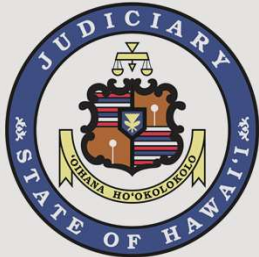**Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions**

ICIS Presentation: Gender Analysis 2014-2018 Trends
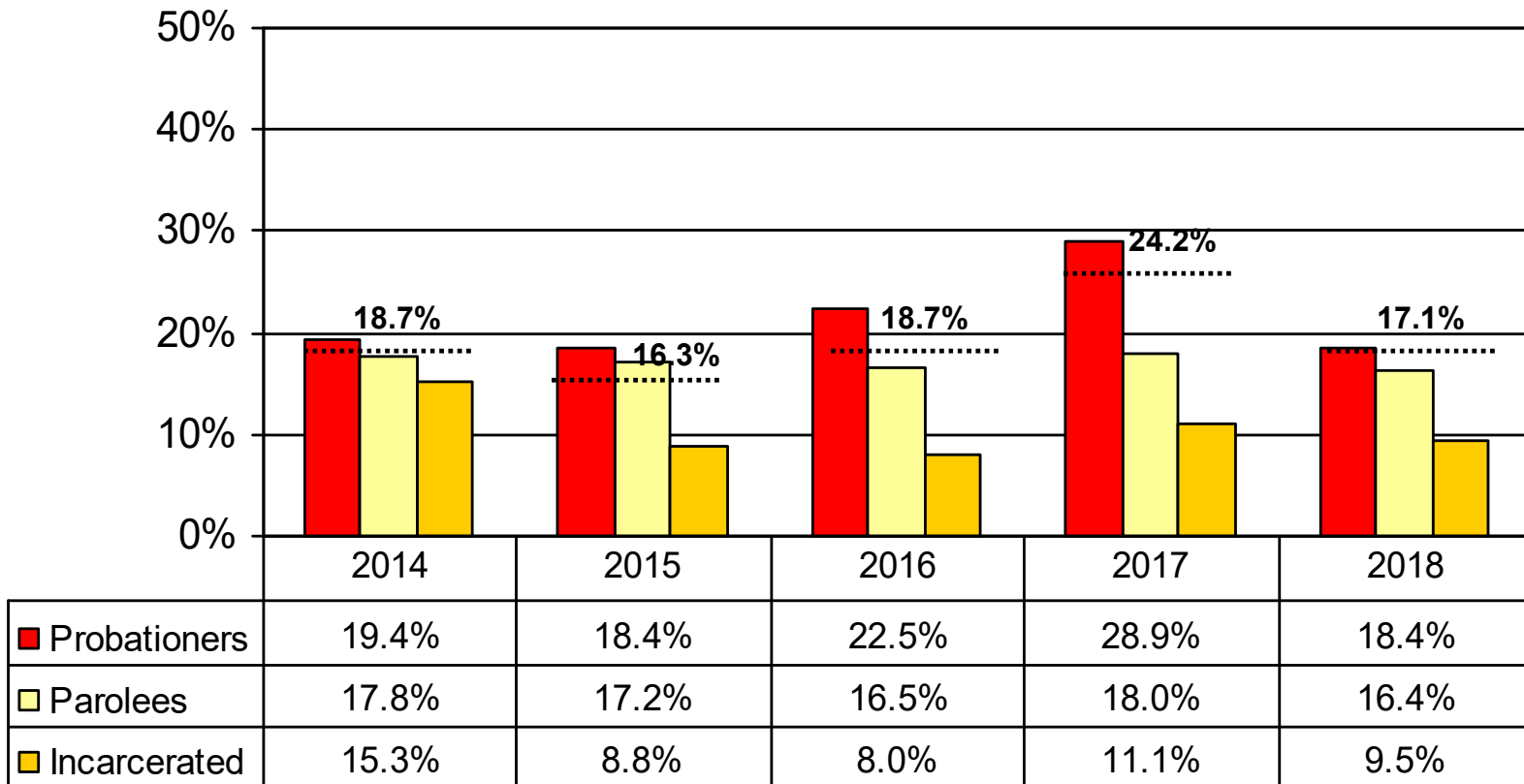
Timothy Wong

ICIS Research Analyst

January 2021

Preface

- Present an analysis of gender specific data compiled from LSI-R Assessments administered between FYs 2014-2018.

  - Determine if the percentage of female offenders is increasing over time.
  - Identify socio-demographic differences between male and female offenders.
  - Determine if risk classification levels and related recidivism rates differ between males and females.
  - Assess whether female offenders have criminogenic risks and needs that differ from males.
  - Determine if female criminogenic risk patterns decline more sharply over time than do male patterns.

Chart 1: Proportion of Female Offenders, by Agency, FYs 2014-2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
■ Probationers	19.4%	18.4%	22.5%	28.9%	18.4%
□ Parolees	17.8%	17.2%	16.5%	18.0%	16.4%
□ Incarcerated	15.3%	8.8%	8.0%	11.1%	9.5%

Probationers: Φ(7,716)=.100, p<.001
Incarcerated: Φ(1,525)=.235, p<.05

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Chart 2: Proportions of Male and Female Offenders, by Age Range, FYs 2014-2018

	<20 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years and over
■ Female	2.0%	25.6%	27.6%	25.4%	13.9%	5.1%	0.5%
□ Male	2.2%	23.6%	28.5%	24.0%	16.0%	5.1%	0.7%
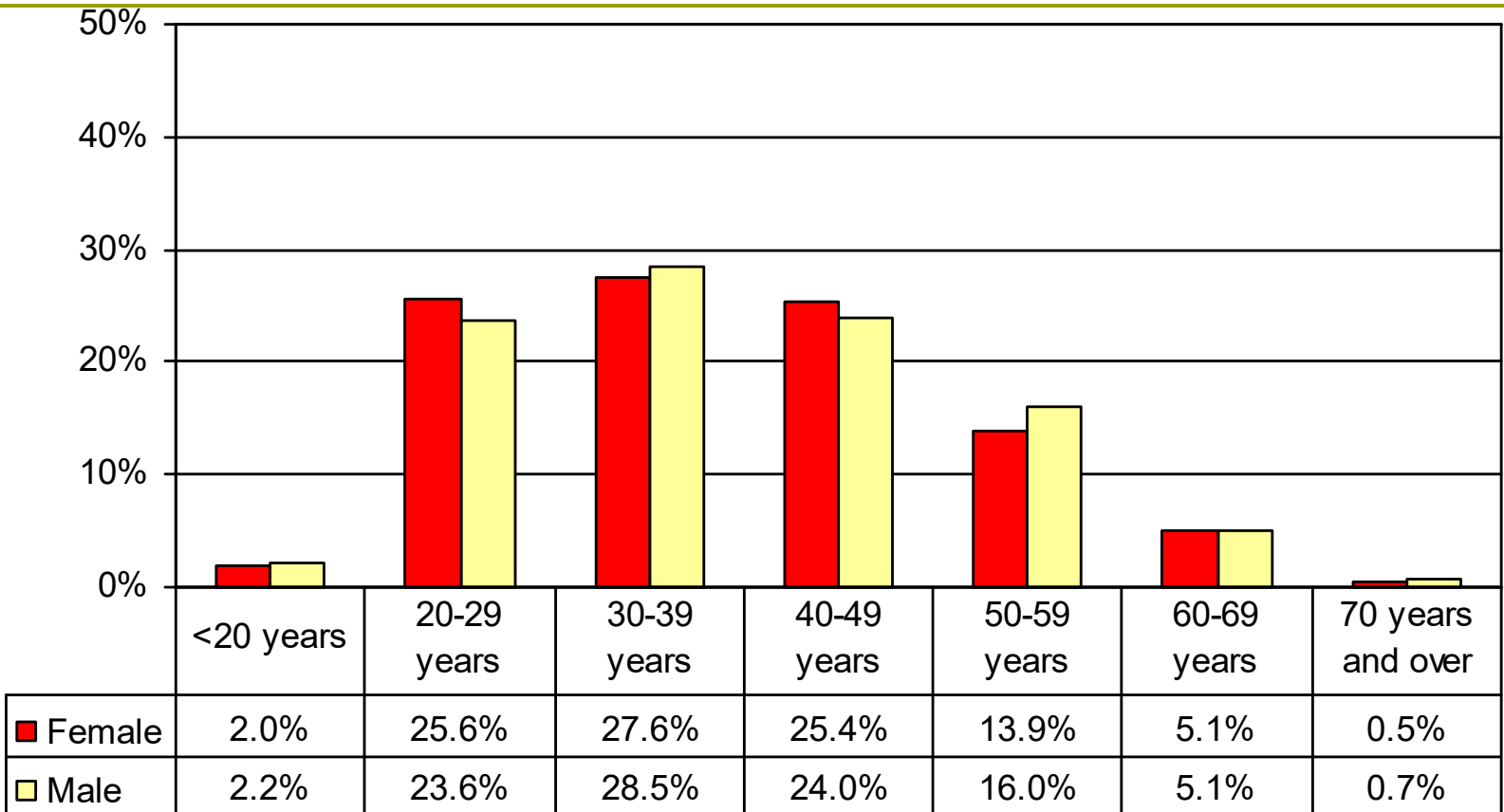
Females (N=2,277)
Males (N=9,546)

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Chart 3: Proportions of Male and Female Offenders, by Marital Status, FYs 2014-2018

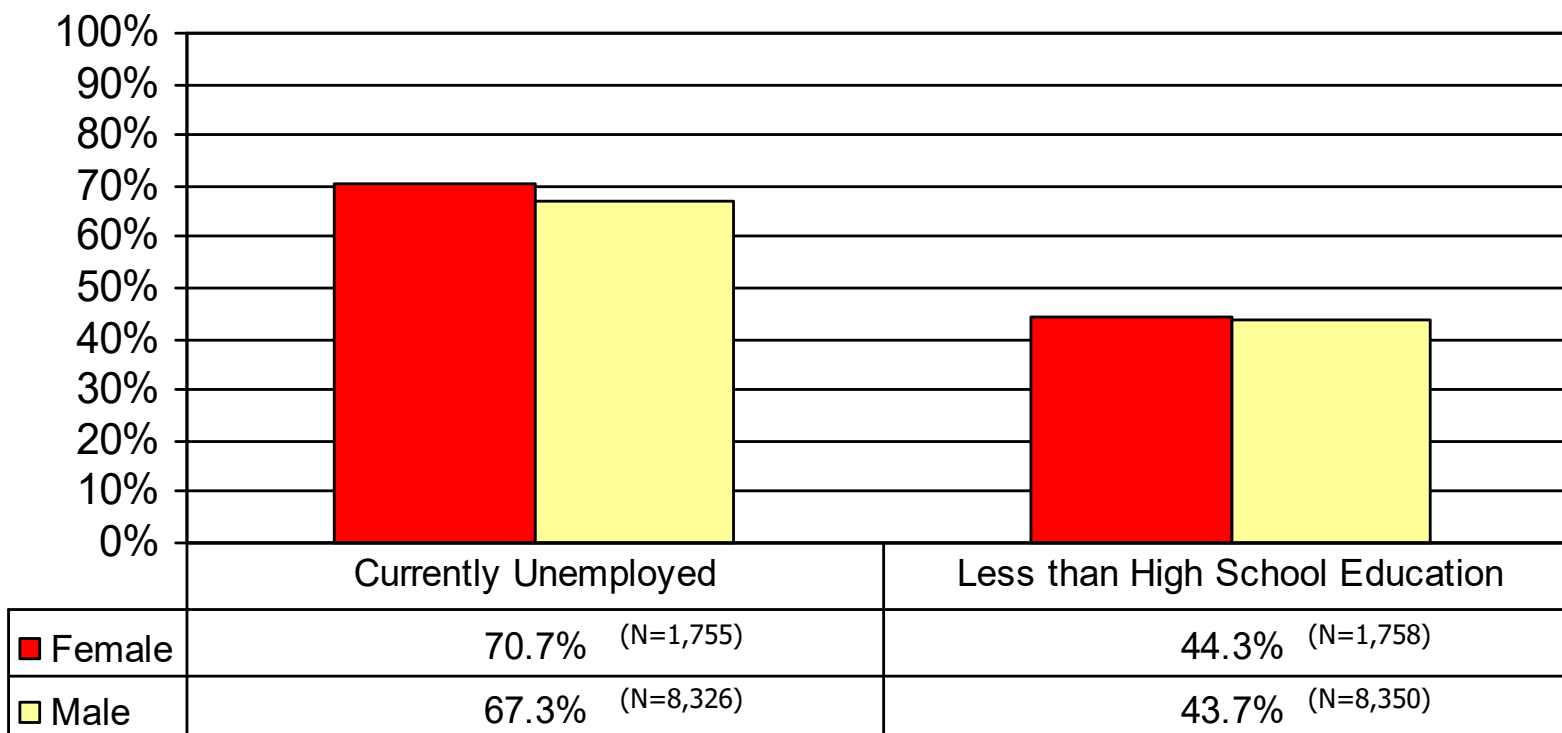|	Divorced	Married	Separated	Single-Never Married	Widowed
■ Female	15.8%	11.1%	7.3%	63.7%	2.1%
□ Male	13.5%	12.0%	4.0%	70.3%	0.8%

Females (N=2,277)
Males (N=9,546)

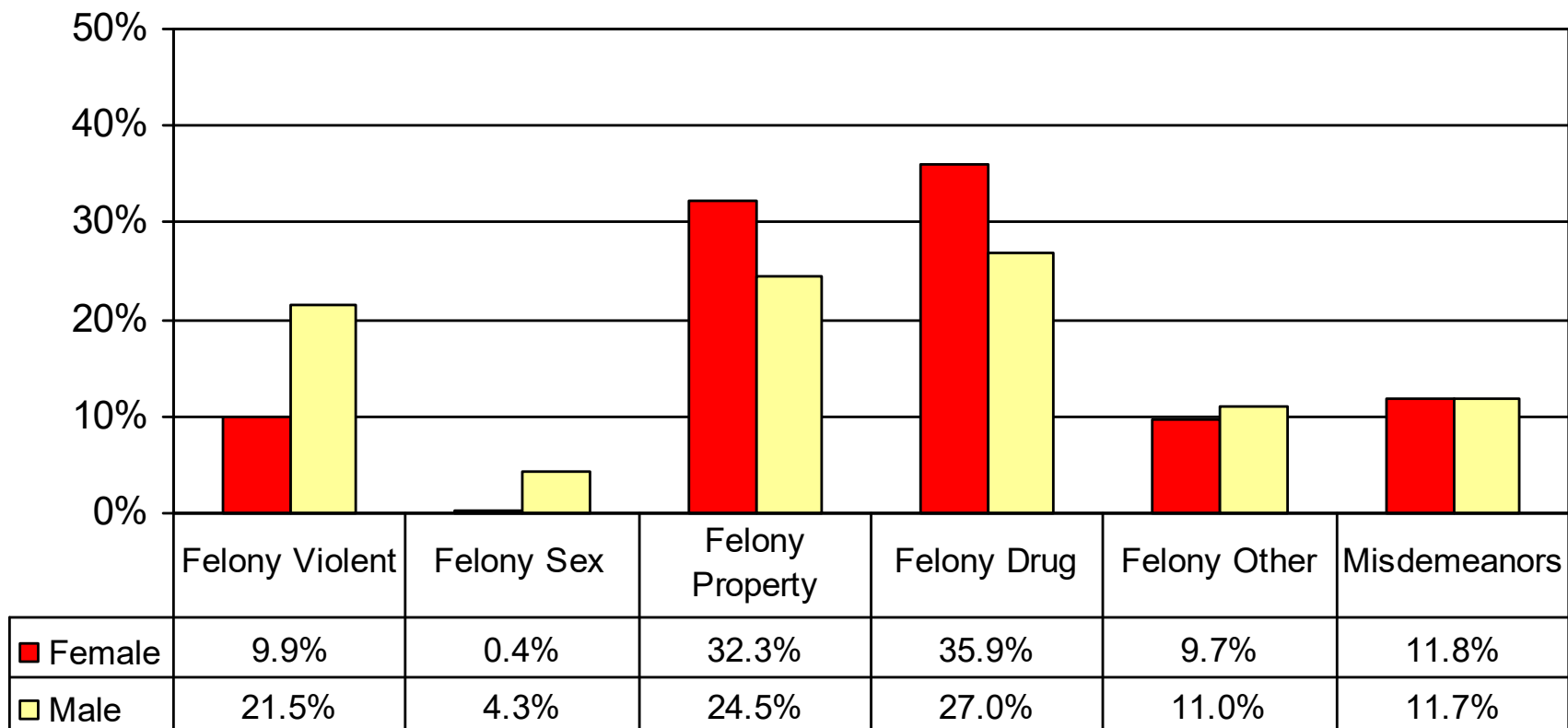# Chart 4: Proportions of Male and Female Offenders, by Employment Status and Educational Attainment, FYs 2014-2018

	Currently Unemployed	Less than High School Education
■ Female	70.7% (N=1,755)	44.3% (N=1,758)
□ Male	67.3% (N=8,326)	43.7% (N=8,350)

p<.01

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Chart 5: Proportions of Male and Female Offenders, by Offense Type, FYs 2014-2018

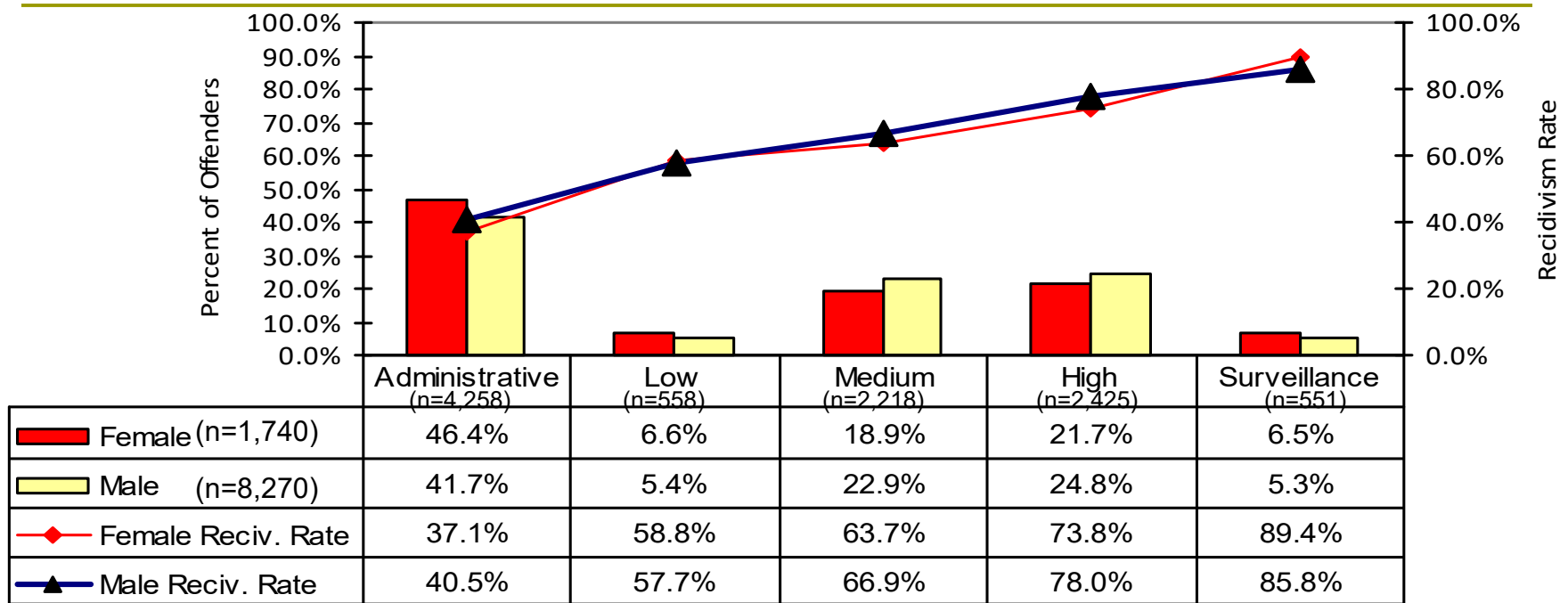|	Felony Violent	Felony Sex	Felony Property	Felony Drug	Felony Other	Misdemeanors
■ Female	9.9%	0.4%	32.3%	35.9%	9.7%	11.8%
□ Male	21.5%	4.3%	24.5%	27.0%	11.0%	11.7%

Females (N=2,277)
Males (N=9,546)

$\Phi(9,054)=.148, p<.001$

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Chart 6: Risk Classification Levels and Recidivism Rates, by Gender, FYs 2014-2018

	Administrative (n=4,258)	Low (n=558)	Medium (n=2,218)	High (n=2,425)	Surveillance (n=551)
▮ Female (n=1,740)	46.4%	6.6%	18.9%	21.7%	6.5%
▯ Male (n=8,270)	41.7%	5.4%	22.9%	24.8%	5.3%
◆ Female Reciv. Rate	37.1%	58.8%	63.7%	73.8%	89.4%
▲ Male Reciv. Rate	40.5%	57.7%	66.9%	78.0%	85.8%

Overall Male Recidivism Rate: 59.2%
Overall Female Recidivism Rate: 54.9%
$\Phi(10,010)=.033, p<.01$

Note: Risk level data taken from most recent LSI-Rs.

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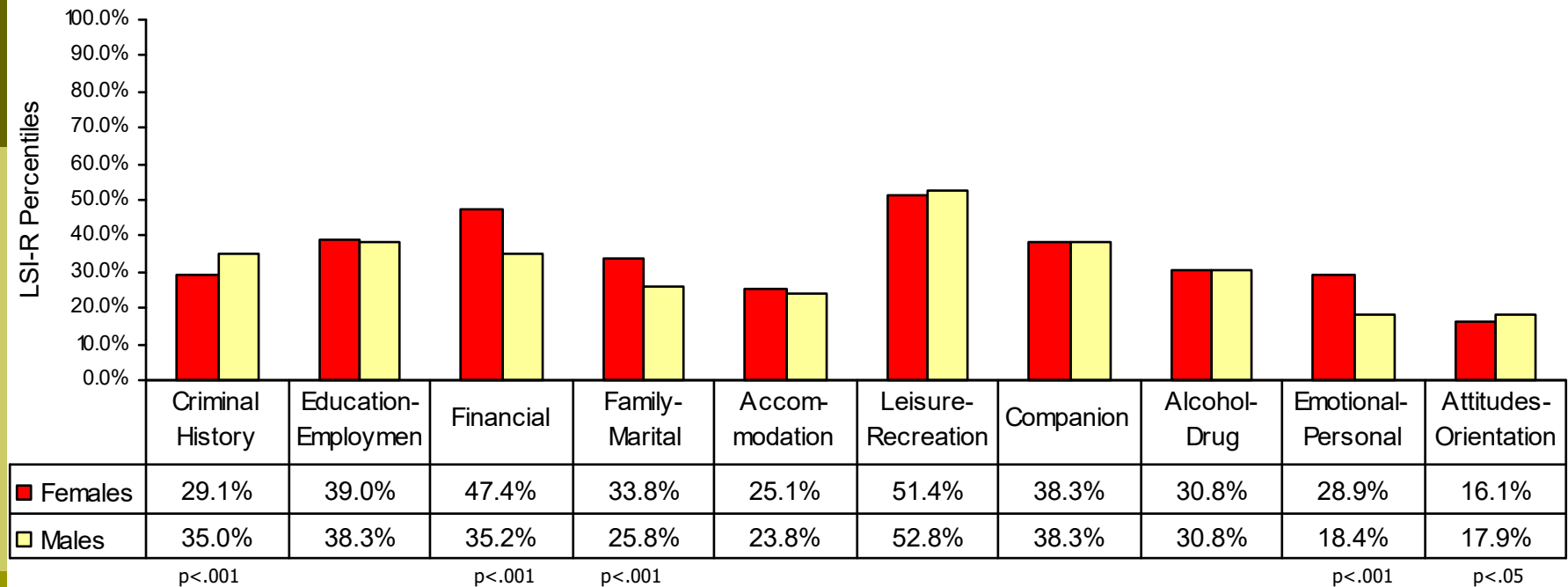2014-2018 Compilation

Females
Ave. LSI-R Total Score: 20.65 (low risk)
Predictive risk-level validity: $\Phi(1,740)=.359, p<.001$
Males
Ave. LSI-R Total Score: 21.20 (medium risk)
Predictive risk-level validity: $\Phi(8,270)=.343, p<.001$

Note: Males have significantly higher LSI-R Total Score than do females, and are classified at significantly higher risk levels, as compared to females.

Chart 7: Average Percentile Scores for LSI-R Sub-domains, by Gender, FYs 2014-2018

	Criminal History	Education-Employmen	Financial	Family-Marital	Accom-modation	Leisure-Recreation	Companion	Alcohol-Drug	Emotional-Personal	Attitudes-Orientation
■ Females	29.1%	39.0%	47.4%	33.8%	25.1%	51.4%	38.3%	30.8%	28.9%	16.1%
□ Males	35.0%	38.3%	35.2%	25.8%	23.8%	52.8%	38.3%	30.8%	18.4%	17.9%
	p<.001		p<.001	p<.001					p<.001	p<.05

Females (N=1,770)
Males (N=8395)

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Note: Compiled from initial LSI-R Assessments

Chart 8: Average Percentile Scores for Female Offenders, by Selected LSI-R Items, FYs 2014-2018

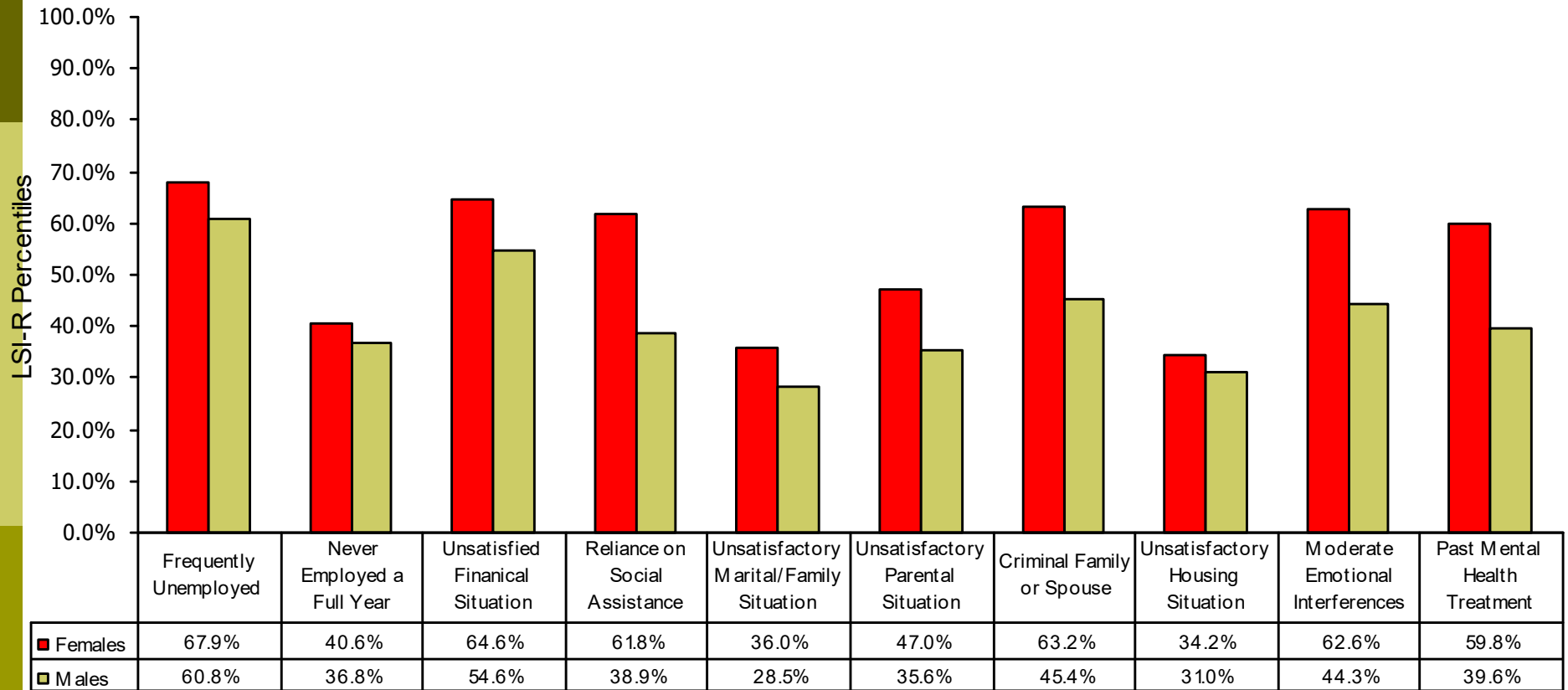|	Frequently Unemployed	Never Employed a Full Year	Unsatisfied Finanical Situation	Reliance on Social Assistance	Unsatisfactory Marital/Family Situation	Unsatisfactory Parental Situation	Criminal Family or Spouse	Unsatisfactory Housing Situation	Moderate Emotional Interferences	Past Mental Health Treatment
■ Females	67.9%	40.6%	64.6%	61.8%	36.0%	47.0%	63.2%	34.2%	62.6%	59.8%
■ Males	60.8%	36.8%	54.6%	38.9%	28.5%	35.6%	45.4%	31.0%	44.3%	39.6%

Females (N=1,770)
Males (N=8395)

CYZAP 3.2020
2014-2018 Compilation

Note: Compiled from initial LSI-R Assessments

Chart 9: Average Percentile Differences for LSI-R Total and Protect Scores, by Gender, FYs 2014-2018
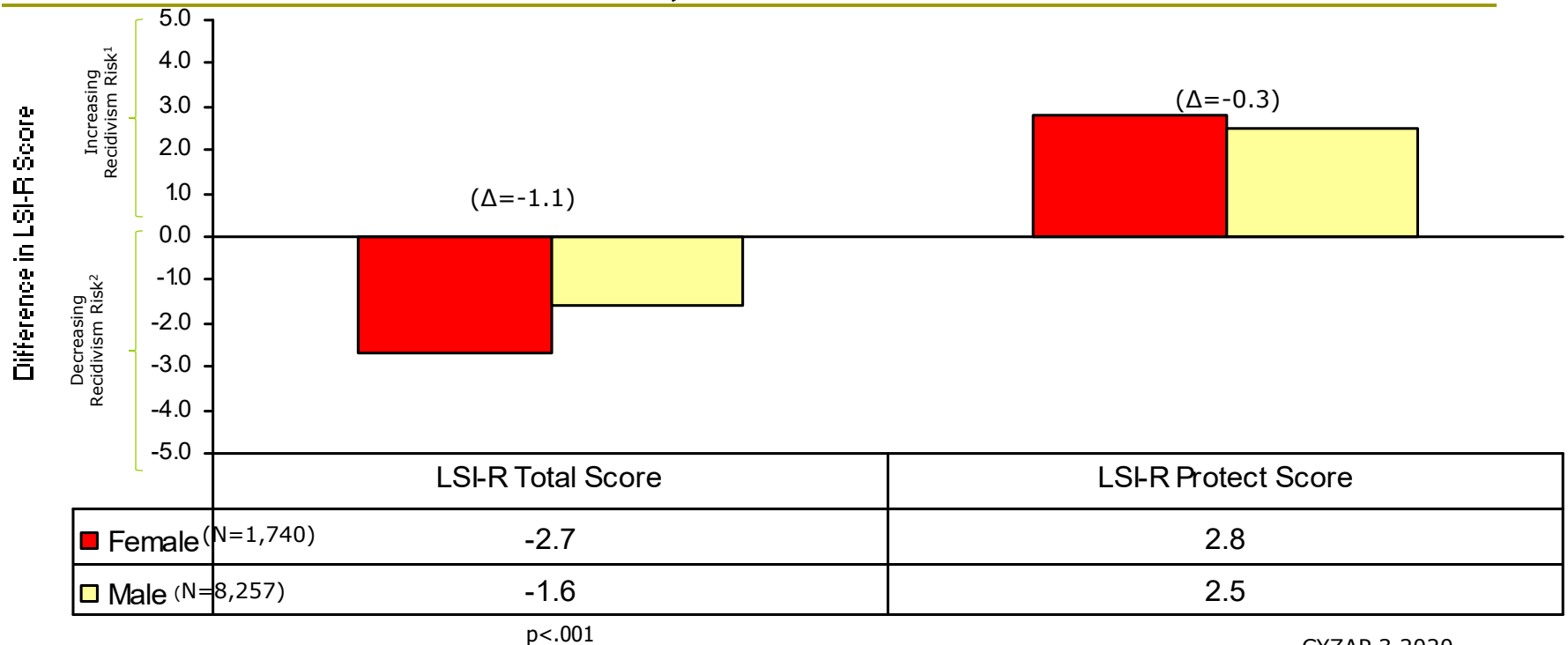
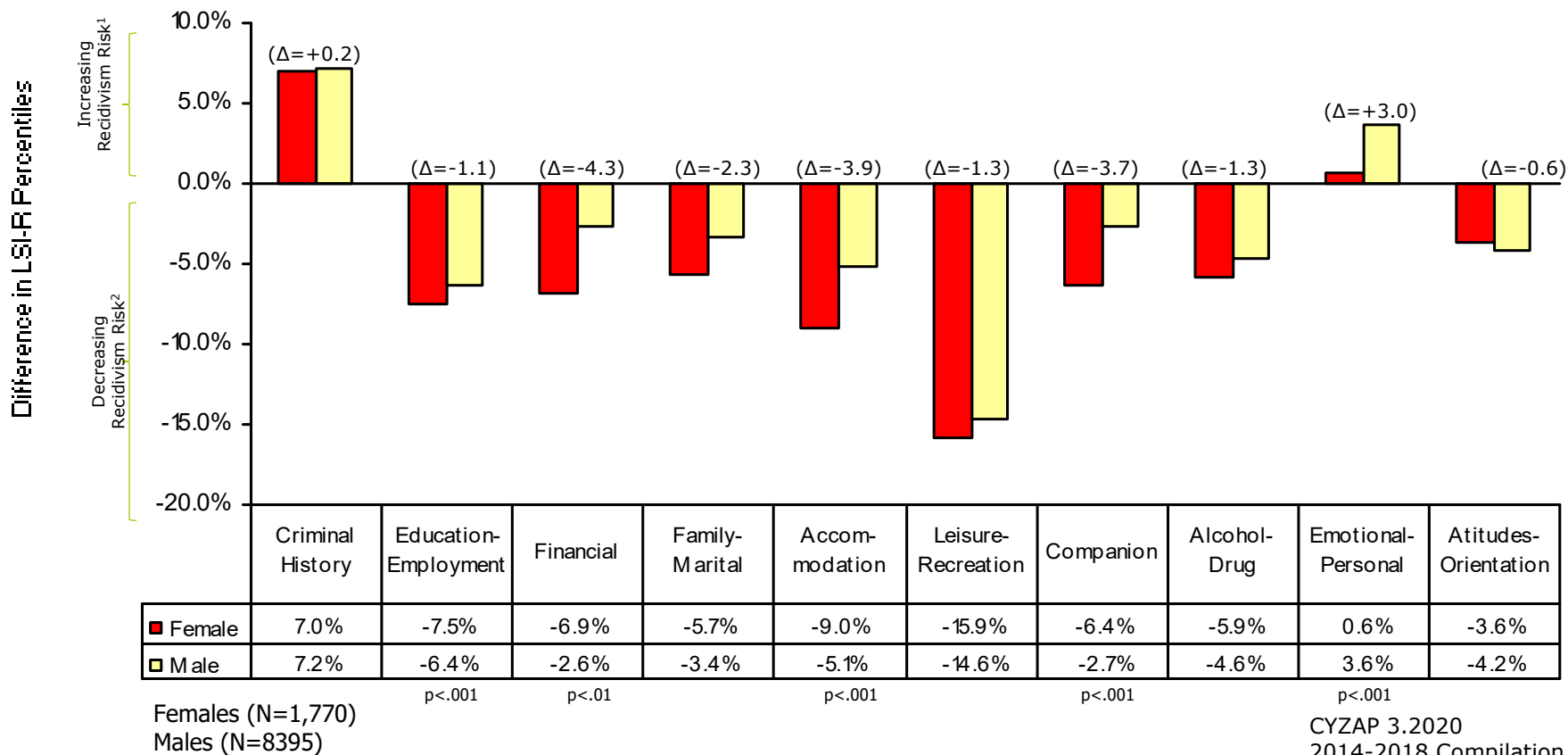|	LSI-R Total Score	LSI-R Protect Score
Female (N=1,740)	-2.7	2.8
Male (N=8,257)	-1.6	2.5

p<.001

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Note: Average time between Initial and Current assessments: 42 months for females, and 54 months for males. The change in LSI-R sub-domain percentiles was determined by computing the difference between the most recent and initial sub-domain percentiles.

[1]Criminogenic risk increase is defined as offenders with higher LSI-R sub-domain percentiles, after reassessment.
[2]Criminogenic risk decrease is defined as offenders with lower LSI-R sub-domain percentiles, after reassessment.

Chart 10: Average LSI-R Sub-domain Percentile Differences between Initial and Most Recent Assessments, by Gender, FYs 2014-2018

Difference in LSI-R Percentiles

Increasing Recidivism Risk[1]

Decreasing Recidivism Risk[2]

(Δ=+0.2) (Δ=-1.1) (Δ=-4.3) (Δ=-2.3) (Δ=-3.9) (Δ=-1.3) (Δ=-3.7) (Δ=-1.3) (Δ=+3.0) (Δ=-0.6)

	Criminal History	Education-Employment	Financial	Family-Marital	Accom-modation	Leisure-Recreation	Companion	Alcohol-Drug	Emotional-Personal	Atitudes-Orientation
■ Female	7.0%	-7.5%	-6.9%	-5.7%	-9.0%	-15.9%	-6.4%	-5.9%	0.6%	-3.6%
□ Male	7.2%	-6.4%	-2.6%	-3.4%	-5.1%	-14.6%	-2.7%	-4.6%	3.6%	-4.2%
		p<.001	p<.01		p<.001		p<.001		p<.001	

Females (N=1,770)
Males (N=8395)

CYZAP 3.2020
2014-2018 Compilation

Note: Average time between Initial and Current assessments: 42 months for females, and 54 months for males. The change in LSI-R sub-domain percentiles was determined by computing the difference between the most recent and initial sub-domain percentiles.

[1]Criminogenic risk increase is defined as offenders with higher LSI-R sub-domain percentiles, after reassessment.
[2]Criminogenic risk decrease is defined as offenders with lower LSI-R sub-domain percentiles, after reassessment.