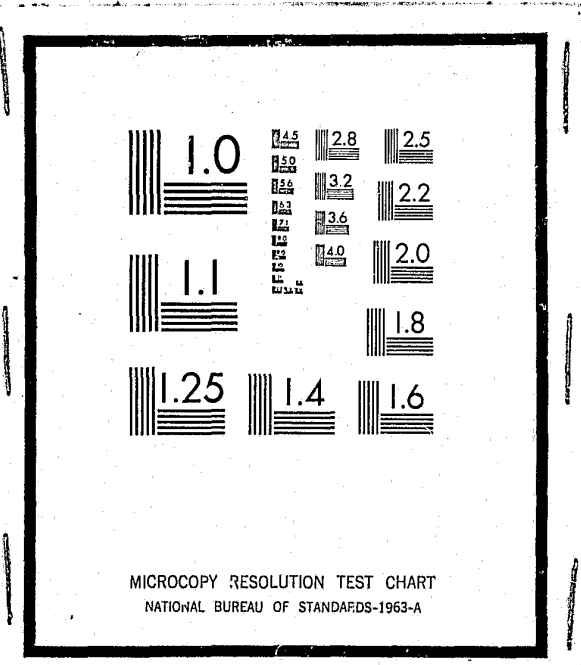


# NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



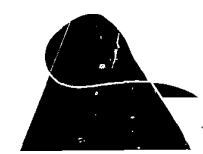
Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

9/17/76  
Date filmed

26069



UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS: A NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL  
DATA SYSTEM

M. G. Neithercutt

William H. Moseley

Ernst A. Wenk

March 1975

The cover reproduces an original oil,  
"Suspension," by Janice Neithercutt.  
Cover graphics and color reproduction  
costs not government incurred.

UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS: A NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL  
DATA SYSTEM

M. G. Neithercutt  
William H. Moseley  
Ernst A. Wenk

March 1975

Project Staff

William H. Brown	Research Associate
Gwen Dodsley	Research Assistant
Kurt Floyd	Technical Assistant
Elizabeth Hart	Research Assistant
Judith Ingram	Research Assistant
Cathryn C. Mason	Research Assistant
William H. Moseley	Associate Director
M. G. Neithercutt	Program Director
Guy E. Pasela	Research Associate
Diane M. Pfoutz	Secretary
Sydney Springer	Research Assistant
Patricia Wankum	Research Assistant
Ernst A. Wenk	Program Co-Director
Mary Ann Werback	Research Assistant
Max S. Zeigler	Research Associate

Consultants

Daniel Glaser, Professor, University of Southern California.  
Don M. Gottfredson, Dean, School of Criminal Justice,  
Rutgers University.  
Vincent O'Leary, Professor, State University of New York,  
Albany.

Report prepared by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency  
Research Center, Davis, California, with funding from the  
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service,  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D.C.  
and collaboration of the Nation's adult parole authorities.

The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the authors.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Uniform Parole Reports program has demonstrated the ability, willingness, and desire of the Nation's paroling authorities to collaborate in a joint effort to openly examine the consequences of their programs. To the extent that the efforts toward a uniform system of parole data collection and reporting described herein have been successful, the program is a tribute to the parole agencies of the United States.

The project was initiated in October 1964, at the request of the leading parole organizations which sponsored the National Probation and Parole Institutes program.\* These agencies (which continue to sponsor the Uniform Parole Reports program) are: the Association of Paroling Authorities; the Interstate Probation and Parole Compact Administrators Association for the Council of State Governments; and the United States Board of Parole. Representatives of these agencies, plus the Probation Division of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, comprise the National Advisory Committee for the program. The support, assistance, and guidance afforded by this group, which presently includes Charles P. Chew (Chairman), Charles H. Lawson, Maurice H. Sigler, Milton G. Rector, and Wayne P. Jackson, have been greatly appreciated by project staff.

Professors Vincent O'Leary and Daniel Glaser have contributed much to the development of the program, particularly in planning, in offering helpful criticism, and in their participation in seminars for paroling authorities.

Kelley B. Ballard, Jr. participated in the feasibility study which provided the foundation for the present

---

\*The Advisory Council on Parole of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency was in this original group.

program and he continued as associate director of the project during its first two years. The collaboration of Roger Summit and Mark Radwin, of the Lockheed Research Laboratory, in use of the DIALOG system for retrieval of Uniform Parole Reports data, was very much appreciated.

The initial exploratory study, completed in 1965, was conducted under funds provided for the National Parole Institutes program by the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, which later became the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

The program was supported by the National Institute of Mental Health from 1966 through 1972 and since that time by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.

Research assistance and clerical and stenographic help for the project as a whole has included a large number of people to whom we are indebted. The present report was made possible largely by Uniform Parole Reports staff, listed on the title page. The editing assistance of Nora Klapmuts helped as well.

Major credit for the program rests with Don M. Gottfredson, its original director, who served in that capacity until 1973 and continues to be a valuable asset as a consultant. His work, and that of Peter S. Venezia, underpins a large portion of this volume.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
TABLES AND FIGURES	xi
SUMMARY	xvii
Chapter I: DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM	1
Feasibility Study	6
Pilot Study	17
Collaboration	18
The Data Collection Process	20
Subjects	20
Offender Attributes and Characteristics Studied	21
Data Collection System Procedures	22
Limitations of the Data Collection System	26
Potential of the Data Collection System	29
Chapter II: RELIABILITY OF THE DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM	33
Intrastate Reliability	34
Significance of Coding Agreement	36
Variation in Coding Agreement	38
Reliability and the Degree of Relationship	39
Item Variability	39
Summary	40

	<u>Page</u>
Interagency Reliability	42
The Interagency Approach	42
Agreement	43
Variability of Coding Agreement	47
Sources of Variability	47
Discussion	52
Months Under Active Supervision	55
Date of Difficulty	55
Number of Prior Sentences Other Than Prison	55
Age	55
Continuity	56
1973 Intrastate Approach	57
Agreement	57
Discussion	62
Edit by Follow-up	64
Conclusions	64
Chapter III: THE REPORTING SYSTEM	67
Newsletters	67
Seminars	68
Special Reports	68
The Standard Feedback System	69
User/Information Interaction	70
Chapter IV: THE COMPARISON PROBLEM	73
Analyses of the Program's Experience	74

	<u>Page</u>
Parolees Selected for Study	74
Results of One Year of Experience	75
Subsequent Experience	81
Conclusions	93
Exploratory Classification Studies	95
Parolee Classification Study	95
Base Expectancy Study	98
Parole Agency Map	104
Conclusions	107
Chapter V: THE FUTURE OF UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS	109
Need for a National Correctional Statistics Program	109
Feasibility of Uniform Probation Reporting	112
National Prisoner Statistics Reporting	114
Developmental Possibilities	116
APPENDIX A: UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS CODING INSTRUCTIONS	123
APPENDIX B: UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS NEWSLETTERS	159
APPENDIX C: SECURITY AND PRIVACY	215
APPENDIX D: AN EXPANDED UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS PROGRAM	219
APPENDIX E: UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS PUBLICATIONS	245

TABLES AND FIGURES

		<u>Page</u>
<u>Tables</u>		
I-I	Parole Performance with One Year Follow-up of Parolees from Eight Agencies	10
I-II	Favorable Parole Performance During First Year After Parole, with Parolees from Eight Agencies Over a One Year Period	11
I-III	Offense and Favorable Parole Performance	12
I-IV	Type of Admission and Favorable Parole Performance	13
I-V	Number of Prior Commitments to Adult Correctional Institutions (Reformatories or Prisons) and Favorable Parole Performance	14
I-VI	Offense Classification of Men Paroled by Seven Agencies in a One Year Period	16
I-VII	Number of Prior Commitments to Adult Correctional Institutions Among Men Paroled by Seven Agencies in a One Year Period	16
II-I	Reliability of Items Coded from Case Files, According to the Percent of Perfect Agreement, Analyzed by Agency	35
II-II	Reliability of Items Coded from Case Files, According to the Percent of Perfect Agreement Between Agency and Uniform Parole Reports Staff	35
II-III	Summary of Item/Agency Agreement Found in Intra-Agency Coding Reliability Study	37

	<u>Page</u>
II-IV Rank Ordering of Coded Items According to Degree of Difficulty, Based upon the Relative Variability of Coder Agreement from Item to Item	41
II-V Number of Disagreements and Percentage of Agreement, Among Nine Agency Coders for Each Item from Thirty-five Parole Cases	44
II-VI Summary of Interagency Reliability Results Obtained from the Comparison of Nine Sets of Codings	46
II-VII Item Numerical Designations	48
II-VIII Percentage of Correct Responses on Thirty-five Cases by Nine Coders to Nineteen Items	49
II-IX Analysis of Variance	50
II-X Rank Order of Coders and Items Based upon Least Significant Differences Between Their Respective Means and the Grand Mean	51
II-XI Duncan's Multiple Range Test	53
II-XII Comparison of Intra- and Interagency Reliability Results	54
II-XII Variable Reliability	59
II-XIV Summary of Item/Agency Agreement Found in Intra-Agency Coding Reliability Study 1973	60
II-XV Agency Reliability	61
II-XVI Frequency Distribution of Paired Codings for Prior Non-Prison Sentences	62
II-XVII Frequency Distribution of Paired Codings for Type of Admission	63
II-XVIII Frequency Distribution of Paired Codings for Type of Sentence	63

	<u>Page</u>
II-XIX Frequency Distribution of Paired Codings for Alcohol Abuse	64
IV-I Number of Cases per Agency for the 22 Agencies with Complete Data for the Period January through December, 1965	74
IV-II Type of Admission and Favorable Parole Performance Based on One Year Follow-up of Men and Women Paroled from 22 Agencies, January through December, 1965	76
IV-III Type of Offense and Favorable Parole Performance Based on One Year Follow-up of Men and Women Paroled from 22 Agencies, January through December, 1965	77
IV-IV Number of Prior Commitments to Adult Correctional Institutions and Favorable Parole Performance, Based on One Year Follow-up of Men and Women Paroled by 22 Agencies, January through December, 1965	78
IV-V Number of Prior Sentences Other Than Prison and Favorable Parole Performance, Based on One Year Follow-up of Men and Women Paroled by 22 Agencies, January through December, 1965	79
IV-VI Drug Use and Favorable Parole Performance, Based on One Year Follow-up of Men and Women Paroled by 22 Agencies, January through December, 1965	80
IV-VII Alcohol Use and Favorable Parole Performance, Based on One Year Follow-up of Men and Women Paroled by 22 Agencies, January through December, 1965	80
II-VIII Age at Release and Favorable Parole Performance, Based on One Year Follow-up of Men and Women Paroled by 22 Agencies, January through December, 1965	81



	<u>Page</u>
IV-IX Age at Admission in Six Selected State Parole Agencies 1969 Male and Female Parolees	82
IV-X Parole Performance During a One Year Follow-up of 8115 Persons Paroled by 22 Agencies January through December, 1965	84
IV-XI Summary Chart of Relationships Between Offender Attributes and Parole Outcomes	86
IV-XII Chi-Square Values and Correlation Coefficients for 22 Agencies Combined	87
IV-XIII Chi-Square Values and Correlation Coefficients for Individual Agency Relationships Between Parole Performance and Parolee Characteristics	88
IV-XIV Summary of Regression Analysis: Western and Southern States	91
IV-XV Correlation of Expected and Actual Parole Performance Values in Western and Southern States	91
IV-XVI Analysis of Covariance in Parole Outcomes: Western and Southern States	92
IV-XVII Four Parolee Subgroups and Parole Performance	98
IV-XVIII Base Expectancy Scores and Parole Performance in the Study Sample	101
IV-XIX Base Expectancy Scores and Parole Performance in the Test Sample	102
 <u>Figures</u>	
I-1 Parole Agencies Collaborating in the Uniform Parole Reports Program	19
IV-1 Actual and Adjusted Parole Success Rates for Western and Southern States	93

	<u>Page</u>
IV-2 Classification of Parolees into Four Subgroups and Parole Performance in Test Sample	97
IV-3 Calculation of Base Expectancy Scores	100
IV-4 Base Expectancy Scores and Percent with Favorable Parole Performance in Test Sample	103
IV-5 Parole Agency Map Based on Similarities and Differences in Selected Parolee Characteristics	106
D-1 Expanded Uniform Parole Reports One Year Follow-up	237
D-2 Expanded Uniform Parole Reports Optional Parole Information: Two Year Follow-up	238
D-3 Expanded Uniform Parole Reports Optional Parole Information: Three Year Follow-up	239
D-4 Expanded Uniform Parole Reports Optional Parole Information: ___ Year Follow-up	240
D-5 Uniform Parole Reports Auxiliary Code Sheet	242

## SUMMARY

### Background

At the request of the leading parole organizations which sponsor the National Probation and Parole Institutes program, the Uniform Parole Reports project was initiated in October 1964. An initial *Feasibility Study* was completed through the collaboration of 24 state parole agencies. This work resulted in a grant awarded by the National Institute of Mental Health for a three year pilot study to further develop the reporting system. A three year continuation grant followed that and since March 1972 the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has provided the necessary support.

### Objectives

The program is aimed at the development of a nationwide system of uniform parole reporting to provide reliable, comparable data by which paroling authorities may evaluate their policies and programs on an interstate basis.

### Participating Agencies

Fifty-five agencies in 50 states, the Federal Government, and Puerto Rico are presently collaborating in the project. Participating agencies, at their own expense, contribute time for approximately 100 part- or full-time coders in addition to professional staff time and travel for collaboration in the program.

### Information System

The two primary aspects of the system are the data collection procedures and the programs for feedback of results to participants. Items were included in the system as a result of intensive deliberation among the sponsors, participating agencies, professional consultants, and project staff.

## Items Included

### Identification Data:

Name  
Identification Number  
Birth Date  
Sex  
Ethnic Group  
Agency Releasing  
Agency Supervising

### Historical Data:

Effective Date of Sentence  
Type of Sentence  
Date of Admission to Confinement from  
which Paroled  
Type of Admission (New Commitment,  
Probation Violation, Parole Violation)  
Offense  
Prior Prison Sentences  
Prior Sentences other than Prison  
History of Drug Misuse  
History of Alcohol Misuse

### Parole Performance Data:

Date of Release to Parole Supervision  
Length of Time under Parole Supervision  
Parole Performance during Parole:  
(a) No Difficulties and No Dis-  
charge or Death during This  
Period  
(b) If Applicable: Types of  
Difficulty and Date of Ear-  
liest Difficulty

New Offense  
Date of Discharge or Death  
Death (if applicable, whether result of  
criminal act or not)

### Other Data:

Multiple items can be derived from  
those listed above. These include  
Age at Admission to Prison, Age at  
Release on Parole, Time Served in  
Prison, Time to Violation, and  
Parole Performance by Time "At Risk."  
Each reporting agency also may supply  
individualized information on clients.

## Reliability

Completed studies have demonstrated adequate reli-  
ability for the information collected. An *Intra-Agency  
Reliability Study*, conducted in late 1967, showed an  
overall item reliability coefficient of .84. An *Inter-  
State Reliability Study* produced similar results.  
Additional regular reliability checks were initiated in  
1973.

## Training of Participants

Periodic staff training for participating agencies  
includes a series of seminars for parole officials and  
coder instruction when requested or as determined by  
coding edits to be needed.

## Recorded Data

Records for over 200,000 parolees are now available  
on punch cards and magnetic tape, and 2,000 to 3,000  
cases are added monthly. In order to determine parole  
outcome, each parolee was followed for one year from  
1965 to 1967. The one year follow-up reporting system  
was established in 1967. Beginning with 1968 parolees,  
two year outcome data also were collected and three year  
follow-up began in 1969.

## Feedback to Agencies

Reporting procedures include: a report series,  
seminars for paroling authorities, *Newsletters*, and  
individualized reports to participants based on their  
own parolees. Each agency, or other interested parties,  
may augment these resources by making special requests  
for data analyses.

## Next Steps

Plans are in progress (in collaboration with the  
sponsors and participants) for furthering the develop-  
ment of the system, completing analyses for improved  
prediction and classification procedures, conducting  
further comparative studies of differing parole systems,  
and continuing the seminars for parole officials to  
ensure utilization of research results.

## Chapter I

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM

Over 30 years ago, a presidential crime commission reported serious deficiencies in essential information needed at the national level for the improvement of crime control measures. This commission described accurate data as "the beginning of wisdom," and proposed the development of a comprehensive statistical reporting system for the criminal justice field.<sup>1</sup>

Similar recommendations were made by the 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. This Commission pointed out that if the earlier recommendation had been adopted, the later effort "would not have been forced...to rely so often on incomplete information or to conclude so frequently that important questions could not be answered." Describing the "state of the art" of criminal justice reporting systems, the Commission noted that "...the United States is today, in the era of the high-speed computer, trying to keep track of crime and criminals with a system that was less than adequate in the days of the horse and buggy."<sup>2</sup>

Concerning parole information and decision-making, the Commission asserted:

Parole is a critical stage in the correctional process. Nationally, the number of persons on parole during 1965 was roughly

---

<sup>1</sup>U.S. National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, *Report on Criminal Statistics* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931).

<sup>2</sup>"Criminal Statistics--An Urgently Needed Resource," in U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *Task Force Report: Crime and Its Impact--An Assessment* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 123.

173,000. Good decisions regarding who should be paroled, the effectiveness of the parole system, the work load involved and other important questions depend upon adequate statistical information. Studies show that even within a single system previous experience factors rapidly become obsolete and that there is therefore a need for continuous information feedback. One of the greatest problems in effective parole decisionmaking has been the lack of reliable statistical information.<sup>3</sup>

Thus, a uniform system of parole reporting was identified by the Commission as desirable and important for its potential use in the improvement of parole decisions. The Commission stated:

It seems especially important that research and experimentation should be undertaken to develop improved information for use in making parole decisions and to discover better ways of presenting that information. There should be a flow of information on the performance in the community of offenders previously released, so that parole officials will know who succeeded and who failed to adopt law-abiding ways.<sup>4</sup>

Systematic feedback concerning the consequences of decisions is needed if decision-making is to be improved at all levels of the administration of criminal justice. One administrator addressed this point by summarizing some correctional decision-making dilemmas:

Police officers, district attorneys, jailors, defense attorneys, probation officers, judges, prison administrators, parole boards, parole agents, all have a number of things in common. Not only are they all players in the administration of criminal justice; not only

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 131.

<sup>4</sup>U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 181.

are they all public servants; not only are they all people sworn to uphold the law; but, more importantly, they all must make decisions with respect to offenders against the law at some point or points from the initial apprehension to final discharge. The choices of alternative courses are sometimes simple and understandable. At other times, they are so numerous and complex as to defy the wisdom of Solomon and all his court.<sup>5</sup>

After noting the multiple and sometimes conflicting objectives of the law which compound the difficulty of the decision-making task, this administrator adds, with understandable frustration, "The decision-maker in the labyrinth of crisscross paths in our system of criminal justice faces a complexity of frightening difficulties." What, he asks, are the expected consequences of a given decision, and what facilities are available to test decision outcomes? What criteria should be used as a basis for a particular kind of decision? Have these criteria been tested by systematic examination, or are they based on educated guesses or rationalized prejudices? Does the decision-maker have available all the pertinent evidence bearing on the case and, if so, how should each piece of evidence or combination of inter-related factors be weighted? And finally, what system of "feedback" is available to the decision-maker to help him make a "post audit" of his decisions in order to improve his future performance? As one means of helping to resolve the dilemmas of the decision-maker, this administrator called for an increased use of the tools of science to replace the "rule of thumb" or "seat of the pants" basis for judgments so common in the field of corrections.

It has been remarked that we live forwards, but we understand backwards.<sup>6</sup> If there is no procedure for

<sup>5</sup>McGee, R. A., "Dilemmas of Decision-Making in Criminal Matters," *American Journal of Corrections*, 27(3), 1965, p. 12.

<sup>6</sup>James, W., "Pragmatism's Conception of Truth," [formerly, *Pragmatism: A New Name for Some Old Ways of Thinking*, (Lecture VI), New York, 1907], in *Essays in Pragmatism* (New York: Hafner Publishing Company, 1955), p. 171.

observing the consequences of a decision, the decision-maker is never in a position to determine whether an apparently plausible course of action was vindicated by later evidence and he has no guide to more effective decision-making in the future.

This is the importance of the concept of "feedback." By feedback is meant the knowledge of results stemming from some action previously taken. Fifty years ago it was widely believed that learning results from practice. Many people still believe this; but it was pointed out long ago that "...practice without zeal--with equal comfort at success and failure--does 'not' make perfect ...," and that we learn not merely from practice, but from its consequences.<sup>7</sup> Since that time, the importance of feedback for the improvement of performance has been increasingly recognized and repeatedly demonstrated in many studies of both individuals and groups.

The problem of feedback to decision-makers is a broad issue in corrections. Not only parole but the entire field of corrections is behind the times in the development of record keeping for the provision of adequate feedback to decision-makers. What does the problem mean, more specifically, for parole administrators?

Nearly every parole board is provided with fairly extensive case history information regarding each offender. However, there has been little systematic study linking this information with the parole outcomes that decision-makers hope to achieve. In order to improve individual case decisions, systematic feedback concerning the results of parole should be available to the members of the board. At present, paroling authorities generally are guided more by their own selective experience and subjective judgment than by knowledge, derived from systematic study, of the probable consequences of alternative actions.

The parole administrator who is confronted with the task of developing new parole supervision programs fares no better than the parole board member. He obviously needs to be able to estimate the probable outcomes of proposed programs. In the absence of knowledge of the

---

<sup>7</sup>Thorndike, E. L., *The Original Nature of Man* (New York: Teachers' College, 1913).

results obtained with similar programs in other jurisdictions, he is confronted with the task of deciding about new programs on the basis of his own experience or feelings, those of his staff, or on logic alone.

In order to provide the needed feedback, a better records system than is now available will be required. Such a system would simply keep track of parolees and some of their characteristics and "keep score" in terms of their parole outcomes. While this may seem elementary, it is fundamental to the improvement of decisions.

Through the collaboration of various parole systems, feedback can be provided not only within agencies, but among them as well. In order to be meaningful and effective, this collaborative effort requires a common language for use among the various parole systems, and it can be greatly facilitated by a common system for keeping track of paroled offenders and their performance on parole.

An important long-range consideration is whether the development of such a uniform system, limited to the field of parole, can assist in meeting the larger need for a comprehensive system of collection, storage, and retrieval of information at all levels of the criminal justice system. Currently, the major sources of partial information (each meeting a different portion of the general requirement) are the *National Prisoner Statistics*, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Uniform Crime Reports*, publications of the Bureau of the Census, and reports of the United States Children's Bureau.<sup>8</sup> It is believed that the Uniform Parole Reports program fills a void not presently addressed by any other program.

Two general approaches to the development of a

---

<sup>8</sup>A related program, dealing with uniform reporting of mental hospital population movements, is the Model Reporting Area Program of the Public Health Service. The National Center for Juvenile Justice also is currently attempting to establish a national juvenile court reporting facility. Work on the Offender Based State Correctional Information System, sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, represents the most recent effort to develop a national, unified criminal justice information system known to UPR project staff.

unified, comprehensive system are possible. The entire task might be approached in a global fashion in an attempt to meet the differing information needs of courts, law enforcement agencies, probation systems, juvenile and correction agencies, and parole systems. This is a large and very complex task. A more manageable approach would be to develop partial systems which do not overlap with existing resources, but which can fit readily into a more general system to be established at a later date.

#### Feasibility Study

Long before the report of the 1967 National Crime Commission, cited above, there had been widespread concern with the problem of generating reliable statistical information concerning parole. In April 1956, at the National Conference on Parole, attention was called to the need for improved parole reporting systems. In 1964, the Advisory Council on Parole of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, through its Committee on Uniform Parole Reporting Procedures, recommended that an exploratory project be undertaken to demonstrate procedures for compiling comparable parole data. Following this recommendation, the National Parole Institutes initiated a feasibility study at the end of that year.

The parole programs of the Nation vary markedly in size, geography, and economic resources. They also vary in extent of use of parole, that is, in the proportion of all confined persons who are released under supervision on parole.<sup>9</sup> Agencies differ strikingly in legal constraints imposed upon parole decisions and in the specifics of their parole supervision programs. This wide variation in paroling agency resources and practices complicates the development of uniform reporting procedures. Nonetheless, only through the development and use of uniform procedures can the experiences of different agencies be shared effectively. If evidence gathered

---

<sup>9</sup>National Probation and Parole Institutes, Uniform Parole Reports Project, "Prison Releases, Paroles, and Parole Outcomes," *Newsletter*, August, 1971, and "Adult Felon Release, Parole, and Parole Outcome," *Newsletter*, April, 1974 (Davis, Calif.: NCCD Research Center). See Appendix B for the latter.

about the consequences of parole is based on a wide variety of different assumptions, the result is more likely to be confusion than enlightenment.

Comparisons of parole outcomes in different correctional agencies usually are not very meaningful because of the variations in accounting and reporting procedures associated with different structures, policies, or interpretations. The invalid nature of seemingly reasonable comparisons is frequently cited. Nevertheless, such comparisons are made whenever paroling authorities and administrators get together and the consequences are quite often misleading.

The feasibility study initiated by the National Parole Institutes was envisioned as part of a general plan for the orderly development of a uniform parole reporting system. Three phases were proposed: a feasibility study, a pilot study, and initiation of the fully developed system.

The purpose of the initial study was to determine whether a useful information system describing the results of parole could feasibly be developed as a joint effort of paroling authorities. The results showed that it could.

Twenty-nine of the Nation's parole agencies were represented at a planning meeting in December 1964. Well aware of the many differences among parole agencies, but impressed with the need for uniform reporting of parole results, they took the following actions.

1. A simple data collection system (believed feasible for use with a large number of agencies) was devised to keep track of paroled offenders and their parole outcomes.
2. Tentative definitions of critical terms, such as "offense classification," "prior prison sentences," and "parole performance," were developed.
3. Two explorations of the feasibility of tentative uniform reporting procedures were planned and undertaken:
  - a. Eight agencies participated in a pre-test of the data collection system by providing the needed information monthly to the National Parole Institutes. These were:

Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles,  
Colorado State Department of Parole,  
Connecticut State Farm and Prison  
for Women,  
Connecticut Board of Parole,  
Iowa Board of Parole,  
Maryland Department of Parole and  
Probation,  
Ohio Pardon and Parole Commission,  
and  
Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles.

b. Sixteen additional parole agencies, from Alaska to Florida, explored the application of these procedures in their own systems by studying representative samples of paroled offenders and reporting the results to the National Parole Institutes.

This joint effort by more than half of the adult state and Federal parole agencies of the Nation produced four important results:

First, a very useful beginning was made toward the creation of a common vocabulary. Twenty-four agencies reported little difficulty in applying the codes and definitions in their own systems.

Second, a workable data collection system was devised. One full year of experience with the trial procedures for regular monthly reporting showed that these methods could provide a firm base for the development of the needed system. A variety of parole systems demonstrated that not only could they provide the needed data but they could do so on a regular schedule. An initial reliability study (described later in this report) suggested that different people can agree quite well in coding the necessary information from case records.

Third, it was demonstrated that procedures could be devised for providing regular feedback to participating agencies concerning the characteristics of prisoners paroled and their parole performance.

Fourth, the need for continuation and expansion of the uniform parole reporting system was documented. The study was initiated with very limited goals--to identify problems and test procedures.

The data collected revealed differences among agencies in parolee performance. Tables I-I and I-II illustrate these differences with a parole follow-up period of one year for all subjects. (These tables, and Table I-III below, include only males paroled between April 1, 1964 and March 31, 1965, and exclude all persons discharged without violation before one year). The proportion of parolees who either absconded or were returned to prison ranged from 21 to 58 percent. If parolees of the agencies studied were equally likely to become parole violators, the odds against finding differences as large as these are more than 1,000 to one. Thus, the results showed clearly that interagency comparisons of parolee performance must take into account differences in the kinds of offenders who are paroled. The type of offense, the person's status as a probation or parole violator, his previous imprisonment, and his drug use history are predictive of parole performance.

Earlier research often has shown relationships between offense classification (at commitment to prison) and parole violation rates.<sup>10</sup> Property offenses are usually associated with a higher violation rate. In many jurisdictions, auto theft has been associated with the highest rate of parole violation. Other kinds of stealing (including forgery and burglary) have been repeatedly shown to be associated with a greater likelihood of parole violation. Crimes against persons, including homicide and rape, have often been found to be associated with the lowest parole violation rates.

These characteristic results of earlier studies may

<sup>10</sup>Glaser, D., *Gross Personal Characteristics and Parole Outcome* (New York: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1964); Glaser, D., *The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System* (New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1964); Gottfredson, D. M. and R. F. Beverly, "Development and Operational Use of Prediction Methods in Correctional Work," *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association* (Washington, D.C.: American Statistical Association, 1962).



TABLE I-II

FAVORABLE PAROLE PERFORMANCE DURING FIRST YEAR AFTER PAROLE, WITH PAROLEES FROM EIGHT AGENCIES OVER A ONE YEAR PERIOD

Agency	Parole Performance			Total Number
	Number Favorable (No Major Difficulty)	Number Unfavorable (Major Difficulty) *	Percent Favorable	
A	63	35	64	98
B	296	102	74	398
C	124	75	62	199
D	200	72	74	272
E	157	134	54	291
F	118	31	79	149
G	119	74	62	193
H	69	97	42	166
TOTAL	1,146	620	65	1,766

Chi-square = 94.41 which, with 7 degrees of freedom, is significant at the 1 percent level of confidence.

\*"Major Difficulty" means absconding or return to prison.

Table I-I  
PAROLE PERFORMANCE WITH ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF PAROLEES FROM EIGHT AGENCIES

Parole Performance	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Continued on Parole	63	64.3	285	71.6	124	62.3	199	73.2	153	52.6	116	77.9	118	61.1	69	41.6	1127	63.8
Continued on Parole After Minor Conviction(s)			10	2.5			1	0.4	4	1.4	2	1.3	1	0.5			18	1.0
Returned to Prison, No Violation			1	0.3													1	0.1
Absconder	7	7.1	26	6.5	8	4.0	13	4.8	25	8.5	4	2.7	9	4.7	43	25.9	135	7.6
Returned to Prison as a Technical Violator with No Conviction(s)	23	23.5	48	12.1	24	12.1	21	7.7	43	14.8	10	6.7	28	14.5	40	24.1	237	13.4
Returned to Prison as a Technical Violator with Minor or Lesser Conviction(s) or in Lieu of Prosecution on Minor or Lesser Offenses			2	0.5	5	2.5	14	5.1	5	1.7	7	4.7	25	13.0	1	0.6	59	3.3
Returned to Prison as a Technical Violator on a "Major Offense" Charge and Returned in Lieu of Prosecution			1	0.3	7	3.5	8	2.9	20	6.9	3	2.0	2	1.0	1	0.6	42	2.4
Convicted and Recommitted to Prison in Same Jurisdiction with New Major Conviction(s)	5	5.1	20	5.0	24	12.1	15	5.5	28	9.6	6	4.0	10	5.0	1	0.6	109	6.2
Convicted and Recommitted to Prison in Any Other Jurisdiction with New Major Conviction(s)			5	0.3	7	3.5	1	0.4	13	4.5	1	0.7					27	1.5
Other Returns															1	0.6	1	0.0
TOTAL	98	6.5	398	22.5	199	11.3	272	15.4	291	16.5	149	8.4	193	10.9	166	9.4	1766	100

TABLE I-III  
OFFENSE AND FAVORABLE PAROLE PERFORMANCE\*

Offense	Parole Performance			Total Number
	Number Favorable (No Major Difficulty)	Number Unfavorable (Major Difficulty)	Per- cent Favor- able	
Homicide, Manslaughter	100	6	94	106
Robbery	159	61	72	220
Aggravated Assault	53	12	82	65
Burglary	301	161	65	462
Forgery, Fraud, or Larceny by Check	105	114	48	219
Theft or Larceny, Except Vehicle	105	53	66	158
Vehicle Theft	32	43	43	75
Other Fraud	24	9	73	33
Rape	25	6	81	31
Sex Offenses Against Juveniles	33	10	77	43
Other Sex Offenses	12	4	75	16
Violation of Narcotic Drug Laws	32	22	59	54
All Others	51	8	86	59
TOTAL	1,032	509	67	1,541

Chi-square = 118.50 which, with 12 degrees of freedom, is significant at the 1 percent level of confidence.

\*Females have been excluded from this and subsequent tables in this section.

be compared with those of Table I-III, which shows the proportion with favorable outcomes, by offense categories, in the sample studied. As expected from earlier studies, homicide, manslaughter, and assault classifications are associated with the highest proportion of favorable parole performance. The category with the lowest percentage of favorable parole outcome (43 percent) during the one year follow-up period is vehicle theft. Similarly confirming earlier studies, the offense classification of forgery, fraud, or larceny by check is the next lowest, with 48 percent in the favorable category.

Considering the offender's supervision status, new court commitments generally were found more often among the group with no major difficulty than were parole violators re-released to parole supervision. Men classified as parole violators returned to correctional institutions without new court commitments were found proportionately less often in the favorable parole outcome group.

TABLE I-IV  
TYPE OF ADMISSION AND FAVORABLE PAROLE PERFORMANCE

Type of Admission	Parole Performance			Total Number
	Number Favorable (No Major Difficulty)	Number Unfavorable (Major Difficulty)	Per- cent Favor- able	
<u>New Court Commitment</u>				
Not from Probation	752	354	68	1,106
Probation Revoked	145	61	70	206
<u>Parole Violator</u>				
No New Commitment	67	58	54	125
With New Commitment	68	36	65	104
TOTAL	1,032	509	67	1,541

Chi-square = 11.83 which, with 3 degrees of freedom, is significant at the 1 percent level of confidence.

Past criminal record has been found, by a variety of approaches in many jurisdictions, to be related to parole performance. Of course, "criminal record" can be interpreted in different ways.<sup>11</sup> An individual's prior criminality is officially known only by crimes for which he was apprehended and his offense recorded, so this record may be incomplete. Nevertheless, lower parole violation rates have been consistently found for those with no prior criminal record. In addition, parole violation rates generally increase with number of prior prison terms, a finding that is supported by the data in Table I-V.

TABLE I-V  
NUMBER OF PRIOR COMMITMENTS TO ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (REFORMATORIES OR PRISONS) AND FAVORABLE PAROLE PERFORMANCE

Number of Prior Prison Commitments	Parole Performance			Total Number
	Number Favorable (No Major Difficulty)	Number Unfavorable (Major Difficulty)	Per-cent Favor-able	
None	704	257	73	961
One	197	140	58	337
Two	80	56	59	136
Three	32	34	48	66
Four or More	19	22	46	41
TOTAL	1,032	509	67	1,541

Chi-square = 50.38 which, with 4 degrees of freedom, is significant at the 1 percent level of confidence.

<sup>11</sup> Glaser, *Gross Personal Characteristics...*, *ibid.*; Gottfredson and Beverly, *ibid.*; Gottfredson, D. M., "Assessment and Prediction Methods in Crime and Delinquency," in U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, Appendix K* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 171-187.

A history of illegal use of drugs, particularly of opiates, has been consistently reported to be related to parole violation; persons with no previous history of narcotics use are less likely to violate the conditions of their parole. While evidence concerning the relative risk of persons *committed for narcotic offenses* is inconsistent,<sup>12</sup> where a *history of abuse of drugs* is considered (rather than the legal offense category), then relatively high violation rates generally are found. When the 1,541 men in the initial one year follow-up were classified with respect to known drug abuse history and parole performance, 69 percent of the men with no known history of drug abuse, and only 49 percent of those with a known drug abuse history, were found in the favorable outcome group.

The age of the offender also has been shown, repeatedly and in a number of jurisdictions, to be related to parole violation.<sup>13</sup> In general, younger parolees have been found to have higher violation rates. This consistently reported result was not supported by the data collected in this initial study, since the differences in parole performance by age group could be attributed to chance.

The study also showed that there are differences among agencies in the kinds of persons released under parole supervision. If the agencies studied tended to parole persons with similar offenses, the odds against finding differences as large as those shown in Table I-VI are greater than 1,000 to one. If these agencies tended to parole persons with similar histories of prison commitment, the odds against finding differences in prior prison records as large as those shown in Table I-VII are more than 100 to one.

Taken together, these results indicate that parole outcome rates of different agencies cannot be meaningfully compared unless differences in the kinds of offenders paroled are considered. That is, if agencies parole different types of offenders, some of which are better risks than others, then this must be taken into account in any comparison of outcome rates. At this juncture, it is important to note that the results of

<sup>12</sup> Glaser, *ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

the study reported here did not indicate that some agencies were more effective than others in terms of parole outcomes. Rather they showed that making comparisons among various agencies is not a simple matter, but that meaningful analyses of parole experience can be made if they are based on uniform reporting from diverse parole systems.

#### Pilot Study

The second phase in the development of the uniform reporting system was initiated as a pilot project on February 1, 1966. This program was guided by four assumptions:

1. The system should be developed as a joint enterprise of the paroling authorities and administrators themselves. A large number of the Nation's parole boards and parole directors participated directly in planning and implementing the program. This involvement and commitment to the program was assumed to be necessary for both the collection of useful information and its most effective utilization in parole decision-making and program development.
2. A variety of feedback programs are necessary in order to ensure that the results of the information system are communicated effectively to administrators. A secondary goal of the feedback programs is the maintenance of agency involvement.
3. Information useful to administrators will stem from analyses of "natural variation" among parole systems. Such analyses demonstrated marked differences in types of offenders paroled by various agencies, indicating that direct comparisons of parole outcomes are likely to be misleading. Promising exploratory studies suggested that meaningful analyses and reporting may be accomplished if appropriate statistical methods are used to control for demonstrated variations in offender samples.
4. The reporting system should be designed to fit later into a more inclusive system of criminal justice movement, needed for a larger system of information in criminal justice, can be generated readily from the present system once full participation by all parole agencies has been achieved. Also, components of

TABLE I-VI  
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS OF MEN PAROLED BY SEVEN AGENCIES IN A ONE YEAR PERIOD

Offense	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		All Agencies	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide, Manslaughter, Assault	2	2.1	28	7.3	14	7.3	66	25.9	13	4.6	28	19.6	20	10.4	171	11.1
Robbery	13	13.7	59	15.5	20	10.5	28	11.0	39	13.8	38	26.5	23	11.9	220	14.3
Burglary	13	13.7	120	31.6	88	46.1	61	23.9	94	33.2	37	25.9	49	25.4	462	29.9
Forgery, Checks	26	27.4	63	16.5	23	12.0	25	9.8	61	21.6	6	4.2	15	7.8	219	14.2
Theft or Fraud Other than Checks	33	34.7	75	19.7	22	11.5	58	22.7	42	14.8	21	14.7	15	7.8	266	17.3
Other	8	8.4	36	9.4	24	12.6	17	6.7	34	12.0	13	9.1	71	36.7	203	13.2
TOTAL (Percent Rounded)	95	100.0	381	100.0	191	100.0	255	100.0	283	100.0	143	100.0	193	100.0	1541	100.0

Chi-square = 315.36 which, with 30 degrees of freedom, is significant at the .1 percent level of confidence.

TABLE I-VII  
NUMBER OF PRIOR COMMITMENTS TO ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AMONG MEN PAROLED BY SEVEN AGENCIES IN A ONE YEAR PERIOD

Number of Prior Prison Commitments	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		All Agencies	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	54	56.8	222	58.2	134	70.2	182	71.4	168	59.3	100	69.9	101	52.3	961	62.4
One	29	30.5	85	22.3	34	17.8	48	18.8	67	23.7	31	21.7	43	22.3	337	21.9
Two	7	7.4	41	10.8	18	9.4	12	4.7	26	9.2	7	4.9	25	13.0	136	8.8
Three or More	5	5.3	33	8.7	5	2.6	13	5.1	22	7.8	5	3.5	24	12.4	107	6.9
TOTAL (Percent Rounded)	95	100.0	381	100.0	191	100.0	255	100.0	283	100.0	143	100.0	193	100.0	1541	100.0

Chi-square = 50.38 which, with 18 degrees of freedom, is significant at the 1 percent level of confidence.

institutional information can be added to the system; the resulting correctional reporting system would mesh naturally with both Uniform Parole Reports and National Prisoner Statistics. It may ultimately be possible to develop a probation reporting system in an analogous fashion, with common definitions.<sup>14</sup>

As a first step in the pilot project, a second national meeting was called in order to review results of the initial study and plan for further development of the system. Twenty-nine of the Nation's parole agencies were represented by 40 top-level parole administrators at that meeting in Chicago in May 1966. Decisions were reached concerning a large number of specific items; the group recommended continuation of the basic data collection procedures without major changes. Expansion of the program by the addition of parole systems was endorsed. Item definitions were revised in order to eliminate ambiguity and improve reliability. Suggested additional items generally were rejected in order to keep the system simple, and feasible, for participation by a large number of agencies. Only one item was added: history of alcohol abuse.

Relatively minor procedural revisions were made and incorporated into an updated *Coding Manual* (Appendix A).

#### Collaboration

Steady progress has been made in the recommended expansion of the program by the inclusion of a larger number of parole agencies. By the summer of 1969, data on more than 60,000 parolees had been contributed by a majority of the Nation's adult agencies and 55 parole systems (including parole agencies in 50 states) had begun to collaborate in the program. By the end of 1974 there were more than 200,000 parolees in the data base and plans were being formulated for including Canada and Guam in the program. All state adult parole systems (listed in Figure 1) now have agreed to collaborate in the project.

<sup>14</sup> A preliminary investigation of the feasibility of this suggestion is described in Venezia, P. S. and A. W. Cohn, *Uniform Probation Reports: A Feasibility Study* (Davis, Calif.: NCCD Research Center, December, 1968). This work was re-focused and expanded during 1972-73; see Venezia, P. S., M. G. Neithercutt, and R. P. Sweet, *The Bay Area Counties Probation Research Project* (Davis, Calif.: NCCD Research Center, May, 1973).

ALABAMA	Board of Pardons and Paroles
ALASKA	Board of Parole
ARIZONA	Board of Pardons and Paroles
ARKANSAS	Division of Probation and Parole
CALIFORNIA	Youth Authority
	Adult Authority
	Women's Board of Terms and Paroles
COLORADO	Division of Adult Parole
CONNECTICUT	Division of Parole
	Correctional Institution for Women
DELAWARE	Board of Parole
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Board of Parole
FLORIDA	Probation and Parole Commission
GEORGIA	Board of Pardons and Paroles
HAWAII	Board of Paroles and Pardons
IDAHO	Commission for Pardons and Parole
ILLINOIS	Parole and Pardon Board
INDIANA	Parole Board
IOWA	Board of Parole
KANSAS	Board of Probation and Parole
KENTUCKY	Division of Probation and Parole
LOUISIANA	Division of Probation and Parole
MAINE	Probation and Parole Board
MARYLAND	Division of Parole and Probation
MASSACHUSETTS	Board of Parole
MICHIGAN	Parole Board
MINNESOTA	Department of Corrections
MISSISSIPPI	Probation and Parole Board
MISSOURI	Board of Probation and Parole
MONTANA	Board of Pardons
NEBRASKA	Board of Parole
NEVADA	Department of Parole and Probation
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Board of Parole
NEW JERSEY	Parole Board
NEW MEXICO	Adult Parole Board
NEW YORK	Department of Correctional Services
NORTH CAROLINA	Board of Paroles
NORTH DAKOTA	Parole Department
OHIO	Adult Parole Authority
OKLAHOMA	Pardon and Parole Board
OREGON	Board of Parole and Probation
PENNSYLVANIA	Board of Probation and Parole
PUERTO RICO	Parole Board
RHODE ISLAND	Bureau of Probation and Parole
SOUTH CAROLINA	Probation and Parole Board
SOUTH DAKOTA	Board of Pardons and Paroles
TENNESSEE	Board of Pardons and Paroles
TEXAS	Board of Pardons and Paroles
U. S. FEDERAL	Board of Parole
UTAH	Board of Pardons
VERMONT	Board of Parole
VIRGINIA	Probation and Parole Board
WASHINGTON	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
WEST VIRGINIA	Board of Probation and Parole
WISCONSIN	Division of Correction
WYOMING	Department of Probation and Parole

Figure I-1

Parole Agencies Collaborating in the Uniform Parole Reports Program

The steps taken by participating agencies in the development of these procedures provide a solid foundation for a uniform parole reporting system. As this encourages and facilitates more systematic feedback to parole decision-makers about the consequences of their decisions and the sharing of experiences so one agency may learn from another, the system provides a necessary service.

The Data Collection Process

Subjects. The subjects of the Uniform Parole Reports program are defined as persons who, while serving a maximum sentence of one year or more in a correctional institution, are released as a result of discretionary action by a paroling authority to serve a portion of their sentence under active parole supervision in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or Canada. Persons excluded, therefore, are those released with no active parole supervision, those whose release is not the result of a discretionary action by a paroling authority, persons discharged on expiration of sentence, those released to custody of any sort (e.g., deportation or terminal medical cases), and persons released to go outside the United States and Canada.

Participation in the program by parole agencies of the United States is now complete but several of the largest agencies, due to work load restrictions, report on only a random sample of their parolees and not all agencies report throughout every year. For 1973 releases, the percentages reported by all participants were:

Alabama	25%	Idaho	100%
Arizona	100%	Illinois	100%
Arkansas	100%	Indiana	25%
California:		Iowa	100%
CYA Male	15%	Kansas	100%
CYA Female	100%	Kentucky	100%
CDC Male	15%	Louisiana	100%
CDC Female	100%	Maine	25%
Colorado	100%	Maryland	100%
Connecticut Female	100%	Massachusetts	100%
Delaware	100%	Michigan	18%
District of Columbia	100%	Minnesota	100%
Florida	100%	Mississippi	100%
Georgia	50%	Missouri	100%
Hawaii	100%	Montana	100%

Nebraska	100%	South Carolina	100%
Nevada	100%	South Dakota	100%
New Hampshire	100%	Tennessee	100%
New Mexico	100%	Texas	100%
New York	10%	Utah	100%
North Carolina	100%	Vermont	100%
North Dakota	100%	Virginia	100%
Ohio	10%	Washington	100%
Oklahoma	100%	West Virginia	100%
Oregon	100%	Wisconsin:	
Pennsylvania	25%	Male	25%
Puerto Rico	100%	Female	100%
Rhode Island	100%	Wyoming	100%

Each month, participating parole agencies prepare listings of all persons paroled during the previous month, including at least identification number and type of release. Additional information is often included; some agencies even send code sheets instead of listings, with all items completed up to date of release. Others report on punched cards.

Project staff eliminate all cases which do not fit the above definition and initiate code sheets for all others not already in the form of code sheets or cards by filling in all items possible using the information on the list. For agencies with less than 100 percent contributions, the appropriate selection of cases is made by using a table of random numbers. A follow-up listing of all code sheets is created and the listing and code sheets are sent to the agencies one year after the month of release. The agencies make any further eliminations that are necessary, noting the reasons on the follow-up listing, and provide data for the remaining cases.

Offender Attributes and Characteristics Studied. Information coded for the system is obtained by careful review of individual case files. Items reported, described in the *Coding Manual* (Appendix A), are:

Birth Date	Prior Prison
Effective Date of Sentence	Other Prior Sentence
Date of Admission	Drug Abuse
Type of Admission	Alcohol Abuse
Date of Release	New Offense
Parole Performance	Death
Date of Difficulty	Ethnic Group
Months Under Supervision	Sex
Date of Discharge or Death	Agency Paroling
Offense	Agency Receiving
Type of Sentence	

Data Collection System Procedures. Project staff check the code sheets for errors, keypunch all data except names, and check the number of punched cards against the corrected follow-up list. This card deck is the source of data for the monthly update of the computer data file.

Each month, the new data deck is used for a three-part update of the Uniform Parole Reports data tape:

1. All data items are checked for illegal values or relationships (that is, for codes which are invalid in terms of the definitions in the *Coding Manual* or for illogical relationships) as indicated below:

<u>Column</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Acceptable Values</u>	<u>Relations Required</u>
1- 4	Birth Date	Four-digit integer with first two digits between 01 and 12; last two digits between year of record minus 85 and year of record minus 15	Less than Effective Date of Sentence by 15 years or more (except Agency 57 where value is 12)
5- 8	Effective Date of Sentence	Four-digit integer with first two digits between 01 and 12	Less than or equal to Date of Admission, except Agencies XX, 00, 56, 85, and 93, unless Type of Admission is 3 or Type of Sentence is 1
9-12	Date of Admission	Four-digit integer with first two digits between 01 and 12	Less than or equal to Date of Release
13	Type of Admission	0, 1, 2, 3	
14-15	Offense	01, 02, 10, 11, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 61, 70-74, 80, 81, 90	
16	Type of Sentence	0, 1	

<u>Column</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Acceptable Values</u>	<u>Relations Required</u>
17	Prior Prison	0, 1, . . . , 9	
18	Other Prior Sentence	0, 1, . . . , 9	
19	Drug Use	0, 1	
20-23	Date of Release	Four-digit integer with first two digits between 01 and 12	Equal to or less than Date of Difficulty and/or Date of Discharge or Death, if either of those two is present; use the lesser if both present
24	Follow-up Period	1, 2, 3	
25	Parole Performance	0, 1, . . . , 9, X, Y	Y code allowed only if columns 66-68 read "CYA"
26-29	Date of Difficulty	Four-digit integer with first two digits between 00 and 12	If present, must be between Date of Release and Date of Release plus 12, 24, or 36* months; must be present if Parole Performance is non-0; must be 0000 if Parole Performance is 0; if Date of Difficulty and Date of Discharge or Death are present, Date of Difficulty must be equal to or less than Date of Discharge or Death
30-31	New Offense	00, 01, 02, 10, 11, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 61, 70-74, 80, 81, 90	Must be non-00 if Parole Performance is 5, 7, 8, or X; must be 00 if Parole Performance is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6

\*Depending on value in Column 24.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Acceptable Values</u>	<u>Relations Required</u>
32-33	Months Under Supervision	00, 01, . . . , 36*	If both Date of Difficulty and Date of Discharge or Death are absent, then must be 12, 24, or 36;* not to exceed Date of Discharge minus Date of Release, if present (allow +1 month); not less than Date of Difficulty minus Date of Release, if present (allow -1 month)
34-37	Date of Discharge or Death	Four-digit integer with first two digits between 00 and 12	If present, must be between Date of Release and Date of Release plus 12, 24, or 36* months; must be present if Death Code is non-0 or if Months Under Supervision is non-12, 24, 36* and Date of Difficulty is 0000
38	Death	0, 1, . . . , 4	1-4 codes present only when Date of Discharge or Death is non-0000
39	Alcohol	0, 1	
44	Ethnic Group	0, 1, . . . , 6 or blank	
65	Sex	1, 2	
76-77	Agency Receiving	00-15, 20-22, 30-34, 40-46, 50-58, 60-63, 70-73, 80-87, 90, 91, 93-96, 98, 99	

\*Depending on value in Column 24.

Certain items have additional edits applied when they are submitted on two year follow-up.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Acceptable Values</u>	<u>Relations Required</u>
26-29	Date of Difficulty		If present, must be equal to or greater than Date of Release plus 12 months and equal to or less than Date of Release plus 24 months
34-37	Date of Discharge or Death		If present, must be equal to or greater than Date of Release plus 12 and equal to or less than Date of Release plus 24 months

Analogous relationships are required in the three year follow-up edit.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Acceptable Values</u>	<u>Relations Required</u>
26-29	Date of Difficulty		If present, must be equal to or greater than Date of Release plus 24 months and equal to or less than Date of Release plus 36 months
34-37	Date of Discharge or Death		If present, must be equal to or greater than Date of Release plus 24 and equal to or less than Date of Release plus 36 months

2. The following items are among those derived from input data:

- Number of years in prison
- Age at admission/release
- Several two-way breakdowns of:



Type of Admission  
Offense  
Parole Performance  
Prior Prison  
Other Prior Sentence

3. All correct data are inserted in the data file and requested deletions (if any) are made.

An update summary and list of errors is printed and a copy of the data tape is made. The tape is used for analyses of the data and the print-out for error correction.

When the cards and print-out are returned from an update, all cards with errors indicated on the print-out are destroyed and the deck is filed. The code sheets with errors are removed from the files, error sheets are prepared and sent to the agencies for correction, and the code sheets are placed in the error file. When the error sheets are returned, new cards are punched and submitted in the next update and the error sheets are filed with the valid code sheets.

When a calendar year of corrected data have been added to the tape, special error checks may be made, such as checks for duplicate or missing records, extreme data values (e.g., 50 years in prison for a minor offense), etc. After passing all tests, the data tape is used for statistical analyses.

#### Limitations of the Data Collection System

Since any inferences drawn from analyses of the data collected ultimately rest upon the nature of the information itself, it is very important to identify major limitations of the data base. These may be discussed in terms of the accuracy of the information and its scope or comprehensiveness as a national uniform parole reporting data collection system.

The issue of comprehensiveness has two aspects, namely, the degree of participation by agencies and the amount of information collected for each parolee. It must be noted that, despite the acceptance and cooperation extended by the majority of the Nation's parole systems, the program does not yet enjoy the full collaboration of all agencies. In addition, the scope of information concerning individual offenders is quite

limited. The fact that not all agencies participate fully in the program restricts the generalizability of findings with respect to parole in the United States. This is not intended as criticism of either the participants or the program--agencies can contribute clerical staff time to the program only to the extent of available resources and other program priorities, and the original aim of the project in this respect was relatively modest (participation by a sample of about 20 agencies). Nevertheless, the combined data from all participating agencies reflect a biased sample of all United States agencies, since agencies contribute data for samples in varying proportions.<sup>15</sup>

The limited scope of information on the individual offender may be discussed under three general headings: the life history information available at intake to prison, information that becomes available during confinement, and information concerning parole performance.

Only a few life history items are obtained, some quite crudely. Restriction of the number of items included appeared to be necessary if the system were to be workable. Information found in case files in the various agencies is quite variable and many items of interest to paroling authorities who took part in planning meetings were not included since it was reported that the items would not be widely available. Other proposed items were excluded primarily to keep the data collection procedures as simple, and thus as practical, as possible in terms of available clerical staff time. Even some items shown in other studies to be associated with parole outcome (e.g., age at first arrest, number of arrests, number of aliases) were excluded on these grounds.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>15</sup> For a discussion of the differences this bias may introduce, see National Probation and Parole Institutes, Uniform Parole Reports Project, "1969 Parolees--Some Estimates," *Newsletter*, September, 1972 (Davis, Calif.: NCCD Research Center). Current working papers (on 1971 parolees) indicate that the sampling does not affect parole performance but does underestimate drug abuse and alcohol abuse (by 7 and 5 percentage points, respectively).

<sup>16</sup> Gottfredson, D. M., *op. cit. supra* note 11, pp. 171-187.

The amount of available information increases with time as the prisoner serves his sentence but this also is extremely variable among agencies. Length of time served before parole may be calculated from date of reception in prison and date of parole. However, the system presently includes no information concerning program assignment or participation or adjustment to prison or parole plans, and it contains no assessment of changes the person may have undergone during confinement.

Finally, the shortcomings of the very limited criteria of parole performance must be emphasized. There are three major limitations of these criteria:

1. The parole outcome measures are based only upon official actions, which are dependent upon the behavior of both the parolee and the relevant authorities. Thus, the parole violation criteria may be as much a measure of the parole system as of parolee performance; certainly, violation indices must be considered a product of both of these components.

The implications of this deficiency in the parole performance criteria for any evaluation study are profound. Variations in outcome may be due to differences in parole systems rather than differences in the behavior of parolees within these systems. In addition to behavior exhibited by the parolee, variations in the legal structures providing the basis for the parole operation,<sup>17</sup> differences in philosophy concerning parole, and individual differences in the perception of parolee behavior all may play a role in structuring parole outcome. Similarly, variations in the degree of surveillance exercised by parole officers and differences among jurisdictions in the procedures followed when the issue of possible parole violation arises both may have considerable impact upon violation rates. In order to separate the aspects of violation attributable to the system from those due to parolee behavior, better measures of the latter will be needed.

2. The parole outcome measures published this year are based for the first time on three years of follow-up

<sup>17</sup> O'Leary, V. and J. Nuffield, *The Organization of Parole Systems in the United States*, 2nd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1972).

study of each parolee. Generally, at least two or three years are thought to be desirable; in a study in one large jurisdiction--in which parolees were followed for eight years after parole--parole violations, including new major offenses, were found throughout the eight year period. While violations tended to be found proportionately less often as time went on, this was so only after the first two years. Generally, the cumulative proportions of parole violations increased as a linear function of the logarithm of months after parole.<sup>18</sup> Our three year data need to be multiplied over time before their full implications can be understood.

3. The exclusion from study of a variety of behavioral acts of considerable interest to most paroling authorities is another limiting feature. For example, no measures of alcohol or drug abuse on parole and no assessments of employment or of social adjustment are obtained.

#### Potential of the Data Collection System

The pilot study demonstrated the feasibility of the Uniform Parole Reports program data collection procedures. This has been followed by continued demonstration of the capability of the system to provide a needed service to all United States agencies responsible for parole. Provision of information concerning the results of an agency's own programs is a first step toward evaluation of the effectiveness of these programs.

Two major weaknesses in crime and delinquency program research and practice are typically (1) inadequate information for program evaluation and (2) failure to ensure research utilization. The major strength of the Uniform Parole Reports program is that it presents a unique opportunity for dealing with both of these issues. The information system has been (and must continue to be) developed as a joint effort of parole administrators responsible for action programs and the program has been structured in such a way that the product may find immediate use.

<sup>18</sup> Gottfredson, D. M. and K. B. Ballard, Jr., *Offender Classifications and Parole Prediction* (Vacaville, Calif.: California Medical Facility, Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, December, 1966).

The need for a comprehensive system for collection, storage, and retrieval of information related to crime and delinquency has been widely recognized. The present project has demonstrated, for the area of parole, that if the aims and procedures of the system are developed by research workers and practitioners together, then increased commitment to the program may be expected. If the system's development follows a flexible course and remains responsive to the needs and interests of administrators, increased commitment to the product may be anticipated. The application of research findings should result from administrative commitment to an information system with recognized relevance to practical issues.

It should be emphasized that parole follow-up information, uniformly collected by the Nation's parole agencies, can be helpful not only in comparing outcomes of different agencies (perhaps the most obvious use of such a system) but, more important, in providing administrators with feedback concerning the outcomes of their own actions and, especially, in stimulating further research. Many of the agencies now participating in the program have no research programs and many have no administrative accounting system (except for the Uniform Parole Reports data) to provide a basis for evaluation. The uniform parole reporting system, despite its simplicity, provides such a basis and, therefore, can contribute markedly to the encouragement of program evaluation research in agencies which previously have hardly "kept score."

Perhaps the most significant potential impact of the program is increased agency efforts to obtain empirical confirmation or refutation of testable hypotheses basic to parole programs. In the absence of such efforts, it can be expected that the widespread practice of basing parole decisions on vague hunches, rather than upon systematic analysis of objectively defined experience in similar situations,<sup>19</sup> will continue. Of course,

---

<sup>19</sup> An exception to the rule arose out of Uniform Parole Reports in 1970 and now underpins the decisions of the U.S. Board of Parole. See Gottfredson, D. M., L. T. Wilkins, P. B. Hoffman, and S. M. Singer, *Parole Decision-Making--Summary, The Utilization of Experience in Parole Decision-Making* (Davis, Calif.: NCCD Research Center, June, 1973).

the analyses permitted by the data collected through Uniform Parole Reports procedures can respond directly only to some of the many questions which perplex paroling authorities and administrators, but this is an important step in the right direction.

The Uniform Parole Reports model is adaptable to other systems. The analogy with probation systems<sup>20</sup> is clear. The most direct relationship, however, is with prisons; the present system can provide a basis for a corrections reporting system by adding information concerning the offender during incarceration. This augmentation would contribute substantially to a national corrections reporting program by the convergence of Uniform Parole Reports and National Prisoner Statistics.

---

<sup>20</sup> Venezia, Neithercutt, and Sweet, *loc. cit. supra* note 14.

## Chapter II

### RELIABILITY OF THE DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM

The results of analyses dependent upon any data collection system cannot be accepted with confidence unless the accuracy of the coded data has been determined. Unfortunately, the problem of assessing reasonable confidence in information contained in a reporting system usually is not scrupulously addressed in the criminal justice field. Procedures for such assessment should be part of any continuing program generating statistical information.<sup>21</sup>

Several studies of the reliability of Uniform Parole Reports data have been undertaken: an initial step and four more comprehensive assessments. Results of the latter studies show the degree to which coders within agencies agree in their independent codings of the same cases and the extent to which coders from different agencies agree in their independent codings of the same cases. These four major studies of reliability, reported below, utilized different approaches: first, a number of agencies were asked to have a second person independently recode a set of already coded cases randomly selected from each agency; second, case material from one set of agencies was duplicated and sent to another group of agencies for coding; most recently, selected agencies were asked to provide an independent recoding of sampled cases.

The first, partial assessment of reliability was obtained by means of a preliminary reliability check conducted in 1965 as part of the feasibility study. Uniform Parole Reports' staff recoded a small number of cases from the eight originally collaborating agencies. The initial codings had been supplied by coders within these agencies.

---

<sup>21</sup> Although the Uniform Parole Reports system was initiated without built-in, periodic, reliability checking, this was rectified in 1973.

The results, summarized in Tables II-I and II-II, show that the percentages of agreement generally were quite high. However, they produced only a tentative approximation of reliability in view of the numerous limitations to such a preliminary approach: there were relatively few cases in the sample; case selection did not assure a cross-section of all cases; and the agencies were not necessarily representative of those which later participated in the program. In addition, although the percentages of agreement reflected the proportion of times the two independent codings agreed perfectly, they did not indicate the statistical significance of the results. Neither did they show the degree to which the two sets of codings were related to and varied with each other (that is, as one set of codings varied, to what degree the second set would have been expected to change in the same way). For example, if Coder A classified 60 percent of the cases as favorable parole performance, 20 percent as less favorable, and 20 percent of the cases as unfavorable, to what degree would Coder B have been expected to classify the same percentages of the same cases in the same categories? This degree of relationship is better represented by a correlation coefficient. In the more comprehensive studies reported below the results will be expressed both by percentages of agreement and by correlation coefficients.

The next assessment of reliability of the Uniform Parole Reports data was approached by two separate investigations: (1) measurement of reliability in the instance of two independent coders from the same agency, who may be presumed to be familiar with the agency's parole policies, legal structure, case file format, and organization, and (2) measurement of the reliability of codings of two independent coders, from different agencies, coding the same cases from a third agency. The results of the first approach (intrastate reliability) will be described first, followed by the results of the second approach (interstate reliability).

#### Intrastate Reliability

For the intrastate study, records of 30 paroled offenders were selected (by means of a table of random numbers) from those cases previously coded by each of seven of the 28 states then participating in the Uniform Parole Reports project.<sup>22</sup> The states were selected to

<sup>22</sup> The sample for two agencies was of 29 and 27 cases.

Table II-I  
RELIABILITY OF ITEMS CODED FROM CASE FILES, ACCORDING TO  
THE PERCENT OF PERFECT AGREEMENT, ANALYZED BY AGENCY\*

Agency	Number of Persons	Percent Agreement with UPR Staff Coding
A	12	89
B	12	89
C	12	97
D	12	94
E	8	87
F	12	96
G	12	86
H	12	86
All Agencies	92	89

\*The percentage of agreement shown reflects agreement over all items combined. Items on which no disagreements occurred, date of release, data of discharge, death, agency paroling, agency receiving, sex, and identification number, were excluded.

Table II-II  
RELIABILITY OF ITEMS CODED FROM CASE FILES, ACCORDING TO  
THE PERCENT OF PERFECT AGREEMENT BETWEEN AGENCY AND  
UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS STAFF

	Percent Agreement
Birthdate	94
Effective Date of Sentence	94
Date of Admission	92
Type of Admission	84
Offense	85
Type of Sentence	82
Prior Commitment to Adult Correctional Institutions	81
Prior Sentences Other than Prison	52
Drug Use	97
Parole Performance	91
Date of Difficulty	92
New Offense	98
Months Under Active Parole Supervision	88
AVERAGE	89

represent the major dimensions of parole in the United States: geographic location, size, parole policies, offender difficulties, and overall parole performance.

Thus, the study deals with the reliability of data coded from 206 cases assumed to be representative of approximately 12,000 cases previously coded for Uniform Parole Reports. In June 1967, administrators in each of seven states (Illinois, Georgia, Colorado, California, Iowa, Michigan, and New York) were requested to have a second person recode the sample of cases originally coded in their agencies.

The 206 pairs of codings were examined for agreement, item by item, within each agency and for all agencies combined. Agreements were expressed as percentages and, where feasible, measured by correlation coefficients.

The major findings are summarized in Table II-III. They are discussed below in terms of significance of coding agreement, variation in coding agreement, reliability of coding agreement, and item variability.

Significance of Coding Agreement. It is immediately clear that the Uniform Parole Reports data are acceptably reliable. It is very unlikely that the coding agreement depicted in Table II-III was the result of chance. Of the 133 cells (19 items times seven agencies) in Table II-III, 120 instances of agreement between each agency's pairs of codings on each item were significant beyond the .001 level of confidence. In the remaining 13 cells, five were significant at the .01 level, three at the .02, two at the .05, and three were not statistically significant.<sup>23</sup>

Since nearly all of the cells in Table II-III show coding agreement to be significant, the total coding agreements for each agency (reading each row horizontally to the right) and for each item (reading each column vertically) also were significant. The amount of

<sup>23</sup> For a discussion of the problem of statistical significance as related to the data in this study, see Appendix B of Venezia, P., K. B. Ballard, Jr., D. M. Gottfredson, and E. A. Wenk, *Uniform Parole Reports: Intra-Agency Reliability* (Davis, Calif.: NCCD Research Center, December, 1967).

Table II-III  
SUMMARY OF ITEM/AGENCY AGREEMENT FOUND IN INTRA-AGENCY CODING RELIABILITY STUDY

	Identification Number	Birth Date	Effective Date of Sentence	Date of Admission	Type of Admission	Offense	Type of Sentence	Prior Prison Sentences	Other Prior Sentences	Drug Use	Date of Release	Parole Performance	Date of Difficulty	New Offense	Months Under Supervision	Date of Discharge	Death	Age	Sex	All Items
Agency A Agreements & Agreements	(30 cases)	30	29	29	21	20	28	25	8	28	30	25	20	25	21	30	30	22	30	476
	30	29	29	21	20	28	25	8	28	30	25	20	25	25	21	30	30	22	30	84
	100	97	97	70	67	93	87	80	27	93	100	83	67	83	70	100	100	73	100	
Agency B Agreements & Agreements	(30 cases)	28	30	29	28	22	25	27	18	30	30	23	23	26	20	30	30	30	30	509
	28	30	29	28	22	25	27	18	30	30	23	23	26	26	20	30	30	30	30	89
	93	100	97	93	73	87	97	90	60	100	100	77	77	87	67	100	100	100	100	
Agency C Agreements & Agreements	(30 cases)	28	30	29	30	27	26	29	23	30	30	27	28	30	24	18	30	30	30	526
	28	30	29	30	27	26	29	23	23	30	30	27	28	30	24	18	30	30	30	92
	97	100	97	100	90	87	87	97	77	100	100	90	93	100	80	60	100	100	100	
Agency D Agreements & Agreements	(27 cases)	27	24	24	22	16	26	24	13	24	26	23	23	26	20	21	27	20	26	437
	27	24	24	22	16	26	25	24	13	24	26	23	23	26	20	21	27	20	26	85
	100	89	89	81	59	96	93	89	48	89	96	85	85	96	74	78	100	74	96	
Agency E Agreements & Agreements	(30 cases)	30	26	29	29	25	29	25	13	29	30	21	29	29	29	21	30	24	30	506
	30	26	29	29	25	29	27	25	13	29	30	21	29	29	29	21	30	24	30	89
	100	87	97	97	83	97	90	87	43	97	100	70	97	97	97	70	100	80	100	
Agency F Agreements & Agreements	(30 cases)	30	26	30	27	22	29	27	16	29	25	24	27	29	23	30	30	23	30	504
	30	26	30	27	22	29	27	27	16	29	25	24	27	29	23	30	30	23	30	88
	100	87	100	90	73	97	90	90	53	97	83	80	90	97	77	100	100	77	100	
Agency G Agreements & Agreements	(29 cases)	29	27	29	29	24	28	24	19	29	28	24	26	28	25	27	29	28	29	510
	29	27	29	29	24	28	24	28	19	29	28	24	26	28	25	27	29	28	29	93
	100	93	100	100	85	97	83	97	65	100	97	83	90	97	86	93	100	97	100	
Totals	(206 pairs of codings for each item)	203	192	199	186	156	192	184	185	110	199	167	176	193	162	177	206	177	205	3468
Agreements & Agreements	99	93	97	90	76	93	89	90	53	97	97	81	85	94	79	86	100	86	99	89
Correlation				.62	.81	.54	.69	.69	.69	.67	.72	.72	.75	.79	.75	.75	1.00	.80	1.00	.84

Each total for each item (bottom rows of table) and each agency (right hand column) is significant at the .001 level, as is each correlation coefficient. The overall correlation (reliability coefficient) was computed by Fisher's z method.

this agreement is given in oversize numerals on the right and bottom, respectively, of the table. For example, 84 percent of Agency A codings were in perfect agreement (considering all items) and the coders from all seven agencies agreed 99 percent of the time on the identification number item.<sup>24</sup> Total agreement for the study (for all items and all agencies) was 89 percent, identical with that obtained with the reliability sample in the feasibility study. (See Tables II-I and II-II.)

Variation in Coding Agreement. Although the aim of this study was to measure coding reliability, identification of the major sources of unreliability was highly desirable. If the primary origin of coding disagreements was found to be in the items themselves, then coding instructions and definitions must be improved; if attributable to the coders, then more attention to their training would be indicated.

Table II-III, on page 37, suggested that a preliminary answer might be obtained from a comparison of two measures of variation in coder agreement: (1) variation within each agency (all items combined) and (2) variation for each item (all agencies combined).

Greater variation was found for items than for agencies, suggesting that item difficulty was a more important source of disagreement than coder inaccuracy. Further statistical tests supported this view. The results of an analysis of variance in agreement, according to items and agencies, indicated that none of the variation in agreement could reasonably be attributed to agencies. However, a significant portion of the variability in agreement could be assigned to items (the *F* ratio was 37.0, which, with six degrees of freedom, is significant at the 1 percent level of confidence).<sup>25</sup> This suggested that the items differ along a continuum of "coding difficulty." More will be said about this and about item variability in a subsequent section.

<sup>24</sup> Alphabetical designation of the seven agencies was done at random to preserve anonymity. Each agency was informed, however, of its own designation so that it might derive maximum information from the report.

<sup>25</sup> The analysis of variance is summarized in Appendix C of the *Intra-Agency Reliability* report, *op. cit. supra* note 23.

#### Reliability and the Degree of Relationship.

Although knowing the amount of agreement is useful for the type of analysis described above, this does not reveal how much the codings differ or the degree of relationship between pairs of codings. One item will serve to illustrate this point. In the case of other prior sentences there was 53 percent agreement (indicating the proportion of times in which the pairs of codings agreed perfectly). However, there are ten categories in this item--from no prior sentences to nine or more. Thus, for a given parolee, if Coding A indicated one prior sentence while Coding B indicated none or two prior sentences, there would be less disagreement than if Coding B indicated three prior sentences or more. In order to arrive at an estimate of coding reliability, this disparity between codings must be measured and expressed in terms of correlation.

Some items, unlike the one cited above, are not subdivided into categories and could not be studied in terms of degree of relationship between codings. Identification number and items involving dates, therefore, appear in Table II-III without measures of correlation. The reliabilities, as measured by Contingency Coefficients,<sup>26</sup> for the remaining twelve items and for the entire study are presented in this table. Despite rather large variation, all of the reliability coefficients reflect a considerable degree of relationship between pairs of codings.

The overall correlation of .84 showed that, in general, the data for Uniform Parole Reports are reasonably reliable. This did not mean there was no room for improvement; indeed, the differences among items pointed the way to improvement by helping to identify sources of unreliability.

Item Variability. As noted earlier, variability in codings could not be attributed to differences among agencies. Item differences were found to be a significant source of variation, while "coder error" (coding

<sup>26</sup> See appendices of the *Intra-Agency Reliability* report, *op. cit. supra* note 23 for a discussion of the appropriateness of this correlation coefficient and its limitations (Appendix D) and the method and rationale for partitioning each item into subcategories for the purposes of correlation (Appendix E).

carelessness, misinterpretation of code definitions, or failure to follow coding instructions), a component of agency variation, could not be accepted as contributing significantly to disagreements between pairs of codings. The variability from item to item indicated that factors inherent in the individual items might affect their "codability"--the relative ease of coding each item.

This possibility was investigated statistically by ranking the items according to variation in coding agreement and testing for significant differences between these item variances. The results are presented in Table II-IV, which depicts a continuum of codability from very easy to very difficult, based upon item variances. There were no significant differences between adjacent item variances. However, the large increase in variance from Item 13 to Item 14 resulted in a natural division into subgroups. The average values obtained for the group of 13 "easy" items (item variance of 1.75, percentage agreement of 93.4, and correlation coefficient of .89) indicated that coding agreement had been more easily achieved for these items than for the group of six "difficult" items (item variance of 10.74, percentage agreement of 78.3, and correlation coefficient of .72). The probability that this apparent difference between the two groups in codability of items resulted by chance was found to be very low (less than one in 100).

Summary. An expectation implicit in the Uniform Parole Reports project is that reliable coding should be achieved easily for all items. Therefore, the observation that six items (type of admission, months under supervision, date of difficulty, date of admission, age, and other prior sentences) are relatively difficult to code reliably required that special attention be given to improving their codability.

Procedures were implemented to eliminate all identifiable errors from past and current data collected for the Uniform Parole Reports. A systematic checking procedure was devised and code sheets bearing errors were returned to coders for correction. This procedure is now routinely followed, improving considerably the reliability of coding.

Approximately one-third of the items studied were subject to degrees of coding difficulty that resulted in substantially reduced reliability. Many of the problems and needed improvements were identified by analysis of

Table II-IV  
RANK ORDERING OF CODED ITEMS ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY,  
BASED UPON THE RELATIVE VARIABILITY OF CODER AGREEMENT FROM ITEM TO ITEM

Item	Item Variance	Percent Agreement	Correlation Coefficient
"Easy" Group of Items:			
1. Death	0.00	100.0	1.00
2. Sex	.10	99.5	1.00
3. Identification Number	.39	98.5	
4. Effective Date of Sentence	.86	96.6	
5. Drug Use	1.14	96.6	.67
6. Type of Sentence	1.56	89.3	.54
7. Offense	1.71	93.2	.81
8. Prior Prison Sentence	2.57	89.8	.69
9. Birth Date	2.57	93.2	
10. Date of Discharge	2.70	85.9	
11. Date of Release	2.86	96.6	
12. New Offense	3.00	93.7	.79
13. Parole Performance	3.39	81.1	.72
AVERAGE PER ITEM	1.75**	93.4	.89*
"Difficult" Group of Items:			
14. Type of Admission	7.43	75.7	.62
15. Months Under Supervision	8.00	78.6	.75
16. Date of Difficulty	8.47	85.4	
17. Date of Admission	8.94	90.3	
18. Age	11.29	85.9	.80
19. Other Prior Sentences	20.29	53.4	.69
AVERAGE PER ITEM	10.74**	78.3	.72*

\*Computed by Fisher's Z method.

\*\*The difference between the average variance of "easy" versus "difficult" items is significant beyond the .01 level, based upon the F ratio of 6.13, with six and twelve degrees of freedom.



case files and coding instructions. A summary of the findings is given as part of the discussion of inter-agency reliability.<sup>27</sup>

### Interagency Reliability

A more nearly complete idea of the reliability of Uniform Parole Reports data was obtained from the second portion of the reliability investigation--a comparison of codings of the same case file information by staff of different agencies. In view of the lack of standardization in record keeping and case file format of the Nation's parole agencies, this interagency approach provided a substantially more rigorous test of coding reliability than the intra-agency study. The coding task is much more difficult when coders confront idiosyncratic forms and information sequences in the case file record keeping of other agencies and coding agreement between pairs of coders from different agencies could be expected to suffer as a result.

This relationship between reliability and accessibility of information has a bearing on the Uniform Parole Reports project as a standardized system of data collection. True uniformity of information gathering requires not only a consensus on coding definitions and procedures, but standardized record keeping among parole agencies as well. Thorough examination of coding reliability thus can point the way to improvement in both areas in addition to ascertaining the credibility of the collected information.

The Interagency Approach. In June 1968, when the interagency study was initiated, nearly every adult state, federal, and territorial parole agency--52 in all--was participating in the Uniform Parole Reports program. Information from approximately 30,000 parole cases had been collected. With such large volume, the logistics involved in examining interagency reliability precluded any but a small sample approach. On this basis, each of seven randomly selected agencies<sup>28</sup>

<sup>27</sup> For details see Gottfredson, D. M., M. G. Neithercutt, P. S. Venezia, and E. A. Wenk, *A National Uniform Parole Reporting System* (Davis, Calif.: NCCD Research Center, December 1970), pp. 40-42.

<sup>28</sup> Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia.

duplicated five case files picked at random from its records. All identifying data such as names (including those of the agencies) and addresses were deleted from the 35 case files. These "anonymous" case files were then sent to each of ten additional randomly selected agencies for coding.<sup>29</sup> Nine sets of codings of 19 Uniform Parole Reports items for each of the 35 cases, for a total of 5,985 coded items, resulted.

Agreement. Calculation of the percentage of agreement among the nine coders was complicated by the absence of a standard of correctness for the coding of any given item from the case files. Several approaches--some of them complex and tedious--were available to obtain an indicator. Since each of them would have yielded no better than an approximation of the percentage of agreement, the least laborious method was chosen. Of the nine codings for each item, the modal code (i.e., the most frequent one assigned for the case) was identified by inspection and accepted as the "correct" coding of that item. The number of codings in agreement with the modal code for each item was then determined. The results appear in Table II-V. The overall percentage of agreement obtained (83 percent) compared favorably with that demonstrated by the intra-agency study (89 percent).

The variability among items in percentage of agreement (from 48 percent for age to 96 percent for birth date) is similar for the two studies. The implications of this are discussed in a later section.

Although useful as an overview and for the analyses discussed later, the above approach (calculation of the percentage of codings for which agreement was obtained) lacks precision. Some agreement is expected to occur by chance and the amount expected is readily determined by casting two or more sets of codings into a contingency table, by coding categories. The expected values for each cell (assuming the codings are not associated) may be calculated from the marginal totals. In this way, the differences between the number of agreements expected by chance and those actually found may be

<sup>29</sup> Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Washington. One agency did not complete the task.

Table II-V

NUMBER OF DISAGREEMENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF AGREEMENT  
FROM 36 POSSIBLE PAIRS OF CODERS FOR EACH ITEM FROM CHERRY PICK PANEL CASES

Case Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Case 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

calculated. This type of operation, using Chi-square to determine the significance of coding agreement and the derived Contingency Coefficient to measure the degree and stability of agreement, was the method relied upon previously. However, Chi-square, which provides a test of association rather than agreement, yields a value that is inflated by any departure from chance association--either disagreement or agreement. While this does not give rise to serious inadequacy, in situations such as the intra-agency study, where the number of disagreements in no instance exceeds chance expectations, a more appropriate coefficient of agreement may be needed. Cohen's work<sup>30</sup> suggested an approach--setting pairs of codings for a given item into a two-by-two contingency table and computing the coefficient of agreement ( $k$ ).

The coefficient  $k$  is simply the proportion of agreement remaining after chance agreement has been removed from consideration.  $k$  can be as large as +1.00 only when the off-diagonal (disagreement) cells are zero, i.e., when the marginal totals are identical. Since none of the contingency tables yielded equal marginal totals, it was of interest to calculate the maximum coefficient ( $k_m$ ) permitted by the marginal totals for each item and to determine how much of the marginally permitted agreement ( $k/k_m$ ) was present for each item. Both values for each item are given in Table II-VI.

In order to set up contingency tables that reflected agreements between pairs of coders, the nine sets of codings had to be varied in some way. It would have been possible to compute  $k$  for each of the 36 possible pairs (nine agencies taken two at a time) of agency codings. However, with only 35 cases for each pair of codings, the standard error of  $k$  for the 95 percent confidence limit would have been so large as to make the coefficients meaningless. This shortcoming was eliminated by dividing the nine sets of agency codings into three groups of three and computing  $k$  for each of the three possible pairs of groups (three groups taken two at a time). To do this, each agency was arbitrarily assigned a number. The three groups were formed by using a table of random numbers. Each group of three agencies' codings

<sup>30</sup> Cohen, J., "A Coefficient of Agreement for Nominal Scales," *Educational and Psychological Measurements*, 20(1):37-46, 1960.

was then treated as though it consisted of 105 cases coded by a single agency.

Seven of the items, those involving dates, lack the attribute of categories and could not be studied in terms of degree of agreement between pairs of codings. These are the items for which no coefficients of agreement are given in Table II-VI. The three reliability coefficients shown for each of the remaining twelve are those obtained from the three pairings of the three groups described above. Since the highest and lowest reliability coefficients for each item did not differ significantly (as indicated by the *z* values listed in the tables), the middle coefficient was accepted as representative of the coding reliability of each item and of all items combined. Thus, the remainder of the table deals with values pertinent only to the middle coefficient.

As can be seen from the tabled values, the standard errors of the respective coefficients are within workable limits and each coefficient is significant at the 5 percent level of confidence. The overall reliability coefficient of .52 indicates acceptable coding reliability in light of the maximum obtainable *k* of .78 and the  $k/k_m$  of .67.

Variability of Coding Agreement. The primary aim of both the interagency study and the intra-agency study was to measure coding reliability. The identification of major sources of unreliability was considered to be of equal importance since this would enable improvements to be made in the data collection system and in the accuracy of the information collected. The intra-agency study, for example, indicated that the primary source of coding disagreements was to be found in the difficulties inherent in coding certain items due to imprecise coding definitions and instructions, general ambiguity of case file information, and the arithmetical computations required of coders. Some remedial steps were taken, but far-reaching changes were delayed pending completion of the interagency study.

Sources of Variability. The present approach presented coders with a difficult task. The result was, as anticipated, a reduction in the overall percentage of agreement--from 89 percent to 83 percent. This relatively small decrease, coupled with the finding of the intra-agency study that coder error did not contribute

Table II-VI  
SUMMARY OF INTERAGENCY RELIABILITY RESULTS OBTAINED FROM THE COMPARISON OF NINE SETS OF CODINGS

Percent Agreement	96	84	87	89	85	87	89	61	94	83	76	80	82	77	80	92	84	48	95	83	
Birth Date																					
Effective Date of Sentence																					
Date of Admission																					
Type of Admission																					
Offense																					
Type of Sentence																					
Prior Prison Sentences																					
Other Prior Sentences																					
Drug Use																					
Date of Release																					
Parole Performance																					
Date of Difficulty																					
New Offense																					
Months Under Supervision																					
Date of Discharge																					
Death																					
Alcohol Involvement																					
Age																					
Sex																					
Mean																					
Reliability Coefficient																					
High																					
Middle																					
Low																					
Significance* (z) of High versus Low																					
Standard Error* (SE) of Middle Coefficient																					
Significance* (z) of Middle Coefficient																					
Maximum* for Middle Coefficient (k <sub>m</sub> )																					
Minimum* for Middle Coefficient (k)																					
z for Middle Coefficient																					

\* Significance tests and confidence intervals may be obtained by applying the tabular values to the normal curve, using 1.96 for the five percent level.

significantly to coding disagreement, pinpointed a line of inquiry: Is the coder's unfamiliarity with the case files a significant source of coding difficulty? Translated into an analysis of variance problem, the question became: "Do coders, items, or both, contribute significantly to the variance in coding agreement?" To carry out the analysis, the data were arranged in a nine by 19 (coders times items) matrix, as shown in Table II-VIII. Each cell contains the percentage of "correct" (modal) responses of one coder to one item. Thus, if a given coder responded to a specific item with a modal code for all 35 cases then the percentage of correct response for that cell would be 100. Table II-VII gives item numerical designations used in subsequent tables.

Table II-VII  
ITEM NUMERICAL DESIGNATIONS

- 1 Birth date
- 2 Date of Sentence
- 3 Date of Admission
- 4 Type of Admission
- 5 Offense
- 6 Type of Sentence
- 7 Prior Prison
- 8 Other Prior Sentence
- 9 Drug Use
- 10 Date of Release
- 11 Parole Performance
- 12 Date of Difficulty
- 13 New Offense
- 14 Months Under Supervision
- 15 Date of Discharge or Death
- 16 Death
- 17 Alcohol Involvement
- 18 Age
- 19 Sex

Information more specific than the above was needed to determine how many coders and items, as well as which items, contributed significantly to variability in coding agreement. The method of Least Significant Difference (L.S.D.) was employed to meet this need. L.S.D. is designed as the smallest difference permitted for significance between the grand mean (overall percentage of agreement) and a subsidiary mean (for a coder or an item).<sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Alder, H. and E. B. Roessler, *Statistical Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Davis, Calif.: University of California, 1961).

Table II-VIII  
PERCENTAGE OF CORRECT RESPONSES ON THIRTY-FIVE CASES  
BY NINE CODERS TO NINETEEN ITEMS

Items	Coders									Mean	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	97	100	89	97	100	97	97	97	97	97	96.78
2	86	77	80	83	94	94	86	77	77	77	83.78
3	91	80	94	83	89	86	94	83	86	86	87.33
4	89	69	89	91	86	97	91	91	91	94	88.56
5	80	83	91	89	80	91	86	80	83	83	84.78
6	83	80	91	94	80	89	91	83	83	89	86.67
7	83	91	77	94	89	94	94	91	91	89	89.11
8	54	49	40	60	77	69	80	54	66	66	61.00
9	94	89	94	94	91	97	97	97	94	94	94.44
10	57	94	97	97	80	77	80	66	97	97	82.78
11	63	86	71	80	89	66	86	57	83	83	75.67
12	69	86	83	97	80	60	86	63	89	89	79.22
13	77	80	83	100	89	66	86	71	80	80	81.33
14	54	74	89	91	80	77	89	57	80	80	76.78
15	60	66	97	100	69	74	91	69	89	89	79.44
16	83	100	100	100	100	86	91	80	89	89	92.11
17	83	89	80	91	89	86	83	74	83	83	84.22
18	26	63	60	63	29	29	29	66	71	71	48.44
19	94	91	100	100	100	100	97	71	97	97	94.44
Mean	74.89	81.42	84.47	89.68	83.74	80.79	86.16	75.11	85.95	82.47	

Table II-IX shows that both obtained *F*-ratios exceeded those required at the 1 percent level of confidence for the appropriate degrees of freedom. Coders, then, as well as items, accounted for a significant portion of the variance in coding agreements. On this basis, it may be concluded that unfamiliarity with the case files of another agency is a considerable handicap to accurate coding. Visual inspection of the four *F*-ratios, however, suggested that items contributed considerably more to the variance than did coders. Additional evidence in support of this conclusion is given below.

Table II-IX  
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

	Items	Coders	Error	Total
Degrees of Freedom	18	8	144	170
Sums of Squares	21,918.79	3,779.20	12,038.58	37,736.57
Mean Square	1,217.71	472.40	83.60	
<i>F</i>	14.57	5.65		
<i>F</i> .99	1.88	2.51		

Table II-X identifies those means that exceeded the L.S.D. values and gives a rank order distribution of coder and item means obtained on the basis of L.S.D. test results. The fact that only three of the nine coder means, but twelve of the nineteen item means, differed significantly from the grand mean supported the idea that items contributed substantially more than coders to variability in coding agreement.

Table II-X  
RANK ORDER OF CODERS AND ITEMS BASED UPON LEAST SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEIR RESPECTIVE MEANS AND THE GRAND MEAN

Coder	Mean	Item	Mean
4	89.68*	1	96.78*
7	86.16	19	94.44*
9	85.95	9	94.44*
3	84.47	16	92.11*
5	83.74	7	89.11**
2	81.42	4	88.56**
6	80.79	3	87.33**
8	75.11*	6	86.67**
1	74.89*	5	84.78
		17	84.22
		2	83.78
		10	82.78
		13	81.33
		15	79.44
		12	79.22
		14	76.78**
		11	75.67**
		8	61.00*
		18	48.44*

GRAND MEAN = 82.47

LSD CODER: 6.10 at the 5 percent level of confidence  
8.08 at the 1 percent level of confidence

LSD ITEM: 4.31 at the 5 percent level of confidence  
5.70 at the 1 percent level of confidence

\*Difference significant at the 1 percent level of confidence.

\*\*Difference significant at the 5 percent level of confidence.

In order to interpret the rank order of items as a "codability" continuum--one which would distinguish the easily coded items from those presenting special difficulties in coding--it was necessary to determine whether the reported means differed significantly from each other. Since more than two means were involved, those at the extremes would, by definition, have differed the most; but their selection might have been the result of random variation. A more sensitive test than that based upon the L.S.D. was needed. Although several multiple range tests (Newman-Keuls' and Tukey's) were available, Duncan's test,<sup>32</sup> with special protection levels based upon degrees of freedom, was selected for its simplicity. Table II-XI shows that the means of items 8 (prior sentences other than prison) and 18 (age) differ significantly from all other item means. These are the two most difficult items to code. This finding coincides with that of the intra-agency study.

Further agreement between the two studies is demonstrated in Table II-XII, where the results of the two studies are compared. The rank order correlation for the two "codability" continua is .69, with a probability of one in 200 that this correlation was a chance occurrence.

Generally, it may be stated that death while on parole and sex of the parolee are easily coded items; age, number of prior sentences other than prison, months under parole supervision, and date of parole difficulty are difficult to code; and parole performance item tends to be moderately difficult to code.

Discussion. Despite the differences in approach and methods of analysis employed for the two studies, quite similar results were obtained. Although acceptable reliability was demonstrated, the wide variability among items in coding agreement indicated the need for improvement in the accuracy of the information-gathering process.

Combined results from both studies identified at least four "difficult-to-code" items. Compared to other items, their reliability was substantially reduced. An analysis of case files and coding instructions indicated

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 158.

Table II-XI  
DUNCAN'S MULTIPLE RANGE TEST

ITEMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1																				
19																				
16																				
7																				
4																				
3																				
6																				
5																				
17																				
2																				
10																				
13																				
15																				
12																				
14																				
11																				
8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

\*Difference between the two appropriate item means is significant at the 5 percent level of confidence.

Table II-XII

## COMPARISON OF INTRA- AND INTERAGENCY RELIABILITY RESULTS

Item	Percentage of Agreement		Correlation of Paired Codings		Rank Order of Coding Ease	
	First	Second	First	Second	First	Second
Identification Number	99	--			( 3)	--
Birth Date	93	96			8	1
Effective Date of Sentence	97	84			3	10
Date of Admission	90	87			16	7
Type of Admission	76	89	.62	.63	13	6
Offense	93	85	.81	.76	6	9
Type of Sentence	89	87	.54	.52	5	8
Number of Prior Prison Sentences	90	89	.69	.59	7	5
Prior Sentences Other Than Prison	53	61	.69	.36	18	17
Drug Use	97	94	.67	.45	4	3
Date of Release	97	83			10	11
Parole Performance	81	76	.72	.62	12	16
Date of Difficulty	85	80			15	14
New Offense	94	82	.79	.54	11	12
Months of Supervision	79	77	.75	.54	14	15
Date of Discharge	86	80			9	13
Death	100	92	1.00	.79	1	4
Age	86	48	.80		17	18
Sex	99	95	1.00	.65	2	2
Alcohol Use	--	84	--	.66	--	(10)
Across Items	89	83	.84	.59	R = .69*	

\*Significant at .005 level.

that agency coders are confronted with three types of obstacles to accurate coding: (1) several item definitions, as stated in the *Coding Manual*, lack precision; (2) case files frequently are incomplete--specific information, necessary for definitive coding, is absent; and (3) data for a given item, found in more than one place in a case file, occasionally conflict and the coder is forced to choose among alternatives (or the coder may notice one but not others). The four items identified by both reliability studies as more difficult to code were the ones that appeared to be most affected by one or more of the above problems. A summary of how the coding reliability of these items was impaired is presented below.

*Months Under Active Supervision.* Variability in coding this item resulted from two ways in which the *Coding Manual* instructions fail to be precise. The coder was left to decide whether or not to exclude from the period of supervision any time that the parolee spent in custody. Therefore, two coders could make (and have made) opposing decisions about the same information. Also, there were a number of instances in which the one year parole follow-up period was coded as 13 months, i.e., from December of one year through December of the following year. This had a bearing upon the coding of parole performance, too, because of the inexact cut-off point for the follow-up period. Additional instructions sent to the agencies seem to have eliminated both problems. Although problems still arise occasionally, subsequent codings of this item have been much improved.

*Date of Difficulty.* The problem in this instance springs from insufficient case file information. The item is designed to provide information on how long it takes a parole violator to get into trouble. However, the actual date that the parolee violated his parole may not be recorded in the case file.

*Number of Prior Sentences Other Than Prison.* This item is especially difficult to code because arrests indicated on an arrest record often are not clarified by follow-up information in the file. Further, information found in various parts of a file often is contradictory as to whether an offense was successfully prosecuted with sentence imposed.

*Age.* Birth date and age are items that are widely separated in the codability rankings (shown in the last

column of Table II-XII). The former is an easily coded item; the latter, a difficult one. This seems incongruous until an examination is made of the way in which the coding for age is obtained. The *Manual* stated that age at time of commitment should be used. This necessitated computing age from two dates, birth date and date of admission to prison. The latter is subject to some error due to the fact that it is not always clearly listed in the parole case file. Age, then, becomes relatively unreliable in that it is subject to a combination of whatever errors exist in the coding of the other two items. This situation was exacerbated in the reliability studies by the use of coders' computations, which introduced additional error due to human fallibility. For the purposes of the Uniform Parole Reports data analyses, parolees' ages now are computer calculated. Thus, it may be assumed that the item's actual reliability is greater than that obtained in the two studies.

The total effect of these coding difficulties upon data reliability indicated the need for improvement in the Uniform Parole Reports' data gathering process. Several coding instructions required clarification and increased precision. Information should be more readily available from case files than it is at present and the feasibility of interstate standardization of case files might be investigated. Standardization would be helpful for uniform data reporting and would facilitate legal procedures and communications concerning parolees supervised under the Interstate Compact. However, the creation of new problems while implementing solutions to those that are currently pressing must be avoided. For this reason, improvements in the Uniform Parole Reports are formulated by consensus of participants.

*Continuity.* Although these studies allayed fears that Uniform Parole Reports were insufficiently reliable, there remained a need for longitudinal reliability assessments. During September-December 1973, 20 randomly selected code sheets (five per month) were sent to a sample of eight agencies<sup>33</sup> for recoding by a person other than the one originally supplying the information. This initiated an annual reliability check, to which was appended an ongoing evaluation of one year, two year,

<sup>33</sup> Randomly selected from those with current reporting status.

and three year follow-up reporting. The second formal data reliability study of this series is now in progress. The findings of the 1973 assessment follow.

#### 1973 Intrastate Approach

Uniform Parole Reports' most recent intrastate reliability study consists of data from eight states which recoded one year follow-ups on 20 parole cases released in 1970. The analysis encompasses 17 variables.

This intra-agency reliability study initiates an annual undertaking and consists of data (this year) from Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and South Carolina, selected as representative of parolees released annually on numerical and geographical criteria. Each state was sent 20 randomly selected cases (five per month during September, October, November, December, 1973) paroled in 1970. The agencies were asked to supply recodings by a person other than the one originally completing the 1970 information. Each of the eight states returned all 20 code sheets. Thus, the analysis treats 160 paired codings of 17 variables.

Agreement. The variables were separated initially into two groups for the purpose of calculating reliability coefficients. One set consisted of eight continuous variables; that is, variables where coding is of an actual number--e.g., number of prior prison sentences and date of birth. The second set of nine categorical variables consists of items that are coded by assignment to a particular group--e.g., sex and prior drug abuse present or absent.

Two values are reported for each variable: (1) a "percentage of agreement" and (2) a "correlation coefficient" for continuous variables or a "coefficient of agreement" for categorical variables. Reliability coefficients are estimated for the eight continuous variables by the Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) and for the nine categorical variables by the coefficient of agreement ( $k$ ).

Since reliability is a relative concept (rather than a discrete reliable/unreliable dichotomy), an arbitrary criterion has been used for purposes of presentation. A variable will be considered "reliable" if the correlation coefficient is at least .80 or if the coefficient of agreement is at least .75. The magnitude, or extent, of disagreements between paired codings for



variables below the respective cut-off levels will also be examined.

Table II-XIII shows that seven of the eight continuous variables have correlation coefficients of .80 or above and five of the nine categorical variables have coefficients of agreement of .75 or above. The first group includes: birth date, date of sentence, date of admission, date of discharge, date of difficulty, prior prison sentences, and months under supervision. The second set consists of: death, sex, parole performance, commitment offense, and drug abuse.

The only continuous variable below the cut-off level is prior non-prison sentences ( $r = .75$ ). Table II-XIV presents the array of variables by agency, showing this variable's percentages of agreement are relatively low; the correlation coefficients of seven agencies range between .577 and .984 (the correlation coefficient of Agency G on this variable is  $-.138$ ). This indicates that the magnitude of disagreements is small. Fifty-two percent of the disagreements are within one unit of the original entry--e.g., "4" to "5" or "9" to "8".

There are four categorical variables below the cut-off level. New offense has a  $k$  of .718 and 94 percent agreement. Five of the nine inconsistencies are for new offenses being coded where originally there were none. Examination of the specific cases involved indicates one parolee was first coded an absconder; the remaining four cases have new, or later, dates of difficulty. Thus, it can be inferred that these disagreements may have resulted from new information in the case file not present when the original 1970 coding occurred.

Type of admission has a  $k$  of .688 and 86 percent agreement. This item is divided into two main parts:

**New Court Commitment**

- Code 0 if not by revocation of probation
- Code 1 if probation revoked

**Parole Violator**

- Code 2 if without new court commitment
- Code 3 if with new court commitment

Analysis shows that 11 of the 22 disagreements are within the two main categories; they occur between "0" and "1" or "2" and "3".

Table II-XIII  
VARIABLE RELIABILITY  
CONTINUOUS VARIABLES

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Correlation Coefficient (r)</u>	<u>Percentage of Agreement</u>
Birth Date	.995	96.3%
Date of Sentence	.978	81.3%
Date of Admission	.959	90.6%
Date of Discharge	.933	95.6%
Date of Difficulty	.873	85.6%
Prior Prison Sentences	.837	85.0%
Months Under Supervision	.825	80.0%
Prior Non-Prison Sentences	.775	43.1%

CATEGORICAL VARIABLES

	<u>Coefficient of Agreement (k)</u>	<u>Percentage of Agreement</u>
Death	1.000	100.0%
Sex	.953	99.4%
Parole Performance	.799	89.4%
Commitment Offense	.790	81.9%
Drug Abuse	.763	93.8%
New Offense	.718	94.4%
Type of Admission	.688	86.3%
Type of Sentence	.488	82.5%
Alcohol Abuse	.413	71.3%

There is a large drop in association on the last two variables. Type of sentence has a  $k$  of .488 although 82.5 percent of the paired codings are in agreement. The codings show a rather equal distribution of inconsistencies for this dichotomous variable.

Prior alcohol abuse evidences the lowest measure of association of all variables,  $k = .413$ , with 71 percent of agreement. Sixty-three percent of the inconsistencies occur when parolees originally designated as having a history of alcohol abuse were coded with none.

The percentage of items found reliable for each

agency (of all variables for which reliability is estimated) is presented in Table II-XV. This sample includes all continuous variables and excludes categorical variables that have 100 percent agreement on a single value--e.g., all 20 entries are "1". The same criteria of reliability are employed for the agency cells:  $r = .80$  or above and  $k = .75$  or above. The number of variables within the respective cut-off levels is divided by the total number of computable variables for each agency to obtain the above figure.

Table II-XV  
AGENCY RELIABILITY

Agency	Percent of Reliably Coded Variables
A	82%
B	82%
C	80%
D	80%
E	69%
F	44%
G	33%
H	31%

Agencies A, B, C, and D evidence 80 percent or higher reliability of the variables estimated. Agency E shows a figure of 69 percent. Note in Table II-XIV that for new offense the paired codings exactly agree in 19 of 20 cases. Thus, because of the high number of "observed" agreement, the frequency of "chance" agreement is equally high. When new offense is considered above the cut-off level, 75 percent of the variables are considered reliable for Agency E.

The percentage of variables estimated to be reliably coded for Agencies F, G, and H are 44, 33, and 31, respectively. (The same computational anomaly explained above exists for prior drug abuse in Agency G. When this variable, with 19 of 20 agreed upon codings, is considered above the criterion level, Agency G's percentage of agreement increases to 40.)

Table II-XIV  
SUMMARY OF ITEM/AGENCY AGREEMENT FOUND IN INTRA-AGENCY CODING RELIABILITY STUDY  
1973

Agency	Birth Date (r)	Effective Date of Sentence (r)	Date of Admission (r)	Type of Admission (k)	Commitment Offense (k)	Type of Sentence (k)	Prior Prison Sentences (r)	Prior Non-Prison Sentences (r)	Drug Abuse (k)	Parole Performance (k)	Date of Difficulty (r)	New Offense (k)	Months Under Supervision (r)	Date of Discharge (r)	Death (k)	Alcohol Abuse (k)	Sex (k)	Total k	Total r
Agency A # Agreements r or k	20 100%	13 65%	17 85%	18 90%	18 90%	19 95%	15 75%	7 35%	19 95%	20 100%	20 100%	20 100%	20 100%	20 100%	20 100%	20 100%	20 100%	174	132
Agency B # Agreements r or k	17 85%	18 90%	19 95%	19 95%	16 80%	17 85%	19 95%	8 40%	18 90%	20 100%	18 90%	19 95%	19 95%	19 95%	20 100%	12 60%	20 100%	161	137
Agency C # Agreements r or k	.974	.984	1.00	.832	.763	.483	.886	.933	.762	1.00	1.00	.733	.988	.881	1.00	.167	100%	89.4%	85.6%
Agency D # Agreements r or k	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.939	.811	.821	.630	.875	.806	.899	.742	.762	1.00	1.00	.659	100%	171	142
Agency E # Agreements r or k	20 100%	18 90%	19 95%	20 100%	15 75%	18 90%	15 75%	13 65%	18 90%	17 85%	16 80%	18 90%	16 80%	17 85%	20 100%	19 95%	20 100%	167	141
Agency F # Agreements r or k	19 95%	10 50%	15 75%	11 55%	11 55%	8 40%	17 85%	8 40%	19 95%	17 85%	17 85%	19 95%	18 90%	20 100%	20 100%	13 65%	20 100%	138	124
Agency G # Agreements r or k	19 95%	18 90%	18 90%	18 90%	18 90%	16 80%	16 80%	9 45%	19 95%	16 80%	15 75%	16 80%	14 70%	18 90%	20 100%	10 50%	20 100%	153	127
Agency H # Agreements r or k	20 100%	13 65%	17 85%	13 65%	17 85%	16 80%	18 90%	5 25%	18 90%	17 85%	16 80%	20 100%	14 70%	19 95%	20 100%	12 60%	19 95%	152	122
Total # Agreements r or k	154 96.3%	130 81.3%	145 90.6%	138 86.3%	131 81.9%	132 82.5%	136 85.0%	69 43.1%	150 93.8%	143 89.3%	137 85.6%	151 94.3%	128 80.0%	153 95.6%	160 100.0%	114 71.3%	159 99.4%	1278	1052
	.995	.978	.959	.688	.790	.488	.837	.775	.763	.799	.873	.718	.825	.993		.413	.953	88.8%	82.2%

Discussion. Seven continuous variables have correlation coefficients of .80 or above and four categorical variables have coefficients of agreement of .75 or above. An analysis of prior non-prison sentences ( $r = .775$ ) shows that 52 percent of the coding inconsistencies are within one value of the original entry. The cross-tabulation of new offense ( $k = .718$ ) shows that five of the nine inconsistencies are new offenses being coded where originally there were none. It can be inferred that these disagreements may have resulted from new information now being in the case file. An examination of type of admission ( $k = .688$ ) also shows an attenuation of the coding inconsistencies. One half of the disagreements are within the two topical categories. Four agencies evidence reliability in 80 percent and above of the variables for which reliability can be estimated. A fifth agency, upon closer scrutiny, has a 75 percent figure.

Thus, the two variables, type of sentence and prior alcohol abuse, as well as the three agencies with lowest percentages of agreement, highlight the need for continued effort on the system's foundation--reporting accuracy.

Table II-XVI  
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PAIRED CODINGS FOR PRIOR NON-PRISON SENTENCES

Reliability Study Coding

Original Coding	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine or More	Totals
None	30	13	8	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	57
One	14	7	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	27
Two	2	5	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	18
Three	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
Four	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	7
Five	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	8
Six	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5
Seven	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Eight	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Nine or More	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	16	24

Table II-XVII  
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PAIRED CODINGS FOR TYPE OF ADMISSION

Reliability Study Coding

Original Coding	New Court Commitment:		Parole Violation:		Total
	Not from Probation	Probation Revoked	Technical	New Conviction	
New Court Commitment:					
Not from Probation	107	5	1	4	117
Probation Revoked	4	18	1	0	23
Parole Violation:					
Technical	2	0	10	1	13
New Conviction	3	0	1	3	7

Table II-XVIII  
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PAIRED CODINGS FOR TYPE OF SENTENCE

Reliability Study Coding

Original Coding	Simple	Multiple	Total
Simple	111	16	127
Multiple	12	21	33

Table II-XIX  
 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PAIRED  
 CODINGS FOR ALCOHOL ABUSE

Reliability Study Coding

Original Coding	None	Abuse	Total
None	44	17	61
Abuse	29	70	99

Edit by Follow-up. One happy by-product of the extension of the Uniform Parole Reports follow-up period to two years and three years is that prior years' reporting can be audited against subsequent years' indications. This is not possible on all items since there is no net gain in repeated coding of history variables. These extended follow-ups do allow a reliability check on the focal items of the system, though. This realization leads to the final view this report takes of reliability issues.

These extended follow-ups open the way to a very generalized type of reliability check. This assessment encompasses all reporting agencies though its level of detail is low. Two year follow-up cases for January, February, and March 1972 were sampled to produce a data set numbering 383. In each case the one year code sheet was compared to the relevant two year sheet on date of release, parole performance, date of difficulty, new offense, months under supervision, date of discharge or death, death, identification number, and agency paroling. Nineteen one year code sheets were encountered which had possible errors on them. In other words, 5 percent of the code sheets may have contained error, realizing that this is an overestimate because not every instance represents actual inconsistency. Conversely, of course, no edit procedure is perfect; doubtless some mis-codings escape detection.

Conclusions

Results indicate acceptable overall reliability for the data samples studied. On the assumption that the

samples were representative of all of the data collected, it is concluded that Uniform Parole Reports' data are generally reliable and findings based upon these data may be accepted as having been obtained from reasonably accurate information about parolees.

Some limitations are placed upon this generalization by the observation that the various item codings do not provide data of equal reliability. Extra caution must be exercised in interpreting findings obtained from the less reliable items, until their reliability is increased.

Efforts to improve the reliability of Uniform Parole Reports' data focus upon sharpening the coding instructions for the less reliable items and simplifying the gathering of case file information required for the codings. Progress toward these goals is facilitated by seminars for all participants in the reporting system. At these seminars consensus is obtained on the steps to be taken to improve the system and sessions are held for coders to discuss problems, ask questions, and receive current feedback on reliability.

## Chapter III

### THE REPORTING SYSTEM

The development of reliable, uniform data collection procedures for the Uniform Parole Reports system has been described. Another equally important topic concerns the incorporation of systematic feedback procedures for communication of information to the parole field.

The reporting system consists of a series of newsletters, annual seminars for parole officials, systematic, automated, regular reporting of parole performance and related information to individual agencies, reports of special studies, timely response to individual requests for data analyses, maintenance of a sophisticated, dependable data analysis capability, and the exploratory use of modern, alternative retrieval and analysis systems.

#### Newsletters

The *Newsletters* keep participants informed of progress in the project and are believed to be useful in maintaining agency collaboration. They provide a means of communicating the results of planning sessions to persons in the parole field and a vehicle for presenting brief reports of current research results to participants. The *Newsletter* series also has been found to be an effective device for soliciting and receiving evaluative commentary concerning the program from parole administrators, the intended users of program results.

Administrators have tended to report that the *Newsletters* and monographs concerned with special studies are particularly useful and informative. Examples are *Newsletters* devoted to small studies of the parole performance of homicide offenders; armed robbery offenders; or persons convicted for theft, burglary, forcible rape, narcotic offenses, and vehicle theft. More recently, considerable efforts have been devoted to investigations of time served in prison before parole.

The *Newsletters* appended as Appendix B illustrate the series; they also depict the standard feedback reporting program, discussed below.

### Seminars

Seminars for parole officials provide a mechanism by which the results of this system can be made available quickly to participants in a situation where communication can be more certain. This guards against misinterpretation of results and increases the likelihood that meaningful findings will be used appropriately. At the same time, avenues are provided for continuation of the involvement of participating parole administrators and for further development of the program, including modifications of or additions to the data collection system and suggested analyses for feedback to meet the needs of administrators. Recent seminars have been devoted largely to the issue of feedback; participants thus are able not only to collaborate in planning the data collection system but to play a strong role in defining the questions to be answered from the data and to assign priorities to the specific analyses requested.

Seminars for paroling authorities and administrators provide an excellent opportunity to develop ways of utilizing the system in the agencies' own self-study efforts. This makes Uniform Parole Reports as much a stimulus to further inquiry as a source of immediate, practical assistance.

### Special Reports

An additional vehicle for reporting results to the parole systems collaborating in the program is provided by the special studies completed by project staff, by papers delivered at professional meetings, and by articles prepared for publication in journals. A current list of project publications is found in Appendix E.

Parole agencies have been encouraged to request specific analyses from the Uniform Parole Reports file whenever these would be useful to them. Examples of requests that have been made, with special studies completed and reported to the agency,<sup>34</sup> are analyses of parole outcomes for specific categories of offenders,

---

<sup>34</sup>See National Probation and Parole Institutes, Uniform Parole Reports Project, "The Special Request Facility," *Newsletter*, June, 1973 (Davis, Calif.: NCCD Research Center).

of time served in prison according to various offense groups, of trends in numbers of persons paroled, and of the relationship of time served on parole to parole performance.

### The Standard Feedback System

In designing the Uniform Parole Reports system, considerable attention was given in seminars for participants to the anticipated forms of information feedback to the user. In the past, much information feedback has been provided in a form that might be called *standard information feedback*. Such standard feedback addresses certain common areas of interest to administrators that call for periodic reports and for which a later examination of trends is deemed important. The format wanted was one that would facilitate reporting and would provide participants with a basis for making some limited agency comparisons.<sup>35,36</sup>

In May 1969, this systematic information feedback program was established for participants in the Uniform Parole Reports system. A set of seven standard tabulations was provided, giving parole outcomes of persons paroled during calendar 1967 and followed-up for twelve months. Parole outcomes were reported as they related to various offender attributes. Separate tables were compiled for men and women for each agency and for the combined data from all agencies. These tables were constructed by computer, put on tape for use with a magnetic tape typewriter via specifically prepared forms, and distributed to the agencies.

The tables now report on the parole outcomes, analyzed by commitment offense for more than 200,000 persons paroled in 1967-72. They also report on new major convictions or allegations with prison return, most serious offense committed during follow-up, and parole outcomes tabulated according to type of admission to

---

<sup>35</sup>Gottfredson, D. M., et al., *Uniform Parole Reports: One Year of Experience* (Davis, Calif.: NCCD Research Center, January, 1968).

<sup>36</sup>Gottfredson, D. M., et al., *Issues in Assessment of Parole Outcomes*. Paper presented at the American Congress of Corrections, Miami, Fla., August, 1967.

prison, prior prison sentences, prior non-prison sentences, and prior drug and alcohol abuse. They include one year, two year, and three year follow-ups.

#### User/Information Interaction

Much information is collected, at great expense, on the Nation's criminal justice programs, but little of this information is used in efforts to systematically examine the results of those programs. Perhaps one reason for this is that little information is available in a form that is useful to the decision maker at the time of his decision. Therefore, an investigation was made of the utility of a "third generation" on-line computer system in making results quickly available when needed by the user.<sup>37</sup>

While standard feedback services provide some useful information to users, they lack the capability for immediate response to information needs. More adaptive techniques are necessary to fulfill more spontaneous user requirements.

Modern on-line information systems can provide techniques which permit a dynamic interaction between the user and the computer. Information stored and organized according to on-line interactive principles can become a ubiquitous element in decision making. The immediate feedback from the computer, displayed on a television screen or printed by a console typewriter, allows the user to evaluate continuously the relative success of his inquiries. He can alter his search strategies, if necessary, and spontaneously make decisions based on the instantaneous feedback provided by the computer. This immediate retrieval capability fundamentally changes the relationship between man and computer.

While efforts to develop Uniform Parole Reports as a national data reporting system progressed, a group of scientists from the Information Sciences Laboratory of the Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, in unrelated research efforts, developed a general purpose system for on-line information retrieval. This system, called

---

<sup>37</sup>For details consult Gottfredson, *et al.*, *op. cit.* *supra* note 27, Ch. III.

"DIALOG," whose principal inventor was Dr. Roger K. Summit, was applied to a huge technical library of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and was used by the Office of Education, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the European Space Organization.

The data of Uniform Parole Reports<sup>38</sup> were entered into this information retrieval system. DIALOG was used to identify and retrieve specific individual records from within a collection of records. In addition, it supplied preliminary analyses of data and compilations of tabulations, but it did not permit statistical analyses to be carried out through on-line methods.

This information retrieval technique was augmented by on-line capability which was demonstrated during the National Institute on Crime and Delinquency in Boston in June 1969 and during the American Congress of Corrections in Minneapolis in August 1969. Uniform Parole Reports data for persons released in 1965, 1966, and 1967 were used. These efforts led to collaboration with the U.S. Board of Parole in the Parole Decision-Making project.

Once the opportunity was available for expenditure of sufficient resources to ascertain the utility of this approach, it soon became apparent that this facility, impressive as it was, had two major liabilities: it did not afford a data analysis capability and its remote location and administration led to logistics dilemmas of considerable magnitude. This second drawback was characteristic of all other outside computing facilities explored by Uniform Parole Reports staff.

In January 1971, the project embarked upon the creation of its own data processing unit and began to explore means of performing its computing tasks in-house. During this period, four separate computer facilities were employed (individually or in concert) for analytical tasks and a fifth installation was used for data editing. Since this obviously was not an ideal arrange-

---

<sup>38</sup>Wenk, E. A., M. S. Radwin, R. K. Summit, and C. McHugh, "New Developments in On-Line Information Retrieval Techniques in the United States as Applied to the Uniform Parole Reports, *Abstracts in Criminology and Penology*, 10 (January-February): 8-17, 1970.

ment, substantial resources were devoted simultaneously to obtaining and operationalizing a single, in-house capacity.

This task has now been achieved. Analytic approaches outside the project's administrative control currently are used only when a special circumstance of short duration arises (e.g., when a consultant uses his own facilities to perform a specific series of tasks).

## Chapter IV

### THE COMPARISON PROBLEM

Paroling authorities tend to be guided more by selective experience and subjective judgment than by scientifically based knowledge of the probable consequences of alternative actions. In order to improve individual case determinations, systematic feedback should be available as an aid to decision making. Absence of information describing the outcomes obtained by one's own or other agencies' programs forces decisions to be made simply on the basis of experience.

The parole programs of the Nation vary markedly in size, economic resources, legal constraints on parole decisions, and extent of use of parole as a method of prison release. Comparisons of parole outcomes of different correction agencies have not been meaningful because of the differences in data accounting and reporting procedures associated with disparate structures, policies, and interpretations.

This variation in problems, resources, and practices is perhaps so extensive that efforts to develop a uniform parole reporting system, intended as an aid to evaluation, are destined to be futile. This complexity, however, may be turned to advantage if it is asked how variation in parole outcome is associated with parole program variation. The dissimilarities can be utilized to provide a "natural experiment," if adequate records are maintained. Systematic study of the outcome of this natural experiment can provide information on probable effects of parole treatment alternatives. Paroling authorities and parole administrators need to be able to compare the outcomes of their own programs with those of other agencies. It may often be found that a proposed new program has already been attempted in another agency. If so, the results should be known before the same program is implemented elsewhere.

As is the case with much research, the data collected thus far in the Uniform Parole Reports project



generate more questions than answers. If we are to find ways of sharing parole information among agencies in order to help in parole decision making and administration, we must learn how to ask the right questions in the right way. This section demonstrates that if the wrong questions are asked, the answer will be meaningless or misleading. What seem to be some of the right questions are presented for discussion.

Analyses of the Program's Experience

First to be discussed are analyses based upon the first year of the pilot study--the one year parole performance of 8,115 parolees from 22 agencies.<sup>39</sup> Table IV-I gives the number of parolees per agency for the period January through December, 1965. The agency numerical designations appearing in the table were randomly assigned to preserve general anonymity.

Table IV-I

NUMBER OF CASES PER AGENCY FOR THE 22 AGENCIES  
WITH COMPLETE DATA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY  
THROUGH DECEMBER, 1965

Agency	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number	201	142	218	946	283	404	1648	526	405	88	72	210
Agency	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL	
Number	751	172	221	647	215	153	252	114	367	80	8115	

Parolees Selected for Study. The proportion of subjects contributed by each agency from its parole population varied due to individual agency work load requirements. The samples were selected, through use of a table of random numbers, from monthly lists of all persons paroled by each agency. Those parolees with "detainers" (i.e., released to custody in another jurisdiction) were excluded.

<sup>39</sup> Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut (men), Connecticut (women), Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

**END**

*7 tables/1965*

Results of One Year of Experience. The results clearly demonstrate that parole "success" rates of different agencies cannot be compared meaningfully unless relevant differences in offenders are considered. If different types of offenders are released on parole--some better "risks" than others--this must be taken into account in any interagency comparison. It is important to recognize that the results do not indicate whether or not any of the agencies are more effective than the others in terms of parole outcome.

The sampling of additional agencies and a larger number of parolees produced results very similar to those of the feasibility study.

The favorable parole performance rate, defined as the ratio of (a) those parolees who either experienced no difficulty or were continued on parole without new major convictions to (b) all who were paroled, was 71 percent (compared to 76 percent in the former study). This rate of "successful" performance again varied considerably from agency to agency, with a low of 43 percent and a high of 81 percent.

If the parolees of the various agencies were similar, this could be interpreted as a variation in the effectiveness of procedures. However, they clearly are not comparable. A number of offender characteristics, consistently associated with parole outcome, vary from agency to agency and may determine the differences in parole outcome.

Type of admission to prison, for example, again is found to be associated with parole outcome. Three fourths of those parolees received in prison as "new cases" without probation revocation were found in the favorable category, while only half of the re-paroled technical parole violators were in that group. The association of this classification with parole performance may be seen in Table IV-II.

Table IV-II  
 TYPE OF ADMISSION AND FAVORABLE PAROLE PERFORMANCE  
 BASED ON ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF MEN AND WOMEN PAROLED  
 FROM 22 AGENCIES, JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1965

Type of Admission	Parole Performance			Total
	Number Favorable (No Major Difficulty)	Number Unfavorable (Major Difficulty)	Percent Favorable	
<u>New Court Commitment</u>				
Not from Probation	4442	1522	74.48	5964
Probation Revoked	688	306	69.21	994
<u>Parole Violator</u>				
No New Commitment	304	298	50.49	602
With New Commitment	340	215	61.26	555
TOTAL	5774	2341	71.15	8115

Chi-square = 184.97 df = 3 P = <.001

The association between various offender characteristics and parole performance prohibits any direct inter-agency comparison of violation rates. For example, more than 90 percent of those who were paroled after committing willful homicide were successful on parole. On the other hand, about two thirds of those who were paroled after imprisonment for burglary, and less than 60 percent of those committed for vehicle theft and check frauds, were in the favorable parole performance category at the end of one year (Table IV-III). The proportions of parolees in various offense categories vary markedly among agencies.

Table IV-III  
 TYPE OF OFFENSE AND FAVORABLE PAROLE PERFORMANCE  
 BASED ON ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF MEN AND WOMEN PAROLED  
 FROM 22 AGENCIES, JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1965

Type of Offense	Parole Performance			Total
	Number Favorable (No Major Difficulty)	Number Unfavorable (Major Difficulty)	Percent Favorable	
Homicide	539	54	90.89	593
Manslaughter	72	12	85.71	84
Armed Robbery	813	256	76.05	1069
Unarmed Robbery	287	109	72.47	396
Aggravated Assault	309	62	83.29	371
Forcible Rape	135	33	80.36	168
Statutory Rape	87	25	77.68	112
Sex Offense Against Juveniles	129	24	84.31	153
Other Sex Offense	50	15	76.92	65
Prostitution and Pandering	8	3	72.73	11
Burglary	1576	796	66.44	2372
Theft or Larceny	504	212	70.39	716
Vehicle Theft	219	162	57.48	381
Forgery and Checks	435	317	57.85	752
Other Fraud	48	12	80.00	60
Narcotics Violations	256	105	70.91	361
Alcohol Violations	36	9	80.00	45
All Other	267	135	66.41	402
TOTAL	5770	2341	71.14	8111*

Chi-square = 324.56 df = 17 P = <.001

\*Four cases were coded into nonexistent offense categories.

When the number of prior prison sentences per parolee was examined in relation to parole performance, it was found that three fourths of those with no prior imprisonment performed favorably during their first year on parole; however, the proportion with favorable outcomes decreases as number of prior commitments to prison increases (Table IV-IV). The prior prison experience of parolees varies considerably among parole jurisdictions.

Table IV-IV

NUMBER OF PRIOR COMMITMENTS TO ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND FAVORABLE PAROLE PERFORMANCE, BASED ON ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF MEN AND WOMEN PAROLED BY 22 AGENCIES, JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1965

Number of Prior Prison Commitments	Parole Performance			Total
	Number Favorable (No Major Difficulty)	Number Unfavorable (Major Difficulty)	Percent Favorable	
None	4057	1323	75.41	5380
One	1019	525	65.99	1544
Two	410	258	61.38	668
Three	165	125	56.89	290
Four or More	123	109	53.02	232
TOTAL	5774	2340	71.16	8114*

Chi-square = 163.67 df = 4 P = <.001

\*One case was omitted due to indefinite coding.

Four out of five parolees with no prior sentences other than prison (that is, those who had not been fined, on probation, jailed, etc.) did well during their first year on parole (see Table IV-V). Again, however, the proportion with favorable parole performance decreases with one or more prior non-prison sentences. Parolees of the various agencies also vary in this measure of prior criminal record.

An analysis of prior drug or alcohol abuse among these parolees from 22 agencies produced the results

shown in Tables IV-VI and IV-VII. Parole performance is significantly related to both alcohol and drug abuse histories: favorable outcomes are associated with an absence of drug abuse and with an absence of alcohol abuse. Again, agencies differ in the proportions of parolees whose personal histories include these problems.

Table IV-V

NUMBER OF PRIOR SENTENCES OTHER THAN PRISON AND FAVORABLE PAROLE PERFORMANCE, BASED ON ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF MEN AND WOMEN PAROLED BY 22 AGENCIES, JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1965

Number of Prior Sentences Other Than Prison	Parole Performance			Total
	Number Favorable (No Major Difficulty)	Number Unfavorable (Major Difficulty)	Percent Favorable	
None	1605	370	81.26	1975
One	1130	389	74.39	1519
Two	862	356	70.77	1218
Three	583	332	63.72	915
Four	463	203	69.52	666
Five	338	153	68.84	491
Six	199	127	61.04	326
Seven	152	79	65.80	231
Eight	92	57	61.74	149
Nine or more	350	272	56.27	622
TOTAL	5774	2338	71.18	8112*

Chi-square = 225.82 df = 9 P = <.001

\*Three cases omitted due to indefinite coding.

Table IV-VI

DRUG USE AND FAVORABLE PAROLE PERFORMANCE, BASED ON ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF MEN AND WOMEN PAROLED BY 22 AGENCIES, JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1965

History of Drug Use	Parole Performance			Total
	Number Favorable (No Major Difficulty)	Number Unfavorable (Major Difficulty)	Percent Favorable	
None or Unknown	5194	1986	72.34	7180
Any Use	580	355	62.03	935
TOTAL	5774	2341	71.15	8115

Chi-square = 42.53 df = 1 P = <.001

Table IV-VII

ALCOHOL USE AND FAVORABLE PAROLE PERFORMANCE, BASED ON ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF MEN AND WOMEN PAROLED BY 22 AGENCIES, JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1965

History of "Alcohol Involvement"	Parole Performance			Total
	Number Favorable (No Major Difficulty)	Number Unfavorable (Major Difficulty)	Percent Favorable	
None or Unknown	1609	543	74.77	2152
Any Use	2168	969	69.11	3137
TOTAL	3777	1512	71.41	5289*

Chi-square = 19.90 df = 1 P = <.001

\*The alcohol involvement item was added to Uniform Parole Reports in July 1965. Thus, a portion of that year's parole cases had not been examined for the necessary information.

Age of the offender at time of parole was found to be associated with parole outcome, supporting much earlier research. This result was not obtained in the earlier feasibility study. Older offenders are more often found in the favorable outcome group, as seen in Table IV-VIII.

Table IV-VIII

AGE AT RELEASE AND FAVORABLE PAROLE PERFORMANCE, BASED ON ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF MEN AND WOMEN PAROLED BY 22 AGENCIES, JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1965

Age at Release	Parole Performance			Total
	Number Favorable (No Major Difficulty)	Number Unfavorable (Major Difficulty)	Percent Favorable	
18 or under	378	198	65.62	576
19 - 21	1307	538	70.84	1845
22 - 24	980	428	69.60	1408
25 - 27	719	297	70.77	1016
28 - 30	521	214	70.88	735
31 - 33	401	148	73.04	549
34 - 36	347	140	71.25	487
37 - 39	300	123	70.92	423
40 - 42	217	87	71.38	304
43 - 45	159	68	70.04	227
46 - 48	108	35	75.52	143
49 - 51	96	26	78.69	122
52 or over	232	37	86.24	269
Unknown	9	2	81.82	11
TOTAL	5774	2341	71.15	8115

Chi-square = 46.84 df = 13 P = <.001

Subsequent Experience. These findings regarding parolee age differences across agencies have surfaced repeatedly as Uniform Parole Reports staff have observed this variable over time. For example, six agencies were selected in 1971 for a study of age configurations in their 1969 reported populations.<sup>40</sup> The results are presented in Table IV-IX.

<sup>40</sup> See National Probation and Parole Institutes, Uniform Parole Reports Project, "Age at Admission--An Example," *Newsletter*, November, 1971. (Davis, Calif.: NCCD Research Center).

Table IV-IX  
AGE AT ADMISSION IN SIX SELECTED STATE PAROLE AGENCIES  
1969 MALE AND FEMALE PAROLEES

Agency	Age at Admission						Totals
	14-18 Years	19-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-45 Years	46 & up Years	
A	119 29%	140 34%	55 14%	42 10%	41 10%	10 2%	407
B	54 4%	750 50%	322 22%	138 9%	148 10%	78 5%	1490
C	154 9%	651 36%	354 20%	253 14%	279 16%	97 5%	1788
D	50 16%	118 37%	52 17%	38 12%	34 11%	23 7%	315
E	202 10%	852 42%	394 19%	211 10%	244 12%	118 6%	2021
F	159 8%	723 35%	363 18%	289 14%	411 20%	106 5%	2051
Totals	738 9%	3234 40%	1540 19%	971 12%	1157 14%	432 5%	8072

Chi-square = 444.61      df = 25      P = <.001

The conclusion drawn from the findings of this study was that, while some agencies do not differ significantly on age at admission to prison, in most cases interagency comparisons for evaluative purposes are not justifiable unless age differences are considered in the analysis. If agencies are to be meaningfully compared, they either must be similar in certain important ways or their differences must be considered in any analysis and interpretation. Age is one item that affects parole performance. There are many others (e.g., prior record, commitment offense, etc.) known from Uniform Parole Reports studies and other research to be related to parole outcome. Yet, considering only the age variable, interagency comparison of outcomes is unjustifiable in most instances. Comparisons of parole performance across agencies now appear to be a rather complicated venture. Agency differences in age and other outcome-related offender characteristics must be considered in any interagency comparison.

These results do more than support earlier research; they show that the frequent inquiry, "How do the parole violation rates of one agency compare with the rates of

other agencies in the Nation?" is not the right question. It is entirely possible that an agency with a high violation rate is more effective, in terms of parole violations, than an agency with a lower violation rate. The rate must reflect, at least in part, the qualities of the parolee population.

These results highlight two central ideas:

1. Analysis of an agency's parole effectiveness solely in terms of parole performance rates is meaningless--as is any interagency comparison made on this basis. Decisions about a parole agency's functioning cannot be made until the characteristics of its parolee population are known.

2. A thorough, ongoing, nationwide analysis of the relationships of offender characteristics to parole performance, carried out agency by agency, is entirely possible and necessary. The knowledge gained from such analyses would enable the identification of specific items predictive of parole performance. Such predictive information could aid parole boards in decision making and parole practitioners in dealing with parolees.

The most significant conclusion to be derived from these data is that *any evaluation of parole performance, or comparison among agencies, must take into account both parolee and agency characteristics.*

A concrete example from the data serves to illustrate this point. If favorable parole performance is defined as the absence of return to prison or of absconding, Table IV-XI on page 86 portrays Agency 13 as the most successful (86 percent) with its parolees and Agency 11 as having the lowest favorable performance rate (43 percent) of the 22 agencies in the study. On the basis of this limited comparison, the unfortunate conclusion could be drawn that the former agency is much more effective than the latter. (Even statistically, the difference between the two success rates is highly significant--beyond the .001 level, Chi-square of 40.4, df = 1.) This conclusion, however, is unwarranted. The data for the two agencies in row five of Table IV-X show that Agency 13 returned only 5.9 percent of its parolees to prison as technical violators with no new convictions, while the comparable rate for Agency 11 was 51.4 percent--the highest of all the agencies in the study. (This difference, too, is highly significant--beyond the .001 level, Chi-square of

49.6, df = 1.) It might be that the two agencies do not differ as much in parole effectiveness as they do in agency policy, with Agency 11 much quicker to return parolees to prison on technical violations.

Table IV-XI summarizes the relationships between offender attributes and parole outcomes for each agency. Here, the data are analyzed in terms of the two major categories of parole performance--favorable versus unfavorable, defined as continued on parole at the end of one year versus returned to prison within the same period. The statistical significance of each relationship (as determined by a Chi-square test) is indicated in the row labeled " $\chi^2$ ." A blank space in the row indicates no relationship between that particular characteristic and parole performance. A significant relationship is shown by a single asterisk; a double asterisk indicates a highly significant relationship. Numerical values for these Chi-squares and for Phi Correlation Coefficients (indicators of the degree of relationship) are given in Tables IV-XII and IV-XIII.

If the data for agencies 11 and 13 are examined, Table IV-XI indicates that several meaningful comparisons can be made. Parole performance is related to type of offense for each agency (significant relationships), with person offenders more often found in the favorable performance category.

Although person offenders from both agencies perform better on parole than do property offenders, Agency 11 paroled a significantly smaller percentage of person offenders (29 percent) than did Agency 13 (48 percent). This difference of 19 percentage points is statistically significant beyond the .05 level of confidence, as is a difference greater than 12 between any two comparable percentages in Table IV-XI. Thus, in terms of one parolee characteristic, type of offense, it might be said that the Agency 11 parolee population was "worse" than that of Agency 13, since it was made up of a greater percentage of offenders who could be anticipated as parole failures, based upon the offenses they committed. The reasons for this might be (1) hesitancy on the part of the Agency 11 parole board to release "dangerous" offenders into the community; (2) scarcity of person offenders eligible for parole due to state laws governing their sentences; (3) relatively low frequency with which these offenses are committed in that jurisdiction; or a combination of these reasons might be found. Whatever the reasons, in 1965 Agency 11

Table IV-X  
PAROLE PERFORMANCE DURING A ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF 8115 PERSONS PAROLED BY 22 AGENCIES JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1965

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Agencies Compared
(10) Continued on Parole With No Major or Minor Convictions Number Percent	128 63.7	63 44.4	127 58.2	211 62.8	284 74.6	1135 70.3	233 68.9	233 65.2	56 57.5	31 43.0	149 70.9	140 81.5	169 91.4	159 76.5	515 79.6	151 70.2	101 66.0	139 59.1	74 64.9	221 60.2	58 72.5	5549 68.4	
(11) Continued on Parole With New Convictions Number Percent	2 <brtd>0.9</brtd>	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	6 <brtd>4.4</brtd>	14 <brtd>10.1</brtd>	16 <brtd>11.7</brtd>	51 <brtd>36.4</brtd>	10 <brtd>7.2</brtd>	15 <brtd>10.8</brtd>	6 <brtd>4.3</brtd>	2 <brtd>1.4</brtd>	16 <brtd>11.7</brtd>	22 <brtd>15.8</brtd>	9 <brtd>6.5</brtd>	16 <brtd>11.7</brtd>	9 <brtd>6.5</brtd>	42 <brtd>30.5</brtd>	9 <brtd>6.5</brtd>	24 <brtd>17.5</brtd>	11 <brtd>8.0</brtd>	13 <brtd>9.5</brtd>	6 <brtd>4.4</brtd>	428 5.3	
(X and Y) Continued on Parole With No Convictions Number Percent	126 61.8	60 42.2	121 53.8	207 62.7	270 72.9	1084 63.9	223 63.9	218 61.7	50 57.5	29 43.0	133 63.0	128 70.9	149 81.5	153 91.4	506 79.6	142 70.2	92 66.0	115 59.1	74 64.9	215 60.2	52 72.5	5429 68.4	
(21) Absconder Number Percent	25 12.4	19 13.5	14 10.1	22 15.9	11 7.8	34 24.2	60 43.3	26 18.7	10 <brtd>7.2</brtd>	5 <brtd>3.6</brtd>	2 <brtd>1.4</brtd>	9 <brtd>6.5</brtd>	22 <brtd>15.8</brtd>	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	16 <brtd>11.7</brtd>	9 <brtd>6.5</brtd>	42 <brtd>30.5</brtd>	9 <brtd>6.5</brtd>	24 <brtd>17.5</brtd>	11 <brtd>8.0</brtd>	13 <brtd>9.5</brtd>	6 <brtd>4.4</brtd>	428 5.3
(31) Return to Prison on New Convictions Number Percent	14 6.9	23 16.2	40 28.3	18 13.0	22 15.9	221 158.2	64 46.2	80 57.7	16 11.7	37 26.6	18 13.0	45 32.3	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	10 <brtd>7.2</brtd>	87 <brtd>62.3</brtd>	15 <brtd>10.8</brtd>	16 <brtd>11.7</brtd>	35 <brtd>25.3</brtd>	11 <brtd>8.0</brtd>	5 <brtd>3.6</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	822 10.1	
(41) Return to Prison on Technical Violation Number Percent	21 10.4	2 <brtd>1.4</brtd>	20 14.5	46 33.1	7 <brtd>5.1</brtd>	4 <brtd>2.9</brtd>	59 42.6	21 15.3	24 17.5	4 <brtd>2.9</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	14 10.1	19 13.8	9 <brtd>6.5</brtd>	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	18 13.0	4 <brtd>2.9</brtd>	7 <brtd>5.1</brtd>	20 14.5	4 <brtd>2.9</brtd>	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	319 3.9
(51) Return to Prison on Technical Violator Major Offense Number Percent	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	29 21.1	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	47 34.2	5 <brtd>3.6</brtd>	25 18.3	5 <brtd>3.6</brtd>	5 <brtd>3.6</brtd>	4 <brtd>2.9</brtd>	4 <brtd>2.9</brtd>	4 <brtd>2.9</brtd>	5 <brtd>3.6</brtd>	9 <brtd>6.5</brtd>	4 <brtd>2.9</brtd>	20 14.5	4 <brtd>2.9</brtd>	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	181 2.2	
(61) Return to Prison on Technical Violator Minor Offense Number Percent	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	8 0.1
(71) Returned to Prison Same Jurisdiction Number Percent	5 2.5	2 <brtd>1.4</brtd>	7 <brtd>5.1</brtd>	25 18.3	26 18.8	111 80.2	47 34.2	24 17.5	2 <brtd>1.4</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	10 7.2	17 12.4	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	15 10.8	9 <brtd>6.5</brtd>	15 10.8	15 10.8	15 10.8	15 10.8	4 <brtd>2.9</brtd>	40 28.9	8 5.8	481 5.9
(81) Returned to Prison Other Jurisdiction Number Percent	5 2.5	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	7 <brtd>5.1</brtd>	2 <brtd>1.4</brtd>	7 <brtd>5.1</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	12 8.7	9 <brtd>6.5</brtd>	2 <brtd>1.4</brtd>	1 <brtd>0.7</brtd>	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	5 <brtd>3.6</brtd>	5 <brtd>3.6</brtd>	5 <brtd>3.6</brtd>	5 <brtd>3.6</brtd>	5 <brtd>3.6</brtd>	3 <brtd>2.2</brtd>	7 <brtd>5.1</brtd>	5 <brtd>3.6</brtd>	9 <brtd>6.5</brtd>	86 1.1
TOTAL FOR EACH AGENCY	221	142	228	946	281	424	1648	526	405	88	72	210	751	172	221	647	215	153	272	114	167	80	8115

Table IV-XII  
CHI-SQUARE VALUES AND CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
FOR 22 AGENCIES COMBINED

	A All Agencies Combined	B χ²: Between Agencies	C Degrees of Freedom
<u>Type of Admission</u>			
Percent New Commitment	86	209.1	21
New Commitment, Percent FPP	74	130.0	21
Parole Violator, Percent FPP	55	577.9	21
χ²: Admission vs. PP	157.2		1
φ Correlation Coefficient	.14		
<u>Prior Prison Sentences</u>			
Percent None	66	158.0	21
None, Percent FPP	75	133.9	21
One or More, Percent FPP	63	115.6	21
χ²: Prior Prison vs. PP	140.9		1
φ Correlation Coefficient	.13		
<u>Offense</u>			
Percent Persons	34	161.5	21
Persons, Percent FPP	80	121.3	21
Property, Percent FPP	63	128.0	21
χ²: Offense vs. PP	56.6		1
φ Correlation Coefficient	.08		
<u>Sentences Other Than Prison</u>			
Percent None	24	172.6	21
None, Percent FPP	81	227.1	21
One or More, Percent FPP	69	101.9	21
χ²: Other Sentences vs. PP	129.2		1
φ Correlation Coefficient	.13		
<u>Alcohol</u>			
Percent No Use	41	167.5	21
No Use, Percent FPP	75	127.5	21
Use, Percent FPP	69	100.5	21
χ²: Alcohol vs. PP	19.9		1
φ Correlation Coefficient	.06		
<u>Drug</u>			
Percent No Use	88	348.5	21
No Use, Percent FPP	72	125.4	21
Use, Percent FPP	62	434.7	21
χ²: Drug vs. PP	42.5		1
φ Correlation Coefficient	.07		
<u>Age</u>			
Percent Above Median Age	49	68.4	21
Above Median Age, Percent FPP	73	162.9	21
Under Median Age, Percent FPP	70	147.2	21
χ²: Age vs. PP	6.26		1
φ Correlation Coefficient	.03		
TOTAL PERCENT FPP	71	119.4	21

All Chi-squares listed are significant beyond the .001 level.

Table IV-XI  
SUMMARY CHART OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OFFENDER ATTRIBUTES AND PAROLE OUTCOMES

	Agencies																						All Agencies Combined
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<u>Type of Admission</u>	93	77	87	82	89	72	88	74	74	97	97	100	93	88	89	99	90	97	79	99	60	93	86
Percent New Commitment	66	52	64	73	79	79	72	72	63	64	41	72	86	84	82	80	72	65	59	66	87	77	74
New Commitment, Percent FPP	53	19	48	58	57	65	48	50	49	67	100	100	79	65	43	100	57	100	50	0	66	83	55
Parole Violator, Percent FPP	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**
χ²: Admission vs. PP	50	87	73	59	35	62	65	54	55	73	72	69	73	79	81	72	77	78	62	60	90	71	66
Prior Prison Sentences	78	46	65	76	83	82	71	73	71	64	42	74	88	82	82	82	73	67	68	74	79	77	75
Percent None	51	37	54	62	72	65	65	58	45	63	45	68	80	78	60	**	*	59	40	54	71	78	63
None, Percent FPP	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**
One or More, Percent FPP	44	23	42	34	43	26	45	25	29	16	29	41	48	70	47	42	35	25	21	16	24	21	34
χ²: Prior Prison vs. PP	76	50	71	81	79	83	76	78	68	79	71	81	90	85	93	84	80	87	73	89	81	94	80
Property, Percent FPP	56	42	55	64	74	74	73	63	63	61	31	66	82	73	64	77	65	59	53	61	78	73	63
χ²: Offense vs. PP	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Offense	20	37	13	15	39	19	17	20	11	19	35	25	24	43	36	75	30	31	13	18	6	25	24
Sentences Other Than Prison	80	47	90	82	82	83	84	79	75	82	36	88	88	89	85	81	69	77	84	75	90	90	81
Percent None	61	43	58	68	73	73	66	64	57	59	47	67	86	76	74	*	*	61	53	64	78	73	69
None, Percent FPP	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
One or More, Percent FPP	45	40	73	36	32	47	32	43	44	27	29	76	36	34	35	67	60	27	39	46	50	45	41
χ²: Other Sentence vs. PP	64	44	62	65	85	76	73	71	65	85	73	68	87	93	81	85	72	70	80	75	79	81	75
Alcohol	55	49	67	72	82	69	67	65	54	57	48	63	86	75	75	77	74	64	55	57	79	75	**
Percent No Use	86	85	81	77	90	93	84	89	99	97	97	90	99	97	98	99	99	86	86	96	68	94	88
No Use, Percent FPP	67	45	65	74	78	76	71	67	59	66	41	76	86	82	77	80	71	69	56	65	76	79	72
Use, Percent FPP	50	41	48	59	64	67	60	65	83	*	100	41	86	60	100	75	50	50	61	75	84	60	62
χ²: Alcohol vs. PP	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**
Drug	64	42	45	30	55	57	57	49	67	44	35	40	53	63	41	50	45	45	42	69	14	56	49
Percent No Use	71	50	53	70	76	70	72	66	59	77	56	78	86	81	87	82	73	77	52	66	74	87	73
No Use, Percent FPP	53	40	64	70	76	82	66	67	61	53	36	69	86	83	71	78	69	57	61	62	79	66	70
Use, Percent FPP	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**
χ²: Drug vs. PP	65	44	62	70	76	75	69	67	59	64	43	72	86	81	78	80	71	66	57	66	79	78	71
φ Correlation Coefficient																							

LEGEND: FPP = Favorable Parole Performance; PP = Parole Performance; χ² = Chi-square, a statistical test of relationship. Asterisks indicate significance levels. \*The Chi-square value for the individual agency is significant at the .05 level or better. \*\*Indicates significance beyond the .001 level. No asterisks indicate non-significance. Median age = 25 years.



parole agents supervised a greater proportion of recidivism-prone parolees than did agents in Agency 13.

In neither of the two agencies were significant relationships found between parole performance and any of the other parolee characteristics studied. In view of the Agency 11 technical violation rate of 51.4 percent, it is difficult to determine whether these data reflect differences in agency parole effectiveness or in parole policy. The latter usually determines the technical violation rate.

A comparison of two other agencies, 8 and 15, presents an additional example of the need to know more than the single fact that the success rates of these two agencies differ (see Table IV-X). Table IV-XI adds to the comparison by demonstrating that the first four parolee characteristics are significantly related to parole performance within each agency (indicated by asterisks). Since the parolee populations of the two agencies differed significantly, and in the same direction, in terms of these four parolee characteristics, the higher rates of success for Agency 15 could be accounted for by the fact that it worked with a "better" parole population in 1965.

Hundreds of similar comparisons could be made. Within the scope of this report, however, it is more appropriate simply to illustrate the logic underlying such comparisons and to provide the data necessary for making them.

Once agency differences were clearly established, the next step in this line of analysis was to devise a way to account for these disparities. The approach selected for this task, first reported by Uniform Parole Reports in 1972,<sup>41</sup> was to employ "base expectancy" measures to statistically control for differences in risk at initiation of parole.

For this purpose three pairs of agencies were selected: one pair of states located geographically close together with different overall violation rates,

<sup>41</sup> Gottfredson, D. M., M. G. Neithercutt, and E. A. Wenk, *Parole in the United States: A Reporting System* (Davis, Calif.: NCCD Research Center, October 1972), Chapter IX.

Table IV-XIII  
CHI-SQUARE VALUES AND CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
FOR INDIVIDUAL AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PAROLE PERFORMANCE AND PAROLEE CHARACTERISTICS

Type of Admission vs. PP Correlation Coefficient	Agencies																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Prior Prison Sentences vs. PP Correlation Coefficient	17.1			24.0	5.2	16.3	7.8	13.8	25.8				6.9	11.1	3.9				17.6	4.0		
Offense vs. PP Correlation Coefficient	.29			.16	.14	.20	.07	.16	.25				.10	.22	.08				.27	.19		
Sentences Other Than Prison vs. PP Correlation Coefficient	8.8			6.5	27.9		4.4	32.2	11.5	4.9			9.8	6.3	11.3				26.9	4.7	4.8	9.8
Alcohol vs. PP Correlation Coefficient	.21			.17	.17	.11	.14	.15	.11	.37	.17	.12		.35	.09	.15	.25	.16	.20			
Drug vs. PP Correlation Coefficient	4.9			10.8	11.3		35.8	9.0	5.2				8.3	5.6	4.1				3.4	11.8		
Age vs. PP Correlation Coefficient	.16			.22	.11		.15	.13	.11				.20	.18	.14				.14	.22		
Age vs. PP Correlation Coefficient	6.0			4.5	17.6		11.1	.08	3.6				2.5	8.3	4.1				7.2	12.9		
Age vs. PP Correlation Coefficient	.17			.14	.14		.08	.20	.24				.24	6.9	.18				.24	.34		
Age vs. PP Correlation Coefficient							.20	.24	.19				.19	5.8	.18				.19			
Age vs. PP Correlation Coefficient																						4.6
Age vs. PP Correlation Coefficient																						.24

The level of significance for each relationship tested by the Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) is given by the numerical value of each Chi-square entry. Thus: No Chi-square entry = Not Significant; Chi-square value between 3.84 and 6.63 = Significant at .05 level; Chi-square value between 6.64 and 10.82 = Significant at .01 level; Chi-square value above 10.83 = Significant at .001 level.

The Phi Correlation Coefficient ( $\phi$ ) is omitted for those relationships that are not significant. As an approximate measure of the degree of relationship, the Correlation Coefficient may be interpreted, in a broad sense, according to its numerical value. For example, there may be a somewhat stronger relationship between "type of admission" and "parole performance" for Agency 2 (.28) than for Agency 9 (.12). The differences between coefficients have not been tested, but small differences should be ignored as not meaningful.

one pair of states geographically separated with extremely different violation rates, and a third pair geographically separated with similar parole violation rates and very different institutional and parole programs. The results from one part of this study are especially relevant here.

The comparison of "Western State" and "Southern State" was thought to be of interest because these states had similar success rates despite marked differences in institutional and parole programs in the two jurisdictions. In Western State considerable effort has been expended over several decades to develop sophisticated rehabilitation programs, both during confinement and under community supervision, while in Southern State the program consists principally of custodial care, in dormitory housing, with extremely limited staff. Agricultural work is the predominant occupation for institutional residents in Southern State, while Western State employs a wide variety of professional treatment techniques such as group psychotherapy, counseling, and vocational training, following an intensive diagnostic and classification program. Despite this distinctly different emphasis on rehabilitative programming, the "success" rate for the Western State sample of 1,184 males was 66 percent; while in Southern State this rate was slightly higher (69 percent). Thus, using this particular approach the results of an intensive rehabilitation model program might be compared with those of a program emphasizing custodial care and agricultural work, with little in the way of treatment.

Parolee attributes and parole outcome were defined as before. A regression equation taking this form evolved:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Parole performance (predicted)} = & .7564 + (-.07066) (\text{type of admission}) \\ & + (-.10595) (\text{prior prison}) \\ & + (-.03709) (\text{prior other sentence}) \\ & + (-.4023) (\text{drug use}) + (-.08574) \\ & (\text{alcohol use}) + (.00246) (\text{age}) \end{aligned}$$

The regression summary is presented in Table IV-XIV, along with a summary of the analysis of variance. The multiple correlation coefficient obtained was .208. As shown in Table IV-XV, the correlations of expected and actual values were .193 for Western State and .248 for Southern State. The test for differences between

correlation coefficients indicated that they could be considered as "not different." The observed value of the critical ratio was 1.396.

Table IV-XIV  
SUMMARY OF REGRESSION ANALYSIS: WESTERN  
AND SOUTHERN STATES

Independent Variable	Mean	Partial Correlation	Sum of Squares Added	Proportion of Variance Added
Type of Admission	.320	-.067	7.640	.015
Prior Prison	.455	-.114	5.618	.011
Prior Other Sentence	.874	-.051	4.348	.008
Drug Use	.247	-.034	.682	.001
Alcohol Use	.409	-.086	3.186	.006
Age	27.954	.046	1.067	.002
Mean Parole Performance = .677 (68 percent "success")				
Multiple Correlation Coefficient: R = .2085				
Coefficient of Determination: R <sup>2</sup> = .0435				
<u>Analysis of Variance for the Multiple Regression</u>				
F = 17.906, for six and 2364 degrees of freedom				
P < .001				

Table IV-XV  
CORRELATION OF EXPECTED AND ACTUAL PAROLE PERFORMANCE  
VALUES IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN STATES

State	Number	Correlation Coefficient	Fisher's r to z Transformation
Western	1184	.193	.195
Southern	1187	.248	.253

The analysis of covariance is summarized in Table IV-XVI. Figure IV-1 shows the original parole success rates and the adjusted rates. The situation is now

reversed: Western State's success rate, corrected for "kinds of offenders," is markedly higher than that of Southern State. Western's success rate has gone from 66 to an adjusted value of 74 percent, while Southern State's has decreased from 69 to 61 percent. It is suggested that the differences in adjusted success rates must be due to the differences in treatment afforded offenders and parolees in the two jurisdictions, to other unknown selection factors, or to other unknown determinants.

Table IV-XVI  
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE IN PAROLE OUTCOMES: WESTERN AND SOUTHERN STATES

Source	Degrees of Freedom	Total Sum of Squares	Adjustment for Covariates	Adjusted Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Square
Between Agencies	1	.58	-4.26*	4.84	1	4.84
Error (Within)	2369	517.95	26.80	491.15	2363	.2079
Total	2370	518.53	22.54	495.99	2364	

Table of Means			
Agency	Actual Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Standard Error
Western	.6613	.7425	.0165
Southern	.6925	.6115	.0165

Testing Adjusted Means	
Mean square =	4.8355
F =	23.264 for one and 2363 degrees of freedom
P <	.001

\*The negative sign indicates that the adjustment for the covariants increases the between groups sum of squares.

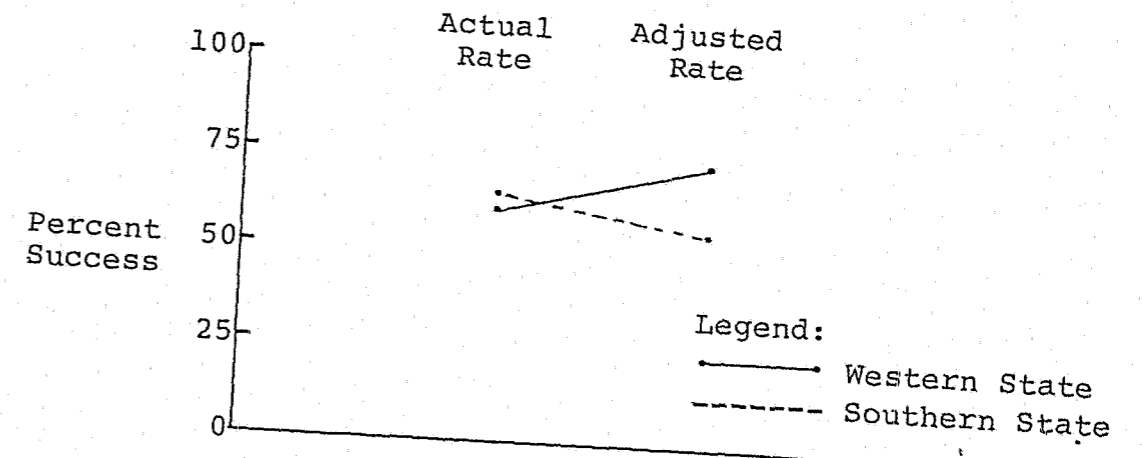


Figure IV-1  
Actual and Adjusted Parole Success Rates for Western and Southern States

It was concluded that the evidence suggested the value of the rehabilitation efforts of Western State as compared with the custodial program of Southern State, and that the utility of this type of analysis was demonstrated.

**Conclusions.** The groundwork continues to be laid for meaningful comparative studies and for the evaluation of proposed programs, the assessment of program effectiveness, and the sophisticated approach to prediction of parole performance. In view of the complexities involved in each of these objectives, adaptive methods of multivariate analysis (taking into account the interrelationships suggested in these reports) are needed. When parolee subgroups within each agency are identified by objective characteristics and parole performance, then more valid decisions about program modifications are possible. Also possible are more nearly objective, and hopefully more accurate, predictions of parole performance.

Some preliminary studies with these objectives will be reported in the next section; however, it may be useful at this point to summarize some general conclusions warranted from the data presented.

1. Uniform Parole Reports procedures provide a workable system for the collection and analysis of national parole statistics.

2. The data collected are, in general, sufficiently reliable to permit acceptance of quantitative conclusions.

3. The relatively low reliability found for a few items indicates a need to improve definitions and data collection procedures.

4. Evaluation of parole performance data, within and among agencies, is more meaningful and instructive if parolee and agency characteristics are taken into account. Failure to do so allows success rates to be seriously misleading.

5. Parolees in general (disregarding the paroling agency) display several characteristics that are related to parole success (if success is defined as non-return to prison). The relationships between each characteristic and parole performance may be stated in quantitative terms. These statements are listed in paragraphs six through twelve below.

6. Individuals convicted as offenders against persons are more likely to succeed on parole than are offenders against property.

7. Those paroled from new commitments are more likely to succeed than are persons re-paroled after return to prison for parole violation.

8. Persons with no prison sentences prior to the current incarceration are more likely to succeed on parole than are those previously imprisoned.

9. Parolees with no prior sentences other than prison are more likely to succeed than are those with other prior sentences.

10. Individuals with no history of drug abuse are more likely to succeed on parole than are those with such a history.

11. Those with no history of alcohol abuse are more likely to succeed on parole than are those with such a history.

12. The older the parolee, the greater the likelihood of his success on parole.

### Exploratory Classification Studies

Three approaches to more useful assessments of parole performance are suggested by the differences discussed above. First, ways of classifying parolees may be developed to ensure that outcome data shared by parole systems deal--as far as possible--with similar offenders. Second, prediction methods may be used to correct statistically for differences in parolee groups compared. Third, through the identification of similarities and differences among parole systems, agencies rather than parolees might be classified.

Exploratory studies using each of these approaches, based on data similar to those described above but limited to 18 parole systems participating at the time the studies were undertaken, initiated this line of inquiry.<sup>42</sup> The first study sought to develop a useful method for classifying parolees; the second provided a means of parolee classification aimed specifically at parole prediction; the third explored a method for measuring differences among parole agencies. These studies involved the application of three different, but closely related, statistical methods to the same set of data on parolees released January through June, 1965. The first is called "association analysis"; the second, "regression analysis"; and the third, "canonical analysis." Here the studies will be referred to as the "Parolee Classification Study," the "Base Expectancy Study," and the "Parole Agency Map."

Parolee Classification Study. The objective of the classification study is to define subgroups of parolees in such a way that the persons within subgroups are relatively alike, while the subgroups themselves are quite different from one another. That is, relatively homogeneous subgroups are sought within the heterogeneous parolee population. This method differs from prediction methods (although it has been used in parole prediction studies), since the measure of parole performance is not used in the analysis. Only information known *before* parole is studied.

For the classification study, 3,386 persons were

<sup>42</sup> Unlike the data from 22 parole agencies reported above, only offenders paroled during a six month period (January-June, 1965), rather than the full calendar year, could be included.

randomly divided into two groups, a study sample (1,658) and a test sample (1,728). The group was indeed heterogeneous. Of the study sample, 37 percent had some prior prison confinement; 72 percent had previous confinement either in prison or elsewhere. On the average, these parolees had two and a third prior sentences other than prison.

They had been paroled after an average prison stay--in these 18 jurisdictions--of 28 months. Thirty-three months was the average time from the effective date of sentence to the date of parole. There was a large variation in time served and, since some prisoners served a much greater time than the average, the distributions were markedly skewed.

Seventy-six percent were new court commitments, 11 percent were re-paroled parole violators, and 13 percent had been received in prison as probation violators.

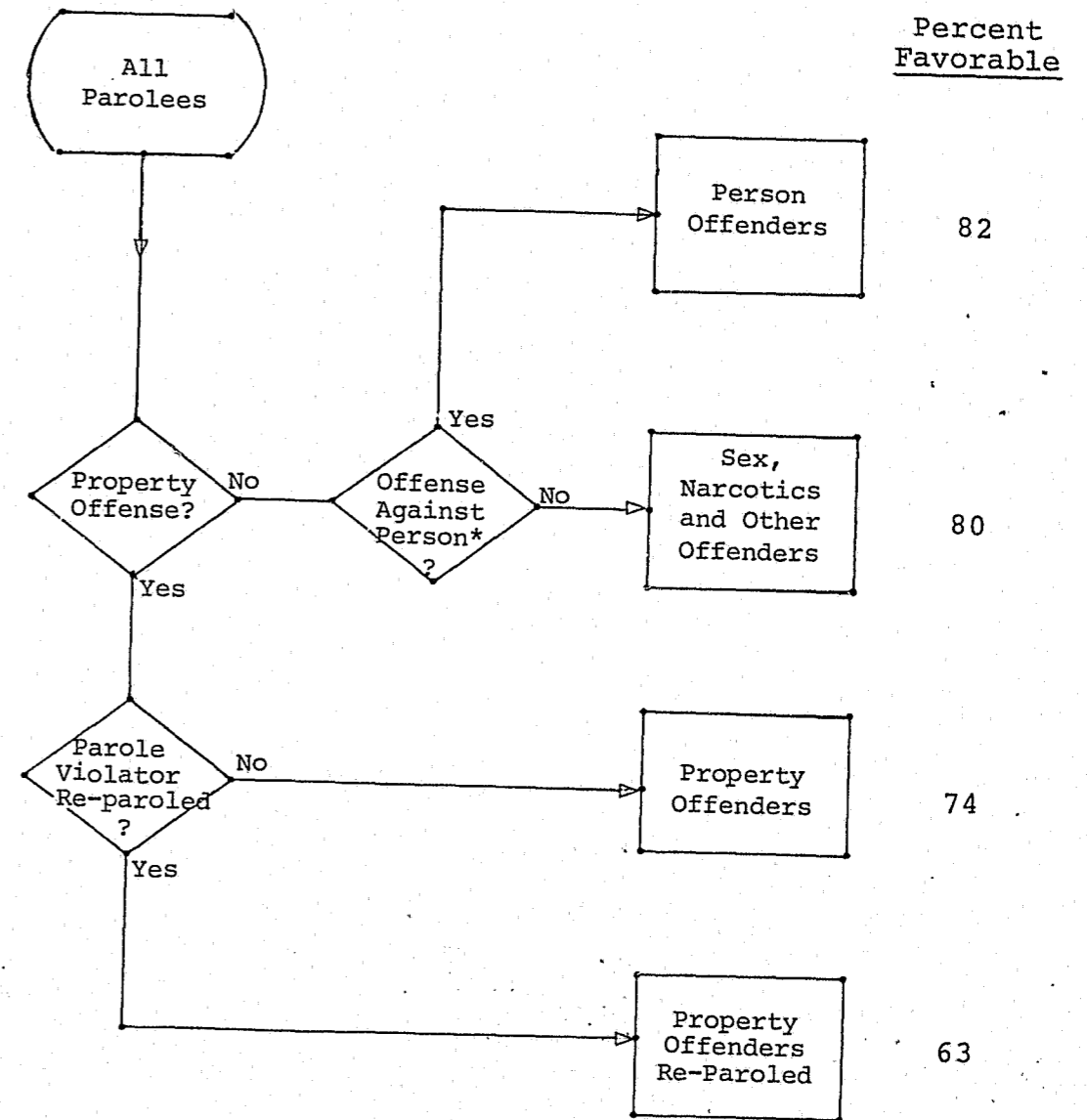
Nine percent had histories of narcotics abuse;<sup>43</sup> 5 percent were described as having alcohol involvement in the commitment offense.

The majority (57 percent) were property offenders. More than one fourth (27 percent) were offenders against persons (other than sex offenders). Six percent were sex offenders, 4 percent were narcotics law violators, and 6 percent had been convicted for some other offense.

In classifying these parolees into useful, more homogeneous subgroups, the procedures of association analysis provide one answer.<sup>44</sup> This is illustrated in Figure IV-2, which depicts the results of the first

<sup>43</sup> Note that the prevalence of coded narcotics histories in Uniform Parole Reports cohorts has increased steadily over the years. For example, in the 1971 cohort the percentage for males was 24; for females this percentage was 42. National Probation and Parole Institutes, Uniform Parole Reports Project, "You Asked for It--1971 Parolees and Trend Analysis," *Newsletter*, November, 1973. (Davis, Calif.: NCCD Research Center), Table V.

<sup>44</sup> For a description of the procedures followed, see Gottfredson, D. M., K. B. Ballard, Jr., and L. Lane, *Association Analysis in a Prison Sample and Prediction of Parole Performance* (Vacaville, Calif.: Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, November, 1963).



\*Excludes sex offenses against persons

Figure IV-2  
Classification of Parolees into Four Subgroups and Parole Performance in Test Sample

three subdivisions of the analysis. All parolees are first divided into two groups--property offenders and non-property offenders. The non-property offenders are divided according to whether or not they were offenders against persons. The property offenders are divided according to whether or not they were parole violators re-paroled. This gives four groups with favorable parole outcomes in the test sample, ranging from 63 percent to 82 percent. These results, for both samples, are shown in Table IV-XVII.<sup>45</sup>

Table IV-XVII  
FOUR PAROLEE SUBGROUPS AND PAROLE PERFORMANCE

Parolee Subgroups	Study Sample		Test Sample	
	Number	Percent Favorable	Number	Percent Favorable
Person Offenders (except sex)	451	82	445	82
Sex, Narcotics, Other Offenders	257	80	277	80
Property Offenders	650	69	674	74
Property Offenders Re-paroled	300	64	332	63
TOTAL	1658	73	1728	75

Base Expectancy Study. The second approach, the base expectancy study, is designed to elicit a score for each person which will provide a measure of the probability of favorable parole outcome.

The recipe for making a base expectancy prediction method is straightforward:<sup>46</sup>

<sup>45</sup> For a more recent analysis of a substantially larger group, see Fildes, R. and D. M. Gottfredson, "Cluster Analysis in a Parolee Sample," *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 9:2-11, 1972.

<sup>46</sup> See Gottfredson, *op. cit. supra* note 11 and Gottfredson and Beverly, *op. cit. supra* note 10.

1. Take a representative sample for study. (The sample used here may not be representative of all parolees of the 18 agencies, since not all included 100 percent of their parolees. This is a limitation on generalizing from the results.)
2. Define "favorable" and "unfavorable" parole performance for the purpose of the study. (Here, the criterion described previously was used.)
3. Collect information which might be related to parole performance. (As already described, there are a number of such items in the Uniform Parole Reports system.)
4. Measure the relationship of each item of information with every other item, including the parole performance criterion.
5. Mix well, with a little algebra and a lot of arithmetic, preferably with the help of a computer. (The statistical method used here was multiple linear regression.)
6. Boil down the set of items, eliminating those which overlap and tend to measure the same thing.
7. Result is an equation for base expectancy score calculation. It tells which items are the best predictors and how they should be weighted.
8. Proof of the pudding is in the efficiency of the method when it is tested on other samples. Since the purpose is prediction, it is not enough to study one sample; we can have confidence in the method only if it works on new samples of parolees.

Application of this method to the study sample resulted in the prediction method shown in Figure IV-3. Commitment for property offenses, prior sentences, and history of drug use are unfavorable prognostic signs;

BASE EXPECTANCY SCORE CALCULATION			
<u>ADD</u>			
16	if property offense (burglary, theft, vehicle theft, forgery, or other fraud)	—	
12	times the number of prior prison commitments (count 9 or more as 9)	—	
10	times the number of prior sentences other than prison (count 9 or more as 9)	—	
7	if any history of drug use	—	
	TOTAL		<input type="text"/>
<u>SUBTRACT</u>			
	above sum from 114:	114	
		-	<input type="text"/>
	BASE EXPECTANCY SCORE =		<input type="text"/>

Figure IV-3  
Calculation of Base Expectancy Scores

these indices are weighted in the calculation of the prediction score.

The resulting scores, calculated for each person in the study sample, are shown in relation to parole performance in Table IV-XVIII. Higher base expectancy scores are associated with larger proportions in the favorable parole category.

Scores also were calculated for all persons in the

Table IV-XVIII  
BASE EXPECTANCY SCORES AND PAROLE PERFORMANCE  
IN THE STUDY SAMPLE\*

Score	Number		Percent Favorable	Total Number
	Favorable	Unfavorable		
107 - 114	151	25	86	176
90 - 106	264	69	79	333
57 - 89	373	174	68	547
40 - 56	84	71	54	155
7 - 39	112	71	61	183
≤ 6	22	34	39	56
TOTAL	1006	444	69	1450

	Favorable	Unfavorable	Total
Mean	77.82	61.69	72.88
Standard Deviation	30.47	34.90	32.74
Difference Between Means			= 16.13
			p < .01
Biserial Correlation Coefficient			= 0.38
Point Biserial Correlation Coefficient			= 0.23

\*Parolees receiving discharge before twelve months of active supervision (N = 209) have been excluded.

test sample. The results are shown in Table IV-XIX and in Figure IV-4. Again, the proportions of parolees with favorable outcomes decrease with decreasing base expectancy scores, and it may be concluded that the method has low, but significant, validity.

With further validation, this measure (or a similar one) could be quite useful as a means for statistical

Table IV-XIX  
 BASE EXPECTANCY SCORES AND PAROLE PERFORMANCE  
 IN THE TEST SAMPLE\*

Score	Number		Percent Favorable	Total Number
	Favorable	Unfavorable		
107 - 114	158	19	89	177
90 - 106	282	68	81	350
57 - 89	399	160	71	559
40 - 56	86	66	57	152
7 - 39	132	85	61	217
≤ 6	32	32	50	64
TOTAL	1089	430	72	1519

	Favorable	Unfavorable	Total
Mean	76.24	59.54	71.51
Standard Deviation	31.97	34.25	33.48
Difference Between Means			= 16.70
			p < .01
Biserial Correlation Coefficient			= 0.35
Point Biserial Correlation Coefficient			= 0.22

\*Parolees receiving discharge before twelve months of active supervision (N = 209) have been excluded.

control of the known relevant differences among agencies in parolee populations. That is, comparisons could be made of the performance of parolees in different agencies, with appropriate adjustment for the risk classifications of the parolees.

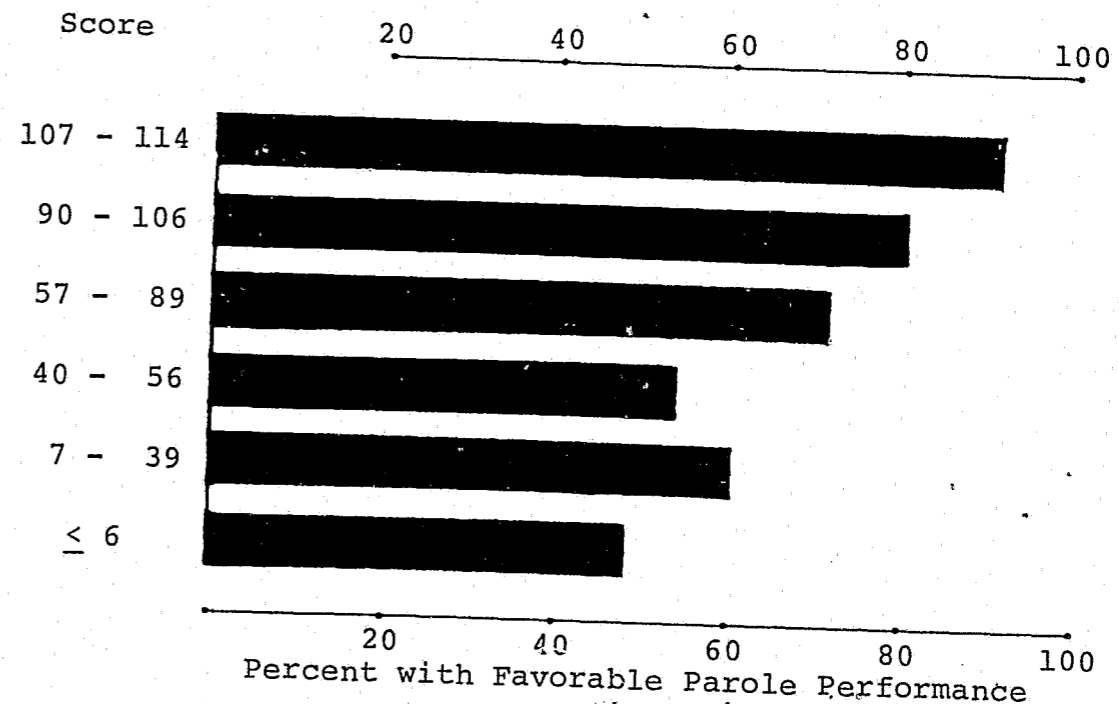


Figure IV-4  
 Base Expectancy Scores and Percent with Favorable Parole Performance in Test Sample

These and similar methods<sup>47</sup> bring us closer to obtaining the kinds of information needed for meaningful comparisons among parole systems, but they still have many shortcomings. Much relevant information is absent from the analyses. Differences among parolees which are not now identified by the Uniform Parole Reports information system are unknown. Differences among agencies in laws governing sentencing and parole are ignored. Differences among agencies in parole supervision and in parole revocation policies are not considered.

Despite their limitations, these analyses could be very useful. If differences are found which may not be

<sup>47</sup> Another method is described in Babst, D. V., M. Koval, and M. G. Neithercutt, "Relationship of Time Served to Parole Outcome for Different Classifications of Burglars Based on Males Paroled in Fifty Jurisdictions in 1968 and 1969," *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 9:99-116, 1972.



attributed to the known relevant differences in offenders paroled, then these differences should be investigated further.

Because of the complex variations in legal constraints, parole philosophy, and supervision alternatives, considerable investigation will be required before such differences can be meaningfully interpreted.

If differences are found, are they due to any particular component of the crude definition of parole performance used? For example, are differences found in new major offense convictions or only in "technical violations"? If the latter, are these due to differences in philosophy of the parole board or in the behavior of parolees? Are differences in outcomes found uniformly for all subgroups of offenders or only for particular subgroups? If the latter, could this be due to any specialized procedures for dealing with particular subgroups?

Parole Agency Map. The third approach, referred to as the "Parole Agency Map," is designed to identify differences among agencies.

The map of the United States, of course, shows the relationship of each state to every other state, including distances among states. However, this map, based on geography with distances in miles, may have little relationship to similarities and differences in parole practice.

Which parole agencies cluster together on parole issues? How far are the various agencies from one another? "Canonical analysis" can provide a statistical answer to such questions. In order to explore its use as one way of examining similarities and differences among parole agencies, this method was applied to the 18 agencies using the same data as the classification study and the prediction study. This time, the agencies, rather than the parolees, were to be measured and classified.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>48</sup> This analysis was completed by Dr. Richard Porebski, University of Ottawa, and Kelley B. Ballard, Jr.; their collaboration was appreciated.

Only four items (which, from the studies described, will be recognized as important) were included for study. These were (for each agency) the proportions of parolees who were (1) re-paroled parole violators, (2) property offenders, (3) recidivists (i.e., persons with prior prison commitments), and (4) persons with a history of drug use.

As already noted, parole agencies vary in their parole populations according to these items. Reported drug use histories varied among agencies from none to more than one in five parolees. Proportions of property offenders ranged from half to nearly 100 percent. Recidivism ranged from 11 percent to 58 percent. The wide variation in new court commitments has been cited. The problem for study is to analyze this variation in order to determine its main components.

It was found that three important dimensions account for nearly all of this variation among agencies. The first appears to be mainly a drug use dimension; the second, a property offense dimension; and the third a prior prison dimension--all four items are necessary, however, for identification of each dimension. Using the equation for defining each of these dimensions, the "Parole Agency Map" may be plotted.<sup>49</sup>

Such a tentative map is illustrated in Figure IV-5. A two-dimensional map is not sufficient, so different colors have been used to suggest the third dimension. Although the equations were based on the study of 18 agencies, they have been applied to all 46 agencies for

<sup>49</sup> The three canonical vectors may be written as columns:

	Z <sub>1</sub>	Z <sub>2</sub>	Z <sub>3</sub>
Narcotics Use	2.0944	-1.1625	-1.3313
Property Offense	.5864	1.4879	.2775
Prior Prison	.0025	-1.0092	1.6219
Parole Violators	-1.8473	-.8051	-1.0280

I.e.,  $Z_1 = 2.0944$  (the proportion of paroled offenders with a history of narcotics use) +  $.5864$  (the proportion of parolees committed for a property offense) +  $.0025$  (the proportion of parolees who served a prior prison sentence) -  $1.8473$  (the proportion of parolees who were re-paroled). The coefficients in equations for  $Z_2$  and  $Z_3$  are given in the other columns.

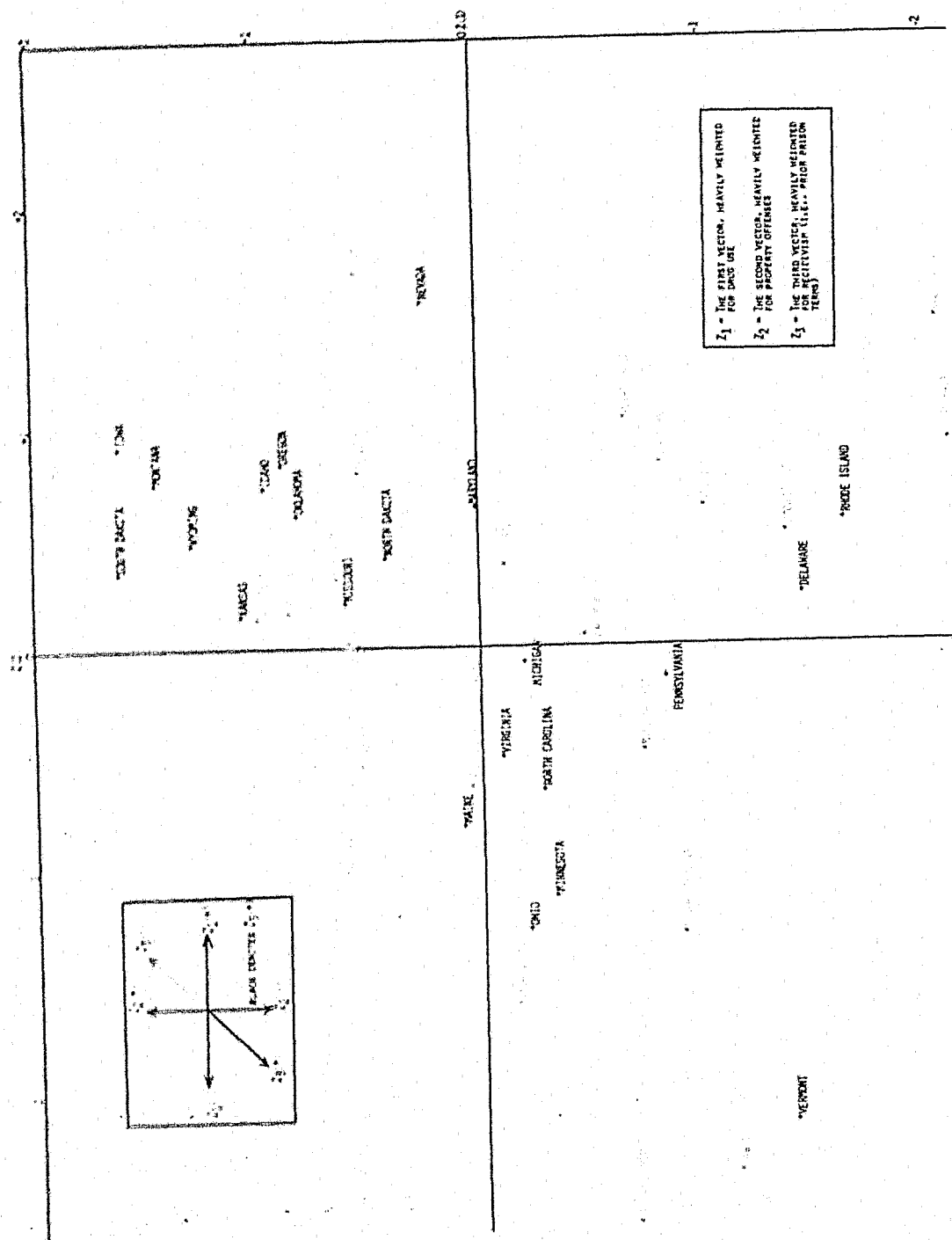


Figure IV-5  
Parole Agency Map Based on Similarities and Differences in Selected Parolee Characteristics

which data were available; therefore, the results should be considered only illustrative of the approach. By way of example, it appears that, in terms of the parolee characteristics considered:

1. Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, and Wyoming are close together in parolee characteristics as well as in geography;
2. New Hampshire and Hawaii are far apart geographically, but similar in parolee characteristics;
3. Other agencies may be found to have nearly comparable parolee populations in terms of these characteristics; an example might be Oklahoma and Oregon.

Ultimately, some combination of these approaches may prove useful in comparing parole results in order to assist parole administrators in decision making. For example, agencies with relatively similar parolee populations might be studied, with comparisons made only for specific subgroups, and--as a further check--with adjustment for any remaining differences in risk classifications as measured by the base expectancy.

Conclusions. The questions raised here all relate to the issue of comparisons among agencies. Perhaps the most productive use of Uniform Parole Reports (or of other national reporting systems) can come not from these interagency comparisons but from comparisons of results of different procedures within a single agency.

In many parole systems there is a continuing search for improved procedures, either for parole selection or for parole supervision. Rarely, however, are the resulting innovations systematically studied to evaluate the results of changes in practice.

Uniform Parole Reports provides each participating agency with a basis for this needed study. Without the basic set of information about parolees and their performance on parole in the system, these individual agency studies would be much more costly and difficult.

An example is provided by a study of sentencing in Colorado. The data of interest were simply added to the data already collected for Uniform Parole Reports; this

made special analyses possible with a minimum of cost and effort.

Similar studies may be designed to investigate specialized caseloads, parolee group counseling, half-way houses, parolee employment, or any other programs presenting a specialized need for evaluation. The best design would be experimental, with "special treatment" and "comparison" groups whose parole performance would be compared. When this is not feasible, an alternative is to use a base expectancy method (developed and tested for the particular jurisdiction) as a means of controlling statistically for differences among groups.

## Chapter V

### THE FUTURE OF UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

#### Need for a National Correctional Statistics Program

At the beginning of a series of 1968 hearings in the United States Congress, Professor Thorsten Sellin asserted that the United States is a backward country with respect to national criminal statistics. His comment was supported by 339 pages of testimony by numerous specialists in this field.<sup>50</sup> The need for a national criminal statistics program and, within that, a national *correctional* statistics program, is well accepted and extensively documented.

The uses of criminal statistics are defined by the purposes and goals of the user. To the extent that particular jurisdictions have differing goals, or differing methods by which they attempt to attain them, their information requirements vary. Information needs differ among and within states. The conclusion that no one information system can meet all needs in all places seems unavoidable.

Yet, a comprehensive system of criminal statistics, and even a comprehensive system of *correctional* statistics, can serve a number of necessary functions for a variety of information "consumers." These consumers include the general public, law enforcement officials, the judiciary, correctional administrators, paroling authorities, social science educators, and research workers. Some of the principal reasons that correctional statistics should be improved are repeatedly discussed in the hearings cited above.<sup>51</sup>

---

<sup>50</sup>Sellin, T. *Testimony Before the Subcommittee on Census and Statistics of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, 90th Congress, Second Session* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, Serial Number 90-38, March-May 1968)

<sup>51</sup>See especially the contributions of Professors Alfred Blumstein, Peter P. Lejins, Leslie T. Wilkins, and Marvin Wolfgang.

National correctional statistics are needed:

1. To describe the total correctional system;
2. To measure the total population involved in correctional processing;
3. To assess enforcement patterns and to help assess the consequences of alternative actions in attempts to control behavior defined as criminal;
4. To aid in the effective administration of correctional systems--
  - a. By helping to order crucial policy making functions for projecting, cost accounting, budget analysis, scheduling, and allocation of resources;
  - b. By serving intelligent action and rational planning ends through analysis of outcomes of alternative decisions, indicating probable and actual decision consequences, and supplying the feedback necessary for intelligent decision making;
  - c. By facilitating assessment of actions intended to control crime and provide a basis for development of alternative programs;
  - d. By mirroring the effects of various treatment strategies (in terms of reduction of recidivism and other objectives of correctional programs);
5. To facilitate research in corrections--
  - a. By establishing population parameters for sampling frames;
  - b. By relating social and psychological variations to demographic factors and encouraging a better understanding of the etiology of crime;
  - c. By helping focus attention on specific questions directly addressed by available information.

A comprehensive overview of the problems in developing national criminal justice statistics, includ-

ing a discussion of the correctional statistics component of a proposed larger program, is offered by Lejins.<sup>52</sup> He points out that there are no national probation statistics in this country, that the National Prisoner Statistics program needs improvement, and that there are presently no national parole statistics in the United States<sup>53</sup> (although he considered the Uniform Parole Reports program to be a very promising effort to develop such statistics).

It was a remarkable fact, as vividly indicated by Dr. Preston Sharp's 1968 testimony, that although we had "an approximately accurate figure for how many whooping cranes there are in this country and also the number of horses that are used for drayage and farmwork", we did not "know how many prisoners there are or how many jails there are in the United States...."<sup>54</sup> Our knowledge in those areas has improved, but not until this year has Uniform Parole Reports been in a position to estimate the number of United States parolees.<sup>55</sup> Thus, we lack more than a national statistical program which includes an accounting for persons confined in jails and work-houses. Not only is it unknown how many persons are on probation and parole in the United States; we do not even know the number of probation and parole agencies.<sup>56</sup>

<sup>52</sup>Lejins, P. P., "National Crime Data Reporting System: Proposal for a Model," in U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, *Task Force Report: Crime and Its Impact--An Assessment* (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 178-206.

<sup>53</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 195-197.

<sup>54</sup>*Testimony Before the Subcommittee on Census and Statistics, op. cit. supra* note 50, p. 84.

<sup>55</sup>National Probation and Parole Institutes, Uniform Parole Reports, "Number on Parole--1974" (Davis, Calif.: NCCD Research Center, January 1975).

<sup>56</sup>To remedy this state of affairs, a series of current programs by the Government's Division of the Bureau of the Census is in progress, including development of a criminal justice directory. See *Newsletter--Criminal Justice Statistics* (Washington, D. C.: Bureau of the Census, Government's Division, February 1970). The recent national jail survey resulted.

The national statistical programs now in operation in the United States (considering the whole of the administration of criminal justice) are useful for some purposes, but each has serious defects. They are least useful for comparisons of one jurisdiction with another or for comparisons of different time periods, although these are the purposes for which they are most frequently used. If it is agreed that the Uniform Parole Reports program represents a useful beginning, then the question should be raised whether the uniformity of procedures achieved among parole jurisdictions may be extended to include jail, diversion, probation, and prison statistics--in a unified correctional statistics program. That at least part of this might be worth pursuing has been suggested by Lejins<sup>57</sup> and by Mandel.<sup>58</sup> Extension of the scope of information about each person included in the reporting system also should be considered.

#### Feasibility of Uniform Probation Reporting

Experience in the Uniform Parole Reports program led Venezia and Cohn to conduct a study of the feasibility of a similar program in probation.<sup>59</sup> A tentative coding manual and code sheets were developed.

Probation outcomes were reported for 2,128 subjects who were viewed as providing a reasonably representative sample of probation across the country since city, county, and state agencies from coast to coast were included.<sup>60</sup> The findings of the study were summarized as follows:

---

<sup>57</sup>Lejins, *op. cit. supra* note 52.

<sup>58</sup>Mandel, N. G., *Can Uniform Parole Reports be a Nucleus for Expanded Correctional Data Systems?* Paper presented at the American Congress of Corrections, Miami, Fla., August 21, 1967.

<sup>59</sup>Venezia and Cohn, *op. cit. supra* note 14.

<sup>60</sup>New York: Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Bronx, Brooklyn Fifth Judicial District; Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Allegheny; California: San Mateo, San Joaquin, Monterey, Santa Clara-Adult, Sacramento, Merced, Santa Clara-Juvenile; District of Columbia; Virginia; North Carolina; Georgia; South Carolina; Alabama; Louisiana; Alaska.

1. Significant relationships between probation performance and twelve probationer characteristics were found to exist.

2. Individual agencies differ significantly in their proportions of probationers displaying these characteristics. The information from this finding and that of the above indicates that agency "success rates" are not sufficient bases for interagency comparisons of effectiveness.

3. Substantial disagreement exists among probation administrators (and between them and the study's findings) in regard to which probationer characteristics are associated with favorable performance.

4. Research based upon uniformly collected data provides information that probation personnel may use to test their assumptions about important aspects of their field.

Venezia, Neithercutt, and Sweet subsequently undertook the development of a comprehensive prototype probation information system, based on the Uniform Parole Reports' assumption that this is best done in conjunction with likely participants.<sup>61</sup> The prototype was well received by reviewers but efforts to secure implementation funding failed.

Examination of the feasibility of an ongoing national probation information system pinpoints the need for several preparatory steps prior to the initiation of such a program:

1. Some dependable form of assistance will have to be provided to agencies that are prevented by inadequate records and/or personnel shortages from participating in data collection efforts.

2. The differing laws, policies, and information needs pertaining to adult felons, misdemeanants, and juveniles probably will require the development of a tripartite information system rather than a single uniform program.

---

<sup>61</sup>Venezia, Neithercutt, and Sweet, *op. cit. supra* note 14.

3. Difficulties already encountered in standardizing data collection processes provide a tentative outline of specific needs.

4. Any effort to develop a national probation information system must involve probation practitioners in planning, development, implementation, and assessment of effectiveness if the real information needs of the field are to be met.

#### National Prisoner Statistics Reporting

The National Prisoner Statistics program of the Bureau of Prisons of the United States Department of Justice provided annual reports with data on state and federal institutions until the mid-1960's. This program, initiated in 1926 by the Bureau of the Census and operated from 1950 by the Bureau of Prisons, was an established prisoner statistics reporting series.<sup>62</sup>

The development of the National Prisoner Statistics program was an important achievement both for program staff and for the correctional community contributing the data. However, serious weaknesses in the National Prisoner Statistics program have been recognized by Bureau of Prisons staff and by others,<sup>63-66</sup> and the Bureau of the Census, under contract with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, faces the task of re-modifying it.

---

<sup>62</sup>U.S. Bureau of Prisons, *National Prisoner Statistics: Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons* (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, Annual).

<sup>63</sup>Lejins, *op. cit. supra* note 52.

<sup>64</sup>U.S. Bureau of Prisons, *National Prisoner Statistics Survey Report* (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964).

<sup>65</sup>Doleschal, E., "Criminal Statistics," *Information Review on Crime and Delinquency*, 1(8): 1-28, 1969.

<sup>66</sup>Cochrane, N. N. "Discussion of National Prisoner Statistics for 1965," *American Journal of Corrections*, 29: 10, 11, 1967.

Lejins has emphasized the difficulties which arise from local variations in the classification of institutions as state institutions, area, county, or city jails, workhouses, etc., and has noted the problems which arise from variations in policies concerning the kinds of offenders to be sent to state or local institutions:

If one state keeps all offenders sentenced to terms up to one year in its local institutions and another state begins to commit offenders with three-month sentences and above to the state institutions, all comparisons of prisoner/population ratios between such states become meaningless.<sup>67</sup>

Since it is unlikely that all states will adopt uniform sentencing and commitment practices and comparable types of institutions (which would be a partial remedy), Lejins argues for development of national jail and short-term institution statistics so that case data on all incarcerated offenders in every state would be available.

Doleschal reports on a study of the 1965 edition of the National Prisoner Statistics *Bulletin*, which found that it is not valid as a measuring device for comparing one state with another:

The study discovered that the NPS counts part of the total number of felons in some states, counts all of the felons in other states, and in many states counts a mixture of both felons and misdemeanants. NPS tallies special prisoners, such as defective delinquents, in some states but not in others; it tabulates data on 14- through 17-year-old prisoners with adults in some states, while in others it considers as adults only those aged 18 or over. Comparisons are particularly invidious when rates of confined prisoners per 100,000 civilians are computed and compared in the same table.<sup>68</sup>

---

<sup>67</sup>Lejins, *op. cit. supra* note 52, p. 197.

<sup>68</sup>Doleschal, *op. cit. supra* note 65, pp. 14, 15.

It is also the case that the information elements included in the National Prisoner Statistics program have lacked precise definition. In view of the widely divergent meanings assigned to the terms across the United States, this would appear to be a major limitation of the program, especially since the reliability of the various items of information collected is not known.

Since the items included in the National Prisoner Statistics program parallel those of the Uniform Parole Reports system and since the Uniform Parole Reports' definitions have been found reasonably acceptable, workable, and reliable when applied to a large number of jurisdictions, it is suggested that consideration be given, in the further development of the National Prisoner Statistics program, to the adoption of Uniform Parole Reports' definitions at least as a functional core.

If the above suggestion were adopted and found--for example, on the basis of a small pilot study--to be feasible, a major modification of the Uniform Parole Reports program might be needed. That is, if the National Prisoner Statistics and Uniform Parole Reports programs were combined into one system, all the information necessary to the present Uniform Parole Reports program except that regarding parole outcomes could be included in the system before the offender is paroled.

To the extent that additional information concerning offenders, institutions, and treatment programs is included in the national correctional statistics program, the effects of institutional program on parole outcome can be assessed. Program staff currently are working on such issues with the Offender Based State Correctional Information System project funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

#### Developmental Possibilities

Aside from the issue of the relationship of Uniform Parole Reports to a more general national correctional statistics system, the Uniform Parole Reports program lends itself to further development and improvement. In line with the general program strategy of defining priorities according to the concerns of the users of the information, the issue of next steps to be taken in the program typically is discussed in detail at the user seminars.

For example, at the November 1969 seminar in Norman, Okla., with paroling authorities, administrators, researchers, treatment specialists, and project staff participating (40 persons representing 29 data contributing agencies nationwide), the following recommendations were made:

1. *The parole follow-up period* should be extended to two years and then to three years without disrupting the one year follow-up.

2. *Additional data* on offenders should be collected when feasible. This could mean additions to the system or pilot studies in a few agencies. Examples of specific needs:

a. More life history information;

b. More pre-parole program information, including institutional behavior and parole plans;

c. Codes to indicate sentence data and time before minimum parole eligibility and more detailed offense codes in a few states;

d. More detailed parole outcome criteria.

3. *Special studies of specific groups* were proposed including, for example:

a. Absconders;

b. Alcohol abusers;

c. Drug abusers;

d. Assaultive offenders;

e. Subjects of specific correctional approaches

Again, such studies might best involve concentrated data collection in a few states.

4. *Time-served data* (distributed for discussion at the seminar) should be presented for offense groups without rank ordering of states according to average time served. Data for offenses with fewer than 15 persons

paroled in a category should be deleted to avoid distortion, and samples should be indicated where fewer than 100 percent of parolees have been included.

5. All agencies should be encouraged to contribute data for 100 percent of parolees, if possible.

6. A study of effects of sampling, in various proportions, should be completed.

7. Time-served data, like parole outcome data, should be published only with a warning. Caution is required because state-by-state comparisons may well be misleading in the absence of knowledge of differing legal structures and sentencing and paroling policies.

8. For sound interpretation of results generated by the project, more information is needed concerning:

a. Paroling philosophy differences, including variations in the use of parole;

b. Variations in the use of "technical violation" and prison return;

c. Cost-effectiveness of paroling decisions;

d. Legal constraints on parole eligibility.

9. Studies in progress should be continued, including:

a. Classification and prediction studies;

b. Assessment of similarities and differences among parole systems in the United States;

c. Relationship of time served to parole outcome, for various categories of offenders;

d. Use of "on-line" computer technology permitting rapid retrieval of information stored (as demonstrated with UPR data at the 1969 National Institute on Crime and Delinquency and American Congress of Correction meetings);

e. The "standard" feedback reporting established this year (see the UPR Newsletter, August 1969).

10. Many other specific proposals were made concerning both analyses from existing data and future development of the program. An example of the latter, n possible with the present system, is the study of results of release alternatives such as parole, discharge, and conditional release.

11. Project staff encouraged parole systems to make special requests for analyses needed for their own agency purposes.

These discussions were highly productive in pointing up new directions for the program with increased usefulness to the parole field. Work commenced immediately to implement, as far as possible, the proposals made and all have received attention. (Items 1-4, 7, 9 have been accomplished.) Some required revisions in the data collection program (especially the longer follow-up study) and others necessitated the help of collaborating agencies (items 2 and 5), which was forthcoming. Some mandated special studies within agencies willing to extend their contribution by providing additional data (items 2 and 4).<sup>69</sup> A few were beyond the scope of the present project but pointed to areas needing future parole research (e.g., item 10). The Parole Decision-Making project took a significant step in that direction by comparing results of release alternatives in a major United States parole agency.

The November 1973 seminar was attended by 68 persons from 49 adult parole agencies (plus consultants and program staff members). Participants called for help in assessing the effects of changing plea bargaining practices on parole (and general correctional) populations. This request was more difficult than the suggestion of seminar participants the preceding year that ethnic group become a reported variable. The latter was accomplished in April 1973, while project staff still struggle with the former.

A realistic plan for a national correctional

<sup>69</sup>See Appendix E.



statistics program will confront many issues. A partial list, suggestive of the nature and variety of these, includes the following:

1. Can the program, based on voluntary reporting, be developed with sufficient involvement and commitment of potential users to ensure its success and continuation? Can steps be taken now toward developing this commitment and the ultimate acceptance of the reporting system?

2. To what extent is 100 percent reporting needed and how largely should the program be based upon sampling? What are the gains to be achieved by full reporting (which may include the non-statistical issue of credibility) and what are the gains (including lesser cost and increased variety of information) to be expected from sampling?

3. How can outcome criteria be improved, particularly with respect to the separation of information describing behavior of persons from that describing responses of the criminal justice system?

4. For information in a unified system, what are the optimal boundaries of data collection by a national agency, by state agencies, by regional areas, and by local jurisdictions?

5. To what extent may the nature of a reporting system be expected to structure social policy?

6. What agency should operate the reporting system? Who should have access to system information? What protections of the rights of persons involved are needed?

7. What mechanisms are necessary to ensure the continued funding of the program on a long-range basis?

8. What are the optimal interfaces of a national correctional statistics program with state and local correctional programs and with other criminal justice statistics systems?

A national criminal statistics program with uniform definitions of items and complete coverage of the correctional programs of the Nation clearly is needed. It is hoped that the Uniform Parole Reports program will

contribute to this larger objective. Meanwhile, attempts are being made to meet the requirements and fulfill the expectations of the parole field by implementing the steps proposed by many of those responsible for the administration of parole in the United States.

APPENDIX A

UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS CODING INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of these instructions is to provide guidance and assistance in preparing individual code sheets for the Uniform Parole Reports program. It is very important that not only the executive head of each participating agency, but also each person preparing these reports, has a thorough understanding of the instructions. Additional copies will be furnished upon request.

Inquiries concerning the Uniform Parole Reports program should be addressed to:

The Uniform Parole Reports Project  
of the National Parole Institutes  
609 Second Street, Suite D  
Davis, California 95616

<u>Contents</u>			
	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
Prefatory Statement	123	Instructions for Uniform Parole Reports Codes	131
Condensed Statement of Codes	124	Study Population	131
		Source of Information	132
Use of the Code Sheet	129	Coding Procedures	132
		Codes--Definitions and Instructions	133
Sample Code Sheet	130	Optional Extended Follow-up	157

Columns

Codes

1 - 4 BIRTH DATE

Cols. 1 - 2, Month (Code XX if unknown)  
Cols. 3 - 4, Year (Code XX if unknown)

5 - 8 EFFECTIVE DATE OF SENTENCE

Cols. 5 - 6, Month (Code XX if unknown)  
Cols. 7 - 8, Year (Code XX if unknown)

9 - 12 DATE OF ADMISSION TO CONFINEMENT  
FROM WHICH PAROLED

Cols. 9 - 10, Month (Code XX if unknown)  
Cols. 11 - 12, Year (Code XX if unknown)

13 TYPE OF ADMISSION

New Court Commitment  
Code 0 if not by revocation of probation  
Code 1 if probation revoked  
  
Parole Violator  
Code 2 if without new court commitment  
Code 3 if with new court commitment

14 - 15 OFFENSE

01 Willful homicide	70 Rape, forcible
02 Negligent manslaughter	71 Rape, statutory
10 Armed robbery	72 Sex offenses against juveniles (excluding rape)
11 Unarmed robbery	73 Prostitution and pandering
20 Aggravated assault	74 All other sex offenses not against juveniles
30 Burglary	80 Violations of narcotic drug laws
40 Theft or larceny, except vehicle	81 Violations of alcohol laws
50 Vehicle theft	90 All others
60 Forgery, fraud or larceny by check	
61 Other fraud	

16 TYPE OF SENTENCE

0 Simple  
1 Multiple

Columns

17 KNOWN NUMBER OF PRIOR COMMITMENTS TO ADULT  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (Reformatories  
or Prisons)

0 None	4 Four	7 Seven
1 One	5 Five	8 Eight
2 Two	6 Six	9 Nine or more
3 Three		

18 KNOWN NUMBER OF PRIOR SENTENCES--EXCLUDING  
PRISON AND REFORMATORY (Including jail, camp,  
juvenile confinement, probation, fines or  
suspended sentences)

0 None	4 Four	7 Seven
1 One	5 Five	8 Eight
2 Two	6 Six	9 Nine or more
3 Three		

19 DRUG USE

0 None or unknown  
1 Any use

20 - 23 DATE OF RELEASE TO PAROLE SUPERVISION

Cols. 20 - 21, Month (Code XX if unknown)  
Cols. 22 - 23, Year (Code XX if unknown)

24 FOLLOW-UP PERIOD pre-coded IGNORE

25 PAROLE PERFORMANCE

Continued on Parole

Code 0	Continued on parole	- no difficulty or sentence(s) less than 60 days
Code 1	Continued on parole	- with new minor conviction(s)
Code X	Continued on parole	- with new major conviction(s)

Absconder

Code 2	Absconder	- by official action or whereabouts unknown more than two months
--------	-----------	--

Columns

Returned to Prison

- 25 Code 3 Returned to prison, technical violation - no new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution
- Code 4 Returned to prison, technical violation - new minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution on new minor or lesser offense(s)
- Code 5 Returned to prison, technical violation - in lieu of prosecution on new major offense(s)
- Code 6 Returned to prison, no violation - prison return does not reflect on performance (see examples)
- Code 7 Recommitted to prison, new major conviction(s) - same jurisdiction
- Code 8 Recommitted to prison, new major conviction(s) - any other jurisdiction
- Code 9 Other returns to prison - when using this code, an explanation is to be written at bottom of code sheet

26 - 29 DATE OF DIFFICULTY

Code 0000 No Difficulty (Use only if Code 0 in Col. 25)

Cols. 26 - 27, Month (Code XX if unknown)  
 Cols. 28 - 29, Year (Code XX if unknown)

30 - 31 NEW OFFENSE

- 00 No new major convictions and no major offense alleged with guilt admitted
- 01 Willful homicide
- 02 Negligent manslaughter
- 10 Armed robbery
- 11 Unarmed robbery
- 20 Aggravated assault
- 30 Burglary
- 40 Theft or larceny, except vehicle
- 50 Vehicle theft
- 60 Forgery, fraud or larceny by check
- 61 Other fraud
- 70 Rape, forcible
- 71 Rape, statutory
- 72 Sex offenses against juveniles (excluding rape)

Columns

- 30 - 31 73 Prostitution and pandering
- 74 All other sex offenses not against juveniles
- 80 Violations of narcotic drug laws
- 81 Violations of alcohol laws
- 90 All others

32 - 33 MONTHS UNDER ACTIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION That is, months since parole release person has been under active supervision during this follow-up period.

If neither difficulty nor discharge occurred, code 12, 24 or 36 months.

- 00 Less than one month
- 01 One month
- 02 Two months
- ...
- 36 Thirty-six months (end of follow-up period)

34 - 37 DATE OF DISCHARGE OR DEATH (See Column 38)

Code 0000 if not discharged or dead before the end of the follow-up period.

Cols. 34 - 35, Month of discharge or death  
 Cols. 36 - 37, Year of discharge or death

38 DEATH (Code date of death in Cols. 34 - 37)

- Alive
- Code 0 Alive
- Dead--Not result of criminal act
- Code 1 Died on parole--no criminal act
- Code 2 Died after discharge--no criminal act

- Dead--Result of criminal act
- Code 3 Died on parole--criminal act
- Code 4 Died after discharge--criminal act

39 ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT

- 0 None or unknown
- 1 Alcohol involvement

40 - 43 OPTIONAL

Columns

44 ETHNIC GROUP

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 0 Caucasian      | 3 American Indian |
| 1 Negro          | 4 Oriental        |
| 2 Latin American | 5 Other           |
| 6 Unknown        |                   |

45 - 64 BLANK

65 SEX

- |           |        |          |
|-----------|--------|----------|
| 0 Unknown | 1 Male | 2 Female |
|-----------|--------|----------|

66 - 73 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

74 - 75 AGENCY PAROLING

Numerical-Geographic Listing

- |                        |                         |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 00 U.S. Federal System | 42 Missouri             | 70 Arkansas       |
|                        | 43 North Dakota         | 71 Louisiana      |
|                        | 44 South Dakota         | 72 Oklahoma       |
| 10 Maine               | 45 Nebraska             | 73 Texas          |
| 11 New Hampshire       | 46 Kansas               |                   |
| 12 Vermont             |                         | 80 Montana        |
| 13 Massachusetts       | 50 Delaware             | 81 Idaho          |
| 14 Rhode Island        | 51 Maryland             | 82 Wyoming        |
| 15 Connecticut         | 52 District of Columbia | 83 Colorado       |
|                        | 53 Virginia             | 84 New Mexico     |
| 20 New York            | 54 West Virginia        | 85 Arizona        |
| 21 New Jersey          | 55 North Carolina       | 86 Utah           |
| 22 Pennsylvania        | 56 South Carolina       | 87 Nevada         |
|                        | 57 Georgia              | 90 Washington     |
| 30 Ohio                | 58 Florida              | 91 Oregon         |
| 31 Indiana             |                         | 92 California     |
| 32 Illinois            | 60 Kentucky             | 93 Hawaii         |
| 33 Michigan            | 61 Tennessee            | 94 Alaska         |
| 34 Wisconsin           | 62 Alabama              |                   |
|                        | 63 Mississippi          | XX Puerto Rico    |
| 40 Minnesota           |                         | YY Virgin Islands |
| 41 Iowa                |                         |                   |

76 - 77 AGENCY RECEIVING

Code same as for Cols. 74 - 75, and, in addition:

- |                     |                  |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 01 Alberta          | 04 New Brunswick | 07 Ontario      |
| 02 British Columbia | 05 Newfoundland  | 08 Quebec       |
| 03 Manitoba         | 06 Nova Scotia   | 09 Saskatchewan |

Columns

78 - 79 AREA (System Code) Pre-coded IGNORE

80 PROJECT (System Code) Pre-coded IGNORE

Use of the Code Sheet  
(see next page)

The task of coding a case for Uniform Parole Reports requires completion of a code sheet. The coder fills in the boxes with the appropriate codes for the various information to be reported. One code sheet is needed for each case. The codes, briefly summarized in the preceding section, are more fully explained in the next section.

UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

BIRTH DATE		EFFECTIVE DATE OF SENTENCE				DATE OF ADMISSION					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Month Year		Month Year		Month Year		Month Year		Month Year		Month Year	

TYPE OF ADMISSION	OFFENSE		TYPE OF SENTENCE	PRIOR PRISON	OTHER PRIOR SENTENCE	DRUG USE
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

PAROLE INFORMATION (COLUMNS 25-38) IS REPORTED FOR A MAXIMUM PERIOD OF ONE FULL YEAR AFTER DATE OF RELEASE ON PAROLE

DATE OF RELEASE				PAROLE PERFORMANCE	DATE OF DIFFICULTY			
20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Month Year				Month Year	Month Year			

NEW OFFENSE	MONTHS UNDER SUPERVISION		DATE OF DISCHARGE OR DEATH				DEATH	ALCOHOL	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Month Year		Month Year		Month Year				Month Year	Month Year

ETHNIC GROUP	SEX	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER						AGENCY PAROLING		AGENCY RECEIVING			
44	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

SUBJECT'S NAME	CODER'S INITIALS	CODING DATE
:	:	:
:	:	:
:	:	:

INDIVIDUAL AGENCY USE

40	41	42	43
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:

Instructions for Uniform Parole Reports Codes<sup>1</sup>

Study Population

All cases included must meet the following conditions:

1. Release from an adult correctional institution while continuing to serve time on a minimum sentence of one year or more,
2. Release as a result of discretionary action by a paroling authority,
3. Release to serve a portion of the total sentence outside the adult correctional institution,
4. Release to active parole supervision by a parole agent, parole officer or other person designated by the parole authority or parole supervision agency, and
5. Release to the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands or Canada.

It will be noted that the following classifications are examples of persons not included:

1. Persons released with no active parole supervision,
2. Persons released other than as a result of a discretionary action by a paroling authority,
3. Persons released to custody, to detainers or to deportation, and

<sup>1</sup>See National Probation and Parole Institutes, *Uniform Parole Reporting Coding Manual*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, July 1, 1966 for added detail.

4. Persons released to go to sea, to Europe or anywhere outside the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands or Canada.

#### Source of Information

Information should be coded from careful review of the case file. Any part of the official agency records may be used; in most agencies, the source of pre-parole information will be an Admission Summary, Case Record Face Sheet, the Pre-Release Summary or Progress Report prepared for the paroling authority, and the arrest record ("rap sheet").

In coding parole performance information, the source will be commonly the parole officer's report, findings of the paroling authority with respect to alleged violation behavior, reports from law enforcement agencies, and the arrest record.

Only information contained in official records should be used; personal knowledge or judgments or knowledge of others about the case should not be included.

#### Coding Procedures

Each box in the coding sheet should be filled in with a valid code. A code is valid only if it appears in these instructions;<sup>2</sup> that is, only the codes defined here should be used.

Familiarity with the definitions below is essential to successful completion of the coding task. Because various agencies often assign different meanings to the same words, persons coding for Uniform Parole Reports must bear in mind the specific definitions used for the purpose of uniform parole statistics.

Notice that the meaning of a term for this purpose may be different from that given in your agency. Remember that we can have a truly uniform reporting system only if all persons extracting the information from case files use exactly the same definitions and understand them in the same way.

Remember that the coding task is the most critical

<sup>2</sup>An exception to this occurs when a special study (like the expanded coding pilot) is underway; another exception to the rule results from use of optional coding by specific agencies.

part of the system of uniform parole reporting. If it is done carefully, with common definitions, a very helpful contribution to parole programs can be made through the new knowledge gained.

#### Columns

##### 1 - 4 BIRTH DATE

- 1 - 2, Month of birth  
3 - 4, Year of birth

Enter the code for the month of birth in Cols. 1 - 2 as follows:

01 January	04 April	07 July	10 October
02 February	05 May	08 August	11 November
03 March	06 June	09 September	12 December

Enter the last two digits of the year of birth in Cols. 3 - 4. Example:

1896, code 96 in Cols. 3 - 4  
1900, code 00 in Cols. 3 - 4  
1926, code 26 in Cols. 3 - 4

If birth date is unknown, enter the code XXXX in Cols. 1 - 4. If the year is known but not the month, enter the code for the year in Cols. 3 - 4 and enter the code XX in Cols. 1 - 2.

##### 5 - 8 EFFECTIVE DATE OF SENTENCE

Enter the date the sentence began for the offense associated with the current admission. Code the date as shown above, that is, January = 01, February = 02, etc. The question to be answered is "When did the sentence begin?" This date may or may not be the same date as the date of admission which is coded in Cols. 9 - 12. In cases with more than one sentence, enter the date for the earliest sentence.

#### EXAMPLE:

Jones was received at the prison reception center March 15, 1963, committed for robbery with a sentence of five years to life. According to the laws of his state, his sentence on

Columns

5 - 8 this count began on the date he was sentenced by the court, which was February 3, 1963. After arrival in prison, he was returned to court in May, 1963 for trial on an additional robbery charge. He was convicted and sentenced to prison on this charge on July 15, 1963; he was returned to prison August 1, 1963. The Effective Date of Sentence to be coded is February, 1963, i.e., 0263 in columns 5 through 8.

9 - 12 DATE OF ADMISSION TO CONFINEMENT FROM WHICH PAROLED

9 - 10, Month of admission  
11 - 12, Year of admission

The question to be answered here is "When was the subject received in prison for the confinement from which he is now released under parole supervision?"

Enter the date received in prison, using codes for month and year as described above.

The date of admission to confinement from which paroled means the most recent confinement in prison, regardless of the type of admission, as defined below, previous to the present release.

If the present release is a re-parole--that is, parole of a returned violator--then the date of admission is the date of the most recent admission to prison, in this instance, as a parole violator.

Escapes followed by return to custody should be ignored, unless the act of escape is the offense coded below.

When escape from prison is the offense coded, then the date of return to custody is the date of admission.

13 TYPE OF ADMISSION

In this item, information is obtained to answer several questions. The first question, in all

Columns

13 cases, asks whether the subject is a new court commitment or a parole violator.

If he or she is a new court commitment, then the question is "Was subject on probation, with revocation and commitment to prison?"

If he or she is a parole violator returned to prison, then the question is "Was this parole violator returned with a new commitment or not?"

Code 0 means "new court commitment, not by revocation of probation." Use this code if the subject was--at the date of admission--classified by your agency as a new court commitment (not a parole violator), and subject was not committed following revocation of probation.

Note that the person may be a "new court commitment" even though he or she has served prior prison terms followed by discharge.

Note also that a new court commitment to your agency may be currently on parole from another jurisdiction or classed as a parole violator in another jurisdiction.

Code 1 means subject was, at the time of admission, a new court commitment as a result of a revocation of probation, and without a concurrent return as a parole violator.

Code 2 means "parole violator, without new court commitment." Use this code if the person was--on the date of admission--classed by your agency as a parole violator whose violation did not include conviction and commitment to prison.

Code 3 means "parole violator, with new court commitment." Use this code if the person was--on the date of admission--defined by your agency as a parole violator whose violation included a new conviction and commitment to prison for an offense committed while on parole.

14 - 15 OFFENSE

Rules and Definitions

The laws of the fifty states, the Federal



Columns

14 - 15 Government, and the District of Columbia provide fifty-two sets of language for the description of different types of crime. While there are many similarities among these descriptions, there are many differences. Our problem is further complicated by the fact that many states have numerous distinctions, while others have few distinctions.

It may be possible in most instances for a participating agency to directly convert penal code sections or offense classification codes used by the agency to the classification codes used here; this should only be done, of course, after careful review of definitions given here and a determination that common definitions are used.

For example, it might be found that the offense "Murder without Malice" refers to the offense described here as "Negligent Manslaughter."

If so, the person preparing the Uniform Parole Reports code sheet should code all "Murder without Malice" cases as code 02 ("Negligent Manslaughter").

It was agreed by the representatives of parole agencies participating in planning meetings for Uniform Parole Reports that an effort should be made to classify offenses for these purposes by the following rules and definitions:

Rule A: If the offense for which the subject was legally convicted and committed to prison appears in the definitions below, then use the code for that definition.

Rule B: If the offense for which the subject was legally convicted and committed encompasses more than one of the categories below, then the offense should be reclassified by the person preparing the Uniform Parole Reports Code Sheet.

Rule C: Reclassify by offense all cases convicted and committed to prison by a "non-offense" category, such as "youthful offender"

Columns

14 - 15 or "habitual criminal." In reclassifying such cases, the most recent criminal behavior should be used to determine the offense category coded.

Rule D: Reclassify all cases legally convicted and committed to prison by such designations as "aid" or "conspiracy to commit" an offense or "attempt" or "assault to commit" an offense. The offense must be classified in terms of the offense the offender was endeavoring to commit. For example, conspiracy to commit burglary should be classified as burglary.

An exception is that the attempt or conspiracy to commit a murder (that did not succeed in inflicting death) is classified as an "Aggravated Assault" rather than "Willful Homicide." (See further definitions below.)

Note: Provision must be made for coding when the subject has been committed to prison for more than one offense. The procedures to be followed in these cases of multiple offenses are explained after discussion of all the offense classifications.

The Offense Classification and the coding for each:

- 01 Willful Homicide includes all degrees of murder and all types of manslaughter except negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by vehicle or negligent homicide.
- 02 Negligent Manslaughter includes manslaughter by vehicle and negligent homicide.
- 10 Armed Robbery includes all offenses in which property is taken from the person of another through threat or use of any type of weapon, real or simulated, loaded or not; it also includes attempts or assaults to rob with a weapon.

The phrase "from the person of another" should be taken as including "from the immediate presence of another," as, for example, a store hold up in which cash is

Columns

14 - 15

taken from the cash register while the clerk is under threat of a weapon.

- 11 Unarmed Robbery includes all offenses in which property is taken from the person or the immediate presence of another by means of force or violence or by putting in fear without a weapon. It includes assault with intent to rob (or commit robbery) without a weapon and strongarm robbery.
- 20 Aggravated Assault includes assault and attempted assault which might result in severe bodily injuries to the victim. It includes attempted murder or conspiracy to commit murder as well as all assaults and attempted assaults--except assault to commit robbery or rape; these assaults are to be coded as robbery or rape. It includes assault with a deadly weapon, mayhem, assault with caustic chemicals, administering poison, assault with intent to commit great bodily injury, assault with intent to maim, and common assault; and it includes attempts to commit these offenses.
- 30 Burglary includes all offenses in which any building or structure is broken into or entered with the intention of committing an offense or any theft therein at any time, either by day or night.
- Burglary includes attempt to commit burglary, all degrees of burglary, burglary with explosives, unlawful entry, breaking and entering, possession of burglar's tools, and attempt to commit these offenses, whether by day or night, armed or unarmed.
- 40 Theft or Larceny, Except Vehicle includes all offenses of stealing which are committed under circumstances not amounting to robbery or burglary and attempts to commit such thefts, except vehicle theft. It includes petty theft, petty theft with prior conviction, and receiving stolen property. A theft is an offense under

Columns

14 - 15

these codes if and only if conviction for the offense may result in punishment in the jurisdiction in which it occurs by confinement in adult correctional institutions (prisons or reformatories) for a maximum term of at least one year. It includes shoplifting, appropriating found property, cattle rustling, common thief, any conspiracy to commit theft or larceny as herein defined, grand larceny, larceny domestic animals, and it includes attempts to commit any of these offenses. Check frauds, embezzlement, confidence games, and obtaining money or property under false pretenses are not included here.

- 50 Vehicle Theft includes all offenses in which any motor driven vehicle (including motorcycles, motorscooters, tractors, aircraft, boats or other motor driven vehicles) is stolen or driven away and abandoned by someone not having lawful access thereto.
- It includes unauthorized use of a vehicle, grand theft auto, joyriding, operating a vehicle without the owner's consent, theft of aircraft, larceny of boat or other vehicle, and it includes attempts to commit any vehicle theft.
- 60 Forgery, Fraud, Larceny by Check includes issuing checks with nonsufficient funds, fictitious checks, forgery, and the so-called check frauds.
- It includes forgery of documents or seals, check passing, uttering false check, forged instrument, fraudulent check, false uttering and drawing of a check, false check, and any attempt to commit these offenses.
- 61 Other Fraud includes confidence games, embezzlement, larceny by trick, bunco, fraudulent conversion, counterfeiting, and obtaining money or property under false pretenses wherever checks were not involved.

Columns

- 14 - 15 70 Rape, Forcible includes forcible rape, rape (not otherwise specified), assault with intent to rape, violent rape, and attempt to commit rape.
- 71 Rape, Statutory includes only an act of normal heterosexual intercourse, with mutual consent, prosecuted because the girl was under age of consent in the jurisdiction where the act occurred.
- 72 Other Sex Offenses Against Juveniles includes all indecent liberties, lewd and lascivious conduct, perverted practice or any other sexual acts (including any acts identified in instructions for Code 74, below) where the victim (or any one victim if there is more than one victim) is a juvenile in the jurisdiction where the act occurred, and it includes attempts to commit any such offenses.
- 73 Prostitution and Pandering includes prostitution, placing wife in house of prostitution, abducting for prostitution, pandering, and pimping.
- 74 All Other Sex Offenses Not Against Juveniles includes any other sex crimes where no victim is a juvenile in the jurisdiction where the act occurred. This category commonly includes crimes against nature, incest, seduction, sex perversion, sodomy, indecent exposure, bestiality, lewdness, and attempts to commit these offenses.
- 80 Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws includes all offenses relating to narcotic drugs; a violation is an offense under these codes if and only if conviction for the violation may result in punishment by confinement in an adult correctional institution for a maximum of at least one year.
- 81 Violations of Alcohol Laws includes all offenses relating to manufacture and distribution of alcohol, including contributing to delinquency if the provision of

Columns

- 14 - 15 alcohol to minors is involved. A violation is an offense under these codes if and only if conviction for the violation may result in punishment by confinement in an adult correctional institution for a maximum of at least one year.
- 90 All Others includes all other offenses which do not fall into any of the above categories. It generally includes such offenses as violations of acts relating to weapons, non-sexual offenses against family or children (including non-support), abortion, arson, bigamy, escape, aiding escape, kidnapping, perjury, drunk driving with personal injury, failure to render aid, bookmaking, bribery, violations of the gambling laws, violations of motor vehicle laws other than theft, resisting arrest, breaking jail, injury to motor vehicle, injury to utility, and it includes attempts to commit any of these offenses.

Multiple Offense Coding Procedure

Procedures for coding when more than one offense is involved are as follows:

1. If the subject was convicted and legally committed to prison for more than one offense, then classify him by the offense for which he received the highest maximum sentence.
2. If the highest maximum sentence is the same for two or more of his offenses, then classify him by the offense for which he received the highest minimum sentence.
3. If both maximum and minimum sentences are the same for two or more of his offenses, then classify him by the offense which is highest in the following ranking of offenses, by assumed seriousness.

Columns

14 - 15

Rank (Coding Priority)	<u>Offense</u>	Rank (Coding Priority)	<u>Offense</u>
1	Homicide	4	Property Offense
2	Sex Offense	5	Other Offense
3	Robbery or Assault		

4. If two or more of his offenses have the same maximum, and the same minimum, and fall into the same one of the foregoing categories, then the person classifying the case for the Uniform Parole Reports should use his own judgment as to which was the "most serious" of these offenses in this particular case.

16 TYPE OF SENTENCE

The commitment offense coded in Cols. 14 - 15 is to be classified as simple or multiple.

Code 0 (Simple) means commitment for a single offense, or more than one count of the same offense with concurrent terms.

Code 1 (Multiple) means commitment for more than one count of the same offense with consecutive terms, or two or more counts involving different offenses with either concurrent or consecutive sentences.

17 KNOWN NUMBER OF PRIOR COMMITMENTS TO ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Count all instances except the present one of incarceration in adult correctional institutions following court commitment.

An adult correctional institution is a reformatory or prison operated by a state or Federal agency which generally receives adult persons on sentences for a maximum of at least one year.

Disregard transfers from one institution to another within one prison system (agency). Do not count U.S. Public Health Service Hospitals as prisons.

Columns

17 Do not include the present commitment.

Note that by the above definitions, a parole violator returned to prison without a new court commitment may be classified as having no prior commitments to prison, although he is placed in prison for a second time.

18 KNOWN NUMBER OF PRIOR SENTENCES EXCLUDING PRISON

Count all instances of court sentences (i.e., court convictions) other than prison. Include sentences to jail, camp, state juvenile institutions, probation or fine whether or not sentences were suspended.

Count as a "sentence" a placement on probation or any other disposition, except commitments to prison, following a plea of guilty whether or not adjudicated as a conviction.

Do not include commitments to adult correctional institutions (counted in Column 17).

19 DRUG USE

The question to be answered here is "Does the parolee have any history of any abuse of drugs of any kind?"

Code 0 means "no abuse," "no history of abuse," "no known abuse" or "unknown."

Not counted as drug use is the use of alcohol, sniffing materials such as glue, gasoline, solvents, cleaning fluids or injection of foreign substances other than drugs in the categories enumerated below.

Code 1 means any use of any drugs--including opiates, marijuana, stimulant drugs, barbiturate drugs or any other "dangerous drugs"--except under prescription by a physician. The specific kind of drugs, the amount used, and the extent of use over time are not considered.

Thus "use" includes, for example, "one time experimental use of marijuana," "heavy heroin

Columns

19 addiction," "occasional use of amphetamine," etc.

Most often, the coding will reflect a history of abuse of opiate drugs such as heroin, synthetic substitutes for morphine; marijuana; stimulant drugs such as amphetamine, methadone, cocaine, or benzadrine-type drugs; barbiturates ("sleeping pills"); tranquilizers; or psychotomimetic drugs, LSD or "hallucinogenic" drugs.

20 - 23 DATE OF RELEASE TO PAROLE SUPERVISION

20 - 21, Month of release  
22 - 23, Year of release

Enter the month and year of release as indicated above; that is, January = 01, February = 02, etc. Only the last two digits are coded to designate the year. Code XX if unknown.

24 FOLLOW-UP PERIOD

The code for the appropriate parole follow-up period will be entered by Uniform Parole Reports staff.

25 PAROLE PERFORMANCE

General Instructions

Coding for this item is critical to the Uniform Parole Reports System.

The problem of definition is particularly complicated by differences in:

Paroling authority policies,  
Legal structures,  
Meanings of widely used terms.

In order to achieve a common frame of reference among participating agencies, some events transpiring on parole have been excluded from consideration in this reporting system and some definitions of terms must be commonly understood and agreed upon by all.

Columns

25

Events to be Excluded from This Reporting System

Adjustment Problems that BY THEMSELVES are to be Ignored

- a. Failure to maintain steady employment
- b. Excessive use of alcohol
- c. Suspected use of drugs
- d. Any other behavioral problems that do not result either in convictions (as described under definitions below) or in paroling authority actions related to parole performance as described in the subsequent codes.

Legal Acts that BY THEMSELVES are to be Ignored

- a. Arrests that do not result in convictions
- b. Allegations of criminal offenses that are not admitted
- c. Convictions that result only in fines
- d. Time spent by the person in custody
  - Awaiting trial
  - Awaiting execution of sentence
  - For suspicion or investigation
  - Because of non-payment of fine(s).

Paroling Authority Actions Modifying the Parole Plan that BY THEMSELVES are to be Ignored

- a. Reprimand
- b. Local detention
- c. Extension of parole
- d. Extension of minimum discharge date
- e. Requirement of specific program participation
- f. Change in living arrangements
- g. Change in the level of required parole supervision.

Definitions of Terms

Minor Conviction: A court conviction and sentence to confinement for a minimum term of at least sixty days and a maximum term of less than one year.

Columns

25

The sentence need not actually be served.

Several sentences of less than sixty days each are to be ignored, even though they total more than sixty days and are served consecutively.

Minor Offense: Any offense that leads to a minor conviction as defined above.

Major Conviction: A court conviction and sentence to confinement for a maximum term of at least one year.

The minimum term is unimportant and the sentence need not actually be served.

Major Offense: Any offense that leads to a major conviction as defined above.

Court Conviction and Sentence Includes:

- a. Suspended sentence
- b. Probation
- c. Probation following a plea of guilty, whether or not adjudicated as a conviction.

Multiple Instances of Unfavorable Parole Performance

If more than one instance of unfavorable parole performance occurs on parole, code the most severe instance in this order of assumed increasing severity:

codes--0, 6, 9, 1, 2, 3, 4, X, 5, 7, 8

Codes for Parole Performance

Code 0 Continued on Parole (no difficulty or sentences less than sixty days):

Columns

25

Subject has not absconded from parole, has no minor or major convictions, and no actions as described in the following codes have been taken by the paroling authority.

Note that the subject may have had one or more convictions resulting in sentences of less than sixty days confinement each, with or without actual confinement, suspended sentence or probation.

Code 1 Continued on parole [new minor conviction(s)]:

Subject has been continued on parole after one or more minor convictions, for one or more offenses committed while on parole.

Note that a minor conviction means that the subject received a sentence of at least sixty days but less than one year, whether or not the sentence resulted in actual confinement, suspended sentence or probation.

Code 2 Absconder:

The whereabouts of the parolee are unknown to the paroling authority. Either a warrant for absconding from parole has been issued or some other official action has been taken to declare the parolee an absconder.

If by policy no official acts are customarily taken with respect to absconders, then this code should be used when the parolee has been out of contact more than two months and his or her whereabouts are clearly unknown.

Code 3 Returned to prison--technical violation [no new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution]:

The parolee has been declared a parole

Columns

25

violator by the paroling authority and returned to prison. No criminal convictions (major, minor or lesser) occurred during parole.

This code includes those who are returned:

Simply for absconding from parole,  
For failure to follow other parole rules,  
For further treatment (including psychiatric but excluding medical) related to their parole performance,  
Under treatment and control programs, such as those for supervision of narcotic users, alcoholics or any others who are adjudged to need further institutional treatment before discharge or continuance on parole.

Code 4 Returned to prison--technical violation [new minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution on new minor or lesser offense(s)]:

The paroling authority has declared the parolee to be a parole violator and the parolee has committed an offense for which the maximum sentence is less than one year.

The parolee has been returned to prison either after having been convicted and sentenced, including suspended sentence or probation, or in lieu of prosecution and on the basis of a clear admission of guilt for an offense which if successfully prosecuted would have resulted in a maximum sentence of less than one year.

Code 5 Returned to prison--technical violation [in lieu of prosecution on new major offense(s)]:

The paroling authority has declared the parolee to be a parole violator and the parolee has committed an offense for which the maximum sentence is at least one year.

Columns

25

The subject has been returned to prison in lieu of prosecution and on the basis of a clear admission of guilt for an offense which if successfully prosecuted would have resulted in a maximum sentence of one year or more.

Whenever this code is used, the appropriate code for this "New Offense" should be entered in Cols. 30 - 31 below.

Code 6 Returned to prison--no violation:

The subject has been returned to prison for reasons not reflecting on his or her performance since paroled.

Examples:

Return for medical reasons other than psychiatric,  
Return on a new commitment for an offense committed before release on parole.

Code 7 Recommitted to prison--new major conviction(s) (same jurisdiction):

The subject has been convicted, sentenced, and recommitted to prison, or given a suspended sentence or probation, in the same jurisdiction for an offense, committed since he or she was paroled, with a maximum sentence of at least one year.

Include persons receiving a new major conviction with suspended sentence or probation if returned to prison by paroling authority action.

Whenever this code is used, the appropriate code for this "New Offense" should be entered in Cols. 30 - 31 below.

Code 8 Recommitted to prison--new major conviction(s) (any other jurisdiction):

The subject has been convicted, sentenced, and committed to prison, in any

Columns

25

other jurisdiction, that is, to out-of-state, territorial, Federal or foreign prisons. The offense(s), committed since subject was paroled, has a maximum sentence of at least one year.

Whenever this code is used, the appropriate code for this "New Offense" should be entered in Cols. 30 - 31 below.

Code 9 Other return to prison:

The subject has been returned to prison for reasons other than those given in the above codes for return to prison. If this code is used, then an explanation for its use should be written at bottom of the code sheet.

Code X Continued on parole [new major conviction(s)]:

Subject has been continued on parole after one or more major convictions, for one or more offenses committed while on parole.

Note that a major conviction means that the subject received a maximum sentence of at least one year. A parolee may receive a major conviction in another jurisdiction, with a suspended sentence or probation, yet the subject may be continued on parole in the first jurisdiction--hence the application of this code.

Whenever this code is used, the appropriate code for this "New Offense" should be entered in Cols. 30 - 31 below.

26 - 29 DATE OF DIFFICULTY

26 - 27, Month of difficulty  
28 - 29, Year of difficulty

Enter the code as indicated in instructions above.  
Code XX if either is unknown.

Columns

26 - 29

Code 0000 should be used if and only if code 0 is employed in Col. 25, Parole Performance, indicating "continued on parole (no difficulty or sentences less than sixty days)."

The earliest date of absconding or parole behavior difficulty associated with the code used in Col. 25 should be entered in Cols. 26 - 29.

Note that the date of parolee behavior should be used rather than the date of official or administrative action.

30 - 31 NEW OFFENSE

Offense codes (which are the same as those for Cols. 14 - 15) are to be used if and only if codes 5, 7 or 8 are used in Col. 25, i.e., only if subject has been convicted of a new offense and recommitted or, in absence of conviction, guilt is admitted and subject is returned to prison.

Otherwise, use code 00.

Code new offenses here if and only if the offense for which convicted is one punishable by confinement in an adult correctional institution (prison or reformatory) with a maximum sentence of one year or more. Include, as a conviction, a plea of guilty whether or not adjudicated as a conviction.

32 - 33 MONTHS UNDER ACTIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION

Enter the code indicating the number of months since this release to parole that subject has been under active parole supervision in the United States, Canada, the Virgin Islands or Puerto Rico.

"Active parole supervision" means that some continuing contact between parolee and parole officer is required, in person or by mail. Calculate the number of months to the nearest whole month. Sixteen or more days count as a month.



Columns

32 - 33 If no difficulty, and subject has not been discharged within the follow-up period, code 12, 24 or 36.

34 - 37 DATE OF DISCHARGE OR DEATH

Code 0000 means subject has not been discharged (by expiration of sentence, commutation, paroling authority action, "remander to court") or died during the follow-up period.

If subject has been discharged or has died enter the month and year.

34 - 35, Month of discharge or death  
36 - 37, Year of discharge or death

38 DEATH

Alive

Code 0 Subject was alive or presumed alive at the end of the follow-up period.

Dead--Not result of criminal act

Code 1 Subject died or is presumed to have died before the end of the follow-up period while on parole (no criminal act was involved).

Code 2 Subject died or is presumed to have died after release from parole but during the follow-up period (no criminal act was involved).

Dead--Result of criminal act

Code 3 Subject died or is presumed to have died before the end of the follow-up period while on parole (a criminal act was involved).

Code 4 Subject died or is presumed to have died after release from parole but during the follow-up period (a criminal act was involved).

39 ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT

The question to be answered by this item is

Columns

39 whether it may be assumed reasonably that alcohol ever has contributed to the subject's delinquent or criminal behavior. This is assumed to be the case if:

a. The subject has a history of excessive use of alcohol and/or

b. The subject's consumption of alcohol, or interest in procuring it, was involved in the commitment offense or in any previous offenses.

Terms used above are defined further, below.

RULES:

- a. Accept the subject's own recorded statement of admission to any of the criteria listed below unless the subject's statement is clearly contradicted by additional evidence in the case file.
- b. Accept statements by others in the case file concerning subject's use of alcohol unless these statements are clearly contradicted by additional evidence in the case file.
- c. Contradictory evidence in the case file, including conflicts between the subject's self-report and statements by others, where the weight of evidence is not clear, should be resolved in favor of "alcohol involvement."
- d. All criteria apply, no matter how long ago they occurred.
- e. Some case files have a very limited amount of information concerning history of alcohol use. When only a brief identification of problems in this area is available this nevertheless should be used as indication that "alcohol involvement" is present. A frequent example is found on a "face sheet" or "summary page" of the case file, where a notation such as "alcoholic," "alcoholism" or "problem drinker" is made.

Columns

- 39 Code 0 should be used if there is no alcohol involvement or if there is no known alcohol involvement. That is, if there is no information in the case file concerning alcohol involvement, code 0 should be used.
- Code 1 should be used if there is any alcohol involvement. This is present if there is a history of excessive use of alcohol or if alcohol was involved in the commitment offense or in earlier offenses; these concepts are defined below.

A "history of excessive use of alcohol" is present if any of the following conditions pertains:

- a. The person had (before commitment) a reputation of being an alcoholic or problem drinker, including a reputation for periodic alcoholism or episodic binges.
- b. The person apparently committed the present offense or any previous offense while intoxicated or after drinking any amount of alcohol.
- c. The person has a record of arrest(s) for intoxication or for disorderly conduct involving drunkenness, regardless of the disposition of the arrest.
- d. The person ascribes his or her present or past difficulties to the excessive use of alcohol or claims to have been drinking (any amount) when the commitment offense (or any previous offense) occurred.
- e. The person's history includes indications of social problems due to excessive drinking, including:
  1. marital or family difficulties
  2. loss of job
  3. disciplinary actions in the military service

Columns

39

4. obtaining alcohol while under age
5. contributing to the delinquency of a minor in any offense involving the consumption or purchase of alcohol
6. hospitalization for treatment of alcoholism
7. membership or attendance as a participant in Alcoholics Anonymous, unless subject is known to be addicted to narcotics.

Alcohol was involved in the offense (or in earlier offenses) if:

- a. The motivation for the commitment offense, or for earlier offenses, apparently included a desire to obtain alcohol for personal consumption.
- b. There is any evidence of drinking alcohol (any amount) on the day of the offense.

40 - 43 INDIVIDUAL AGENCY USE

These blanks may be used, or left vacant, at agency discretion.

44 ETHNIC GROUP

- 0 Caucasian (except Latin American)
- 1 Negro
- 2 Latin American (Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican)
- 3 American Indian (Native American, Eskimo, Aleut)
- 4 Oriental (Japanese, Chinese, Korean)
- 5 Other (Micronesian, Hawaiian, Polynesian, Filipino)
- 6 Unknown

Where there is a question about the proper code

Columns

44 the parolee's professed ethnic group is to be coded. The coder's best judgment is to be used in this determination.

65 SEX

Code 0 if unknown Code 1 for male Code 2 for female

66 - 73 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (Right adjust)

The identification number coded should be that used by the agency to identify parolees.

If the agency uses no numbering system, one should be devised for the purposes of Uniform Parole Reports. It is assumed that the number used, together with the birth date (Cols. 1 - 4), will uniquely identify the individual.

The number entered on the code sheet should be "right-adjusted." That is, the last digit on the right should be entered in Col. 73. To the left of the identification number there should be zeros rather than blanks.

Either alphabetic or numeric codes may be coded in Cols. 66 - 73.

74 - 75 AGENCY PAROLING

Enter the appropriate code for the agency releasing the offender to parole supervision.

76 - 77 AGENCY RECEIVING

Enter the code designating the agency to which the offender is paroled.

78 - 80 IGNORE

PLEASE CHECK CODING CAREFULLY TO SEE THAT:

1. No boxes are left blank
2. All codes are clearly written

UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS  
OPTIONAL EXTENDED FOLLOW-UP  
CODING

The extended follow-up calls for almost no coding procedures changes. We send follow-up code sheets-- white (for two year), pink (three year)\* instead of blue (one year)--on those persons coded as remaining in the community and undischarged at the end of one year, two years, etc. from Date of Release. The code sheet blank items are to be filled out as the *UPR Coding Manual* directs except that item 25 (Parole Performance) should be coded "Y" if the parolee has a charge pending at the end of two years or three years and would otherwise be coded "0" in item 25.

In the case where item 25 is coded "0" and there is no discharge date and no interruption in supervision, item 32-33 (Months Under Supervision) will bear the entry "24" or "36," for 24 or 36 months under parole supervision. Blanks 40-43 are provided for you to use as you wish.

Please note that you are asked to continue to code the blue code sheets just as you have been, making no changes in your coding of them.

December, 1971  
Uniform Parole Reports  
609 Second Street, Suite D  
Davis, California 95616

\* A buff colored code sheet is provided to those agencies who extend follow-up beyond three years.

APPENDIX B

UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS NEWSLETTERS

The 1967 tables which follow were the first set of "annual feedbacks" published by Uniform Parole Reports. The 1972 tables are the most recent addition to this continuous reporting series which now spans six years.

The third *Newsletter* in this appendix (dated April 1974) sheds light on the extent to which parole is used as a form of penal institutional release.



# NEWSLETTER

## UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

of the National Probation and Parole Institutes

NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

### NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WALTER D. SMITH  
Director, National  
Institute of Corrections

CHARLES R. HUBBARD  
Director, National  
Institute of Corrections  
and  
National Institute of  
Parole and Probation

WALTER H. LARSON  
Director, National  
Institute of Corrections

PAUL J. CLARK  
Director, National  
Institute of Corrections  
and  
National Institute of  
Parole and Probation

WALTER A. HARTMAN  
Director, National  
Institute of Corrections  
and  
National Institute of  
Parole and Probation

MICHAEL MARSH  
Director, National  
Institute of Corrections  
and  
National Institute of  
Parole and Probation

FRANK REYES  
Director, National  
Institute of Corrections  
and  
National Institute of  
Parole and Probation

### STAFF

EDITH M. GASTRICH  
Program Director

ETHEL A. VESICIA  
Administrative Director

EDITH A. WINK  
Administrative Director

WYNNE E. GILBERT  
Parole Consultant  
Director, National  
Parole Institute

HANDEL STANER  
Parole Consultant

May, 1969

### YOU ASKED FOR IT

A systematic, regular reporting of parole outcomes analyzed by offender attributes was assigned top priority by participating agencies in planning meetings. This task, as requested by parole administrators, included two further requirements: tables were to be prepared for each agency separately, and for males and females. Thus, with basic UPR data presented in seven tables, with 55 agencies, plus combined data from all agencies, this request called for 7 x 56 x 2 = 784 tables per year, or about 2,000 tables of data now available for 1965, 1966, and 1967.

### Systematic Feedback Program Achieved

The requested reporting system now has been established, due to the combined marvels of participating agency efforts, UPR staff dedication, and the electronic computer. It is illustrated in this Newsletter by the tables for persons paroled in 1967, by all agencies combined (with separate tables for men and women). Comparable tables, for each agency which submitted 1967 parolee data, have been sent to the respective agencies. The similar tables for persons paroled in 1965 and 1966 are in preparation; the computer analyses have been finished and the tables are being typed.

### National Tables--1967 Parolees

Parole agencies which submitted 1967 data for the Uniform Parole Reports are listed below. The great majority of these agencies have reported on all their cases which were released to parole supervision by a discretionary action of a parole board. A few of the agencies reported on random samples of various proportions.

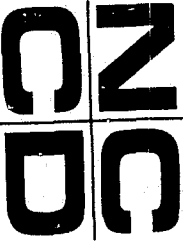
Thus, the enclosed tables represent national figures for parole outcomes of all persons released to parole supervision during 1967 and reported to UPR. It should be emphasized that these data do not represent all persons paroled within the United States. As shown below, data for some states are not included, and some states reported only a random sample of their parolees. Data for 1968 paroles, now being routinely reported by all participating agencies, will be more complete.

The enclosed data is the only available national information on parole outcomes, including a large number of parolees from many agencies, collected in terms of uniform, agreed upon definitions, with both these definitions and the reporting format developed in collaboration with paroling authorities. Several changes have been made in the tables as suggested by participants. The most important perhaps is the rounding of the percentage to the nearest percent. Fractions of less than 1/2% are represented by 1/2%. We believe it is in a form which is widely useful, while not overly simplified. Your suggestions for improvement are encouraged.

### AGENCIES REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL TABLES--1967 (Percents show proportions of all parolees)

Alabama	25%	Minnesota	100%
Alaska	100%	Missouri	100%
Arizona	100%	Montana	100%
California:		Nebraska	100%
CYA Male	15%	Nevada	100%
CYA Female	100%	New Hampshire	100%
CDC Male	15%	New Jersey	100%
CDC Female	100%	New Mexico	100%
Colorado	25%	New York	5%
Connecticut Male	50%	North Carolina	100%
Connecticut Female	100%	North Dakota	100%
Delaware	100%	Ohio	10%
Florida	25%	Oklahoma	100%
Georgia	100%	Oregon	100%
Hawaii	100%	Pennsylvania	15%
Idaho	100%	Puerto Rico	100%
Illinois	100%	Rhode Island	100%
Indiana	25%	South Carolina	100%
Iowa	20%	South Dakota	100%
Kansas	50%	Tennessee	100%
Kentucky	100%	Texas	100%
Louisiana	100%	Utah	100%
Maine	100%	Vermont	100%
Maryland	25%	Virginia	100%
Massachusetts	100%	Washington	100%*
Michigan	18%	Wyoming	100%

\*First eight months of 1967 only, due to computer system revision in progress in Washington State.



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

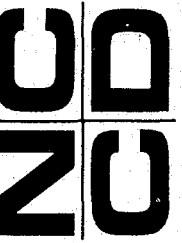
Males  
NATIONAL DATA

1967

TABLE I Part 1  
BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE

**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967**

Parole Outcome	Commitment Offense										
	Total Part 1 & 2	Willful Homicide	Negligent Manslaughter	Armed Robbery	Unarmed Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Forcible Rape	Statutory Rape	All Other Sex Offenses		
<b>CONTINUED ON PAROLE</b>	14968	1319	297	1739	594	878	373	158	515		
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	715	88	83	738	718	778	818	848	868		
With new minor conviction(s)	272	8	2	22	14	19	1	1	2		
New major conviction(s)	18	18	18	1	28	28	58	18	48		
Absconder	102	2	2	7	6	6	7	2	48		
<b>RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR</b>	1431	34	16	144	51	51	13	8	24		
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	78	28	48	68	68	48	38	48	48		
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	2093	75	27	226	79	112	33	9	31		
Return to prison no violation	108	58	88	108	98	108	78	58	58		
RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTIONS(S)	719	34	7	66	33	42	12	3	16		
Same jurisdiction	38	28	28	38	48	48	38	28	38		
Any other jurisdiction	333	9	2	36	3	7	7	4	4		
Return to prison no violation	28	18	18	28	48	18	28	28	18		
RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTIONS(S)	53	4	3	6	1	48	1	8	48		
Same jurisdiction	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48		
Any other jurisdiction	991	15	2	104	45	25	17	3	4		
Return to prison no violation	58	18	18	48	58	28	48	28	18		
RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTIONS(S)	201	4	1	23	10	4	2	1	2		
Same jurisdiction	18	48	48	18	18	48	48	18	48		
Any other jurisdiction	21163	1504	359	2373	836	1144	459	187	600		
Total	100%	78	28	118	48	58	38	18	38		



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

Males  
NATIONAL DATA

1967

TABLE I Part 2  
BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE

**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967**

Parole Outcome	Commitment Offense										
	Burglary	Theft or Larceny	Vehicle Theft	Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	Other Fraud	Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	Violations of Alcohol Laws	All Others			
<b>CONTINUED ON PAROLE</b>	4096	1255	625	1328	151	681	87	872			
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	678	678	588	628	818	708	888	708			
With new minor conviction(s)	81	29	21	34	4	13	1	21			
New major conviction(s)	37	12	28	28	28	18	4	28			
Absconder	18	18	18	7	4	4	1	18			
<b>RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR</b>	771	179	131	250	7	105	6	149			
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	118	108	138	118	48	118	68	128			
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	219	79	42	67	3	46	38	47			
Return to prison no violation	48	48	48	38	28	58	38	48			
RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTIONS(S)	118	37	23	57	3	5	1	17			
Same jurisdiction	28	28	28	38	28	18	18	18			
Any other jurisdiction	51	5	3	6	3	3	6	38			
Return to prison no violation	808	82	84	111	7	42	1	41			
RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTIONS(S)	75	24	16	23	48	48	18	38			
Same jurisdiction	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	9			
Any other jurisdiction	6123	1872	1090	2140	186	970	99	1242			
Total	2988	988	588	1088	188	588	488	688			
Percentage of Total	29%	9%	5%	10%	1%	5%	4%	6%			

Total	Type of Admission to Prison			
	New Court Commitment Not from Probation	Parole Violation Revoked	Parole Violation Technical	New Conviction
14970	11523	2036	709	702
71%	77%	68%	53%	59%
272	183	33	15	41
1%	1%	1%	1%	3%
102	67	12	4	19
4%	4%	4%	4%	2%
1431	930	204	193	104
7%	6%	7%	15%	9%
2095	1428	331	237	99
10%	9%	11%	18%	8%
719	449	115	81	74
3%	3%	4%	6%	6%
333	221	75	15	22
2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
53	39	6	3	5
4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
991	641	174	58	118
5%	4%	6%	4%	10%
201	152	23	11	15
1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
21167	15633	3009	1326	1199
100%	74%	14%	6%	6%

CONTINUED ON PAROLE  
No difficulty or sentence less than  
60 days

With new minor conviction(s)

New major conviction(s)

Absconder

RETURN TO PRISON AS  
TECHNICAL VIOLATOR

No new conviction(s) and not in  
lieu of prosecution

New minor or lesser conviction(s) or  
in lieu of prosecution

In lieu of prosecution of new major  
offense(s)

Return to prison no violation

RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH  
NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)

Same jurisdiction

Any other jurisdiction

Total

Percentage of Total



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

Males NATIONAL DATA 1967  
BY TYPE OF ADMISSION TO PRISON  
TABLE II

**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967**

Males NATIONAL DATA 1967  
BY PRIOR PRISON SENTENCES  
TABLE III

Parole Outcome	Prior Prison Sentences								
	Total	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven and more
CONTINUED ON PAROLE No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	14970	10198	2736	1109	479	223	97	48	80
With new minor conviction(s)	71%	75%	67%	61%	59%	61%	57%	54%	57%
New major conviction(s)	272	169	53	26	15	6	1	1	1
Absconder	102	76	16	7	2	1	1	1	1
RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR	4%	1%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	1431	720	324	186	82	51	27	18	23
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	7%	5%	8%	10%	10%	14%	16%	20%	16%
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	2095	1200	489	224	101	36	25	7	13
Return to prison no violation	10%	9%	12%	12%	12%	10%	15%	8%	9%
RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)	719	404	155	79	46	14	10	4	7
Same jurisdiction	333	221	61	32	12	3	6	1	3
Any other jurisdiction	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Total	53	29	14	5	1	2	1	1	1
Percentage of Total	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	991	556	162	132	60	27	5	8	11
	5%	4%	5%	7%	7%	7%	3%	9%	8%
	201	105	48	26	11	4	3	2	2
	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%
	21167	13678	4088	1826	809	367	169	89	141
	100%	65%	19%	9%	4%	2%	1%	4%	1%



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

Males NATIONAL DATA **1967**  
TABLE IV  
BY PRIOR NON-PRISON SENTENCES

PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967

Parole Outcome	Prior Non-Prison Sentences								
	Total	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five		
CONTINUED ON PAROLE	14970	4153	2860	2287	1631	1018	759	539	1722
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	718	808	738	718	688	668	668	648	598
With new minor conviction(s)	272	43	39	39	28	20	20	20	63
New major conviction(s)	18	18	18	18	18	18	28	28	28
Absconder	102	14	16	12	17	10	4	10	19
RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR	1431	245	273	225	170	111	95	53	259
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	2095	356	357	314	255	182	119	98	414
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	108	78	98	108	118	128	108	128	148
Return to prison no violation RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTIONS)	719	106	117	84	104	64	48	34	162
Same jurisdiction	38	28	38	58	41	28	24	21	54
Any other jurisdiction	333	50	57	58	41	28	24	21	28
Total	21167	5177	3912	3222	2399	1550	1151	848	2908
Percentage of Total	100%	24%	18%	15%	11%	7%	5%	4%	14%



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

Males NATIONAL DATA **1967**  
TABLE V and VI  
BY PRIOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967

Parole Outcome	Prior Drug Use		Prior Alcohol Use	
	Total	None	Total	None
CONTINUED ON PAROLE	14970	13327	14970	6961
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	718	728	718	768
With new minor conviction(s)	272	206	272	98
New major conviction(s)	18	18	18	18
Absconder	102	81	102	53
RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR	1431	1230	1431	500
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	2095	1734	2095	628
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	108	98	108	78
Return to prison no violation RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)	719	575	719	217
Same jurisdiction	38	38	38	28
Any other jurisdiction	333	293	333	126
Total	21167	18481	21167	9143
Percentage of Total	100%	87%	100%	43%





**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

MALES  
NATIONAL DATA

1967

TABLE VII Part 1

NEW MAJOR CONVICTIONS OR ALLEGATIONS WITH PRISON RETURN IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967

New Offense	Commitment Offense							All Other Sex Offenses
	Total Part 1 & 2	Willful Homicide	Negligent Manslaughter	Armed Robbery	Unarmed Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Forcible Rape	
None	19639	1476	354	2210	778	1108	433	769
Willful Homicide	938	988	998	938	938	978	948	988
Negligent Manslaughter	26	4	3	2	4	1	1	
Armed Robbery	174	6	57	10	4	2	2	1
Unarmed Robbery	18	1	28	18	4	1	1	1
Aggravated Assault	46	1	12	7	7	3	4	5
Forcible Rape	92	9	12	18	3	10	1	3
All Other Sex Offenses	32	18	2	4	4	1	4	18
Burglary	26		1	1	1	7	2	5
Theft or Larceny	469	2	18	40	13	3	4	4
Vehicle Theft	123	1	2	28	28	18	18	18
Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	187	3	1	7	4	1	1	1
Other Fraud	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	79	1	1	7	5	4	3	1
Violations of Alcohol Laws	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All Others	84	1	1	4	18	48	18	18
Total	21162	1504	359	2373	836	1144	459	787

New Offense	Commitment Offense							All Others
	Total Part 1 & 2	Burglary	Theft or Larceny	Vehicle Theft	Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	Other Fraud	Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	
None	5522	1730	928	946	1949	176	916	97
Willful Homicide	908	928	918	888	918	958	948	988
Negligent Manslaughter	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Armed Robbery	56	10	18	7	12	18	18	18
Unarmed Robbery	11	3	18	18	4	18	2	18
Aggravated Assault	23	5	18	8	7	18	2	18
Forcible Rape	10	2	18	18	7	18	18	8
All Other Sex Offenses	9	1	18	18	1	18	18	18
Burglary	280	43	22	22	29	18	10	16
Theft or Larceny	51	22	9	28	11	2	6	2
Vehicle Theft	55	23	18	9	18	18	18	2
Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	30	8	18	53	8	18	1	4
Other Fraud	5	1	18	11	102	5	2	4
Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	92	4	18	18	2	38	18	18
Violations of Alcohol Laws	3	18	18	18	4	2	29	18
All Others	29	9	18	6	8	18	1	13
Total	6122	1872	1099	2140	186	970	99	1242



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

MALES  
NATIONAL DATA

1967

TABLE VII Part 2

NEW MAJOR CONVICTIONS OR ALLEGATIONS WITH PRISON RETURN IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967

New Offense	Commitment Offense							All Others
	Total Part 1 & 2	Burglary	Theft or Larceny	Vehicle Theft	Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	Other Fraud	Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	

# CONTINUED

# 2 OF 3



## UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

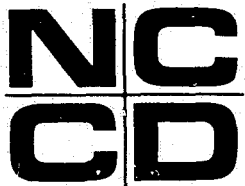
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
 NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

Females  
 NATIONAL DATA 1967

TABLE I Part 1  
 BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE

### PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967

Parole Outcome	Commitment Offense								
	Total Part 1 & 2	Willful Homicide	Negligent Manslaughter	Armed Robbery	Unarmed Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Forcible Rape	Statutory Rape	All Other Sex Offenses
<b>CONTINUED ON PAROLE</b>									
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	1212 72%	263 93%	42 99%	40 63%	27 69%	54 77%	2 100%	2 100%	12 52%
With new minor conviction(s)	16 1%			1 2%	1 3%	1 1%			
New major conviction(s)	4 1/2%		1 2%			1 1%			
Absconder	159 9%	6 3%	4 9%	8 13%	3 8%	3 4%			3 13%
<b>RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR</b>									
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	169 10%	9 4%		9 14%	7 18%	5 7%			5 22%
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	57 3%			2 3%	1 3%	4 6%			2 9%
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	5 1/2%	1 1/2%							
Return to prison no violation	19 1%								1 4%
<b>RECOMMITTED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)</b>									
Same jurisdiction	30 2%			2 3%		2 3%			
Any other jurisdiction	3 1/2%			1 2%					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1674</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>
Percentage of Total	100%	13%	3%	4%	2%	4%	1/2%	1/2%	1%



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

Females  
**NATIONAL DATA 1967**  
**TABLE I Part 2**  
**BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE**

**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967**

**Parole Outcome**

**Commitment Offense**

	Burglary	Theft or Larceny	Vehicle Theft	Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	Other Fraud	Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	Violations of Alcohol Laws	All Others
<b>CONTINUED ON PAROLE</b>								
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	79 67%	139 73%	13 45%	339 74%	18 95%	127 63%	7 50%	108 60%
With new minor conviction(s)	1 1%	2 1%	1 3%	5 1%		2 1%		2 1%
New major conviction(s)		1 1%		1 1/2%				
<b>Absconder</b>	13 11%	18 9%	8 28%	43 9%	1 5%	26 13%	2 14%	21 12%
<b>RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR</b>								
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	13 11%	19 10%	4 14%	41 9%		25 12%	4 29%	28 16%
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	8 7%	3 2%		16 4%		16 8%		5 3%
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)				1 1/2%		3 1%		
Return to prison no violation		2 1%				1 1/2%	1 7%	14 8%
<b>RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)</b>								
Same jurisdiction	3 3%	7 4%	2 7%	10 2%		2 1%		2 1%
Any other jurisdiction	1 1%		1 3%					
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Percentage of Total</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>11%</b>

Type of Admission to Prison	New Court Commitment Not from Probation		Parole Violation	
	Technical	New Conviction	Technical	New Conviction
Total	1039	628	341	69
1674	13%	225	20%	4%
1212	848	164	154	46
72%	82%	73%	45%	67%
16	7	2	6	1
1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
4	2	2	1%	1%
4%	4%	4%	1%	1%
159	66	19	67	7
9%	6%	8%	20%	10%
169	66	25	70	8
10%	6%	11%	21%	12%
57	20	9	26	2
3%	2%	4%	8%	3%
5	2	1	2	
4%	4%	4%	1%	
19	8	2	7	2
1%	1%	1%	2%	3%
30	17	3	7	3
2%	2%	1%	2%	4%
3	3			
4%	4%			

**CONTINUED ON PAROLE**  
 No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days

With new minor conviction(s)

New major conviction(s)

Absconder

**RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR**  
 No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution

New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution

In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)

Return to prison no violation

**RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)**

Same jurisdiction

Any other jurisdiction

Total Percentage of Total:

**Type of Admission to Prison**

Total

**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
 of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
 NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
 Females NATIONAL DATA 1967  
 BY TYPE OF ADMISSION TO PRISON

**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967**

**Parole Outcome**



**Parole Outcome**

**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967**

**Prior Prison Sentences**

Total	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven and more
1212	1022	140	29	9	7	1	2	2
72%	76%	60%	49%	75%	64%	50%	67%	100%
16	15	1	4%	1%	4%	1	2	
1%	1%	4%	1%	3%	1%	1	1	
4	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	
4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	
159	117	26	12	2	1	1	1	
9%	9%	11%	20%	17%	9%	50%	50%	
169	112	42	11	1	2	1	1	
10%	8%	18%	19%	5%	18%	33%	33%	
57	44	10	2	1	1	1	1	
3%	3%	4%	3%	9%	9%	9%	9%	
5	4	1	1	4%	4%	4%	4%	
4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
30	18	9	3	3	3	3	3	
2%	1%	4%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	
1974	1353	222	59	12	11	2	3	
100%	81%	14%	4%	1%	1%	4%	4%	

**CONTINUED ON PAROLE**  
 No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days

With new minor conviction(s)

New major conviction(s)

Absconder

**RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR**  
 No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution

New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution

In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)

Return to prison no violation

**RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)**

Same jurisdiction

Any other jurisdiction

Total Percentage of Total:



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
 of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
 NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
 Females NATIONAL DATA 1967  
 BY PRIOR PRISON SENTENCES

**TABLE III**

Prior Alcohol Use

	Total	None	Alcohol Use
Continued on Parole	1212	786	426
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	72%	77%	66%
With new minor conviction(s)	16	12	4
New major conviction(s)	1%	1%	1%
Absconder	4	3	1
Return to Prison as Technical Violator	4%	4%	4%
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	159	86	73
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	9%	8%	11%
Return to prison no violation	169	78	91
Recommitted to Prison with New Major Conviction(s)	10%	8%	14%
Same Jurisdiction	57	29	28
Any other Jurisdiction	3%	3%	4%
Total	1917	1200	717
Percentage of Total	100%	61%	39%

Prior Drug Use

	Total	None	Drug Use
Continued on Parole	1212	934	278
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	72%	78%	57%
With new minor conviction(s)	16	7	9
New major conviction(s)	1%	1%	2%
Absconder	4	3	1
Return to Prison as Technical Violator	4%	4%	4%
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	159	96	63
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	9%	8%	13%
Return to prison no violation	169	89	80
Recommitted to Prison with New Major Conviction(s)	10%	7%	17%
Same Jurisdiction	57	22	35
Any other Jurisdiction	3%	2%	7%
Total	1917	1200	717
Percentage of Total	100%	61%	39%

PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967

Parole Outcome

	Total	None	Drug Use	Alcohol Use
Continued on Parole	1212	934	278	426
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	72%	78%	57%	66%
With new minor conviction(s)	16	7	9	4
New major conviction(s)	1%	1%	2%	1%
Absconder	4	3	1	1
Return to Prison as Technical Violator	4%	4%	4%	4%
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	159	96	63	73
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	9%	8%	13%	11%
Return to prison no violation	169	89	80	91
Recommitted to Prison with New Major Conviction(s)	10%	7%	17%	14%
Same Jurisdiction	57	22	35	28
Any other Jurisdiction	3%	2%	7%	4%
Total	1917	1200	717	717
Percentage of Total	100%	61%	39%	39%

FEMALES  
NATIONAL DATA  
1967

of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NCCD RESEARCH CENTER  
BRINLEY BUILDING  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616



UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NCCD RESEARCH CENTER  
BRINLEY BUILDING  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

FEMALES  
NATIONAL DATA  
1967  
TABLE IV  
BY PRIOR NON-PRISON SENTENCES

PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967

Parole Outcome	Prior Non-Prison Sentences								
	Total	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven and more
Continued on Parole	1212	443	224	154	103	90	52	34	112
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	72%	85%	73%	76%	64%	71%	59%	65%	52%
With new minor conviction(s)	16	4	4	4	1	4	1	3	2
New major conviction(s)	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Absconder	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Return to Prison as Technical Violator	4%	1%	3%	4%	1%	2%	4%	2%	4%
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	149	28	37	14	21	8	17	5	39
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	10%	5%	12%	7%	13%	6%	19%	10%	18%
Return to prison no violation	57	4	9	6	6	4	2	3	23
Recommitted to Prison with New Major Conviction(s)	3%	1%	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%	6%	11%
Same Jurisdiction	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Any other Jurisdiction	4%	4%	1%	4%	1%	1%	2%	2%	4%
Total	1674	519	307	202	162	127	88	52	217
Percentage of Total	100%	31%	18%	12%	10%	8%	5%	3%	13%



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

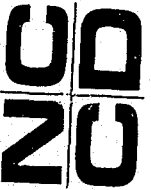
Females NATIONAL DATA

1967

TABLE VII Part 1

**NEW MAJOR CONVICTIONS OR ALLEGATIONS WITH PRISON RETURN IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967**

New Offense	Commitment Offense							
	Total Part 1 & 2	Willful Homicide	Negligent Manslaughter	Armed Robbery	Unarmed Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Forcible Rape	All Other Sex Offenses
None	1636	218	47	60	39	68	2	25
Willful Homicide	98%	100%	100%	95%	100%	97%	100%	100%
Negligent Manslaughter	1 1/2%	1 1/2%						
Armed Robbery	2			2		1		
Unarmed Robbery	4%					1%		
Aggravated Assault	1 1/2%							
Forcible Rape								
All Other Sex Offenses								
Burglary	7							
Theft or Larceny	4%							
Vehicle Theft	9							
Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	1%							
Other Fraud	8							
Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	4%							
Violations of Alcohol Laws	1							
All Others	1/2%							
Total	1674	219	47	63	39	70	2	25



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NCCD RESEARCH CENTER BRINLEY BUILDING DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

Females NATIONAL DATA

1967

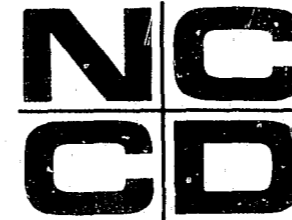
TABLE VII Part 2

**NEW MAJOR CONVICTIONS OR ALLEGATIONS WITH PRISON RETURN IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1967**

New Offense	Commitment Offense							
	Burglary	Theft or Larceny	Vehicle Theft	Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	Other Fraud	Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	Violations of Alcohol Laws	All Others
None	114	184	26	445	19	197	14	178
Willful Homicide	97%	96%	90%	98%	100%	98%	100%	99%
Negligent Manslaughter								
Armed Robbery								
Unarmed Robbery				1 1/2%				
Aggravated Assault		1 1%		3%				
Forcible Rape				1%				
All Other Sex Offenses								
Burglary	2	2		1 1/2%				
Theft or Larceny	2%	1%		3%				
Vehicle Theft		4	1	3				2
Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check		2%	3%	1%				1%
Other Fraud			2	5				
Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws			7%	1%		1 1/2%		
Violations of Alcohol Laws				1 1/2%		4		
All Others	1	1		1 1/2%		2%		
Total	118	191	29	456	19	202	14	180

UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS  
National Probation and Parole Institutes  
Status as of May, 1969

1. OBJECTIVES Reliable nationwide statistical reports on parole based upon (1) uniform definitions of items, and (2) individual persons paroled.
2. SPONSORS Association of Paroling Authorities; Interstate Compact Administrators Association for the Council of State Governments; United States Board of Parole; Advisory Council on Parole of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
3. ADMINISTERED BY National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center, Davis, California.
4. PARTICIPATING AGENCIES Expected membership for Pilot Study was approximately 20 agencies. Present participants are 55 agencies in 50 states, the Federal Government and Puerto Rico. These agencies contribute at their own expense, in addition to professional staff time and travel for consultation in the program, time for 100 coders, full or part-time.
5. SELECTION AND DEFINITION OF ITEMS Items now included in the system were the result of intensive deliberation among the sponsors, participating agencies, professional consultants and the project staff.
6. ITEMS  
Identification Data Name, identification number, birth date, sex, agency releasing, agency supervising.  
Historical Data Effective date of sentence, date of admission to confinement from which paroled, type of admission (new commitment; probation violation or parole violation), offense, prior prison sentences, prior sentences other than prison, age at admission, age at time of release on parole, time served in prison, history of drug use, history of alcohol misuse.  
Parole Performance Data Date of release to parole supervision  
Length of time under parole supervision  
Parole performance during first year on parole:  
a) no difficulties and no discharge or death during this period; b) if applicable: Types of difficulty and date of earliest difficulty; New Offense;  
Date of discharge or death.



NATIONAL ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE

CHARLES P. CHEW  
Association of  
Paroling Authorities

CHARLES H. LAWSON  
Interstate Compact  
Administrators Association  
for the Council of  
State Governments

MAURICE H. SIGLER, Chairman  
United States  
Board of Parole

MILTON G. RECTOR  
President, National Council  
on Crime and Delinquency

WAYNE P. JACKSON, Chief  
Probation Division,  
Administrative Office,  
U.S. Courts

STAFF

M. G. NEITHERCUTT, D. Crim.  
Program Director

ERNST A. WENK  
Co-Director

WILLIAM H. MOSELEY, Ph.D.  
Associate Director

DON M. GOTTFREDSON, Ph.D.  
Consultant

VINCENT O'LEARY  
Consultant

DANIEL GLASER, Ph.D.  
Consultant

Funded by:  
National Institute of  
Mental Health 1965-1972;  
Law Enforcement  
Assistance Administration 1972-

The contents of this publication  
do not necessarily reflect the  
views of the Law Enforcement  
Assistance Administration.

NEWSLETTER  
UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

March, 1975

YOU ASKED FOR IT--1972 PAROLEES  
AND TREND ANALYSES

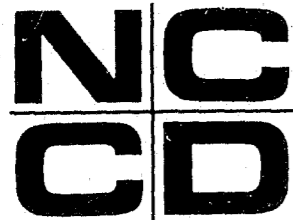
A systematic reporting of parole outcomes analyzed by offender attributes was assigned top priority by participating agencies in planning meetings. This task, as requested by parole administrators, included two further requirements: tables were to be prepared for each agency separately, and for males and females. Thus with basic UPR data presented in eight tables, with 55 possible agencies, plus combined data from all agencies, this request calls for approximately 450 tables plus tables for females in the agencies who report more than 50 females per year and the national female tables, bringing the total to about 500 tables yearly. The two year follow-up tables have been added to that total, bringing annual table production near the 1,000 mark. Now the total exceeds 1,000 as three year follow-up tables are published. Each agency receives copies of its own and the national tables annually.

Systematic Feedback Program Achieved

The requested reporting system was established in 1967. It is illustrated in this *Newsletter* by the tables for persons paroled in 1972, by all agencies combined (with separate tables for men and women). Comparable tables, for each agency which submitted 1972 parolee data, have been sent to the respective agencies.

National Tables--1972 Parolees

Parole agencies which submitted 1972 data for the Uniform Parole Reports are listed below. The great majority of these agencies have reported on all their cases which were released to parole supervision by discretionary action of a parole board. A few of the agencies reported on random samples of various proportions.



# NEWSLETTER

## UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

### TREND ANALYSIS\* 1970-1972--MALES

The SUMMARY TABLE, Part 1 for males highlights several trends in the aggregate totals reported paroled. The proportion of parolees with a history of drug abuse has increased 13 percentage points between 1970 and 1972. Conversely, individuals paroled with prior alcohol involvement decreased 12 percentage points during the same three year period. However, in 1972 there is still a much larger proportion of male parolees with prior alcohol abuse (46%) than drug abuse (31%). *Prior drug abuse is steadily becoming more prevalent among male parolees; a history of alcohol abuse continues to be more widespread.*

The two categories of prior prison and non-prison sentences remained stable during the three year period. In 1972 those paroled with prior non-prison sentences (71%) greatly exceeded those paroled with prior prison sentences (32%). There was a five percentage point decrease in men paroled with probation or parole violation admission to prison between 1970 and 1972. *The percentage of male parolees with prior prison and non-prison records has remained stable; the proportion of men paroled with prior non-prison sentences remains substantial.*

*The proportion of men returned to prison with new major allegations and/or sustaining new major convictions remained stable (at 8%) from 1970 through 1972.*

Part 2 shows that all six groups had an increase in the proportion of men continued on parole during the three year time period. Parolees with prior drug abuse, who evidenced a 13 percentage point increase, had an 8 percentage point increase in men continued on parole. The release groups with probation or parole violation

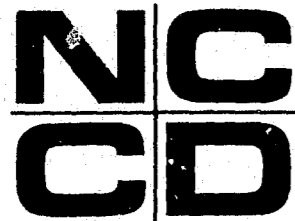
\*For an explanation of the SUMMARY TABLE construction see: National Probation and Parole Institutes, Uniform Parole Reports Project, "A New Summary Table and Trend Analysis for 1968, 1969, and 1970," Davis, California: National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center, August, 1973.

admission to prison, prior prison sentences, and prior alcohol abuse had a 7 percentage point increase; the remaining two groups showed an increase of 6 percentage points in the same outcome category. *The proportion of parolees coded as "successes" has shown a consistent increase from 1970 through 1972. In 1972 81% of the total number reported paroled were successful after one year follow-up.*

The recidivism<sup>1</sup> rate either decreased or remained constant in all six outcome categories in these tables between 1970 and 1972. The most noticeable decreases occurred in technical violations. There was a 5 percentage point reduction for males paroled with: probation or parole violation admissions to prison, prior prison sentences, and prior non-prison sentences; there was a 4 percentage point decrease in this category in the remaining three groups. Absconders decreased 1 or 2 percentage points in all groups during this three year period. *The recidivism rate for technical violators and absconders decreased in all groups between 1970 and 1972. The percentage of men returned to prison with new major convictions remained stable in all six groups during the three year period; in 1972, this category included 4 percent of the total number reported paroled.*

<sup>1</sup>Defined as all persons in other than the "Continued on Parole" outcome group.





# NEWSLETTER

## UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

of the National Probation and Parole Institutes

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER

609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D

DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

### TREND ANALYSIS 1970-1972--FEMALES

The SUMMARY TABLE, Part 1 for females shows that the proportion of parolees with a history of drug abuse increased 11 percentage points between 1970 and 1972. All other categories decreased during this three year period. Women paroled with prior alcohol involvement declined 4 percentage points. Unlike males, there is a much larger proportion of female parolees with prior drug abuse (48%) than alcohol abuse (33%). *A history of drug abuse is steadily becoming more prevalent among adult female parolees.*

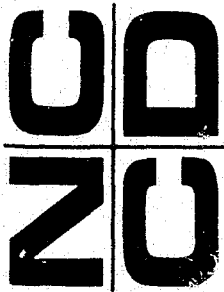
Women paroled in 1972 with prior non-prison sentences (64%) greatly exceeded the number paroled with prior prison sentences (17%). Females paroled after probation or parole violation admission to prison had an 8 percentage point drop between 1970 and 1972. *The proportion of women parolees with prior non-prison sentences remains high.*

*In 1972 only 3% of the total women reported paroled were returned to prison with new major allegations and/or sustaining new major convictions.*

Part 2 shows that all six groups had an increase in the proportion of women continued on parole during the three year time period. Females with a history of drug abuse, which had an 11 percentage point increase in number paroled, had a 12 percentage point increase in the proportion continued on parole. The other increases in this category are: probation or parole violation admission to prison, 9 percentage points; prior non-prison sentences and prior alcohol abuse, 7 percentage points; the total number paroled and prior prison sentences, 6 percentage points. *The proportion of female parolees coded as "successes" has shown a consistent increase in 1970, 1971, and 1972. In 1972, 83 percent of the total number reported paroled were successful after one year follow-up.*

The recidivism rate<sup>1</sup> did not increase in any outcome category in these tables between 1970 and 1972. In the absconder category, for example, there were decreases of 5 percentage points for women with prior drug abuse, 4 percentage points for parolees with prior prison sentences, and 3 percentage points for those with probation or parole violation admission to prison. The decreases for technical violations were slightly greater. For example, technical violations dropped 8 percentage points for female parolees with prior drug abuse, 6 percentage points in the prior alcohol group, and the total number reported paroled had 4 percentage points fewer. *The proportion of female absconders and technical violators decreased between 1970 and 1972. The proportion returned to prison with new major convictions remained stable in all six groups.*

<sup>1</sup>Defined as all persons in other than the "Continued on Parole" outcome group.

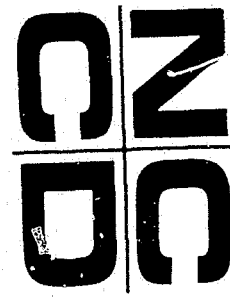


**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

**1972**  
NATIONAL  
MALE  
BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE

**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972**

Parole Outcome	Commitment Offense						All Others
	Burglary	Theft or Larceny	Vehicle Theft	Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	Other Fraud	Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	
CONTINUED ON PAROLE	5385	2112	628	1349	130	2366	1441
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	75%	79%	72%	71%	76%	84%	87%
With new minor conviction(s)	148	32	11	35	1	43	20
New major conviction(s)	26	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Absconder	46	20	7	9	1	21	11
RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR	1	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	346	127	60	164	20	105	92
New minor or lesser conviction(s) in lieu of prosecution	5%	5%	7%	9%	12%	4%	5%
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	404	121	57	142	10	88	97
Return to prison no violation	6%	5%	7%	7%	6%	3%	5%
RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)	216	74	17	44	6	52	27
Same jurisdiction	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%
Any other jurisdiction	248	106	33	46	3	83	62
Total	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Percentage of Total	5	1	1	1	1	2	2
	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%
	312	69	54	91	8	35	68
	4%	3%	6%	5%	5%	1%	4%
	60	14	5	21	5	8	5
	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1/2%	1/2%
	0717	2892	872	2061	271	2801	1825
	10%	10%	3%	10%	1%	10%	10%
	171	1	3	7	1	10	7
	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

**1972**  
NATIONAL  
MALE  
BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE

**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972**

Parole Outcome	Commitment Offense										
	Total Part 1 & 2	Willful Homicide	Negligent Manslaughter	Armed Robbery	Unarmed Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Forcible Rape	Statutory Rape	All Other Sex Offenses	Continued on Parole	Return to Prison as Technical Violator
CONTINUED ON PAROLE	21823	1950	203	2965	831	1303	588	131	379	79%	5%
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	79%	90%	89%	79%	79%	81%	85%	87%	86%	79%	5%
With new minor conviction(s)	384	22	6	39	6	13	6	2	5	1%	1%
New major conviction(s)	152	1%	1%	18	1%	1%	4	1%	1%	1%	1%
Absconder	1297	48	3%	179	52	61	16	4	17	1%	1%
RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR	1360	65	17	166	66	77	29	3	10	5%	2%
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	5%	3%	7%	4%	6%	5%	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%
New minor or lesser conviction(s) in lieu of prosecution	606	28	1	64	21	39	12	2	7	2%	2%
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	855	20	1	146	31	44	19	3	8	2%	2%
Return to prison no violation	17	4	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	1/2%	1/2%
RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)	911	22	1	135	35	55	10	4	9	3%	2%
Same jurisdiction	3%	1%	1/2%	4%	3%	3%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Any other jurisdiction	162	2	1/2%	26	6	7	4	1	3	1%	1%
Total	27567*	2165	229	3740	1051	1609	688	150	440	100%	100%
Percentage of Total	100%	8%	1%	14%	4%	6%	2%	1%	2%	100%	100%

\*Commitment Offense unreported for 3 subjects

Total	Type of Admission to Prison			
	New Court Commitment Not from Probation	Parole Revoked	Technical Parole	Violation New Conviction
21826	17756	2529	734	807
79%	81%	79%	63%	69%
1360	1023	154	136	47
5%	5%	5%	12%	4%
606	423	103	48	32
2%	2%	3%	4%	3%
855	694	92	29	40
3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
17	13	1	1	2
1/4%	1/4%	1/4%	1/4%	1/4%
911	663	98	47	103
3%	3%	3%	4%	9%
162	123	20	3	16
1%	1%	1%	4%	1%
27570	22010	3213	1169	1178
100%	80%	12%	4%	4%

**CONTINUED ON PAROLE**  
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days

With new minor conviction(s)

New major conviction(s)

Absconder

**RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR**  
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution

New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution

In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)

Return to prison no violation

**RECOMMITTED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)**

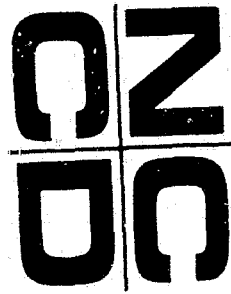
Same jurisdiction

Any other jurisdiction

Total  
Percentage of total

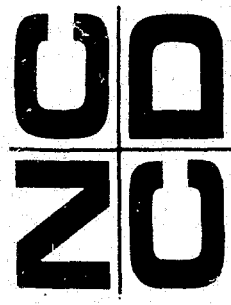
**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972**

Parole Outcome



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

**1972**  
TABLE II  
BY TYPE OF ADMISSION TO PRISON  
NATIONAL MALE



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

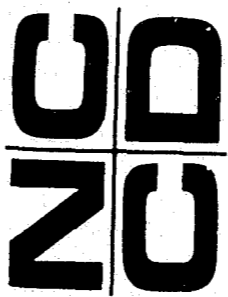
**1972**  
TABLE III  
BY PRIOR PRISON SENTENCES  
NATIONAL MALE

**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED 2691 IN**

Parole Outcome

Prior Prison Sentences

Parole Outcome	Prior Prison Sentences								
	Total	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven and more
<b>CONTINUED ON PAROLE</b>	21826	15343	3896	1394	628	274	146	72	73
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	79%	82%	76%	73%	70%	66%	68%	65%	70%
With new minor conviction(s)	384	256	80	26	13	3	3	2	1
New major conviction(s)	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Absconder	152	98	34	11	2	5	2	2	2
<b>RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR</b>	1297	694	306	132	75	49	19	11	11
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	5%	4%	6%	7%	8%	12%	9%	10%	11%
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	1360	847	259	118	65	36	17	8	10
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	5%	5%	5%	6%	7%	9%	8%	7%	10%
Return to prison no violation	606	376	116	58	32	8	10	3	3
<b>RECOMMITTED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)</b>	855	577	182	55	22	8	5	3	3
Same jurisdiction	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%	1	2
Any other jurisdiction	1%	1/4%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%
Total	27570	18784	5135	1912	894	415	216	110	104
Percentage of Total	100%	68%	19%	7%	3%	2%	1%	1/2%	1/4%



## UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
 National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center  
 606 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
 DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

NATIONAL  
 MALE

1972

### PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972

Parole Outcome

CONTINUED ON PAROLE No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	Prior Drug Abuse						Total	
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five		
21653	15347	4380	2884	2029	1378	991	749	2688
79%	81%	82%	79%	77%	74%	74%	72%	70%
384	215	65	61	36	41	29	28	76
1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%
152	70	22	12	16	24	12	7	39
1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1269	873	224	185	140	99	72	67	247
5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%
1358	921	206	187	168	117	97	66	303
5%	5%	4%	5%	6%	6%	7%	6%	8%
606	349	68	84	68	62	35	44	184
2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%	5%
855	530	165	85	53	54	35	28	130
3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
17	4	4	2	1	2	1	4	6
1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%
906	295	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
162	112	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
27395	18993	4380	2884	2029	1378	991	749	2688
100%	69%	80%	79%	77%	74%	74%	72%	70%
Percentage of Total								

\*Drug use unreported for 171 subjects \*\*Alcohol use unreported for 266 subjects



## UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
 National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center  
 609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
 DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

NATIONAL  
 MALE

1972

### PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972

Prior Non-Prison Sentences

CONTINUED ON PAROLE No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	Prior Non-Prison Sentences							Total
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	
21826	6727	4380	2884	2029	1378	991	749	2688
79%	85%	82%	79%	77%	74%	74%	72%	70%
384	48	65	61	36	41	29	28	76
1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%
152	20	22	12	16	24	12	7	39
1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1297	263	224	185	140	99	72	67	247
5%	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%
1360	216	206	187	168	117	97	66	303
5%	3%	4%	5%	6%	6%	7%	6%	8%
606	61	68	84	68	62	35	44	184
2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%	5%
855	305	165	85	53	54	35	28	130
3%	4%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
17	4	4	2	1	2	1	4	6
1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%	1/2%
911	196	165	128	110	75	62	45	130
3%	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	3%
162	31	30	27	19	14	10	9	22
1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
27570	7871	5329	3653	2640	1866	1343	1043	3825
100%	29%	19%	13%	10%	7%	5%	4%	14%
Percentage of Total								

New Offense	Commitment Offense						Total
	Burglary	Theft or Larceny	Vehicle Theft	Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	Other Fraud	Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws Alcohol Laws All Others	
None	6504	2473	773	1736	161	66	1679
Willful Homicide	91½	92½	89½	91½	94½	93½	92½
Negligent Manslaughter	19	3	3	7	1	1	4
Armed Robbery	½	½	½	½	1½	1½	½
Unarmed Robbery	63	15	9	9	1	9	13
Aggravated Assault	26	1½	1½	½	1½	½	1½
Forcible Rape	23	9	6	3	6	6	2
All Other Sex Offenses	7	½	1½	½	½	3	8
Burglary	278	40	17	20	1	14	23
Theft or Larceny	57	18	28	18	18	8	18
Vehicle Theft	29	34	6	11	1	8	9
Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	24	13	9	9	1	1	½
Other Fraud	1	1	1	4	1	7	4
Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	33	10	4	6	2	58	4
Violation of Alcohol Laws	½	1	1	½	1	2	½
All Others	101	66	12	15	5	41	70
Total	7171	2682	872	1902	172	2801	1825



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER

NATIONAL MALE

1972

NEW MAJOR ALLEGATIONS WITH PRISON RETURN AND NEW MAJOR CONVICTIONS IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER

NATIONAL MALE

1972

NEW MAJOR ALLEGATIONS WITH PRISON RETURN AND NEW MAJOR CONVICTIONS IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972

New Offense	Commitment Offense							Total
	Burglary	Unarmed Robbery	Armed Robbery	Negligent Manslaughter	Willful Homicide	Part 1 & 2		
None	101	1	15	99	98	92	25489	
Willful Homicide	½	1	½	½	5	62	92½	
Negligent Manslaughter	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Armed Robbery	101	102	91½	3416	10	264	18	
Unarmed Robbery	2	11	11	11	10	71	18	
Aggravated Assault	5	15	15	15	6	97	18	
Forcible Rape	11	4	4	4	1	41	18	
All Other Sex Offenses	2	2	2	2	2	33	18	
Burglary	11	4	4	4	5	469	18	
Theft or Larceny	2	10	27	18	4	170	18	
Vehicle Theft	1	1	1	1	2	101	18	
Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	1	4	8	8	2	137	18	
Other Fraud	1	1	1	1	1	11	18	
Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	1	1	1	1	3	152	18	
Violation of Alcohol Laws	1	1	1	1	1	12	18	
All Others	1	1	1	1	1	457	18	
Total	590	688	1609	1051	3740	229	27567*	

\*Commitment Offense unreported for 3 subjects

	1970	1971	1972
25590*	26218*	27553*	
6454**	6298**	5556	
25%	24%	20%	
8536	8371	8779	
33%	32%	32%	
18659	19107	19686	
73%	73%	71%	
4688**	6346	8399**	
18%	24%	31%	
14927**	14013	12555**	
58%	53%	46%	
2160	2058	2078**	
8%	8%	8%	

Total Reported Paroled Committing New Major Offense

Total Reported Paroled with Prior Alcohol Abuse

Total Reported Paroled with Prior Drug Abuse

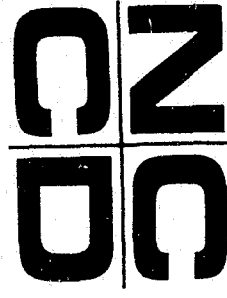
Total Reported Paroled with Prior Non-Prison Sentences

Total Reported Paroled with Prior Prison Sentences

Total Reported Paroled with Probation or Parole Violation Admission to Prison

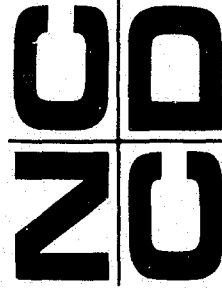
Total Reported Paroled

AGGREGATE TOTALS REPORTED PAROLED IN 1970, 1971, AND 1972



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

**1972**  
SUMMARY TABLE Part 1  
NATIONAL  
MALE



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**

of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

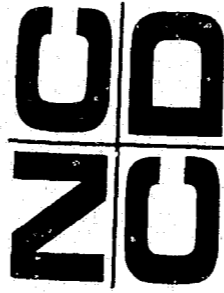
2661

NATIONAL  
MALE

SUMMARY TABLE PART 2

PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1970, 1971 AND 1972

	Total Number Reported Paroled			Parolees with Probation or Parole Violation Admission to Prison			Parolees with Prior Prison Sentences		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Continued on Parole	13570	14574	15567	3303	4862	6557	10805	10717	9921
Absconder	1176	1073	1034	320	311	424	964	770	653
Return to Prison as Technical Violator	2926	2467	2239	772	821	1019	2445	1870	1488
Recommitted to Prison with New Major Conviction(s)	987	993	846	293	352	399	713	656	493
Total Percentage of Total	18659	19107	19686	4688	6346	8399	14927	14013	12555
	73%	73%	71%	18%	24%	31%	58%	8%	46%



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

1972  
TABLE I Part 2  
BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE

**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972**

**Parole Outcome**

CONTINUED ON PAROLE No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	Commitment Offense										All Others	
	Burglary	Theft or Larceny	Vehicle Theft	Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	Other Fraud	Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	Violations of Alcohol Laws					
1532 81%	93 78%	166 78%	12 8%	303 76%	21 9%	338 82%	4 100%	95 83%				115 6%
With new minor conviction(s)	1 1%	4 2%	1 1%	9 2%	1 1%	7 2%	1 1%	1 1%				1 1%
New major conviction(s)	1 1%	2 1%	1 1%	2 1%	1 1%	2 1%	2 1%	1 1%				1 1%
Absconder	9 8%	20 9%	1 7%	33 8%	1 4%	23 6%	4 10%	4 3%				4 3%
<b>RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR</b>												
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	6 5%	10 5%	1 1%	30 8%	1 1%	21 5%	2 5%	8 7%				8 7%
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	1 1%	2 1%	1 1%	7 2%	1 1%	10 2%	2 5%	2 2%				2 2%
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	1 1%	5 2%	2 2%	1 1%	1 1%	3 1%	3 1%	1 1%				1 1%
Return to prison no violation	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	2 1%	2 1%	1 1%				1 1%
<b>RECOMMITTED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)</b>												
Same jurisdiction	7 6%	6 3%	1 7%	13 3%	1 1%	4 1%	4 1%	3 3%				3 3%
Any other jurisdiction	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%				1 1%
Total	119 6%	212 11%	41 1%	400 21%	23 1%	410 22%	4 1%	115 6%				115 6%
Percentage of Total	6%	11%	1%	21%	1%	22%	1%	6%				6%



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS \***

of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

1972  
TABLE I Part 1  
BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE

\* Funded by: the National Institute of Mental Health 1965-1972  
the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration 1972-

**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972**

**Parole Outcome**

CONTINUED ON PAROLE No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	Commitment Offense										All Other Sex Offenses
	Total Part 1 & 2	Willful Homicide	Negligent Manslaughter	Armed Robbery	Unarmed Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Forcible Rape	Statutory Rape			
1532 81%	251 91%	30 91%	85 79%	33 69%	84 85%	1 100%	1 100%	15 83%			
With new minor conviction(s)	27 1%	1 1%	2 6%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 6%			
New major conviction(s)	132 7%	12 4%	2 6%	13 12%	6 13%	7 7%	7 7%	1 6%			
Absconder	96 5%	5 2%	1 3%	6 6%	2 4%	6 6%	6 6%	1 6%			
<b>RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR</b>											
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	26 1%	2 1%	1 1%	1 1%	3 6%	1 1%	1 1%	1 6%			
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	15 1%	2 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 6%			
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	7 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 6%			
Return to prison no violation	38 2%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 6%			
<b>RECOMMITTED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)</b>											
Same jurisdiction	2 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 6%			
Any other jurisdiction	3 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 6%			
Total	1882 100%	275 15%	33 2%	108 6%	48 3%	99 5%	1 1%	1 1%			
Percentage of Total	100%	15%	2%	6%	3%	5%	1%	1%			

Type of Admission to Prison	Parole Violation		New Conviction	
	Technical	New	Technical	New
Total	109	588	189	628
52	31	168	109	52
8%	16%	11%	10%	8%
7	7	1	7	7
8%	4%	1%	4%	8%
1	5	3%	1	1%
1%	1	1%	1	1%
1%	1	1%	1	1%
2	3	2%	2	2%
2%	3	2%	2	2%
2	4	1%	2	2
2%	4	1%	2	2%
7	10	1%	7	7
7%	4%	1%	7	7%
2	4	1%	2	2
2%	4	1%	2	2%
20	5	7	20	20
1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
3	1	1%	3	3
2%	1	1%	2%	2%
38	4	7	38	38
2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972**

**Parole Outcome**

**CONTINUED ON PAROLE**  
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days

With new minor conviction(s)

New major conviction(s)

Absconder

**RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR**  
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution

New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution

In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)

Return to prison no violation

**RECOMMITTED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)**

Same jurisdiction

Any other jurisdiction

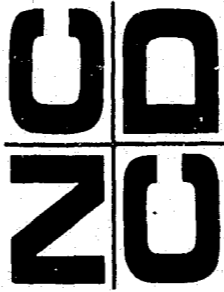
Total

Percentage of Total



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

**1972**  
TABLE II  
BY TYPE OF ADMISSION TO PRISON



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

**1972**  
TABLE III  
BY PRIOR PRISON SENTENCES

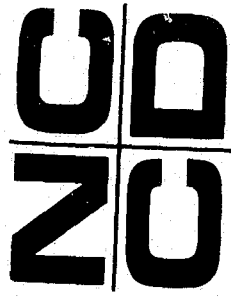
**PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972**

**Parole Outcome**

**Prior Prison Sentences**

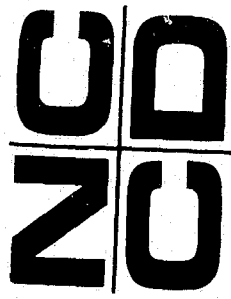
Parole Outcome	Prior Prison Sentences								
	Total	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven and more
<b>CONTINUED ON PAROLE</b>	1532	1300	157	49	16	5	4		1
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	81%	83%	74%	68%	73%	56%	80%		100%
With new minor conviction(s)	27	22	2	3					
New major conviction(s)	1%	1%	1%	4%					
Absconder	6	6							
<b>RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR</b>	132	100	22	6	2	1	1		
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	7%	6%	10%	8%	9%	11%	20%		
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	96	67	19	6	2	2	2		
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	5%	4%	9%	8%	9%	22%			
Return to prison no violation	26	24	2						
<b>RECOMMITTED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)</b>	15	11	2	1	1				
Same jurisdiction	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%				
Any other jurisdiction	7	6				1			
Total	1882	1595	213	72	22	9	5		1
Percentage of Total	100%	83%	11%	4%	1%	1%	1%		1%





### UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
 609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616



PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972

Parole Outcome

Prior Drug Abuse

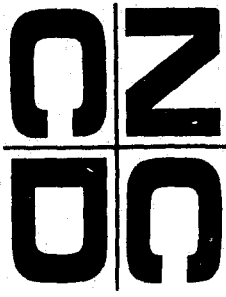
CONTINUED ON PAROLE No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	Drug Abuse		Total
	None	Drug Abuse	
With new minor conviction(s)	27 1%	15 2%	42 1%
New major conviction(s)	6 1%	5 1%	11 0%
Absconder	132 7%	83 9%	215 1%
RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR	96 5%	64 7%	160 1%
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	26 1%	20 2%	46 0%
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	15 1%	9 1%	24 0%
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	1 0%	1 0%	2 0%
Return to prison no violation	7 1%	5 1%	12 0%
RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)	38 2%	27 3%	65 0%
Same jurisdiction	3 1%	1 0%	4 0%
Any other jurisdiction	184 11%	97 11%	281 1%
Total	1001	897	1898
Percentage of Total	51%	49%	100%

\*Drug Use unreported for 41 subjects

\*\*Alcohol Use unreported for 73 subjects

Prior Alcohol Abuse

CONTINUED ON PAROLE No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	Alcohol Abuse		Total
	None	Alcohol Abuse	
With new minor conviction(s)	27 1%	11 2%	38 0%
New major conviction(s)	6 1%	2 0%	8 0%
Absconder	128 7%	47 8%	175 1%
RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR	94 5%	36 6%	130 1%
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	26 1%	6 1%	32 0%
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	15 1%	5 1%	20 0%
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	1 0%	1 0%	2 0%
Return to prison no violation	7 1%	3 1%	10 0%
RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)	38 2%	26 2%	64 0%
Same jurisdiction	3 1%	3 1%	6 0%
Any other jurisdiction	1809 100%	1213 67%	3022 100%
Total	1001	678	1679
Percentage of Total	67%	33%	100%



### UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
 609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

NATIONAL FEMALE

BY PRIOR NON-PRISON SENTENCES

1972

TABLE IV

PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972

Prior Non-Prison Sentences

CONTINUED ON PAROLE No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	Prior Non-Prison Sentences							Total
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	
With new minor conviction(s)	27 1%	3 1%	1 1%	5 3%	4 3%	1 1%	1 1%	48 1%
New major conviction(s)	6 1%	2 1%	1 1%	1 1%	3 2%	2 2%	1 1%	17 0%
Absconder	132 7%	25 7%	11 5%	16 10%	8 6%	10 10%	10 14%	277 13%
RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR	96 5%	11 3%	15 7%	10 6%	5 4%	5 6%	3 4%	159 15%
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	26 1%	3 1%	1 1%	7 4%	3 2%	2 2%	1 1%	43 5%
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	15 1%	2 1%	2 1%	4 2%	1 1%	2 2%	2 3%	29 2%
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	1 0%	1 1%	1 1%	4 2%	1 1%	1 1%	3 3%	12 0%
Return to prison no violation	7 1%	5 1%	1 1%	2 1%	3 2%	3 3%	4 5%	25 1%
RECOMMENDED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)	38 2%	6 2%	6 3%	2 1%	3 2%	3 3%	4 5%	65 2%
Same jurisdiction	3 1%	1 1%	3 1%	2 1%	2 1%	5 5%	4 4%	20 1%
Any other jurisdiction	1882 100%	341 18%	213 11%	166 9%	136 7%	87 5%	74 4%	2011 11%
Total	1532	285	175	121	110	66	53	130
Percentage of Total	81%	84%	82%	73%	81%	76%	72%	65%



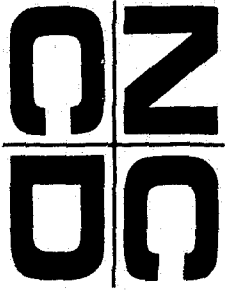
**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

1972  
TABLE VII Part 2

NATIONAL  
FEMALE

**NEW MAJOR ALLEGATIONS WITH PRISON RETURN AND NEW MAJOR CONVICTIONS IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1972**  
New Offense

New Offense	Commitment Offense						All Others
	Burglary	Theft or Larceny	Vehicle Theft	Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	Other Fraud	Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	
None	111	202	13	383	22	401	109
Willful Homicide	93%	94%	93%	96%	96%	98%	95
Negligent Manslaughter		1%					
Armed Robbery							
Unarmed Robbery	1						1
Aggravated Assault	1%						1%
Forcible Rape							
All Other Sex Offenses							
Burglary	5	1		2		1	
Theft or Larceny	4%	4%		1%		1	
Vehicle Theft	1	6		7		1	1
Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	1%	3%	1	2%		1	1%
Other Fraud							
Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws							
Violation of Alcohol Laws							
All Others							4
Total	119	214	14	400	23	410	115



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

1972  
TABLE VII Part 1

New Offense

Commitment Offense

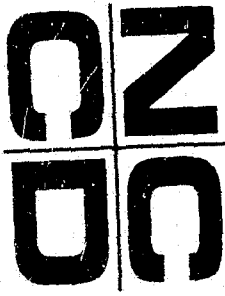
New Offense	Commitment Offense							Total Part 1 & 2
	Burglary	Armed Robbery	Unarmed Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Forcible Rape	All Other Sex Offenses	Willful Homicide	
None	111	106	46	99	1		1820	
Willful Homicide	93%	98%	96%	100%	100%		97%	
Negligent Manslaughter							3	
Armed Robbery		1					1	
Unarmed Robbery	1						3	
Aggravated Assault	1%						1	
Forcible Rape							1	
All Other Sex Offenses							1	
Burglary	5						9	
Theft or Larceny	4%						9	
Vehicle Theft	1						1	
Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	1%						1	
Other Fraud							1	
Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws							1	
Violation of Alcohol Laws							1	
All Others							1	
Total	119	108	48	99	1		1882	

Total Reported Paroled Committing New Major Offense  
 Total Reported Paroled with Prior Alcohol Abuse  
 Total Reported Paroled with Prior Drug Abuse  
 Total Reported Paroled with Prior Non-Prison Sentences  
 Total Reported Paroled with Prior Prison Sentences  
 Total Reported Paroled with Probation or Parole Violation Admission to Prison  
 Total Reported Paroled with Probation or Parole Violation Admission to Prison  
 Total Reported Paroled with Prior Prison Sentences  
 Total Reported Paroled with Prior Non-Prison Sentences  
 Total Reported Paroled with Prior Drug Abuse  
 Total Reported Paroled with Prior Alcohol Abuse  
 Total Reported Paroled Committing New Major Offense

	1970	1971	1972
Total Reported Paroled	1706*	1925*	1875*
Total Reported Paroled with Probation or Parole Violation Admission to Prison	614 36%	593 31%	529 28%
Total Reported Paroled with Prior Prison Sentences	309 18%	347 18%	321 17%
Total Reported Paroled with Prior Non-Prison Sentences	1123 66%	1281 66%	1211 64%
Total Reported Paroled with Prior Drug Abuse	637** 37%	812 42%	892** 48%
Total Reported Paroled with Prior Alcohol Abuse	635** 37%	678 35%	593** 33%
Total Reported Paroled Committing New Major Offense	71 4%	65 3%	62 3%

\*The "Return to Prison No Violation" category was omitted from these tables.

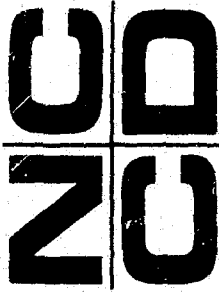
\*\*Based upon smaller sample than respective totals reported; this item was not reported for a small number of subjects.



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
 of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
 609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
 DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

NATIONAL FEMALE  
 SUMMARY TABLE Part 1  
 1972

AGGREGATE TOTALS REPORTED PAROLED IN 1970, 1971, AND 1972



**UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS**  
 of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
 609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D  
 DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

NATIONAL FEMALE  
 1972  
 SUMMARY TABLE PART 2

PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR FOR PERSONS PAROLED IN 1970, 1971 AND 1972

Parole Outcome	Total Number Reported Paroled			Parolees with Probation or Parole Violation Admission to Prison			Parolees with Prior Prison Sentences		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Continued on Parole	1322 77%	1546 80%	1565 83%	401 65%	426 72%	389 74%	209 68%	252 73%	237 74%
Absconder	151 9%	134 7%	132 7%	89 14%	63 11%	57 11%	42 14%	34 10%	32 10%
Return to Prison as Technical Violator	194 11%	206 11%	137 7%	102 17%	86 15%	63 12%	43 14%	47 14%	35 11%
Recommitted to Prison with New Major Conviction(s)	39 2%	39 2%	41 2%	22 4%	18 3%	20 4%	15 5%	14 4%	17 5%
Total Percentage of Total	1706 100%	1925 100%	1875 100%	614 36%	593 31%	529 28%	309 18%	347 18%	321 17%
	Parolees with Prior Non-Prison Sentences			Parolees with Prior Drug Abuse			Parolees with Prior Alcohol Abuse		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Continued on Parole	807 72%	974 76%	961 79%	416 65%	575 71%	688 77%	478 75%	518 76%	487 82%
Absconder	120 11%	105 8%	106 9%	88 14%	80 10%	83 9%	55 8%	52 8%	47 8%
Return to Prison as Technical Violator	161 14%	168 13%	112 9%	114 18%	137 17%	93 10%	91 14%	88 13%	47 8%
Recommitted to Prison with New Major Conviction(s)	35 3%	34 3%	32 3%	19 3%	20 2%	28 3%	13 2%	20 3%	12 2%
Total Percentage of Total	1123 66%	1281 66%	1211 64%	637 37%	812 42%	892 48%	635 37%	678 35%	593 33%

Thus, the enclosed tables represent national figures for parole outcomes of all persons released to parole supervision during 1972 and reported to UPR. It should be emphasized that these data do not include all persons paroled within the United States; data for some states are not included.

The enclosed data represent the only available national information on parole outcomes, including a large number of parolees from many agencies, collected in terms of uniform, agreed upon definitions, with both these definitions and the reporting format developed in collaboration with paroling authorities. Fractions of less than 1/2% are represented by "1/2%." We believe the data are in a form which is widely useful, while not overly simplified. Your suggestions for improvement are encouraged.

AGENCIES REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL TABLES--1972  
(Percents show proportions of all parolees)

Alabama	25%	Mississippi	100%
Arizona	100%	Missouri	100%
Arkansas <sup>1</sup>	100%	Montana	100%
California:		Nebraska	100%
CVA Male	15%	Nevada	100%
CVA Female	100%	New Hampshire	100%
CDC Male	15%	New Mexico	100%
CDC Female	100%	New York	10%
Connecticut Female	100%	North Dakota <sup>5</sup>	100%
Delaware <sup>2</sup>	100%	Ohio	10%
District of Columbia	100%	Oklahoma	100%
Florida	100%	Pennsylvania	25%
Georgia	50%	Puerto Rico	100%
Idaho <sup>3</sup>	100%	Rhode Island <sup>6</sup>	100%
Illinois	100%	South Carolina	100%
Indiana <sup>4</sup>	25%	South Dakota	100%
Iowa	100%	Texas	100%
Kansas	100%	Utah	100%
Kentucky	100%	Vermont	100%
Louisiana	100%	Virginia	100%
Maine	100%	West Virginia	100%
Maryland	100%	Wisconsin	25%
Massachusetts	100%	Wyoming	100%
Michigan	18%		

<sup>1</sup>January through June, August parolees only

<sup>2</sup>January through April parolees only

<sup>3</sup>April, October and November parolees only

<sup>4</sup>January through November parolees only

<sup>5</sup>January through June parolees only

<sup>6</sup>January through September parolees only



## UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

of the National Probation and Parole Institutes

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER

609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D

DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

M. G. Neithercutt, D.Crim., Program Director

### UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

OBJECTIVES	Reliable nationwide statistical reports on parole based upon (1) uniform definitions of items and (2) individual persons paroled.
SPONSORS	Association of Paroling Authorities; Interstate Compact Administrators Association for the Council of State Governments; United States Board of Parole; Advisory Council on Parole of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
PARTICIPATING AGENCIES	Fifty-five agencies in fifty states, the Federal Government, and Puerto Rico contribute data at their own expense.
DATA	More than 200,000 persons paroled during 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1972 have one year follow-up data in the UPR Data File. Two year follow-up data are being gathered, beginning with 1968 parolees and three year follow-up data start with release year 1969. Definitions of items are given in the <u>Coding Manual</u> , available upon request.
RELIABILITY	Reliability studies, which have resulted in the conclusion that the data collected are adequately reliable, are available upon request.
	* * * * *
INFORMATION FEEDBACK	Production of yearly statistical tables for all participating agencies has been established. The preceding tables show the parole outcomes, analyzed by various offender characteristics, for all persons paroled by the agency indicated during the year shown. The parole outcomes are based on one year follow-up study, and persons discharged during that period are included. The percentages given are rounded to the nearest whole percent. The "1/2%" entries represent 1/2% or less.



# NEWSLETTER UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

of the National Probation and Parole Institutes  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH CENTER  
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

## NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CHARLES P. CHRY  
Association of  
Paroling Authorities

CHARLES H. LAWSON  
Interstate Compact  
Administrators Association  
for the Control of  
State Governments

CHARLES H. COLLIER, Chairman  
United States  
Board of Parole

MILTON J. BILBARK  
President, National Council  
on Crime and Delinquency

WALTER P. STAMMERS, Chief  
Probation Division  
Administrative Office,  
Los Angeles

## STAFF

AL J. SULLIVAN, Jr., Team  
Program Director

BRUCE A. WINK  
Associate Director

WILLIAM H. MURPHY, Chief  
Associate Director

JOHN M. KATHERINE, Chief  
Assistant

STANLEY STEARNS  
Assistant

FRANK J. JASAR, Chief  
Consultant

Assisted by  
National Institute of  
Mental Health, 1969-1972  
and  
Administrative Office, 1972

The contents of this publication  
do not necessarily reflect the  
views of the Law Enforcement  
Administrative Administration

April 1974

## ADULT FELON RELEASE, PAROLE, AND PAROLE OUTCOME

A central question concerning parole is the extent of its use as a form of release. Uniform Parole Reports regularly receives requests for information on the number of adult felons released from prisons and reformatories in the United States. This topic is of such general interest that it fostered the August, 1971 Newsletter.<sup>1</sup> This Newsletter updates those data, providing perspective for 1965 through 1972.

### Number Released

For the 42 states<sup>2</sup> reporting fully, there was a

<sup>1</sup>National Probation and Parole Institutes, Uniform Parole Reports Project, "Prison Releases, Paroles, and Parole Outcomes," Davis, California: National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center, August, 1971.

See also, National Probation and Parole Institutes, Uniform Parole Reports Project, "Comparative Data for the Years 1955 to 1964 on Parole Releases by States, the Federal System and States and Federal Systems Combined," Davis, California: National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center, July, 1967.

<sup>2</sup>Forty-two states provided data on the number of adult felons released from their prisons and reformatories for each year, 1965 through 1972. Seven other states supplied these figures for some part of this time period; one state did not collect the data at all.

The questionnaire asked for data by calendar year. In cases where only fiscal year data were available, they were used.

downward trend in adult felons released<sup>3</sup> between 1965 and 1968, when the number reached 79,644. The pattern shifted slightly in 1969; in the succeeding three years there has been a pronounced increase. In 1972 95,829 adults were reported released from state prisons and reformatories, which is the largest number in the eight year period. Thus, the 1972 level of releases surpassed the 1965 amount by 11,026. The mean rate of decrease between 1965 and 1968 was 1,290 persons per year; the mean annual rate of increase between 1969 and 1972 was 3,966. Thus, the rate of increase in total releases between 1969 and 1972 was greater than the rate of decrease between 1965 and 1968.

Table 1 also details a large amount of variation among states. The standard deviation in 1971 and 1972, for example, was 2,317 and 2,306; the range of adults released was 114 through 10,427 and 94 through 8,062, respectively.

TABLE 1  
ADULT FELONS RELEASED FROM STATE PRISONS AND  
REFORMATORIES IN 42 STATES, 1965-1972

YEAR	NUMBER RELEASED	NUMBER (in thousands)
1965	84,803	94
1966	82,977	92
1967	81,491	90
1968	79,644	88
1969	79,965	86
1970	86,129	84
1971	89,863	82
1972	95,829	80

mean	2,019	1,976	1,940	1,896	1,904	2,051	2,140	2,282
median	1,276	1,302	1,302	1,437	1,255	1,310	1,329	1,344
standard deviation	2,045	1,899	1,926	1,807	1,890	2,111	2,317	2,306
range	126-	127-	122-	133-	102-	121-	114-	94-
	9,794	7,841	8,070	7,148	8,171	8,903	10,427	8,062

<sup>3</sup>This number includes release by parole, expiration of sentence, mandatory release, commutation of sentence, etc., and excludes deaths and inter-institutional transfers.

Looking at the states individually, two basic patterns emerged. There were 24 states whose number released in 1972 was higher than in 1965 and, conversely, 19 states where it was higher in 1965 than 1972. No states either consistently increased or decreased the number released during each of the eight years. In fact, there was a moderate amount of fluctuation in the number released among years for most states.

TABLE 2  
PATTERNS OF ADULT FELON RELEASE FOR  
INDIVIDUAL STATES, 1965-1972

State Patterns of Release	Number of States
Variable, '65 total releases lower than '72	24
Variable, '65 total releases higher than '72	17
Decrease 1965 through 1968, increase 1969 through 1972	1
Total	42

Number Paroled

The pattern for adult felons paroled from the 47 reporting jurisdictions<sup>4</sup> is similar to the pattern for total releases. There was a downward trend between 1965 and 1968, when the number paroled reached a low of 51,298. In 1969 the trend reversed and there was a continuous increase during the succeeding four years. In 1972 a high of 65,756 adults were paroled, 11,765 more than in 1965. The mean rate of decrease in the first four year period was 673 persons per year whereas the mean rate of

<sup>4</sup>Forty-six states and the District of Columbia reported the number paroled from 1965 through 1972. All other states supplied the number paroled for only certain years within this period.

annual increase during the second four year period was 3,336. Thus, the rate of increase in parolees from 1969-1972 was much greater than the rate of decrease from 1965-1968.

TABLE 3  
ADULT FELONS PAROLED FROM STATE PRISONS AND  
REFORMATORIES IN 47 STATES\*, 1965-1972

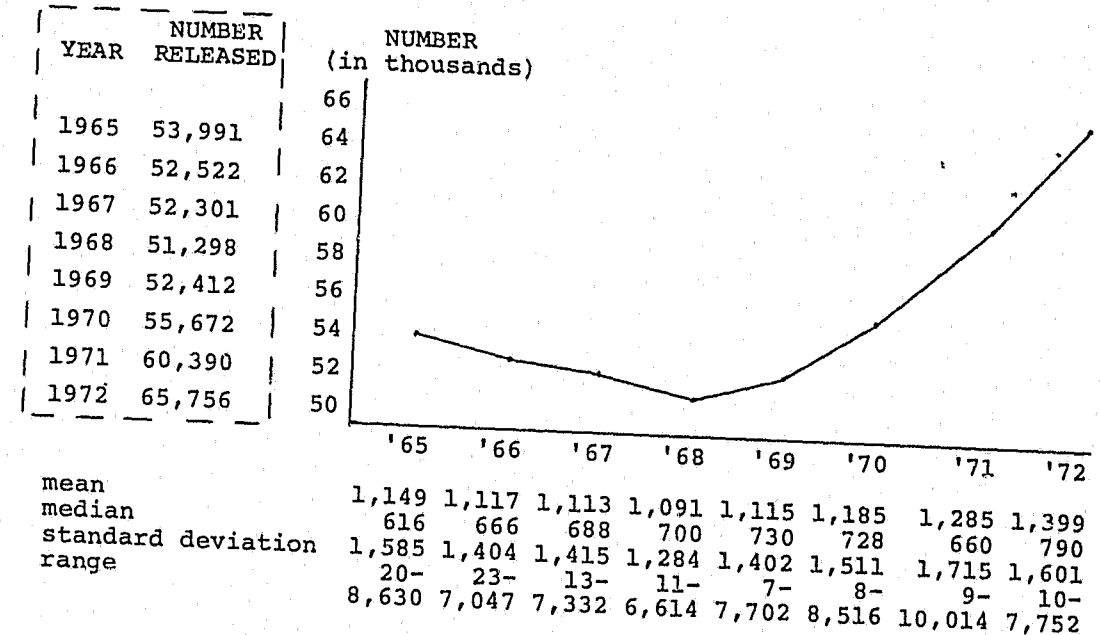


Table 3 shows that there was a large amount of variation among states in the number paroled. The standard deviation in 1971 and 1972, for example, was 1,715 and 1,601 respectively. For the same two years the range of adults paroled was 9 through 10,014 and 10 through 7,752.

The number paroled in 1972 was greater than in 1965 for 27 states; the number paroled in 1965 was greater than in 1972 for 19 states. One state showed a decrease from 1965 through 1968 and an increase from 1969 through 1972. No states either consistently increased or decreased the number paroled during the eight year period. In fact, there was a moderate amount of fluctuation in the number paroled across years for most states.

\*including the District of Columbia

These are the same patterns exhibited for total releases.

TABLE 4  
PATTERNS OF ADULT FELON PAROLE FOR  
INDIVIDUAL STATES, 1965-1972

State Patterns of Parole	Number of States
Variable, '65 number paroled lower than '72	27
Variable, '65 number paroled higher than '72	19
Decrease 1965 through 1968, increase 1969 through 1972	1
Total	47

The Use of Parole as a Method of Release

Table 5 shows the percent paroled has risen (in the reporting states) from 61% in 1965 to 66% in 1972. Note that the proportion paroled has increased as the number released and the number paroled rose.

TABLE 5  
NUMBER RELEASED, NUMBER PAROLED, AND PERCENT PAROLED  
FOR ADULT PRISON AND REFORMATORY RELEASES IN 42  
STATES, 1965-1972

Year	Number Released	Number Paroled	Percent Paroled
1965	84,803	51,594	61%
1966	82,977	50,200	60%
1967	81,491	49,954	61%
1968	79,644	48,783	61%
1969	79,965	49,608	62%
1970	86,129	52,991	62%
1971	89,863	57,529	64%
1972	95,829	62,917	66%
Total	680,701	423,576	62%

Relationship Between Percent Paroled and Percent Successfully Continued on Parole

A central question about the use of parole concerns the performance of parolees. Two approaches to this were used. First, for each state, the percent paroled was compared with the percent continued on parole<sup>5</sup> on one year follow-up. The correlations for the four years in which data are available were: 1968, -.41 (45 states)<sup>6</sup>; 1969, -.55 (47 states)<sup>7</sup>; 1970, -.21 (47 states); and 1971, -.34 (45 states).<sup>8</sup> All four years evidenced a negative correlation; as the percent paroled increased, the percent continued on parole decreased.<sup>9</sup>

The second tack was to correlate the percent paroled and the percent continued on parole for states according to whether they had greater than the median number paroled each year or not. These figures are presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6  
CORRELATION BETWEEN PERCENT PAROLED AND PERCENT CONTINUED  
ON PAROLE, ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP, 1968 THROUGH 1971

Year	States Paroling Less Than or Equal to Median Number Paroled		States Paroling Greater than Median Number Paroled	
	Correlation	n	Median	Correlation
1968	-.35	n=23	730	-.50** n=22
1969	-.62*	n=24	735	-.45** n=23
1970	.05	n=24	748	-.53* n=23
1971	-.18	n=23	608	-.59* n=22

\*significant at .01 level

\*\*significant at .05 level

<sup>5</sup>"Continued on parole" includes persons with: no difficulty or sentence less than 60 days, and new minor conviction(s) and new major conviction(s) without parole violation action.

<sup>6</sup>Significant at the .05 level.

<sup>7</sup>Significant at the .01 level.

<sup>8</sup>Significant at the .05 level.

<sup>9</sup>See "Prison Releases, Paroles, and Parole Outcomes," op. cit., p. 6.

For states paroling no greater than the median number paroled there were negative correlations in three of the four years. In the other group there were negative correlations during all four years.

The differences between these two sets of correlations are substantial for 1970 and 1971. These findings add perspective to the overall negative correlations noted above. The percent continued on parole tended to be lower for states with a relatively large number paroled than for states with a relatively small number paroled. Thus, *both the percent paroled and the number of parolees appear to be negatively associated with parole outcome.*

Any number of elements could be at work here. For example, as a greater proportion and/or number of releasees are paroled the selection criteria could become less stringent, or, release under parole supervision may be a preferred method of release for certain persons judged to be relatively poor risks.

While it makes sense to speculate that a relaxation of parole selection criteria is accompanied by increased violation rates, it is important to realize that paroling authorities may consider the release of relatively poor risks on parole--under supervision and surveillance--to provide better societal protection than outright discharge without supervision. It must be realized also that the characteristics of offenders at intake to prison may be very different in the various states.<sup>10</sup>

#### Conclusion

The patterns for the total number of adult felons released and for those paroled from state prisons and reformatories from 1965 through 1972 were similar. There was a downward trend from 1965 through 1968, a slight increase during 1969, and a pronounced increase in 1970 through 1972. The 1972 levels far surpassed those of 1965. There was a large amount of variation among states for each year, and a moderate amount of variation across years for individual states in both release groups. None of the states either consistently increased or decreased the number released or paroled during the eight year period.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid, p. 7.

The percent paroled increased four percentage points for all states combined during 1969-1972, the same four year period that the number released and number paroled increased steeply.

There is a negative correlation between the percent paroled and the percent continued on parole for reporting states in 1968 through 1971. Percent paroled correlated negatively with percent continued on parole. Moreover, during the same time period, the percent continued on parole decreased as the percent paroled increased more for states with greater than the median number paroled than for states with no more than the median number paroled.



## APPENDIX C

### SECURITY AND PRIVACY

Recognition of need for social agency information has led to development of data collection, storage, and retrieval systems; this has been accompanied by increased concerns for both the security of the data systems and the privacy of the individuals to whom the information relates. Thus, a major issue in the criminal justice area has been the protection of the rights of persons on whom data are collected and stored.<sup>1</sup> In keeping with the importance of this problem, guidelines to ensure the integrity of the Uniform Parole Reports system and protect the persons and agencies involved were developed in 1972. Their salient features are summarized here.

#### Potential Dangers and Abuses

Three concerns are paramount: the danger of loss of the basic information in the system, the potential for invasions of personal privacy, and the possible misuse of the information to the detriment of participating agencies.

#### Loss of Data

It is always possible for data to be physically destroyed or degraded when in use or when stored. The Uniform Parole Reports program has not suffered this calamity thus far but such a danger exists. A fire in the project offices could consume both code sheets and punched cards as well as any magnetic tapes stored

---

<sup>1</sup>For example, see: Project SEARCH Committee on Security and Privacy, *Security and Privacy Considerations in Criminal History Information Systems*, Sacramento: Project SEARCH, Technical Report Number Two, July, 1970.

therein. Discontinuities in staff (despite the stable staffing patterns thus far enjoyed) are a threat to data integrity--for example, from incomplete editing and correction of errors.

#### Privacy of Information on Persons

Persons are readily identifiable from Uniform Parole Reports code sheets. Minimal knowledge of the reporting system allows interpretation of the data elements on these code sheets and tracing of the information to its source.

Since the identification of individuals is almost never needed for data analyses, working tapes can be created from which individual identification is not feasible. This can be accomplished by deleting names, identification numbers, and paroling and receiving agencies codes. These elements all can be retained in comprehensive magnetic tapes, punched cards or code sheets, stored securely and subjected to strictly limited access.

#### Privacy of Information on Paroling and Receiving Agency

Paroling agencies now regularly receive state tables containing their own data. For release of their data to any other party, the authorization of the contributing agency is required. A file of these individual states' data is maintained in project offices and the data are stored for mechanical reproduction in quantity, where appropriate. In addition, a person sophisticated in the operation of the Uniform Parole Reports could derive agency data from several other sources.

The goal here is to ensure that the data will not be misused. This includes both presentation of distorted data and unauthorized release of information.

#### System Safeguards

##### Protection Against Loss

Protection against loss of data is perhaps most easily achieved by secure maintenance of a second set of tapes, an approach now used. These tapes are stored in "tape vaults" which repulse heat, theft and mechanical

hazards such as magnetic fields. They are handled only when required for an update.

#### Protection of Individuals

Rules have been established for handling inquiries of the data, which rules apply to all--constituents, sources of funds, and outside parties. One rule is: no requests for data on individuals will be answered and no responses will contain individual identifiers, except when data contributors are addressed on editing issues.

The potential for individual identification remains as a danger only in the "back-up tapes" and original code sheets. These are protected by storage in locked containers meeting Department of Defense SECRET documents storage standards. A small, selected number of staff having access thereto seems to work effectively in protecting the data from embezzlement. Institution of a simple set of employee rules for use of the containers just described has forestalled inappropriate use of the data.

#### Protection of Contributors

To protect contributors against unwarranted attacks, a set of dissemination rules--applicable to all comers--is in force. The rules include:

1. No information identifying a specific agency will be provided except on the agency's written authorization.
2. Requests about specific agencies will be forwarded to those agencies for exercise of their preferences in reply.
3. Requests will not be fulfilled in such a way as to make the subject agencies readily identifiable.

Another rule, necessary to the functioning of those just listed, is that Uniform Parole Reports employees are to respond "no comment" if asked for particular facts about a contributor agency, except when responding to inquiries from that source. This stymies the "fishing expedition" approach to identifying agencies.

### Future Developments

It is anticipated that as opportunities arise for integration of Uniform Parole Reports with other criminal justice system data resources similar protection problems will appear. However, it is believed that the general approaches outlined will be viable in those circumstances as well as presently.

## APPENDIX D

### AN EXPANDED UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS PROGRAM

#### Introduction

Previous pages have detailed various facets of Uniform Parole Reports, discussing both the central elements in the project and several additions made during its operation. From preceding pages, it is obvious that the project has seen marked changes in its history; yet, it is equally apparent that Uniform Parole Reports remains limited to a data base which is quite narrow in its scope of information for each individual parolee.

Recognition of this limitation has fostered thought and discussion, since the project's inception, concerning how Uniform Parole Reports could best be enlarged to become more useful to the parole field. It is not difficult to name additional data elements which could and perhaps should at some time be sought. Little more effort is required to conceptualize added applications of existing data to parole practice.

Initially, the task of delimiting the "ideal" Uniform Parole Reports system was created. It soon became clear, however, that describing an ideal data system was an exercise which could not hope to go beyond the drawing board. It is this material's purpose to outline an expansion of Uniform Parole Reports coding which is being tested in a small number of states (5 at this writing) on a pilot basis.

#### An Expanded System

The variables birth date, effective date of sentence, and date of admission, and the attribute, type of admission, have proven serviceable in their present form. This also is true of the item commitment offense, though there is reason to believe that the "all others" category of the offense codes is too encompassing. A way to

overcome this hurdle is to add: "89 All other offenses against persons."<sup>1</sup> This serves to reduce the All Others group and allows addition of person offenders to the appropriate group in studies of person versus property offenders related to assorted variables.

The items type of sentence, number of prior prison commitments, and number of prior non-prison sentences, all are serviceable as they are. It has been suggested by some that the latter two should not be carried beyond "three or more." This would make them much easier to code and would enhance their validity. On the other hand, in various analyses (though the standard feedback groups seven, eight, and nine), carrying prior record coding to these extents has been found useful.

The item drug use, in the core reporting system, is coded:

- 0 No use or unknown
- 1 Any drug use

Although this quite unsophisticated approach yields interesting data for comparative purposes, it is likely that some elaboration would be worthwhile. Keeping in mind the need for all jurisdictions to be able to code the item from their records, a slight expansion seems workable. The new coding instruction reads:

Columns

19 DRUG USE

The question to be answered here is, "Does the parolee have any history of any use of drugs of any kind?"

Code 0 means "no use," "no history of use" or "no known use."

Not counted as drug use is the use of alcohol; sniffing materials such as glue, gasoline, solvents or cleaning fluids; or injection of foreign substances other than drugs in the categories enumerated below.

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix A for coding details.

Columns

19 Code 1 means any short-term, non-dependency use of any drugs--including opiates, marijuana, stimulant drugs, barbiturate drugs or any other so-called "dangerous drugs"--except under prescription by a physician. The specific kind of drugs and the amount used are not considered.

This includes, for example, "one-time experimental use of marijuana," "brief use of amphetamine," etc.

Most often, this code will reflect a history of experimental use of any opiate drugs such as heroin or synthetic substitutes for morphine; marijuana; stimulant drugs such as amphetamine, methadone ("speed"), cocaine, or benzadrine-type drugs; barbiturates ("sleeping pills"); tranquilizers; or psychotomimetic drugs, L.S.D. ("acid"), or "hallucinogenic" drugs.

Code 2 means any habituation or addiction to any of the above drugs. This code reflects serious drug usage in the sense of dependency (whether physical or psychological) or indulgence in usage for a protracted period. This code includes "heroin addiction," repeated "occasional use of amphetamines," etc.

Code 3 means "unknown." This applies to cases in which no information is available regarding drug usage.

Note that this retains sufficient similarity to current coding to make the two useful together. Information on the specific drugs involved still would be lacking, but this degree of specificity does not seem feasible to obtain at present from most agency records.

The date of release variable serves as perhaps the center of Uniform Parole Reports information gathering and analytical activities. No alteration was made in that element.

Follow-up period is ordinarily not encoded by parole agencies. It has undergone changes, though, and now bears, in addition to the initial "1" for one year follow-up, the appropriate numeral designating a two, three, four or five year follow-up period. In the new coding system it appears in column 78 of each subject's data cards.

The ability to assess behavior under parole supervision through the data system hinges on the item parole performance. Much of the capability for detailed analysis of parole outcome depends on the refinement of this item's codes. Presently this information is coded in one column; the expanded coding uses two columns. Thus, the newly designed item allows incorporation of much more detail. Note that the new codes interface with the core system, also.

#### Columns

#### 24 - 25 PAROLE PERFORMANCE

- Code 00 Continued on parole, no difficulty. Subject has not absconded from parole, has no new convictions (excluding minor traffic), and no actions described in the following codes have been taken by the paroling authority.
- Code 10 Continued on parole, no parole violator action. Sentence(s) of less than 60 days (excluding minor traffic).
- Code 20 Continued on parole, no parole violator action. Technical (rules) violation(s) other than absconding.
- Code 30 Continued on parole, no parole violator action. New charge(s) pending against parolee at end of first (one-year) follow-up period but no new convictions and not an absconder.
- Whenever this code is used the appropriate code for this "new offense" should be entered in Columns 30-31.
- Code 40 No parole violator action. Committed to a mental hygiene-type facility as incompetent or insane.

#### Columns

- 24 - 25 Code 50 No parole violator action. Died on parole during or after new offense but before violator action taken.
- Whenever this code is used the appropriate code for this "new offense" should be entered in Columns 30-31, below.
- Code 01 Continued on parole, new minor conviction(s). Subject has been continued on parole after one or more convictions, for one or more offenses, committed while on this current parole.
- Note that a minor conviction means that the subject received a maximum sentence of 60 days or more but less than one year. A parolee may sustain a minor conviction yet be continued on parole-- thus the application of this code.
- Code 02 Absconder, whereabouts presently unknown. The whereabouts of the parolee are unknown to the paroling authority. Either a warrant for absconding from parole has been issued or some other official action has been taken to declare the parolee an absconder.
- If by policy no official acts are customarily taken with respect to absconders, then this code should be used when the parolee has been out of contact more than two months and his or her whereabouts are clearly unknown.
- Code 12 Absconder, reinstated to supervision without return to prison.
- Code 22 Absconder, supervision terminated without return to prison.
- Code 03 Returned to prison--technical violation, no new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution. The parolee has been declared a parole violator by the paroling authority and returned to prison. No criminal convictions (major, minor or lesser) occurred during parole.

Columns

24 - 25

This code includes those who are returned:

- a. For failure to follow parole rules;
- b. For further treatment (including psychiatric but excluding medical) related to their parole performance;
- c. Under treatment and control programs, such as those for supervision of narcotic users, alcoholics or any others who are adjudged to need further institutional treatment before discharge or continuance on parole.

Code 04 Returned to prison--technical violation, new minor or lesser conviction(s). The paroling authority has declared the parolee to be a parole violator, and the parolee has been convicted of committing an offense for which the maximum sentence is less than one year, and the parolee has been returned to prison on technical grounds after having been convicted, including suspended sentence or probation.

Code 14 Returned to prison--technical violation, in lieu of prosecution for new minor or lesser offense(s). The paroling authority has declared the parolee a parole violator, and the parolee has committed an offense(s) for which the maximum sentence is less than one year. The parolee has been returned to prison in lieu of prosecution and on the basis of a clear admission of guilt of the offense(s).

Code 05 Returned to prison--technical violation, in lieu of prosecution on new major offense(s). The paroling authority has declared the parolee to be a parole violator, and the parolee has committed an offense for which the maximum sentence is at least one year.

Columns

24 - 25

The subject has been returned to prison in lieu of prosecution and on the basis of a clear admission of guilt of the offense.

Whenever this code is used, the appropriate code for this "new offense" should be entered in Columns 30-31, below.

Code 15 Returned to prison--technical violation, after new major conviction. The paroling authority has declared the parolee a parole violator and the parolee has been convicted of committing an offense for which the maximum sentence is at least one year.

The subject has been returned to prison after conviction but on the basis of a parole violation rather than as a new court commitment.

Whenever this code is used, the appropriate code for this "new offense" should be entered in Columns 30-31.

Code 06 Returned to prison--no violation. The subject has been returned to prison for reasons not reflecting on his or her performance since paroled.

Examples are:

- a. Return for medical reasons other than psychiatric;
- b. Return on a new commitment for an offense committed before release on parole.

Code 07 Recommitted to prison--new major conviction(s), same jurisdiction. The subject has been convicted, sentenced, and recommitted to prison or has been given a suspended sentence or probation, in the same jurisdiction for an offense--committed since he or she was paroled--with a maximum sentence of at least one year.

Columns

24 - 25

Whenever this code is used, the appropriate code for this "new offense" should be entered in Columns 30-31, below.

Code 08 Recommitted to prison--new major conviction(s), any other jurisdiction. The subject has been convicted, sentenced, and committed to prison in any other jurisdiction--that is, to out-of-state, territorial, Federal or foreign prisons. The offense(s)--committed since subject was paroled--has a maximum sentence of at least one year.

Whenever this code is used, the appropriate code for this "new offense" should be entered in Columns 30-31.

Code 09 Other return to prison. The subject has been returned to prison for reasons other than those given in the above codes. If this code is used, then an explanation for its use should be written at bottom of the code sheet.

Code 0X Continued on parole, new major conviction(s). Subject has been continued on parole after one or more major convictions, for one or more offenses, committed while on parole.

Note that a major conviction means that the subject received a maximum sentence of at least one year. A parolee may receive a major conviction in another jurisdiction with a suspended sentence or probation, yet the subject may be continued on parole in the first jurisdiction--hence the application of this code.

Whenever this code is used, the appropriate code for this "new offense" should be entered in Columns 30-31, below.

"Two-year and three-year follow-up coding follow the definitions outlined above. One additional code is used, however, arising from the fact

Columns

that the final disposition of charges outstanding at the end of two years or three years is sought.

Code 0Y Charge pending at end of two or three year follow-up period. Subject is awaiting trial and/or sentence on a charge(s) arising from actions committed by the parolee during present parole period. None of the above "return to prison" or "absconder" codes applies to him.

Cases coded as 0Y will be followed up by the Research Center to determine final disposition.

The item date of difficulty has been the subject of many problems in coding. It is, though, a good example of an unusual and valuable item. It calls for coding the date which marks the earliest actual act constituting the reported parole violation. These dates are useful for such tasks as estimating "high risk" periods of parole supervision.<sup>2</sup> No changes in the item were effected except those needed to interface it with the new parole performance coding.

The new coding instructions read:

Columns

26 - 29 DATE OF DIFFICULTY

26 - 27, Month of difficulty  
28 - 29, Year of difficulty

Enter the code as indicated in instructions above. Code -0 if either is unknown.

Code 0000 should be used if, and only if, code 00 or 40 is employed in Columns 24-25, parole performance, indicating "continued on parole, no difficulty" or "discharged to mental hygiene facility."

<sup>2</sup>For an example of use of this information see: *Newsletter, Uniform Parole Reports*, Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, April, 1970.

Columns

26 - 29 The earliest date of absconding or parole behavior difficulty associated with the code used in Columns 24-25 should be entered in Columns 26-29.

Note that the date of parolee behavior is used rather than the date of official or administrative action.

Why choose the date of the parolee's behavior rather than the date of agency action? The date of parolee action is believed more valuable for some analyses but this does not negate the need also for data on agency acts, especially when both are available. Consequently, the item date of official violation action is employed.

This date is coded under instructions almost identical to those for date of difficulty. The difference is that the date of official action is used. In the case of a return to prison as a technical or substantive violator the date that return to custody occurred is coded. In cases of a jail sentence, fine, probation, etc., and no return to prison, the date this sentence began is used. This enables observing the time taken for the process and allows comparisons with data from other sources which use a data collection scheme based on the official action date.

New offense codes reflect changes which have been outlined above. Instructions for coding this item read:

Columns

30 - 31 NEW OFFENSE/RULES VIOLATION

New offense(s):

Offense codes (identical to those for Columns 14-15) are to be used if, and only if, code 30, 50, 05, 07, 08 or 0X appears in Columns 24-25, i.e., only if subject has been discharged or has died with a charge pending, has been convicted of a new major offense or, in absence of conviction, guilt is admitted and subject is returned to prison.

Code new offenses here if, and only if, the offense concerned is punishable by adult

Columns

30 - 31 correctional institutional confinement (prison or reformatory) for a maximum of one year or more. Include as a conviction any guilty plea, whether or not adjudged a conviction.

Parole rules violation(s):

Rules violation codes are used only if Columns 24-25 bear code 20 or 03.

- 91 Drug abuse;
- 92 Use or overuse of alcohol;
- 93 Failure to report;
- 94 Exceeding geographic bounds (leaving the district without permission);
- 95 Moving, marrying, contracting, etc., without permission (where permission is required);
- 96 Other rules violation(s) (describe at bottom of code sheet).

The most serious violation should be coded where multiple ones occur at one time (in instances of multiple violations at the same time enter the appropriate code which has the smallest code number).

Otherwise, use code 00.

No essential change occurred in coding months under active parole supervision. However, coding instructions were altered to reflect a more nearly accurate description of how coding is done.

Columns

32 - 33 MONTHS UNDER ACTIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION

Enter the code indicating the number of months since this release to parole that subject has been under active parole supervision in the United States, Canada, the Virgin Islands or Puerto Rico.



Columns

32 - 33 "Active parole supervision" means that some continuing contact between parolee and parole officer is required, in person or by mail. Calculate the number of months to the nearest whole month. Sixteen or more days count as an additional month.

If no difficulty, and subject has not been discharged within the twelve-month follow-up period (for first reporting), code 12; if no difficulty and subject has not been discharged within the extended follow-up period, code 24, 36, etc.

The item date of discharge or death was described slightly differently, reflecting a more explicit statement of coding rules and seeking more uniformity of coding. Presently, some agencies report cases as "discharged" upon return to prison; other agencies do not. This is not a particularly difficult matter to allow for in data analyses but the system would be more nearly uniform with an explicit rule.

Columns

34 - 37 DATE OF DISCHARGE OR DEATH

Code 0000 means subject has not been discharged (by expiration of sentence, commutation or paroling authority action, or by "remander to court") or died during the follow-up period.

If subject has been discharged or has died, enter the month and year.

34 - 35, Month of discharge or death  
36 - 37, Year of discharge or death

Do not count as "discharges" persons returned to prison; code these cases 0000 in Columns 34-37.

Numbers of persons dying during follow-up are so small that it will take years to amass enough data to analyze the characteristics of these individuals. Expanding the coding of this variable allows distinguishing between victims and perpetrators of criminal acts, a distinction not now possible.

Columns

38 DEATH

Alive

Code 0 Subject was alive or presumed alive at the end of the follow-up period.

Dead--not result of criminal act

Code 1 Subject died or is presumed to have died before the end of the follow-up period while on parole (no criminal act was involved).

Code 2 Subject died or is presumed to have died after release from parole but during the follow-up period (no criminal act was involved).

Dead--result of criminal act

Code 3 Subject died or is presumed to have died before the end of the follow-up period while on parole (in the course of committing a criminal act).

Code 4 Subject died or is presumed to have died after release from parole but during the follow-up period (in the course of committing a criminal act).

Code 5 Subject died or is presumed to have died before the end of the follow-up period while on parole (he was the victim of a criminal act).

Code 6 Subject died or is presumed to have died after release from parole but during the follow-up period (he was the victim of a criminal act).

In cases where codes 3 and 5 are applicable (where the parolee was perpetrating a criminal act and died as the result of another person's criminal act), use code 3; in cases where both code 4 and code 6 are applicable (where the discharged parolee was perpetrating a crime and died from another's criminal act), use code 4.

Alcohol involvement remains unaltered save for addition of a code separating absence of negative information in files from absence of any information on alcohol history in the data sources. The new coding:

Columns

39 ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT

The question to be answered by this item is whether it may be assumed reasonably that alcohol ever has contributed to the subject's delinquent or criminal behavior. This is assumed to be the case if:

- a. The subject has a history of excessive use of alcohol and/or
- b. The subject's consumption of alcohol, or interest in procuring it, was involved in the commitment offense or in any previous offenses.

Code 0 should be used if there is no alcohol involvement or if there is no known alcohol involvement. That is, if there is no negative information in the case file concerning alcohol involvement, code 0 should be used.

Code 1 should be used if there is any alcohol involvement. This is present if there is a history of excessive use of alcohol, or if alcohol was involved in the commitment offense or in earlier offenses.

Code 2 means "unknown." This applies to cases in which no information is available regarding alcohol use.

In those cases where the parolee has spent time in custody during his present parole period (since his date of release--Columns 20-23), it is useful to know when he was returned to the community under supervision. Thus, a date field for this information is used.

Columns

45 - 48 DATE OF RELEASE FROM CUSTODY

Enter here the date the parolee was discharged from custody (other than on a return to prison). If no confinement during this parole period occurred enter "0000."

Social Security numbers are suggested by many sources<sup>3</sup> as unique identifiers of merit. The Uniform Parole Reports program is limited in part because it is unable to bridge parole systems and thus facilitate longitudinal studies of criminal histories across jurisdictions. A search for ways to do this has led to the suggestion that both the Social Security number and the FBI number be recorded on input to the project.

This would enhance the capacity of criminal justice practitioners and researchers to look at patterns in parole histories over time. These items also would provide checks on attempts to interface Uniform Parole Reports data with those from other systems.

Columns

49 - 57 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

Enter -0 in Columns 49-50 and leave Columns 51-57 blank if Social Security number is unknown.

In cases of persons having multiple Social Security numbers, code the one believed correct and supply the others on the bottom of the code sheet.

58 - 64 FBI NUMBER

Enter -0 in Columns 58-59 and leave Columns 60-64 blank if FBI number is unknown.

The coding of the identification number remains as is. Its potential utility is greatly augmented, however, by introduction of the two new numbers preceding it.

<sup>3</sup>As examples consult: *A Personal Identification System for Banking*. New York: The American Bankers Association, Personal Identification Project Technical Bulletin, 1968; Anthony, R. N. and M. V. Sears, "Who's That?," *Harvard Business Review* 39:65-71, May, 1961.

Agency paroling and agency receiving were not altered.

Thus, the pilot code sheets consist of several new items and some old items with new codes. The two year and three year sheets sustained some alterations, as did the code sheet used by a few agencies for four and five year follow-up reporting. Examples of these new code sheets are displayed in Figures D-1 through D-4, though each state's actual code sheets vary from the samples in several ways.

EXPANDED UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

BIRTH DATE				EFFECTIVE DATE OF SENTENCE				DATE OF ADMISSION			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Month Year				Month Year				Month Year			

TYPE OF ADMISSION 13	OFFENSE 14 15	TYPE OF SENTENCE 16	PRIOR PRISON 17	OTHER PRIOR SENTENCE 18	DRUG USE 19
·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·

PAROLE INFORMATION (COLUMNS 24-38, 45-48) IS REPORTED FOR A MAXIMUM PERIOD OF ONE FULL YEAR AFTER DATE OF RELEASE ON PAROLE

DATE OF RELEASE 20 21 22 23	PAROLE PERFORMANCE 24 25	DATE OF DIFFICULTY 26 27 28 29	MONTH OF VIOLATION ACTION 45 46
·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·
Month Year		Month Year	Month

NEW OFFENSE 30 31	MONTHS UNDER SUPERVISION 32 33	DATE OF DISCHARGE OR DEATH 34 35 36 37	DEATH 38	ALCOHOL 39	MONTH OF RELEASE FROM CUSTODY 47 48
·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·
		Month Year			Month

ETHNIC GROUP 44	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER				FBI NUMBER			
·	49 50 51	52 53	54 55 56 57	58 59 60	61 62 63	64	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·

SEX 65	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER				AGENCY PAROLING 74 75	AGENCY RECEIVING 76 77
·	66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·

SUBJECT'S NAME	CODER'S INITIALS	CODING DATE
·	·	·
·	·	·

INDIVIDUAL AGENCY USE			
40 41 42 43	·	·	·
·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·

Figure D-1  
Expanded Uniform Parole Reports  
One Year Follow-up

This code sheet is for information from the second year of parole supervision. Coding instructions are the same as for these items in the original coding situation and are found in the expanded *Uniform Parole Reporting Coding Manual*. Blocks 40-43 are for use as each agency may see fit.

DATE OF RELEASE 20 21 22 23 : : : : Month Year				PAROLE PERFORMANCE 24 25 : : :		DATE OF DIFFICULTY 26 27 28 29 : : : : Month Year			
DATE OF VIOLATION ACTION 45 46 : : Month				DATE OF RELEASE FROM CUSTODY 47 48 : : Month					
NEW OFFENSE 30 31 : : :		MONTHS UNDER SUPERVISION 32 33 : : :		DATE OF DISCHARGE OR DEATH 34 35 36 37 : : : : Month Year			DEATH 38 : : :		
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 : : : : : : : : :								SUBJECT'S NAME	
INDIVIDUAL AGENCY USE 40 41 42 43 : : : : :				CODER'S INITIALS : : :		CODING DATE : : :			
						AGENCY PAROLING 74 75 : : :			

Figure D-2  
Expanded Uniform Parole Reports  
Optional Parole Information: Two Year Follow-up

This code sheet is for information from three years of parole supervision. Coding instructions are the same as for these items in the original coding situation and are found in the expanded *Uniform Parole Reporting Coding Manual*. Blocks 40-43 are for use as each agency may see fit.

DATE OF RELEASE 20 21 22 23 : : : : Month Year				PAROLE PERFORMANCE 24 25 : : :		DATE OF DIFFICULTY 26 27 28 29 : : : : Month Year			
DATE OF VIOLATION ACTION 45 46 : : Month				DATE OF RELEASE FROM CUSTODY 47 48 : : Month					
NEW OFFENSE 30 31 : : :		MONTHS UNDER SUPERVISION 32 33 : : :		DATE OF DISCHARGE OR DEATH 34 35 36 37 : : : : Month Year			DEATH 38 : : :		
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 : : : : : : : : :								SUBJECT'S NAME	
INDIVIDUAL AGENCY USE 40 41 42 43 : : : : :				CODER'S INITIALS : : :		CODING DATE : : :			
						AGENCY PAROLING 74 75 : : :			

Figure D-3  
Expanded Uniform Parole Reports  
Optional Parole Information: Three Year Follow-up

This code sheet is for information from four/more years of parole supervision. Coding instructions are the same as for these items in the original coding situation and are found in the expanded *Uniform Parole Reporting Coding Manual*. Blocks 40-43 are for use as each agency may see fit.

<p>DATE OF RELEASE</p> <p>20 21 22 23</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"> </td><td style="width: 25%;"> </td><td style="width: 25%;"> </td><td style="width: 25%;"> </td></tr> </table> <p>Month Year</p>					<p>PAROLE PERFORMANCE</p> <p>24 25</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"> </td><td style="width: 50%;"> </td></tr> </table>			<p>DATE OF DIFFICULTY</p> <p>26 27 28 29</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"> </td><td style="width: 25%;"> </td><td style="width: 25%;"> </td><td style="width: 25%;"> </td></tr> </table> <p>Month Year</p>					<p>DATE OF VIOLATION ACTION</p> <p>45 46</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"> </td><td style="width: 50%;"> </td></tr> </table> <p>Month</p>			<p>DATE OF RELEASE FROM CUSTODY</p> <p>47 48</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"> </td><td style="width: 50%;"> </td></tr> </table> <p>Month</p>		
<p>NEW OFFENSE</p> <p>30 31</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"> </td><td style="width: 50%;"> </td></tr> </table>			<p>MONTHS UNDER SUPERVISION</p> <p>32 33</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"> </td><td style="width: 50%;"> </td></tr> </table>			<p>DATE OF DISCHARGE OR DEATH</p> <p>34 35 36 37</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"> </td><td style="width: 25%;"> </td><td style="width: 25%;"> </td><td style="width: 25%;"> </td></tr> </table> <p>Month Year</p>					<p>DEATH</p> <p>38</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 100%;"> </td></tr> </table>							
<p>IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</p> <p>66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 12.5%;"> </td><td style="width: 12.5%;"> </td><td style="width: 12.5%;"> </td><td style="width: 12.5%;"> </td><td style="width: 12.5%;"> </td><td style="width: 12.5%;"> </td><td style="width: 12.5%;"> </td><td style="width: 12.5%;"> </td></tr> </table>												<p>SUBJECT'S NAME</p> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"/>						
<p>INDIVIDUAL AGENCY USE</p> <p>40 41 42 43</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"> </td><td style="width: 25%;"> </td><td style="width: 25%;"> </td><td style="width: 25%;"> </td></tr> </table>					<p>CODER'S INITIALS</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 100%;"> </td></tr> </table>		<p>CODING DATE</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 100%;"> </td></tr> </table>											
<p>AGENCY PAROLING</p> <p>74 75</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"> </td><td style="width: 50%;"> </td></tr> </table>																		

Figure D-4

Expanded Uniform Parole Reports  
Optional Parole Information: \_\_\_ Year Follow-up

An Auxiliary Code Sheet

As described thus far the Uniform Parole Reports system is deficient, even in expanded form, in the area of detail as to parole performance. This is particularly the case where a parolee commits multiple violations during his period of supervision.

An approach to this occasional need for extensive detail is the use of a supplemental code sheet, the purpose of which is to make collection of added information feasible where appropriate.

This code sheet is for use when parolee has multiple parole violations during follow-up period.

DATE OF PRISON RELEASE				PAROLE PERFORMANCE CODES		DATES OF DIFFICULTIES				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
□	□	□	□	First Violation	□	□	□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□	Second Violation	□	□	□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□	Third Violation	□	□	□	□	□	□

NEW OFFENSES OR RULES VIOLATIONS		MONTHS UNDER SUPERVISION		DATES OF VIOLATION ACTIONS		DATES OF RELEASES FROM CUSTODY	
30	31	32	33	45	46	47	48
□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER								AGENCY PAROLING	
66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□

CODER'S INITIALS		CODING DATE	
□	□	□	□

\_\_\_\_\_ SUBJECT'S NAME

Figure D-5  
Uniform Parole Reports  
Auxiliary Code Sheet  
240

The use of this code sheet is described with example and instruction.

USE OF AUXILIARY CODE SHEET

The auxiliary code sheet is intended for use in cases where parolees have had multiple parole condition violations during the follow-up periods. It is for reporting other violations than are entered normally on the code sheet.

For example, a parolee may be released from prison in January, 1971 (RELEASE DATE 0171); abscond from supervision in March, 1971; be located and continued under parole supervision in August, 1971; sustain a conviction for a new armed robbery (NEW OFFENSE 10) in November, 1971, which was also committed in that month (DATE OF DIFFICULTY 1171); and be returned to prison in the same jurisdiction on a new commitment (PAROLE PERFORMANCE 07). This case would be coded as indicated in the parentheses; no information about the absconding and re-instatement to supervision would be reported.

Use of the auxiliary code sheet allows reporting information on each rules infraction and/or new charge situation. These additional data will be useful in the study of time between release and new adjustment problems, types of parole difficulty that do not result in return to prison, maladjustment patterns, differences in system responses to misbehavior, etc.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS

AUXILIARY CODE SHEET

Columns

20 - 23 DATE OF PRISON RELEASE

This item is identical to the DATE OF RELEASE on the "Expanded Uniform Parole Reports One Year Follow-up" code sheet.

24 - 25 PAROLE PERFORMANCE CODES

Use the codes and definitions described for the PAROLE PERFORMANCE section of the "Expanded Uniform Parole Reports One Year

Columns

Follow-up" code sheet. There is space for multiple entries, each to refer to the same violation as the other entries on the same line with it.

26 - 29 DATES OF DIFFICULTY

Enter the date which applies to the code on the corresponding line under PAROLE PERFORMANCE.

30 - 31 NEW OFFENSE(S)/RULES VIOLATIONS

Enter the proper code from the NEW OFFENSE codes listed. The most serious violation is coded where multiples occur at one time (enter the appropriate code which has the smallest number).

32 - 33 MONTHS UNDER SUPERVISION

Number of months between DATE OF RELEASE and involvement in described difficulty that parolee was subjected to parole supervision. Exclude from this period any time parolee was not subjected to active supervision for whatever reason (parole "suspended," parolee allowed to leave jurisdiction and not required to report, parolee in absconder status, etc.).

45 - 46 DATES OF VIOLATION ACTIONS

Enter here the date(s)--month(s)--violation action(s) was taken by paroling authorities. If no violation action was taken on a given violation, enter "00."

47 - 48 DATES OF RELEASES FROM CUSTODY

Enter here the date(s)--month(s)--the parolee was discharged from custody (other than on a return to prison). If no confinement was involved, enter "00."

Conclusion

By now the reader has reviewed a much larger collection program (in terms of item content) than is found in the present Uniform Parole Reports core system. There are yet many variables which could be added were

it feasible, with respect to availability of information in agency records and agency staff for coding. Realistically, however, such expansion is more ambitious than seems capable of fulfillment at the moment.

The issue thus arises as to how far a volunteer reporting system realistically can be expected to expand. In many contributing agencies there has been much difficulty in keeping up with the present reporting task--and some have not found it feasible to report regularly despite considerable effort. The system already has extended to two year and three year follow-ups, requiring considerable effort by contributing agencies, adding yet more to the task of the existing reporting procedures.

Project staff have weighed these factors against the need for more information. Experimentation with special questionnaires has indicated that agencies are ready to provide additional data, and many have voiced their willingness to do so. In the face of this remains the fact of the huge work load of the expanded system outlined in the preceding pages. Thus, experimentation with expanded coding on a pilot basis with volunteer agencies was adopted in 1973. No doubt the results of these limited approaches will afford a better vantage point from which to work toward a system such as that just outlined or even a more detailed system.

Projections for 1972 called for identifying approximately four agencies in which to implement the expanded coding. Some agencies had other items of interest to them; these were incorporated on an individual contributor basis. The results in these agencies will provide a guide to succeeding implementation efforts.

APPENDIX E

UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

Publications

National Parole Institutes. *Notes for Discussion Toward a Uniform Parole Reporting System*, prepared for discussion at the 94th American Congress of Corrections, Kansas City, Missouri, August 30 to September 4, 1964.

National Parole Institutes. *A Pre-Pilot Test of a Uniform Parole Reporting System*. New York: NCCD, January, 1965.

National Parole Institutes. *Uniform Parole Reports: A New National Effort to Use Correctional Research*. New York: NCCD, June, 1965.

National Parole Institutes. *A Pre-Pilot Test of a Uniform Parole Reporting System: Summary Report Two*. New York: NCCD, July, 1965.

Gottfredson, D. M., K. B. Ballard, Jr., and V. O'Leary *Uniform Parole Reports: A Feasibility Study*. New York: NCCD, December, 1965.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Parole Institutes. *Uniform Parole Reporting: Coding Manual, Phase One*. New York: NCCD, January 1, 1966.

Gottfredson, D. M., K. B. Ballard, Jr., and V. O'Leary "Uniform Parole Reports: A Feasibility Study," *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 3:97-111, July, 1966.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Parole Institutes. "Parole Reporting System Reviewed," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, July, 1966.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Parole Institutes. *Uniform Parole Reporting Coding Manual*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, July 1, 1966.



Gottfredson, D. M. *Information Sharing in Parole*, presented at the 96th American Congress of Corrections, Baltimore, Maryland, August, 1966.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Parole Institutes. "Program Summary," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, October, 1966.

Gottfredson, D. M. and K. B. Ballard, Jr. "A National Uniform Parole Reporting System," Law Enforcement Science and Technology: Proceedings of the First National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology 1:221-227, London: Academic Press, 1967.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Parole Institutes. "Tables on Longer Follow-Up," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, March, 1967.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "Comparative Data for the Years 1955 to 1964 on Parole Releases by States, the Federal System, and States and Federal Systems Combined," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, August, 1967.

Gottfredson, D. M., K. B. Ballard, Jr., P. S. Venezia, and E. A. Wenk *Issues in Assessment of Parole Outcomes*, presented at the 97th American Congress of Corrections, Miami, Florida, August, 1967.

Mandel, N. G. *Can Uniform Parole Reports be a Nucleus for Expanded Correctional Data Systems?*, presented at the 97th American Congress of Corrections, Miami, Florida, August, 1967.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "Discussion of Dr. Mandel's Paper and Uniform Parole Reports Paper, Presented at the American Congress of Corrections, Miami, Florida, August, 1967," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, September, 1967.

Venezia, P. S., K. B. Ballard, Jr., D. M. Gottfredson, and E. A. Wenk *Uniform Parole Reports: Intra-Agency Reliability*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, December, 1967.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "Paroled Murderer Kills Again," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, December, 1967.

Gottfredson, D. M., K. B. Ballard, Jr., P. S. Venezia, and E. A. Wenk *Uniform Parole Reporting: One Year of Experience*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, January, 1968.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "Armed Robbery Offenders," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, February, 1968.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "Burglary Offenders," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, April, 1968.

Gottfredson, D. M., P. S. Venezia, and E. A. Wenk *Progress in Uniform Parole Reporting*, presented at the Middle Atlantic States Conference of Corrections, West Point, New York, May, 1968.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "Various Offenders and Their Parole Performance as Reported to the Uniform Parole Reports," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, May, 1968.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "Information Feedback to Participating Agencies from the Uniform Parole Reports Project," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, October, 1968.

Venezia, P. S. and D. M. Gottfredson *Uniform Parole Reporting: Inter-State Reliability*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, January, 1969.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "You Asked For It," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, May, 1969.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "Time in Prison Before Parole," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, August, 1969.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "Parole Field Feedback to Project," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, December, 1969.

Wenk, E. A., D. M. Gottfredson, and M. S. Radwin  
"A Modern Information System for Uniform Parole Reports  
Data," *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*  
7:58-70, January, 1970.

Wenk, E. A., M. S. Radwin, R. K. Summit, and  
C. McHugh "New Developments in On-Line Information  
Retrieval Techniques in the United States as Applied to  
the Uniform Parole Reports," *Abstracts in Criminology  
and Penology* 10:8-17, January-February, 1970.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation  
and Parole Institutes. "Seasonal Variations," *News-  
letter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center,  
April, 1970.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation  
and Parole Institutes. "Sentences and Admissions to  
Prison," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research  
Center, July, 1970.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation  
and Parole Institutes. "Time Served in Prison and  
Parole Performance," *Newsletter*. Davis, California:  
NCCD Research Center, August, 1970.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation  
and Parole Institutes. "UPR Information--What For?"  
*Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center,  
September, 1970.

Wenk, E. A., D. M. Gottfredson, R. K. Summit, and  
M. S. Radwin *Progress in Combining a National Data Base  
with DIALOG, a General Purpose On-Line Retrieval System,  
for Computer Assisted Parole Decision-Making*, presented  
at A National Symposium on Criminal Justice Information  
and Statistics Systems, sponsored by Project SEARCH,  
Dallas, Texas, November 10-12, 1970.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation  
and Parole Institutes. "You Asked For It--1968 Parolees,"  
*Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center,  
November, 1970.

Gottfredson, D. M., M. G. Neithercutt, P. S.  
Venezia, and E. A. Wenk *A National Uniform Parole  
Reporting System*. Davis, California: NCCD Research  
Center, December, 1970.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and  
Parole Institutes. "Prison Releases, Paroles, and Parole  
Outcomes," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research  
Center, August, 1971.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and  
Parole Institutes. "You Asked For It--1969 Parolees,"  
*Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center,  
October, 1971.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and  
Parole Institutes. "Age at Admission--An Example," *News-  
letter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center,  
November, 1971.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and  
Parole Institutes. "You Asked For It--1968 Parolees, Two  
Year Follow-Up," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD  
Research Center, January, 1972.

Neithercutt, M. G. "Parole Violation Patterns and  
Commitment Offense," *Journal of Research in Crime and  
Delinquency* 9:87-98, July, 1972.

Babst, D. V., M. Koval, and M. G. Neithercutt  
"Relationship of Time Served to Parole Outcome for  
Different Classifications of Burglars: Based on Males  
Paroled from Fifty Jurisdictions in 1968 and 1969,"  
*Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 9:99-116,  
July, 1972.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and  
Parole Institutes. "1969 Parolees--Some Estimates," *News-  
letter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center,  
September, 1972.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and  
Parole Institutes. "You Asked For It--1970 Parolees,"  
*Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center,  
November, 1972.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and  
Parole Institutes. "Parole Risk of Convicted Murderers,"  
*Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center,  
December, 1972.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and  
Parole Institutes. "You Asked For It--1969 Parolees, Two  
Year Follow-Up," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD  
Research Center, February, 1973.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "The Special Request Facility," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, June, 1973.

Gottfredson, D. M., M. G. Neithercutt, J. Nuffield, and V. O'Leary *Four Thousand Lifetimes: A Study of Time Served and Parole Outcomes*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, June, 1973.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "A New Summary Table and Trend Analysis for 1968, 1969, and 1970," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, August, 1973.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "You Asked For It--1971 Parolees and Trend Analyses," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, November, 1973.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "You Asked For It--1970 Parolees, Two Year Follow-Up," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, February, 1974.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "Adult Felon Release, Parole, and Parole Outcome," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, April, 1974.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "You Asked For It--1969 Parolees, Three Year Follow-Up and Analysis," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, October, 1974.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "Number on Parole--1974," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, January, 1975.

Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes. "You Asked For It--1972 Parolees and Trend Analyses," *Newsletter*. Davis, California: NCCD Research Center, March, 1975.

END

7 11/15/75