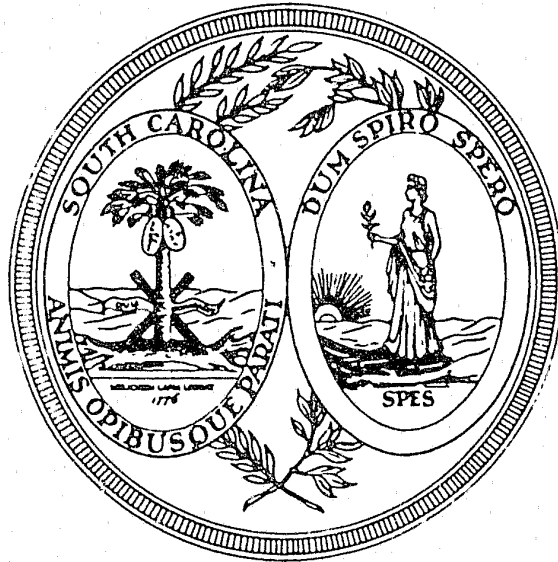


**SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE
AND
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**



ANNUAL REPORT

1985-1986

Printed Under The Direction Of The
State Budget And Control Board

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**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

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THE CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

To His Excellency, Governor Richard W. Riley, and to the Honorable Members of the Senate and to the House of Representatives of South Carolina:

I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report of the South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board for fiscal year 1985-86.

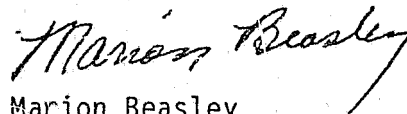
Our Board has the dual responsibility of helping to administer justice through its right to grant pardons and paroles and of overseeing the Department which supervises those placed on probation by the Court and those granted parole. Our agents also supervise those released from prison early on supervised furlough or EPA. Another major responsibility of our agency is to investigate the case of every prisoner eligible for parole, as well as offenders eligible for other programs.

Beyond our basic mission to supervise offenders, we have been given the additional responsibility to help reduce prison overcrowding and its financial impact on the taxpayers through the development of safe and viable alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders. With the passage of the Omnibus Crime Bill on June 3, 1986, we have moved to the forefront of the criminal justice system, mandated to implement a continuum of community criminal sanctions for offenders.

The last year has been one of growth as we have been given the fiscal resources to achieve a steady increase in number of personnel so that for the first time in our history we are able to perform our legislative mandate to adequately and meaningfully supervise offenders in the community. The year has been one of accomplishment as well. We have continued to develop innovative community-based programs which we believe will pose no danger to the public safety and which will hold the offender accountable for his actions.

We believe that community corrections can provide safe, cost effective alternatives to incarceration and we will continue to respond to the public's expectations that community corrections in South Carolina provides safety from and punishment of criminals, rehabilitation if possible, and all three at the lowest cost.

Respectfully,



Marion Beasley
Board Chairman

NCJRS

JAN 22 1987

ACQUISITIONS

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A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Department of Parole and Community Corrections has experienced tremendous growth and exciting meaningful changes this year. Our proactive role in helping set the course of criminal justice in South Carolina is based on the philosophy that community corrections is a sound investment from a public safety and economic standpoint. It provides a long term, cost effective approach to prison overcrowding, just sentencing and habilitation of offenders as well.

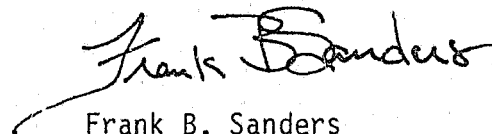
In seeking to fulfill our basic mission and to improve our services, we introduced an intensive probation program as a safe, effective and economical sentencing option for the state's judiciary. After a highly successful pilot program in five counties during the second half of last year, we expanded this innovative community-based program, making it available statewide during FY 1985-86.

Because we are committed to excellence in the parole process and are dedicated to providing the best programs we can devise, we implemented a revised parole process this year. Utilizing a newly created risk assessment instrument to objectively place offenders in categories of risk and measure future dangerousness, our newly trained parole examiners are providing consistent, logical and rational recommendations to the Board to assist them in their case decision making.

We introduced a statewide public service employment program which gives to the judiciary the opportunity to sentence offenders to repay society for the wrongs they committed by providing free community work. Through this program, which officially began in March of 1986, offenders under our supervision have donated 50,725 work hours, for a cost savings of \$170,000 in services to government agencies or non-profit groups throughout the state of South Carolina.

On June 3, 1986, with the passage of the Omnibus Crime Bill, a continuum of criminal sanctions was created to offer the judiciary a range of sentencing options in the community. In the coming year our agency will be in the forefront of the criminal justice system as we work to develop these new options, notably house arrest, curfew and restitution centers.

The Department will continue to play an active role in the development of meaningful alternatives to massive and expensive prison construction programs. We pledge to continue our search for ways to further improve both parole and probation services. Finally, we pledge to work with others in the field to insure the integrity of the criminal justice system in South Carolina.



Frank B. Sanders
Executive Director

THE BOARD AND ITS MEMBERS

The Board consists of seven volunteer members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate to serve staggered, renewable, six-year terms. The Board members represent diverse backgrounds, experience, and training. Together, they have a combined total of 60 years of service as Board members.

This all-volunteer Board not only bears the burden of administering justice through the right to grant pardons and paroles, but has the added responsibility of overseeing the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections, which supervises individuals placed on probation, parole, and early release programs.

Marion Beasley, Chairman, is a partner in Beasley Funeral Homes of Fountain Inn and Laurens and has served on the Parole Board since 1969. He is a native of Laurens and a graduate of the Atlanta College of Mortuary Science.

Beasley is a past president of the South Carolina Morticians' Association and has served on the boards of the Urban League for Greater Greenville, the United Way and the Golden Strip YMCA. Presently, he serves on the Board of Directors of the National Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association, and is a member of the Fountain Inn and Simpsonville Chambers of Commerce and the NAACP. He has formerly served on the South Greenville Area Health Board and the Advisory Committee for Goodwill Industries. He represents the fourth congressional district.



H. L. "Cotton" Lackey, Vice-Chairman, is a retired Southern Bell executive.

During Lackey's 43-year tenure with Southern Bell, he managed the York, Clover, Hickory Grove and Blacksburg offices, was District Manager of the Greenville area, General Commercial Manager for the state, and upon his retirement held the position of Assistant Vice-President in charge of public affairs.

He is a past state president of the Crippled Children and Adult Society, and has served on the board of the Greenville and Columbia Chambers of Commerce.

He presently is a member of the YMCA Board of Trustees, is on the National Bank of South Carolina Advisory Board, the Governor's and President's Committee for the Handicapped, and is a director of the Columbia Red Cross.

Lackey, the Board's member-at-large, has served on the Parole Board since 1970.





Rhett Jackson, Secretary, has served on the Board since 1976. A graduate of the University of South Carolina, he also serves as Chairman of the Board of Trustees for Claflin College and is a past president of the Alston-Wilkes Society. A native of Florence, he has been in the retail furniture and carpet business for 30 years and presently owns The Happy Bookseller in Columbia. In May of 1986 he was elected president of the American Booksellers Association.

He represents the second congressional district.



Walter N. Lawson, a Florence insurance executive, was appointed to the Board in 1983 to represent the sixth congressional district.

Lawson is a former member of the SC Highway Commission, where he served as vice-chairman and chairman. He has also been a member of the Board of Directors for the Pee Dee Health Systems Agency and is a founder and board member of Investor Savings Bank in Florence.

For the past 17 years, Lawson has been a registered sales representative for Equitable Life Assurance Society and is a member of their National Leader Corps and Million Dollar Round Table.



Dr. Jerry M. Neal of Anderson is the newest member of the Parole Board, appointed in May, 1985 to represent the third congressional district.

Dr. Neal is an Associate Professor of Family Medicine at the Medical University of South Carolina and the Director of Behavioral Medicine and Psychiatrics at the Family Practice Center in Anderson.

A well-published writer and lecturer on Behavioral Science, Wellness and Health issues, Dr. Neal serves on the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness. He served on the Board of Directors of the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine from 1977 till 1985 and has served on the Board of Directors of the Anderson Meals on Wheels, on the Board of Trustees of Anderson School District #5, and of the Baptist Hospital of Columbia and Easley.

Dr. John E. Huss, a retired pastor from Charleston, has served on the Parole and Community Corrections Board since 1972.

A founder of the Mid-Week Hour of Power Service and author of 11 books, he has served as a pastor in Kentucky, Florida, and South Carolina. He was pastor of Charleston Heights Baptist Church for 11 years and is now pastor emeritus. He was Campus Minister at the College of Charleston for nine years and was elected Chaplain emeritus on retirement. He recently received the prestigious E. A. McDowell Award from the South Carolina Southern Baptists Convention for distinguished service in Christian and public affairs.



He represents congressional district one.

Lee Cathcart, a resident of Winnsboro, has served on the Board since 1979.

She is active in numerous professional and civic organizations, including: Alston-Wilkes Society, the American Paroling Authority Association, the American and South Carolina Corrections Associations, the University of South Carolina Society, Friends of the Library, the state's Heritage Trust Program, and the South Carolina Historical Society.



She is a former member of the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, the South Carolina Sentencing Guidelines Commission, and is a past president and board member of the Fairfield Historical Society and the Fairfield Garden Club. Ms. Cathcart is a member of the Governor's Primary Health Care Task Force.

Ms. Cathcart is a member of Bethel Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Winnsboro and, until recently, served as Youth Leader.

She represents district five.

THE BOARD AND ITS WORK

PARDONS AND PAROLES Grady A. Wallace Commissioner

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The use of parole in South Carolina began in 1941 when the General Assembly established the South Carolina Probation and Parole Board. The Community Corrections Act of 1981 amended this act, and mandated an internal reorganization, new community corrections initiatives, and in general expanded the agency's mission to include the development of alternatives to incarceration. The Omnibus Crime Bill, passed June 1986, has further expanded our mission to develop judicial options.

This Board is a state agency authorized to grant parole and pardons, and to revoke the paroles of those who commit technical violations or are convicted of new crimes. They oversee the Department of Parole and Community Corrections, which supervises adult offenders placed on probation by the courts or on parole by the Board, as well as those on the early release programs, supervised furlough II and EPA.

At the end of this fiscal year, there were 26,423 persons under supervision, of which 2,907 were on parole, 19,117 were on probation, and 1,096 were on early release programs (See Table XI).

NEW PAROLE PROCESS IS IMPLEMENTED

The Division's singular major accomplishment for this fiscal year was the implementation of a new parole process which utilizes parole examiners and a risk assessment scale on each eligible inmate considered for parole by the Board.

Ten Parole Examiners were initially assigned to SCDC institutions either on a full time or regular basis to conduct an in-depth, face to face, interview with each eligible inmate. Two additional Examiners were added February 17, 1986. With the interview, the Parole Examiner utilizes a comprehensive pre-parole investigation done by field staff and a psychological evaluation on inmates serving for sex offenses and on those serving ten consecutive years or more to develop a written case summary and recommendation to assist the Parole Board in the decision making process. Each case also contains a risk assessment which uses objective criteria to indicate the potential for recidivism and for committing a subsequent act of violence. The risk assessment instrument cannot identify a specific inmate who will recidivate or commit a violent act, but it identifies the category of risk into which each inmate falls and determines the inmate's probability of success on parole.

During the first year of operation, the Parole Examiners processed a total of 2,651 cases. Of these cases, 696 were recommended for parole and 1,682 were not recommended for parole. The overall concurrence rate between the Parole Board and the Examiners was 88%.

The new parole process has helped reduce the amount of time previously required to process each case for a parole hearing.

PAROLE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BOARD
Hearings Summary

FY '85-86

Parole Hearings--Eligibility by Outcome

<u>Eligibility</u>	<u>Hearings</u>	<u>Approvals</u>	<u>Rejections</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Approval Rate (%)</u>
First	1,703	501	1,093	109	29.41
Second	1,082	287	690	105	26.52
Third	295	68	199	28	23.05
Fourth and above	175	38	119	18	21.71
<hr/>					
Total Hearings	3,255	894	2,101	260	27.46
Total Inmates	3,167	894	2,086	187	28.22

Number & Type of Parole Hearings

	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Inmates</u>
Panel	24	1,547	1,481
Board	25	1,708	1,686
<hr/>			
Total	49	3,255	3,167

Pardon Hearings by Outcome

<u>Total</u>	<u>Approvals</u>	<u>Rejections</u>	<u>Approval Rate (%)</u>
238	180	58	75.63

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

FIELD SERVICES
George Chiles
Deputy Executive Director

INTENSIVE PROBATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS GAIN STRENGTH

In response to our legislative mandate to help relieve overcrowding by developing alternatives to incarceration, the Department of Parole and Community Corrections introduced intensive probation on a pilot basis last year and expanded it statewide this year.

The Intensive Probation Program (IPP) offers a safe sentencing option to the state's judiciary which can be tailored to the offender. After a careful screening process, the court is petitioned to place certain offenders on probation who might otherwise be incarcerated. The high risk offenders are placed under the supervision of a special probation agent whose caseload is limited to 35, as compared to the average regular caseload of 107.5. Surveillance is intensified to assure compliance to standard and special conditions of probation.

IPP allows the court to require accountability through fines, restitution and/or public service. With additional punitive sanctions and close supervision, it provides for a balance of control, punishment, accountability and rehabilitation.

The pilot program was implemented in four judicial circuits in five counties, beginning with Sumter County in September, 1984. In January, 1985, Lexington County was added, followed in February, 1985, by Greenville, Pickens and Spartanburg counties. Our aim was to reach and maintain a program participation level of 600-700 offenders diverted on a state-wide basis. The judiciary's utilization of the program was greater than we expected and by the end of the fiscal year 901 active clients were being supervised in the program with only 177 or 15.7% having been removed by revocation for technical or new offenses.

The FY '85-86 State Appropriations Act provided funding for the Department of Parole and Community Corrections to implement public service programming for adult offenders within its jurisdiction and the Department has, in turn, implemented a statewide system for public service employment which is retributive in nature and addresses the needs of the judiciary, correctional system, victims, the offender, and the community-at-large. The Public Service Employment Program (PSEf) places convicted offenders in unpaid positions with non-profit or tax-supported agencies to perform a specified number of hours of work within a given time limit as a condition of probation/parole.

We hired sixteen Public Service Employment Coordinators in January 1986 to initiate a statewide system for public service employment. As of the end of June 1986, 504 work-sites have been recruited to supervise PSEP clients. Public Service Employment Coordinators and county agency staff screen all offenders ordered to perform public service employment for placement in an appropriate work-site. Staff also maintains regular contact with offenders and work-site supervisors to assure that the offender complies with his work contract.

INTENSIVE PROBATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE
(continued)

When used as a mechanism for offender retribution, public service employment allows for the strengthening of probation/parole sentences, and the increased likelihood of appropriate penalties for economically-deprived offenders. The state's judiciary has ordered 954 offenders to perform 207,322 work-hours for the community since March 1986, and their use of public service employment as a sentencing option has promoted the work-ethic approach to punishment, as well as created the potential to reduce prison overcrowding. It is estimated that 50,725 work-hours have already been performed by offender volunteers, which has created a cost-savings of \$170,000 in free labor to community-based agencies.

The considerable positive response from the community since the statewide implementation of public service employment has generated a new focus on the benefits of community involvement in the corrections process. To date, 104 offenders have successfully completed their public service work and have been held accountable for their actions through service to the community. Through the provision of consistent standards throughout the state for the supervision of offenders in public service programs, the agency is able to offer a viable sentencing option which can meet the test of consistency, enforcement, and an increased emphasis on community involvement in providing safe and cost-effective sentencing alternatives.

The Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvement Act of 1986 was signed into law June 3, 1986. This Act has some major programmatic implications for the agency for the coming year. The bill called for a creation of new programs including Shock Probation, Restitution Centers, House Arrest, and Curfew. It also allows for expansions of existing programs such as intensive probation and public service.

PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Robert DeComo, Ph.D.
Deputy Director

DPRIS PROJECTS INCREASE EFFICIENCY

Planning, research and automated systems are imperative to an agency which supervises over 26,000 offenders across South Carolina and has an annual budget of more than \$12,000,000. The Division of Planning, Research and Information Systems was established in November, 1981 to provide these services.

The major activities and accomplishments for the Division over the past fiscal year include:

- Maintaining the automated Client Management Information System (MIS) which has been in full operation since FY '84. With the MIS the Department maintains an automated record of every client under supervision. This information is reported to field staff and management on a monthly basis and is used extensively for client monitoring, tracking, evaluation, research and budgeting. The MIS is maintained on a contractual basis using the computer facilities operated by the State Law Enforcement Division;

- Preparing the workload-based budget requests. Utilizing a Workload Reporting System (WRS), which exists as part of the MIS and records agent work hours for supervision, investigation and court monitoring, an accurate, data-based assessment of required staffing levels was derived and presented to the General Assembly. The WRS was also used throughout the year for staff allocations among county offices and for work assignments to agents within county offices;
- Completing the installation and training for the placement of direct data entry and retrieval equipment in a total of nine county offices;
- Completing the development and implementation of a Workload Reporting System for Parole Examiners. The WRS was used throughout the year for work assignments and for the allocation of new Parole Examiner positions;
- Developing the concept of Regional Rehabilitation Coordinators to assist Agents with casework services, technical assistance and training in dealing with special needs offenders. Participated in the training of the Coordinators and the implementation of their new role within field operations;
- Developing the agency Information Technology (IT) Plan for the State Budget and Control Board covering \$500,000 in related expenditures on equipment, personnel, and services for FY '86-87;
- Developing and screening contract proposals for guaranteed bed space for Halfway Houses and for psychological evaluations on probationers;
- Developing strategies and operational plans, policies, and procedures as well as training programs for the implementation of a statewide Public Service Employment Program. Developed and implemented information systems for on-going program monitoring and evaluation; and
- Responding to a wide range of information and research inquiries from agency managers and other state and national government agencies.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Tom Cleary
Deputy Director

RESPONSIBILITIES INCREASED AND NEW SERVICES OFFERED

The Administrative Services Division includes the following functions:

(1) Personnel, (2) Payroll, (3) Budget/Finance, (4) Procurement, (5) Staff Development and Training, and (6) Word Processing.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
(continued)

- PERSONNEL: The Agency is an affirmative action, equal employment opportunity employer and administers its personnel program consistent with State Division of Human Resource Management requirements.
 - A. During FY '85-86, two major job classification studies were undertaken and completed. The study of statewide Agents in Charge positions (conducted in December 1985) resulted in a four-level Agent in Charge class structure based primarily on workload statistics and secondarily on diversity and size of staff in each county office. The study of secretarial/administrative positions statewide (October 1985) yielded a more uniform and defined class structure for secretarial/administrative staff.
 - B. All Department supervisors participated in a one day, personnel related, in-service training session during FY '85-86 which encompassed information concerning performance appraisals, employment interviewing, Department progressive discipline procedures, and the State Employee Grievance System.
 - C. In October of 1985, the Department received delegation of job classification authority from the Division of Human Resource Management for certain secretarial/administrative and Probation/Parole Agent classifications.
 - D. On July 1, 1985, the Department began requiring applicants for the position of Probation/Parole Agent I to take a job-related test administered through the Division of Human Resource Management (Testing Unit) prior to consideration for employment. The new system has provided a more systematic process for selection of entry level Probation/Parole Agents. New interviewing and recruiting tools have been developed in conjunction with the Merit Testing process.
 - E. During FY '85-86, a new paraprofessional job classification was established. The Probation/Parole Operations Assistant positions are now being employed statewide to assist Probation/Parole Agents in accomplishing investigations and court intake duties, to participate in extraditions, to participate in the service of warrants, and to perform various other administrative duties within county offices.
 - F. The Personnel Section in conjunction with the Staff Development and Training Section designed a proposal for repackaging the Department's Operations Manual scheduled to be revised in early FY '86-87.
 - G. The Personnel Section worked with the Public Information Section in establishing the Graduate Student Practicum Program which enables graduate students from the University of South Carolina College of Criminal Justice to perform research and other substantive criminal justice related work.

- PAYROLL: The agency payroll during FY '85-86 consisted of 545 full time staff positions with a personal service and employer contribution expenditure of \$10,251,361. Other operating expenses totaled \$1,766,933.
- BUDGET/FINANCE: The agency is principally funded by state appropriations. Federal funds are occasionally available and are used for special projects. In recent years a number of other revenue sources have been statutorily authorized.
 - A. Probationers and parolees contribute to the cost of their supervision by required payment of \$240 per year each. During FY '85-86 this revenue amounted to \$2,087,602 and was deposited into the State General Fund.
 - B. Supervised Furlough, EPA, and Intensive Program participants are required to pay \$10.00 per week to support program costs. During FY '85-86 this revenue amounted to \$579,259 and was retained by the Agency to maintain the program.
 - C. Community Corrections Assessments are collected by summary and general sessions courts in addition to any fines to help support community corrections initiatives which include programmatic efforts by this agency and funds for victim compensation. During FY '85-86 this revenue amounted to \$1,396,735 and was deposited to the State General Fund (one-half of these funds are credited to the state administered Victims Compensation Fund).
- PROCUREMENT: The agency adheres to State Consolidated Procurement Code requirements in procuring needed supplies, equipment, and other services.
- STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING: FY '85-86 saw the Department's Training Section achieve South Carolina Justice Academy Certification for the Agent Basic Training Program. All Agents and Operations Assistants successfully completing basic training are now certified by the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

Also during this period, the Training Section successfully implemented a regional delivery system for all firearms requalification training. The addition of 11 firearms instructors during FY '85-86 enabled agency firearms requalification training to be conducted in Anderson, Beaufort, Greenville, Marlboro, Orangeburg, Richland and Sumter counties.

The Training Section enhanced its records tracking and retrieval capability through the implementation of an automated, training records management system.

Additionally, several major training programs were presented in FY '85-86. Two advanced level supervisory and management level courses were developed and delivered to all the Department's supervisors by the Division of Human Resource Management of the State Budget and Control Board. Also, the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
(continued)

(NASDLET) developed and presented Case Management and a Training for Staff Trainers Seminar. Furthermore, the Training Section was successful in securing a technical assistance grant from the National Institute of Corrections, which made possible a Training of Trainers' Class presented by Dr. Jack Blakeman, the principal developer of the Inter-personal Communications model most frequently employed in Community Corrections. As a result of these seminars, the Department now has the capability to deliver a triad of client services courses including: Inter-personal Communications; Client Management Classification; and Case Management. The courses are taught on a regional basis by the Department's six Regional Rehabilitation Coordinators.

In summary, FY '85-86 marked a banner year for the Department's Training Section. Virtually all staff members participated in staff development and training programs during this period, and seventeen part-time trainers were trained in Firearms Marksmanship and Safety, Inter-personal Communications, Case Management and Client Management Classification programs. The responsiveness of the Training Section to statewide critical training needs was enhanced by these additional trainers.

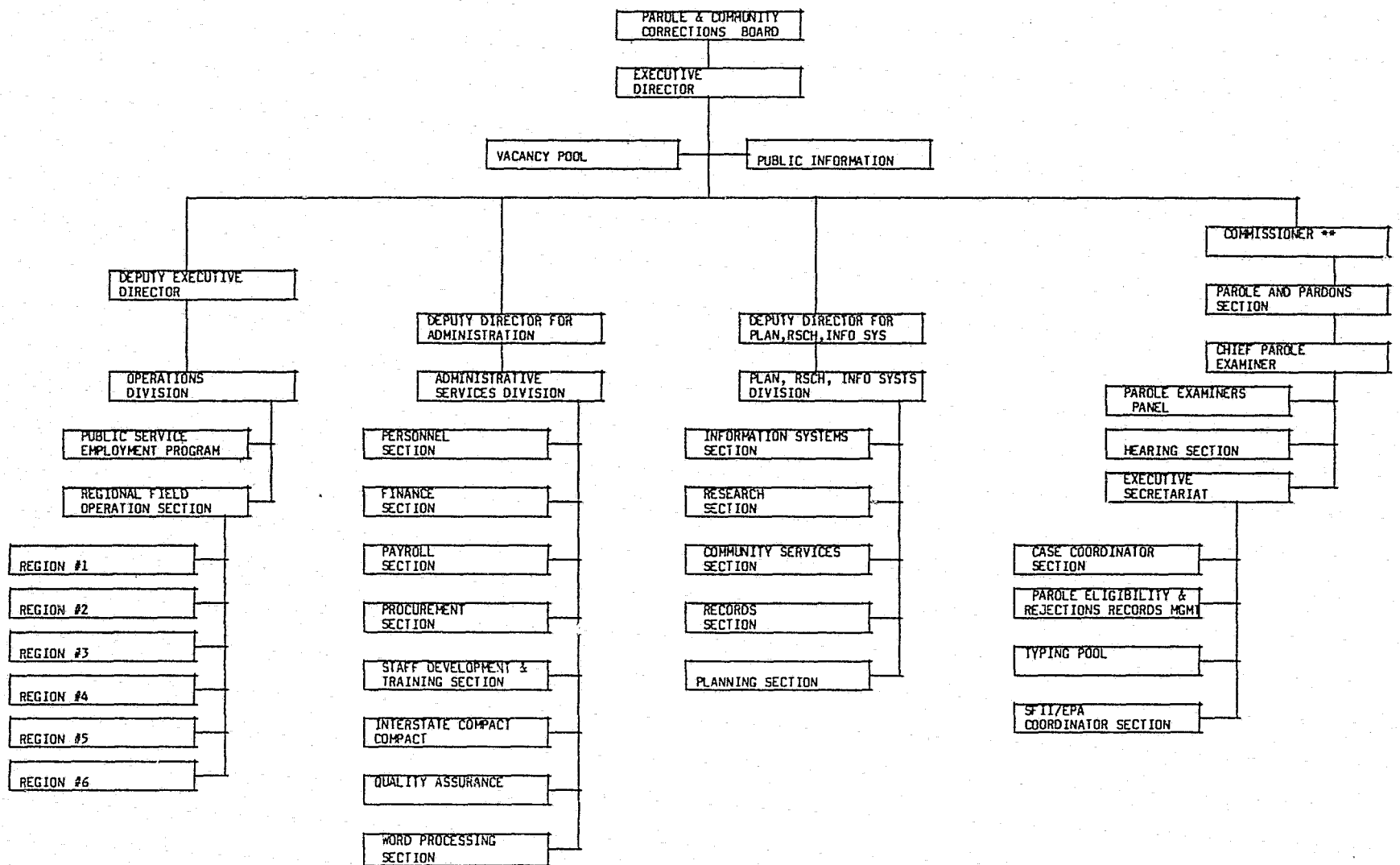
FY '85-86 EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

	<u>STATE APPROP.</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>FED. FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Personal Service*	\$9,922,540	\$225,218	\$73,603	\$10,251,361
Other Operating Expenses	<u>\$1,604,122</u>	<u>\$159,328</u>	<u>\$ 3,483</u>	<u>\$1,766,933</u>
Total Expenditures	\$11,526,662	\$414,546	\$ 77,086	\$12,018,294

*Includes Employer Contributions

FY '85-86 FEES & ASSESSMENTS SUMMARY

Supervision Fees	\$2,087,602
Supervised Furlough/Intensive Fees	\$ 579,259
Community Corrections Assessment	<u>\$1,396,735</u>
TOTAL	\$4,063,596



**Board retains authority in employment of the Commissioner.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The supervision of probationers and parolees is a primary responsibility of this agency. Following is a brief outline of the laws and policies that govern our actions and decisions, as well as a statistical summary of the characteristics of parolees and probationers in South Carolina and our activity in these areas.

DESCRIPTION OF PAROLE

Parole is the conditional release of an individual from imprisonment but not from legal custody of the State to complete his sentence outside a correctional institution under conditions and provisions of supervision determined by the South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board. The sole authority to grant parole for an adult offender is vested in the Board.

The Board adopts the following criteria to guide their parole decisions as mandated by law:

Whether there is a substantial risk that the individual will not conform to the conditions of parole.

Whether the individual's release at the time of consideration would depreciate the seriousness of the individual's crime or promote disrespect for law.

Whether the individual's release would have substantial adverse effect on institutional discipline.

Whether the individual's continued correctional treatment, vocational or other training in the institution will substantially enhance his capacity to lead a law abiding life when released at a later date.

In applying the above, the South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board considers the following factors:

- Sentence Data
- Present Offense
- Prior Criminal Record
- Personal and Social History
- Institutional Experience
- Changes in Motivation and Behavior
- Parole Plans
- Community Resources Availability
- Community Opinion
- Results of Psychological Testing and Evaluations
- Impressions Gained from the Hearing

An investigation will be conducted by the staff of the Board to compile the information as outlined above to be considered by the Board. Each inmate will be granted a personal appearance before the Parole Board when the case is scheduled to be heard.

The publishing of this criteria in no way binds the Parole Board to favorable parole consideration.

Should an individual receive parole status, the following conditions must be adhered to. The violation of any of these conditions will be sufficient grounds for the revocation of the parole issued, and the execution of the remainder of the original sentence imposed.

1. I shall report immediately upon arrival at my destination to the Parole Agent under whose supervision I am paroled, either by mail, telephone or personal visit.
2. I shall not change my residence or employment or leave the State without first procuring the consent of my Parole Agent.
3. I shall, each month until my final release, make a full and truthful report to the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections Board as instructed to do so by my supervising Parole Agent.
4. I shall not use narcotic drugs, except when properly prescribed by a licensed physician.
5. I shall not use alcoholic beverages to excess and will not visit places of bad reputation where alcoholic beverages are sold and/or used.
6. I shall avoid injurious habits and shall not associate with persons of bad reputation or harmful character.
7. I shall in all respects conduct myself honorably, work diligently at a lawful occupation, and support my dependents, if any, to the best of my ability.
8. I shall refrain from the violation of any Federal, State or Municipal Penal Law.
9. I hereby waive all extradition rights and process and agree to return when said Board directs.
10. I shall not, during the period of my parole, carry a concealed weapon and will not purchase or use any weapon.
11. I shall promptly and truthfully answer all inquiries directed to me by the State Board and my Parole Agent and allow him to visit me at my home, employment site or elsewhere, and carry out all instructions he gives.
12. In accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1985, as passed by the General Assembly, I shall pay a supervision fee of \$240 per year except for any period(s) of intensive supervision during which the fee will be \$10 per week.

TABLE I
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION OF PAROLEES
ADMITTED BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE
FY '85-86

Offense	TOTALS	RACE			SEX		AGE	
		White	Black	Other	Male	Female	20 & under	21 & over
Burglary/HB	160	95	65	0	155	5	3	157
Drug Offenses	122	66	56	0	112	10	2	120
Robbery	162	47	115	0	160	2	1	161
Homicide	138	55	82	1	121	17	1	137
Larceny	52	29	23	0	44	8	1	51
Assault	40	21	18	1	37	3	0	40
Forgery/Ctfting.	37	20	17	0	28	9	0	37
Sexual Assault	35	18	17	0	35	0	0	35
Traffic Offenses	21	15	6	0	20	1	0	21
Stolen Property	13	7	6	0	11	2	2	11
Fraud. Activities	11	6	5	0	9	2	0	11
Accessory	12	5	7	0	10	2	0	12
Crimes against Property	4	3	1	0	4	0	0	4
Arson	7	5	2	0	6	1	0	7
Conspiracy	5	4	1	0	5	0	0	5
Property Damage	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
Stolen Vehicle	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Sex Offenses	4	2	2	0	3	1	0	4
Other	4	2	2	0	4	0	1	3
Obstruct. Police	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Kidnapping	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Weapons	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Contributing to Delinq. of Minor	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Crime against Per.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Flight/Escape	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	838	408	428	2	775	63	11	827

Table II
PAROLE ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY
ACCORDING TO RACE, SEX, AND AGE
FY '85-86

County	RACE			SEX		AGE				
	White	Black	Other	Male	Female	20 & under	21-25	26-35	36-50	51 & over
Abbeville	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Aiken	14	15	0	28	1	1	4	19	5	0
Allendale	0	5	0	5	0	0	1	3	1	0
Anderson	15	10	0	25	0	1	4	14	3	3
Bamberg	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Barnwell	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Beaufort	6	3	0	9	0	0	1	7	0	1
Berkeley	7	4	0	11	0	0	0	9	1	1
Calhoun	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Charleston	21	28	0	48	1	0	9	33	7	0
Cherokee	10	2	0	11	1	0	3	6	3	0
Chester	3	6	0	9	0	0	3	4	2	0
Chesterfield	3	11	0	13	1	0	3	4	5	2
Clarendon	0	4	0	4	0	0	1	1	2	0
Colleton	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Darlington	12	5	0	17	0	0	5	7	4	1
Dillon	5	4	0	6	3	1	3	3	1	1
Dorchester	7	7	0	12	2	0	4	4	6	0
Edgefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairfield	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Florence	10	15	0	23	2	0	2	14	7	2
Georgetown	3	6	0	9	0	0	1	6	2	0
Greenville	60	58	0	105	13	4	17	62	28	7
Greenwood	4	3	0	6	1	0	1	5	1	0
Hampton	0	4	0	3	1	0	1	2	1	0
Horry	29	8	0	33	4	0	7	17	11	2
Jasper	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Kershaw	2	5	0	7	0	0	1	3	3	0
Lancaster	12	5	0	16	1	1	2	10	3	1
Laurens	7	5	0	12	0	0	0	6	4	2
Lee	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Lexington	25	6	1	32	0	0	5	15	10	2
McCormick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	2	9	0	11	0	0	1	6	4	0
Marlboro	3	2	0	5	0	0	1	1	3	0
Newberry	3	7	0	10	0	0	0	6	3	1
Oconee	3	3	0	6	0	0	1	3	1	1
Orangeburg	12	6	0	14	4	0	6	7	3	2
Pickens	19	3	0	19	3	0	2	8	11	1
Richland	24	72	0	84	12	1	12	51	30	2
Saluda	2	4	0	6	0	0	1	5	0	0
Spartanburg	45	41	0	80	6	1	20	33	25	7
Sumter	6	12	0	18	0	0	4	11	2	1
Union	3	6	0	8	1	0	1	6	1	1
Williamsburg	2	6	0	7	1	0	0	5	2	1
York	25	25	1	47	4	1	7	25	1	2
TOTAL	408	428	2	775	63	11	137	429	215	46

TABLE III
PAROLE REVOCATIONS BY COUNTY FOR FY '85 -86

Abbeville	1
Aiken	3
Allendale	1
Anderson	8
Bamberg	1
Barnwell	3
Beaufort	1
Berkeley	3
Calhoun	1
Charleston	26
Cherokee	3
Chester	4
Chesterfield	3
Clarendon	2
Colleton	8
Darlington	5
Dillon	2
Dorchester	2
Edgefield	0
Fairfield	2
Florence	11
Georgetown	1
Greenville	33
Greenwood	7
Hampton	1
Horry	17
Jasper	1
Kershaw	3
Lancaster	7
Laurens	2
Lee	2
Lexington	8
McCormick	1
Marion	3
Marlboro	7
Newberry	1
Oconee	8
Orangeburg	6
Pickens	3
Richland	51
Saluda	1
Spartanburg	19
Sumter	9
Union	1
Williamsburg	2
York	14
TOTAL	298

TABLE IV
PAROLE TERMINATIONS BY CATEGORY FOR FY '85-86

Expirations	570	Abscondences	77
Revocations, Criminal Offense	144	Discharges by Pardon	25
Revocations, Technical Offense	154	Terminations by Death	29
TOTAL = 999			

DESCRIPTION OF PROBATION

The South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board is charged with the responsibility of supervising those offenders who have received a sentence of probation. Probation is a court imposed community sanction which suspends the imposition of all or part of the original sentence of incarceration and requires the offender, under supervision in the community, to adhere to a set of conditions which limit his freedom, with a provision for judicial revocation for breach of conditions.

The following are co

1. Refrain from the violation of any State, Federal, or Municipal laws.
2. Refrain from associating with any person who has a criminal record.
3. Refrain from the unlawful use of intoxicants and will not frequent places where intoxicants are sold unlawfully.
4. Refrain from the unlawful use of narcotic drugs and will not frequent places where drugs are sold unlawfully.
5. Refrain from having in your possession firearms or other weapons.
6. Work diligently at a lawful occupation.
7. Remain within the State of South Carolina unless permitted to leave by your supervising Probation Agent.
8. Agree to waive extradition from any state of the United States.
9. Follow the advice and instructions of the Probation Agent.
10. Permit the Probation Agent to visit your home, place of employment, or elsewhere at any time.
11. Report to the Probation Agent as directed.
12. Pay all fines as ordered by the Court.
13. Perform public service work as directed by the Court.
14. Submit to a urinalysis and/or a blood test upon request of the Probation Agent.
15. Submit to curfew restrictions.
16. Submit to house arrest which shall be confinement in a residence for a period of twenty-four hours per day, with only those exceptions as the Court may expressly grant in its discretion.
17. Submit to intensive surveillance which shall not include surveillance by electronic means.
18. In accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1985, as passed by the General Assembly, pay a supervision fee of \$240.00 per year except for any period(s) of intensive supervision during which the fee will be \$10 per week.

Table V
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION OF PROBATIONERS
ADMITTED BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE
FY '85-86

Offense	TOTALS	RACE			SEX		AGE	
		White	Black	Other	Male	Female	20 & under	21 & over
Burglary/HB	855	406	443	6	825	30	313	542
Drug Offenses	1343	808	529	6	1127	216	106	1237
Robbery	77	27	50	0	73	4	23	54
Homicide	65	32	33	0	55	10	10	55
Larceny	1027	447	577	3	767	260	264	763
Assault	594	256	336	2	517	77	77	517
Forgery/Count.	540	248	291	1	352	188	71	469
Sexual Assault	72	40	32	0	70	2	13	59
Traffic Offenses	2825	1893	923	9	2646	179	151	2674
Stolen Prop.	218	98	120	0	199	19	43	175
Fraud Activity	467	156	308	3	180	287	13	454
Liquor	19	5	14	0	11	8	2	17
Accessory	84	51	31	2	64	20	28	56
Crimes Against Public	46	29	17	0	33	13	6	40
Obstruct. Justice	9	7	2	0	6	3	3	6
Family Offenses	10	6	4	0	5	5	0	10
Embezzlement	7	3	4	0	3	4	0	7
Tax Offenses	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Environmental	10	9	1	0	10	0	6	4
Invasion Privacy	14	6	8	0	14	0	2	12
Crime Against Prop.	5	2	3	0	4	1	1	4
Arson	71	48	23	0	59	12	7	64
Conspiracy	98	61	36	1	63	35	18	80
Prop. Damage	158	88	70	0	145	13	33	125
Stolen Vehicle	95	49	46	0	89	6	30	65
Sex Offenses	223	167	56	0	208	15	19	204
Other	80	38	41	1	68	12	15	65
Gambling	8	2	6	0	6	2	0	8
Bribery	9	8	1	0	6	3	1	8
Election Laws	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	3
Obstruct. Police	236	110	125	1	217	19	35	201
Kidnapping	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Weapons	163	66	96	1	149	14	22	141
Contributing to Delinq. of Minor	61	44	17	0	57	4	9	52
Crimes Against Person	57	28	29	0	51	6	3	54
Flight/Escape	14	8	6	0	11	3	3	11
TOTAL	9,566	5,251	4,279	36	8,096	1,470	1,327	8,239

Table VI
 PROBATION CASES RECEIVED BY COUNTY
 ACCORDING TO RACE, SEX, AND AGE
 FY '85-86

County	RACE			SEX		AGE				
	White	Black	Other	Male	Female	20 & under	21-25	26-35	36-50	51 & over
Abbeville	43	33	1	69	8	18	18	24	13	4
Aiken	199	132	1	296	36	35	70	122	74	31
Allendale	8	18	0	23	3	5	4	9	7	1
Anderson	264	95	2	304	57	57	88	124	76	16
Bamberg	16	38	0	50	4	5	12	18	15	4
Barnwell	25	43	0	61	7	10	9	33	11	5
Beaufort	126	111	1	205	33	21	65	95	44	13
Berkeley	78	44	1	103	20	24	30	33	27	9
Calhoun	5	26	0	29	2	8	8	13	2	0
Charleston	297	332	2	539	92	81	173	263	93	21
Cherokee	140	45	3	160	28	29	51	66	39	3
Chester	48	54	0	90	12	22	23	32	19	6
Chesterfield	46	38	0	71	13	14	23	21	23	3
Clarendon	17	58	0	52	23	8	18	30	16	3
Colleton	53	58	0	87	24	9	33	33	23	13
Darlington	65	80	0	118	27	28	35	58	21	3
Dillon	36	35	1	62	10	5	14	36	13	4
Dorchester	131	57	0	162	26	25	53	66	38	6
Edgefield	8	32	3	41	2	4	12	17	10	0
Fairfield	18	55	0	62	11	8	18	31	14	2
Florence	156	168	0	266	58	41	86	111	60	26
Georgetown	41	62	1	87	17	10	27	37	23	7
Greenville	605	362	6	806	167	124	216	357	212	64
Greenwood	104	102	1	167	40	22	59	79	35	12
Hampton	8	26	0	25	9	2	9	16	6	1
Horry	277	97	1	339	36	49	97	135	79	15
Jasper	13	32	0	35	10	4	9	14	13	5
Kershaw	40	32	0	60	12	10	18	30	11	3
Lancaster	108	85	0	169	24	33	46	78	31	5
Laurens	104	102	0	178	28	21	53	84	35	13
Lee	9	46	0	39	16	5	12	28	10	0
Lexington	314	79	1	348	46	71	95	127	77	24
McCormick	5	22	0	17	10	2	4	12	6	3
Marion	38	50	0	74	14	16	29	25	14	4
Marlboro	51	50	1	87	15	20	29	18	26	9
Newberry	53	86	0	112	27	16	30	47	36	10
Oconee	86	20	1	90	17	11	22	33	33	8
Orangeburg	77	171	0	211	37	42	57	80	53	16
Pickens	201	32	0	200	33	28	52	96	49	8
Richland	253	416	4	544	129	90	182	267	102	32
Saluda	19	48	0	58	9	4	21	24	14	4
Spartanburg	496	267	2	642	123	119	204	272	133	37
Sumter	136	168	0	259	45	51	76	106	52	19
Union	84	65	0	126	23	26	41	43	24	15
Williamsburg	48	116	0	140	24	18	35	62	36	13
York	302	191	3	433	63	76	115	197	93	15
TOTALS	5,251	4,279	36	8,096	1,470	1,327	2,381	3,502	1,841	515

TABLE VII
 PROBATION REVOCATIONS BY COUNTY FOR FY '85-86

Abbeville	. . . . .	10
Aiker	. . . . .	34
Allendale	. . . . .	7
Anderson	. . . . .	62
Bamberg	. . . . .	2
Barnwell	. . . . .	4
Beaufort	. . . . .	15
Berkeley	. . . . .	21
Calhoun	. . . . .	5
Charleston	. . . . .	100
Cherokee	. . . . .	18
Chester	. . . . .	14
Chesterfield	. . . . .	3
Clarendon	. . . . .	10
Colleton	. . . . .	5
Darlington	. . . . .	19
Dillon	. . . . .	10
Dorchester	. . . . .	21
Edgefield	. . . . .	4
Fairfield	. . . . .	7
Florence	. . . . .	49
Georgetown	. . . . .	18
Greenville	. . . . .	244
Greenwood	. . . . .	44
Hampton	. . . . .	6
Horry	. . . . .	37
Jasper	. . . . .	20
Kershaw	. . . . .	7
Lancaster	. . . . .	32
Laurens	. . . . .	36
Lee	. . . . .	8
Lexington	. . . . .	19
McCormick	. . . . .	6
Marion	. . . . .	4
Marlboro	. . . . .	15
Newberry	. . . . .	14
Oconee	. . . . .	8
Orangeburg	. . . . .	25
Pickens	. . . . .	19
Richland	. . . . .	153
Saluda	. . . . .	8
Spartanburg	. . . . .	104
Sumter	. . . . .	41
Union	. . . . .	12
Williamsburg	. . . . .	21
York	. . . . .	56
TOTAL	. . . . .	<u>1,377</u>

TABLE VIII
 PROBATION TERMINATIONS BY CATEGORY
 FY '85-86

Expirations	4,578
Early Terminations by §24-23-130	836
Terminations Unsatisfactory	985
Revocations, Criminal Offense	448
Revocations, Technical Offense	929
Abscondences	332
Terminations by Death	124
Terminations by Court Order	<u>889</u>
TOTAL	9,121

INTERSTATE SUPERVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION

The Constitution of the United States and the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers are the only two juridical documents that have formal and practical application throughout all fifty states.

The only source of information on the Compact is the Handbook on Interstate Crime Control, published by the Council of State Governments.

There are two primary reasons for the creation of the Compact:

- 1) The ever increasing mobility of the American citizen, which frequently results in his conviction away from his home state, although it is in his home state that rehabilitation is more likely to occur, because of the positive influences of family and friend; and
- 2) The need to eliminate "sundown probation" - a procedure whereby a criminal sentence would be suspended if the offender left the state by sundown. To improve protection of communities, each state found it mutually advantageous to supervise its resident probationers and parolees who had been convicted in other states. South Carolina actively participates in this mutual agreement contract. The following table reflects the number of probationers and parolees accepted by South Carolina for other states, as well as those probationers and parolees supervised in other states for South Carolina.

Table IX

INTERSTATE CASES ADMITTED
BY TYPE AND PLACE OF SUPERVISION
FY '85-86

	South Carolina	Other States
Probation	341	180
Parole	97	91
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	438	271

AGENT ACTIVITIES

The agent's primary responsibility is to monitor the activity of the client under his supervision to see that the offender adheres to the terms and conditions of his supervision. The agent is an integral part of the criminal justice system and is essential as a guardian of public safety.

The agent's secondary role is currently changing in South Carolina from that of a caseworker/counselor to that of a community resource manager. This essentially means that the agent will have the responsibility for meshing the probationer/parolee's identified needs with a range of available services and for supervising the delivery of those services. In order to help our field staff accomplish these goals, we use a classification system which not only addresses the risk elements or potential recidivism of the client, but also addresses the needs of the client in an effort to help him reintegrate into the community as a productive citizen.

In an effort to assist the agents in meeting the rehabilitation needs of our clients, the agency created the new position of Regional Rehabilitation Coordinator. The first two RRC's came on board in mid-September of 1985 and the other four assumed their duties in January 1986.

The primary responsibility of the RRC's is to consult with the agents in regard to rehabilitative services for "special needs" clients. They also function as part-time staff trainers to teach new agents skills in Case Management and Client Management Classification. In addition, the RRC's serve as regional liaisons with human service providers.

Table X presents supervision activities during FY '85-86; Table XI represents supervision activities at the end of FY '85-86. Figure I compares the statewide combined caseloads for the eight year period of FY '79 through FY '86. Total investigations are reported in Table XII and Figure 2 compares the total number of investigations conducted over the past eight fiscal years. Figure 3 compares changes in personnel over the same eight year period. Figure 4 illustrates what proportion of the total agency workload is required by each major function: court monitoring, investigations and supervision. Figure 5 compares the proportion of clients in each level of supervision to the proportion of time required to supervise those clients.

TABLE X
SUPERVISION ACTIVITIES
THROUGHOUT FY '85-86

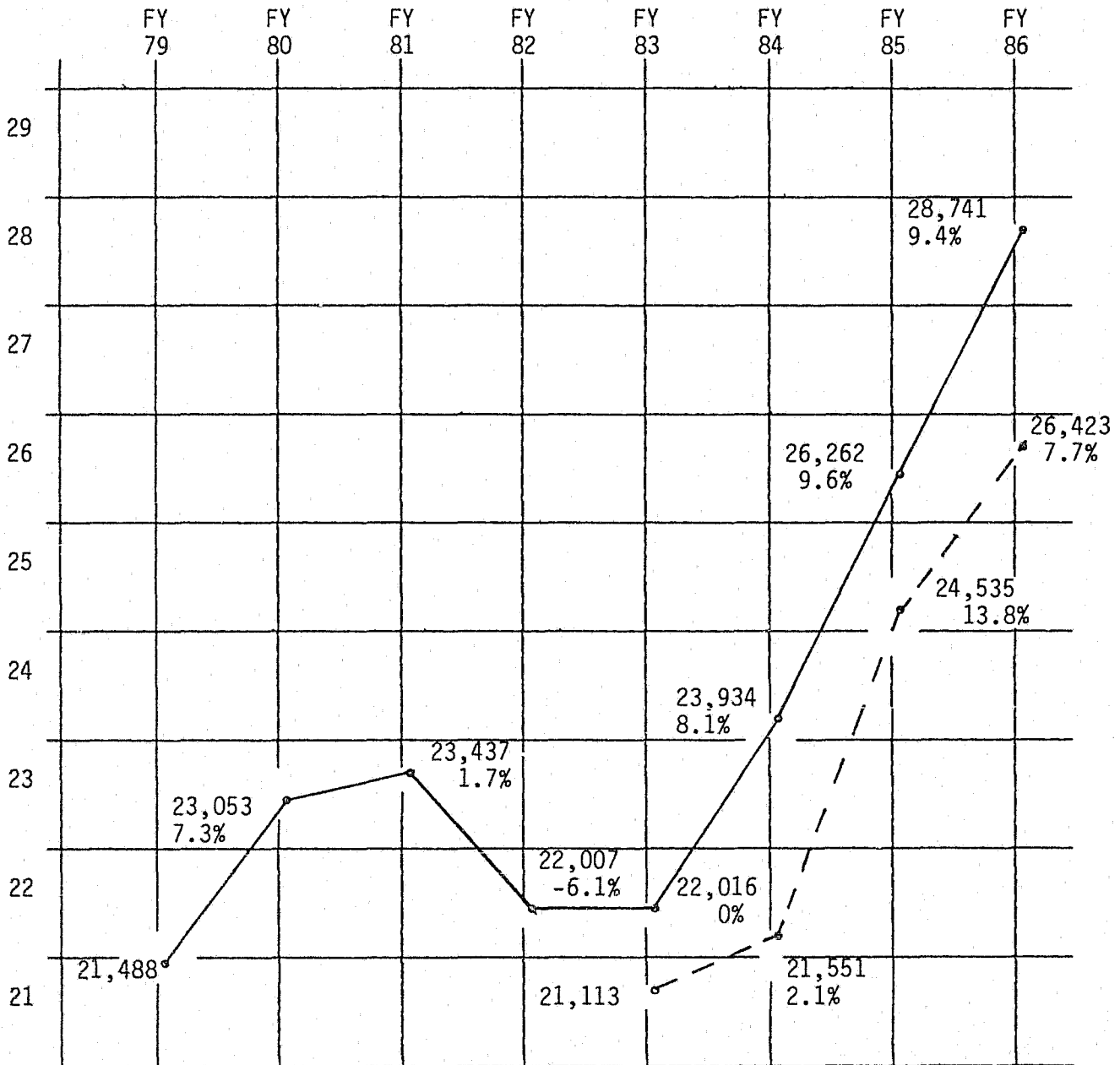
	Clients
Probation	27,786
Parole	3,459
Split Sentence	1,792
Out of State	1,322
Supervised Furlough II	1,066
Emergency Powers Act	533
Intensive Probation	551
Intensive Parole	420
Int. Prob: Rev. Hearing	92
Int. Parole: Rev. Hearing	19
Provisional Parole	66
Supervised Furlough I	27
TOTAL	37,133

Table XI
SUPERVISION ACTIVITIES AT END OF
FY '85-86

	Clients
Probation	18,216
Parole	2,325
Split Sentence	2,102
Out of State	1,201
Emergency Powers Act	562
Intensive Probation	786
Int. Prob: Rev. Hearing	115
Intensive Parole	544
Int. Parole: Rev. Hearing	20
Supervised Furlough II	527
Provisional Parole	18
Supervised Furlough I	7
TOTAL	26,423

FIGURE 1

Statewide Combined Caseloads for Period
FY '79 Through FY '86



Explanation of Graph: A total of 28,741 cases were being handled at the close of FY '86. This represents a 9.4% increase over FY '85. At the end of FY '86, a total of 26,423, clients were under supervision, representing a 7.7% increase over FY '85.

TABLE XII
INVESTIGATIONS DURING FY '85-86

Pre-Parole Inst. Interview	5,725
Probation Violation	5,062
Miscellaneous	4,609
*Final Pre-parole Institutional Interview	4,418
*Case Summary & Recommend.	3,983
Supplemental	2,631
Pre-parole (10 pt.)	2,445
Out-of-State	1,322
Parole Violation	1,315
Pre-parole (4 pt.)	1,266
Pardon	285
Pre-sentence Investigation	146
	33,207
TOTAL	33,207

* New category of investigation not conducted previous to FY '85-86.

DEFINITIONS

Pre-Parole Institutional - Initial contact and interview with inmate to gather basic background information.

Probation Violation - An investigation to determine the facts concerning a probationer's failure to comply with the terms of his supervision.

Miscellaneous - Investigation undertaken due to a special request from the court or Board; also residence verification on candidate for release under Supervised Furlough II and Emergency Powers Act; also includes investigation done on individual applying for employment at the agency.

Final Pre-Parole Institutional Interview - Face to face interview with inmate who has a scheduled parole hearing date in order to review parole program, background information, and institutional activities.

DEFINITIONS
(continued)

Case Summary and Recommendation - A report written by a parole examiner summarizing the pre-parole investigation and information obtained from interviews with inmate. Includes recommendation for or against parole and reasons for recommendation. Reviewed by the Parole Board before the Parole Board interviews inmate.

Supplemental - Additional information, usually gathered from a different county in the state, necessary to complete another on-going investigation.

Pre-Parole (10 point) - Full background investigation of inmate employment, prior record, economic and social background which allows the P make a more wise and just decision on whether or not to grant parole.

Out-of-State - Investigation to determine agency's willingness to accept supervision of an individual in this state from another state.

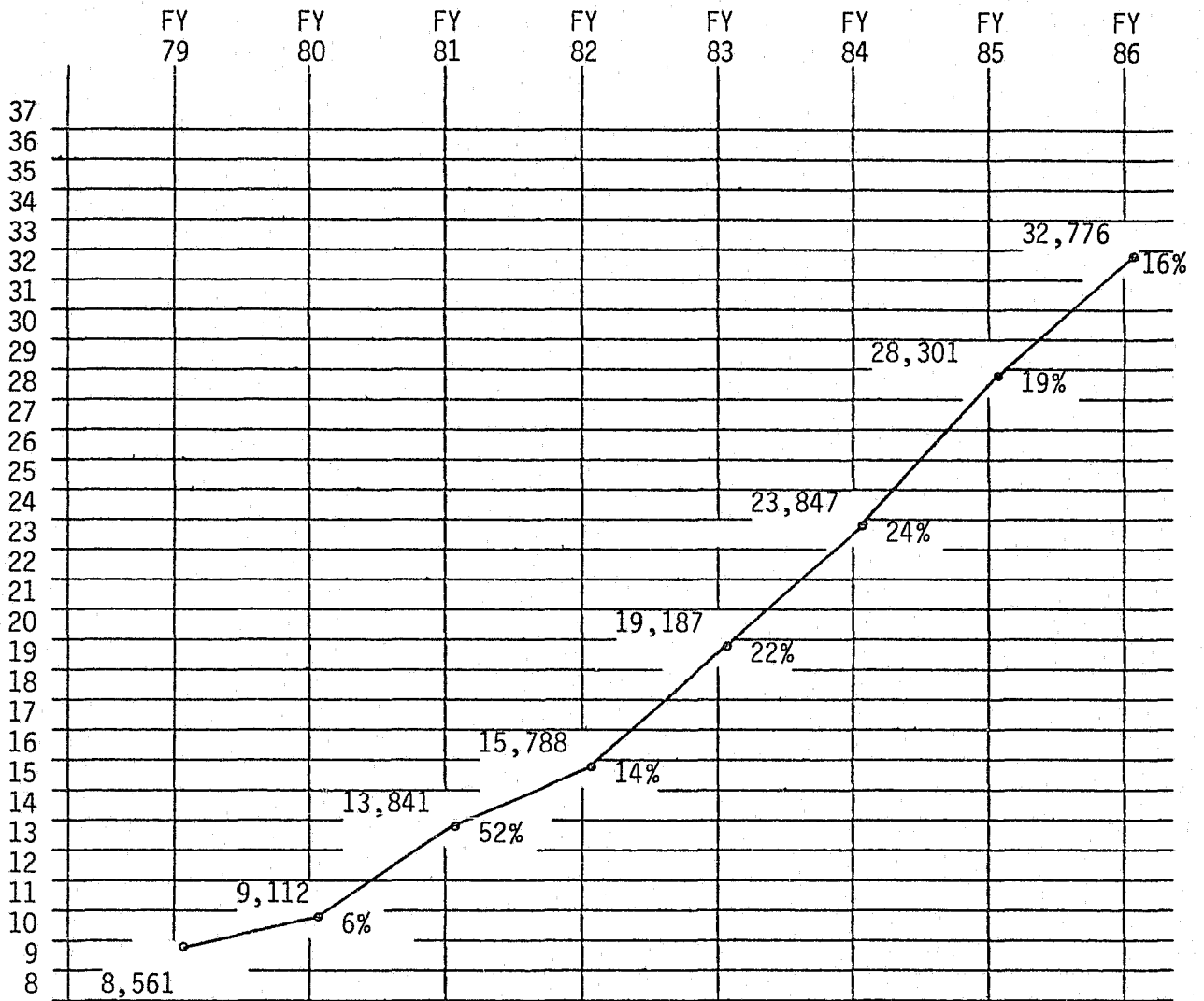
Parole Violation - An investigation to determine the facts concerning a parolee's failure to comply with the terms of his supervision.

Pre-Parole (4 point) - Update of a 10 point investigation, verifying residence, employment, prison record, etc.

Pardon - Investigation to determine fitness of individual for restoration of citizenship.

Pre-Sentence Investigation - A complete investigation into the background of an individual, provided to the judiciary upon request, and used by the judge at the time of sentencing.

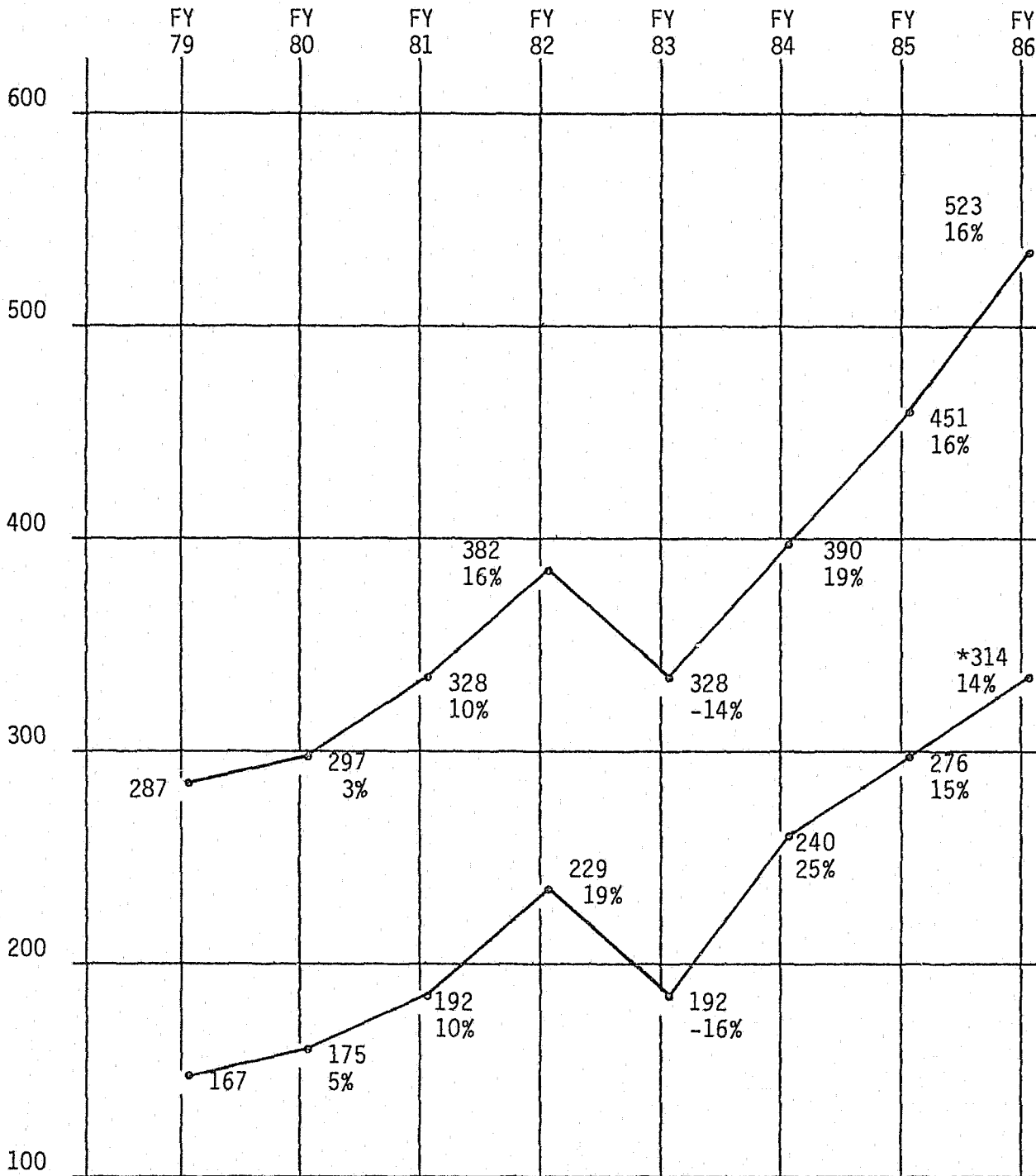
FIGURE 2
Investigations Completed for Period
FY'79 Through FY'86



Explanation of Graph: The total number of investigations conducted over the past eight years has increased substantially each year. The total number of investigations conducted since FY '79 has increased 283%. The rate of increase in investigations completed over the past three years is 71%.

FIGURE 3

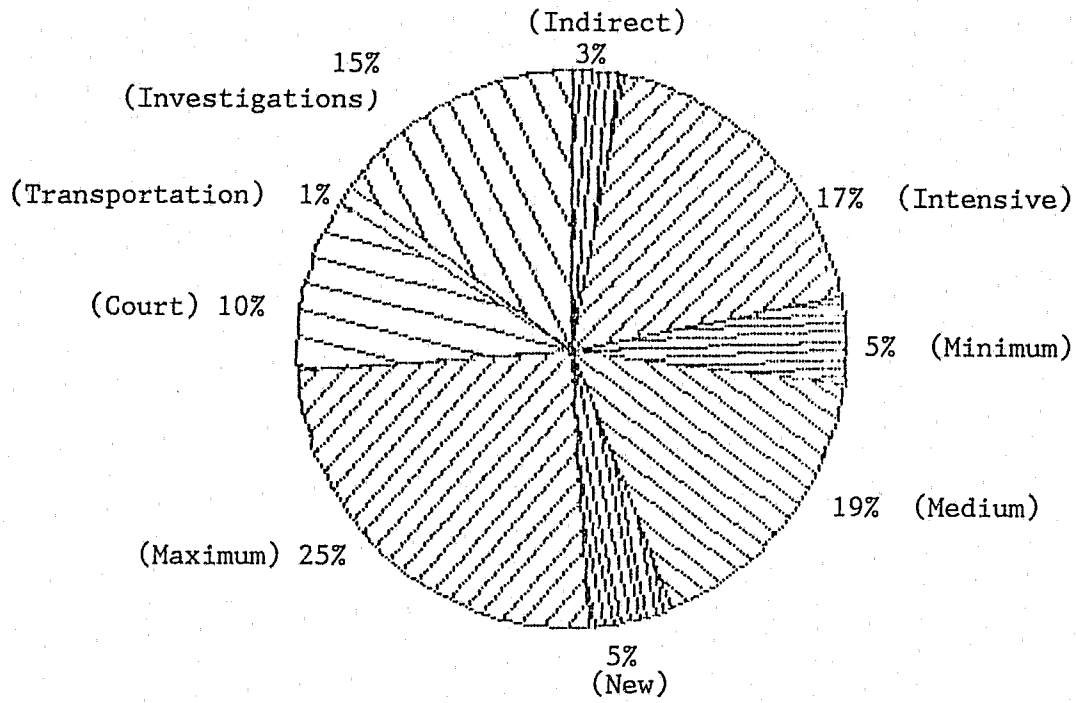
Total Number of Personnel and Agents
For Period FY '79 Through FY '86



* Includes nine parole/probation operations assistants.

Explanation of Graph: Over the past eight fiscal years, significant increases in personnel have occurred. During that time the total number of DPCC personnel has increased 82% while the agent force has increased 88%.

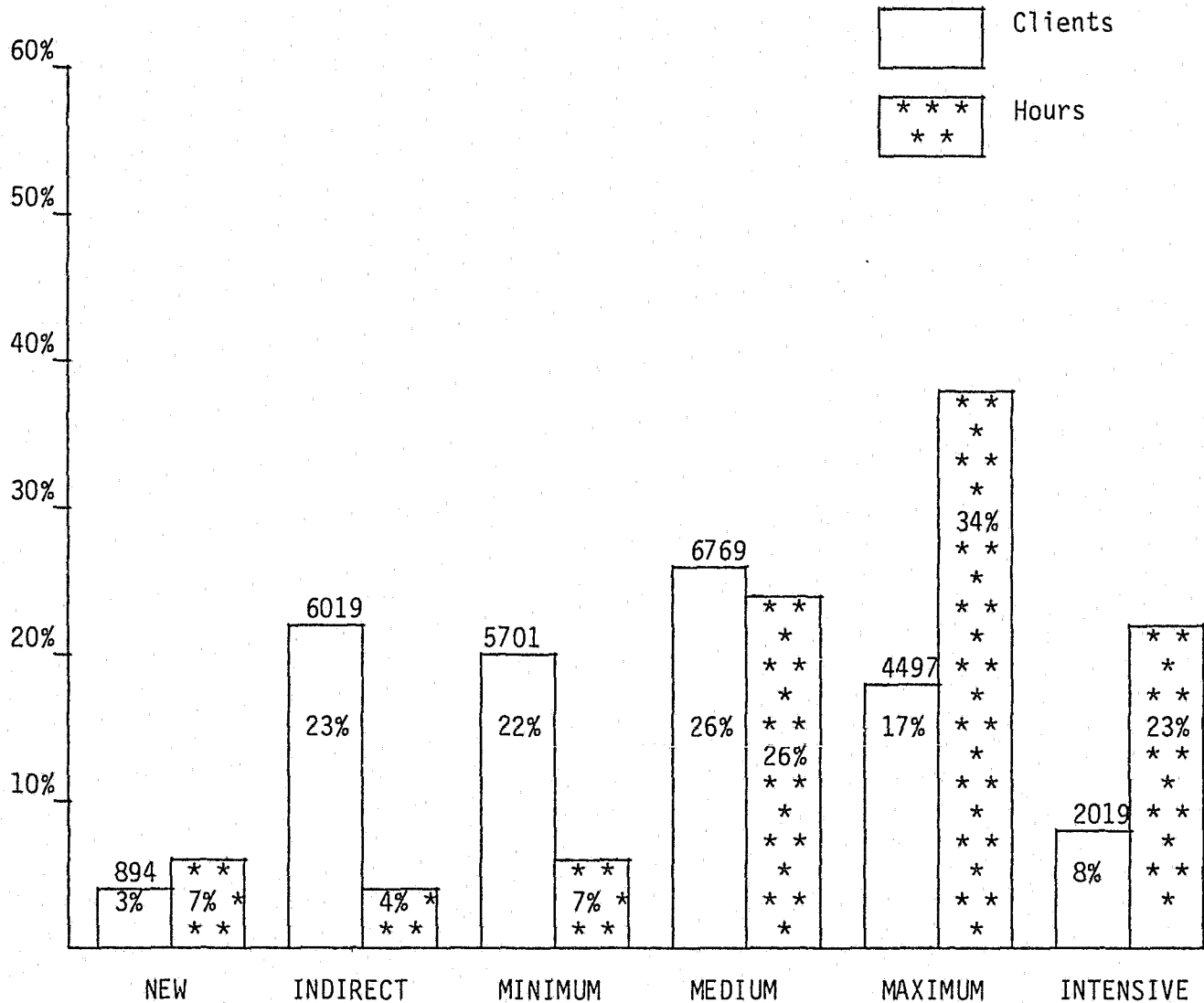
FIGURE 4
 Proportion of Agent Work Hours
 Required by Function
 June 1986



Explanation of Graph: During the month of June 1986, of all the time required for DPCC agents to supervise clients, monitor court, conduct investigations, and transport clients 74% was needed to supervise clients, 10% was needed to monitor court, 15% was required for investigation work, and 1% was needed to transport clients.

FIGURE 5

Distribution of Clients by Classification *
and
Agent Hours Required for Supervision
June 1986



* 524 are Unclassified.

CLASSIFICATION
LEVEL

Explanation of Graph: The clear columns represent the number and proportion of clients in each of the classification levels. The filled-in columns represent the proportion of work hours required to supervise the clients represented in the adjacent column.

NOTE: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding figures.

INDIRECT - Includes all clients under DPCC supervision who require administrative attention, but not field supervision.

MINIMUM - Clients in the minimum level of supervision constitute the lowest degree of risk as determined by the client classification system.

MEDIUM - Clients in this level of supervision fall in the middle range of risk as determined by the client classification system.

MAXIMUM - Clients in this level of supervision represent the highest level of risk as determined by the client classification system.

INTENSIVE - Clients in the intensive level of supervision represent a special degree of risk, not determined by the client classification system, but are inmates released under early release programs or placed under intensive supervision on probation by the Courts or on parole by the Board. Clients at this level of supervision receive the most rigorous degree of field supervision.