robbery	Life
221324	750.531	Bank, safe, vault robbery ATT	5
221411	750.89	Assault w/int to rob, armed	Life
221424	750.89	Assault w/int to rob, armed ATT	5
221512	750.88	Assault w/int to rob, unarmed	15
221524	750.88	Assault w/int to rob, unarmed ATT	5
221613	750.357	Larceny from person	10
221624	750.357	Larceny from person ATT	5

Project	Compiled		
Offense	Law		
Number	Number	Offense	Maximum

Checks, Forgery, Credit Cards

231115	750.131a	Checks w/o acct, 3 cks w/o suf fds	2
231125	750.131a	Checks w/o acct, 3 cks w/o funds ATT	1
231215	750.131	Checks w/o suf funds o/\$50	1
231225	750.131	Checks w/o suf funds o/\$50 ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
231315	750.131	Cks w/o suf funds under \$50, O-1	$\frac{1}{2}$
231325	750.131	Cks w/o funds under \$50, O-1 ATT	45 days
231415	750.131	Cks w/o funds under \$50, O-2	$\frac{1}{2}$
231425	750.131	Cks w/o funds under \$50, O-2 ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
231515	750.131	Cks w/o funds under \$50, O-3	1
231525	750.131	Cks w/o funds under \$50, O-3 ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
231612	750.249	Utter/pub forged instruments	14
231623	750.249	Utter/pub forged instruments ATT	7
241112	750.248	Forgery of public records	14
241123	750.248	Forgery of public records ATT	7
241213	750.250	Forgery notes/by State Treas/pol	7
241224	750.250	Forgery notes/by State Treas/pol ATT	$3\frac{1}{2}$
241313	750.251	Forgery bank bills/notes	7
241324	750.251	Forgery bank bills/notes ATT	$3\frac{1}{2}$
241413	750.252	Poss counterfeit notes	7
241424	750.252	Poss counterfeit notes ATT	$3\frac{1}{2}$
241514	750.253	Uttering counterfeit note	5
241524	750.253	Uttering counterfeit note ATT	$2\frac{1}{2}$
241614	750.254	Poss counterfeit bank bills	5
241624	750.254	Poss counterfeit bank bills ATT	$2\frac{1}{2}$
241713	750.255	Counterfeiting/poss of tools	10
241724	750.255	Counterfeiting/poss of tools ATT	5
241815	752.801	Slugs for vending machines	$\frac{1}{2}$
241825	752.801	Slugs for vending machines ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
241914	752.802	Mfg, sell, give away slugs	5
241924	752.802	Mfg, sell, give away slugs ATT	$2\frac{1}{2}$
242013	750.273	Fraud obtaining signature	10
242024	750.273	Fraud obtaining signature ATT	5

Project	Compiled		
Offense	Law		
Number	Number	Offense	Maximum
<u>Checks, Forgery, Credit Cards cont.</u>			
251114	750.157p	Possession credit card	4
251125	750.157p	Possession credit card ATT	2
251214	750.157n	Stealing credit card	4
251225	750.157n	Stealing credit card ATT	2
251314	750.157q	Del/circulation credit card	4
251325	750.157q	Del/circulation credit card ATT	2
251414	750.157r	Forge/alter/counterf cred card	4
251425	750.157r	Forge/alter/counterf cred card ATT	2
251515	750.157s	Use revoked cr card, u/\$100	$\frac{1}{2}$
251525	750.157s	Use revoked cr card, u/\$100 ATT	45 days
251615	750.157s	Use revoked cr card, o/\$100	1
251625	750.157s	Use revoked cr card, o/\$100 ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
251714	750.157t	Furn goods/ser illeg cr card	4
251725	750.157t	Furn goods/ser illeg cr card ATT	2
251814	750.157u	Forge sig on cr card forms	4
251825	750.157u	Forge sig on cr card forms ATT	2

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
<u>Larceny, Embezzlement</u>			
261114	750.356	Larceny, over \$100	5
261124	750.356	Larceny, over \$100 ATT	2½
261215	750.356	Larceny, under \$100	½
261225	750.356	Larceny, under \$100 ATT	45 days
261314	750.356a	Larceny, motor vehicle	5
261324	750.356a	Larceny, motor vehicle ATT	2½
261414	750.356b	Stealing fr tele/coin device	4
261425	750.356b	Stealing fr tele/coin device ATT	2
261514	750.357a	Larceny of livestock	4
261525	750.357a	Larceny of livestock ATT	2
261614	750.362	Larceny/conv or embez, o/\$100	5
261624	750.362	Larceny/conv or embez, o/\$100 ATT	2½
261715	750.362	Larceny/conv or embez, u/\$100	½
261725	750.362	Larceny/conv or embez, u/\$100	45 days
261815	750.362a	Larceny/rented vehicle o/\$100	2
261825	750.362a	Larceny/rented vehicle o/\$100 ATT	1
261914	750.363	Larceny/false person o/\$100	5
261924	750.363	Larceny/false person o/\$100 ATT	2½
262015	750.363	Larceny/false person u/\$100	½
262025	750.363	Larceny/false person u/\$100 ATT	45 days
271114	750.535	Rec stolen prop o/\$100	5
271124	750.535	Rec stolen prop o/\$100 ATT	2½
271214	750.535	Rec stolen prop, 3 conv or more	5
271224	750.535	Rec stolen prop, 3 conv or more ATT	2½
271315	750.535	Rec stolen prop, u/\$100	½
271325	750.535	Rec stolen prop, u/\$100 ATT	45 days
281113	750.174	Embezzlement o/\$100	10
281124	750.174	Embezzlement o/\$100 ATT	5
281215	750.174	Embezzlement u/\$100	½
281225	750.174	Embezzlement u/\$100 ATT	45 days
281313	750.175	Embez public officer o/\$50	10
281324	750.175	Embez public officer o/\$50 ATT	5
281413	750.176	Embez by administrator	10
281424	750.176	Embez by administrator ATT	5
281515	750.177	Conceal mort prop o/\$100	2
281525	750.177	Conceal mort prop o/\$100 ATT	1
281613	750.181	Embez own property o/\$100	10
281624	750.181	Embez own property o/\$100 ATT	5

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
<u>False Pretenses, Property Destruction</u>			
291113	750.218	False preten w/int defraud o/\$100	10
291124	750.218	False preten w/int defraud o/\$100 ATT	5
291215	750.218	False preten w/int defraud u/\$100	$\frac{1}{2}$
291225	750.218	False preten w/int defraud u/\$100 ATT	45 days
291315	750.219	False statements obtain credit	1
291325	750.219	False statements obtain credit ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
291414	750.219a	Fraud use tele cr card o/\$100	4
291425	750.219a	Fraud use tele cr card o/\$100 ATT	2
291515	750.219a	Fraud use tele cr card u/\$100	$\frac{1}{2}$
291525	750.219a	Fraud use tele cr card u/\$100 ATT	45 days
291613	750.280	Gross frauds/cheats common law	10
291624	750.280	Gross frauds/cheats common law ATT	5
301111	750.72	Arson, dwelling house	20
301124	750.72	Arson, dwelling house ATT	5
301213	750.73	Burn other real property	10
301224	750.73	Burn other real property ATT	5
301314	750.74	Burn personal prop o/\$50	4
301325	750.74	Burn personal prop o/\$50 ATT	2
301413	750.75	Burn insured property	10
301424	750.75	Burn insured property ATT	5
301514	750.77	Prep to burn, value o/\$50	4
301525	750.77	Prep to burn, value o/\$50 ATT	2
301615	750.77	Prep to burn, value u/\$50	1
301625	750.77	Prep to burn, value u/\$50	$\frac{1}{2}$
311114	750.377	Malicious inj/kill animals	4
311125	750.377	Malicious inj/kill animals ATT	2
311214	750.377a	Malicious inj/per prop o/\$100	4
311225	750.377a	Malicious inj/per prop o/\$100 ATT	2
311315	750.377a	Malicious inj/per prop u/\$100	$\frac{1}{2}$
311325	750.377a	Malicious inj/per prop u/\$100 ATT	45 days
311414	750.377b	Malicious inj/prop police/fire	4
311425	750.377b	Malicious inj/prop police/fire ATT	2
311514	750.380	Malicious inj house o/\$100	4
311525	750.380	Malicious inj house o/\$100 ATT	2
311615	750.380	Malicious inj house u/\$100	$\frac{1}{2}$
311625	750.380	Malicious inj house u/\$100 ATT	45 days
311714	750.383a	Malicious dest mach/equip/tools	4
311725	750.383a	Malicious dest mach/equip/tools ATT	2
321114	750.413	Unlawful driving away auto	5
321124	750.413	Unlawful driving away auto ATT	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
321215	750.414	Use auto without authority	2
321225	750.414	Use auto without authority ATT	1

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
<u>Weapons Offenses</u>			
411114	750.227	Carrying concealed weapon CCW	5
411124	750.227	Carrying concealed weapon CCW ATT	2½
411214	750.224	Sell/mfg/poss illegal weapon	5
411224	750.224	Sell/mfg/poss illegal weapon ATT	2½
411314	750.226	Carry firearm/weapon w/unlawful int	5
411324	750.226	Carry firearm/weapon w/unlaw int ATT	2½
421115	750.227b	Poss firearms during felony	2
421125	750.227b	Poss firearms during felony ATT	1
421214	750.227b	Poss firearms dur felony, 0-2	5
421224	750.227b	Poss firearms dur felony, 0-2 ATT	2½
421313	750.227b	Poss firearms dur felony, 0-3	10
421324	750.227b	Poss firearms dur felony, 0-3 ATT	5
431115	750.226a	Sale/poss switchblade knife	1
431125	750.226a	Sale/poss switchblade knife ATT	½
431215	750.230	Alteration of pistol	2
431225	750.230	Alteration of pistol ATT	1
431315	750.235	Inj w/firearm int but w/o malice	1
431325	750.235	Inj w/firearm int but w/o malice ATT	½
431415	752.862	Inj prop neg use firearm o/\$50	1
431425	752.862	Inj prop neg use firearm o/\$50 ATT	½
431512	750.236	Setting spring gun/killing person	15
431524	750.236	Setting spring gun/kill person ATT	5
431615	750.236	Setting spring gun	1
431625	750.236	Setting spring gun ATT	½
441115	752.861	Kill/inj neg use firearm	2
441125	752.861	Kill/inj neg use firearm ATT	1
441215	752.861	Kill/inj neg use firearm	1
441225	752.861	Kill/inj neg use firearm ATT	½
441315	750.234	Dischg firearm w/o malice	1
441325	750.234	Dischg firearm w/o malice ATT	½
441415	750.237	Poss/use firearm u/infl liq/drug	½
441425	750.237	Poss/use firearm u/infl liq/drug ATT	45 days
451114	750.211a	Constr/poss explosive device	4
451125	750.211a	Constr/poss explosive device ATT	2
451214	750.211	Make or possess explosives	5
451224	750.211	Make or possess explosives ATT	2½

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
<u>Drugs</u>			
511111	335.341(1)(a)	Poss narc w/int mfg or del	20
511124	335.341(1)(a)	Poss narc w/int mfg or del ATT	5
511213	335.341(1)(b)	Poss non-narc mfg/del exc pot	7
511224	335.341(1)(b)	Poss non-narc mfg/del exc pot ATT	3½
511314	335.341(1)(c)	Poss sched 4 drug/pot mfg/del	4
511325	335.341(1)(c)	Poss sched 4 drug/pot mfg/del ATT	2
511415	335.341(1)(d)	Poss schcd 5 drug w/int mfg/del	2
511425	335.341(1)(d)	Poss sched 5 drug w/int mfg/delATT	1
521113	335.341(3)(a)	Poss,mfg,del counterfeit narcotic	10
521124	335.341(3)(a)	Poss,mfg,del counter narcotic ATT	5
521214	335.341(3)(b)	Poss,mfg,del counter non-narc	5
521224	335.341(3)(b)	Poss,mfg,del counter non-narc ATT	2½
521314	335.341(3)(c)	Poss,mfg,del counter sched 4 dr	4
521325	335.341(3)(c)	Poss,mfg,del counter sched 4 dr AT	2
521415	335.341(3)(d)	Poss,mfg,del counter sched 5 dr	2
521425	335.341(3)(d)	Poss,mfg,del counter sched 5 dr AT	1
531114	335.341(4)(a)	Poss sched 1 or 2 narcotic	4
531125	335.341(4)(a)	Poss sched 1 or 2 narcotic ATT	2
531215	335.341(4)(b)	Poss 1-4 drug,not hal,narc,pot	2
531225	335.341(4)(b)	Poss 1-4 drug,not hal,narc,pot ATT	1
531315	335.341(4)(c)	Poss hallucinogen or sched 5 dr	1
531325	335.341(4)(c)	Poss hallucinogen or sched 5 drATT	½
531415	335.341(4)(d)	Possession marihuana	1
531425	335.341(4)(d)	Possession marihuana ATT	½
541115	335.341(5)(a)	Drug use,sched 1-2 narcotic	1
541125	335.341(5)(a)	Drug use,sched 1-2 narcotic ATT	½
541215	335.341(5)(b)	Drug use 1-4 not hal,narc,pot	1
541225	335.341(5)(b)	Drug use 1-4 not hal,narc,pot ATT	½
541315	335.341(5)(c)	Drug use,hallucinogen or 5	½
541325	335.341(5)(c)	Drug use,hallucinogen or 5 ATT	½
541415	335.341(5)(d)	Marihuana use	½
541425	335.341(5)(d)	Marihuana use ATT	45 days

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
<u>Miscellaneous, "public"</u>			
611115	400.600	Welfare fraud, \$500/less	$\frac{1}{2}$
611125	400.60	Welfare fraud, \$500/less ATT	45 days
611214	400.60	Welfare fraud, o/\$500	4
611225	400.60	Welfare fraud, o/\$500 ATT	2
621111	750.422	Perjury (capital)	Life
621124	750.422	Perjury (capital) ATT	5
621212	750.422	Perjury	15
621224	750.422	Perjury ATT	5
621312	750.423	Perjury; swear falsely	15
621324	750.423	Perjury; swear falsely ATT	5
621414	750.425	Subornation, procure perjury	5
621424	750.425	Subornation, procure perjury ATT	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
631114	750.117	Bribe public officer	4
631125	750.117	Bribe public officer ATT	2
631213	750.118	Accepting bribe by pub officer	10
631224	750.118	Accepting bribe by pub officer ATT	5
641115	750.540	Cut, tap telephone wire	2
641125	750.540	Cut, tap telephone wire ATT	1
651115	300.5	Game and fish law violation O-1	60 days
651125	300.5	Game/fish law violation O-1 ATT	30 days
661115	750.149	Compounding felony	1
661125	750.149	Compounding felony ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
<u>Miscellaneous, "Private"</u>			
711115	752.191	Felonious driving	2
711125	752.191	Felonious driving ATT	1
711215	257.602a	Failure to obey officer's signal	$\frac{1}{2}$
711225	257.602a	Failure to obey officer's signal ATT	45 days
711315	257.625(a/b)	Impaired driving-DUIL	$\frac{1}{2}$
711325	257.625(a/b)	Impaired driving-DUIL ATT	45 days
711415	257.625(c)	DUIL, 2nd offense	1
711425	257.625(c)	DUIL, 2nd offense ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
711514	257.625(c)	DUIL, 3rd offense	4
711525	257.625(c)	DUIL, 3rd offense ATT	2
711615	257.625b(b)	Driving with impaired ability	$\frac{1}{2}$
711625	257.625b(b)	Driving with impaired ability ATT	45 days
711715	257.625b(b)	Driving impaired abil sub off	1
711725	257.625b(b)	Driving impaired abil sub off ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
<u>Miscellaneous, "Private" cont.</u>			
711815	257.626	Reckless driving	$\frac{1}{2}$
711825	257.626	Reckless driving ATT	45 days
711915	257.626b	Careless or negligent driving	10 days
711925	257.626b	Careless or negligent driving ATT	5 days
712015	257.628	Speeding	$\frac{1}{2}$
712025	257.628	Speeding ATT	45 days
712515	257.617	Leaving scene accident/pers inj	2
712525	257.617	Leaving scene accident/pers inj ATT	1
712615	257.617a	Leaving scene pers inj accident	1
712625	257.617a	Leaving scene pers inj accident ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
713015	257.215	Unregistered vehicle	$\frac{1}{2}$
713025	257.215	Unregistered vehicle ATT	45 days
713115	257.233	Transfer MV requirements	$\frac{1}{2}$
713125	257.233	Transfer MV requirements ATT	45 days
713215	257.239	Fail to endorse & del MV title	$\frac{1}{2}$
713225	257.239	Fail to endorse & del MV title ATT	45 days
713315	257.242a	Regroove tires	$\frac{1}{2}$
713325	257.242a	Regroove tires ATT	45 days
713413	257.254	Passing title stolen MV	10
713424	257.254	Passing title stolen MV ATT	5
713515	257.255	Drive w/o plates	$\frac{1}{2}$
713525	257.255	Drive w/o plates ATT	45 days
713615	257.256	Unlawful lending MV title	$\frac{1}{2}$
713625	257.256	Unlawful lending MV title ATT	45 days
713714	257.257	Forge/alter MV title/plate	4
713725	257.257	Forge/alter MV title/plate ATT	2
713815	257.310	Use forged MV license	1
713825	257.310	Use forged MV license ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
714015	257.901	Violations of MV code	$\frac{1}{2}$
714025	257.901	Violations of MV code ATT	45 days
714115	257.904(a)	Driving w/o license (revoked)	$\frac{1}{2}$
714125	257.904(a)	Driving w/o license (revoked) ATT	45 days
714215	257.904(b)	Driving w/o license (revoked) O-2	1
714225	257.904(b)	Driving w/o license(revoked)O-2 ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
714315	257.904a	Driving w/o license	$\frac{1}{2}$
714325	257.904a	Driving w/o license ATT	45 days
714415	257.904a	Driving w/o license O-2	$\frac{1}{2}$
714425	257.904a	Driving w/o license O-2 ATT	45 days
721115	750.546	Trepass	$\frac{1}{2}$
721125	750.546	Trespass ATT	45 days

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
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Miscellaneous, "Private" cont.

731115	750.301	Gambling	1
731125	750.301	Gambling ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
731215	750.302	Keep common gambling room	1
731225	750.302	Keep common gambling room ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
731315	750.303	Keep com gambling room for gain	2
731325	750.303	Keep com gambling room for gain ATT	1
731415	750.304	Selling pools/register bets	1
731425	750.304	Selling pools/register bets ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
731515	750.306	Poss of gambling slips	1
731525	750.306	Poss of gambling slips ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
731614	750.157a	Conspiracy, illegal gambling	5
731624	750.157a	Conspiracy, illegal gambling ATT	$2\frac{1}{2}$
741115	750.168	Disorderly person O-1	$\frac{1}{2}$
741125	750.168	Disorderly person O-1 ATT	45 days
741215	750.168	Disorderly person O-2	$\frac{1}{2}$
741225	750.168	Disorderly person O-2 ATT	45 days
741315	750.168	Disorderly person O-3	2
741325	750.168	Disorderly person O-3 ATT	1
751114	750.161	Desertion and non support	3
751125	750.161	Desertion and non support ATT	$1\frac{1}{2}$
751215	750.161	Desertion and non support	1
751225	750.161	Desertion and non support ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
751314	750.165	Refuse to pay support/court order	4
751325	750.165	Refuse to pay sup/court order ATT	2
761115	750.151	Conspiracy/restrain trade	$\frac{1}{2}$
761125	750.151	Conspiracy/restrain trade ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
761211	750.157a	Conspiracy/crimes pun 1 yr/more	
761224	750.157a	Conspiracy/crimes pun 1 yr/more ATT	
761315	750.157a	Conspiracy/crimes pun less th 1 yr	1
761325	750.157a	Conspiracy/crimes pun less th 1 ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
761414	750.505	Common law offenses	5
761424	750.505	Common law offenses ATT	$2\frac{1}{2}$
761514	750.152	Violation bldg trust act	3
761525	750.152	Violation bldg trust act ATT	$1\frac{1}{2}$
761615	338.1516	Violation residential bldrs act	1
761625	338.1516	Violation residential bldrs act ATT	$\frac{1}{2}$
761714	451.809	Uniform securities act violation	3
761725	451.809	Uniform securities act biolation ATT	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Project Offense Number	Compiled Law Number	Offense	Maximum
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Other Sex Offenses

811115	750.335	Lewd/lascivious cohabitation	1
811125	750.335	Lewd/lascivious cohabitation ATT	½
811215	750.335a	Indecent exposure	1
811225	750.335a	Indecent exposure ATT	½
811313	750.336	Indecent liberties w/child+attempt	10
811414	750.338	Gross indecency bet males + attempt	5
812114	750.338a	Gross indecency bet females+attempt	5
812214	750.338b	Gross indecency bet male&female,att	5
821115	750.448	Solicit/accost for prostitution	½
821125	750.448	Solicit/accost for prostitution ATT	45 days
821215	750.449	Admit for purpose of prost	½
821225	750.449	Admit for purpose of prost ATT	45 days
821315	750.449a	Engage services female for prost	½
821325	750.449a	Engage services female for prost ATT	45 days
821415	750.454	Lease house for prostitution	½
821425	750.454	Lease house for prostitution ATT	½
821514	750.452	Keeping house of ill fame	5
821524	750.452	Keeping house of ill fame ATT	2½
821615	750.451	Prostitution,0-3 and subseq	2
821625	750.451	Prostitution,0-3 and subseq ATT	1
821715	750.451	Prostitution, 0-2	1
821725	750.451	Prostitution, 0-2 ATT	½
821815	750.450	Prostitution, aid and abet	½
821825	750.450	Prostitution, aid and abet ATT	45 days
822111	750.455	Pandering (pimping)	20
822124	750.455	Pandering (pimping) ATT	5
822211	750.457	Accepting earnings of prostitute	20
822224	750.457	Accepting earnings of prostitute ATT	5
822311	750.459	Transporting female for prost	20
822324	750.459	Transporting female for prost ATT	5
831114	750.14	Abortion	4
831125	750.14	Abortion ATT	2
831214	750.30	Adultery	4
831225	750.30	Adultery ATT	2
841115	750.343a	Distribute obscene literature	1
841125	750.343a	Distribute obscene literature ATT	½

Habitual Offender

911111	769.10	Habitual offender, 2d conviction
911211	769.11	Habitual offender, 3d conviction
911311	769.12	Habitual offender, 4th + offense

COUNTIES

1. ALCONA	29. GRATIOT	57. MISSAUKEE
2. ALGER	30. HILLSDALE	58. MONROE
3. ALLEGAN	31. HOUGHTON	59. MONTCALM
4. ALPENA	32. HURON	60. MONTMORENCY
5. ANTRIM	33. INGHAM	61. MUSKEGON
6. ARENAC	34. IONIA	62. NEWAYGO
7. BARAGA	35. IOSCO	63. OAKLAND
8. BARRY	36. IRON	64. OCEANA
9. BAY	37. ISABELLA	65. OGEMAW
10. BENZIE	38. JACKSON	66. ONTONAGON
11. BERRIEN	39. KALAMAZOO	67. OSCEOLA
12. BRANCH	40. KALKASKA	68. OSCODA
13. CALHOUN	41. KENT	69. OTSEGO
14. CASS	42. KEWEENAW	70. OTTAWA
15. CHARLEVOIX	43. LAKE	71. PRESQUE ISLE
16. CHEBOYGAN	44. LAPEER	72. ROSCOMMON
17. CHIPPEWA	45. LEELANAU	73. SAGINAW
18. CLARE	46. LENAWEE	74. ST. CLAIR
19. CLINTON	47. LIVINGSTON	75. ST. JOSEPH
20. CRAWFORD	48. LUCE	76. SANILAC
21. DELTA	49. MACKINAC	77. SCHOOLCRAFT
22. DICKINSON	50. MACOMB	78. SHIAWASSEE
23. EATON	51. MANISTEE	79. TUSCOLA
24. ENMET	52. MARQUETTE	80. VAN BUREN
25. GENESEE	53. MASON	81. WASHTENAW
26. GLADWIN	54. MECOSTA	82. WAYNE
27. GOGEBIC	55. MENOMINEE	83. WEXFORD
28. GRAND TRAVERSE	56. MIDLAND	

APPENDIX 5

Type and Description of Primary Offenses (Sample)

Offense Description	Males		Females	
	N		N	
<u>Homicide</u>				
Manslaughter	5	(1.0)	--	--
Death, Weapon without Malice, Manslaughter	--	--	1	(1.1)
Assault with Intent to Murder	1	(0.2)	--	--
Assault, with Intent to Rob, Armed	7	(1.4)	--	--
Assault with Intent to Rob, Unarmed	1	(0.2)	1	(1.1)
<u>Person Offenses</u>				
Felonious Assault	17	(3.5)	3	(3.3)
Felonious Assault, Attempt	1	(0.2)	--	--
Assault with Intent to do Great Bodily Harm	5	(1.0)	1	(1.1)
Assault with Intent to do Great Bodily Harm, Attempt	1	(0.2)	--	--
Assault with Intent to Commit Felony	1	(0.2)	--	--
Mayhem	1	(0.2)	--	--
Cruelty to Children, Neglect, Abandonment	1	(0.2)	--	--
<u>Sex Offenses</u>				
Criminal Sexual Conduct 2nd Degree	12	(2.5)	1	(1.1)
Criminal Sexual Conduct 2nd Attempt	4	(0.8)	--	--
Criminal Sexual Conduct 4th Degree	4	(0.8)	--	--
Assault with Intent CSC 2nd Degree	2	(0.4)	--	--
Assault with Intent Sexual Penetration	5	(1.0)	--	--
Solicit/Accost for Prostitution	--	-	1	(1.1)
<u>Burglary</u>				
Breaking and Entering an Occupied Dwelling	45	(9.3)	2	(2.2)
Breaking and Entering Occupied Dwelling, Attempt	15	(3.1)	--	--
Breaking and Entering Unoccupied Dwelling	24	(5.0)	--	--
Breaking and Entering Unoccupied Dwelling, Attempt	3	(0.6)	--	--
Entering Without Breaking	9	(1.9)	--	--
Larceny from a Dwelling House	43	(8.9)	34	(37.0)
Larceny from Dwelling house, Attempt	8	(1.7)	4	(4.3)
Enter and Alter Coin Devices	2	(0.4)	--	--
<u>Robbery</u>				
Robbery, Unarmed	16	(3.3)	2	(2.2)
Larceny from a Person	9	(1.9)	1	(1.1)
Larceny from a Person, Attempt	8	(1.6)	--	--
<u>Property Offenses</u>				
Checks without Account, 3 Checks without Sufficient Funds	2	(0.4)	4	(4.3)
Utter/Publishing Forged Instruments	5	(1.0)	5	(5.4)
Utter/Publishing Forged Instruments Attempt	4	(0.8)	--	--
Forgery of Public Records	1	(0.2)	1	(1.1)
Tampering with Ballot Boxes	1	(0.2)	--	--
Possession of Credit Card	--	--	2	(2.2)
Stealing Credit Card	1	(0.2)	--	--
Stealing Credit Card, Attempt	1	(0.2)	--	--
Larceny over \$100	10	(2.1)	4	(4.3)
Larceny over \$100, Attempt	4	(0.8)	--	--

Offense Description	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
<u>Property (Continued)</u>				
Larceny, Motor Vehicle	10	(2.1)	--	--
Larceny, Motor Vehicle, Attempt	4	(0.8)	--	--
Larceny, Conversion or Embezzlement over \$100	1	(0.2)	--	--
Receiving Stolen Property Over \$100	27	(5.6)	3	(3.3)
Receiving Stolen Property Over \$100, Attempt	14	(2.9)	--	--
Embezzlement over \$100	1	(0.2)	2	(2.2)
False Pretenses with Intent to Defraud Over \$100	3	(0.6)	1	(1.1)
Arson, Dwelling House	3	(0.6)	--	--
Burn Other Real Property	2	(0.4)	--	--
Burn Insured Property	1	(0.2)	--	--
Preparation to Burn, Value Over \$50	2	(0.4)	--	--
Malicious Injury to Personal Property Over \$100	5	(1.0)	--	--
Malicious Injury to Personal Property Over \$100, Attempt	1	(0.2)	--	--
Malicious Injury to House Over \$100	1	(0.2)	--	--
Unlawful Driving Away of Auto	16	(3.3)	1	(1.1)
Unlawful Driving Away of Auto, Attempt	10	(2.1)	--	--
Use Auto without Authority	8	(1.6)	1	(1.1)
Welfare Fraud Over \$500	--	--	1	(1.1)
<u>Weapons</u>				
Carrying Concealed Weapon	16	(3.3)	3	(3.3)
Carrying Concealed Weapon, Attempt	7	(1.4)	--	--
Sell, Manufacture, Possess Illegal Weapon	2	(0.4)	--	--
Carry Firearm, Weapon, With Unlawful Intent	1	(0.2)	1	(1.1)
Kill, Injure, Negligent Use of Firearm	3	(0.6)	--	--
Kill, Injure, Negligent Use of Firearm, Attempt	1	(0.2)	--	--
<u>Drug</u>				
Possession of Narcotic with Intent to Manufacture or Deliver	12	(2.5)	1	(1.1)
Possession of Narcotic with Intent to Manufacture or Deliver, Attempt	6	(1.2)	--	--
Possession, Manufacture, Deliver Counterfeit Narcotic	2	(0.4)	--	--
Possession Schedule 1 or 2 Narcotic	15	(3.1)	3	(3.3)
Possession Schedule 1 or 2 Narcotic Attempt	1	(0.2)	--	--
Possession, Manufacture, Deliver Counter Schedule 4 Drug	3	(0.6)	--	--
Drug Use, Schedule 1-2 Narcotic	2	(0.4)	--	--
Obtain, Possess CS by Forgery/Distribution Schedule 1-2	1	(0.2)	--	--
Distribute Marijuana	2	(0.4)	--	--
Unspecified Drug Offense	7	(1.4)	2	(2.2)
<u>Miscellaneous Offenses</u>				
Driving Under the Influence 3rd Offense	2	(0.4)	1	(1.1)
Leaving Scene of Accident/Personal Injury	1	(0.2)	--	--
Forgery/Alter Motor Vehicle Title/Plate	1	(0.2)	--	--
Refuse to Pay Child Support	2	(0.4)	--	--
Resisting Officer	1	(0.2)	--	--
Absconding Forfeiting Bond	--	-	1	(1.1)
Bring Contraband to Prison	--	-	1	(1.1)
Unspecified Offense Maximum 6-10 years	1	(0.2)	--	--
Habitual Offender 2nd Conviction	1	(0.2)	--	--
Probation Violations	1	(0.2)	1	(1.1)

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