National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

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1.1	3.6	
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		1.8
1.25	1.4	1.6
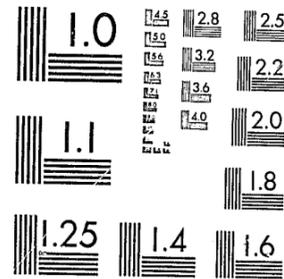
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
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REPORT NUMBER 62

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TIME SERVED IN PRISON AND PAROLE OUTCOME: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY REPORT NUMBER 2

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State of California

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RESEARCH REPORT NO. 62

TIME SERVED IN PRISON AND PAROLE OUTCOME:

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

Report No. 2

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LIST OF TABLES

TIME SERVED IN PRISON AND PAROLE OUTCOME: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

This is a report of an experimental study of the effect of time served in prison on parole outcome. The results confirm the conclusion drawn from the first, partial analysis reported by Berecochea, Jaman and Jones (1973). Prison terms (in California) may be reduced (by six months) without affecting recidivism (as measured).[1]

The first report contained a detailed description of the study design, and an analysis by various typologies. This report will summarize the study design and present the findings for the total sample using a two-year follow-up; the first report was based on only part of the sample and a one-year follow-up period. Because the intensive analysis done for the first report indicated that the effects of reducing time served in prison did not differ by type of person, the typological analysis will not be repeated.

BACKGROUND

Numerous studies have sought to determine the relationship, if any, between time served in prison and recidivism; all have suffered from the fact that they compared people who had served shorter and longer terms on the basis of some sort of selection process, or on the basis of some other factor(s) which might have an influence on recidivism in addition to the length of the prison term. None of these studies were able to clearly separate the effects of these factors. These studies were reviewed in the first report of this project (Berecochea, Jaman and Jones, 1973). Several other studies have since been reported (Babst et al, 1972; Babst et al, 1976; Beck and Hoffman, 1976; Gottfredson et al, 1977; Gottfredson et al, 1973).

They too compared those who had received shorter and longer terms on the basis of some sort of selection process, making the difference in recidivism attributable to either the differences in time served in prison or the selection process which produced the variations in time served.

As with any research, especially that done in the applied setting, the design of the present study was closely tied to the operations of the system at the time. California's correctional system has undergone considerable change since then. The first major change relevant to time served in prison was the introduction of a more systematic way of setting prison terms under California's indeterminate sentence law. The second was the more recent enactment of a determinate sentence law. Were the study to be done now, it would be very different.

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[1]This study is based on California male felons released to parole. Recidivism as measured in this study includes any return to prison as well as long jail sentences and absconding from parole. See Appendix for detailed definition.

Under the system which existed at the time this project was
planned and the prison terms modified for the purpose of this
study, terms were not set until shortly before release. In
essence, the person had a hearing before the Adult Authority
(parole board) soon after admission to prison and yearly
thereafter until such time as the board saw fit to release the
person from prison; this was done by setting his prison (and
parole) term. Rarely was the release set for more than a year
from the time of the hearing. Under these constraints, the
only viable way of experimentally reducing time served in
prison from what it would otherwise have been was to limit the
length of the reduction and apply it after the term was set.
This is the context in which the following must be understood.[2]

All male felon inmates who received a parole date during the
period from March through August 1970, comprised the population
from which the study sample was drawn. Table 1 indicates that
4,866 people had their parole dates set during the study period.
Those whose parole dates were set at a point less than six
months from the time of the hearing were excluded, as it would
have been impossible to reduce their terms by six months; 2,584
people or 53% were thus excluded from the study pool. The Adult
Authority excluded an additional 972 people from the study; they
constituted 43% of the 2,282 people who received a parole date
at least six months from the date of the hearing. The exclusions
may be categorized as follows on page 4.

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[2]The procedures about to be presented were negotiated by Lawrence A.
Bennett, Ph.D., then Chief of the Department of Corrections' Research
Division, and Henry W. Kerr, then Chairman of the Adult Authority.
They and the members of the Adult Authority made the study possible.

TABLE 1

All Inmates Receiving Parole Dates During Study Period
by Months to Scheduled Parole Date and Assignment to Pool

Assignment to Study Pool	Total		Months to Parole Date			
			Six or More		Less than Six	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Received Parole Date	4,886	100.0	2,282	100.0	2,584	100.0
Included in Pool:						
Not Deleted	1,138	23.4	1,138	49.9	--	--
Deleted	172	3.5	172	7.5	--	--
Total	1,310	26.9	1,310	57.4		
Excluded from Pool:						
Less than 6 months to Parole	2,584	53.1	--	--	2,584	100.0
Other Reasons	972	20.0	972	42.6	--	--
Total	3,556	73.1	972	42.6	2,584	100.0

. legal minimum eligible parole date in conflict with six-month reduction;

. committed for first-degree murder;

. case designated as "Special Case - Adult Authority"; these include public officials and those who are seen as especially violent, likely to receive notoriety, and high-level narcotics dealers;

. inmate to revert to custody of other jurisdiction upon release;

. inmate would not be able to complete a program thought necessary;

. a condition of release that the inmate avoid disciplinary actions in prison for a specified period;

: a condition of release that the inmate undergo an additional period of observation in prison before actual release, and

. any other reason thought appropriate by the Adult Authority panel hearing the case.

Because of an oversight on our part, we were not able to identify the people who were excluded, or enumerate the reasons for the exclusions. However, we were able to compare the people included in this report with all others released to parole during approximately the same period (1970-71). Table 2 shows that the study group differed appreciably from all others with respect to commitment offense, type of admission, prior criminal commitments, drug-use history, and time served in prison, but not with respect to racial-ethnic group or average base-expectancy score. This means that the study sample of experimentals and controls is not a representative sample of all releases to parole.

Those who were not excluded by the Adult Authority formed the pool from which were drawn the experimental and control groups. Following each Adult Authority hearing (usually held monthly at each prison), the prison records officer prepared a listing of all those inmates who received a parole date at least six months from the date of the hearing and who were not excluded by the Adult Authority. The Research Division headquarters in Sacramento used a table of random numbers to divide the names on the list into two groups. The inmates assigned to the experimental group had their parole dates advanced by six months, thereby reducing their prison terms by six months. This was accomplished by preparing a new document resetting the parole date (and prison term) which was

TABLE 2

Selected Characteristics of Subjects in this Study
and All Other Releases to Parole

Selected Characteristics	Total Releases		Study Sample		All Others	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,952	100.0	1,138	100.0	14,837	100.0
Commitment Offense						
Murder First	177	1.1	0	—	177	1.2
Homicide, Other	601	3.8	39	3.4	563	3.8
Robbery, First	2,566	16.1	154	13.5	2,415	16.3
Assault	935	5.9	45	4.0	890	6.0
Burglary	2,984	18.7	256	22.5	2,734	18.4
Theft	1,446	9.1	133	11.7	1,314	8.9
Forgery & Checks	1,308	8.2	122	10.7	1,188	8.0
Sex Offenses	1,189	7.4	64	5.6	1,125	7.6
Opiates	1,341	8.4	59	5.2	1,283	8.6
Drugs, Other	1,561	9.8	108	9.5	1,457	9.8
All Others	645	4.0	49	4.3	596	4.0
Racial/Ethnic Group						
White	8,735	54.8	617	54.2	8,131	54.8
Black	4,369	27.4	335	29.4	4,040	27.2
Chicano	2,618	16.4	175	15.4	2,446	16.5
Other	230	1.4	11	1.0	220	1.5
Type of Admission						
Original Commitment	10,889	68.3	897	78.8	10,013	67.5
Returned by Board	2,783	17.4	96	8.4	2,687	18.1
Returned by Court	2,280	14.3	145	12.8	2,137	14.4
Prior Commitments						
None	1,648	10.3	94	8.3	1,555	10.5
Jail/Juvenile Only	7,720	48.4	594	52.2	7,149	48.2
Any Prison	6,584	41.3	450	39.5	6,133	41.3
Drug Use History						
None	8,950	56.1	650	57.1	8,313	56.0
Any Opiates	3,744	23.5	238	20.9	3,509	23.7
Other Drugs	3,258	20.4	250	22.0	3,015	20.3
Mean B.E. 61A	40.3		40.6		40.3	
Mean Months Served	42.4		34.6		43.0	

acted upon by a panel of the Adult Authority under a special procedure previously established by them for the project. This process produced a sample of 1,310 inmates, 637 experimentals who had their terms reduced by six months and 673 controls who did not. Of these, 172 were eventually deleted from the study because of death in prison, loss of parole date, erroneous inclusion in the project, escape from prison, and other reasons. Seventy-three of the experimentals and 99 of the controls were thus deleted. They constituted thirteen percent of the study sample. The small difference in the proportions deleted from the experimental and control groups was not statistically significant.

CHECKS ON THE EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

Random allocation is designed to produce groups which are equivalent to each other on all factors at the point of randomization. But there is no guarantee that the randomly divided groups will actually be equivalent on any one (or more) of the factors; the only guarantee is that large differences will tend to be rare.

Inasmuch as the critical, criterion variable for this study is parole outcome, and the base expectancy (BE-61A) computed at the time of admission to prison is a predictor of parole outcome, a decision was made to compare the experimental and control groups on this variable; the mean scores were 40.2 and 41.0 respectively. This difference of less than a point (on a scale ranging from zero to seventy-six) is not statistically significant. As an additional test for differences in expected parole outcomes before the introduction of the experimental variable, the two groups were compared as to the proportion of each group falling within different levels of the base-expectancy scale (Table 3). Again the differences were not statistically significant. The randomization was effective in producing groups which did not differ significantly in their (measured) likelihood of "success on parole."

The comparability of the two groups was further checked by two additional sets of comparisons. First, they were compared on selected characteristics associated with their prior "criminal involvement." None of these differences was large (Table 3) or statistically significant. The two groups were also compared on certain "demographic characteristics," and none of these differences was large (Table 4) or statistically significant.

TABLE 3

Selected Criminal Characteristics of Experimentals and Controls

Characteristics	Total		Experimentals		Controls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,138	100.0	564	100.0	574	100.0
Commitment Offense:						
Homicide	39	3.4	20	3.5	19	3.3
Assault	45	4.0	23	4.1	22	3.8
Robbery	263	23.1	125	22.2	138	24.1
Burglary	256	22.5	133	23.6	123	21.4
Theft	133	11.7	70	12.4	63	11.0
Checks & Forgery	122	10.7	61	10.8	61	10.6
Sex	64	5.6	32	5.7	32	5.6
Opiates	59	5.2	26	4.6	33	5.8
Other drugs	108	9.5	47	8.3	61	10.6
All others	49	4.3	27	4.8	22	3.8
Admission Type:						
New admission	897	78.8	434	76.9	463	80.7
Returned by Board	96	8.4	54	9.6	42	7.3
Returned by Court	145	12.8	76	13.5	69	12.0
Prior Commitments:						
None	94	8.3	46	8.2	48	8.4
Jail/Juvenile Only	594	52.2	293	51.9	301	52.4
Any prison	450	39.5	225	39.9	225	39.2
Age First Arrested:						
Unknown	5	0.4	2	0.4	3	0.5
14 and under	408	35.8	203	36.0	205	35.7
15 to 19	471	41.4	246	43.6	225	39.2
20 to 24	156	13.7	69	12.2	87	15.2
25 to 29	59	5.2	26	4.6	33	5.8
30 to 39	20	1.8	9	1.6	11	1.9
40 and over	19	1.7	9	1.6	10	1.7
Base Expectancy Score:						
Very low (00-26)	156	13.7	78	13.8	78	13.6
Low (27-32	150	13.2	71	12.6	79	13.7
Average (33-45)	468	41.1	242	42.9	226	39.4
High (46-52)	179	15.7	90	16.0	89	15.5
Very High (53-76)	185	16.3	83	14.7	102	17.8

TABLE 4

Demographic Characteristics of Experimentals and Controls

Characteristics	Total		Experimentals		Controls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,138	100.0	564	100.0	574	100.0
Age as of December 31, 1969:						
18 to 24	267	23.5	131	23.2	136	23.7
25 to 29	255	22.4	132	23.4	123	21.4
30 to 34	193	16.9	92	16.3	101	17.6
35 to 39	158	13.9	75	13.3	83	14.5
40 and over	265	23.3	134	23.8	131	22.8
Racial/Ethnic Group:						
White	617	54.2	309	54.8	308	53.6
Black	335	29.4	160	28.4	175	30.5
Chicano	175	15.4	88	15.6	87	15.2
Other	11	1.0	7	1.2	4	0.7
Educational Level at Admission:						
None or unknown	19	1.7	11	2.0	8	1.4
Some grammar school	154	13.5	74	13.1	80	13.9
Completed grammar school	123	10.8	63	11.2	60	10.5
Some high school	603	53.0	313	55.5	290	50.5
Completed high school	182	16.0	83	14.7	99	17.3
Some college	52	4.6	18	3.2	34	5.9
Completed college	5	0.4	2	0.3	3	0.5
Marital Status at Admission:						
Unknown	10	0.9	6	1.1	4	0.7
Never married	335	29.4	162	28.7	173	30.2
Legal marriage intact	250	22.0	123	21.8	127	22.1
Common-Law	167	14.7	94	16.7	73	12.7
Divorced, separated, widowed	376	33.0	179	31.7	197	34.3

At the point of randomization, the inmates had served the majority of their terms and they had, by design, at least six months more to be served in prison. The reduction of the prison terms of the experimentals should have produced a six month difference in the mean time served. The actual difference is subject to random fluctuations, but it should not vary greatly from the expected six months. The difference in actual time served might vary from the expectation for operational reasons. One is that inmates are sometimes not actually released on their exact parole date. Some receive a parole-date advancement (rarely in excess of two months), and a very few are held beyond their scheduled parole date. The other source of variation applies unfortunately, only to the experimentals. The six-month reduction put some terms at the legal minimum; an additional parole advancement would have resulted in their being released before they had served their minimum terms.

The non-experimental variations in the length of the prison terms just discussed and the fact some of the people were excluded from the study sample, plus the expected random variations in time served for the two groups, led to the conclusion that the planned reduction of six months might not be fully achievable. However, experimentals served an average of 31.3 months while the controls served 37.9, for a difference of 6.6 months. This actual difference was not significantly different from the expected difference of 6.0 months (Tables 5 and 6). Table 6 also shows that the actual difference of 6.6 months was significantly greater than zero. The planned reduction was achieved.

EFFECTS UPON OUTCOME (RECIDIVISM)

The Research Unit of the California Department of Corrections maintains a routine, parole follow-up reporting system for male felons released to parole; this system was used for this project. At the time the follow-up for this experiment was conducted, the system recorded for each parolee the "most serious" disposition on parole experienced by him during three standardized periods -- the first six months following release to parole, the first twelve months following release, and the first 24 months. The parole outcome categories, in order of severity as used in this study, are shown in the Appendix. It should be noted here that the follow-up ends when parole is terminated either by discharge from parole or by return to prison, whichever occurs earlier. During the period of the experiment, discharge rarely occurred in less than a year. Discharges in less than two years were uncommon; those which did occur were typically the result of an arrest-free first year on parole, which is highly predictive of no serious difficulties thereafter (Jaman, Bennett, and Berecochea, 1974).

TABLE 5

Months Served in Prison by Experimentals and Controls

Months Served	Total Number	Total Percent	Experimentals Number	Experimentals Percent	Controls Number	Controls Percent
Total	1,138	100.0	564	100.0	574	100.0
06-17	169	14.8	113	20.0	56	9.8
18-29	425	37.3	215	38.1	210	36.6
30-41	249	21.9	109	19.3	140	24.4
42-53	135	11.9	67	11.9	68	11.8
54-65	75	6.6	27	4.8	48	8.4
66-77	26	2.3	11	2.0	15	2.6
78 or more	59	5.2	22	3.9	37	6.4
Mean	34.6		31.3		37.9	
Median	28.9		25.4		30.7	

TABLE 6

Mean B.E. 61A Scores, Mean Months Served, and One Year Parole Outcome
-Total Study Group-

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Months Served	Base	Number Re-leased	Not Returned to Prison Total	Not Returned to Prison Favorable	Not Returned to Prison Misc. Unfav.	Not Returned to Prison Pending	Returned to Prison Total	Returned to Prison Board Ord.	Returned to Prison Court Comt.
Experimental No.	40.2	31.3		564	485	370	72	43	79	45	34
Pct.				100.0	86.0	65.6	12.8	7.6	14.0	8.0	6.0
Control No.	41.0	37.9		574	511	412	63	36	63	38	25
Pct.				100.0	89.1	71.8	11.0	6.3	10.9	6.6	4.3
Total No.	40.6	34.6		1,138	996	782	135	79	142	83	59
Pct.				100.0	87.5	68.7	11.9	6.9	12.5	7.3	5.2

Components of Chi-Square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-Square	Probability
A. Favorable, Unfavorable, Pending	2	2.80	p > .05
B. Board vs. Court Returns to Prison	1	0.16	p > .05
C. Returned vs. Not return to Prison	1	2.40	p > .05
D. TOTAL	4	5.35	p > .05

Differences in Mean B.E. Scores and in Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
E. Difference in B.E. Score	1,136	1.04	p > .05
F. Difference in Months Served	1,136	4.78	p > .05
G. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	1,136	0.43	p > .05

TABLE 7

Mean B.E. 61A Scores, Mean Months Served, and Two Year Parole Outcome

-Total Study Group-

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Months Served	Base	Number Re-leased	Parole Outcome within Two Years						
					Not Returned to Prison				Returned to Prison		
					Total	Favor-able	Misc. Unfav.	Pend-ing	Total	Board Ord.	Court Comt.
Experi-mental	40.2	31.3	No.	563	412	296	111	5	151	80	72
			Pct.	100.0	73.2	52.6	19.7	0.9	26.8	14.2	12.6
Control	41.0	37.9	No.	572	443	346	91	6	129	75	54
			Pct.	100.0	77.5	60.5	15.9	1.1	22.5	13.1	9.4
Total	40.6	34.6	No.	1,135	855	642	202	11	280	155	125
			Pct.	100.0	75.4	56.6	17.8	1.0	24.6	13.6	11.0

Components of Chi-Square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-Square	Probability
A. Favorable, Unfavorable, Pending	2	4.84	p> .05
B. Board vs. Court Returns to Prison	1	0.74	p> .05
C. Returned vs. Not Return to Prison	1	2.78	p> .05
D. Total	4	8.37	p> .05

Planned Comparisons

Table 6 shows the parole outcomes at one year, and Table 7 covers the first two years. The total Chi-Square tests (comparing the two groups in terms of all parole outcome categories) indicate that the observed differences in parole outcomes within one and two years are not statistically significant; that is, they would be expected to occur by chance alone more than five times out of a hundred. In sum, a reduction of six months in prison terms has no statistically significant effect upon recidivism on parole within the first two years following release. But it is possible that some of the differences across sub-categories of the outcome measure are statistically significant. Because the statistical technique used to test this possibility is not common in correctional research, it will be briefly discussed.

The analysis begins with an overall chi-square test on the entire distribution. This total chi-square is then broken down into component parts. The way in which it is broken down is determined by the particular problem. The only requirement is that the decomposition be determined in advance of the actual analysis of the data, and that comparisons be "orthogonal." In essence, orthogonality means that the differences are independent of each other. One test of orthogonality is that the component chi-square and their associated degrees of freedom add to the totals for the entire distribution. The value of this approach is that it allows independent tests of each of the comparisons thus chosen. That is, the Chi-squares for each comparison may be used to make statistically valid estimates of the probability of differences tested in each comparison. And the use of planned, orthogonal comparisons allows the component chi-squares to be tested for statistical significance even when the overall test is not significant. This technique was taken from Maxwell (1961, pp. 11-62).

The overall Chi-square in Tables 6 and 7 may be interpreted in the usual manner. With four degrees of freedom, values of their size would be expected to occur by chance alone more than five times out of a hundred. By convention, these differences are not statistically significant. The Chi-squares for "Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison" are also not statistically significant. This means that the experimentals did not differ from the controls in their likelihood of being returned to prison; or put more exactly, the differences could have occurred by chance. The Chi-squares for "Board vs. Court Returns to Prison" were also not statistically significant; this means that among those who were returned, the experimentals did not differ significantly in their likelihood of being returned by a new court commitment. Finally, the comparisons labelled "Favorable, Unfavorable, Pending" were not statistically significant. This means that among those who were not returned to prison, there were no differences between the experimentals and controls on these categories. (See Appendix for a detailed presentation of the meaning of these outcome categories.)

The basis for the particular planned comparisons used in this study will now be given. Returns to prison are virtually always accepted as a measure of recidivism. Thus, one of the components chosen for testing was return-to-prison versus no return. Because board-ordered returns to prison seem to be more subject to control by the department and the board than are returns by the court for a new felony conviction, these two types of return were tested for statistical significance (Robinson and Takagi, 1978). The comparison was made within the category of those returned as (under this set of comparisons) any other test would have been redundant (i.e., not orthogonal). But there might still be differences among those not returned. However, as indicated, the statistical tests showed that those who did not return did not differ on the categories of "favorable, miscellaneous unfavorable," or "pending."

AN AD HOC COMPARISON

An ad hoc comparison of the experimentals and controls was made on the basis of the proportion with a "favorable" parole outcome for the one-year follow-up period, and the two-year period. The information is shown in Table 8. At the end of the first year, 72 percent of the controls had a favorable parole outcome compared to 66 percent for the experimentals. For two years, the values were 60 percent for the controls and 53 percent for the experimentals. These differences of six and seven percent respectively are not large.

One measure of the strength of the association between the experimental variable and parole outcome measure is the phi-coefficient (Guilford, 1950, pp. 339-345). For the one-year outcome measure, the phi value is 0.07; for the two-year measure it is 0.08. A phi-coefficient of zero indicates no relationship. For this data, the maximum values are 0.68 and 0.88 respectively, which would indicate perfect association. The obtained phi-coefficients are relatively quite small.

Tests of the statistical significance of the differences in favorable parole outcome are not being reported as the conditions for their proper application were not met. These comparisons had not been planned (i.e., specified before the data was examined), and they were not independent of the planned comparisons which were done. Under such conditions, the ordinary, tabled probability estimates (for a Chi-square or t-Test, for instance) are not accurate estimates of expected random fluctuations. It is, therefore, not possible to provide an accurate estimate of the probability that the differences in favorable parole outcomes shown in Table 8 are due to chance variations about a true difference of zero. To reach a conclusion on the basis of statistical inference, the tests reported in the prior section must then be used. As stated therein, the conclusion is that the true difference is zero.

TABLE 8

Proportion of Experimentals and Controls
with "Favorable" Parole Outcome for
the One- and Two-Year Follow-up Periods

Study Group	One-Year Outcome			Two-Year Outcome		
	Total	Favorable[1]	Unfavorable[1]	Total	Favorable[1]	Unfavorable[1]
Experimental						
Number	564	370	194	563	296	267
Percent	100.0	65.5	34.4	100.0	52.6	47.4
Control						
Number	574	412	162	572	346	226
Percent	100.0	71.8	28.2	100.0	60.5	39.5
Total						
Number	1,138	782	356	1,135*	642	493
Percent	100.0	68.7	31.3	100.0	56.6	43.4

*At the time of the analysis, three of the original 1138 subjects had not been out for the full two years; therefore, the follow-up on them could not be completed.

[1]The types of parole outcomes included in the "Favorable" and "Unfavorable" categories are listed in the appendix.

CONCLUSIONS

This first and still only known experimental study of the effects of time served in prison on subsequent recidivism was successful in creating an experimental and control group which differed only on the lengths of their prison terms; the experimentals served six months less time in prison than they would have been expected to serve, while the prison term for the controls was not changed. Within the first year and second year following release to parole, the experimentals and controls did not differ on the likelihood of their being returned to prison (either by a court conviction for a new felony or as a result of a parole violation short of a new conviction). And there were no statistically significant differences between the experimentals and controls among those who were not returned to prison. The conclusion from this project is that prison terms can be reduced without affecting recidivism to a significant and practical degree. This conclusion lends strength to the argument that severity of punishment is not related to recidivism (among those sent to prison).

APPENDIX

Parole Outcome Categories

The parole follow-up system records the most serious disposition received by the person within the follow-up period except that any dispositions received after termination from parole by discharge or return to prison is excluded. The listing below is in order of seriousness (as defined for this system).

FAVORABLE PAROLE OUTCOME

No record of arrests or other parole violations
Arrest and release (with or without trial)
Parolee at large, with no known violation and for less than six months
Jail sentence of less than 90 days, or any jail sentence totally suspended, or misdemeanor probation, or fine only, or bail forfeited

UNFAVORABLE PAROLE OUTCOME

Miscellaneous Unfavorable

Parolee at large with a felony warrant, or parolee at large for more than six months
Declared by court as criminally insane
Arrested on felony charge and released, but guilt admitted and restitution provided
Death in the commission of a crime
Death from a drug overdose
Jail sentence of more than 89 days
Felony probation of 5 years or more
Suspended prison sentence
Civil commitment for narcotic addiction to the California Rehabilitation Center

Pending

Parole violation occurred but disposition was pending at the termination of the follow-up period

Return to Prison

Board Ordered

Any return to a California prison by order of the Adult Authority and without a new court commitment to prison
Return to prison by the Adult Authority for a short term, including narcotic treatment-control unit and short-term return unit

Court Commitment

Any return to prison in California or other jurisdiction by order of a court as a result of a criminal conviction

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