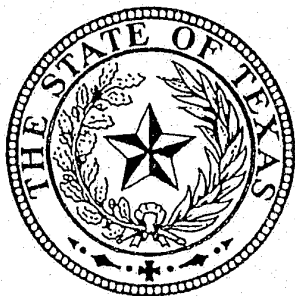


142519

142519



U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by
Texas Criminal Justice Policy
Council

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL HISTORY AND
OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS OF AGGRAVATED
OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO PRISON

Briefing to Governor Ann Richards

March 21, 1991

Special Project for the Executive Working Group
of the Criminal Justice Policy Council

Researched by:

Tony Fabelo, Ph. D., Acting Executive Director

Lisa Riechers
J. Scott Carruth

TABLE 1
PERCENTAGE OF 3G OFFENDERS
OUT OF TOTAL PRISON ADMISSIONS

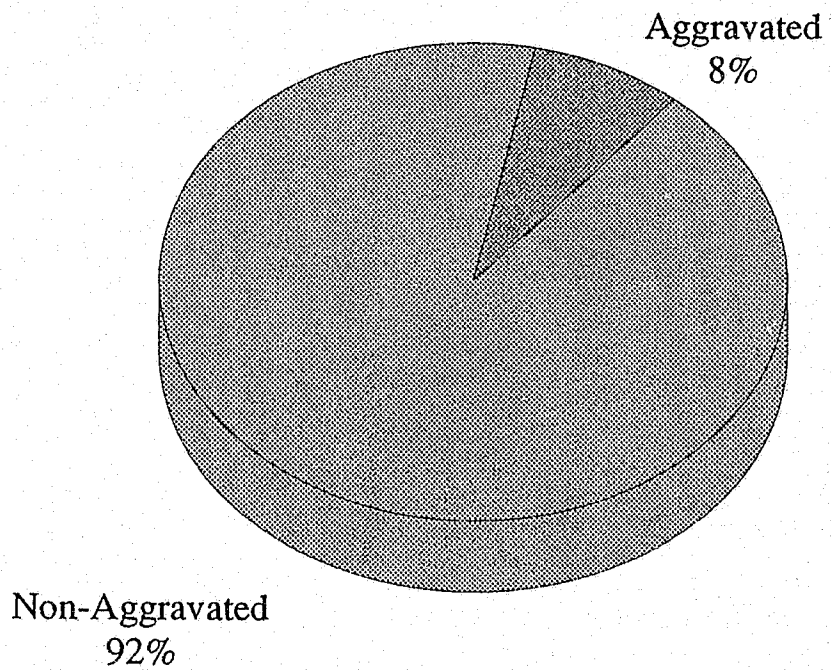


TABLE 2
PERCENT OF 3G OFFENDERS IN PRISON
POPULATION

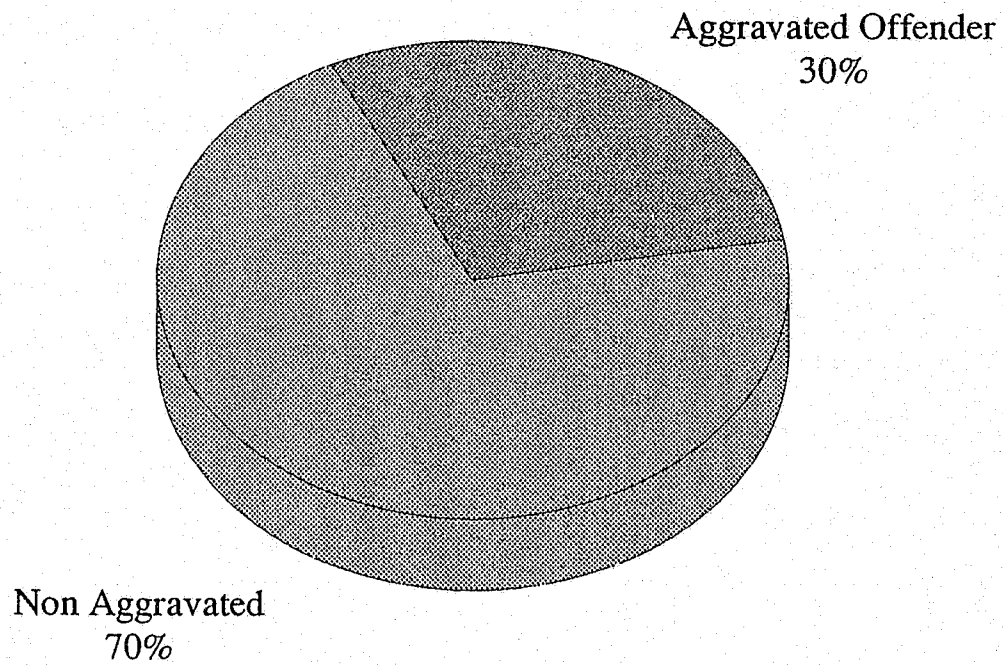


TABLE 3
SHORT-TERM IMPACT OF NO PAROLE
FOR AGGRAVATED OFFENDERS POLICY

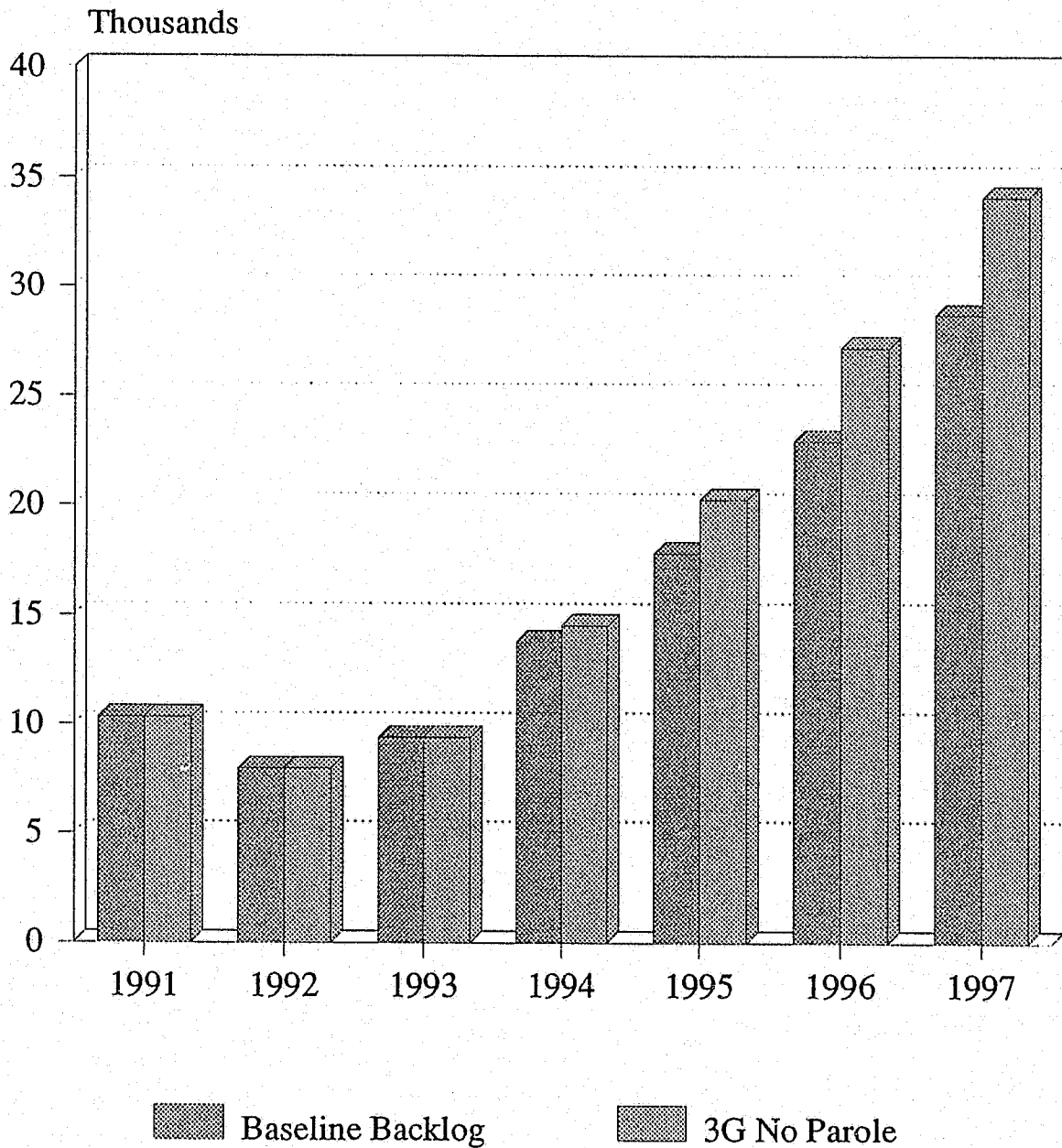


TABLE 4
NO PAROLE FOR 3G: IMPACT ON
TIME SERVED

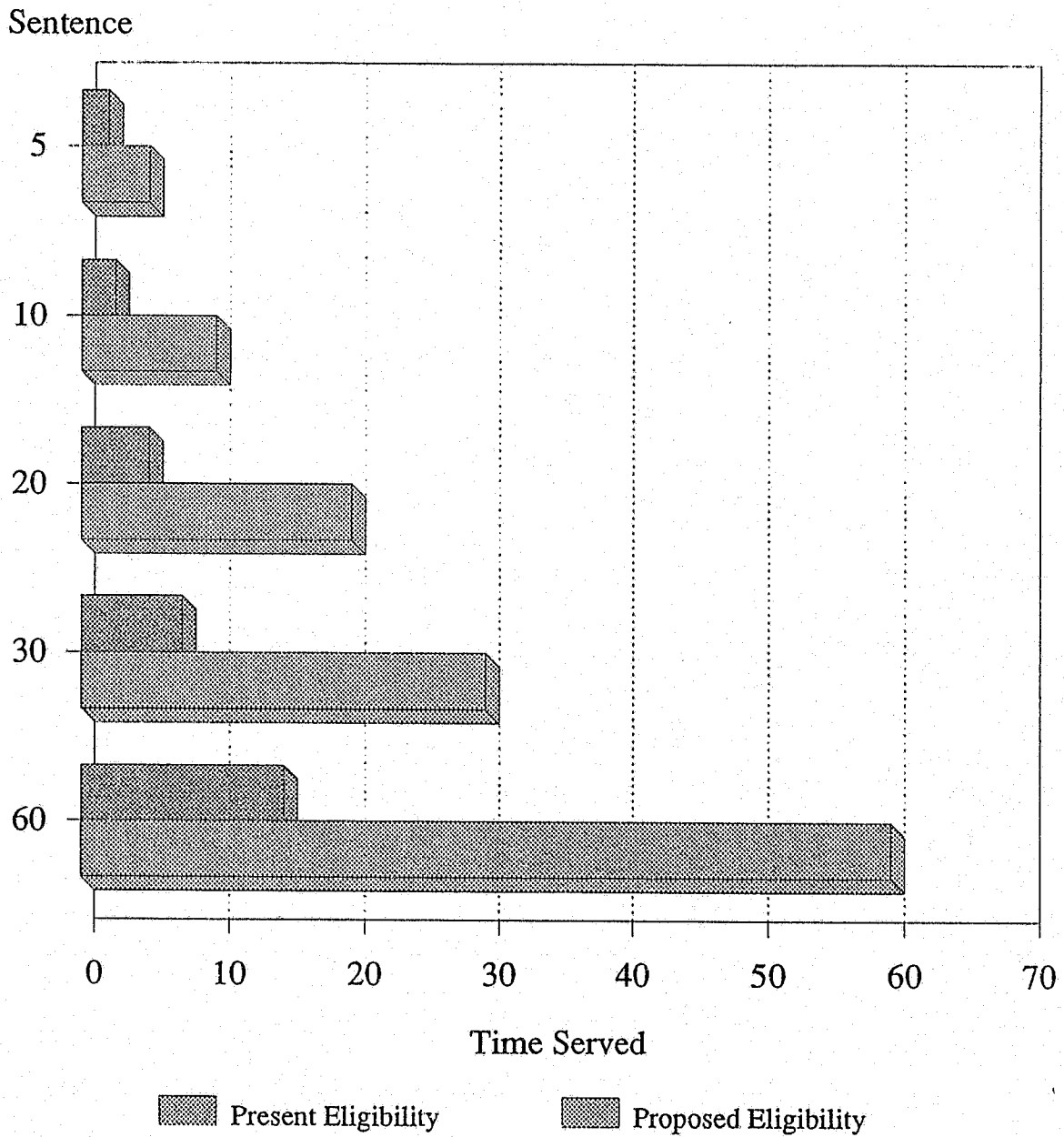


TABLE 5
AGGRAVATED OFFENDERS
INSTANT OFFENSE CATEGORY

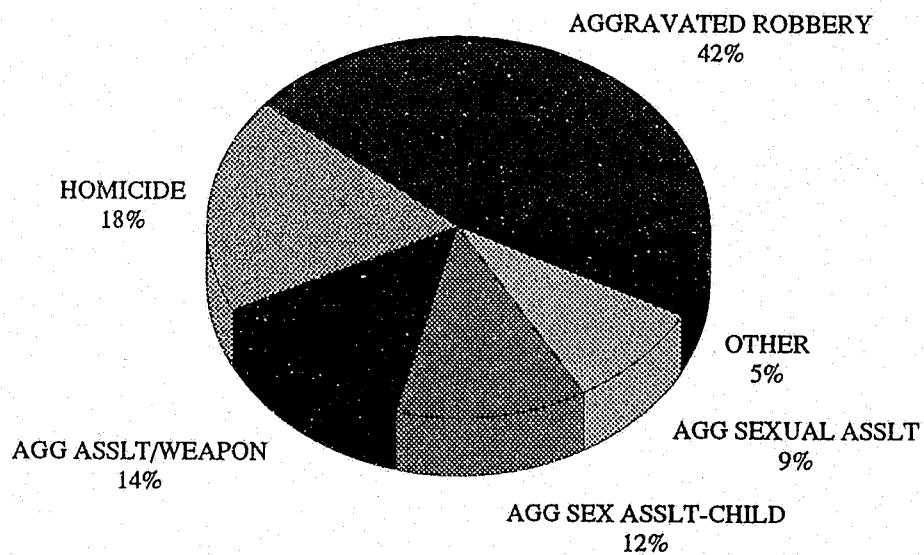


TABLE 6
SENTENCE LENGTH FOR 3G OFFENDERS

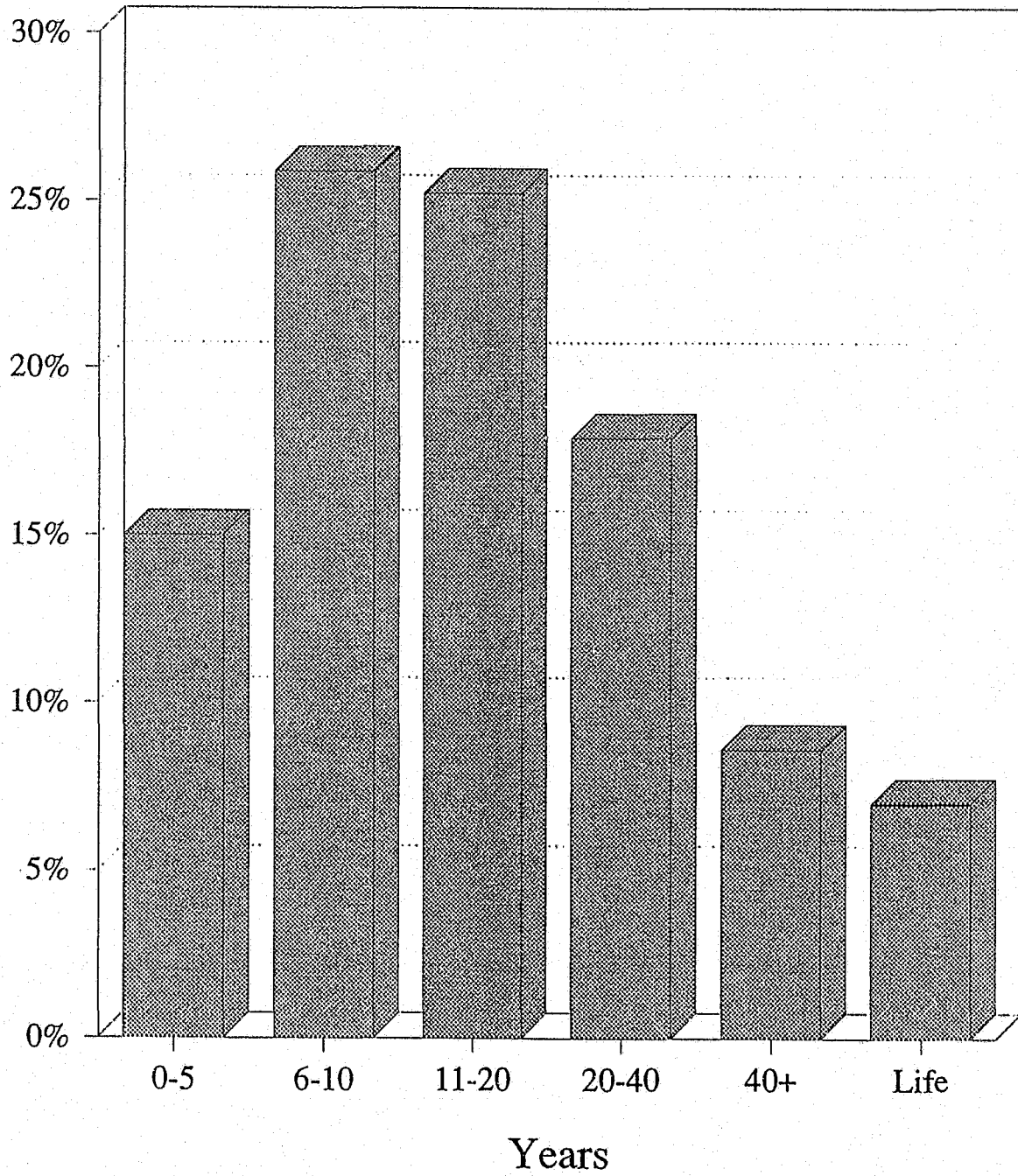
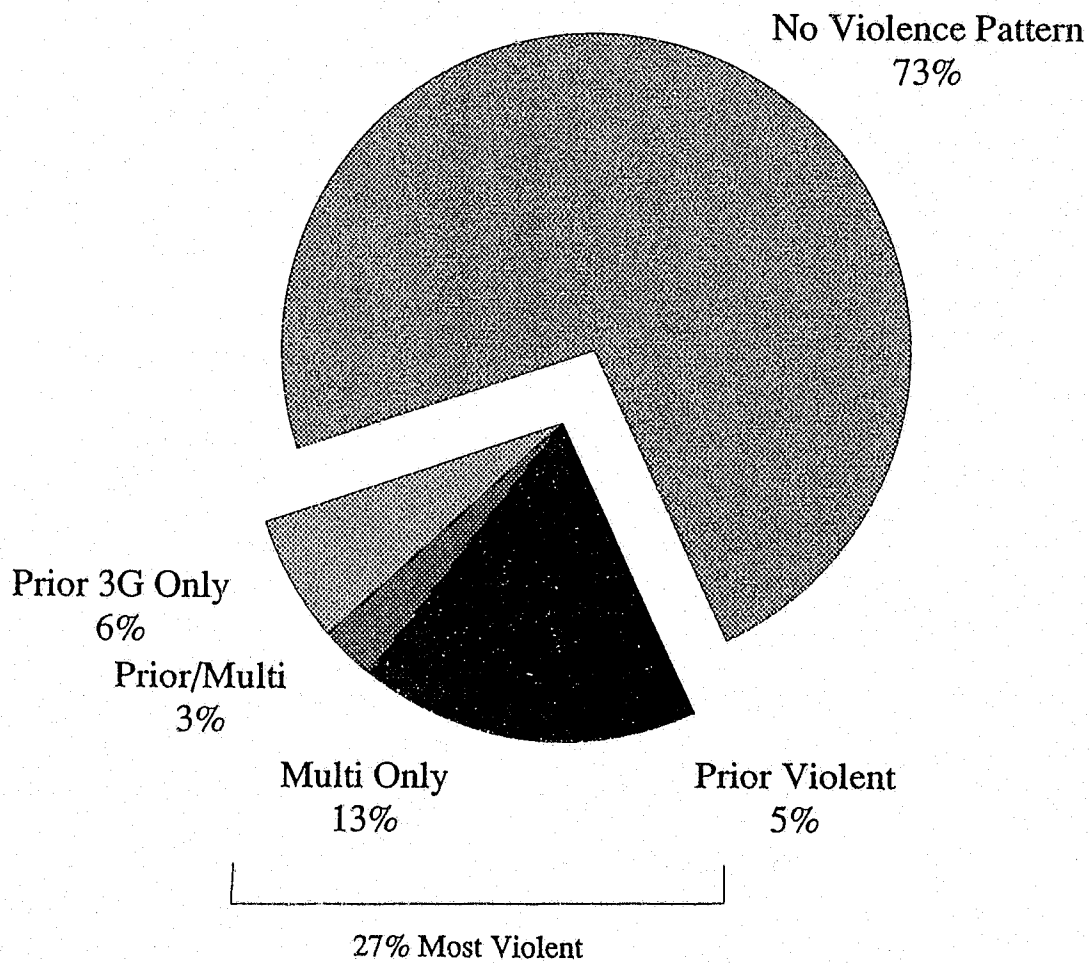


TABLE 7
3G OFFENDERS
PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE

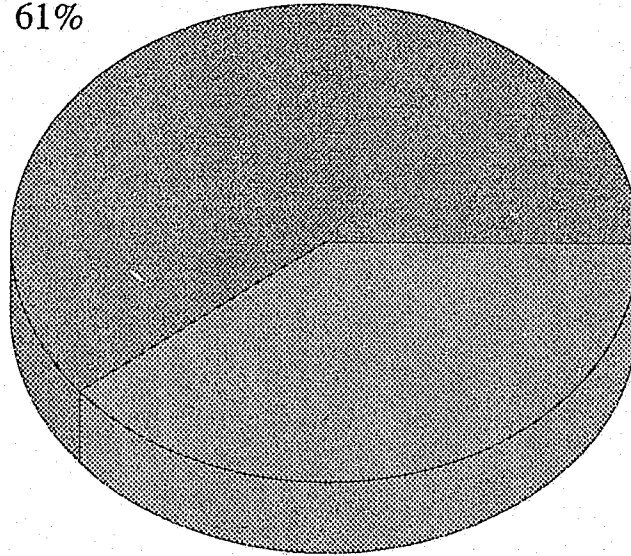


Criminal Justice Policy Council

Note: Absence of a violent offense pattern does not imply absence of criminal activity or supervision.

TABLE 8
3G OFFENDERS:
MULTIPLE 3G INSTANT OFFENSES

Two 3G Offenses
61%

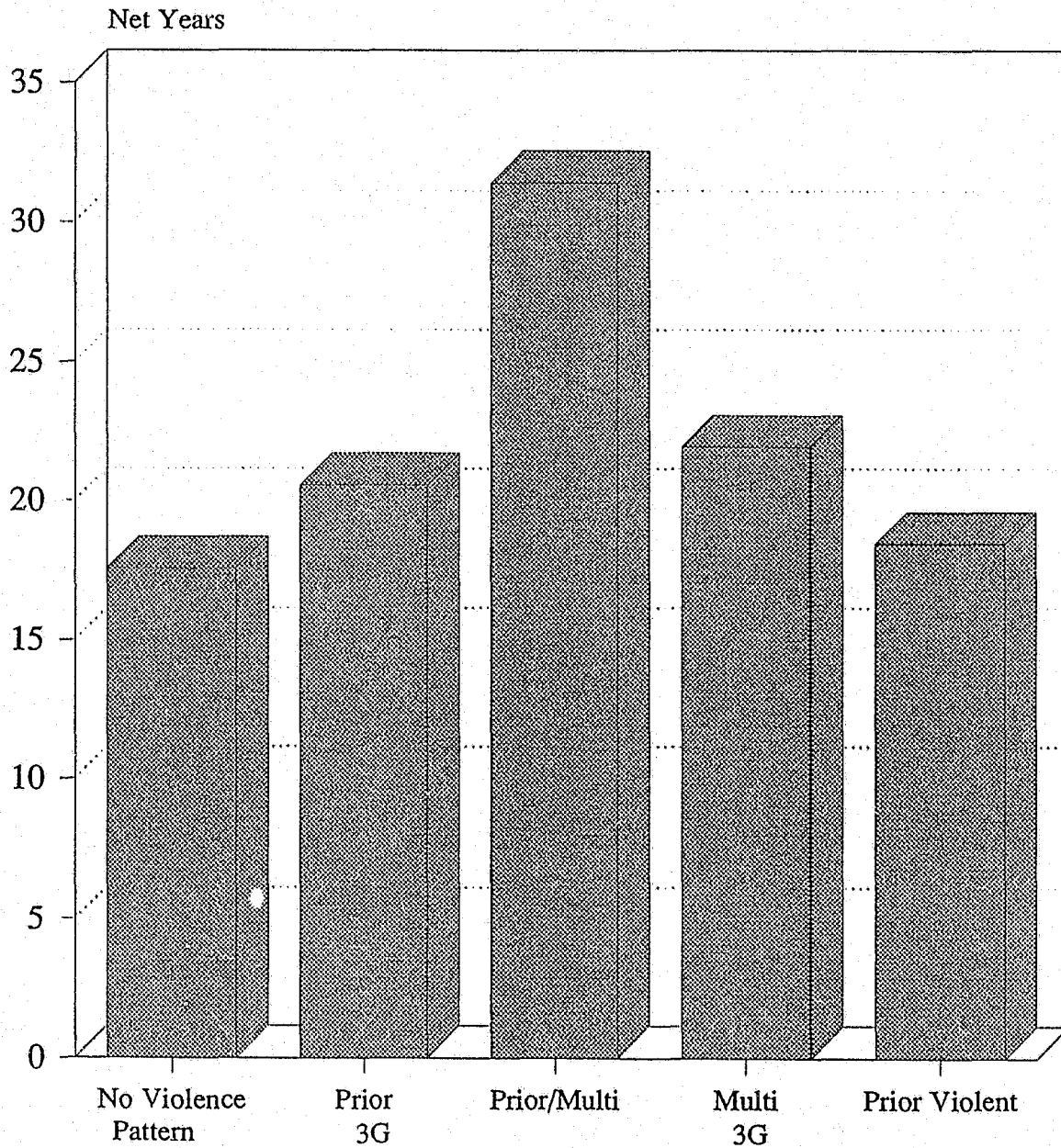


Three+ 3G Offenses
39%

Criminal Justice Policy Council

Based on a percentage of 16.3% of
offenders serving sentences for
multiple 3G instant offense convictions

TABLE 9
MEAN SENTENCE LENGTH BY
VIOLENCE CATEGORY



Criminal Justice Policy Council

Note: No violence pattern does not
imply no criminal offense pattern

TABLE 10
3G OFFENDERS
PATTERNS OF WEAPONS USE

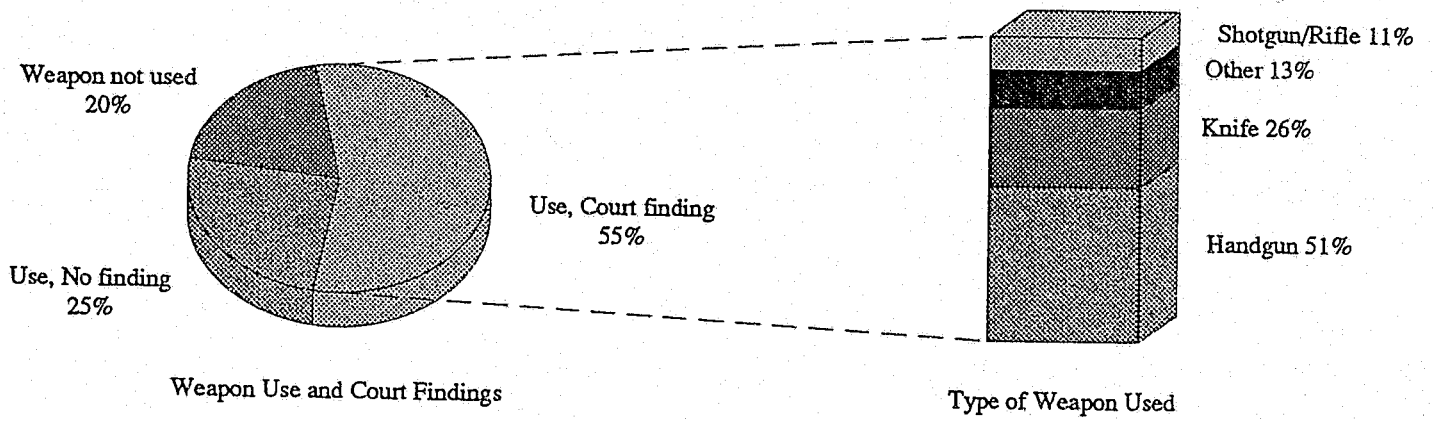


TABLE 11
PRISON TERMS SERVED BY 3G OFFENDERS

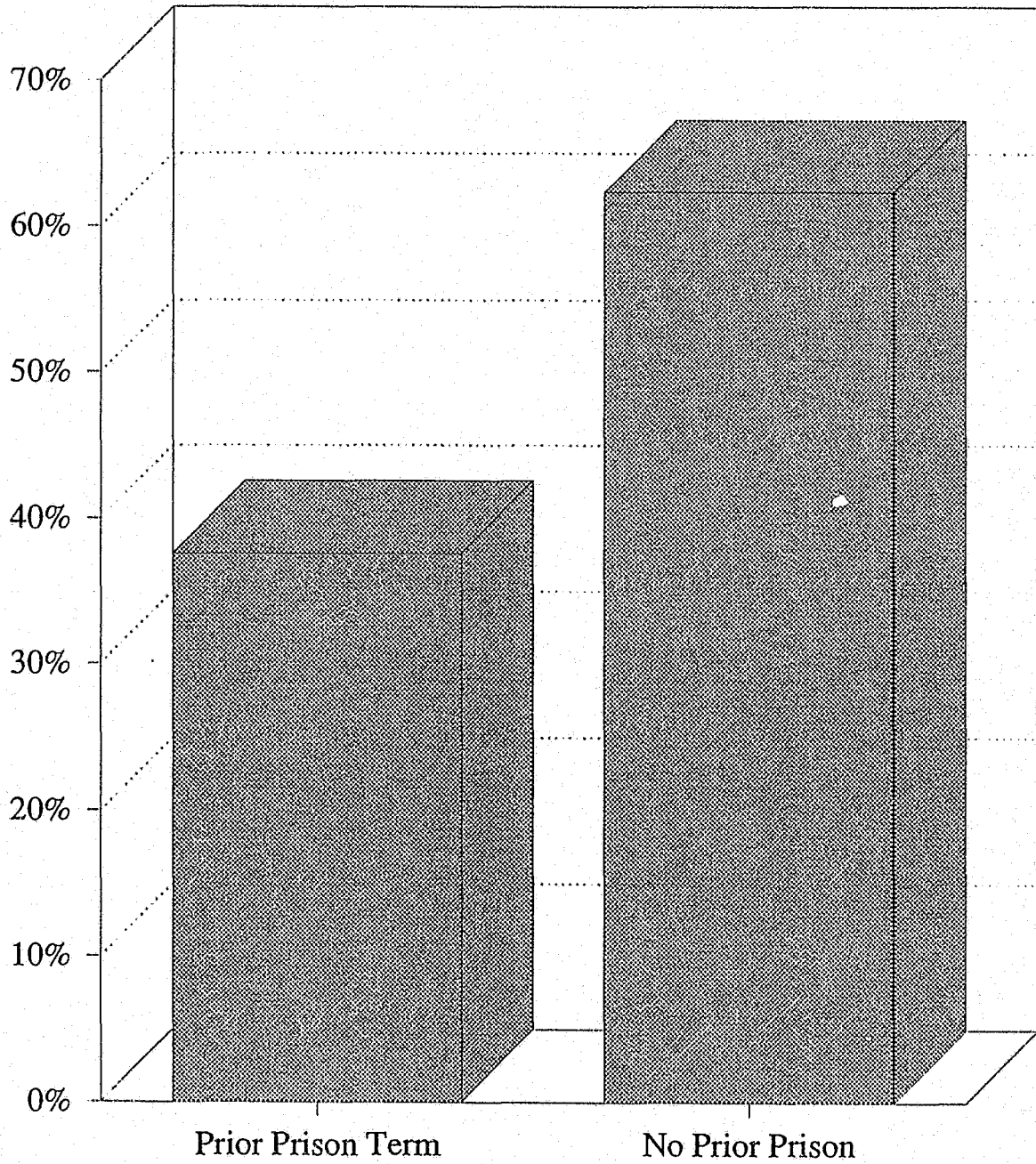


TABLE 12
PERCENTAGE OF 3G OFFENDERS
SERVING PRISON TERM BY VIOLENCE CATEGORY

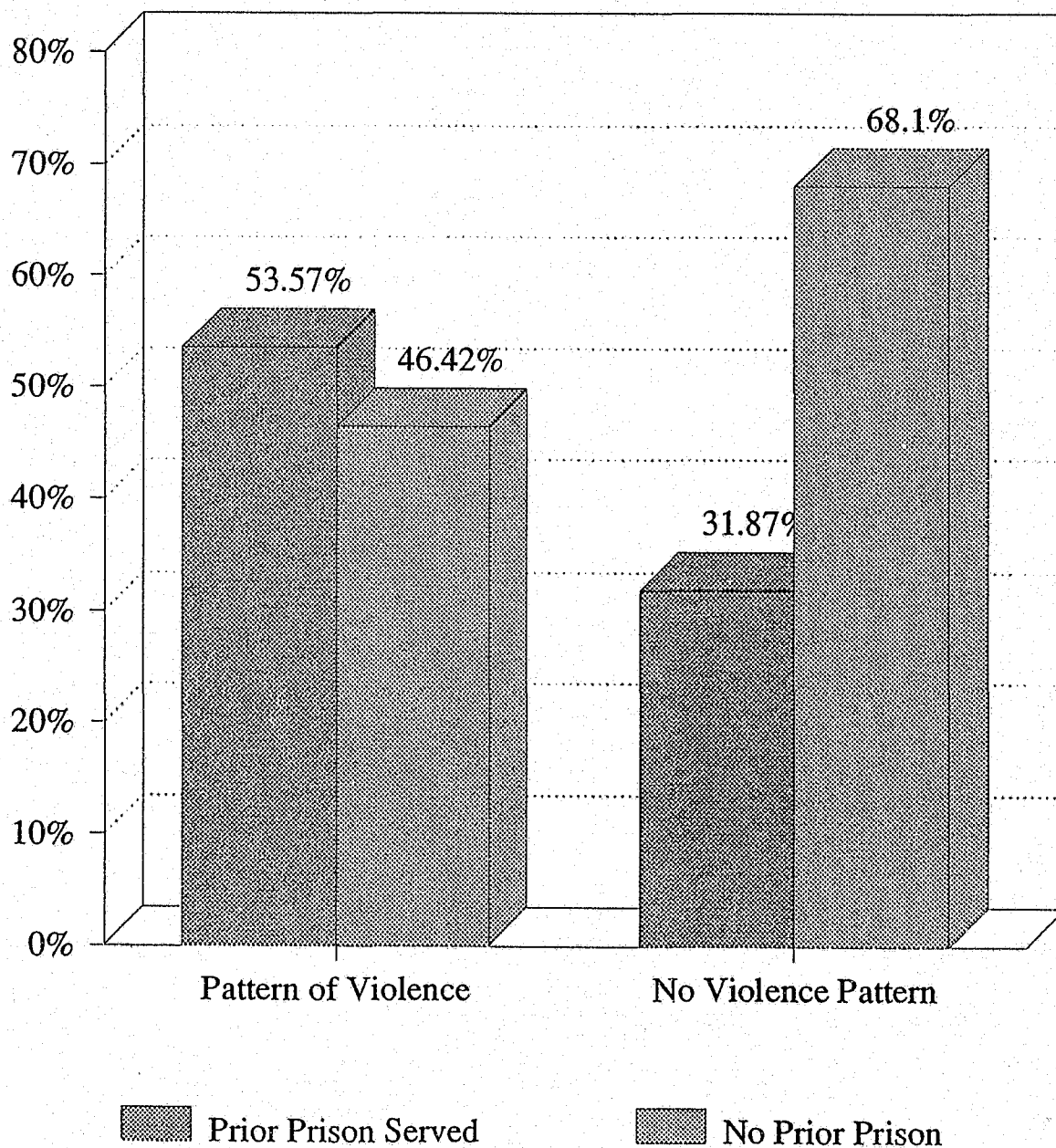
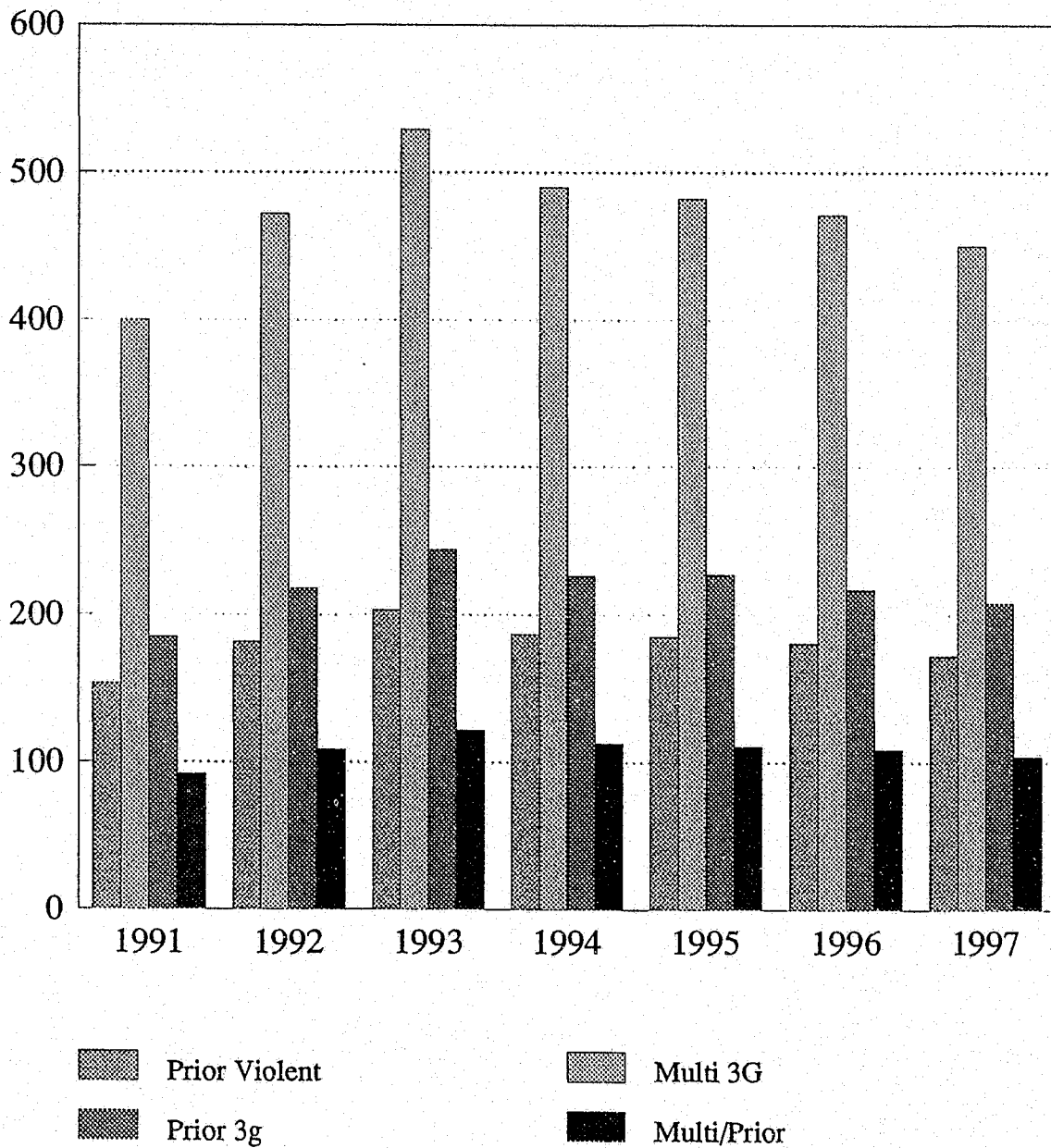


TABLE 13
PROJECTED ADMISSIONS IMPACT
TARGET GROUPS



Projected Admissions Impact
of Targeted Groups

<u>Year</u>	<u>Prior Violent Convictions</u>	<u>Multiple 3G</u>	<u>Prior 3G Only</u>	<u>Multiple 3G and Prior 3G</u>
1991	154	400	185	92
1992	182	472	218	109
1993	203	529	244	122
1994	187	490	226	113
1995	185	482	227	111
1996	181	471	217	109
1997	173	450	208	104

Policy Impact Statement: JUSTICE
Simulation 1.3

Impact of No Parole for All Aggravated
Offenders

Criminal Justice Policy Council,
JUSTICE Simulation 1.3, 2/8/91

Proposed Policy:

Aggravated offenders would not be eligible for parole starting September 1, 1991.

Present Policy:

Aggravated offenders are those offenders adjudged guilty of capital murder, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated sexual assault, and aggravated robbery according to Section 3g, Article 42.12 Code of Criminal Procedure or defendants who have used a deadly weapon as defined in Section 1.07(a)(11), Penal Code, during the commission of a felony offense or during immediate flight therefrom. These offenders are not eligible for release on parole until their actual calendar time served, without consideration of good time, equals one-fourth of the maximum sentence or 15 years, whichever is less. In no event shall the offender be eligible for release on parole in less than two calendar years.

Impact:

The jail backlog will be 5,439 higher than that projected under the no change in policy by 1997. The maximum impact would not be felt until well past the year 2000.

Fiscal Year	Jail Backlog	Jail Backlog	Difference in Backlog
	BASELINE	SIMULATION	IMPACT
1991	10,326	10,326	0
1992	7,937	7,937	0
1993	9,383	9,383	0
1994	13,795	14,530	735
1995	17,786	20,238	2,452
1996	22,932	27,153	4,221
1997	28,667	34,106	5,439

Long-term Impact:

• The impact of this policy will continue to be felt beyond the projection years. It can be assumed that an additional impact of 1,000 to 2,000 will occur for at least 18 years from initial impact in 1994 (the average sentence of aggravated offenders admitted to prison in 1989). A lesser impact will continue for an additional 27 years to account for the additional time to be served of offenders with up to 60 years of sentence. The table below illustrates the long-term impact of this policy.

• The table below illustrates the impact of the proposed policy assuming that the present sentence distribution of aggravated offenders will be the same in the future if the proposed policy is adopted. For example in 1989, 13.3% of all 3G admissions (333 of 2,510 admissions) had a sentence of 5 years for which they have to serve the two year minimum under present parole policies. Under the proposed policy, these offenders would have to serve until discharge of their sentence, an extra 3 years in prison. The additional time to be served in prison as a consequence of the proposed policy increases with longer sentences. Offenders with 60 years sentences, for instance, will have to serve 45 years longer in prison.

Sentence Distribution of Aggravated Offenders Admitted to Prison	Minimum Time Present Parole Eligibility	Time to be Served Proposed	Additional Time in Prison
13.3% - 5 yrs. (N = 333)	2 yrs.	5 yrs.	3 yrs.
16% - 10 yrs. (N = 396)	2.5 yrs.	10 yrs.	7.5 yrs.
8.5% - 20 yrs. (N = 213)	5 yrs.	20 yrs.	15 yrs.
4.1% - 25 yrs. (N = 104)	6.2 yrs.	25 yrs.	18.8 yrs.
3 % - 30 yrs. (N = 213)	7.5 yrs.	30 yrs.	22.5 yrs.
8.8% - 60 yrs. (N = 220)	15 yrs.	60 yrs.	45 yrs.

• The percent of aggravated offenders in the prison population will increase from 29.1% in 1991 to 41% in 1997.

Qualitative Analysis:

- Offenders that are not eligible for parole tend to behave worst in prison compared to offenders that are granted good time and are eligible for parole. This has security cost implications. For example, the need for additional administrative segregation beds to handle this population would have to be considered a direct impact of this policy. The average daily cost of keeping an inmate in administrative segregation is \$54.46 compared to the systemwide daily cost average of \$44.21

- Aggravated offenders with sentences longer than 30 years would become part of a geriatric population at the care of the Institutional Division. The cost of geriatric services have to also be included in determining the impact of this policy. These cost include staff for additional medical and psychiatric needs.

Policy Impact Statement:
Revised JUSTICE Simulation 1.3

Impact of No Parole for Only the Most
Violent Aggravated Offenders

Criminal Justice Policy Council,
Revised JUSTICE Simulation 1.3, 3/20/91

Proposed Policy:

Aggravated offenders with prior aggravated and violent convictions, or with multiple convictions for aggravated offenses, would not be eligible for parole starting September 1, 1991. It is estimated that 27% of all aggravated offenders admitted to prison are in these categories. (See Table 7, CJPC report to Executive Working Group.)

Impact:

The jail backlog will be 1,468 higher than that projected under the no change in policy by 1997. The maximum impact would not be felt until well past the year 2000.

Fiscal Year	Jail Backlog	Jail Backlog	Difference in Backlog
	BASELINE	SIMULATION	IMPACT
1991	10,326	10,326	0
1992	7,937	7,937	0
1993	9,383	9,383	0
1994	13,795	13,993	198
1995	17,786	18,448	662
1996	22,932	24,072	1,140
1997	28,667	30,135	1,468

Long-term Impact:

• The impact of this policy will continue to be felt beyond the projection years. It can be assumed that an additional impact of 200 to 300 will occur for at least 18 years from initial impact in 1994 (the average sentence of aggravated offenders admitted to prison in 1989). A lesser impact will continue for an additional 27 years to account for the additional time to be served of offenders with up to 60 years of sentence.