

SAQ-ADULT PROBATION III

2008 SUMMARY REPORT

This report summarizes SAQ-Adult Probation III test data for **51,929** offenders. Test data was gathered in the 11-month period from January 1, 2008 through December 1, 2008. The SAQ-Adult Probation III is described on the Risk and Needs Assessment website at www.riskandneeds.com. This report is provided as a professional courtesy by Risk and Needs Assessment, Inc., P.O. Box 44828, Phoenix, AZ 85064-4828

RISK AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT, INC.

SAQ-ADULT PROBATION III

SUMMARY REPORT

12-30-08

TABLE OF CONTENTS

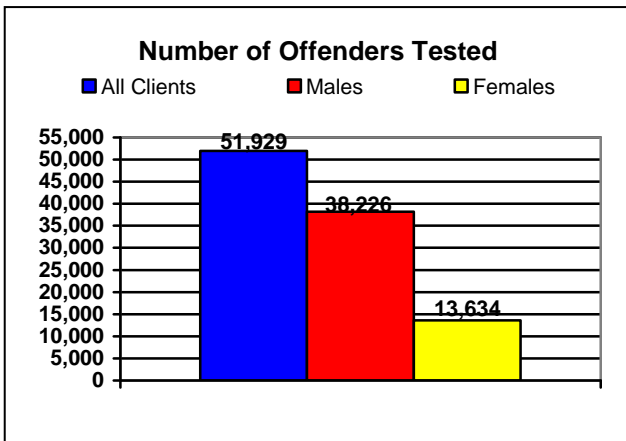
| | |
|---|----|
| Overview | 1 |
| Offender Demographics | 1 |
| Offender Court History | 3 |
| Court History and Scale Scores | 4 |
| SAQ-Adult Probation III Test Statistics | 5 |
| Summary of Findings | 7 |
| Appendix | 10 |

Additional information can be provided upon request. Risk and Needs Assessment, Inc.'s telephone number is 1-800-231-2401, our fax number is (602) 266-8227, and our e-mail address is skarka@riskandneeds.com.

Overview

This report summarizes SAQ-Adult Probation III test results for 51,929 offenders (male and female) tested by probation departments, community corrections, and other state offices during the 11-month period beginning January 1, 2008 and ending December 1, 2008. The purpose of this report is to present summaries of the tested offenders' demographic and court-related information. Statistical analyses of SAQ-Adult Probation III test data are also enclosed. This report was prepared by Risk and Needs Assessment, Inc. as a professional courtesy.

Number of Offenders Tested



SAQ-Adult Probation III report data was gathered between January 1, 2008 and December 1, 2008.

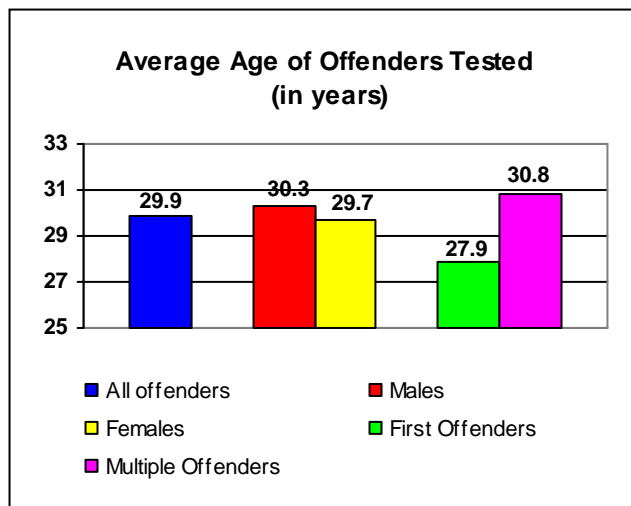
- **51,929 offenders** were tested with the SAQ-Adult Probation III
- 38,226 (73.6%) offenders were male
- 13,634 (26.3%) offenders were female

*Note: There were 69 cases with missing information.

Demographic Information for Offenders

All statistics refer to the total number of offenders taking the SAQ-Adult Probation III (N=51,929).

Age of Offenders Tested



Age of Offender

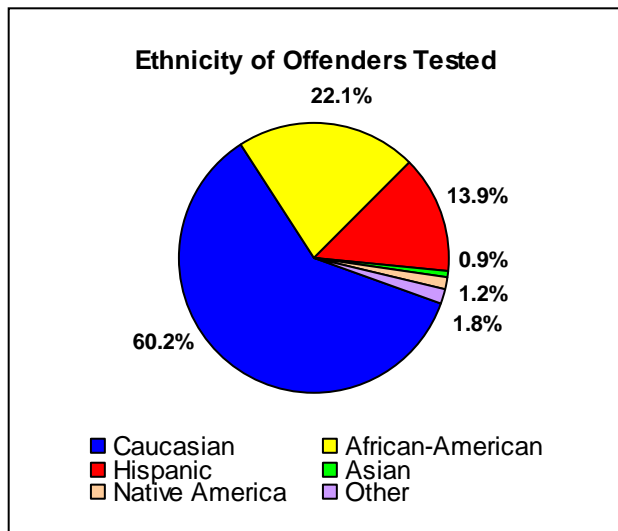
The average age of all offenders tested was 29.9 years.

*Note: There were 172 cases with missing information.

- The average age of male offenders (30.3 years) was comparable to that of female offenders (29.7 years).
- On average, First Offenders (one total arrest) were younger than Multiple Offenders (two or more total arrests). Average ages: 27.9 years and 30.8 years, respectively.

The results of a *t*-test indicated that the difference in average age by Offender group was statistically significant, $t(50124) = -28.81, p < .001, d = 0.27$.

Ethnicity of Offenders Tested



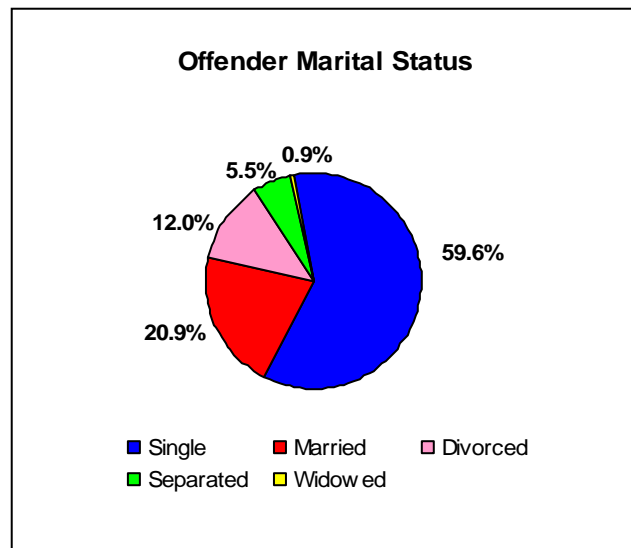
Ethnicity

Of the 51,929 offenders tested, there were:

- 31,247 (60.2%) Caucasians
- 11,462 (22.1%) African Americans
- 7,209 (13.9%) Hispanics
- 456 (0.9%) Asians
- 640 (1.2%) Native Americans
- 564 (1.1%) offenders of “other” races

*Note: There were 351 cases with missing information.

Offender Marital Status



Marital Status

The majority (59.6%) of the tested offenders were single. An additional 20.9% were married, and 17.5% were divorced or separated. Less than one percent (0.9%) was widowed.

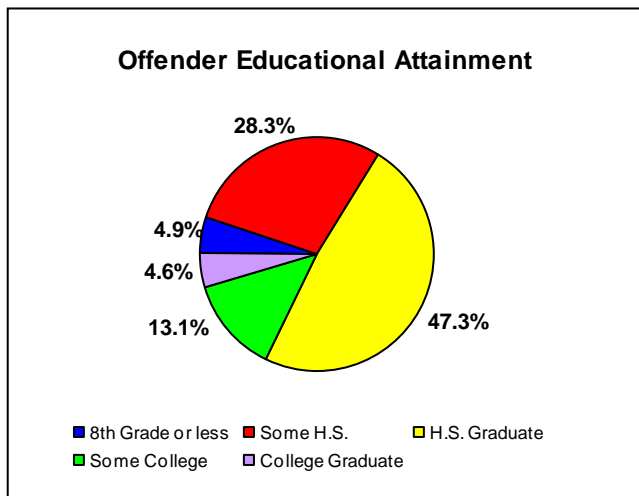
*Note: There were 627 cases with missing information.

- A larger proportion of male offenders (62.2%) were single than female offenders (52.2%)
- A significantly larger proportion of female offenders were divorced/separated (24.3%) than male offenders (15.0%), $\chi^2(1) = 602.26$, $p < .001$, $V = 0.11$

A larger proportion of First Offenders were single (63.7%) than Multiple Offenders (58.0%); a larger proportion of Multiple Offenders were divorced/separated (19.4%) than First Offenders (13.3%).

Several significant differences were found in terms of sex. Hispanic offenders (28.8%) were more likely to be married than were Caucasian offenders (20.5%), African American offenders (17.4%), Asian offenders (22.1%), Native American offenders (20.3%) or offenders of “other” ethnicities (19.3%), $\chi^2(5) = 358.80$, $p < .001$, $V = 0.08$. African American offenders (67.7%), Asian offenders (66.9%), and offenders of “other” ethnicities (64.0%) were more likely to be single than Caucasian offenders (57.3%), Hispanic offenders (56.7%), or Native American offenders (57.7%), $\chi^2(5) = 419.30$, $p < .001$, $V = 0.09$. Finally, significantly larger percentages of Caucasian offenders (20.8%) and Native American offenders (18.9%) were divorced or separated than were African American offenders (12.1%), Hispanic offenders (12.5%), Asian offenders (9.4%), or offenders of “other” (14.7%) ethnicities, $\chi^2(5) = 606.67$, $p < .001$, $V = 0.11$.

Offender Educational Attainment



Educational Attainment

Education of the tested offenders is summarized as follows:

- 4.9% had 8th grade educations or less
- 28.3% had completed some High School
- 47.3% were High School graduates
- 13.1% had completed some college
- 4.6% were college graduates

*Note: There were 975 cases with missing information.

A significantly larger proportion of Multiple Offenders (37.5%) had not completed High School in comparison to First Offenders (24.1%), $\chi^2(1) = 898.44$, $p < .001$, $V = 0.13$. Additionally, a significantly larger proportion of First Offenders (23.7%) had completed at least some college in comparison to Multiple Offenders (15.0%), $\chi^2(1) = 568.39$, $p < .001$, $V = 0.11$.

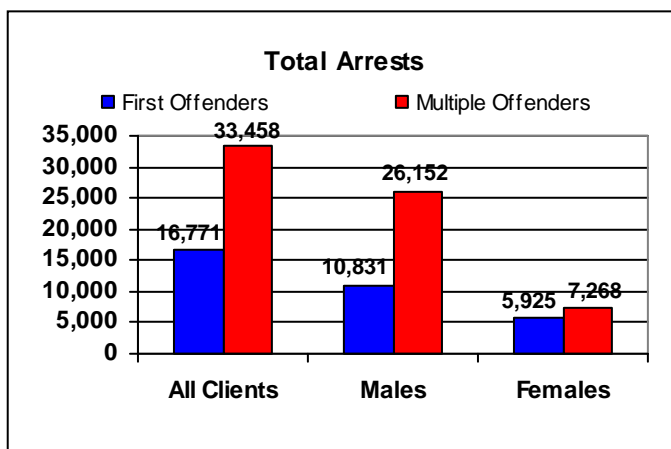
Several significant differences were found in terms of ethnicity. Asian offenders (30.9%) were more likely to have completed at least some college than Caucasian offenders (20.3%), African American offenders (14.5%), Native American offenders (19.7%), or offenders of "other" ethnicities (19.7%), $\chi^2(5) = 540.71$, $p < .001$, $V = 0.10$. Hispanic offenders were the least likely to have completed at least some college (10.5%). Hispanic offenders (49.5%) were also more likely to have not completed High School than Caucasian offenders (29.4%), African American offenders (33.9%), Native American offenders (30.9%), or offenders of "other" ethnicities (28.4%), $\chi^2(5) = 1137.94$, $p < .001$, $V = 0.15$. Asian offenders were the least likely to have not completed High School (23.5%).

There were no critical education differences in terms of sex.

Self-Reported Court History

All statistics refer to the total number of offenders taking the SAQ-Adult Probation III (N=51,929).

Total Number of Arrests



The sample's average number of total arrests was 3.6 arrests.

*Note: There were 975 cases with missing information.

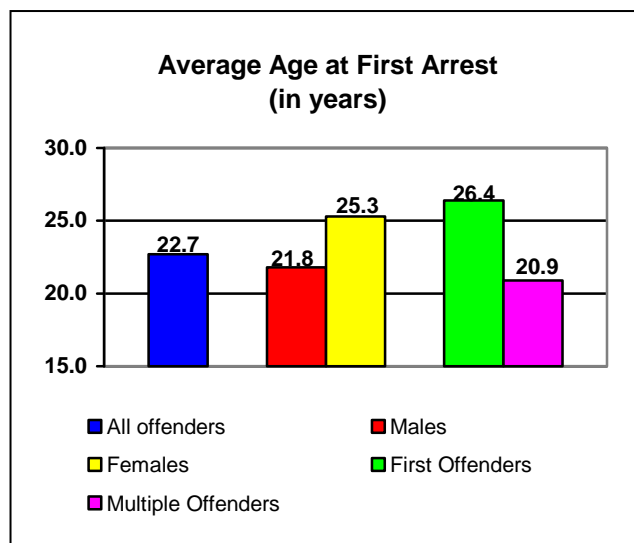
- 16,771 offenders (32.3%) were First Offenders (one total arrest)
- 33,458 offenders (64.4%) were Multiple Offenders (two or more total arrests)

A significantly larger proportion of males (70.7%) were Multiple Offenders than females (55.1%), $\chi^2(1) = 1067.18$, $p < .001$, $V = 0.15$. Males also had a significantly higher average number of total arrests (4.0) than females (2.7), $t(50174) = 28.81$, $p < .001$, $d = 0.27$.

Offender status proportions also differed significantly in terms of offender ethnicity, $\chi^2(5) = 489.19$, $p < .001$, $V = 0.10$. Native American offenders were most likely to be Multiple Offenders (74.2%), followed by African American offenders (72.5%), Caucasian offenders (66.4%), offenders of "other" ethnicities (60.7%), Hispanic offenders (59.9%), and Asian offenders (39.0%).

Offender education (highest grade completed) was significantly negatively correlated with total number of arrests, $r(49396) = -.12$, $p < .001$, indicating that higher educational attainment is strongly associated with fewer lifetime arrests.

Age at First Arrest



Age of Offender

The average age at which offenders were first arrested was 22.7 years.

*Note: There were 2,244 cases with missing information.

- The average age at first arrest of male offenders (21.8 years) was significantly younger than that of female offenders (25.2 years), $t(49629) = -34.98$, $p < .001$, $d = .37$
- Offender education (highest grade completed) was significantly positively correlated with age at first arrest, $r(48885) = .18$, $p < .001$, indicating that higher educational attainment is strongly associated with an older age at first arrest.

The average age at first arrest of Multiple Offenders (20.9 years) was significantly younger than that of First Offenders (26.4 years), $t(48825) = 58.06$, $p < .001$, $d = .60$.

Additionally, age at first arrest was significantly negatively correlated with total number of arrests, $r(48825) = -.23$, $p < .001$, number of drug-related arrests, $r(49256) = -.14$, $p < .001$, number of felonies, $r(49161) = -.14$, $p < .001$, number of probations, $r(49422) = -.20$, $p < .001$, number of probation revocations, $r(48881) = -.13$, $p < .001$, number of jail sentences, $r(49019) = -.15$, $p < .001$, and number of prison sentences, $r(49212) = -.10$, $p < .001$, indicating that the frequency of criminal-related activity increases as the age of first arrest decreases. In other words, the younger one is when arrested for the first time, the more times he/she is likely to be arrested, put on probation, imprisoned, etc. as he/she gets older.

Court History and SAQ-Adult Probation III Scale Scores

Correlations give information regarding the strength of relationships. They show how closely two variables are associated with one another. Higher correlation coefficients signify strong relationships between the variables being correlated.

Alcohol Scale scores were most closely associated with the number of alcohol-related arrests. A strong

positive correlation was revealed, indicating that higher Alcohol Scale scores are associated with a higher number of alcohol-related arrests, $r(49252)=.50$, $p<.001$.

Drugs Scale scores were most highly correlated with the number of drug-related arrests, $r(49300)=.44$, $p<.001$. Higher Drugs Scale scores are strongly associated with a higher number of drug-related arrests.

Total number of arrests was the court-history variable that was most strongly correlated with Violence Scale scores, $r(48677)=.36$, $p<.001$, Antisocial Scale scores, $r(48677)=.39$, $p<.001$, Aggressiveness Scale scores, $r(48677)=.25$, $p<.001$ and Stress Coping Abilities Scale scores, $r(48677)=.17$, $p<.001$. High scores on each of these scales were strongly associated with a higher number of total lifetime arrests.

SAQ-Adult Probation III Test Statistics

The following pages present test statistics for the SAQ-Adult Probation III. Test statistics support the SAQ-Adult Probation III as a reliable, valid, and accurate test. The SAQ-Adult Probation III incorporates valid measures (scales) that are relevant to the offenders being tested.

SAQ-Adult Probation III Reliability

Test reliability refers to a scale's consistency of measurement. A scale is reliable if a person gets the same score when re-tested as he/she did when originally tested. Table 1 shows the reliability scores for each SAQ-Adult Probation III scale. Perfect reliability is 1.00.

Table 1. SAQ-Adult Probation III Reliability (N=51,929, 2008)

| <u>Scale</u> | <u>Alpha coefficient</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Truthfulness Scale | .89 |
| Alcohol Scale | .90 |
| Drugs Scale | .91 |
| Violence Scale | .85 |
| Antisocial Scale | .83 |
| Aggressiveness Scale | .90 |
| Stress Coping Abilities | .92 |

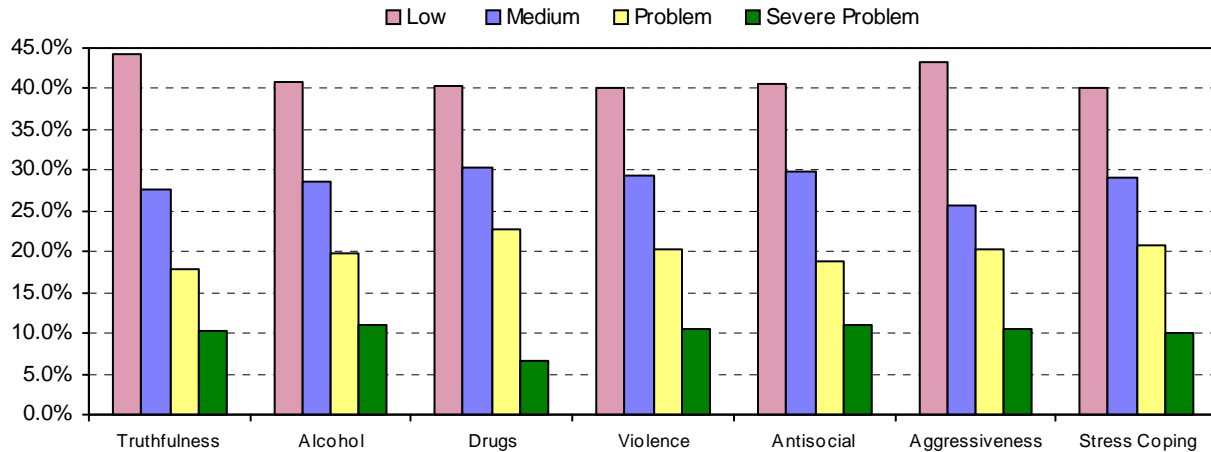
All SAQ-Adult Probation III scales have a reliability of .83 or higher. The professionally accepted reliability standard is .75. All SAQ-Adult Probation III scales exceed this standard and demonstrate very impressive reliability.

SAQ-Adult Probation III Accuracy

Test accuracy is demonstrated by how close attained scale scores are to predicted scores. Four categories of risk are assigned: Low Risk (zero to 39th percentile), Medium Risk (40 to 69th percentile), Problem Risk (70 to 89th percentile), and Severe Problem Risk (90 to 100th percentile). The top row of Table 2 shows the percentages of offenders that were predicted to score within each risk range. (These predicted percentages for each SAQ-Adult Probation III scale risk category were obtained from SAQ-Adult Probation III standardization data.) The body of Table 2 presents actual attained risk category percentages. Differences between attained and predicted percentages are shown in bold in

parentheses. For example, in terms of the Severe Problem Risk range for the Truthfulness Scale: 11% of offenders were predicted to score within this range; the attained percentage of offenders who scored in this range was 10.3%, which is a difference of 0.7 percentage points from what was predicted.

Table 2. SAQ-Adult Probation III Accuracy (N=51,929*, 2008)



| Scale | Low Risk (39%) | Medium Risk (30%) | Problem Risk (20%) | Severe Problem (11%) |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Truthfulness | 44.3 (5.3) | 27.6 (2.4) | 17.8 (2.2) | 10.3 (0.7) |
| Alcohol | 40.8 (1.8) | 28.5 (1.5) | 19.8 (0.2) | 10.9 (0.1) |
| Drugs | 40.4 (1.4) | 30.3 (0.3) | 22.7 (2.7) | 6.6 (4.4) |
| Violence | 40.1 (1.1) | 29.3 (0.7) | 20.2 (0.2) | 10.4 (0.6) |
| Antisocial | 40.5 (1.5) | 29.8 (0.2) | 18.8 (1.2) | 10.9 (0.1) |
| Aggressiveness | 43.3 (4.3) | 25.8 (4.2) | 20.3 (0.3) | 10.6 (0.4) |
| Stress Coping Abilities | 40.1 (1.1) | 29.0 (1.0) | 20.8 (0.8) | 10.1 (0.9) |

*Note: For respondents who scored in the 95th percentile or higher on the Truthfulness Scale (thereby invalidating other Scale scores), only their Truthfulness Scale scores were included in this analysis; thus, the sample size for the remaining six Scales was slightly smaller- less by 1,582 (the number of offenders with invalid Scale scores).

Twenty seven out of 28 attained risk range percentiles were within **4.5** points of the predicted percentages. (The one exception- the Low Risk percentile for the Truthfulness Scale- was within 5.3 points of the predicted percentage.) The average difference between attained percentages and predicted percentages was **1.5** points. These results strongly support the accuracy of the SAQ-Adult Probation III as an offender-assessment instrument.

SAQ-Adult Probation III Validity

Validity refers to a test’s ability to measure what it is purported to measure. The quality of a test is largely determined by its validity. Concurrent validity correlates the independent scales of the test being validated with corresponding measures from another established test. This type of validation (concurrent validation) has been conducted in numerous studies on SAQ-Adult Probation III scales. These studies are presented in the document titled “SAQ: An Inventory of Scientific Findings,” which can be accessed on our website www.riskandneeds.com.

Predictive validity refers to a test's ability to predict observable "criterion" behaviors. In this analysis, our prediction criterion was whether or not offenders had been treated for alcohol and/or drug problems. It was predicted that the "treated" offenders would be identified by their higher scores on the Alcohol and/or Drugs Scales. More specifically, it was predicted that a large percentage of "treated" offenders would have Alcohol and/or Drugs Scale scores that fell within the 70th and 100th percentile range (the High Risk range). The possibility of "treated" offenders scoring in the Low Risk range (zero to 69th percentile) was not discounted altogether; however, it was expected that a significantly higher percentage of these individuals would score within the High Risk range on the Alcohol and/or Drugs Scales than the Low Risk range. The results of the analysis confirmed these predictions. The majority (**91.7%**) of offenders who had been treated for alcohol problems scored in the High Risk range on the Alcohol Scale. Additionally, the majority (**91.3%**) of the offenders who had been treated for drug problems scored in the High Risk range on the Drugs Scale. These findings indicate that the Alcohol and Drugs Scales accurately identify offenders who have been treated for alcohol and/or drug problems, thus providing support for the predictive validity of the SAQ-AP III.

In a second validity analysis, the prediction criterion was offender status. By comparing the scale scores of First and Multiple Offenders, the analysis examined whether test scales could distinguish between offenders with known different levels of problem severity. It was predicted that Multiple Offenders would obtain significantly higher scale scores than First Offenders. *T*-test results (presented in Table 3) revealed that Multiple Offenders did indeed score significantly higher than First Offenders on the Alcohol Scale, Drugs Scale, Violence Scale, Antisocial Scale, Aggressiveness Scale, and Stress Coping Abilities Scale (on which higher scores indicate poorer stress coping abilities).

Table 3. Independent Samples *t*-test Results (N=51,929*, 2008)

| Scale | Mean Scores First Offenders | Mean Scores Multiple Offenders | <i>t</i> -value | Cohen's <i>d</i> (effect size) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Truthfulness | 58.87 | 60.67 | -7.84 | 0.07 |
| Alcohol | 33.31 | 54.66 | -118.72 | 1.10*** |
| Drugs | 32.00 | 50.92 | -77.25 | 0.75** |
| Violence | 34.69 | 52.98 | -83.83 | 0.79** |
| Antisocial | 37.49 | 55.41 | -90.17 | 0.83*** |
| Aggressiveness | 37.49 | 50.20 | -56.47 | 0.53** |
| Stress Coping Abilities | 39.71 | 48.31 | -31.43 | 0.30* |

*Small effect; **Medium effect; ***Large effect

*Note: For respondents who scored in the 95th percentile or higher on the Truthfulness Scale (thereby invalidating other Scale scores), only their Truthfulness Scale scores were included in this analysis; thus, the sample size for the remaining six Scales was slightly smaller- less by 1,582 (the number of offenders with invalid Scale scores).

These results strongly support the predictive validity of the SAQ-Adult Probation III. This is important because it shows that the Alcohol, Drugs, Violence, Antisocial, Aggressiveness, and Stress Coping Abilities Scales do accurately measure levels of severity. The scales effectively discriminate between offenders who are known to have more severe problems (Multiple Offenders) and First Offenders.

Summary of SAQ-Adult Probation III Findings _____

The SAQ-Adult Probation III was administered to 51,929 offenders. There were 38,226 male offenders (73.6%) and 13,634 female offenders (26.3%). The offender population is broadly described as Caucasian (60.2%), 18 through 35 years of age (70.1%), and single (59.6%). Almost two thirds (65.0%) of offenders had at least completed High School.

- The average age of Multiple Offenders was significantly older than that of First Offenders
- A significantly larger proportion of female offenders were divorced or separated than male offenders
- Hispanic offenders were more likely to be married than other offenders
- African American offenders, Asian offenders, and offenders of “other” ethnicities were more likely to be single than Caucasian offenders, Hispanic offenders, or Native American offenders
- Significantly larger percentages of Caucasian offenders and Native American offenders were divorced or separated than other offenders
- A significantly larger proportion of Multiple Offenders had not completed High School than First Offenders; a significantly larger proportion of First Offenders had completed at least some college than Multiple Offenders. These findings suggest a trend of higher educational attainment for First Offenders as compared to Multiple Offenders.
- Asian offenders were more likely to have completed at least some college than other offenders
- Hispanic offenders were more likely to not have completed High School than other offenders

Arrests (offender self-report)

- There were 16,771 (32.3%) First Offenders (one total arrest) and 33,458 (64.4%) Multiple Offenders (two or more total arrests)
- A significantly larger proportion of males were Multiple Offenders than females
- Males also had a significantly higher average number of total arrests
- Native American offenders were most likely to be Multiple Offenders, followed by African American offenders, Caucasian offenders, offenders of “other” ethnicities, Hispanic offenders, and Asian offenders
- Offender education (highest grade completed) was significantly negatively correlated with total number of arrests, indicating that higher educational attainment is strongly associated with fewer lifetime arrests

Age at First Arrest (offender self-report)

- The average age at which offenders were first arrested was 22.7 years
- The average age at first arrest of male offenders was significantly younger than that of female offenders
- Offender education (highest grade completed) was significantly positively correlated with age at first arrest, indicating that higher educational attainment is strongly associated with an older age at first arrest
- The average age at first arrest of Multiple Offenders was significantly younger than that of First Offenders
- Additionally, age at first arrest was significantly negatively correlated with total number of arrests, number of drug-related arrests, number of felonies, number of probations, number of probation revocations, number of jail sentences, and number of prison sentences, indicating that the frequency of criminal-related activity increases as the age of first arrest decreases

Court History and Scale Scores

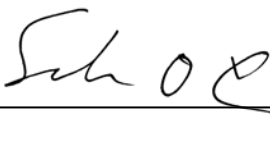
- Alcohol Scale scores were most strongly (positively) correlated with the number of alcohol-related arrests
- Drugs Scale scores were most strongly (positively) correlated with the number of drug-related arrests
- Violence Scale scores were most strongly (positively) correlated with the number of prison sentences
- Total number of arrests was the court-history variable that was most strongly (positively) correlated with Violence Scale scores, Antisocial Scale scores, Aggressiveness Scale scores, and Stress Coping Abilities Scale scores

SAQ-Adult Probation III Accuracy, Reliability and Validity

- 27 out of 28 attained risk range percentiles were within **4.5** points of the predicted percentages. The average difference between attained percentages and predicted percentages was **1.5** points. These findings strongly support the accuracy of the SAQ-Adult Probation III.
- **All SAQ-Adult Probation III scales reliability coefficients were .83 or higher.** All scales exceed the professionally accepted reliability standard of .75, and demonstrate very impressive reliability.
- Validity analyses demonstrated that SAQ-Adult Probation III Alcohol and Drugs Scales identified the majority (**more than 90%**) of offenders who had been treated for drinking and drug problems (respectively).
- Validity analyses demonstrated that the SAQ-Adult Probation III Alcohol, Drugs, Violence, Antisocial, Aggressiveness, and Stress Coping Abilities effectively discriminated between offenders who are known to have more severe problems (Multiple Offenders) and First Offenders.

Appendix Contents

Demographics and self-reported court history information for offenders that completed the SAQ-Adult Probation III are presented in the pages that follow. All statistics refer to the total number of offenders (N= 51,929).



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Risk and Needs Assessment, Inc., Ltd.

December 30, 2008

APPENDIX

SAQ-Adult Probation III Demographics and Court-Related History

(N=51,929)

| Population | | |
|------------|--------|------|
| Sex | N | % |
| Male | 38,226 | 73.6 |
| Female | 13,634 | 26.3 |

*Note: There were 69 cases with missing information.

| Ethnicity | | | | |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| Race | Males | Females | Total | |
| | N | N | N | % |
| Caucasian | 22,750 | 8,466 | 31,247 | 60.2 |
| African American | 8,466 | 2,989 | 11,462 | 22.1 |
| Hispanic | 5,552 | 1,653 | 7,209 | 13.9 |
| Asian | 340 | 116 | 456 | 0.9 |
| Native American | 447 | 191 | 640 | 1.2 |
| Other | 431 | 131 | 564 | 1.1 |

*Note: There were 351 cases with missing information.

| Education | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| Grade | Males | Females | Total | |
| | N | N | N | % |
| 8 th grade or Less | 1,945 | 582 | 2,535 | 4.9 |
| Some High School | 10,904 | 3,776 | 14,684 | 28.3 |
| H.S. Graduate | 18,240 | 6,285 | 24,547 | 47.3 |
| Some College | 4,700 | 2,117 | 6,824 | 13.1 |
| College Graduate | 1,723 | 641 | 2,364 | 4.6 |

*Note: There were 975 cases with missing information.

| Age at First Arrest | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| Age | Males | Females | Total | |
| | N | N | N | % |
| 12 & under | 839 | 123 | 963 | 1.9 |
| 13-14 | 1,756 | 366 | 2,125 | 4.1 |
| 15-16 | 4,129 | 640 | 4,777 | 9.2 |
| 17-18 | 10,044 | 2,337 | 12,393 | 23.9 |
| 19-20 | 5,992 | 1,968 | 7,969 | 15.3 |
| 21-22 | 3,951 | 1,479 | 5,435 | 10.5 |
| 23-24 | 2,162 | 1,013 | 3,179 | 6.1 |
| 25-29 | 3,037 | 1,656 | 4,698 | 9.0 |
| 30-39 | 2,751 | 1,923 | 4,679 | 9.0 |
| 40+ | 2,126 | 1,339 | 3,467 | 6.7 |

*Note: There were 2,244 cases with missing information.

| Age Group | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------|--------|------|
| Age | Males | Females | Total | |
| | N | N | N | % |
| 17 & under | 812 | 243 | 1,056 | 2.0 |
| 18 – 20 | 7,452 | 2,235 | 9,692 | 18.7 |
| 21 – 25 | 9,959 | 3,306 | 13,269 | 25.6 |
| 26 – 30 | 5,709 | 2,153 | 7,867 | 15.1 |
| 31 – 35 | 3,918 | 1,640 | 5,564 | 10.7 |
| 36 – 40 | 3,279 | 1,451 | 4,731 | 9.1 |
| 41 – 45 | 2,878 | 1,276 | 4,157 | 8.0 |
| 46 – 50 | 2,060 | 756 | 2,819 | 5.4 |
| 51 – 55 | 1,101 | 341 | 1,444 | 2.8 |
| 56 – 60 | 534 | 142 | 676 | 1.3 |
| 61 – 65 | 253 | 37 | 291 | 0.6 |
| 66+ | 160 | 31 | 191 | 0.4 |

*Note: There were 172 cases with missing information.

| Marital Status | | | | |
|----------------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| Status | Males | Females | Total | |
| | N | N | N | % |
| Single | 23,775 | 7,117 | 30,925 | 59.6 |
| Married | 8,012 | 2,853 | 10,872 | 20.9 |
| Divorced | 4,060 | 2,147 | 6,212 | 12.0 |
| Separated | 1,677 | 1,166 | 2,845 | 5.5 |
| Widowed | 197 | 251 | 448 | 0.9 |

*Note: There were 627 cases with missing information.

| # of Months Employed (in last 12 months) | | | | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|------|
| Months | Males | Females | Total | |
| | N | N | N | % |
| 0 | 5,278 | 3,045 | 8,332 | 16.0 |
| 1-2 | 4,041 | 1,545 | 5,592 | 10.8 |
| 3-4 | 3,028 | 1,171 | 4,205 | 8.1 |
| 5-6 | 3,469 | 1,292 | 4,764 | 9.2 |
| 7-8 | 2,984 | 1,014 | 4,004 | 7.7 |
| 9-10 | 3,170 | 1,039 | 4,213 | 8.1 |
| 11-12 | 15,017 | 4,035 | 19,070 | 36.7 |

*Note: There were 1,749 cases with missing information.

SAQ-Adult Probation III Offender Court-Related History (continued)

Total Number of Times Arrested

| Number of Times Arrested | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--------------------------|-------|------|---------|------|--------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 1,844 | 4.8 | 1,178 | 8.6 | 3,025 | 5.8 |
| 1 | 8,986 | 23.5 | 4,746 | 34.8 | 13,744 | 26.5 |
| 2 | 7,242 | 18.9 | 2,728 | 20.0 | 9,981 | 19.2 |
| 3 | 5,607 | 14.7 | 1,689 | 12.4 | 7,303 | 14.1 |
| 4 | 3,653 | 9.6 | 978 | 7.2 | 4,637 | 8.9 |
| 5 | 2,725 | 7.1 | 581 | 4.3 | 3,312 | 6.4 |
| 6 - 9 | 3,608 | 9.4 | 767 | 5.6 | 4,380 | 8.4 |
| 10 or More | 3,317 | 8.7 | 525 | 3.9 | 3,845 | 7.4 |

*Note: There were 1,700 cases with missing information.

Offender Status

| | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--------------------|--------|------|---------|------|--------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| First Offenders | 10,831 | 28.3 | 5,925 | 43.5 | 16,771 | 32.3 |
| Multiple Offenders | 26,152 | 68.4 | 7,268 | 53.3 | 33,458 | 64.4 |

*Note: A First Offender had one arrest; a Multiple Offender had two or more arrests.

Alcohol-Related Arrests

| Number | Males | Females | N | % |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| 0 | 19,352 | 9,213 | 28,594 | 55.1 |
| 1 | 9,221 | 2,684 | 11,921 | 23.0 |
| 2 | 4,109 | 813 | 4,925 | 9.5 |
| 3 | 2,015 | 315 | 2,332 | 4.5 |
| 4 | 909 | 115 | 1,028 | 2.0 |
| 5 | 594 | 76 | 670 | 1.3 |
| 6+ | 1,196 | 132 | 1,329 | 2.6 |

*Note: There were 1,130 cases with missing information.

Drug-Related Arrests

| Number | Males | Females | N | % |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| 0 | 21,195 | 8,873 | 30,100 | 58.0 |
| 1 | 10,245 | 3,151 | 13,409 | 25.8 |
| 2 | 3,545 | 805 | 4,357 | 8.4 |
| 3 | 1,230 | 241 | 1,472 | 2.8 |
| 4 | 486 | 106 | 593 | 1.1 |
| 5 | 276 | 52 | 328 | 0.6 |
| 6+ | 476 | 119 | 596 | 1.1 |

*Note: There were 1,074 cases with missing information.

Felony Arrests

| Number | Males | Females | Total | |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| | N | N | N | % |
| 0 | 18,478 | 7,423 | 25,924 | 49.9 |
| 1 | 11,541 | 4,105 | 15,667 | 30.2 |
| 2 | 4,047 | 1,099 | 5,152 | 9.9 |
| 3 | 1,610 | 348 | 1,960 | 3.8 |
| 4 | 716 | 140 | 858 | 1.7 |
| 5 | 334 | 59 | 395 | 0.8 |
| 6+ | 631 | 120 | 751 | 1.4 |

*Note: There were 1,222 cases with missing information.

SAQ-Adult Probation III Offender Court-Related History (continued)

Times on Probation

| Number | Males | Females | N | % |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| 0 | 12,219 | 5,780 | 18,009 | 34.7 |
| 1 | 14,777 | 5,190 | 19,991 | 38.5 |
| 2 | 7,010 | 1,778 | 8,801 | 16.9 |
| 3 | 2,342 | 438 | 2,785 | 5.4 |
| 4 | 704 | 126 | 832 | 1.6 |
| 5 | 288 | 38 | 327 | 0.6 |
| 6+ | 249 | 40 | 289 | 0.6 |

*Note: There were 895 cases with missing information.

Probation Revocations

| Number | Males | Females | N | % |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| 0 | 29,252 | 11,299 | 40,593 | 78.2 |
| 1 | 5,750 | 1,543 | 7,298 | 14.1 |
| 2 | 1,384 | 280 | 1,668 | 3.2 |
| 3 | 403 | 73 | 477 | 0.9 |
| 4 | 167 | 18 | 185 | 0.4 |
| 5 | 55 | 12 | 67 | 0.1 |
| 6+ | 119 | 20 | 141 | 0.3 |

*Note: There were 1,500 cases with missing information.

Jail Sentences

| Number | Males | Females | N | % |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| 0 | 19,716 | 8,673 | 28,417 | 54.7 |
| 1 | 7,703 | 2,565 | 10,277 | 19.8 |
| 2 | 3,833 | 927 | 4,771 | 9.2 |
| 3 | 2,148 | 447 | 2,596 | 5.0 |
| 4 | 1,177 | 254 | 1,432 | 2.8 |
| 5 | 853 | 140 | 995 | 1.9 |
| 6+ | 1,793 | 249 | 2,045 | 3.9 |

*Note: There were 1,396 cases with missing information.

Prison Sentences

| Number | Males | Females | N | % |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| 0 | 31,957 | 12,386 | 44,386 | 85.5 |
| 1 | 3,645 | 699 | 4,351 | 8.4 |
| 2 | 1,096 | 166 | 1,265 | 2.4 |
| 3 | 418 | 50 | 468 | 0.9 |
| 4 | 153 | 18 | 172 | 0.3 |
| 5 | 66 | 9 | 75 | 0.1 |
| 6+ | 80 | 17 | 97 | 0.2 |

*Note: There were 1,115 cases with missing information.