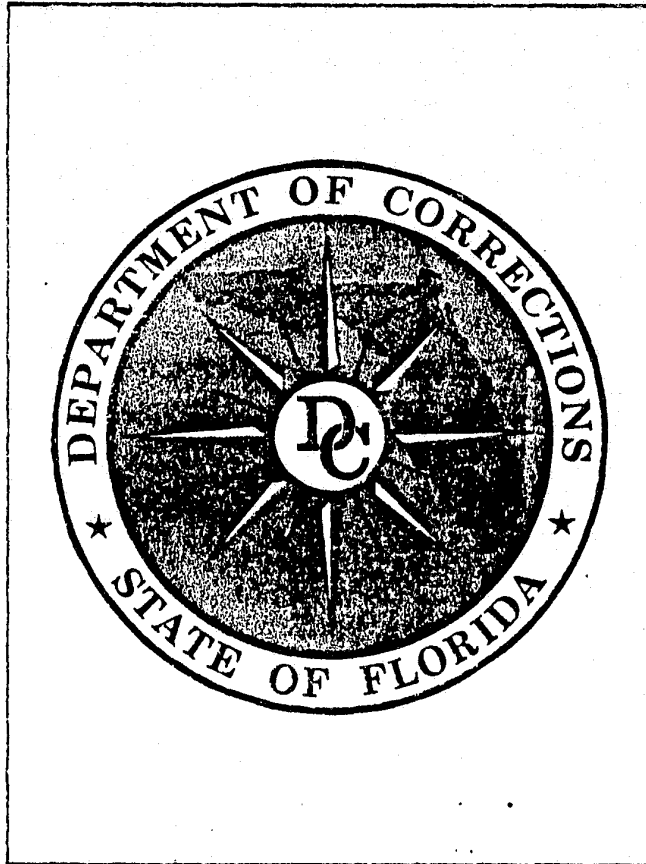


ARNOLD

124807



**ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE
REVOCATION PROCESS RESEARCH REPORT**

final report
january 26, 1988

124807

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Corrections, with grant funding from the National Institute of Corrections and consultant assistance from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, conducted an extensive study of the adult probation and parole revocation process as a result of distinguishing several unique areas of concern.

As a result of the data analysis of the case reviews, officer questionnaires and revocation caseload data, the following conclusions and recommendations were reached:

CONCLUSIONS

Case Reviews Analysis

1. The revocation process and system response is consistent statewide. It is believed that those few deviations from the norm are a result of variables that were not controlled for in the case reviews, i. e. prior record and prior violations.
2. Correctional Probation Officers (CPO) consistently and routinely notify the sentencing authority for Group I violations (the most serious violations).
3. Correctional Probation Officers routinely notify the sentencing authority for Group II violations. Circuit 15 appears to have interpreted Group II violations as unauthorized moves and not actual absconding.
4. All 5 Circuits consistently utilize the system response of "No Action" for violation Groups IV and V.
5. Four of the 5 Circuits consistently utilize the system response of "No Action" for Group III violations.
6. The most consistent response statewide for all violations of probation with warrant is either probation terminated or probation modified (64% of

the time). (The category of probation terminated includes those responses which indicated probation terminated or revoked, meaning either discharge from supervision and/or sentencing on a new/different charge with new sanctions.)

7. The system response of "Sentenced to a Probation Restitution Center" is not reported by any circuit at the time of the case reviews.
8. Numerically, the greatest system response overall (not by group) is "No Action." "No Action" as a system response decreases as the seriousness of the violation increases.
9. Only 4.5% of the time, when the disposition was known and a violation report with warrant is issued, is an offender sentenced to state prison for violation Group III (monetary matters).
10. In 74% of the time, when a violation is committed, the system response is either "No Action" or "Documentation".
11. Of known dispositions, state prison is utilized in 17% of the cases, county jail in 11% and Community Control in 8%. Therefore, overall probation diversionary measures are utilized more than had been anticipated. Incarceration is the last resort.
12. More offenders commit technical violations rather than new felonies. More than half of the technical violations are for monetary reasons.
13. Blacks are sentenced to state prison more often than whites. Whites are sentenced to county jail more often than blacks. However, independent studies support the hypothesis that when you control for prior offense then race is not a determining factor for incarceration.
14. Blacks and whites are treated equally for violations in violation Groups III, IV and V.
15. For a Group V violation, (the least serious type) the most serious system response was "probation modified".
16. Sentencing data indicates that the Criminal Justice System is favorably biased towards females when they violate Groups I, II and III.

17. Seventy-four percent of offenders with violation are 35 years old or younger. Overall, these younger offenders commit the more serious violations.
18. Of the 507 VOP with warrants, 352 or 69% were still awaiting disposition at the time of the case reviews. This reflects a backlog in the Criminal Justice System.

Officer Questionnaires Analysis

1. Responses to the questionnaire indicate that as the number of times an offender commits a violation increases the more often a violation of probation with warrant is issued.
2. Officers recommend sentencing to Probation Restitution Centers, Community Control and State Prison more often than the case review showed this was actually done.
3. Responses indicate that the less experienced officers submit fewer numbers of violation of probation reports recommending warrants be issued.
4. Responses indicate that officers would like to document violations more often than is actually being done. Larger caseloads appear to be preventing time for documentation.
5. Judicial policies and procedures are reported to be the major contributor to both consistency and inconsistency in the revocation process.
6. Region IV has the least experienced officers with the average number of years experience statewide being 5 years.
7. Case reviews showed that the disposition of violations is not consistent with what the officers said they would recommend in the questionnaire.

Revocation Caseload Analysis

1. As adult offender caseload size increases, the revocation rate and the violation report rate increases dramatically in each region statewide (see Appendix H). It is obvious as a result of the correlation between the increase in officer caseload sizes and revocation and violation report rates that the effectiveness of supervision is greatly diminished. When officer caseload size increased 31.5% in the sample time frames, the revocation rates and violation report rates increased a staggering 55.2% and 41.2% respectively.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Administrative:

1. Change the revocation reporting system to identify the actual disposition of violation reports to create a more thorough tracking system.
2. Determine why there was not a system response of "Sentencing to Probation Restitution Center" in the case reviews.
3. Determine why Circuits 13, 17, 18, and 19 issued twice as many violation reports than all the other circuits.
4. Survey judiciary for attitudes using sample cases and a questionnaire to clarify officers' opinions regarding judiciary contribution to revocation consistency.

Supervision:

1. Reduce adult probation and parole caseload levels to at least the size they were prior to the implementation of community control and sentencing guidelines in order to return to more effective supervision and therefore lower revocation and violation report rates.
2. Study the classification system of offenders to determine if variables such as age need to be given more consideration.

3. Document in separate section of the field sheet all violations.
4. Further study of the impact of community control on adult probation and parole supervision caseloads.
5. Test and implement procedures for regulating officer action to technical violations other than monetary violations for systematic response. (Appendix J).

SECTION I INTRODUCTION

The Florida Department of Corrections, in order to answer specific questions, needed to research and analyze the probation revocation process in Florida more thoroughly and to measure its consistency. The revocation process affects the entire penal system. The recent increase in the Florida Department of Corrections' offender population, prison commitments and probation and parole caseload size, caused an excessive burden upon the system. This burden revealed the fact that an appropriate knowledge base of the revocation process did not exist. One needed to be established.

Therefore, a task force was formed to meet with National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) consultants Chris Baird and Audrey Bakke in November, 1985, to discuss the probation and parole revocation process and the feasibility of applying for a grant from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to further study the revocation process. The task force consisted of the following employees of the Department:

- Leonard Flynn - Director, Probation & Parole Services
- Ben Williams - Director, Adult Services
- Bill Milliken - Regional Administrator, Probation and Parole
- Lana Arnold - Probation and Parole Program Services Office
- Judy Norman - Planning, Research and Statistics
- Phil Cooper - Probation and Parole, Region I
- Tony Proto - Probation and Parole, Region II
- Joe Hatem - Probation and Parole, Region III
- Marty Simpson - Probation and Parole, Region IV
- Rick Hill - Probation and Parole, Region IV
- Don Waldron - Probation and Parole, Region V
- Frank Hand - Data Automation Specialist
- Kim Budnick - Research Assistant

As a result of that first meeting, it was determined that the actual impact of the increase in probation caseload size and the relationship between caseload and revocation was unknown. The Florida Department of Corrections was not thoroughly documenting the factors which influenced the revocation process. Therefore, insufficient data concerning the revocation process and the systems response to violations needed to be gathered. Also, there is no uniform tracking system of dispositions. Concern over these various inconsistencies and problems within the system prompted this research project to be undertaken to study the various aspects of the probation and revocation process. In order to distinguish the areas of concern, the following research objectives were developed as guidelines for the project:

- 1) To determine the systems response to violation types and to measure its consistency.
- 2) To determine the impact of probation officer caseload size on effective supervision.
- 3) To determine the impact of probation officer caseload size on revocation rates.
- 4) To develop for field testing specific policies and procedures of probation officers about supervision, caseloads, violations and revocations.

In order to accomplish these objectives the following plan of action was developed and executed. The project was funded as an In/Out Decision Making Grant from The National Institute of Corrections with consultant assistance from NCCD.

1. To establish a population by receiving copies of all violation reports for the month of January, 1986 from Probation and Parole Services.
2. To develop a study sample from the violation population.
3. To determine system response by following the violation process forward and the revocation process backwards using manual and computer techniques.
4. To compare actions taken (system response) by violation types to determine any inconsistencies.
5. To carry out intensive interviews with a small random sample of probation officers about supervision, caseloads, violations and revocations.
6. To develop a questionnaire to get further feedback following interviews, from a larger random sample of probation officers systemwide.
7. To study probation caseload levels to see if there is a correlation between the quality of supervision and revocation rates using manual and computer techniques. As caseload levels increase, does the amount of supervision decrease and revocation rates increase?
8. To develop policies and procedures for the revocation process.
9. To develop an instrument to ensure that consistent action is taken as to violation type.

METHODOLOGY

In order to properly analyze the working processes of probation revocation, three separate research instruments were utilized to collect data. The first set of data collected were actual case reviews. A sample of five circuits was selected from twenty circuits statewide. Officers in each of the five circuits chosen were required to report each probationer who committed a violation over a previously selected one month period. Each officer then was asked to record the following information pertaining to the violator: Department of Corrections identification number (for data tracking purposes only), violation type, officer's response to the violation (system response), and the probationer's age, race, and sex. Appendix A illustrates a copy of the collection instrument. A total of 1,937 violations were reviewed.

The second set of data collected was probation officer questionnaires. These questionnaires consisted of several questions pertaining to probation officer's attitudes toward their job as well as inquiries about their job responsibilities. A total of 890 officers statewide completed the questionnaire.

The third set of data analyzed consisted of probation and parole caseload, investigative, revocation and violation report statistics from two separate time periods. One in 1983-84 and another in 1987.

Appendix B illustrates a listing of all the officer's responses to the case reviews. The data produced nine major system responses to violations. The categories are as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1	No action responses.
2	Verbal reprimand or warning.
3	Written reprimand or warning without a violation report.
4	Field visit.
5	Program referrals or victim contact.
6	Judicial reprimand.
7	Violation Report <u>without</u> a warrant.
8	Violation Report <u>with</u> a warrant.
9	Dispositions.

However, nine codes for one variable, system response, became statistically cumbersome. Therefore, the system response (response by a probation officer to a type of violation) codes were regrouped into three categories: no action, documentation, and violation report with warrant. Appendix C illustrates how the original nine categories were regrouped into three categories. The alphabetical values for category nine were changed to numerical values for computation reasons.

The case review instrument, as earlier described, also indicated the type of violation committed by the probationer. Originally, seventeen different types of conditions violated existed (See Appendix D). However, for statistical reasons, the violation codes were recoded into five groups. Group 1 was considered the most serious offense category, and each group decreased in seriousness until reaching Group 5, the least serious category. Group 1 referred to new offenses or the possession of a firearm, Group 2 referred to employment, movement and absconding, Group 3 referred to monetary matters, Group 4 referred to special programs and victim contacts and Group 5 referred to all other minor technical violations. Appendix E illustrates how the original codes for violations that were recoded. The variables; sex, age, and race, did not have to be recoded for the case review instrument analysis.

The results of the 14 question probation officer questionnaire required only minor recoding. The answers to questions 1 through 7, 12, 13 and 14 did not have to be recoded. Questions 10 and 11 had to be disregarded due to confusion over the directions for completing the questions. Only the answers to questions 8 and 9 required recoding similar to the recoding for the case review instrument. Appendix F offers an illustration of the probation officer questionnaire.

The answers to questions 8 and 9 were recoded in the same fashion as the case review instrument. The nine system responses (see page 2 and 3 of Appendix F) were recoded into three categories: no action, documentation, and violation report with a warrant. The seventeen conditions violated (see pages 2 and 3 of Appendix F) were recoded into the same five groups as the case reviews. Group I the most serious and Group V was the least serious. This was done in order to establish continuity between the two data collection instruments.

The following analysis consists of four parts. Part I consists of data analysis from the case review research instrument. Part II consists of data analysis for the probation officer questionnaire. Part III consists of the analysis of probation and parole caseloads and compares the case review results with the probation officer questionnaire. Part IV includes the recommendations and conclusions.

SECTION II

SECTION II
DATA ANALYSIS
PART I
CASE REVIEW

Probation Officer case reviews were conducted for five circuits of the twenty statewide circuits. The following circuits were chosen from the five state regions. Circuit 02, Tallahassee, Florida, represents Region I. Circuit 08, Gainesville, Florida, represents Region II. Circuit 09, Orlando, Florida, represents Region III. Circuit 15, West Palm Beach, Florida represents Region IV. Finally, Circuit 10, Bartow, Florida, represents Region V. See Appendix G for a breakdown of all Florida circuits and regions.

ALL CIRCUITS:

The total percentages from all five circuits were calculated in order to establish an average percentage rate, for comparison purposes, between circuits. The following chart demonstrates the average percentage of occurrences for each violation group:

<u>ALL CIRCUITS</u>		
<u>Violation Group</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Percentage of Occurrences</u>
Group I (most serious)	New Arrest or Firearm Violation	13% (248)
Group II	Movement (change of address/absconding)	13% (244)
Group III	Monetary Violations	45% (867)
Group IV	Special Programs (Alcohol/Drug)	2% (42)
Group V (least serious)	Minor Technicalities	<u>27%</u> (536)
		100% (1937)

The most common violation occurrence is Group III. Appendix E indicates that Group III concerns violations of monetary matters. The least common violation occurrence is Group IV which is concerned with alcohol and drug use, self-improvement, public service hours and victim contact (see Appendix E). Meaningful analysis of Group IV is difficult because this group only represents two percent of those violations committed.

The following percentage table demonstrates the percentage averages of system responses for each violation group for all five circuits.

TABLE 1
ALL STUDY CIRCUITS

Systems Responses

VIOLATION CODES	VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT			
	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION		
Group I (most serious)	9%	2%	89%	100%
Group II	44%	4%	52%	100%
Group III	79%	6%	15%	100%
Group IV	76%	5%	19%	100%
Group V (least serious)	95%	1%	4%	100%

This percentage table indicates that as the seriousness of the violation decreases, the use of violation report with warrant also decreases. For example, a Group I violation, the most serious violation group, results in a violation report with warrant 89% of the time. However, a Group V violation, the least serious violation group, results in a violation report with warrant only 4% of the time. The majority of the time (95%), the most common response to a Group V violation, is no action. A large percentage of the time minor violations do not result in the initiation of the formal violation process, i.e. affidavit, warrant, etc.

The following percentage table illustrates the dispositions that are used if a violation report with warrant is issued. This table illustrates the use of violation reports for all circuits.

ALL STUDY CIRCUITS

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	NO DISPOSITION AT TIME OF DATA COLLECTED	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
248 130% Group I (most serious) <i>Prison arrest</i>	64%	10%	11%	---	5%	3%	7%	100%
244 131% Group II <i>Prison</i>	81%	6%	7%	---	1.5%	1.5%	3%	100%
867 45% Group III <i>Prison</i>	69%	15%	6%	---	2%	2%	6%	100%
0% Group IV <i>Prison</i>	37.5%	25%	12.5%	---	---	12.5%	12.5%	100%
100% Group V (least serious) <i>Prison</i>	68%	14%	18%	---	---	---	---	100%

1931

There are many facts that should be noted concerning this table. First, when a violation report with warrant is issued, a large percentage (over 60% in all groups except four) did not know what the court disposition was at the time of data collection. This may indicate that the criminal justice system is currently backlogged. Second, at no time in any of the circuits is a violator placed in a probation restitution center. This is a very important fact for later comparison with the probation officer questionnaire. Third, Community Control is not utilized to the degree expected. If the violations did correspond with the seriousness of the groups, Group I would send the most violators to prison, followed by Group II, etc. Data does not support that correlation. Fourth, there is no pattern in Groups II, III & IV in sentencing to state prison. The small percentage of dispositions known may have skewed this data.

Circuit 02, Tallahassee, Region I

The following chart demonstrates the average percentage of occurrences for each violation group in Circuit 02.

CIRCUIT 02

<u>Violation Group</u>	<u>Percentage of Occurrences</u>
Group I (most serious)	18% (21)
Group II	15.5% (18)
Group III	45% (52)
Group IV	6% (7)
Group V (least serious)	<u>15.5%</u> (18)
	100% (116)

These percentages are similar to the overall average percentages. In Circuit 02, Group I violations occur 5% more than the overall average. Groups II and III are approximately the same as the average. Group IV occurs 4% more often than the average. Finally, Group V for Circuit 02 occurs 11.5% more often than the average. The most common violation is Group III and the least common violation is Group IV.

The following percentage table demonstrates the percentage of system responses for each violation group for Circuit 02.

**TABLE 3
CIRCUIT 02**

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT			
	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION		
Group I (most serious)	19%	5%	76%	100%
Group II	16%	6%	79%	100%
Group III	63%	10%	27%	100%
Group IV	100%	---	---	100%
Group V (least serious)	100%	---	---	100%

This percentage table indicates, similar to the average for all circuits, that as the seriousness of the violation decreases, the use of a violation report with warrant decreases. However, there are some differences between Circuit 02 and the overall percentage averages. Circuit 02 utilizes violation reports with warrants (76%) less than the overall average (89%). However, for Group II violations, Circuit 02 utilizes violation report with warrant (79%) more often than the overall percentage average (52%). The same is true for Group III. But, for Group IV violations, Circuit 02 uses violation reports with warrant (0%) less often than the average (19%). The differences for Group V are small. Also note that probationers did not receive a violation report with a warrant in Circuit 02 Groups IV and V.

The following percentage table illustrates the dispositions that were utilized if a violation report with warrant was issued in Circuit II.

**TABLE 4
CIRCUIT 02**

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	NO DISPOSITION AT TIME OF DATA COLLECTED	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	75%	12.5%	12.5%	---	---	---	---	100%
Group II	79%	7%	7%	---	---	7%	---	100%
Group III	50%	43%	---	---	---	---	7%	100%
Group IV	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Group V (least serious)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

As is true with overall percentage averages, a very high percentage (over 50% in all groups, over 75% excluding Group III) of the dispositions are unknown. Groups IV and V are blank because Circuit 02 did not utilize violation reports with warrants for these two groups. Note that Circuit 02 for all violation groups did not sentence to county jail nor probation restitution centers and rarely utilized Community Control or state prison.

Circuit 08, Gainesville, Region II

The following chart demonstrates the average percentage of occurrences for each violation group in Circuit 08.

CIRCUIT 08

<u>Violation Group</u>	<u>Percentage of Occurrences</u>
Group I (most serious)	13% (22)
Group II	12% (20)
Group III	55% (94)
Group IV	5% (8)
Group V (least serious)	<u>15%</u> (25)
	100% (169)

These percentages are similar to the overall average percentages. The largest percentage group is Group III and the smallest is Group IV. For Circuit 08, Group III occurs 10% more often than the overall average, and 3% more often for Group IV. However, Group V in Circuit 08 occurred 12% less often than the average.

The following percentage table demonstrates the percentage of system responses for each violation group for Circuit 08.

**TABLE 5
CIRCUIT 08**

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT			
	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION		
Group I (most serious)	---	---	100%	100%
Group II	30%	35%	35%	100%
Group III	64%	24%	12%	100%
Group IV	74%	13%	13%	100%
Group V (least serious)	80%	20%	---	100%

As was true with Circuit 02, when the seriousness of the violation decreases, the use of a violation report with warrant decreases. Note that in Circuit 08, when a Group I violation was committed, a violation report with warrant is always utilized but for a Group V violation, a violation report with warrant is never utilized. Circuit 08 uses documentation or violation report with warrant more often than the statewide average.

The following percentage table illustrates the dispositions that are used whenever a violation report with a warrant is issued. This table illustrates the use of violation reports for Circuit 08 only.

**TABLE 6
CIRCUIT 08**

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	NO DISPOSITION AT TIME OF DATA COLLECTED	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	9%	55%	23%	---	13%	---	---	100%
Group II	57%	14%	---	---	---	---	29%	100%
Group III	73%	9%	9%	---	---	---	9%	100%
Group IV	---	---	100%	---	---	---	---	100%
Group V least serious)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100%

It is noteworthy that 29% of the violators for Group II are sentenced to state prison. However, note that this is based upon two cases out of seven. Statistically, no empirical conclusions should be drawn from such small numbers. However, what is noteworthy about this percentage table is that few (9%) cases are still without a disposition in the most serious category, Group I. This may indicate that in Circuit 08, the judicial system is more effectively clearing serious violators at a greater rate. Also note according to this study that Circuit 08 never utilizes Community Control or probation restitution centers, and very rarely utilizes county jail facilities.

Circuit 09, Orlando, Region III

The following chart demonstrates the average percentage of occurrences for each violation group in Circuit 09.

CIRCUIT 09

<u>Violation Group</u>	<u>Percentage of Occurrences</u>
Group I (most serious)	24% (30)
Group II	18% (23)
Group III	39% (50)
Group IV	7% (9)
Group V (least serious)	<u>12%</u> (15)
	100% (127)

The percentages for Circuit 09 differ from those percentages for the statewide average. Group I violations occur only 13% of the time statewide, but increase to 24% in Circuit 09. Group II violations occur only 13% of the time statewide, but increase to 18% in Circuit 09. Group III violations decrease by 6% for Circuit 09 and Group V violations decrease by 15%. Group IV violations for Circuit 09 increase by 5%. Overall, the percentages indicate that the more serious offenses occur more often in Circuit 09 than in the other state circuits in the sample.

The following percentage table demonstrates the percentage of system responses for each violation group in Circuit 09.

**TABLE 7
CIRCUIT 09**

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT			
	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION		
Group I (most serious)	---	---	100%	100%
Group II	22%	---	78%	100%
Group III	70%	---	30%	100%
Group IV	67%	---	33%	100%
Group V (least serious)	73%	---	27%	100%

The most outstanding pattern in this table is that Circuit 09 never uses documentation for any of the violation groups. Also, when the most serious violation occurs, 100% of the time a violation report with warrant is issued. Compared to the statewide average percentages, Circuit 09 completes a violation report with warrant more often for every violation group and uses no action less often. This indicates that Circuit 09 is more stringent on probationers for all conditions violated.

The following percentage table illustrates the dispositions that are used if a violation report with warrant is issued. This table illustrates the use of violation reports for Circuit 09.

**TABLE 8
CIRCUIT 09**

VIOLATION CODES	NO DISPOSITION AT TIME OF DATA COLLECTED			PROBATION		COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER						
Group I (most serious)	70%	7%	3%	---	10%	3%	7%	100%	
Group II	56%	11%	28%	---	---	---	5%	100%	
Group III	72%	---	7%	---	7%	7%	7%	100%	
Group IV	67%	33%	---	---	---	---	---	100%	
Group V (least serious)	75%	25%	---	---	---	---	---	100%	

This chart demonstrates that over 50% of the time when a violation report with warrant is filed, the disposition is unknown. As is true with all of the circuits, probationers are not placed in probation restitution centers. County jail, Community Control and state prison are utilized for the more serious offenses but not for Groups IV and V. However, the lack of knowledge of dispositions makes data analysis difficult.

Circuit 15, West Palm Beach, Region IV

The following chart demonstrates the average percentage of occurrences for each violation group in Circuit 15.

CIRCUIT 15

<u>Violation Group</u>	<u>Percentage of Occurrences</u>
Group I (most serious)	10% (137)
Group II	11% (153)
Group III	46% (633)
Group IV	1% (15)
Group V (least serious)	<u>32% (444)</u>
	100% (1383)

The largest percentage group for Circuit 15 is Group III. The smallest percentage group is Group IV. The only group which differentiates from the statewide average to any significant amount is Group V. Group V in Circuit 15 has 5% more violations in Group V than the statewide average.

The following percentage table demonstrates the percentage of system responses for each violation group for Circuit 15.

**TABLE 9
CIRCUIT 15**

System Response

VIOLATION CODES	VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT			
	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION		
Group I (most serious)	10%	4%	86%	100%
Group II	58%	.5%	41.5%	100%
Group III	85%	4%	11%	100%
Group IV	69%	9%	25%	100%
Group V (least serious)	97%	.5%	2.5%	100%

Circuit 15 documents more for Groups I and IV than the state average. At first glance, it appears that Circuit 15 issues violation reports with warrant at a high rate for Group IV (25%). However, Group IV only accounts for 1% of all violations in Circuit 15, and specifically, only four cases receive a violation report with warrant for Group IV, i.e. one out of four cases are sentenced to state prison.

This table also indicates that as the seriousness of the violation decreases, a system response of no action increases.

Circuit 10, Bartow, Region V

The following chart demonstrates the average percentage of occurrences for each violation group in Circuit 10.

CIRCUIT 10

<u>Violation Group</u>	<u>Percentage of Occurrences</u>
Group I (most serious)	27% (38)
Group II	21% (30)
Group III	27% (38)
Group IV	1% (2)
Group V (least serious)	<u>24% (34)</u>
	100% (142)

These percentages differ from the overall average percentages. Group I and Group III share the top violation group position. Group IV violations occur the least often. Group I violations occur 14% more often in Circuit 10. Group II violations occur 8% more often in Circuit 10. Group III violations occurred 18% less often in Circuit 10. Group IV violations account for few of the violations in Circuit 10. Group V violations occur 3% less often in Circuit 10.

The following percentage table illustrates the dispositions that are used if a violation report with warrant is issued. This table illustrates the use of violation reports for Circuit 15.

TABLE 10
CIRCUIT 15

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	NO DISPOSITION AT TIME OF DATA COLLECTED	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	79%	1%	7%	---	---	4%	9%	100%
Group II	90%	4%	2%	---	---	2%	2%	100%
Group III	86%	7%	1%	---	---	1%	5%	100%
Group IV	25%	25%	---	---	---	25%	25%	100%
Group V (least serious)	82%	9%	9%	---	---	---	---	100%

In almost every violation group, nearly 80% of the dispositions are unknown. The percentages for Group IV are based upon 1% of Circuit 15's probation population and therefore should be analyzed with this small percentage in mind. Probation restitution centers and county jails are never utilized in Circuit 15 in this case review. However, a higher percentage of violators are placed in state prison in Circuit 15 during this case review. Finally, no violators are placed in county jail, Community Control or state prison for committing a violation of the Group V type in Circuit 15.

The following percentage table demonstrates the percentage of system responses for each violation group in Circuit 10.

TABLE 11
CIRCUIT 10

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION	VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT	
Group I (most serious)	8%	---	92%	100%
Group II	17%	3%	80%	100%
Group III	47%	---	53%	100%
Group IV	100%	---	---	100%
Group V (least serious)	76%	3%	21%	100%

Circuit 10 uses violation reports with warrants more often than the statewide average in all cases except violation Group IV. In Group I, violation report with warrant is utilized 3% more often. In Group II, violation report with warrant is utilized 28% more often. In Group III, violation report with warrant is utilized 38% more often. Finally, in Group V, violation report with warrant is utilized 17% more often than the statewide average. Note that Circuit 10 rarely utilizes documentation. Overall, it appears that Circuit 10 deals with their probation violators in a more harsh fashion than is customary statewide.

The following percentage table illustrates the dispositions that were used if a violation report with warrant is issued. This table illustrates the use of violation reports with warrant within Circuit 10.

TABLE 12
CIRCUIT 10

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	NO DISPOSITION AT TIME OF DATA COLLECTED	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	40%	-11%	23%	---	17%	---	9%	100%
Group II	84%	---	8%	---	8%	---	---	100%
Group III	20%	40%	20%	---	5%	---	5%	100%
Group IV	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100%
Group V (least serious)	43%	14%	43%	---	---	---	---	100%

It appears that Circuit 10 has fewer outstanding dispositions than any other circuit in the sample. Circuit 10 never utilizes Community Control or probation restitution centers. Circuit 10 utilizes county jail facilities more often than the statewide average. Overall, Circuit 10 utilizes violation reports with warrants more often and clears their dispositions faster than other circuits in the sample.

RACE, AGE, AND GENDER

The demographic variables of race, age, and sex were recorded in order to establish any statewide trends. The following tables illustrate comparisons between black and white violators, various age types, and males and females.

RACE

ALL CIRCUITS

<u>Violation Code</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>
Group I (most serious)	13% (108)	13% (139)
Group II	13% (107)	12% (136)
Group III	48% (395)	42% (471)
Group IV	3% (22)	2% (20)
Group V (least serious)	23% (188)	<u>31%</u> (346)
	100% (820)	100% (1112)

This chart demonstrates that the same percentage of blacks and whites commit the most serious violations statewide. Group II violations occur 1% more often among blacks. Group III violations occur 6% more often among blacks and Group IV violations occur 1% more often among blacks. Group V violations occur 8% more often among whites.

**TABLE 13
ALL CIRCUITS**

System Response

VIOLATION CODES	NO ACTION		DOCUMENTATION		VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT		
	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	Whites	
	Group I (most serious)	6%	11%	---	4%	94%	
Group II	46%	43%	6%	3%	48%	54%	100%
Group III	75%	82%	8%	4%	17%	14%	100%
Group IV	75%	75%	5%	5%	20%	20%	100%
Group V (least serious)	93%	95%	3%	.5%	4%	4.5%	100%

Table 13 illustrates that any differences between blacks and whites occur in the top three groups only; thus, indicating that blacks and whites are treated equally for the lesser violations. For Group I violations, 5% more whites receive no action, 4% more whites receive documentation and 9% more blacks receive violation reports with warrants. For Group II violations, 3% more blacks receive no action, 3% more blacks receive documentation and 6% more whites receive violation reports with warrants. Finally, for Group III violations, 7% more whites receive no action, 4% more blacks receive documentation and 3% more blacks receive a violation report with warrant.

TABLE 14
ALL CIRCUITS

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	NO DISPOSITION AT TIME OF DATA COLLECTED		PROBATION TERMINATED		PROBATION MODIFIED		PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER		COUNTY JAIL		COMMUNITY CONTROL		STATE PRISON		
	E	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	
Group I (most serious)	62%	67%	10%	9%	11%	11%	---	---	3%	8%	3%	2.5%	11%	2.5%	100%
Group II	76%	85%	2%	7%	10%	6%	---	---	4%	1%	2%	--	6%	1%	100%
Group III	69%	70%	13%	16%	5%	6%	---	---	5%	---	3%	2%	5%	6%	100%
Group IV	---	75%	25%	25%	25%	---	---	---	---	---	25%	---	25%	---	100%
Group V (least serious)	43%	80%	14%	13%	43%	7%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100%

Table 14 illustrates the various types of dispositions for blacks and whites when a violation report with warrant is filed. Over half of the dispositions, and in some cases as high as 85%, were unknown at the time that the data was collected. For all group violations, the dispositions are known more for blacks than for whites. Probation is terminated at a similar percentage for blacks and whites except for Group II where 5% more whites are terminated. Note that the high percentages for Group IV is based upon only eight cases: four whites and four blacks, who received violation reports in this category. Therefore, little statistical regard should be paid to this violation group. For Group V, neither blacks nor whites receive any disposition harsher than probation modified. This is expected since Group V is the least serious violation group. On the average, blacks appear to have had their probation modified more often, blacks are assigned to Community Control more often and blacks are sentenced to state prison more often than whites. Whites are sentenced to county jail more often for violation of Group I.

SITE STUDIES
AGE

ALL CIRCUITS

Age Groups

Violation Group	25 and under	26-35	36-45	46 and above
Group I	18% (120)	10% (79)	9% (30)	10% (18)
Group II	13% (83)	15% (110)	11% (35)	9% (16)
Group III	42% (276)	45% (348)	51% (171)	42% (72)
Group IV	2% (16)	2% (16)	2% (7)	2% (3)
Group V	<u>25%</u> (169)	<u>28%</u> (212)	<u>27%</u> (92)	<u>37%</u> (63)
	100% (664)	100% (765)	100% (335)	100% (172)

This chart illustrates the percentage of each age group which committed the various types of violations. The age group which contains the largest amount of violations is the 26-35 age group (765), followed by the 25 and under (664), 36-45 (335) and finally the 46 and above group (172). Based upon percentages, the age group of 25 and under commit more Group I violations than the other age groups. The 26-35 group commit the most Group II violations. The 36-45 commit the most Group III violations. All of the groups commit the same percentage of Group IV violations. Finally, the 46 and above group commit the most Group V violations.

TABLE 15
ALL CIRCUITS

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	NO ACTION				DOCUMENTATION				VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT				
	25 and Under	26-35	36-45	46 and Above	25 and Under	26-35	36-45	46 and Above	25 and Under	26-35	36-45	46 and Above	
Group I (most serious)	6%	10%	13%	11%	3%	---	3%	6%	91%	90%	84%	83%	100%
Group II	34%	51%	46%	50%	2%	5%	3%	6%	65%	45%	51%	44%	100%
Group III	71%	82%	81%	89%	8%	5%	5%	7%	21%	13%	14%	4%	100%
Group IV	69%	75%	86%	100%	13%	13%	---	---	18%	12%	14%	---	100%
Group V (least serious)	93%	94%	97%	98%	1%	2%	---	2%	6%	4%	3%	---	100%

Table 15 illustrates the system responses within each age group for the five violation groups. The 25 and under are the least likely to receive no action in every violation group. The 46 and above age group is the most likely to be receive no action in every violation group except Group II, where the age group of 26-35 is more likely to receive no action by 1%. Documentation is inconsistently utilized among all the age groups and usually accounts for only a small percentage of the responses.. The 25 and under age group receive violation reports with warrant on the average more often than any other age group in every violation group. The 46 and above age group is the least likely to receive a violation report with warrant in every violation group.

TABLE 16
25 AND UNDER
TYPE OF DISPOSITION

VIOLATION CODES	NO DISPOSITION AT TIME OF DATA COLLECTED	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	61%	11%	12%	---	6%	3%	7%	100%
Group II	75%	11%	6%	---	2%	4%	2%	100%
Group III	72%	14%	---	---	4%	5	5%	100%
Group IV	40%	40%	---	---	---	---	20%	100%
Group V (least serious)	70%	10%	20%	---	---	---	---	100%

TABLE 17
26-35
TYPE OF DISPOSITION

VIOLATION CODES	NO DISPOSITION AT TIME OF DATA COLLECTED	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	66%	7%	8%	---	8%	4%	7%	100%
Group II	81%	2%	11%	---	2%	---	4%	100%
Group III	69%	20%	2%	---	2%	---	7%	100%
Group IV	---	---	50%	---	---	50%	---	100%
Group V (least serious)	63%	12%	25%	---	---	---	---	100%

TABLE 18
36-45
TYPE OF DISPOSITION

VIOLATION CODES	NO DISPOSITION AT TIME OF DATA COLLECTED	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	68%	12%	12%	---	---	---	8%	100%
Group II	90%	---	5%	---	---	---	5%	100%
Group III	63%	8%	25%	---	---	---	4%	100%
Group IV	100%	---	---	---	---	---	---	100%
Group V (least serious)	75%	25%	---	---	---	---	---	100%

TABLE 19
46 AND ABOVE
TYPE OF DISPOSITION

VIOLATION CODES	NO DISPOSITION AT TIME OF DATA COLLECTED	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	80%	14%	6%	---	---	---	---	100%
Group II	100%	---	---	---	---	---	---	100%
Group III	67%	33%	---	---	---	---	---	100%
Group IV	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100%
Group V (least serious)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100%

Tables 16 through 19 illustrate the dispositions which resulted when a violation report with warrant is issued in each age group for each violation code. All of the tables indicate that when a violation report is completed, over 60% of the time, in all violation groups for all age groups, the disposition was unknown at the time of data collection. Also, in all age groups for all violation groups, probation restitution centers are never utilized. County jail is rarely utilized and Community Controls is never utilized for those violators over the age of 35. Note that Group IV for Table 17 is based upon only 2 cases and therefore the percentage values are misleading for this group. Overall, it appears that the older violators, ages 36-45 and 46 and above, rarely receive any disposition harsher than probation modified, regardless of the type of violation group. Also, in no case did anyone receive a county jail disposition for committing a Group IV or Group V violation.

GENDER

ALL CIRCUITS

<u>Violation Group</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Group I (most serious)	14% (225)	6% (22)
Group II	12% (194)	14% (49)
Group III	44% (692)	49% (173)
Group IV	2% (31)	3% (10)
Group V (least serious)	<u>28% (439)</u>	<u>28% (96)</u>
	100% (1581)	100% (350)

This chart illustrates the percentage of each gender group which commits the various types of violations. Note that our sample is heavily skewed because for every female in our sample, we have five males. This chart indicates that females seldom commit Group I violations, whereas the male ratio is twice as high compared to females. However, females commit Group II, Group III and Group IV violations more often than males. Finally males and females appear to commit Group V violations at the same rate.

TABLE 20
ALL CIRCUITS

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	NO ACTION		DOCUMENTATION		VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Group I (most serious)	8%	13%	2%	5%	90%	82%	100%
Group II	44%	45%	3%	8%	53%	47%	100%
Group III	78%	86%	7%	4%	15%	10%	100%
Group IV	77%	70%	7%	---	16%	30%	100%
Group V (least serious)	94%	96%	2%	---	4%	4%	100%

Table 20 illustrates the percentage of system responses for males and females for each violation group. For Group I and Group II, females are more likely to receive no action and documentation and less likely to receive a violation report with warrant than males. For Group III violations, females receive no action more often than males, but receive documentation and violation reports with warrants less often. Group IV percentages indicate that females receive no action less often, receive documentation less often than males and receive a violation report with warrant twice as often as males in this group. The system responses for Group V appear to be relatively similar for males and females.

TABLE 21
ALL CIRCUITS

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	NO DISPOSITION AT TIME OF DATA COLLECTED		PROBATION TERMINATED		PROBATION MODIFIED		PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER		COUNTY JAIL		COMMUNITY CONTROL		STATE PRISON		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Group I (most serious)	65%	61%	9%	17%	11%	6%	---	---	5%	11%	2%	6%	8%	---	100%
Group II	83%	74%	4%	9%	8%	4%	---	---	---	7%	2%	---	3%	4%	100%
Group III	74%	44%	13%	22%	5%	11%	---	---	2%	6%	3%	---	3%	17%	100%
Group IV	20%	67%	40%	---	20%	---	---	---	---	---	---	33%	20%	---	100%
Group V (least serious)	67%	75%	11%	25%	22%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100%

Table 21 illustrates the dispositions that are used statewide when a violation report with warrant is issued. Each disposition category is broken down into male and female categories. The percentages for Group I indicate that males are placed in state prison more often in this violation group, but females are placed in community control and county jail more often. Also, in Group I, male probation is modified more often, but a female's probation is terminated more often. As a matter of fact, a females' probation is terminated more often in every group except IV. However, because Group IV accounts for so few cases in the sample, the percentage results for this violation group are not statistically significant. Females are placed in state prison and county jail in Groups II and III more often. Overall, males nor females receive any disposition harsher than probation modified for Group V.

PART II

PROBATION OFFICER QUESTIONNAIRE

Probation officers from across the state were asked to complete a fourteen question questionnaire. The questions relate to workload and attitudes about the present probation and revocation system. Overall, 890 officers completed the questionnaire. See Appendix F for a copy of the questionnaire.

The first seven questions of the questionnaire pertain to experience, caseload, and investigations. Question 4 asks the years of experience for each officer. If an officer had less than one year, 11 months or less, experience is rounded off to one year. Thereafter, all years of experience are rounded off to the next highest number. For example, two years and six months is recorded as three years experience; one year and eight months is recorded as two years experience, and so on. The following Table illustrates the breakdown of years experience overall, per region and per officer type.

TABLE 22

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	
Overall Average	5 Years
Region I	7 Years
Region II	6 Years
Region III	5 Years
Region IV	4 Years
Region V	5 Years
Supervisors (Overall)	10 Years
Probation and Parole Officer I (overall)	3 Years
Probation and Parole Officer II (overall)	9 Years

These figures represent the 890 adult probation and parole officers who filled out the questionnaire.

The region with the most experienced officers is Region I and the least experienced officers are in Region IV. As would be expected, supervisors and Probation and Parole Officer II's have more experience than Probation and Parole Officer I's.

Question numbers 5, 6, and 7 pertain to probation officer workload. Our calculations here combine caseload and investigations which results in average workload. The caseload and investigation hours were calculated utilizing the workload formula developed by the Probation and Parole Program Services Office.

TABLE 23

	WORK HOURS
Overall average	146
Region I	125.4
Region II	113.5
Region III	157
Region IV	155.5
Region V	151

The region with the largest average workload size appears to be Region III, and the region with the smallest workload size appears to be Region II. However, note that these are the workloads reported by each officer, but may not be exactly accurate. Also, factors such as training absences and vacancies were not measured within Table 23.

Questions three through seven pertain to the types of investigations that each officer completes every month. The following tables illustrate the average amount of investigations each officer completes in every investigation category.

TABLE 24**VIOLATION REPORTS**

Overall average	5
Region I	4
Region II	5
Region III	6
Region IV	7
Region V	5
PPO I (overall)	5
PPO II (overall)	7

TABLE 25**PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS**

Overall average	4
Region I	4
Region II	6
Region III	6
Region IV	3
Region V	3
PPOI (overall)	4
PPOII (overall)	3

TABLE 26**POST SENTENCE INVESTIGATION**

Overall average	5
Region I	3
Region II	3
Region III	5
Region IV	6
Region V	4
PPO I (overall)	5
PPO II (overall)	5

TABLE 27**PRE PAROLE INVESTIGATIONS**

Overall Average	2
Region I	1
Region II	3
Region III	1
Region IV	2
Region V	2
PPO I (overall)	2
PPO II (overall)	2

TABLE 28

WORK RELEASE INVESTIGATIONS

Overall average	3
Region I	0
Region II	2
Region III	7
Region IV	2
Region V	1
PPO I (overall)	3
PPO II (overall)	3

TABLE 29

OTHER STATE INVESTIGATIONS

Overall average	2
Region I	1
Region II	2
Region III	3
Region IV	2
Region V	2
PPO I (overall)	2
PPO I (overall)	2

TABLE 30

R.O.R. INVESTIGATIONS

Overall average	4
Region I	0
Region II	11
Region III	8
Region IV	2
Region V	2
PPO I (overall)	4
PPO II (overall)	4

TABLE 31

SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

Overall average	2
Region I	1
Region II	2
Region III	2
Region IV	1
Region V	2
PPO I (overall)	2
PPO II (overall)	1

This data indicates that Region I completes on the average, more violation reports and presentence investigations than any other type of investigation. It appears that Regions II and III complete, on the average, more R.O.R. investigations than any other type of investigation. Finally, Regions IV and V, on the average, complete more violation reports than any other type of investigation.

This data also demonstrates that the region which averages the most violation reports for a one month period is Region IV. Regions II and III average the highest amount of presentence investigations for a one month period. Region IV averages the largest amount of post-sentence investigations for a one month period. For pre-parole investigations, Region II has the highest average. Region III clearly has the highest average of work release investigations; at least double the four other regions' work release investigations. Also, Region III averages more other state investigations than the other regions, but not by a significant amount. The largest average shows up in the R.O.R. investigations where Region II conducts an average of eleven per month. Most officers in every region conduct one or two security investigations per month. It is also interesting to note that on the average, Region I does not conduct work release investigations nor do the Region I officers on the average conduct R.O.R. investigations.

Questions eight and nine center upon what the officer reportedly would do if a violation is committed by a probationer the officer is supervising. These answers will be correlated with the actual case

review. If the system responses by the officers in the case review data and the officer responses for questions eight and nine do not correlate, then this will be an indication of some inconsistency within the system.

Question eight asks the officers to respond to a violation that is committed on one or two occasions. (See Appendix F for a copy of Question number eight). Question nine asks the same response from the officers except the number of violations is changed to from "one or two occasions" to "more than two occasions".

QUESTION 8.

The following table (32) illustrates what each probation officer believes his or her response will be to various probation violations. Table 32 represents statewide averages.

**TABLE 32
ALL REGIONS**

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	VIOLATION REPORT			
	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION	WITH WARRANT	
Group I (most serious)	3%	28%	69%	100%
Group II	37%	45%	18%	100%
Group III	57%	39%	4%	100%
Group IV	55%	40%	5%	100%
Group V (least serious)	83%	16%	1%	100%

Table 32 illustrates that the average probation and parole officer believes that as the seriousness of the violation decreases, the likelihood that the officer will issue a violation report with warrant also decreases. However, note that most officers believe that they will treat violators of Group III and Group IV in approximately the same manner. The most likely response for a Group I violation is violation report with warrant. The most likely response for a Group II violation is documentation. Finally, the most likely response for a Group III, IV, and V violation is no action. Also notice the high amount of documentation which will presumably be utilized. This differs significantly from the case review data. Comparisons between the two data sets will be illustrated in greater detail in Part III.

The following table (33) illustrates the dispositions that probation and parole officers would recommend if they use a violation report with warrant for any of the violation groups. Table 33 represents statewide averages.

**TABLE 33
ALL REGIONS**

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	DISPOSITION UNKNOWN	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PLACED IN PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	5%	11%	5%	10%	9%	25%	34%	100%
Group II	10%	8%	11%	18%	18%	22%	13%	100%
Group III	5%	18%	32%	18%	11%	11%	5%	100%
Group IV	25%	16%	14%	18%	5%	18%	5%	100%
Group V (least serious)	---	50%	8%	17%	---	16%	8%	100%

The percentages in Table 33 illustrate that most officers feel that they can adequately recommend the disposition outcome of each violation type. This observation is indicated by the small percentages in the "no disposition at the time of data collection" column. The percentages would be higher in this column if officers did not feel they could predict the outcome of a violation report. Statewide, officers reported that they would utilize probation restitution centers, Community Control and state prison more often than was indicated by the case reviews. It has previously been noted that no violators are placed in probation restitution centers in the actual case reviews. Only one percent of the Group V violators result in a violation report with warrant. Therefore, for Group V in Table 33, the results are statistically insignificant.

Region I

The following percentage table represents the system responses that eighty-seven probation officers in Region I claim will be their response to each violation type. These results are for Region I only.

**TABLE 34
REGION I**

VIOLATION CODES	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION	VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT	
Group I (most serious)	3%	40%	57%	100%
Group II	52%	45%	3%	100%
Group III	62%	36%	2%	100%
Group IV	69%	29%	2%	100%
Group V (least serious)	82%	17%	1%	100%

The results in Table 34 indicate that the only time Correctional Probation Officers in Region I would resort to a violation report with warrant is when the most serious violations are committed. For all other violations, officers overwhelmingly choose to utilize no action or documentation. The case review statistics indicate that, in actuality, documentation is rarely utilized within Circuit 02, Region I.

The following percentage table illustrates the dispositions each officer would recommend in our Region I sample when a violation report with warrant is issued.

**TABLE 35
REGION I**

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	DISPOSITION UNKNOWN	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PLACED IN				100%
				PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	4%	22%	6%	12%	6%	28%	22%	100%
Group II	---	33%	33%	---	---	---	33%	100%
Group III	---	50%	---	50%	---	---	---	100%
Group IV	---	50%	---	---	---	50%	---	100%
Group V (least serious)	---	---	100%	---	---	---	---	100%

The percentages for violation Group II through V are misleading because the actual numbers are low. For example, violation reports with warrants are recommended only three times for Group II, two times for violation Groups III and IV, and only one time for violation Group V. Therefore, the percentages for these groups are not significant. However, the percentages for violation Group I do reveal some interesting results. In Region I, when the most serious violations occur, officers would recommend that probation be terminated, Community Control or state prison most often. According to the case review results of Circuit 02, Region I, (see Table 4) neither Community Control nor state prison are utilized and probation terminated is utilized only one-half as often as officers reportedly would recommend. However, 75% of the dispositions are unknown which makes a true comparison between the two research instruments difficult.

Region II

The following percentage table represents the system responses that one hundred and thirty-two officers in Region II state would be their response to each violation type. The results are for Region II only.

**TABLE 36
REGION II**

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	VIOLATION REPORT			
	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION	WITH WARRANT	
Group I (most serious)	4%	24%	72%	100%
Group II	38%	49%	13%	100%
Group III	48%	48%	4%	100%
Group IV	42%	53%	5%	100%
Group V (least serious)	83%	17%	---	100%

As was true with Region I, officers in Region II would recommend the utilization of a violation report with warrant most often for a Group I violation and the least often for a Group V violation. For violation Groups II through V, the most likely response is no action or documentation. The case review statistics for Circuit 08, Region II indicate that documentation is not utilized as heavily as recommended for violation Groups I through IV.

The following percentage table (37) illustrates the dispositions each probation officer, in our sample of Region II, would recommend when a violation report with warrant is issued.

**TABLE 37
REGION II**

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	DISPOSITION UNKNOWN	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PLACED IN PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group II	24%	12%	18%	6%	18%	18%	6%	100%
Group III	20%	20%	40%	20%	---	---	---	100%
Group IV	43%	29%	14%	---	---	14%	---	100%
Group V (least serious)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100%

In Circuit 08, Region II, officers do not use a violation report with warrant for Group V according to the case review. This correlates with the questionnaire responses for Region II as indicated by Tables 36 and 37. In Table 37, the percentages for groups III and IV may be skewed because they are based upon small numbers (5 and 7 respectively). The officers in Region II would recommend the use of probation restitution centers, county jail and Community Control more often than actually resulted in the case review. And for Group I violations, according to case review, offenders are not sentenced to state prison; whereas, according to the questionnaire, officers would recommend sentencing to state prison 21% of the time.

Region III

The following percentage table represents the system responses that one hundred and thirty-seven probation officers in Region III report would be their recommendation to each violation type. These results are for Region III only.

**TABLE 38
REGION 3**

System Response

VIOLATION CODES	VIOLATION REPORT			
	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION	WITH WARRANT	
Group I (most serious)	4%	16%	80%	100%
Group II	37%	42%	21%	100%
Group III	54%	40%	6%	100%
Group IV	58.5%	34.5%	7%	100%
Group V (least serious)	80%	18%	2%	100%

The results in table 38 indicate that, similar to Regions I and II, officers in Region III would recommend the utilization of a violation report more often for the most serious offenses and least often for the least serious offenses. There are two major differences between the case reviews for Circuit 9, Region III and the questionnaire results from Region III. First, Circuit 9 did not use documentation for any of the violations (see Table 7). However, according to Table 38, officers report they would use documentation quite often. Second, in Circuit 09 the use of violation reports with warrants occurs more often than the questionnaire results indicate.

The following percentage table (39) illustrates the disposition each officer, in our sample of Region III, recommends if a violation report with warrant is requested.

TABLE 39
REGION III

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	DISPOSITION UNKNOWN	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PLACED IN				100%
				PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	4%	7%	3%	18%	7%	23%	38%	100%
Group II	4%	14%	10%	28%	10%	24%	10%	100%
Group III	---	38%	38%	12%	12%	---	---	100%
Group IV	10%	10%	30%	50%	---	---	---	100%
Group V (least serious)	---	67%	33%	---	---	---	---	100%

In Table 39, the percentages for Groups III, IV and V are based upon ten or fewer responses that indicated they would use a violation report with warrant for this type of violation (out of 137 officer questionnaires). Therefore, these categories are skewed. For Groups I and II in Table 39, officers report they would recommend the utilization of state prison, Community Control, county jail, and probation restitution centers more often than the case reviews indicate. However, since the majority of the responses of the case reviews did not indicate the disposition at the time of data collection, it may be unfair to make comparisons between the two data sets.

Region IV

The following percentage table represents the system responses that 256 officers in Region IV recommended would be their response to each violation type. These results are for Region IV only.

TABLE 40
REGION IV

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT			
	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION		
Group I (most serious)	4%	32%	63%	100%
Group II	23%	50%	27%	100%
Group III	55%	38%	7%	100%
Group IV	57%	37%	6%	100%
Group V (least serious)	80%	18%	2%	100%

The results in Table 40 indicate that for the most serious offenses, officers in Region IV would recommend a violation report with warrant 63% of the time. The case reviews reveal that violation reports with warrants are utilized 86% of the time for Group I violations in Circuit 15, Region IV. For Group II violations, officers in Region IV would utilize documentation the most often. Documentation is seldom utilized according to the case review data. For Groups III, IV and V, officers in Region IV recommend they would utilize no action the most often. The case review reveals that no action is overwhelmingly used for Groups III, IV and V in Circuit 15, Region IV.

The following percentage table (41) illustrates the dispositions each officer, in our Region IV sample, would recommend when a violation report with warrant is issued.

TABLE 41
REGION IV

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	DISPOSITION UNKNOWN	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PLACED IN				100%
				PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	7%	9%	4%	6%	8%	23%	44%	100%
Group II	9%	4%	9%	13%	25%	21%	19%	100%
Group III	---	6%	29%	24%	6%	24%	12%	100%
Group IV	31%	---	---	19%	---	38%	13%	100%
Group V (least serious)	---	---	---	40%	---	40%	20%	100%

The percentages in Table 41 illustrate that for the most serious offenses a large majority (44%) of the probation officers in Region IV believe that the violator should be sentenced to state prison. According to the case review statistics for Circuit 15, Region IV, only 9% of the violators of Group I are sentenced to state prison (see Table 10). As a matter of fact, the recommended dispositions in Table 41 are higher, for all violation groups, than the actual case review disposition listed in Table 10. However, a large percentage of the dispositions in table 10 are unknown and therefore comparisons between the two instruments may be unrealistic. Also, the officers reported they would recommend probation restitution centers, county jail, and Community Control more often than the case review data for Circuit 15, Region IV indicates.

REGION V

The following percentage table represents the system response that 272 officers in Region V reported they would recommend for each violation type. These results are for Region V only.

**TABLE 42
REGION V**

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION	VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT	
Group I (most serious)	1%	27%	72%	100%
Group II	46%	39%	15%	100%
Group III	60%	38%	2%	100%
Group IV	57%	40%	3%	100%
Group V (least serious)	87%	12%	1%	100%

The results in Table 42 indicate that for the most serious offenses, the officers in Region V would recommend the utilization of a violation report with warrant 72% of the time. However, the case review data indicates that in Circuit 10, Region V, a violation report with warrant is utilized 92% of the time for Group I violations, but officers in Region V report they would utilize a violation report with warrant only 72% of the time, a 20% decrease. For Group II violations, officers reported they would utilize no action 46% and documentation 39% but the case reviews indicate that no action for Group II was used only 17% of the time and documentation utilized only 3%. For Group III, no action was high for both data sets. However, documentation is not used according to the case review data for Group III as compared to the questionnaire data where 38% report they would use documentation. Group III also decrease significantly in terms of use of violation report with warrant. The officers in Circuit 10 use a violation report with warrant 53% for Group III violation but the questionnaire maintains that they would utilize a violation report with warrant only 2% for Group III. The following percentage table (43) illustrates the dispositions each officer, in our Region V sample, would recommend when a violation report with warrant is issued.

TABLE 43
REGION V

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	DISPOSITION UNKNOWN	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PLACED IN PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	5%	9%	6%	9%	9%	30%	33%	100%
Group II	13%	8%	10%	25%	13%	28%	5%	100%
Group III	17%	17%	33%	---	33%	---	---	100%
Group IV	22%	33%	22%	---	22%	---	---	100%
Group V (least serious)	---	100%	---	---	---	---	---	100%

It is important to note that less than ten officers, out of 272, report they would issue a violation report with warrant for violations in Groups III, IV or V. For Group I violations, when a violation report is issued, one-third of the officers believe that the violator should receive Community Control and one-third believe that the violator should be sentenced to state prison. The case review data for Circuit 10, Region V indicates that no violators received Community Control and only 9% of the violators were sentenced to state prison. However, as is true with all the regions, the high percentage of unknown dispositions within the case review data makes comparisons unreliable.

QUESTION 9

Question 9, as explained earlier, asks the same questions as Question 8 except that changes the number of times the violation is committed from one or two occurrences to more than two occurrences.

The following percentage table (44) illustrates what each probation officer reported that they would recommend to various probation violations. Table 44 represents statewide averages based upon 890 questionnaire responses.

TABLE 44

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT			
	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION		
Group I (most serious)	1%	11%	88%	100%
Group II	13%	32%	55%	100%
Group III	21%	40%	39%	100%
Group IV	18%	46%	36%	100%
Group V (least serious)	31%	49%	20%	100%

Comparing the results of Table 44 with the results of Table 32 (Question 8), it demonstrates that an increase in violation occurrence would cause an increase in the use of violation report with warrant for every violation group and decrease the use of no action for every violation group.

The following Table (45) illustrates the dispositions that officers reported they would recommend if they use a violation report with warrant for any of the violation groups with which a violation has been committed two or more time. Table 45 represents statewide averages.

**TABLE 45
ALL REGIONS**

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	DISPOSITION UNKNOWN	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PLACED IN				
				PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	4%	8%	2%	5%	3%	16%	62%	100%
Group II	5%	7%	7%	10%	23%	29%	20%	100%
Group III	4%	9%	20%	27%	16%	12%	11%	100%
Group IV	9%	8%	7%	17%	30%	18%	11%	100%
Group V (least serious)	14%	16%	10%	13%	23%	12%	12%	100%

In all violation groups, increasing the number of occurrences increases the percentage of recommended dispositions of sentencing to state prison. For Group II, the likelihood of Community Control and probation modified as a disposition also increase (see Table 33). For Group III, the likelihood of recommending a disposition of sentencing to a probation restitution center, county jail, or Community Control increases. The recommendation of sentencing to county jail increases for Group IV and for Group V the recommendation of sentencing to county jail and probation modified increases.

Region I

The following percentage table (46) represents the system responses that eighty-seven probation officers in Region I report would be their response to each violation occurring more than two times. These results are for Region I only.

**TABLE 46
REGION I**

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION	VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT	
Group I (most serious)	1%	16%	83%	100%
Group II	16%	40%	44%	100%
Group III	30%	39%	31%	100%
Group IV	28%	41%	31%	100%
Group V (least serious)	24%	56%	20%	100%

If the percentages in Table 46 are compared with the percentages in Table 34, one notices that an increase in violation occurrences significantly increases the predicted use of violation reports with warrants for every violation group. Accordingly, the use of no action decrease in every violation group.

The following percentage table (47) illustrates the dispositions each officer in our Region I sample reported they would recommend when a violation report with warrant is issued. These results are for when the violation occurs more than twice.

TABLE 47
REGION I

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	DISPOSITION UNKNOWN	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PLACED IN PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	3%	15%	3%	6%	4%	18%	51%	100%
Group II	3%	11%	3%	13%	21%	26%	24%	100%
Group III	---	11%	26%	7%	30%	22%	4%	100%
Group IV	4%	7%	---	30%	30%	22%	7%	100%
Group V (least serious)	6%	18%	---	18%	18%	29%	12%	100%

For Groups I, III, IV and V, an increase in violation occurrence raises the recommended sentencing to a state prison. For Group II, an increase in violation occurrences raises the recommended use of all categories except state prison (see Table 35 for comparison). For all violation groups, when the number of violation occurrences increases to more than two, the use of probation terminated and probation modified decreases.

Region II

The following percentage table represents the system responses that 132 officers in Region II reported they would recommend when a violation group is violated more than twice. These results are for Region II only.

TABLE 48
REGION II

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION	VIOLATION REPORT WITH WARRANT	
Group I (most serious)	---	9%	91%	100%
Group II	7%	34%	59%	100%
Group III	11%	39%	50%	100%
Group IV	8%	39%	53%	100%
Group V (least serious)	15%	58%	27%	100%

When the number of violations increase to more than 2 as indicated by Table 48, the recommendation of no action and documentation decreases in every violation group and the use of violation report with warrant reportedly increases (see Table 36 for comparisons).

The following percentage table (49) illustrates the dispositions each probation officer, in our sample of Region II, reported they would recommend a violation report with warrant is requested for violations committed more than twice.

TABLE 49
REGION II

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	DISPOSITION UNKNOWN	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PLACED IN PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	5%	8%	3%	7%	3%	20%	55%	100%
Group II	4%	9%	8%	15%	19%	36%	9%	100%
Group III	3%	8%	21%	29%	14%	21%	5%	100%
Group IV	10%	9%	11%	20%	33%	11%	6%	100%
Group V (least serious)	11%	20%	9%	14%	26%	11%	9%	100%

The percentages in Table 49 indicate that an increase in the number of violation occurrences would increase the recommendation to sentence to state prison (see Table 37 for comparison). For violation Groups I and II, all recommended dispositions, except sentencing to state prison, decrease. For violation Group III, the reported recommendation of probation terminated and probation modified decreases but the recommendation of sentencing to a probation restitution center, county jail and Community Control increases. Group IV is the same as Group III except that the recommendation to sentence to Community Control decreases also in Group IV. All types of the recommended dispositions increase for Group V violations committed more than twice.

Region III

The following percentage table (50) represents the system responses that 137 officers in Region II reported they would recommend for each violation group violated more than twice. These results are for Region III only.

**TABLE 50
REGION III**

System Response

VIOLATION CODES	VIOLATION REPORT			
	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION	WITH WARRANT	
Group I (most serious)	1%	7%	92%	100%
Group II	4%	30%	66%	100%
Group III	12%	32%	56%	100%
Group IV	14%	45%	41%	100%
Group V (least serious)	25%	48%	27%	100%

In Region II the results in Table 50 indicate that as the number of violation occurrences increase, the recommendations of no action and documentation decreases, and the recommendation of violation report with warrant increases. (See Table 38 for comparisons).

The following percentage table (51) illustrates the dispositions officers in our Region III sample report they would recommend when a violation report with warrant is issued for violations committed more than twice.

**TABLE 51
REGION III**

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	DISPOSITION UNKNOWN	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PLACED IN PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	3%	6%	3%	3%	2%	10%	72%	100%
Group II	3%	8%	6%	6%	24%	36%	18%	100%
Group III	5%	10%	26%	22%	16%	10%	10%	100%
Group IV	4%	9%	5%	19%	32%	19%	12%	100%
Group V (least serious)	16%	8%	22%	14%	30%	---	11%	100%

The results of Table 51 indicate (when compared to Table 39) that as the number of violations increases to more than two, the reported recommendation of sentencing to state prison increases for all violation groups. For Group I, all recommended dispositions, except sentencing to state prison, decrease. For Group II, all recommended dispositions, except sentencing to state prison or to Community Control, decrease. For Groups III and IV, all dispositions, except sentencing to state prison, Community Control or county jail, decrease. Finally, for Group V, all recommended dispositions increase, except probation terminated and probation modified.

Region IV

The Following percentage table (52) represents the system responses that 256 officers in Region IV reported they would recommend for violations which are committed more than twice. These results are for Region IV only.

**TABLE 52
REGION IV**

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	VIOLATION REPORT			
	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION	WITH WARRANT	
Group I (most serious)	1%	15%	84%	100%
Group II	10%	31%	59%	100%
Group III	18%	45%	37%	100%
Group IV	19%	46%	34%	100%
Group V (least serious)	34%	48%	18%	100%

According to the percentages indicated within Table 52 (as compared to Table 40), as the number of violations increases to two or more occurrences, the use of no action decreases for all groups and the use of violation report with warrant increases in all violation groups. However, the use of documentation decreases for Groups I, II and III but increases for Groups IV and V.

The following percentage table (53) illustrates the dispositions officers in our Region IV sample would recommend when a violation report with warrant is used for violations committed more than twice.

TABLE 53
REGION IV

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	DISPOSITION UNKNOWN	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PLACED IN PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group I (most serious)	5%	9%	2%	5%	5%	18%	86%	100%
Group II	7%	4%	7%	9%	21%	23%	28%	100%
Group III	6%	6%	19%	30%	16%	6%	16%	100%
Group IV	10%	7%	2%	16%	25%	22%	18%	100%
Group V (least serious)	17%	7%	9%	7%	24%	15%	22%	100%

The results in Table 53 (as compared to Table 41) indicate that as the number of violations increases to more than two, the recommended use of sentencing to state prison increases for all violation groups. For Groups I, II and III the percentage of probation terminated recommendation remains the same. For Groups IV and V, the recommendations of probation terminated and probation modified increases. The recommendations of probation modified decrease for Group I, II and III. The recommended use of probation restitution centers decreases for all violation groups. The recommended use of county jails decreases for Groups I, II and III but increases for Groups IV and V. Finally, the recommended use of Community Control decreases for Group I, III, IV and V but increases for Group II.

Region V

The following percentage table (54) represents the system responses that 272 officers in Region V report would be their recommended response to each violation group which is violated more than twice. These reported results are for Region V only.

**TABLE 54
REGION V**

System Responses

VIOLATION CODES	VIOLATION REPORT			
	NO ACTION	DOCUMENTATION	WITH WARRANT	
Group I (most serious)	.5%	9.5%	90%	100%
Group II	21%	30%	49%	100%
Group III	40%	49%	33%	100%
Group IV	21%	51%	28%	100%
Group V (least serious)	40%	43%	17%	100%

The results indicated in Table 54 (as compared to Table 42) demonstrate that as occurrence of violations increases, the recommended use of violation report with warrant increases and the recommended use of no action decreases. The recommended use of documentation decreases for Group I and II but increases for Groups III, IV and V.

The following percentage table (55) illustrates the dispositions officers in our Region V sample would recommend when a violation report with warrant is issued for a violation committed more than twice.

**TABLE 55
REGION V**

Type of Disposition

VIOLATION CODES	DISPOSITION UNKNOWN	PROBATION TERMINATED	PROBATION MODIFIED	PLACED IN PROBATION RESTITUTION CENTER	COUNTY JAIL	COMMUNITY CONTROL	STATE PRISON	
Group II	6%	6%	8%	10%	23%	30%	17%	100%
Group III	3%	11%	15%	34%	13%	10%	13%	100%
Group IV	12%	11%	11%	9%	30%	18%	9%	100%
Group V (least serious)	16%	27%	7%	16%	16%	13%	7%	100%

The reported results indicated in Table 55 (as compared to Table 43) demonstrate that as occurrence of violations increases, the recommended use of state prison increases for all groups and the recommendations of probation terminated decrease for all violation groups. The recommendations of probation modified decrease for all violation groups except Group V. The recommended use of probation restitution centers decreases for violation Groups I and II, but increases for Groups III, IV and V. The recommended use of county jail decreases for Groups I and III, but increases for violation Groups II, IV and V. Finally, the recommended use of Community Control increases for all groups except Group I.

In conclusion, there are major differences between what an officer would recommend the outcome of a case to be, and what the final disposition actually is, as demonstrated by the case reviews. This may be due to many factors. Also, the number of occurrences of a violation affects the recommendations of the officer. Most readily affected are those reported increased recommendations for sentencing to state prison.

QUESTIONS 10 AND 11

Disregarded due to confusion of the directions for completing the questionnaires.

QUESTION 12

Question number 12 of the officer questionnaire asks officers to indicate what the top five most important aspects of their job. Overall, the statewide average, taken from the 890 questionnaire responses, shows the following top five choices (listed in order of importance):

- 1) Enforce compliance of probation conditions.
- 2) Identify dangerous offenders and remove them from the community.
- 3) Provide services to the Court.
- 4) Investigations.
- 5) Documentation.

The responses from each region were calculated in order to make comparisons between regions and between the statewide average and each region. The following illustration demonstrate the top five choices for each region.

Region I

1. Enforce compliance of probation conditions.
2. Identify dangerous offenders and remove them from the community.
3. Provide services to the court.
4. Investigations.
5. Documentation

Region II

1. Enforce compliance of probation conditions.
2. Identify dangerous offenders and remove them from the community.
3. Provide services to the court.
4. Investigations.
5. Counseling

Region III

1. Enforce compliance of probation conditions.
2. Identify dangerous offenders and remove them from the community.
3. Provide services to the court.
4. Investigations.
5. Documentation

Region IV

1. Enforce compliance of probation conditions.
2. Identify dangerous offenders and remove them from the community.
3. Provide services to the court.
4. Investigations.
5. Documentation

Region V

1. Enforce compliance of probation conditions.
2. Identify dangerous offenders and remove them from the community.
3. Investigations.
4. Provide services to the court.
5. Violation reports.

Note that Regions I, III and IV all list their priorities in the same order and agree with the statewide average responses. However, Region II differentiates by listing counseling as their number five choice. Region V differentiates by listing investigations before providing service to the court and Region V also lists violations reports as their number five choice.

Question 12 was also broke down by officer type, (Supervisor, Probation and Parole Officer I, Probation and Parole Officer II). It is noted that supervisors and Probation and Parole Officer II response, statewide, agree with the statewide averages, but Probation and Parole Officer I's list counseling as their fifth priority.

QUESTION 13

Question 13 of the probation officer questionnaire asks each officer to list what he or she believes to be the top three promoters of consistency in the revocation process. Overall, the statewide average, taken from the 890 questionnaire responses, indicates the following top three choices (listed in order):

- 1) Judicial policies and procedures.
- 2) Department policies and procedures.
- 3) Officer training.

The responses from each region were calculated in order to make comparisons between regions and between the statewide average and each region. The following illustration demonstrates the top three choices for each region.

Region I

1. Judicial policies and procedures.
2. Department policies and procedures.
3. Officer training.

Region II

1. Judicial policies and procedures.
2. Department policies and procedures.
3. Officer training.

Region III

1. Judicial policies and procedures.
2. Department policies and procedures.
3. Circuit policies and procedures.

Region IV

1. Department policies and procedures.
2. Judicial policies and procedures.
3. Circuit policies and procedures.

Region V

1. Judicial policies and procedures.
2. Department policies and procedures.
3. Officer training.

Note that Regions I, II and V all list their priorities in the same order and agree with statewide average responses. However, Region III

lists circuit policies as their third choice. Region IV lists Department policies first and Judicial policies second which is the opposite ordering of the statewide average. Region IV also lists Circuit policies as their third choice, which differentiates from the statewide average.

According to the breakdown of officer types, supervisors concur with the statewide average. Probation and Parole Officer I's tied Circuit policies, State attorney and Officer training; all for their third choice. Probation and Parole Officer II's listed Circuit policies for their third choice.

QUESTION 14

Question 14 of the probation officer questionnaire asks each officer to list what the top three promoters of inconsistency in the revocation process. Overall, the statewide average, taken from 890 questionnaire responses, indicates the following to three choices (listed in order):

- 1) Judicial policies and procedures.
- 2) Individual caseload
- 3) State Attorney

The responses from each region were calculated in order to make comparisons between regions and between the statewide average and each region. The following illustration demonstrates the top three choices for each region.

Region I

1. Individual caseload
2. Community pressure
3. State Attorney

Region II

1. Judicial Policy
2. State Attorney
3. Individual caseload.

Region III

1. Individual caseload
2. Judicial policy
3. State Attorney

Region IV

1. Judicial policy
2. State Attorney
3. Individual caseload

Region V

1. Judicial policy
2. Individual caseload
3. State Attorney

Every region, except Region I, listed Judicial policies and procedures, State Attorney and Individual caseload as the top three contributing factors of inconsistency in the revocation process, but not necessarily in the same order for every region. Region I listed community pressure instead of Judicial policies and procedures as a contributing factor. There were no differences between supervisor, Probation and Parole Officer I's, and Probation and Parole Officer II's; they all listed conditions that were the same as the overall state average.

PART III

Probation and Parole Caseload Analysis

In order to measure the impact of adult Correctional Probation and Parole Officer caseload size on effective supervision and revocation rates a comparative analysis was conducted on adult probation and parole officer caseload sizes and their ramifications for six month periods in 1983-84 and in 1987 (Appendices G and H). (A one month variance in periods of time studied was due to the unavailability of comparative statistics.) The correlations depicted in Appendices G and H is for adult probation and parole officers only. Those officers assigned to community control, supervised community release, youthful offenders and non-discretionary investigations were not included as they were funded and staffed on a caseload level determined by the Florida Legislature.

The results depicted below, in Table 56, were determined by analyzing the actual number of officers available for adult supervision (after eliminating those factors listed above), actual adult caseload size per month for each circuit in each region and the number of revocations and violation reports per month for each circuit in each region of the state. Both time periods analyzed were after the implementation of Community Control and Sentencing Guidelines on October 1, 1983. Such variables as crime rate, increased efforts to combat the illegal use of drugs, public sentiment, vacancies and training absences, etc. were not measured which could have an impact in revocation rates.

TABLE 56
Caseload Size Analysis

	MONTHLY * AVERAGE CASE	MONTHLY REVOCATION RATE	MONTHLY VIOLATION REPORT RATE
December 1983-May 1984	99.7	.69%	3.5%
January-June 1987	145.5	1.54%	5.95%

Compared to 1983-84, the monthly average Correctional Probation and Parole Officer caseload size statewide had increased by 45.8 or 31.5% in 1987. This led to an increase in revocation rate of 55.2% and an increase in violation report rate of 41.2% in 1987.

* Monthly Average Caseload per officer excludes youthful offender and Community Control caseloads and investigative workload.

PART IV

Conclusions and Recommendations

The following conclusions and recommendations were derived from the date analysis by the In/Out Decision Making Grant Task Force:

Conclusions Based On Case Reviews

1. The revocation process and system response is consistent statewide. It is believed that those few deviations from the norm are a result of variables that were not controlled for in the case reviews, i.e. prior record and prior violations.
2. Correctional Probation Officers (CPO) consistently and routinely notify the sentencing authority for Group I violations (the most serious violations).
3. Correctional Probation Officers routinely notify the sentencing authority for Group II violations. Circuit 15 appears to have interpreted Group II violations as unauthorized moves and not actual absconding.
4. All 5 Circuits consistently utilize the system response of "No Action" for violation Groups IV and V.
5. Four of the 5 Circuits consistently utilize the system response of "No Action" for Group III violations.
6. The most consistent response statewide for all violations of probation with warrant is either probation terminated or probation modified (64% of the time) which are diversionary measures. (The category of probation terminated includes those who responded by indicating probation terminated or revoked which means either discharged from supervision and/or sentencing on a new/different charge.)
7. The system response of "Sentenced to a Probation Restitution Center" is not reported by any circuit at the time of the case reviews.
8. Numerically, the greatest system response overall (not by group) is "No Action." "No Action" as a system response decreases as the seriousness of the violation increases.
9. Only 4.5% of the time, when the disposition was known and a violation report with warrant is issued, is an offender sentenced to state prison for violating Group III (monetary matters).

10. In 74% of the time, when a violation is committed, the system response is either "No Action" or "Documentation".
11. Of known dispositions, state prison is utilized in 17% of the cases, county jail in 11% and Community Control in 8%. Therefore, overall probation diversionary measures are utilized more than had been anticipated. Incarceration is the last resort.
12. More offenders commit technical violations rather than new felonies. More than half of the technical violations are for monetary reasons.
13. Blacks are sentenced to state prison more often than whites. Whites are sentenced to county jail more often than blacks. However, independent studies (Appendix I) support the hypothesis that when you control for prior offense then race is not a determining factor for incarceration.
14. Blacks and whites are treated equally for violations in violation Groups III, IV and V.
15. For a Group V violation, (the least serious type) the most harsh system response was "probation modified".
16. Sentencing data indicates that the Criminal Justice System is favorably biased towards females when they violate Groups I, II and III.
17. Seventy-four percent of offenders with violations are 35 years old or younger. Overall, these younger offenders commit the more serious violations.
18. Of the 507 VOP with warrants, 352 or 69% were still awaiting disposition at the time of the case reviews. This reflects a backlog in the Criminal Justice System.

Conclusions Based On Questionnaires

1. Responses to the questionnaire indicate that as the number of times an offender commits a violation increases the more often a violation of probation with warrant is issued.
2. Officers recommend sentencing to Probation Restitution Centers, Community Control and State Prison more often than the case reviews showed this was actually done.
3. Responses indicate that the less experienced the officers, the fewer number of violation of probation with warrants were recommended.

4. Responses indicate that officers would like to document violations more often than is actually being done. Larger caseloads appear to be preventing time for documentation.
5. Varying judicial policies and procedures are reported to be the major contributor to both consistency and inconsistency in the revocation process.
6. Region IV has the least experienced officers with the average number of years' experience statewide being 5 years.
7. The case reviews showed that the disposition of violations is not the same as officers said they would recommend in the questionnaire.

Conclusions of the Revocation Caseload Analysis

1. As officer caseload size increases the revocation rate and the violation report rate increases dramatically in each region statewide (see Appendix H). It is obvious as a result of the correlation between the increase in officer caseload sizes and revocation and violation report rates that the effectiveness of supervision is greatly diminished. When officer caseload size increased 31.5% in the sample time frames, the revocation rates and violation report rates increased a staggering 55.2% and 41.2% respectively.

Recommendations

Administrative:

1. Change the revocation reporting system to identify the actual disposition of violation reports to create a more thorough tracking system.
2. Need to determine why there was not a system response of "Sentencing to Probation Restitution Center" in the case reviews.
3. Need to determine why Circuits 13, 17, 18 and 19 issue twice as many violation reports than all the other circuits.
4. Survey judiciary for attitudes using sample cases and a questionnaire.

Supervision:

1. Study the classification system of offenders to determine if variables such as age need to be given more consideration.
2. Document in a separate section of the field sheet all violations.
3. Reduce adult probation and parole caseload levels to at least the size they were prior to the implementation of community control and sentencing guidelines in order to return to more effective supervision and therefore lower revocation and violation report rates.
4. Further study of the impact of community control on adult probation and parole supervision caseloads.
5. Test and implement procedures for regulating officer action to technical violations other than monetary violations for systematic response. (Appendix J).

SECTION III

APPENDIX B

CODE SHEET FOR SYSTEM RESPONSES

01. NO ACTION TAKEN

no action/no response.
filed late.

02. VERBAL WARNING/COUNSELING

warned.
verbal warning.
telephoned.
verbal instruction to begin hours.
verbal instruction to complete hours.
threatened with VOP.
contacted to bring about compliance of conditions.
reprimand.
discussed problem.
counseled case in office visit/warned in office.
met and set up payment schedule.
increase monthly monetary obligations.
instructed to start paying restitution.
instructed to catch up on payments.
reminded of approaching restitution deadline.
modified restitution to set specific restitution payment.
counseled on written instruction concerning COS payment.
COS waiver.
counseled about no alcohol.
warned, not allowed to drink.
spoke to parents.
talked with case, case's mother/relative.
spoke with spouse.
contacted employer.
FOA.
discussed reason for leaving work, instructed to immediately search
for job.
changed residence.
living with boyfriend, boyfriend moved.
living with girlfriend, instructed to change address.

03. WRITTEN REPRIMAND

advised by delinquent obligation letter.
letter of reprimand.
letter sent to case.
written instruction to complete.
written instruction to pay.

04. **FIELD VISIT**

home visit/verbal warning.
contacted supervisor at job/threatened VOP.
trying to locate.
cards left at residence
brought to home.
brought WMR's to home.
WMR's brought current/restitution paid in full.

05. **PROGRAM REFERRAL**

DWI School
put on antabuse - required to take it at jail.
Baker Act'd
treatment in C.A.R.P.
placed in drug rehabilitation program.
instructed to begin counseling.
taken to in-patient alcohol treatment center
referred to alternative community service work.
instructed to begin ACS.

06. **JUDICIAL REPRIMAND**

Notice to appear

07. **VOP WITHOUT WARRANT**

withdrawn at the request of the probation officer.
no warrant issued.
information report filed with court.

08. **VOP WITH WARRANT**

VOP
pending VOP.
pending transfer - contacted investigating P.O.
affidavit requested.
warrant requested.
warrant issued.
warrant outstanding.
warrant pending.
charged with committing new offense.
field arrest.

09. VOP & DISPOSITION

- a. Probation reinstated, no change.
- b. Probation revoked.
- c. Revoked, placed in State Prison for any length of time.
- d. Revoked, placed in County Jail.
- e. Place on Community Control.
- f. Supervision extended.
- g. Supervision modified.
- h. Monetary fine.
- i. Revoked by parole commission.
- j. Reviewed by parole commission.
- k. Supervision terminated.
- l. VOP dismissed
- m. Place in a Probation Restitution Center.
- n. No official action.

APPENDIX C

RECODING OF THE SYSTEM RESPONSE

Originally, nine separate categories existed which described the type of action taken by a probation officer in reaction to a probation violation occurring. Each of the nine categories consisted of several different types of violations (see attached). Also, because category 9 was the most serious, each type of violation listed within the 9 category was given an alphabetical value (see attached).

It became necessary, because of statistical reasons, to recode the first 8 categories into three separate groups. The 9th category, using the alphabetical values assigned, was recoded utilizing decimal values. The following diagram illustrates this regrouping procedure.

<u>Original Code</u>	<u>New Recode</u>
1,2,4,5,6	1 - No action
3, 7	2 - Documentation; written reprimand, VOP without warrant
8	3 - VOP with warrant
9B, 9K, 9H	.1
9A, 9F, 9G, 9J, 9L, 9N	.15
9M	.2
9D	.25
9E	.3
9C, 9I	.35

APPENDIX D

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Probation and Parole Services

VIOLATION CODES FOR PROBATION/PAROLE CASES

CODE CONDITION VIOLATED

- P01 Make a full and truthful report to your officer.
- P02 Pay the State of Florida money toward the cost of your supervision unless otherwise waived.
- P03 Not change employment or residence, or not leave county of residence without the consent of your officer.
- P04 Not possess, carry or own any weapons or firearms without first securing the consent of your officer.
- P05 Live and remain at liberty without violating any law.
- P06 Not use intoxicants to excess; nor visit places where intoxicants, drugs or other dangerous substances are unlawfully sold, dispensed or used.
- P07 Work diligently at a lawful occupation and support any dependents to the best of your ability, as directed by your officer.
- P08 Promptly and truthfully answer any inquiries directed to you by the court or officer, and allow the officer to visit your home, employment site or elsewhere, and comply with all instructions given you.
- P09 Promptly upon being released, proceed to where you will reside and upon arrival, report to the office where you will be supervised.
- P10 Not visit gambling places or associate with persons of harmful character or bad reputation.
- P11 Not leave the State of Florida without the permission of your officer, and if permitted to leave, waive all extradition rights, proceedings and processes for return.
- P12 Abide by all statutory conditions of parole.

- P13 Make restitution and other financial obligations, other than Cost of Supervision.
- P14 Participate in self-improvement programs as determined by the court.
- P15 Complete public service hours as determined by the court.
- P16 Not have contact or attempt to make contact with the victim.
- P17 Other conditions not generally stated above.

APPENDIX E

RECODING OF THE VIOLATION PROFILE

Originally, seventeen separate violation codes existed. Working with seventeen codes became cumbersome and caused statistical calculation problems. Therefore, the seventeen categories were collapsed into five categories. The following diagram illustrates the means by which the categories were regrouped.

Original Category

New Category

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| P04 - Not possess, carry or own firearms without the consent of the probation officer. | 1 - most serious |
| P05 - Live and remain at liberty without violating the law. | |
| P03 - Not change employment or residence, not leave county without consent of probation officer. | 2 |
| P09 - Promptly report to office where you will be supervised. | |
| P11 - Not leave state without permission of probation officer and if permitted to leave, waive all extradition rights, proceedings and processes for return. | |
| P02 - Pay the State of Florida money toward the cost of your supervision unless otherwise waived. | 3 |
| P13 - Make restitution and other financial obligations, other than cost of supervision. | |
| P06 - Not use intoxicants to excess; not visit places where intoxicants, drugs or other dangerous substances are unlawfully sold, dispensed, or used. | 4 |

- P14 - Participate in self-improvement programs as determined by the court.
- P15 - Complete public service hours as determined by the court.
- P16 - Not have contact or attempt to make contact with the victim.
- P01 - Make a full and truthful report to your officer. 5 - least serious
- P07 - Work diligently at a lawful occupation and support any dependents to the best of your ability, as directed by your probation officer.
- P08.- Promptly and truthfully answer any inquiries directed to you by the court or officer, and allow the officer to visit your home, employment site or elsewhere, and comply with all instructions given you.
- P10 - Not visit gambling places or associate with persons of harmful character or bad reputation.
- P12 - Abide by all statutory conditions of parole.
- P17 - Other conditions not generally stated above.

APPENDIX F

IN/OUT DECISION MAKING GRANT
OFFICER QUESTIONNAIRE

Adult Probation Supervision Only
(Not for Community Control)

1. Region _____
2. Circuit _____
3. What is your position? Check one:
Supervisor _____ Probation & Parole Officer I _____ Probation & Parole Office II _____
4. Years of Experience in Probation & Parole. _____
5. Caseload size for January, 1987. _____
6. Number of violation reports last month: _____
7. As of last recap, list the number of investigations completed last month:
Pre Sentence Investigation _____
Post Sentence Investigation _____
Pre Parole Investigation _____
Work Release Investigation _____
Other State Investigation _____
R.O.R. Investigation _____
Security Investigation _____
8. General response to condition violated:
A. On the chart below, check the action (column 1-8) you would take for each condition violated when violated on one or two occasions.
(Check only one)

- B. If you checked either VOP Without Warrant or VOP With Warrant, then place the letter of the disposition you would recommend in the recommendation column (column 9).
Choose one only from the following list:

- A. Supervision reinstated, no change.
- B. Probation revoked
- C. Revoked, placed in State Prison for any length of time.
- D. Revoked, placed in county jail.
- E. Placed on Community Control.
- F. Supervision extended.
- G. Supervision modified.
- H. Monetary fine.
- I. Revoked by Parole Commission.
- J. Reviewed by Parole Commission.
- K. Supervision terminated.
- L. VOP dismissed.
- M. Placed in a Probation Restitution Center.
- N. No official action.

9. General Response to condition violated:

- A. On the chart below, check the action (column 1-8) you would take for each condition violated when violated three or more times.
(Check only one)
- B. If you checked either VOP Without Warrant or VOP With Warrant, then place the letter of the disposition you would recommend in the recommendation column (column 9).
Choose one only from the following list:
- A. Supervision reinstated, no change.
 - B. Probation revoked.
 - C. Revoked, placed in State Prison for any length of time.
 - D. Revoked, placed in county jail.
 - E. Placed on Community Control.
 - F. Supervision extended.
 - G. Supervision modified.
 - H. Monetary fine.
 - I. Revoked by Parole Commission.
 - J. Reviewed by Parole Commission.
 - K. Supervision terminated.
 - L. VOP dismissed.
 - M. Placed in a Probation Restitution Center.
 - N. No official action.

10. List by code what you consider to be the five conditions of supervision most serious if violated and the number of occurrences necessary to warrant a violation report being written.

<u>Code</u>	<u># of Occurrences</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

11. List by code what you consider to be the five conditions of supervision least serious if violated and the number of occurrences necessary to warrant a violation report being written.

<u>Code</u>	<u># of Occurrences</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

12. From this list, rank in order what you believe should be the five most important aspects of your job. (With 1 the most important and 5 the least).

- _____ Providing services to the Court
- _____ Public Relations
- _____ Documentation
- _____ Monetary collections
- _____ Investigations
- _____ Training officers
- _____ Drug/Alcohol recognition & treatment
- _____ Enforce compliance of probation conditions
- _____ Violations reports
- _____ Counseling
- _____ Referral to Programs (STP)
- _____ Identifying dangerous offenders & removing them from the Community (public protection).
- _____ Aiding law enforcement.

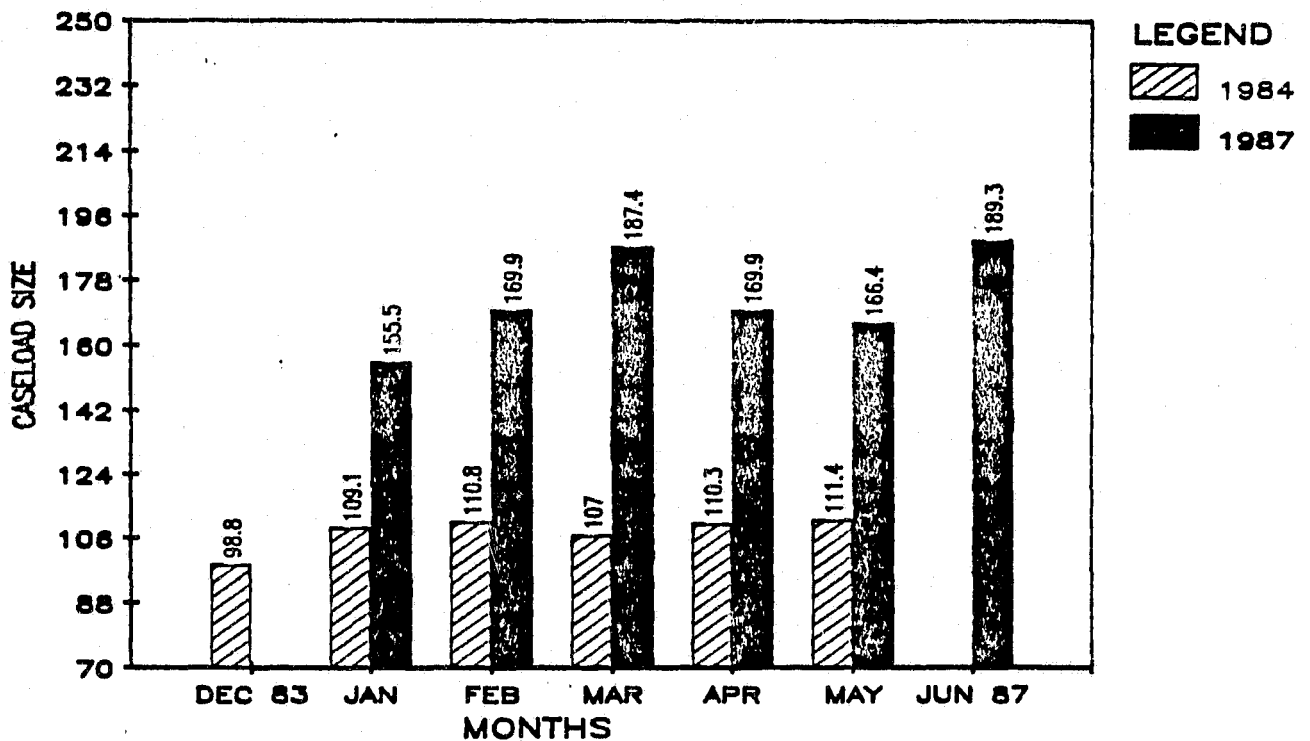
13. Check a maximum of three of the following factors, if any, which most promotes consistency in the revocation process:

- Department policies & procedures.
- Regional policies & procedures.
- Circuit policies and procedures.
- Local policies & procedures.
- Judicial policies & procedures.
- Officer training.
- State Attorney.
- Individual caseload.
- Community pressure.

14. Check a maximum of three of the following factors, if any, which most promotes inconsistency in the revocation process:

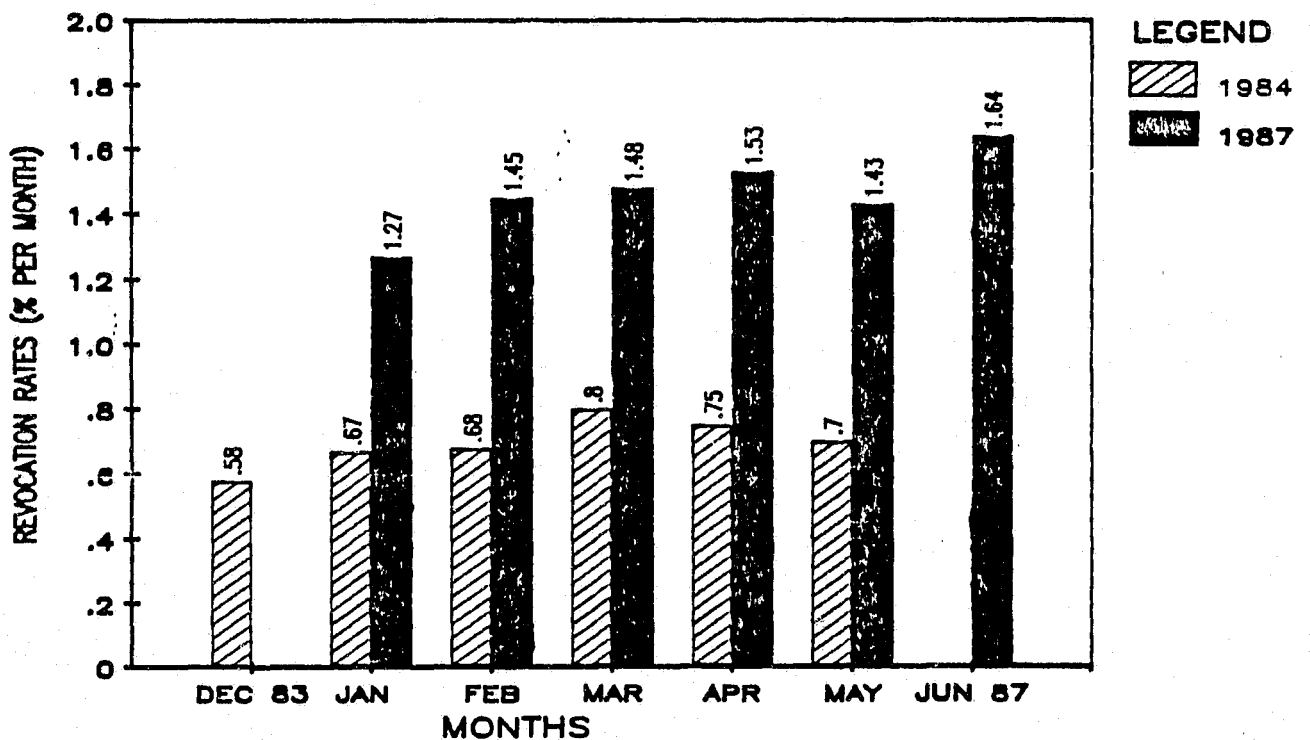
- Department policies & procedures.
- Regional policies & procedures.
- Circuit policies and procedures.
- Local policies & procedures
- Judicial policies & procedures.
- Officer training.
- State Attorney.
- Individual caseload
- Community pressure.

STATEWIDE ADULT PROBATION & PAROLE MONTHLY AVERAGE CASELOAD SIZE



Caseload increased from 98.8 in Dec 83 to 189.3 in Jun 87.

STATEWIDE ADULT PROBATION & PAROLE MONTHLY AVERAGE REVOCATION RATES



Revocation rate almost tripled from .58% to 1.64%.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Probation and Parole Services
 Monthly Average Circuit Adult Probation & Parole Caseload and Revocation Statistics 1
 December 1983 - May 1984

Appendix H

CIRCUIT AND REGION	Officers ²	Caseload ³	Monthly Average Caseload Per Officer ⁴	Monthly Average Revocations	Monthly Average VOP's ⁵	Monthly Revocation Rate	Monthly VOP Rate
Pensacola	27.4	2943.3	107.4	18.5	121.8	.62%	4.1%
Tallahassee	13.7	1448.2	105.7	10.3	44.8	.71%	3.1%
Panama City	5.2	951.3	182.9	7.5	37.8	.78%	4%
REGION I	15.4	1780.9	115.6	12.1	68.1	.67%	3.8%
Lake City	6	764.7	127.5	6.8	22	.88%	2.9%
Jacksonville	44.3	3586.3	81	32	161.3	.89%	4.5%
Daytona Beach	12.3	1697.3	138	8.2	51.8	.48%	3.1%
Gainesville,	8.9	949.5	106.7	9.3	53.2	.97%	5.6%
REGION II	17.9	1749.5	97.7	14.1	72.1	.8%	4.1%
Tavares	17.4	2076	119.3	10.5	64.5	.5%	3.1%
Orlando	43.1	3586.2	83.2	25	99.7	.69%	2.8%
Sanford	24.5	2521.2	102.9	15.8	76.3	.62%	3%
REGION III	28.5	2727.8	96.4	17.1	80.2	.62%	2.9%
Miami	78.4	7925	101.1	59.8	290.2	.75%	3.7%
West Palm Bch.	36.8	3428.2	93.2	25.8	115.5	.75%	3.4%
Key West	6	480.2	80	2.2	16.7	.45%	3.5%
Ft. Lauderdale	65.9	7018.2	106.5	33.3	198.3	.47%	2.8%
Ft. Pierce	11.1	1081	97.4	12.2	57.7	1.1%	5.3%
REGION IV	39.6	3986.5	100.7	26.7	135.7	.66%	3.4%
Clearwater	54.6	5567.5	102	35.7	208.2	.64%	3.7%
Bartow	24.9	2477.7	99.5	15.3	76.7	.61%	3.1%
Sarasota	19.1	1985.3	103.9	12.8	81.8	.64%	4.1%
Tampa	63.6	5336.2	83.9	48.8	193.7	.91%	3.6%
Ft. Myers	13.7	1609	117.4	7.3	56.5	.45%	3.5%
REGION V	35.2	3395.1	96.5	24	123.4	.7%	3.6%
STATEWIDE	28.8	2871.6	99.7	19.85	101.4	.69%	3.5%

1. Excludes Youthful Offender & Community Control caseloads and investigative workload.
2. Monthly average of officers available to supervise adult probationers and parolees after investigative workload is covered. Vacancies and absences for basic training are not factored out.
3. Total monthly average caseload during 6 month period.
4. Monthly average caseload per available officer.
5. VOP = Violation of Probation Report.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Probation and Parole Services
 Monthly Average Circuit Adult Probation & Parole Caseload and Revocation Statistics ¹
 January - June 1987

Appendix H

CIRCUIT AND REGION	² Officers	³ Caseload	⁴ Monthly Average Caseload Per Officer	Monthly Average Revocations	⁵ Monthly Average VOP's	Monthly Revocation Rate	Monthly VOP Rate
Pensacola	23	3138	136.4	30.8	165.7	.9%	5.2%
Tallahassee	10.1	1719.2	170.2	31	79.7	1.8%	4.6%
Panama City	8.6	1204.2	140	14.8	65.8	1.2%	5.4%
REGION I	13.9	2020.5	145.4	25.5	103.7	1.2%	5.1%
Lake City	3.7	893.7	241.5	13.5	46.3	1.5%	5.1%
Jacksonville	28.7	2945.8	102.6	43.2	153.5	1.4%	5.2%
Daytona Beach	17	2233.8	131.4	25	97.8	1.1%	4.3%
Gainesville	11.1	1211.7	109.2	14.2	62	1.2%	5.1%
REGION II	15.1	1821.3	120.6	24	89.9	1.3%	4.9%
Tavares	14.3	2405.7	168.2	41.3	130.5	1.7%	5.4%
Orlando	28	4000.5	142.9	26.5	195	.7%	4.8%
Sanford	18	2699.7	150	60.7	190	2.3%	7%
REGION III	20.1	3035.3	151	42.8	171.8	1.6%	5.6%
Miami	57	7097.5	124.5	79.5	383.2	1.1%	5.3%
West Palm Bch.	26.8	3332	124.3	30.8	146.3	.9%	4.3%
Key West	3.5	526.8	150.5	8.2	30	1.6%	5.6%
Ft. Lauderdale	56.2	7829.7	139.3	200.7	608.8	2.5%	7.7%
Ft. Pierce	4.8	1674.2	348.8	40.5	135	2.4%	8%
REGION IV	29.7	4092	137.8	71.9	260.7	1.7%	6.3%
Clearwater	43.8	6374.3	145.5	77.7	318.3	1.2%	4.9%
Bartow	17.7	2657	150.1	25.3	132.2	.1%	4.9%
Sarasota	6.8	1892.8	278.4	22.8	116.3	1.2%	6.1%
Tampa	27.8	5503.3	198	137.3	492	2.4%	8.9%
Ft. Myers	14.2	2058.2	144.9	23	107.8	1.1%	5.2%
REGION V	22.1	3697.1	167.3	57.2	233.3	1.5%	6.3%
STATEWIDE	21.1	3069.9	145.5	47.34	182.81	1.54%	5.95%

1. Excludes Youthful Offender & Community Control caseloads and investigative workload.
2. Monthly average of officers available to supervise adult probationers and parolees after investigative workload is covered. Vacancies and absences for basic training are not factored out.
3. Total monthly average caseload during 6 month period.
4. Monthly average caseload per available officer.
5. VOP = Violation of Probation Report.

APPENDIX J

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS Probation and Parole Services

TECHNICAL VIOLATION PROCEDURES (Other Than Monetary)

A graduated scale of mandatory and optional procedures was designed to be utilized as a framework for uniformity in an effort to standardize and develop a more effective system of procedures and guidelines. This scale will be used for regulating technical violations other than monetary violations. However, this is not intended to replace the skillful and professional judgement of the officer or the supervisor.

The officer should fully investigate each technical violation to determine if it was an emergency or other justifiable circumstances. If the violation was justified, then it may be handled by the officer. The local courts, at their discretion, may exclude all options and mandate that a violation report be submitted on the first technical violation.

A. First Violation (within last 3 months)

1. Mandatory Procedures

- a. Issue a verbal warning at next contact.
- b. Make written documentation of the violation on the field sheet in the violation section.

2. Optional Procedures

- a. Issue a written warning to the offender via letter and addressing the violation and detailing date and time.
- b. Increase risk classification if the offender is in medium or minimum classification.
- c. If in maximum classification, increase personal contact by one for the next month.
- d. File a violation report with the court recommending probation continuation or modification.
- e. File an Affidavit and a violation report with the court charging violation of adult probation or parole and requesting a warrant for their arrest.

B. Second Violation

1. Mandatory Procedure

- a. Immediate verbal warning by personal contact.
- b. Make written documentation of the violation on the field sheet in the violation section.
- c. Follow up with a written warning addressing the violation and detailing date and time of the violation.

2. Optional Procedures

- a. Issue a citation notice immediately to the offender detailing the date and time of the violation and instructing the offender that in the event of a reoccurrence an Affidavit will be filed with the court charging violation of adult probation or parole, and requesting a warrant for their arrest.
- b. Documented joint meeting with the offender, probation and parole officer and the officers supervisor explaining the seriousness of the violation.
- c. Increase risk classification if the offender in medium or minimum classification.
- d. If the offender is in maximum classification increase personal contact by one for the next month.
- e. File a violation report with the court recommending probation continuation or modification.
- f. File an Affidavit and a violation report with the court charging violation of adult probation or parole and requesting a warrant for their arrest.

C. Third Violation

1. Mandatory Procedures

- a. Issue a Citation Notice immediately to the offender detailing the date and time of the violation and instructing the offender that in the event of a reoccurrence an Affidavit will be file with the court charging violation of adult probation or parole and requesting a warrant for their arrest.
- b. Mandatory staffing with supervisor explaining the seriousness of the violation.

- c. Make written documentation of the violation on the field sheet in the violation section.
- d. Increase risk classification if the offender is in medium or minimum classification.
- e. If the offender is in maximum classification increase personal contact by one for the next month.

2. Optional Procedures

- a. File a violation report with the court recommending either probation continued or modification.
- b. File an Affidavit and a violation report with the court charging violation of adult probation or parole and requesting a warrant for their arrest.
- c. Documented joint meeting with the offender, Probation and Parole Officer and officers supervisor explaining the seriousness of the violation.

D. Fourth Violation

1. Mandatory Procedure

- a. File an Affidavit and a violation report with the court charging violation of adult probation or parole and requesting a warrant for their arrest.

**CITATION NOTICE
VIOLATION OF PROBATION OR PAROLE**

Name of Offender: _____ DC # _____

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT YOU HAVE BEEN FOUND IN VIOLATION
OF CONDITION _____

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ABOVE VIOLATION

1. As soon as you read this notice you are to contact you Officer by calling: _____.
2. You are to report to my office on _____ of _____,
19____ at _____ (day or week) (date)
(yr) (time)
3. This is your violation. In the event another violation occurs, an affidavit will be filed with the court charging you with violation of Probation or Parole and requesting a **WARRANT FOR YOUR ARREST.**
4. You are to bring this Citation Notice with you when you report to your Probation and Parole Officer.

Probation & Parole Officer

Date

Time

Offender

Date

Supervisor

Date

cc: Offender File