Adult Field Services 2016 Profile

Supervision clients as of 12/31/2016

Introduction

The purpose of this profile is to provide a brief description of the 24,418 adults under supervision at DOCCR Adult Field Services (AFS) on 12/31/2016. ¹

In 2016, major changes were made to the categorization of types of supervision. Those changes are reflected in this report and thus look different from previous profile reports.

Eight main profile subgroups are differentiated throughout this report with a ninth of “other,” based primarily upon level of probation services and defined by the location at which the client was being supervised.

Summary

The AFS population cannot easily be described in one profile summary. The profile subgroups based upon level of supervision services display major demographic and criminogenic differences. Retaining these subgroups as separate client populations in profiling the AFS population provides more meaningful information.

African Americans are overrepresented within the High Level probation populations (48%), Supervised Release (58%), and Intensive Supervised Release (68%) subgroups, compared to their representation within Hennepin County (16%) and the probation population (38%). African Americans have a higher percentage of Felony offenses (53%) and were more likely to have Weapons and Person (Domestic and non-Domestic) type crimes than would be expected, given their representation within the profile population.

¹ In some instances, a client has an open status with no open cases. Those clients are not included in this report. The data for this report was pulled on 4/3/2018. The numbers reflect the data on that day.
American Indian clients had the highest percentage of Felonies (56%) and were overrepresented in Person (non-domestic) and Property type crimes. Female American Indian clients are significantly overrepresented (38%) within their racial group, compared to the overall female profile representation (23%). These patterns point to the need for specific interventions that address the criminogenic risk/needs of these groups.

Supervising Locations

Of those 24,418 adults receiving probation services with AFS on 12/31/2016, 28% were receiving administrative probation services (see Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Subgroup</th>
<th>Supervising Location</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Count (Percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Probation</td>
<td>PCN Reporting Center</td>
<td>5,422</td>
<td>6,710 (28%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSS – I/I</td>
<td>1,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Level Supervision (250:1)</td>
<td>Domestic Low</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>1,647 (7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PCN Reporting Center</td>
<td>1,118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSS – I/I</td>
<td>179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex Offender Special Services</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Level Supervision (150:1)</td>
<td>PCN Reporting Center</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>912 (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSS – I/I</td>
<td>259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Level Supervision (40:1)</td>
<td>Brookdale I/I</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>6,475 (27%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>601</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Problem Solving Courts</td>
<td>895</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex Offender</td>
<td>620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>2,696</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervised Release</td>
<td>Supervised Release Low</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>1,770 (7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex Offender Supervised Release</td>
<td>248</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervised Release</td>
<td>1,363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gender

- Females comprised 23% (N=5,551) of the 2016 AFS Profile population and males 77% (N=18,855); eight clients were not identified.
- Females were underrepresented among High Risk Probation, Supervised Release, and Intensive Supervised Release subgroups (17%, 8%, and 1%, respectively) compared to their representation in the total profile population (see Figure 1).²

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² Clients who fall into the “other” category are not included in the figure, but are included in the total.
Age

- On 12/31/2016, the average age was 36, with the largest proportion (35%) in the 21 through 30 age range (see Figure 2).

- Level of probation service was a factor in variations in profile age, with those under Medium supervision levels, DWIP, and STS younger on average compared to other types of supervision (see Figure 2).

![Figure 2. AFS 2016 age range by subgroup](image)

Race

Figure 3 displays the racial distribution for profile subgroups and the total profile population.

- African Americans comprised 38% (N = 9,294) of the profile population and 13% of the Hennepin County population in 2016.

- Whites comprised 48% (N = 11,827) of the profile population and 75% of the Hennepin County population in 2016.

- African Americans were overrepresented within High Risk supervision, SR, and ISR subgroups compared to their representation in the total profile population (48%, 58%, and 68%, respectively) (see Figure 3).

- American Indians were also overrepresented within High Risk supervision, SR, and ISR subgroups compared to their representation in the total profile population (5%, 5%, and 6%, respectively).
• Race is indicated as “unknown” approximately 25% of the time for DWIP and STS Only clients.

**Figure 3. AFS 2016 racial distribution**

- The highest proportion of females (38%) was in the American Indian racial group (see Figure 4).

**Figure 4. Race by gender**

**Education**

Figure 5 displays the level of education for profile subgroups and the total profile population.
• Level of education was not recorded for almost one-third (30%) of the profile population.
• For those with level of education recorded (n = 16,981), the majority (80%) had a high school diploma/GED or above.
• Level of education varied significantly across profile subgroups (see Figure 5).
• Level of education is largely missing for DWIP and STS Only clients.

**Figure 5. Education level by subgroup**

Offense Level

Figure 6 displays frequencies of offense levels for profile subgroups and for the total profile population for the most serious sentenced offense as of the date of the data pull.

• Forty two percent had a felony level offense.
• Thirty four percent had a gross misdemeanor level offense.
• Twenty percent had a misdemeanor level offense.
• Felony was the most frequent offense level for ISR, SR, and 40:1 probation locations (99%, 93%, and 65%, respectively) (see Figure 6).
There were differences between males and females in level of offense for which they were receiving probation services (see Figure 7).

- Thirty two percent (n = 1,753) of females had a felony level offense, compared to 45% (n = 8,447) for males.

There were difference across race for most serious sentenced offense level.

- African American and American Indian clients were more likely to have been sentence for a Felony when compared to Asian and White clients (see Figure 8).


Figure 8. Offense level by race - overall

Figure 9. Offense level by race - female

Figure 10. Offense level by race - male

Offense type

Figure 11 displays frequencies of offense levels for the total profile population.

- The most frequent offense type was DWI (37%), followed by Drug offenses (14%).
There were differences by gender in offense type (see Figure 12).

- DWI was the most serious offense type for one-third (36%) of males and almost half of females (46%) who had a sentenced charge.
- Females were more likely to have a Property offense (17%) when compared to males (11%).
- Males were more likely to have a Domestic sentenced charge or Criminal Sexual Conduct compared to females.
Offense types differed across race categories (see Figure 13).  

- Asian and White clients were more likely to have DWI as the most serious sentenced offense compared to the overall population.  
- American Indian clients were more likely to have Property and Person offenses compared to the overall population.

![Figure 13. Offense type by race - overall](image)

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Offense types also differed across race and gender (see Figures 14 and 15).

- Most notably, American Indian woman had the highest proportion of drug offenses compared to both males and other females.

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3 Any percentage less than 3% was removed from Figure 11 for visual clarity.
Offense types differed across supervision types (see Figure 12).

- ISR clients were primarily under supervision for Non-Domestic Person offenses or Criminal Sexual Conduct.

- DWI was the most serious sentenced charge for the majority of Low, Administrative, and DWIP clients.  

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4 About ¼ of DWIP clients had a traffic offense as the most serious charged offense. Verifying this in MNCIS identified that the clients had been charged with DWI and pled guilty to careless driving.
Conclusion

Overall, the AFS population has remained stable. Although the last profile was published in 2012 with different subgroups, some patterns remain the same. American Indian females continue to be overrepresented when compared to the overall percentage of females in the probation population; American Indian females have the highest proportion of drug convictions compared to other females and all males. American Indian and African American clients have a higher rate of Felony convictions when compared to White and Asian clients. African American clients are overrepresented in SR, ISR, and High Level supervision.