

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

- **Proportion of Reports.** *Between 1994 and 1998, Drug crime reports increased by three percentage points to 42 percent of all reports. During the same period, reported convictions for Driving crimes decreased by two points to eight percent of reports. Among the 15 more specific crime types, reported Burglary and Forgery/Fraud convictions decreased slightly as a percent of all reports, while those for Robbery increased slightly.*
- **Prison Rate.** *The prison rate for all crime types, with the exception of Drug crimes, increased from 1994 to 1998. The overall prison rate in 1994 was 22 percent; the overall prison rate in 1998 was 26 percent. The rate of prison for Person crimes increased by 11 points to reach a 59 percent rate of prison in 1998. The prison rate for Driving crimes more than doubled, increasing from six percent to 13 percent in 1998. Increased rates of prison were also evident in sentences for Assault, Theft/Motor Vehicle Theft, Other Person, and Other Sex.*
- **Length of Sentence.** *The average length of prison sentences for all prison sentences increased by four months between 1994 and 1998 to 28 months. The largest number of increased sentences occurred for Drug and Property crimes. The average prison sentences for Person crimes increased by two months.*
- **Crimes with the Greatest Increases.** *The average prison sentence for Theft/Motor Vehicle Theft increased from seven months to 13 months. Other Property (Criminal Mischief) more than doubled its average length of sentence from five months to 11 months. The average sentence for Other Sex crimes increased from 25 months to 50 months.*
- **Criminal History and Sentence Length.** *The average length of the prison sentence increased for offenders in criminal history categories "E" through "I" and decreased for those in categories "A", "B" and "D".*
- **Trial Rate.** *Guilty pleas to a lesser included charge increased from two percent of reports in 1994 to four percent in 1998. The greatest increase occurred for Person crimes. Guilty pleas with dismissed charges decreased from 53 percent to 49 percent of reports. Convictions after trial (rather than by voluntary plea) decreased from eight percent to seven percent of the reports between 1994 and 1998.*
- **Age at Sentencing.** *The average age at sentencing for all reports increased from 30.1 years to 31.6 years.*
- **Race, Ethnicity, and Gender.** *The percentage of reports on felons coded as Hispanic dropped from 13 percent to 10 percent of those with known race and ethnic origin. The percentage of offenders reported as Black increased from 10 percent to 12 percent between 1994 and 1998. Females accounted for 17 percent of the sentencing reports in 1994 and 19 percent of the reports in 1998.*
- **Crime Seriousness Category.** *The proportion of reports in crime seriousness categories "1" and "8" increased between 1994 and 1998, while that for categories "2" and "3" decreased.*

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

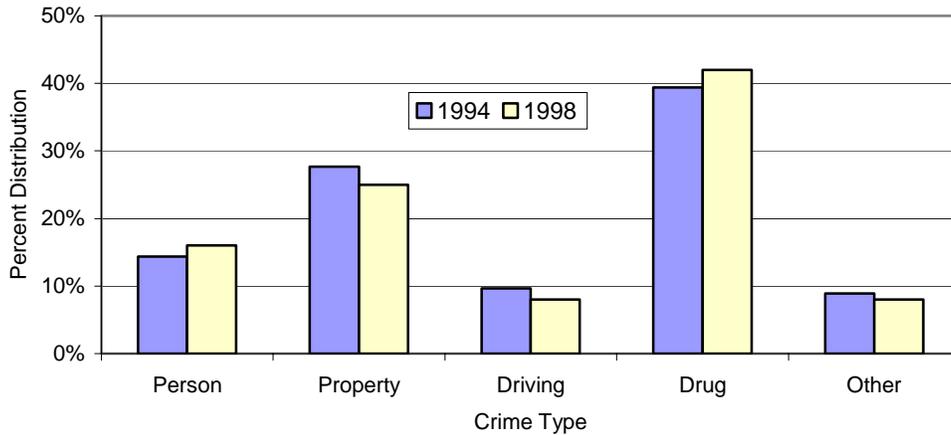
### Crime Type of Conviction

Table 35 and Figure 19 show the distribution of sentencing reports by crime type in 1994 and 1998<sup>7</sup>. Relative differences are slight. The greatest change occurred for Drug crimes, the proportion of which increased from 39 percent of the reports in 1994 to 42 percent in 1998.

**Table 35. Sentencing Reports submitted for 1994 and 1998 by Crime Type.**

Crime Type	1994	1998	Percent 1994	Percent 1998
Person	1,919	2,427	15%	16%
Property	3,288	3,866	26%	25%
Driving	1,216	1,260	10%	8%
Drug	4,948	6,457	39%	42%
Other	1,193	1,252	9%	8%
Total	12,564	15,262	100%	100%

*Convictions for Drug crimes increased from 39 percent of all reports in 1994 to 42 percent of all reports in 1998.*



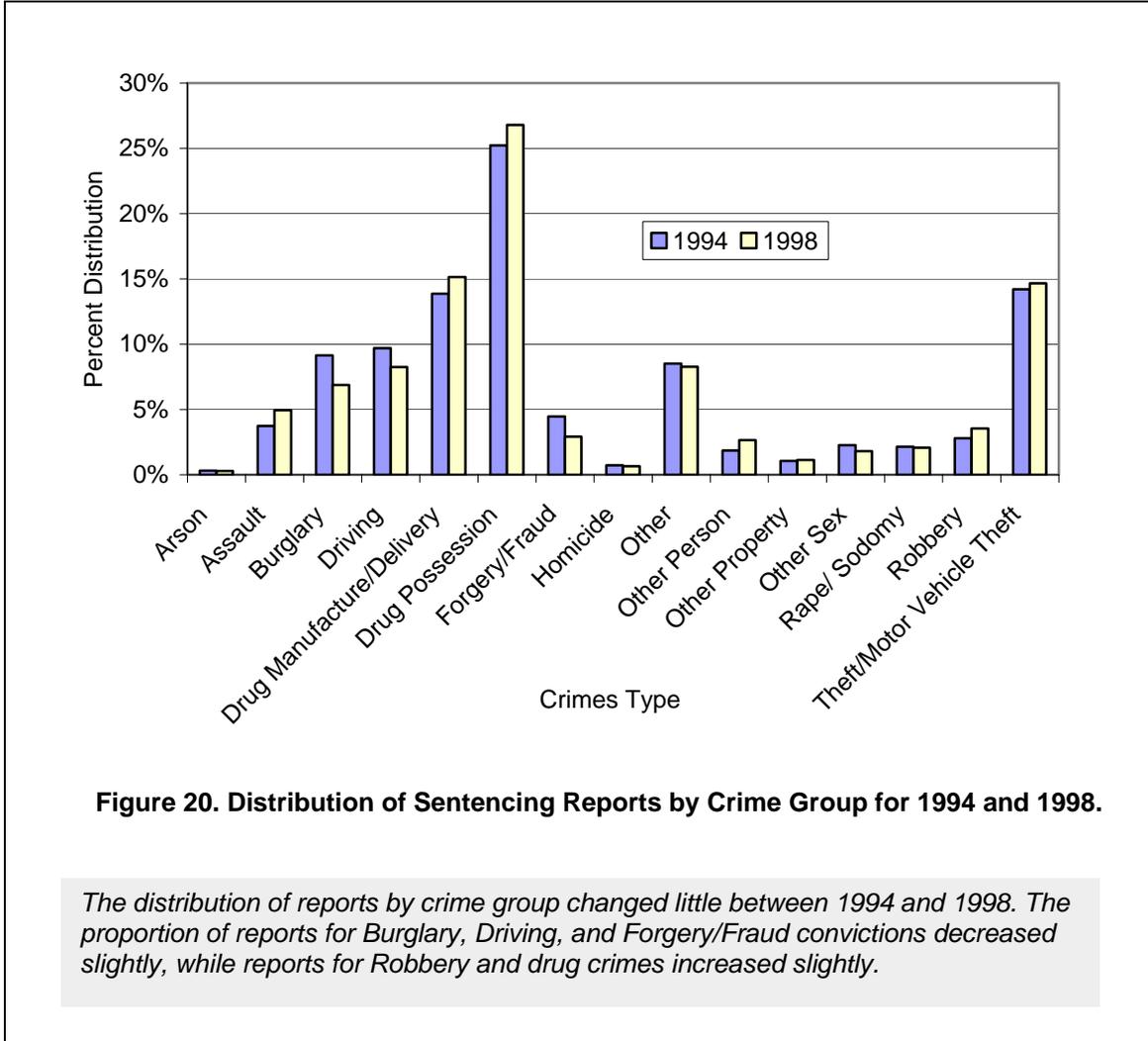
**Figure 19. Distribution of Crime Types in 1994 and 1998.**

<sup>7</sup> 1994 data in this report is not adjusted for missing counties and therefore differs from the total counts in "Felony Sentencing in Oregon 1994".

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

### Crime Group of Conviction

Between 1994 and 1998 there were minor changes in the distribution of reports by specific crime group as shown by Figure 20. The most frequently reported crime in both years was Possession of a Controlled Substance, which accounted for 25 percent of all convictions in 1994 and 27 percent of all convictions in 1998.



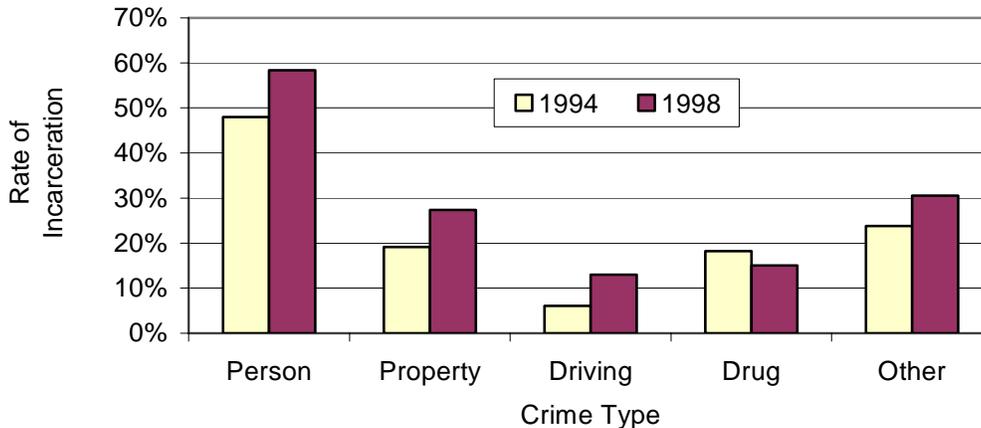
## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

### Prison Rates by Crime Types

Among the five crime types, each showed an increased rate of prison between 1994 and 1998, except for Drug crimes, as may be seen in Figure 21 and Table 36. The prison rate for Person crimes increased from 48 percent to 59 percent of sentences. The prison rate for Property crimes increased in a manner similar to Person crimes (19% to 27%). The mandatory minimum prison sentences for certain crimes of sex and violence became effective in 1995 and the Repeat Property Offender statute first became effective in 1996.

**Table 36. Prison Rates by Crime Type 1994 and 1998.**

Crime Type	Reports		Prison Sentence		Prison Rate	
	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
Person	1,803	2,427	865	1,423	48%	59%
Property	3,478	3,866	666	1,042	19%	27%
Driving	1,216	1,260	74	163	6%	13%
Drug	4,948	6,457	902	959	18%	15%
Other	1,119	1,252	266	376	24%	30%
Total	12,564	15,262	2,773	3,963	22%	26%



**Figure 21. Prison Rate by Crime Group for 1994 and 1998.**

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

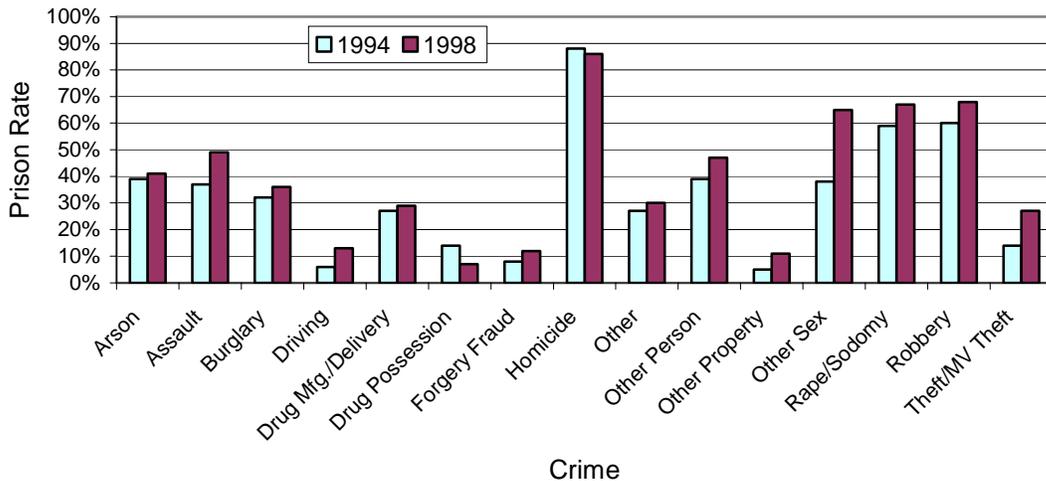
### Prison Rates by Crime Group

Table 37 shows prison rates for the 15 more specific crime groups. Increased prison rates can be seen for the crimes of Assault, Other Person (including Kidnapping), and Robbery, all of which are subject to mandatory minimum sentencing under ORS 137.700. That statute became effective on April 1, 1995. Theft/Motor Vehicle Theft also showed increased prison rates and it is a listed crime in the Repeat Property Offender Statute.

**Table 37. Prison Rates by Crime for 1994 and 1998.**

Crime	Reports 1994	Reports 1998	Prison 1994	Prison 1998	Prison Rate '94	Prison Rate '98
Arson	38	44	15	18	39%	41%
Assault	470	753	172	372	37%	49%
Burglary	1,149	1,049	364	375	32%	36%
Driving	1,219	1,260	74	163	6%	13%
Drug Mfg./Delivery	1,742	2,313	470	667	27%	29%
Drug Possession	3,170	4,089	431	291	14%	7%
Forgery Fraud	562	446	47	54	8%	12%
Homicide	91	98	80	84	88%	86%
Other	1,069	1,262	292	375	27%	30%
Other Person	233	404	91	189	39%	47%
Other Property	132	172	6	19	5%	11%
Other Sex	284	277	108	179	38%	65%
Rape/Sodomy	270	315	160	212	59%	67%
Robbery	351	542	212	369	60%	68%
Theft/MV Theft	1,784	2,238	251	596	14%	27%
Total	12,564	15,262	2,773	3,963	22%	26%

*All crimes but Drug Possession showed an increased prison rate between 1994 and 1998. The overall prison rate increased from 22 percent in 1994 to 26 percent in 1998. The prison rate for Driving crimes more than doubled, increasing from six percent to 13 percent.*



**Figure 22. Prison Rates by Crime for 1994 and 1998.**

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

### Average Prison Sentence Length by Crime Type

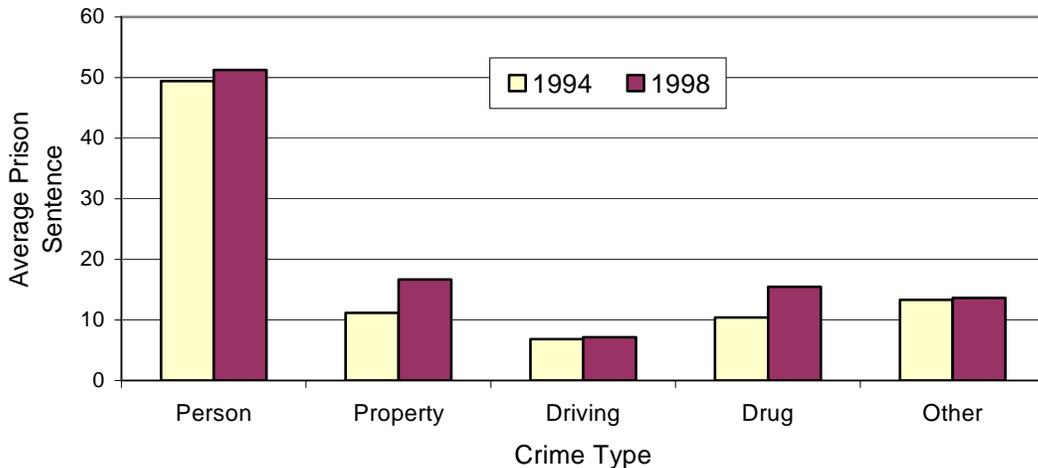
Figure 23 and Table 38 show the average length of prison sentences in months by crime type in 1994 and 1998. During that period, sentence length for Drug and Property crimes increased substantially. The average prison sentence for Drug crimes increased by 50 percent and the average sentence for Property crimes increased by 55 percent. The Repeat Property Offender statute may account for the increased length of prison sentences for property crimes. Table 37 showed a substantial decreased in the prison rate for drug possession.

The average sentence for Person crimes, however, increased only six percent (three months). Table 36 showed a substantial increase in the prison rate for Person crimes (48% to 59%). Since the mandatory minimum sentences for certain crimes of sex and violence went into effect the net for Person crimes has been widened but the overall sentence length has not increased substantially.

*The average prison sentence increased by four months from 1994 to 1998. Most of the increase was attributable to Drug and Property crimes. Prison sentences for Person crimes increased only three months in length between 1994 and 1998.*

**Table 38. Average Prison Sentence in Months by Crime Type for 1994 and 1998.**

Crime Group	1994	1998
Person	49	52
Property	11	17
Driving	7	7
Drug	10	15
Other	13	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>

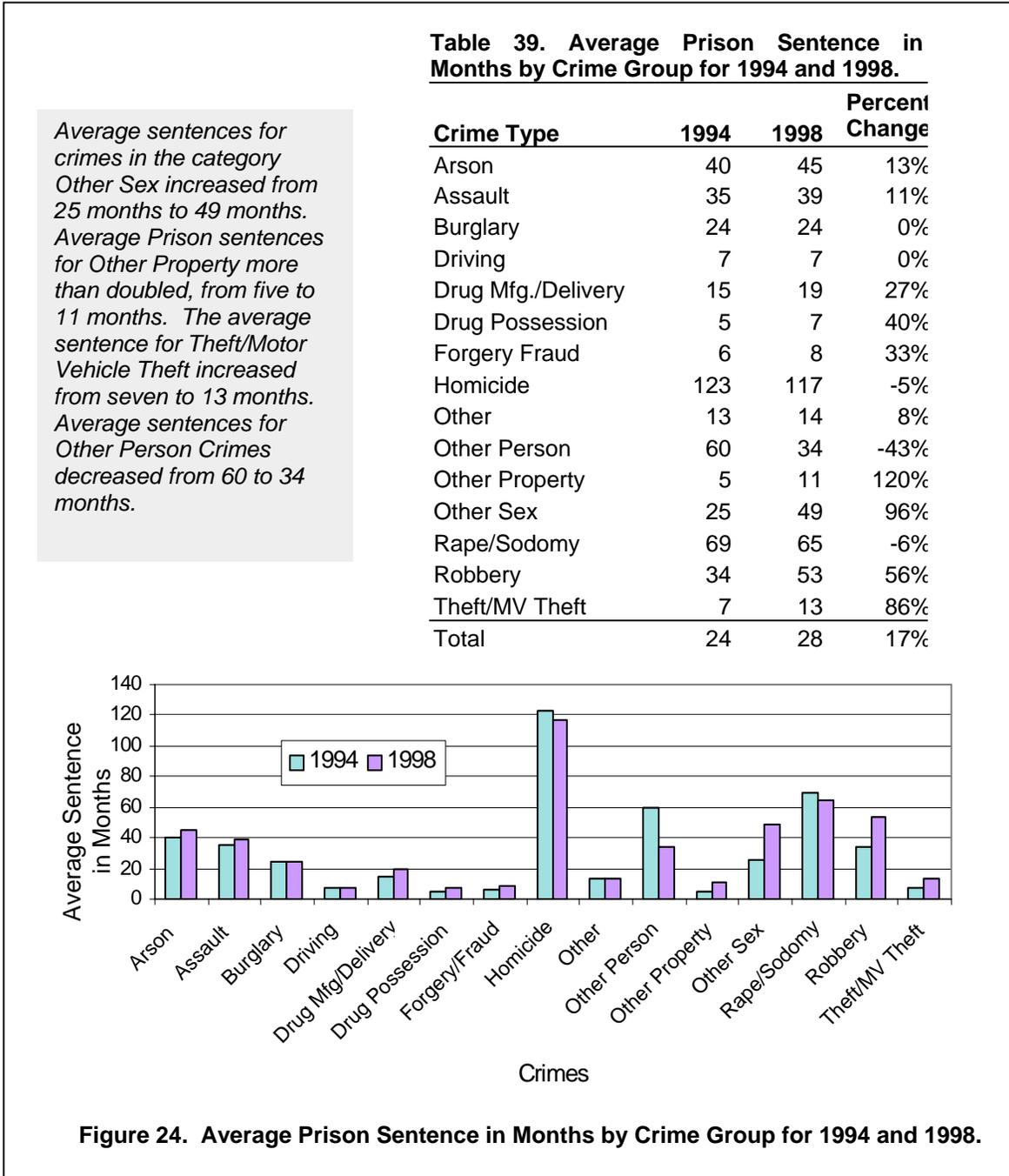


**Figure 23. Average Prison Sentence in Months by Crime Type for 1994 and 1998.**

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

### Average Prison Sentence Length by Crime Group

Figure 24 and Table 39 show the changes in the average length of prison sentence for the 15 specific crime groups between 1994 and 1998. Prison sentences for Other Sex crimes (75 percent of which were Sex Abuse I) nearly doubled. The average sentence for Criminal Mischief I (Other Property) increased from five to 11 months. Average prison sentences for Theft/Motor Vehicle Theft increased by 86 percent from an average of seven months to 13 months.



## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

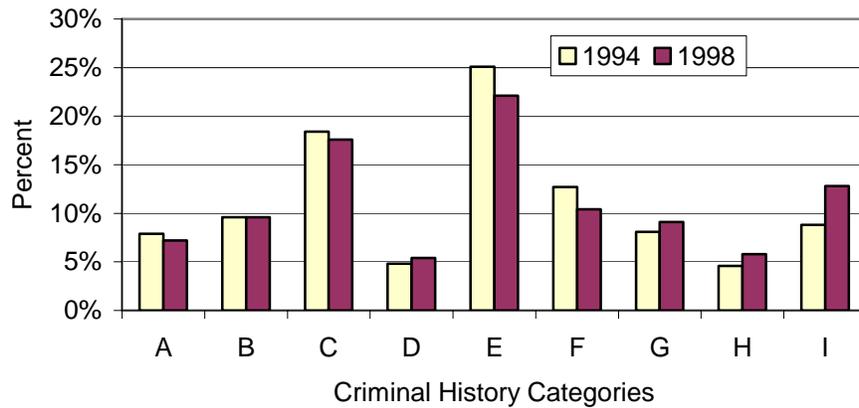
### Criminal History Categories of Felons Sentenced to Prison

The distribution of criminal history categories for felons sentenced to prison in 1994 and 1998 is shown in Figure 25 and Table 40. Felons with criminal history categories "G", "H" and "I" made up 21.5 percent of the prison sentences in 1994 and 27.7 percent of the prison sentences in 1998.

*The distribution of criminal history categories for 1998 is similar to the distribution in 1994 for the felons sentenced to prison. Reports for category "I", however, increased from nine to 13 percent.*

**Table 40. Distribution of Criminal History Categories for Felons Sentenced to Prison in 1994 and 1998**

Criminal Histories	1994		1998	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
A	216	7.9%	282	7.2%
B	264	9.6%	376	9.6%
C	506	18.4%	689	17.6%
D	133	4.8%	213	5.4%
E	691	25.1%	867	22.1%
F	350	12.7%	407	10.4%
G	222	8.1%	355	9.1%
H	127	4.6%	228	5.8%
I	241	8.8%	503	12.8%
Total	2,750	100.0%	3,920	100.0%



**Figure 25. Distribution of Criminal History Categories for Felons Sentenced to Prison in 1994 and 1998.**

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

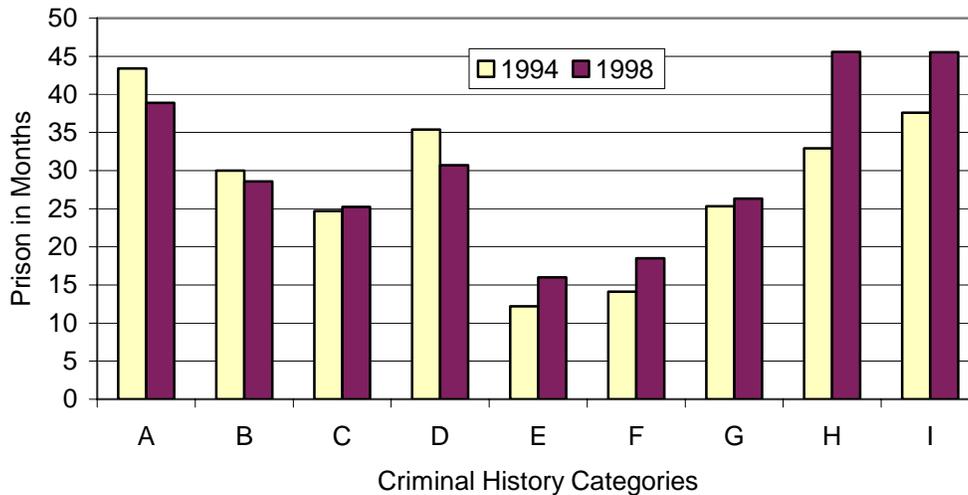
### Average Prison Sentence Length by Criminal History Categories

Figure 26 and Table 41 show the average prison sentences in 1994 and 1998 for felons according to their criminal history categories. Offenders in criminal history categories “E” through “I” received longer prison sentences in 1998 than in 1994, while offenders in categories “A”, “B”, and “D” received shorter prison sentences in 1998.

*The average prison sentence for the lesser criminal history categories of “E” through “I” observed longer prison sentences in 1998 than in 1994, while sentences for categories “A”, “B”, and “D” were shorter.*

**Table 41. Average Prison Sentence in Months for 1994 and 1998 by Criminal History Categories.**

Criminal History Category	Average Sentence In Months	
	1994	1998
A	43.4	38.9
B	30.0	28.6
C	24.7	25.2
D	35.4	30.7
E	12.2	16.0
F	14.1	18.5
G	25.3	26.3
H	32.9	45.6
I	37.6	45.5
Total	24.4	28.0



**Figure 26. Average Prison Sentence in Months in 1994 and 1998 by Criminal History Categories.**

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

### Guilt and Adjudication<sup>8</sup>

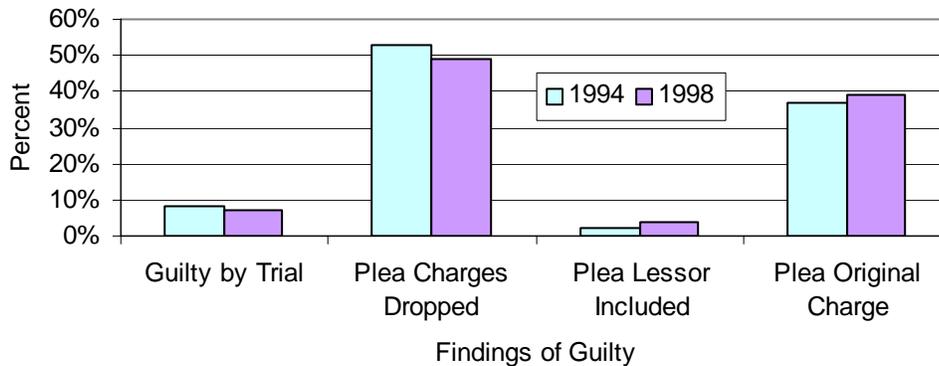
Most felony convictions result from a negotiated plea rather than a finding of guilt after adjudication. Between 1994 and 1998 the number of convictions resulting from trial decreased by one percent from eight percent in 1994 to seven percent in 1998. Fifteen percent of guilty verdicts after trial were the result of a bench trial, 43 percent from a jury trial and 41 percent from a stipulated facts trial. In 1994, those figures were: bench trial, 23 percent; jury trial, 43 percent; and stipulated facts trial, 34 percent.

Table 42 and Figure 27 show the percent of convictions obtained by trial, guilty plea with charges dismissed, pleas to a lesser included charge, and pleas of guilty to the original charge organized by crime type. Between 1994 and 1998, there was a slight decrease of pleas of guilty with charges dropped. During that time, guilty pleas to a lesser-included crime increased from two percent to four percent, and pleas to the original charge increased from 37 percent to 39 percent of all convictions. Pleas to a lesser included charge increased most substantially for Person crimes, from six to 15 percent of the convictions. Pleas to a lesser included offense also increased for the Other category of crime type.

**Table 42. Percentage Distributions of Findings of Guilty for 1994 and 1998.**

Crime Type	By Trial		Charges Dropped		Lesser Included		Original Charge	
	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
Person	14%	12%	59%	48%	6%	15%	21%	25%
Property	4%	4%	59%	58%	3%	3%	34%	36%
Driving	5%	3%	39%	38%	1%	1%	55%	58%
Drug	10%	8%	49%	48%	1%	2%	39%	42%
Other	7%	4%	49%	46%	1%	2%	43%	48%
Totals	8%	7%	53%	49%	2%	4%	37%	39%
Reports	993	982	6,356	7,159	283	653	4,467	5,727

*Guilty pleas to a lesser included charge increased overall from two percent in 1994 to four percent in 1998. The increase was greatest within Person crimes and Other crimes. Pleas of guilty with charges dismissed decreased from 53 percent to 49 percent and the guilty by trial rate decreased from eight percent to seven percent of the convictions.*



**Figure 27. Percent Distribution of the Finding of Guilty for 1994 and 1998.**

<sup>8</sup> Missing data on guilty verdicts increased substantially in 1998. In 1994, there were 465 sentencing reports with missing data for this item. In 1998, the number of reports with this field missing increased to 741.

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

### Age at Sentencing by Crime Type

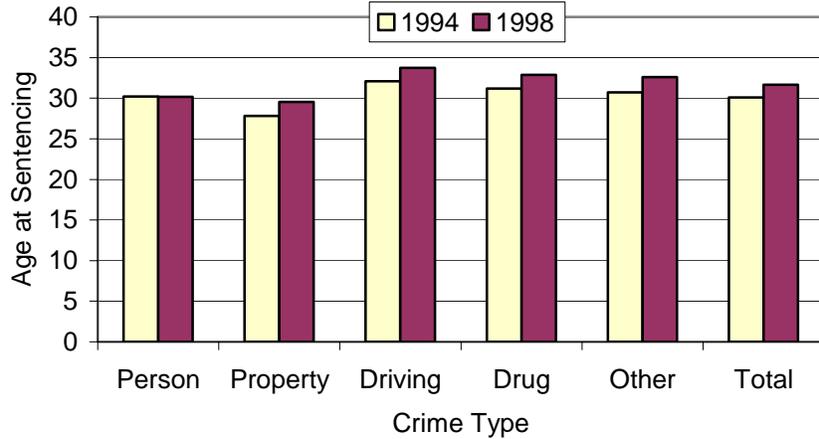
Between 1994 and 1998 the average age at sentencing increased by 18 months from 30.1 years in 1994 to 31.6 years in 1998 with the exception of Person crimes, as seen in Figure 28 and Table 43. Age at sentencing was calculated by subtracting the date of birth from the date of sentencing and rounding to whole years.

Ballot Measure 11, which enacted the mandatory minimum prison sentences for listed crimes, also requires adult prosecution for 15, 16, and 17 year olds charged with a listed crime.

*The average age at sentencing increased from 30.1 years to 31.6 years. The average increased for all crime types except Person crimes over the four-year period.*

**Table 43. Average Age at Sentencing by Crime Type for 1994 and 1998.**

Crime Type	1994	1998
Person	30.2	30.2
Property	27.8	29.5
Driving	32.1	33.7
Drug	31.2	32.9
Other	30.7	32.6
Total	30.1	31.6

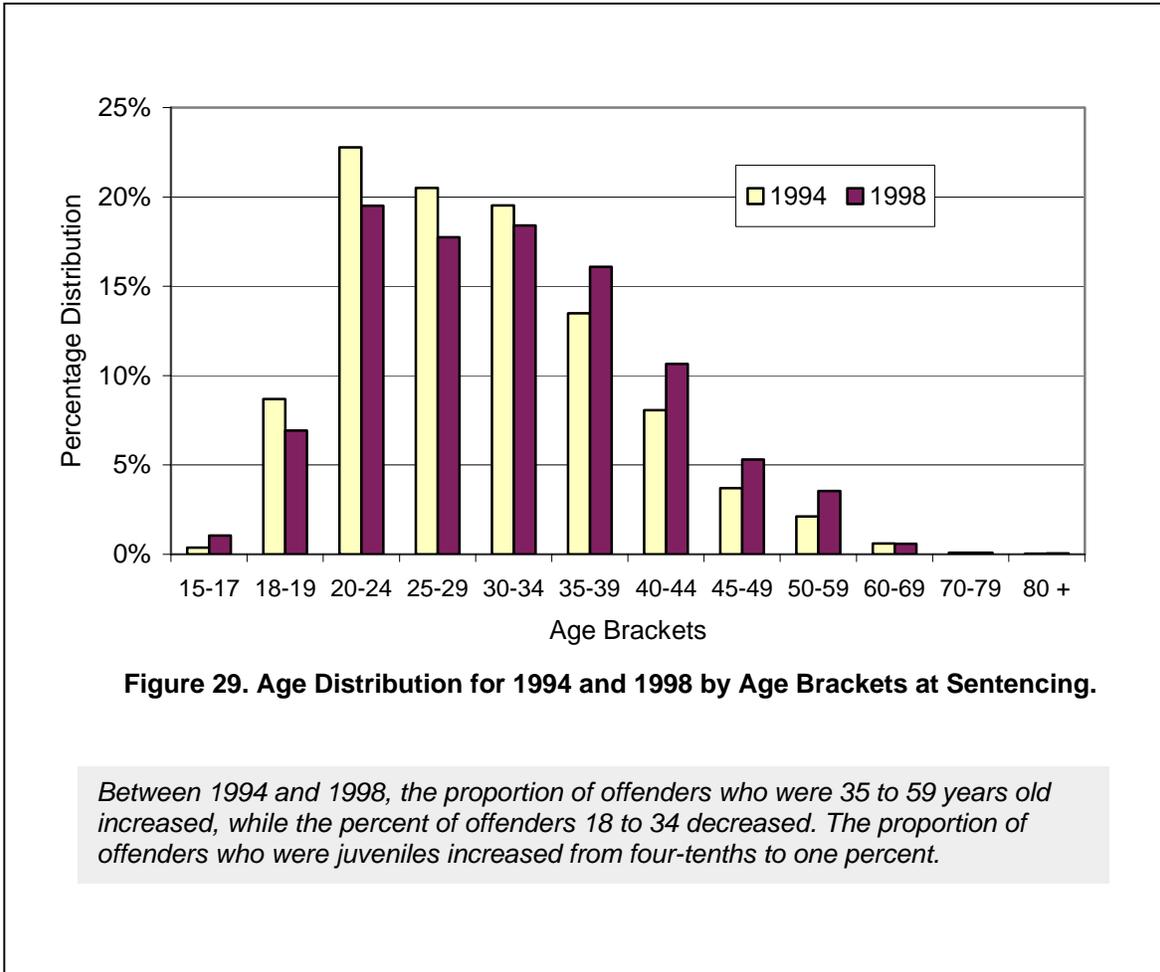


**Figure 28. Average Age at Sentencing by Crime Type for 1994 and 1998.**

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

### Age Groups at Sentencing

Reflecting the increased average age at sentencing, the proportion of offenders in the 35 to 59 year-old age range was greater in 1998 than in 1994, while the proportion of offenders 18 to 34 decreased (Figure 29). On the other hand, the proportion of offenders who were juveniles (ages 15 to 17) increased.



## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

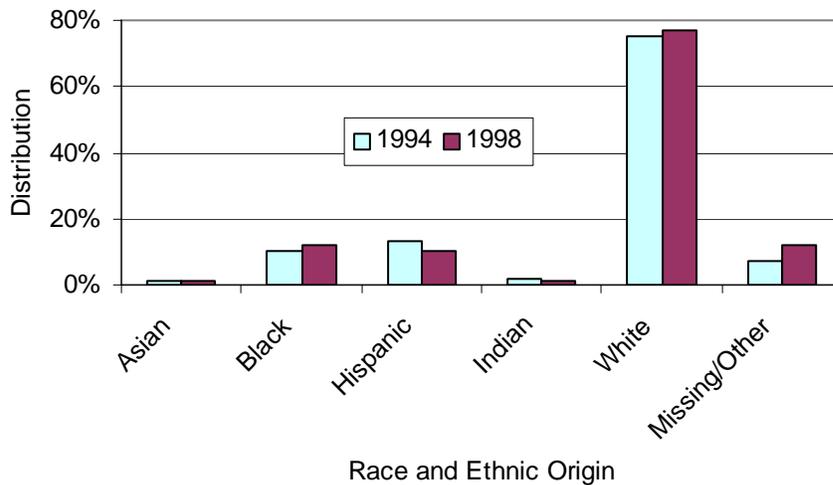
### Race and Gender

Sentencing Guidelines Reports include the race and ethnicity of the offender (using the categories of White, Black, Native American, Hispanic, Asian, and Other), as well as gender. Table 44 summarizes that data. Reports showing race as “Other” were insignificant in number and are included with the category “Missing.” The number of reports coded as “Hispanic” dropped from 13 percent to 10 percent of the total known race. The categories of “Native American” and “Asian” accounted for one percent in both years. Reports with racial category “Black” increased from 10 percent to 12 percent while reports for “White” showed a slight increase from 75 percent in 1994 to 77 percent in 1998. Female offenders accounted for 17 percent of the sentenced felons in 1994 and 19 percent in 1998.

**Table 44. Race and Gender in 1994 and 1998**

Race	1994				1998			
	Female	Male	Total	%Total	Female	Male	Total	%Total
Asian	11	81	92	1%	15	69	84	1%
Black	241	914	1,155	10%	286	1,303	1,589	12%
Hispanic	55	1,421	1,476	13%	72	1,218	1,290	10%
Indian	57	129	186	2%	48	105	153	1%
White	1,647	7,126	8,773	75%	2,060	8,178	10,238	77%
Total Known	2,011	9,671	11,682	100%	2,481	10,873	13,354	100%
Missing/Other	135	707	842	7%	327	1,564	1,891	12%
Total	2,146	10,378	12,524	100%	2,808	12,437	15,245	100%

*The percent of reports on felons coded as “Hispanic” dropped from 13 percent to 10 percent while the percent reported as “Black” increased from 10 percent to 12 percent of known race and ethnicity from 1994 to 1998. Females accounted for 17 percent of the sentenced felons in 1994 and 19 percent in 1998.*



**Figure 30. Percent Distributions by Race and Ethnic Origin for 1994 and 1998.**

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

### Race and Crime Type

Table 45 presents the distribution of crime type by race and ethnic origin for the years 1994 and 1998. In 1994, Property crimes accounted for 56 percent of all felony convictions for “Asians”. In 1998, this figure dropped to 38 percent. Between 1994 and 1998, Drug crimes for Blacks increased from 49 percent of convictions to 65 percent. The highest numbers of convictions for “Native Americans” in 1994 were for Driving crimes at 24 percent of their total convictions. In 1998, Drugs crimes became the most frequent conviction. Crimes relating to drugs continued to be the most frequent type of crime of conviction for all racial and ethnic categories except among “Asians”.

**Table 45. Distribution of Crime Types by Race and Ethnic Origin in 1994 and 1998.**

<b>Race and Ethnic Origin</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Person</b>	<b>Property</b>	<b>Driving</b>	<b>Drug</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Reports</b>
Asian	1994	17%	56%	5%	16%	5%	92
	1998	29%	38%	2%	21%	10%	84
Black	1994	19%	21%	2%	49%	8%	1,155
	1998	15%	13%	2%	65%	5%	1,589
Native American	1994	21%	22%	24%	23%	11%	186
	1998	25%	16%	16%	33%	8%	153
Hispanic	1994	12%	10%	8%	65%	6%	1,476
	1998	18%	11%	7%	57%	6%	1,291
White	1994	14%	31%	10%	35%	9%	8,773
	1998	15%	29%	8%	39%	9%	10,246
Total	1994	15%	26%	10%	39%	9%	12,564
	1998	16%	25%	7%	43%	8%	15,262

*In 1998, Drug crimes were the most frequent crime of conviction for all racial and ethnic groups except “Asian” whose most frequent crime of conviction continued to be Property crimes.*

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

### Race and Criminal History Categories

Table 46 shows the distribution of criminal history categories by race and ethnic origin in 1994 and 1998. In 1998, “Asians” and “Hispanics” were most frequently classified as criminal history category “I”, at 52 percent and 44 percent respectively. Both groups showed increases in this category over 1994. Offenders coded as Black had the most serious criminal histories with 39 percent in criminal history categories “A” through “D” and with only 15 percent of the “Blacks” in the “I” category

<b>Race and Ethnic Origin</b>		<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>
Asian	1994	2%	3%	5%	2%	4%	10%	15%	16%	41%
	1998	2%	4%	5%	2%	5%	5%	13%	12%	52%
Black	1994	9%	10%	16%	4%	12%	10%	12%	8%	18%
	1998	10%	10%	16%	3%	15%	11%	13%	7%	15%
Hispanic	1994	1%	3%	5%	3%	8%	16%	19%	10%	35%
	1998	1%	2%	6%	4%	6%	11%	14%	11%	44%
Native American	1994	3%	4%	12%	3%	14%	18%	18%	14%	15%
	1998	5%	8%	13%	3%	12%	14%	16%	12%	18%
White	1994	2%	3%	8%	3%	12%	15%	18%	13%	27%
	1998	2%	4%	9%	3%	13%	14%	17%	13%	26%
Total	1994	2%	4%	8%	3%	11%	14%	18%	12%	27%
	1998	3%	4%	9%	3%	13%	13%	16%	12%	27%

*Fifty-two percent of Asians convicted of a felony in 1998 had no adult prior convictions and fell within criminal history category “I” while Hispanics followed at 44 percent of offenders falling within category “I”. Reports coded as “Black” reported the most serious criminal histories with 39 percent of the offenders having had one or more prior person felonies and falling within criminal history “C” or greater.*

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

### Race and Crime Seriousness

Table 47 shows the distribution of crime seriousness categories for the five major race and ethnic origin categories for the years 1994 and 1998. The highest percent of reports in crime seriousness category “1” (the lowest ranking) was for Blacks at 37 percent of their reports in 1994 and 40 percent in 1998. The next highest percent of reports in that category was for Native Americans at 28 percent of their reports in 1994 and 36 percent in 1998. The lowest percent of reports in crime seriousness category “1” was for Asians in both 1994 and 1998, although they had the highest percentage in crime seriousness category “2” for both years. In the crime seriousness categories of “6” and “8”, the highest percentages for both years were for Hispanics.

**Table 47. Distributions of the Crime Seriousness Scales by Race and Ethnic Origin for 1994 and 1998.**

Race and Ethnic Origin		Crime Seriousness Scale										
		11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Asian	1994	2%	0%	2%	3%	8%	18%	8%	7%	21%	23%	9%
	1998	0%	0%	6%	7%	6%	24%	6%	6%	10%	18%	17%
Black	1994	1%	1%	4%	7%	4%	19%	3%	5%	5%	13%	37%
	1998	0%	1%	3%	9%	4%	24%	4%	5%	4%	6%	40%
Hispanic	1994	0%	1%	1%	11%	3%	41%	1%	7%	6%	5%	25%
	1998	0%	1%	3%	14%	4%	40%	2%	7%	3%	6%	21%
Native American	1994	1%	1%	2%	8%	6%	18%	1%	7%	17%	12%	28%
	1998	0%	3%	4%	5%	5%	24%	4%	7%	5%	7%	35%
White	1994	0%	1%	2%	9%	5%	13%	2%	8%	15%	14%	29%
	1998	0%	1%	2%	9%	5%	14%	3%	9%	10%	13%	33%

*Among the five major racial and ethnic categories in 1998, Asians showed the fewest crimes in crime seriousness category “1” at 17 percent. Blacks showed the highest percentage of category “1” crimes at 40 percent. Hispanics showed the greatest proportion of category “6” crimes at 40 percent, and category “8” crimes at 14 percent. Whites had the lowest percentage of their crimes in crime seriousness category “6” and had the greatest number of their crimes occurring in crime category “1”. The distributions were similar in 1994.*

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

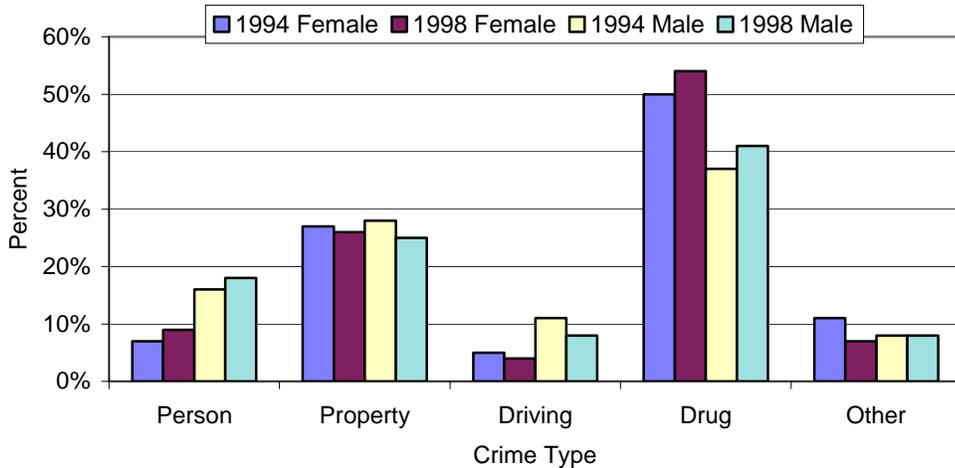
### Gender and Crime Type

The gender of convicted felons and the distributions of the crime type of conviction are shown in Table 48 and Figure 31 for the years 1994 and 1998. Sentencing reports for Drug crimes increased for both males and females by three percentage points while convictions for Person Crimes increased by two points for females and one point for males. Property crimes decreased for both male and female offenders between 1994 and 1998.

*Drug crimes increased for both males and females as a percent of the crimes of conviction, as did convictions for Person crimes from 1994 to 1998. Property and Driving crimes decreased for both males and females from 1994 to 1998.*

**Table 48. Distribution of Crime Type by Gender for 1994 and 1998.**

Crime Type	Female		Male	
	1994	1998	1994	1998
Person	7%	9%	16%	17%
Property	27%	26%	28%	25%
Driving	5%	4%	11%	9%
Drug	50%	53%	37%	40%
Other	11%	7%	8%	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Figure 31. Crime Type by Gender for 1994 and 1998.**

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

### Gender and Crime Group

Distributions of the most serious crime group of conviction by gender for 1994 and 1998 are shown in Table 49. Robbery accounted for one percent of the convictions for females in 1994, and three percent in 1998. Over this same period convictions of males for Robbery increased from three percent to four percent. Forgery/fraud dropped from 13 percent to seven percent of the crimes of conviction for females between 1994 and 1998.

**Table 49. Percent Distribution of Crime Group of Conviction by Gender for 1994 and 1998.**

*Although the percent distributions for the crime of conviction are similar for both males and females, there were some changes from 1994 to 1998. Robbery as the crime of conviction increased from one percent to three percent for females, and from three percent to four percent for males. Forgery/Fraud convictions for females dropped from 13 percent to seven percent of the total crimes of conviction.*

Crime	Female		Male	
	1994	1998	1994	1998
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%
Assault	2%	3%	4%	5%
Burglary	4%	4%	10%	8%
Driving	5%	4%	11%	9%
Drug Mfg./Del	14%	15%	15%	15%
Drug Possession	36%	37%	37%	24%
Forgery/Fraud	13%	7%	3%	2%
Homicide	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other	6%	7%	8%	9%
Other Person	2%	2%	2%	3%
Other Property	0%	1%	1%	1%
Other Sex	0%	0%	3%	2%
Rape/Sodomy	0%	0%	3%	2%
Robbery	1%	3%	3%	4%
Theft/MV Theft	15%	16%	14%	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

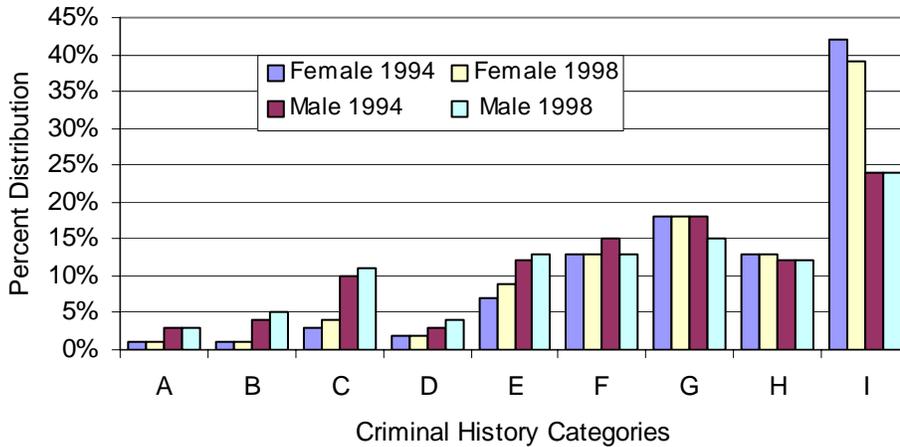
### Gender and Criminal History Categories

Table 50 shows the distribution of criminal history categories by gender for 1994 and 1998. Figure 33 summarizes that data. During those years, female felons at criminal history category “I” decreased from 42 percent to 39 percent in 1998. The proportion of both genders in criminal history categories “C” and “E” increased during the same period.

**Table 50. Percent Distribution of Criminal History Categories by Gender for 1994 and 1998.**

Gender	Year	Criminal History Categories								
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Female	1994	1%	1%	3%	2%	7%	13%	18%	13%	42%
	1998	1%	1%	4%	2%	9%	13%	18%	13%	39%
Male	1994	3%	4%	10%	3%	12%	15%	18%	12%	24%
	1998	3%	5%	11%	4%	13%	13%	16%	12%	24%
Total	1994	2%	4%	8%	3%	11%	14%	18%	13%	27%
	1998	3%	4%	9%	3%	13%	13%	16%	12%	27%

*The percent of female felons with criminal history category “I” decreased from 42 percent of their total in 1994 to 39 percent in 1998.*



**Figure 32. Percent Distribution of the Criminal History Category by Gender for 1994 and 1998.**

## Historic Comparisons 1994-1998

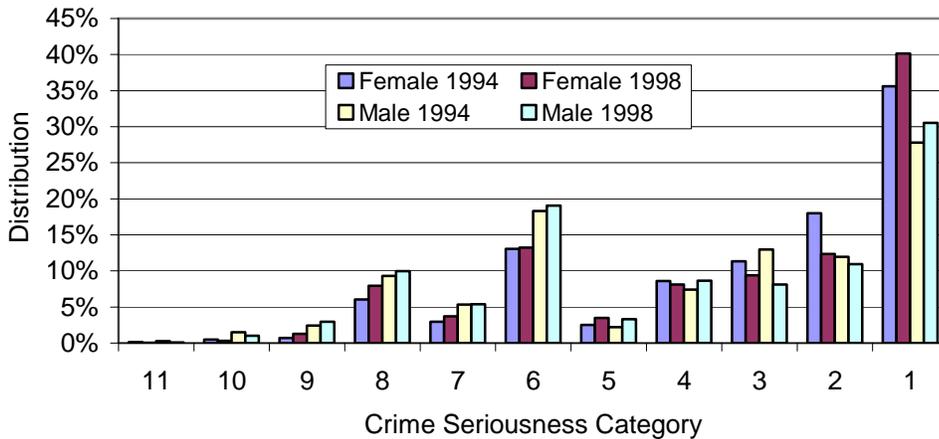
### Gender and Crime Seriousness

Table 51 shows the distribution of reports by crime seriousness category and gender for the years 1994 and 1998. Convictions for crimes at seriousness category “1” increased as a percentage of the total for both genders in 1998 from the 1994 data. Convictions for crimes in seriousness categories “2” and “3” decreased for both genders between 1994 and 1998. Convictions for crimes in seriousness category “8” increased for both genders between 1994 and 1998.

**Table 51. Distribution of the Crime Seriousness Category by Gender For 1994 and 1998.**

		Crime Seriousness Scale										
		11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Female	1994	0%	0%	1%	6%	3%	13%	3%	9%	11%	18%	36%
	1998	0%	0%	1%	8%	4%	13%	3%	8%	9%	12%	40%
Male	1994	0%	1%	2%	9%	5%	18%	2%	7%	13%	12%	28%
	1998	0%	1%	3%	10%	5%	19%	3%	9%	8%	11%	31%

*As a percent of the total for both genders, convictions in crime seriousness categories “1” and “8” increased between 1994 and 1998, while convictions in crime seriousness categories “2” and “3” decreased.*



**Figure 33. Distribution of Crime Seriousness Category by Gender for 1994 and 1998.**