Adult Corrections Facility 2016 Booking Profile

March, 2018

Summary

The Adult Corrections Facility (ACF) provides short-term custody and programming for adults. Commitments are received primarily from the Hennepin County District Court, which may utilize the ACF as an alternative to long-term commitments to the Minnesota Commissioner of Corrections. The maximum stay is 365 days.

The general profile of all those booked to the ACF during 2016 shows this to be a very stable population. Population counts and percentages by Gender, Race, Offense Level, and Offense Type are almost identical to previous ACF profile reports.

Based upon demographic summary information obtained from the 2016 ACF profile group, the typical 2016 ACF White male resident was single (63%) between the ages of 21 and 30 (38%). He most likely served from 15 to 29 days (37%) of Straight Time (39%) for a Gross Misdemeanor level (49%) DWI offense (47%).

The typical 2016 ACF African American male resident was single (77%) between the ages of 21 and 30 (42%). He most likely served from 0 to 14 days (24%) OR 90 to 365 days (24%) of Straight Time (59%) for a Felony level offense (53%).

The typical ACF female resident was White (52%) single (69%) between the ages of 21 and 30 (41%). She most likely served from 15 to 29 days (37%) of Straight Time (40%) for a Gross Misdemeanor level (45%) DWI offense (44%).

Of the individuals booked in 2016, 7% (n = 310) were booked more than once.

Comparisons by sex throughout the profile demonstrate that females are more likely to be in the ACF for Prostitution and Property charges, while males are more likely to be there for Criminal Sex, Domestic Assault, and Weapons charges. There is a true need for services responsive to the criminogenic needs of the sexes.

Racial comparisons throughout the profile show a disproportionality for African Americans and American Indians in many of the categories. Both groups are overrepresented in all

Data has remained stable compared to previous profiles.
bookings compared to the general population of Hennepin County. These groups were also more likely to have more than one charge at booking. With more than one charge at booking, it leads to longer lengths of stay within the facility.

Overall Profile

There were 4,755 bookings of 4,413 individuals; this is 300 fewer individuals than in 2015.

660 bookings had more than one case associated, with the majority of those having two cases (n = 531, 80%). Although most individuals only had one booking in 2016, there were 310 individuals (7%) who were booked more than once.

Of the 4,755 booking events:

- 3,727 (78%) of the bookings were male.
- As in 2015, most of the bookings into the ACF in 2016 were White (46%) or African American (44%).
  - As of 2016, the population of Hennepin County is 75% White and 13% Black.
- 29% of bookings into the ACF in 2016 were recorded as “Unknown” ethnicity.
  - Of the individuals with data, 5% indicated they are Hispanic.
- The average age at the time of commitment was 35; the median age was 32. Ages ranged from 17 to 85 (see Figure 1 for age distribution).

Figure 1. Age distribution of 2016 ACF population

- At the time of booking, 3,335 (70%) of the residents were single, 461 (10%) were married, and 297 (6%) were divorced; the remaining 14% were separated, widowed, or of unknown marital status.
• Self-report highest level of education at time of booking:
  o 32% reported 12th grade as the highest grade of completion.
  o 22% reported some/completed college.
  o 16% reported completing a GED.
  o 10% reported not completing high school.
  o 5% reported vocational/trade school
  o Data was missing for 16%.

There was a significant difference across race in education with White residents being more likely to report having some college (30%) when compared to African American clients (14%). African American residents were more likely to report not completing HS (11%) when compared to White residents (6%).

• Employment data was missing for 57% of all bookings.

• Of the booking events, 86% (n = 4,096) had only one charge at booking. In total, the 4,755 bookings had 5,611 charges.

• Felonies made up 43% of all bookings (n = 2,036) followed by Gross Misdemeanors at 41% (n = 1,950) and Misdemeanors at 16% (n = 769).¹
  o This is the first time in recent profiles where there were more Felony bookings than Gross Misdemeanors.

• 34% (n = 1,625) of 2016 bookings were for DWI, 14% were for Drugs (n = 657), and 12% were for Property (12%) (see Figure 2).

The average number of days served was 48 with a median of 24 (see Figure 2 for median days served by offense category).

• Bookings with one charge had an average length of stay of 43 days with a median of 19; bookings with more than one charge had an average length of stay of 72 days with a median of 51.

¹ Most severe sentenced charge was used.
The most frequent type of stay classified at time of release was Straight Time (47%) followed by Work Release Home Monitoring (25%), Straight Time Home Monitoring (19%), and Work Release (6%).
  - Residents with multiple charges were more likely to be Straight Time.
  - 103 residents had a status of Weekender.

Men’s Section Profile

- Seventy-eight percent (N = 3,727) of all bookings in 2016 were male.
- The average age for males at booking was 35.
- Eighteen percent had multiple charges at booking.
- The median number of days served was 26.
- At time of release, 50% had a status of Straight Time followed by Work Release Home Monitoring (24%).
- Forty-five percent were booked on a Felony charge (see Figure 5).
Race\(^2\) – Men’s Section

There were significant differences in the type of offense based on racial designation for males booked in 2016 (see Figure 7). The columns in Figure 7 represent each offense category and the racial breakdown within each category. The dots in the middle of each bar indicate the frequency of that offense category within all bookings in 2016.

- White males were overrepresented in DWI charges; 61% (\(n = 773\)) of all DWI charges booked in 2016 were White males.
- African American males were overrepresented in weapons charges; 69% of all weapons charges booked in 2016 were African American clients. It is important to note that weapons charges were only 2% (\(n=83\)) of all charges for males booked into the ACF in 2016, but within that 2%, 69% were African American (\(n=57\)).

\(^2\) Due to small numbers, those in the Hawaiian and Unknown categories were excluded from the charts.
African American males were also overrepresented in Property, Person - both domestic and non-domestic, Societal Conduct, Non-DWI traffic charges, and Weapons charges booked in the ACF in 2016.

There were also significant differences in the level of charge based on racial designation (see Figure 8).

- African American males were overrepresented in Felony (56%) and Misdemeanor charge categories (51%).
- White males were overrepresented in Gross Misdemeanors (55%); this is understandable given the fact that White males were overrepresented in the DWI category.
At time of release there were disproportionalities in status:

- The majority of African American and American Indian male residents were on a status of Straight Time at time of release (59% and 79%, respectively).
- Thirty-eight percent of White males were on Straight Time at time of release and 34% were on Work Release Home Monitoring.

**Women’s Section Profile**

- Twenty-two percent (N = 1,028) of all bookings in 2016 were female.
- The average age for females at booking was 35.
- Fourteen percent had multiple charges at booking.
- The median number of days served was 19.
- At time of release, 40% had a status of Straight Time followed by Straight Time Home Monitoring (28%).
- Forty-five percent were booked on a Gross Misdemeanor charge (see Figure 9).
Race\textsuperscript{3} – women’s Section

There were significant differences in the type of offense based on racial designation for females booked in 2016 (see Figure 11). The columns in Figure 11 represent each offense category and the racial breakdown within each category. The dots in the middle of each bar indicate the frequency of that offense category within all bookings in 2016.

- As with white males, white females were overrepresented in DWI charges; 65% (n = 292) of all DWI charges booked in 2016.
- As with African American males, African American females were overrepresented in Property, Person - both domestic and non-domestic, Societal Conduct, and Non-DWI traffic charges booked in the ACF in 2016.
- American Indian females were overrepresented in Prostitution, Drugs, and Property offenses.

\textsuperscript{3} Due to small numbers, those in the Hawaiian and Unknown categories were excluded from the charts.
There were also significant differences in the level of charge based on racial designation (see Figure 12).

- **African American** females were overrepresented in Misdemeanor charge categories (46%).
- **White** females were overrepresented in Gross Misdemeanors (55%); this is understandable given the fact that whites were overrepresented in the DWI category.
- **American Indian** females were overrepresented in Felony charges (14%).
At time of release there were disproportionalities in status:

- The majority of American Indian female residents were on a status of Straight Time at time of release (77%).
- Forty-two percent of African American females were on Straight Time at time of release; 34% were on Straight Time Home Monitoring.
- Thirty-five percent of White females were on Work Release Home Monitoring at time of release; 33% were on Straight Time.
Appendix

This profile includes a general summary of all bookings to the Adult Corrections Facility during 2016, excluding Pre-Booking. Information was collected from the Hennepin County Offender Management System (OMS).

Some individuals may have more than one booking during 2016. Individuals were classified using standard demographic gender and racial designations. Charges in this report were selected first by most serious offense level (Felony, Gross Misdemeanor, and Misdemeanor) and then by most serious offense. Definitions for type of stay and offense categories are in the tables below. Type of stay classifications were determined by the type of stay at three points in time – pre-book commitment letter, booking, and time of release.

Offense categories are based off of BCA probation survey codes. Length of stay was calculated as time between Commitment Date and Release Date.

The information contained in this profile is almost identical to previous profiles. Where information does differ from the previous profile, it will be noted in the text. Differences from previous profiles were not tested with statistical analysis, so any differences may not be statistically significant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Stay</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight Time</td>
<td>Residents who complete their sentences within the confines of the Men’s Section or Women’s Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Release</td>
<td>Residents who are housed at the ACF and released according to their schedules for work or school. ACF personnel verify employment and enrollment in an accredited school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight Time Home Monitoring</td>
<td>Residents who serve their sentences at home under the jurisdiction of the ACF’s Electronic Home Monitoring Program (EHM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Release Home Monitoring</td>
<td>Residents who serve their time at home on EHMI, but are released according to their schedules to attend work or school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekender</td>
<td>Residents who are flexibly sentenced and housed at the ACF, usually during the weekends.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Type of Offense Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Offense</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crim Sex/Obscenity</td>
<td>Sex related crimes, including obscenity. (Ex. Criminal Sexual Conduct, Indecent Exposure, Possession of Pornography, Failure to Register as Predatory Offender)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Assault</td>
<td>Threat, violence, abuse, or willful neglect toward someone in a family or intimate relationship. (Ex. Domestic Assault, Violation of Order for Protection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>Crimes involving the possession or selling of illegal substances. (Ex. Drug Possession or Sale)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWI</td>
<td>Crimes involving driving while intoxicated. (Ex. DWI, Refusal to Test)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person (Non-Domestic)</td>
<td>Crimes involving willful attempt or threat to injure someone else, excluding domestic assault. (Ex. Homicide, Assault, Kidnapping, Robbery, Harassment/Stalking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Crimes involving a focus upon property and not persons. (Ex. Burglary, Fraud, Forgery, Theft, Vehicle Theft, Arson, Property Damage, Trespassing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td>Crimes involving the commission of a sex act for monetary consideration or other thing of value. (Ex. Prostitution in Public Place, Solicit Prostitution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Societal Conduct</td>
<td>Crimes involving disruption of public peace or order. (Ex. Disorderly Conduct, Escape, Rioting, Public Intoxication, Loitering, Aiding and Abetting, Impede 911)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic/Other</td>
<td>All traffic crimes, excluding DWI, (ex. Hit and Run, Criminal Vehicular Operation, Careless Driving, Driving After Suspension) as well as crimes not otherwise classified (Ex. Status Offenses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons</td>
<td>Crimes involving the illegal possession or use of weapons. (Prohibited Person in Possession of Firearms, Reckless Discharge of Firearms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Miscellaneous crimes (Ex. Consuming in Public, Crime Against Transit Operation, Possession of Burglary Tools)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>