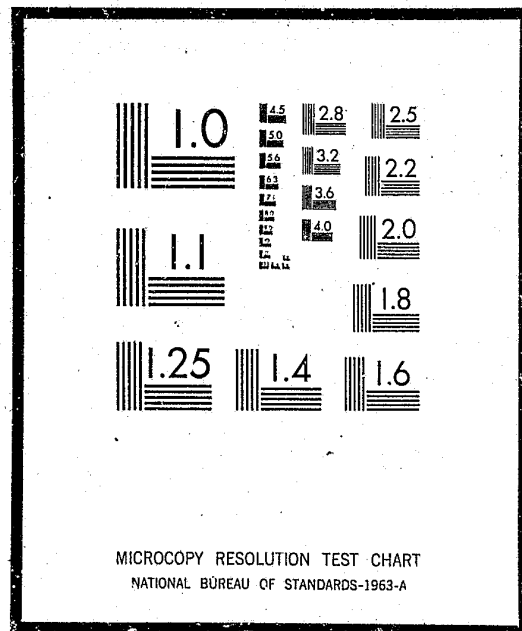


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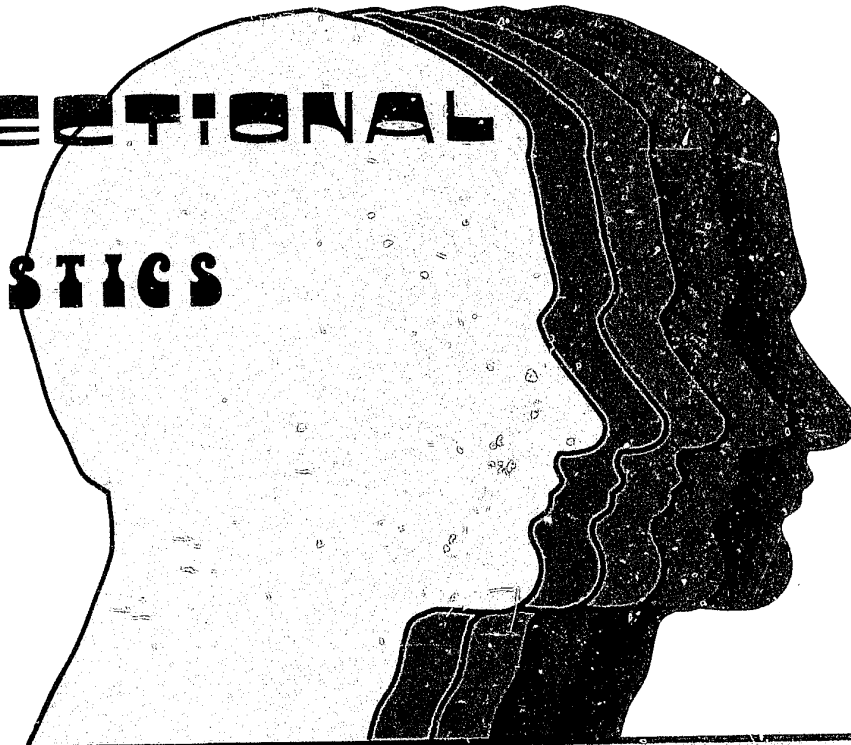
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ARIZONA STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



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ARIZONA STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

John J. Moran, Director

ARIZONA
CORRECTIONAL
STATISTICS

Division of Research,
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DECEMBER 1974

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STATISTICAL

ADMISSIONS In 1973 a total of 1,215 adults and juveniles were committed to the care and custody of the Arizona State Department of Corrections by the various Superior Courts within the State of Arizona. The total number of adult offenders admitted into the Arizona State Prison was 875. This represents an increase of 12.6% over the 777 admissions in 1972...the number of returns from parole supervision due to new felony convictions decreased by 53% over the previous year while the number of new court receipts had increased 19% [1].

In 1973 there were a total of 777 juveniles admitted into Departmental institutions. Of these, almost one-half (361) were admitted for a violation of parole conditions while 416 juveniles were admitted as new court commitments of which fifteen were *recommitments* from Arizona Juvenile Courts [2]. A peak of 1,000 juvenile commitments was experienced in 1969. Since that time there has been an average yearly decline of 14.6% (22% decline from 1972 to 1973) to only 416 juveniles committed to the Department in 1973 [3].

RESIDENT POPULATION Those adult inmates under the supervision of Arizona's correctional institutions at midnight, December 31, 1973 numbered 1,750. Seventy-five inmates were not in residence on that day as 67 were out temporarily (e.g. hospital, appeal bond and court) and 8 were participating in the Department's Work Furlough program where they maintain employment as well as reside within the community with a relatively low level of supervision [29].

There were 1,670 juvenile wards under the jurisdiction of the Arizona State Department of Corrections as of midnight, December 31, 1973 ...72% were being supervised on parole while only 19% were housed at one of the Department's eight juvenile institutions or Community Treatment Centers [44].

OFFENSE Since 1969, the largest percentage of both adult and juvenile admissions were due to property offenses. In 1969 and 1970 these crimes constituted an actual majority of all adult admissions. However, since that time, the number of adult admissions for both crimes against persons and drug law violations have been steadily rising while admissions for property offenses have remained relatively stable. Burglary has remained to be the number one single commitment offense for the adults since 1969 [4].

In 1973, 41% of the total Juvenile Court commitments to the Department were for property offenses. Juvenile offenses which for adults would not be considered a crime (incurability) comprised 37% of the total juvenile commitments while 11% of the commitments were for drug and alcohol violations. Only 9% of the total juvenile commitment population were admitted for offenses against persons [8].

[] The figures in brackets refer to the page numbers on which the above material may be found.

HIGHLIGHTS

AGE The average or *mean* age at time of admission for the adults committed to the Department in 1973 was twenty-eight years. The average age of the juveniles committed to the Department in 1973 was fifteen years and three months [13]. The average or *mean* age at release for the adults was thirty-two years...For those juveniles released from Departmental institutions in 1973 the average age was roughly fifteen years and eleven months.

PRIOR PRISONS Only 25% of the adult admissions who had served prior prison sentences were under parole supervision immediately prior to being returned to prison as opposed to the other 75% who had no preinstitutional community supervision [16]. While most (56%) of those adult offenders released in 1973 were serving their first prison term, 32% had been in prison once or twice before while 12% had experienced incarceration three or more times [66].

JUVENILE REFERRALS The committed juveniles in 1973, on the average, received eight court referrals prior to commitment by the juvenile court and nearly four referrals within one year prior to commitment [17]. The typical juvenile under the jurisdiction of the Department was committed only two and one-half years after receiving the first police referral or at the age of about fourteen [51]...metropolitan juvenile commitments received an average of four more prior referrals than did those rural juvenile commitments (9.3 vs. 5.2 respectively) [19].

PAROLE OFFICERS On June 30, 1974, the Department of Corrections had forty-nine parole agents supervising 2,056 active adult and juvenile parolees within the State of Arizona. This presents an average caseload figure of forty-one parolees to every parole officer...Thirty-six additional parolees were being supervised by five area supervisors presenting an average of seven parolees per supervisor [79].

CASELOAD JURISDICTION A breakdown by type of original jurisdiction for all those under active Departmental (parole) supervision reveals that only 65% of the cases (43% adult and 92% juvenile) were offenders committed to the Department by the Superior Courts of Arizona. The remaining 35% (57% adult and 8% juvenile) were in Arizona under the courtesy supervision of the Department under the terms of the Interstate Compact Agreement [72].

PAROLE PERFORMANCE Arizona male inmates released on parole from 1969 through 1971 evidenced a smaller proportion of prison returns after one complete year of supervision than was demonstrated nationally... Nationally, for this same time period, nearly 14% were returned to prison due to a technical parole violation while only 10% of Arizona parolees were returned for this reason [90]...the proportion of Arizona parolees who have continued on parole with no difficulty and whom could be claimed *successes* is comparable and in some years exceeds the national figure...Overall, more than 75% of all Arizona parolees have received no new major offense allegation and/or convictions, and have not absconded community supervision or been returned to prison [92].

1979

SEMESTER



I

1973 ADMISSIONS

In 1973 a total of 1,215 adults and juveniles were committed to the care and custody of the Arizona State Department of Corrections by the various Superior Courts within the State of Arizona. This figure, however, represents only a portion of the total number of offenders admitted into Arizona's correctional institutions and community based treatment centers operated by the Department. Additionally, 419 adult and juvenile technical parole violators were returned from the community and readmitted into Departmental institutions. Another eighteen offenders were received from other state correctional systems under the provisions of the Interstate Corrections Compact (see Table 1). The total overall number of institutional admissions in 1973 was 1,652.

The total number of adult offenders admitted into the Arizona State Prison was 875. This represents an increase of 12.6% over the 777 admissions in 1972. A larger number of court commitments rather than any increase in the number of offenders returned from community supervision due to violations of parole conditions and/or new felony convictions primarily produced this increase. In fact, the number of returns from parole supervision due to new felony convictions decreased by 53% over the previous year while the number of new court receipts had increased 19%.

Table 1

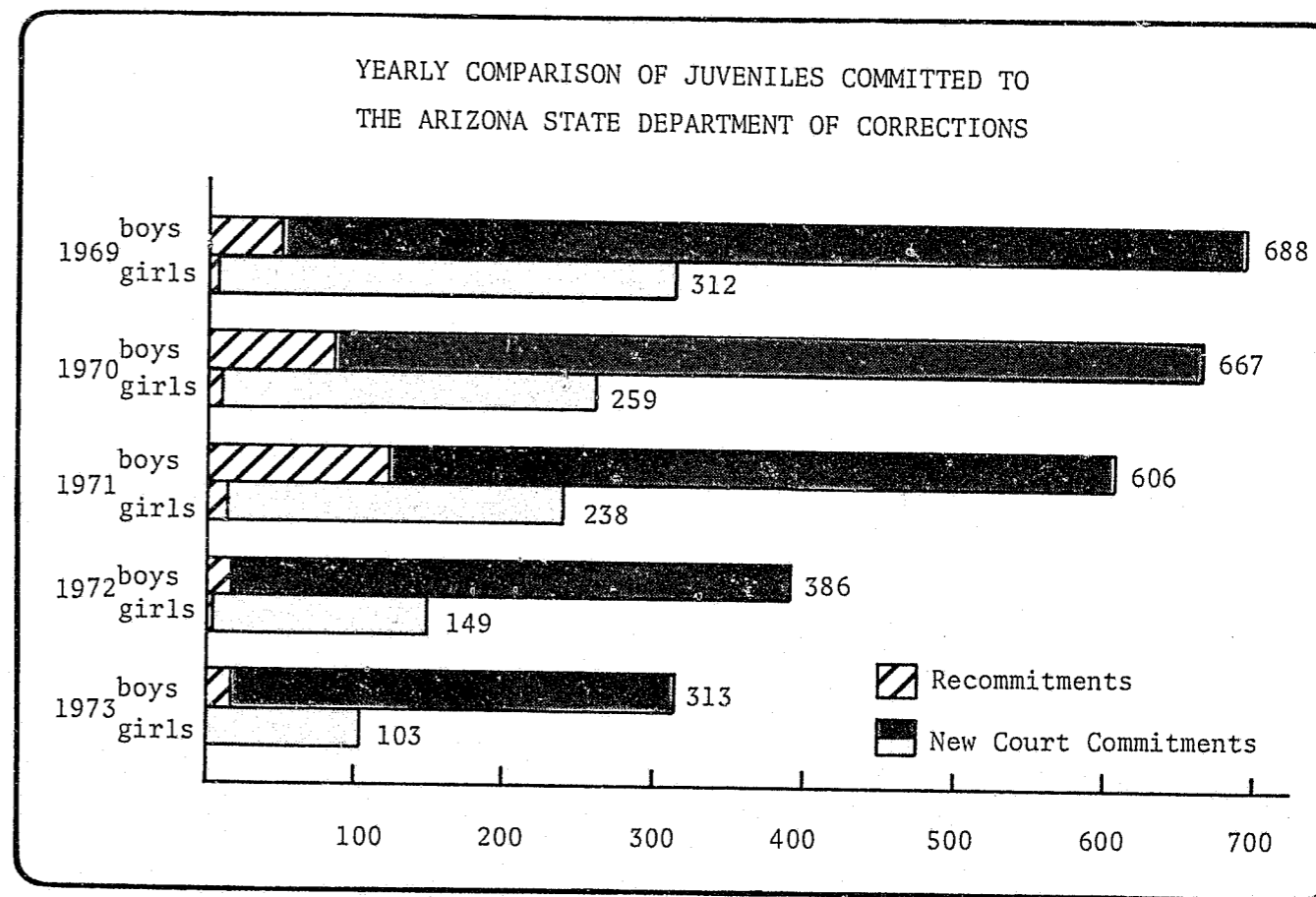
ADULT ADMISSIONS BY TYPE OF ADMISSION			
	1972	1973	% Change
New Court Receipts	651	776	+19.2
Parole Returns	120	82	-31.7
New Felony	51	24	-52.9
Conditional Returns	69	58	-15.9
Transfers In Under Interstate Compacts*	6	17	+183.3
Total	777	875	+12.6

* The Western Interstate and Interstate Corrections Compacts are contractual agreements which enable various party states to serve as each other's agent of incarceration and to mutually provide appropriate facilities and programs on a basis of cooperation with one another. The sending state retains jurisdiction.

In 1973, there were a total of 777 juveniles admitted into Departmental institutions. Of these, almost one-half (361) were admitted for violation of parole conditions while 416 juveniles were admitted as new court commitments of which fifteen were *recommitments* from Arizona Juvenile Courts. Such recommitments involve youths previously committed to the Department while on parole or after earning a Departmental discharge from supervision engage in delinquent conduct and are thereby brought before the Juvenile Court and again placed under commitment to the Department. By comparison, Figure 1 indicates that in 1971 the Juvenile Courts of Arizona had returned 135 such youths to Departmental jurisdiction while only fifteen were recom-

mitted in both 1972 and 1973. This may be attributed to a combination of improved parole selection, strengthened parole supervision and an increased utilization of locally developed alternatives to court commitment during the past few years.

Figure 1



Since 1969 there has been a steady decline in the total number of juvenile commitments. A peak of 1,000 juvenile commitments was experienced in 1969. Since that time there has been an average yearly decline of 14.6% (22% decline from 1972 to 1973) to only 416 juveniles committed to the Depart-

ment in 1973. The most significant reason for this reduction in juvenile commitments to the Department of Corrections may well be the increased development of community resources for youth placements particularly in Arizona's two largest counties -- Maricopa and Pima.

OFFENSES Since 1969 the largest percentage of both adult and juvenile admissions were due to property offenses. In 1969 and 1970 these crimes constituted an actual majority of all adult admissions. However, since that time the number of adult admissions for both crimes against persons and drug law violations have been steadily rising while the admissions for property offenses have remained relatively stable. Admissions for violation of drug laws have sharply increased from 9% in 1969 to 19% in 1973. In fact, admissions for drug law violations in 1973, including marijuana, dangerous drugs and the opiates ranked second only to burglary admissions. Burglary has remained to be the number one single commitment offense for the adults since 1969.

Interestingly, when female admissions are considered separately, violation of drug laws was the most common reason for commitment in 1973 followed by forgery, burglary and homicide. However, only thirty-four of the 875 adults admitted to the Department in that year were women. In fact, since 1969 men have accounted for approximately 96% of all prison admissions.

Figure 2

YEARLY ADULT ADMISSIONS BY TYPE OF COMMITMENT OFFENSE

1969 - 1973

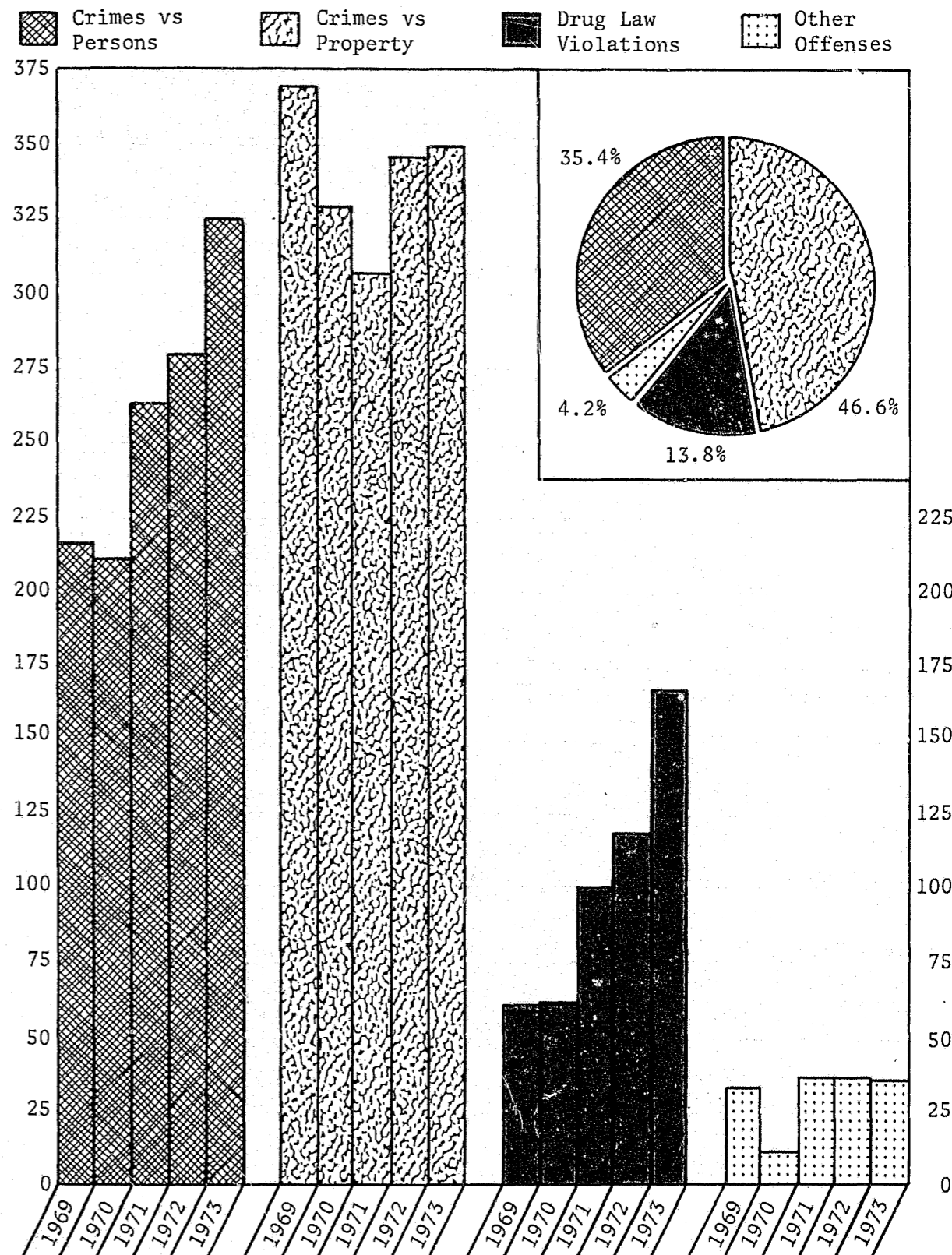
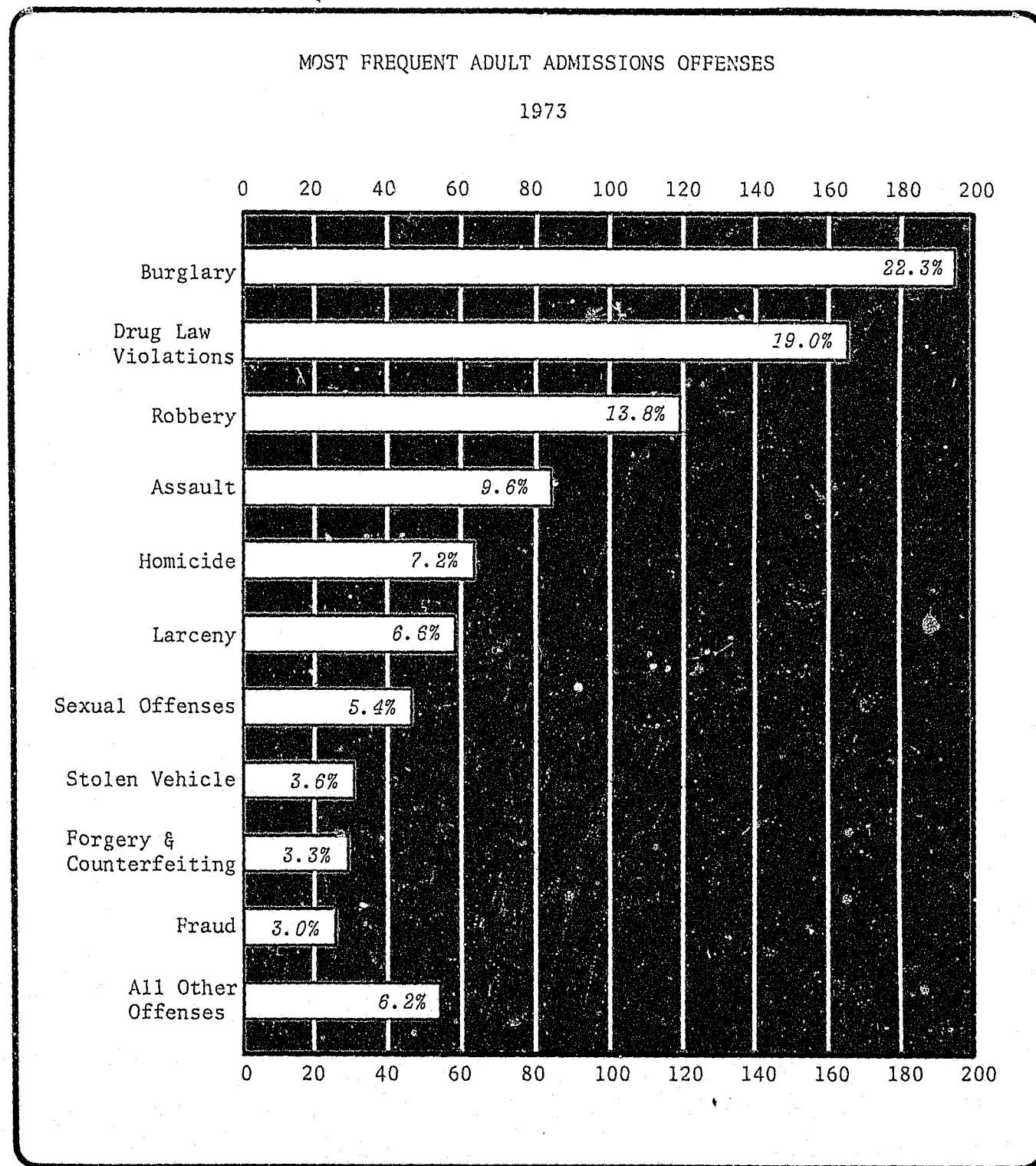


Figure 3



Examining the various commitment offenses relative to each ethnic group for the 1973 adult admissions reveals the degree to which each group is likely to sustain felony convictions and prison incarceration for certain offenses and offense types. For example, the White admissions evidenced high proportions for convictions of property crimes, particularly forgery and fraud. The Black admissions displayed high commitment proportions for crimes against persons, especially for those crimes of homicide, assault (excluding sexual) and robbery. The most notable features of those Mexican-American admissions were their high proportions of commitments for drug law violations and burglary.

The Arizona Revised Statutes provide for the commitment of both delinquent and incorrigible children to the Department of Corrections. A delinquent child is defined to be one who is adjudicated to have committed "any act that would constitute a public offense" (A.R.S. 8-201-8). An incorrigible child is one who has not been adjudicated to have committed any crime but

who refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parent, guardian or custodian, and who is beyond the control of such person, or any child who is habitually truant from school, or who is a runaway from his home or parent, guardian or custodian, or who habitually so departs himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others (A.R.S. 8-201-12).

Therefore, commitments to the Department of Corrections include children whose difficulties are matters of family conflict as well as those who have exhibited delinquent behaviors.

Commitments to the Department are further limited by the provision that "a child under the age of eight years shall not be committed to the

State Department of Corrections nor shall a dependent child¹ be awarded to the State Department of Corrections" (A.R.S. 8-244A).

An inspection of juvenile commitment offenses reveals that in 1973 41% of the total Juvenile Court commitments to the Department were for property offenses. This is a four percentage point increase over the prior years' figure of 37%. Juvenile offenses which for adults would not be considered a crime (incurrigibility) comprised 37% of the total juvenile commitments while 11% of the commitments were for drug and alcohol violations. Only 9% of the total juvenile commitment population were admitted for offenses against persons.

Table 2

REASONS FOR 1973 JUVENILE COMMITMENTS

	Total	Boys	Girls	Boy to Girl Percentage Ratio
Offenses vs. Property	40.5%	49.4%	13.6%	3.6 to 1
Incurrigibility	37.1	25.3	72.8	1 to 3.2
Drugs & Alcohol	10.8	11.9	7.7	1.6 to 1
Offenses vs. Persons	8.7	9.9	4.9	2 to 1
Other Offenses	2.9	3.5	1.0	3.5 to 1
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	

As noted above, the yearly percentage of juveniles committed for property offenses has for the past few years been rising -- specifically those

¹"Dependent child" means a child who is adjudicated to be:

- (a) In need of proper and effective parental care and control and has no parent or guardian willing to exercise or capable of exercising such care and control.
 (b) Destitute or who is not provided with the necessities of life, or who is not provided with a home or suitable place of abode, or whose home is unfit for him by reason of abuse, neglect, cruelty, or depravity by either of his parents, his guardian or other person having his custody or care.
 (c) Under the age of eight years who is found to have committed an act that would result in adjudication as a delinquent or incurrigible child if committed by an older child (A.R.S. 8-201-10).

offenses of burglary and vehicle theft. These two offenses did constitute 74% of all juvenile commitments for property offenses in 1973 (47% and 27% respectively). By comparison, these two offenses comprised only 60% of the juvenile commitments for property offenses in 1971.

There were marked differences in the sex distributions for various offenses and offense classes. For example, girls had a very high proportion of incurrigibility commitments. Seventy-three percent of the 1973 female juvenile admissions were received for such offenses. On the other hand, the proportion of boys committed for acts of incurrigibility in 1973 was only 25%. In that same year the highest proportion of male commitments was due to delinquent acts. For this group property offenses accounted for the highest percentage of commitments to the Department (49%). In short, the female juvenile seems to be most involved with the incurrigibility or *family oriented* problems while although the males are also involved in acts of incurrigibility they are more inclined to the delinquent behaviors than are the girls.

Preliminary statistics on ethnic distributions reveal the types of offenses for which the various ethnic groups were committed. In 1973 the proportion of Black juvenile commitments was high for the offenses against persons and property, especially robbery, burglary and vehicle theft. However, this same ethnic group evidenced a low proportion of commitments for drug law violations as compared to other ethnic groups. For this same year the White admissions displayed high commitment proportions for acts of incurrigibility, especially for runaway offenses. The most notable features of the Mexican-American ethnic group were their high proportions of commitments for burglary and drug law violations.

COUNTY COMPARISONS The majority of 1973 admissions came from Arizona's two largest metropolitan counties -- Maricopa and Pima. Over the past five years Maricopa County has averaged 54% and Pima County 20% of the total (adults and juveniles) commitments to the Department. These figures are consistent with the 1970 census information.

Table 3

1973 COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY				
<i>(all figures are expressed as percentages)</i>				
Arizona Population 1970 Census	Adults		Juveniles	Total Commitments
1.8	-	Apache	.7	.2
3.5	3.4	Cochise	4.8	3.9
2.7	3.2	Coconino	4.3	3.6
1.6	2.0	Gila	1.2	1.7
.9	1.1	Graham	2.4	1.6
.6	.5	Greenlee	.5	.5
54.6	50.5	Maricopa	57.0	52.6
1.5	.8	Mohave	4.3	1.9
2.7	2.1	Navajo	3.4	2.5
19.9	19.5	Pima	5.8	15.1
3.9	2.4	Pinal	4.3	3.0
.8	3.3	Santa Cruz	3.1	3.3
2.1	1.8	Yavapai	1.4	1.7
3.4	7.5	Yuma	6.5	7.1
-	1.9	Interstate	.3	1.3
100 %	100 %		100 %	100 %

Over the years there have been many disparities between the adult and juvenile county commitment proportions as well as deviations from the census figures. Of particular note, however, was the proportion of juveniles committed from Pima County in 1973. In this year Pima County juvenile commitments accounted for only 5.8% of the total juvenile admissions. Pima County in the past had been responsible for roughly 20% of the total juvenile commitments for each previous year since 1968. This decline seems to reflect an effort by the Pima County Juvenile Court to divert juveniles from the state correctional system by utilizing alternative resources funded by the county or with federal assistance programs.

ETHNIC BACKGROUND The majority (55%) of adult admissions since 1969 were White. The remainder were evenly distributed between Blacks and Mexican-Americans (about 20% each) with only a few Indians (3%).

For those juvenile commitments since 1969 the majority were White (57%) while the proportion of Black commitments (11%) was somewhat lower than for the adults. Conversely, the proportion of Mexican-American juvenile commitments (28%) was slightly higher than for the adults. Indian admissions comprised only 4% of the total juvenile commitments.

Overall, since 1969 all ethnic categories for both adult and juvenile commitments have remained relatively stable and there appears to be no apparent trend in ethnic proportioning for those offenders committed to the Department over the past five years.

Table 4

1973 ADMISSIONS BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND
(all figures are expressed as percentages)

<u>ADULTS</u>		<u>JUVENILES</u>
52.7	WHITE	61.1
18.0	BLACK	9.6
25.5	MEXICAN-AMERICAN	24.3
3.6	INDIAN	3.8
.2	OTHER	1.2
<u>100 %</u>		<u>100 %</u>

ADMISSION AGE The average or *mean* age at time of admission for the adults committed to the Department in 1973 was twenty-eight years. Nearly seven out of every ten adult admissions in that year were either in their teens or twenties and 18% were under twenty-one years of age. The midpoint or *median* age for the male admissions since 1969 was twenty-six except for the years of 1970 and 1973 when it reduced to twenty-five.

Fourteen juveniles (under age 18) were transferred or *remanded* to Adult Court, sustained a felony conviction and admitted to the Arizona State Prison in 1973. Only six such juveniles were admitted in both 1970 and 1972 and thirteen in 1971. Remanded juveniles admitted to the Arizona adult prison system have on the average comprised 1.5% of the total prison admissions population since 1969.

Table 5

ADULT ADMISSIONS BY AGE
(all figures are expressed as percentages)

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Under 18	2.5	1.0	1.8	.8	1.6
18 - 20	19.9	19.3	18.6	15.9	16.7
21 - 25	25.3	28.6	31.5	29.8	33.4
26 - 30	17.0	18.3	17.6	18.1	18.9
31 - 35	11.2	11.8	10.0	12.7	9.7
36 - 40	10.3	7.7	7.2	8.2	7.4
41 - 45	5.1	5.4	6.8	5.5	4.0
46 - 50	4.3	4.1	3.1	4.2	4.2
51 - 55	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8
56 - 60	.9	.5	.7	1.6	1.1
61 - 65	.7	.5	.1	.8	.8
66 +	-	.5	.4	.5	.4
Total	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>

The average age of the juveniles committed to the Department in 1973 was fifteen years and three months. The typical boy (15 yrs. 4 mos.) was four months older than the typical girl (15 yrs.). Seven out of ten boys and eight out of ten girls were inclusively between the ages of thirteen and sixteen at the time of their commitment. This indicates that a great majority of the 1973 juvenile commitment population exhibited a good deal of social maladjustment (as measured by court commitment) at least as early as the junior high or early high school years.

Table 6

AGE OF CHILDREN COMMITTED IN 1973
(all figures are expressed as percentages)

	Age at First Commitment			Age at First Court Referral		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
10 & under	1.0	1.4		17.7	20.2	8.8
11-12	3.7	4.4	2.0	20.4	21.2	17.5
13	8.7	7.1	13.6	17.9	16.6	22.5
14	14.5	13.5	17.5	18.2	18.8	16.2
15	22.8	20.2	30.1	14.0	13.4	16.2
16	26.0	28.6	18.4	9.0	7.6	13.8
17+	23.3	24.8	18.4	2.8	2.2	5.0
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

A child's age at the time of commitment to the Department is not the best indicator of when delinquent or incorrigible behavior began. The age at the time of the first referral to the Juvenile Court better serves this purpose. This indicator reveals that the average child committed to the Department in 1973 was first referred to the courts at the age of twelve years and ten months (12 yrs. 7 mos. for the boys and 13 yrs. 6 mos. for girls). Among those 1973 juvenile commitments who were first referred to the courts at age ten or less, boys outnumbered the girls by a ratio of eight to one (vs. 3 to 1 overall).

The average age at the first court referral for the Black commitments was eleven years and three months of age -- at least one full year younger than other ethnic groups. Interestingly, those juveniles committed in 1973 from the two metropolitan counties of Maricopa and Pima on the average were first referred almost two years earlier in age than those commitments from the rural counties (12 yrs. 1 mo. vs. 14 yrs.).

The majority of the juvenile commitments in 1973 first came to the attention of the courts inclusively between the ages of eleven and fourteen. On the average, there were two and one-half years between the time of a juvenile's first court referral and his commitment. This figure represents the average amount of time expended in attempting to *rechannel* the juvenile within his home community prior to commitment to the Department of Corrections.

The above comments, however, apply only to those juveniles who were subsequently committed to the Department. They may not be applicable to those children referred to the Juvenile Court and redirected within their own communities.

PRIOR PRISON TERMS Thirty-eight percent of all 1973 adult admissions had previously served one or more sentences for felony convictions. Approximately one-half of these inmates had served sentences in Arizona at the State Prison and roughly the same amount had previously served sentences in other jurisdictions (see Table 7, p. 16).

An assessment of all adult admissions since 1969 reveals that approximately 40% of all offenders with which the Department is dealing are repeaters with prison experience in either Arizona or in other jurisdictions.

Table 7

PRIOR PRISON TERMS SERVED BY 1969 - 1973 ADMISSIONS
(all figures are expressed as percentages)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
<u>Any Prison</u>					
None	60.1	61.4	58.6	58.3	62.1
1 - 2	27.1	28.3	31.5	31.3	27.9
3 +	12.8	10.3	9.8	10.4	10.1
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
<hr/>					
<u>Arizona</u>					
None	79.1	80.9	79.4	75.5	81.1
1 - 2	19.2	17.2	18.9	21.6	17.4
3 +	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.9	1.5
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Table 1 (p. 2) reveals that in 1973 slightly less than 10% of the adult admissions were parole violators. Also, as previously mentioned, approximately 40% of all admissions since 1969 had served prior prison terms for felony convictions. This indicates that roughly only 25% of the adult admissions who had served prior prison sentences were under parole supervision immediately prior to being returned to prison as opposed to the other 75% who had no preinstitutional community supervision.

JUVENILE RECORD The majority (57%) of the adult admissions in 1972 and 1973 had first become involved with the law as juveniles (under eighteen). Of this group, the average age at first arrest for men was fourteen

and fifteen and one-half for women. The average age at which the 1972-73 male adult admissions were first arrested as juveniles was almost two years younger than the first juvenile arrest for the females (13.8 vs. 15.5). In addition, 38% of the 1973 adult admissions were committed at least once to a juvenile correctional institution, some as many as six times. Moreover, one out of every five inmates admitted in 1973 had been committed to a state juvenile correctional institution in Arizona.

The juvenile resources of the Department of Corrections are planned to treat those children who, in the judgement of a Juvenile Court, cannot be redirected within their own communities. Therefore, only in rare instances is a juvenile committed to the Department the first time he is referred to the court. In fact, 99% of those 1973 juvenile commitments were referred twice or more prior to commitment. The committed juveniles in 1973, on the average, received eight court referrals prior to commitment by the Juvenile Court and nearly four referrals within one year prior to commitment. Furthermore, 40% of this same group received nine or more court referrals prior to their commitment.

The patterns of prior court referrals differ considerably among the sexes. Boys, for example, averaged three more prior court referrals than did the girls (8.5 vs. 5.3). An examination of the types of prior referrals gives a good indication of what differing kinds of unlawful activities exists between boys and girls. Typically, the boys have a high proportion of prior referrals for delinquent acts while the girls seem to be mostly involved with the incorrigibility offenses (runaways and *beyond parental control*). Nearly all boys (99%) committed in 1973 had prior records of court referrals for delinquency

while 38% of the girls had no such records. Boys, on the average, received just under six prior delinquency referrals while the average for the girls was just under two. The differences between boys and girls for prior incorrigibility referrals are much smaller than the differences in referrals for delinquency. Ninety-eight percent of the committed girls and 78% of the boys received prior court referrals for incorrigibility. Also, the girls averaged only one more incorrigibility referral than did the boys (3.6 vs. 2.6).

Table 8

PRIOR COURT REFERRALS OF JUVENILES COMMITTED
(all figures are expressed as percentages)

Prior Referrals	1970	1971	1972	1973		
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Boys	Girls
0 - 1	5.3	4.6	6.7	1.4	1.4	1.2
2 - 3	18.5	16.5	18.8	16.0	11.9	30.0
4 - 5	19.3	18.3	18.4	17.3	12.7	33.7
6 - 7	19.4	17.8	13.5	17.9	19.1	13.8
8 - 9	11.4	17.5	17.6	15.7	17.0	11.3
10+	26.1	25.3	25.0	31.7	37.9	10.0
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Some interesting differences appear when examining rural county juvenile commitments with the metropolitan counties of Maricopa and Pima. The 1973 juvenile commitments from the two metropolitan counties had a much higher average number of court referrals prior to commitment than did the rural

counties. For example, metropolitan juvenile commitments received an average of four more prior referrals than did those rural juvenile commitments (9.3 vs. 5.2 respectively). Also, metropolitan county commitments averaged one more referral within a year prior to their commitment than did those juveniles from the rural counties (4.1 vs. 2.8 respectively).

These distinct differences between rural and metropolitan counties may reflect the existence of more correctional treatment programming in the metropolitan counties than those available in the rural communities. A lower tolerance of delinquent behavior in the rural community may also, in part, account for these disparities as well as a possible increase in detection of juvenile offenders within the metropolitan communities.

ADULT SENTENCING PATTERNS The average sentence for adults committed to the Arizona State Department of Corrections in 1973 carried a minimum term of five years, two months and a maximum of eight years, six months. These average terms exclude life sentences and sentences carrying a specific Minimum to Life Maximum (e.g., Twenty years to Life). If these sixty-two cases are included, the average minimum term would be increased to seven years. These figures also do not include those Interstate Compact cases (17) or technical parole violators (49) admitted to the Arizona State Prison in 1973.

The figures on page 20 reflect an increase over the previous years' experience of six months on the average minimum term and thirteen months on the average maximum term. The minimum terms reflect an increase of twenty months over the same figure for 1972 when the *minimum to life* sentences are

Table 9

SENTENCE VARIATION FOR 1973 ADMISSIONS*								
Offense	Number of Cases		State Average Terms		Metropolitan Counties		Rural Counties	
	No.	%	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Willful Homicide	24	3.3	12.1	20.3	10.8	19.9	13.9	20.9
Negligent Manslaughter	13	1.8	6.6	10.0	5.6	8.2	10.0	16.0
Armed Robbery	83	11.3	8.5	13.7	8.8	13.4	7.0	15.7
Unarmed Robbery	12	1.6	4.9	8.8	4.8	8.3	6.0	15.0
Aggravated Assault	73	9.9	4.9	7.8	4.6	7.3	5.8	9.3
Burglary	184	24.9	3.5	5.6	3.7	5.8	3.2	5.0
Theft (except vehicle)	54	7.3	3.7	5.8	3.9	6.2	3.2	4.6
Vehicle Theft	28	3.8	2.3	3.8	2.3	4.3	2.3	3.3
Forgery/Fraud By Check	48	6.5	3.6	6.0	3.6	5.9	3.6	6.3
Other Fraud	7	.9	3.7	5.9	3.7	5.9	--	--
Rape, Forcible	23	3.1	9.4	14.3	9.6	14.6	6.0	9.0
Rape, Statutory	1	.1	15.0	20.0	15.0	20.0		
Sex Offenses Against Juveniles	6	.8	5.2	8.8	4.5	6.5	6.5	13.5
Other Sex Offenses	4	.5	2.5	6.3	4.0	10.0	2.0	5.0
Drug Violations	137	18.6	4.4	7.6	5.1	8.3	3.4	6.6
Other	41	5.6	8.0	13.9	8.1	14.5	5.7	8.9
Total	738	100%	5.2	8.5	5.5	8.8	4.4	7.5

* The above table does not include those Interstate Compact cases (17) or technical parole violators (49) admitted to the Arizona State Prison in 1973. In addition, those cases receiving straight life and minimum to life sentences (71) are excluded from the averages.

included in the average. This increase is primarily attributable to changes in admissions for drug law violations, homicides and forcible rape.

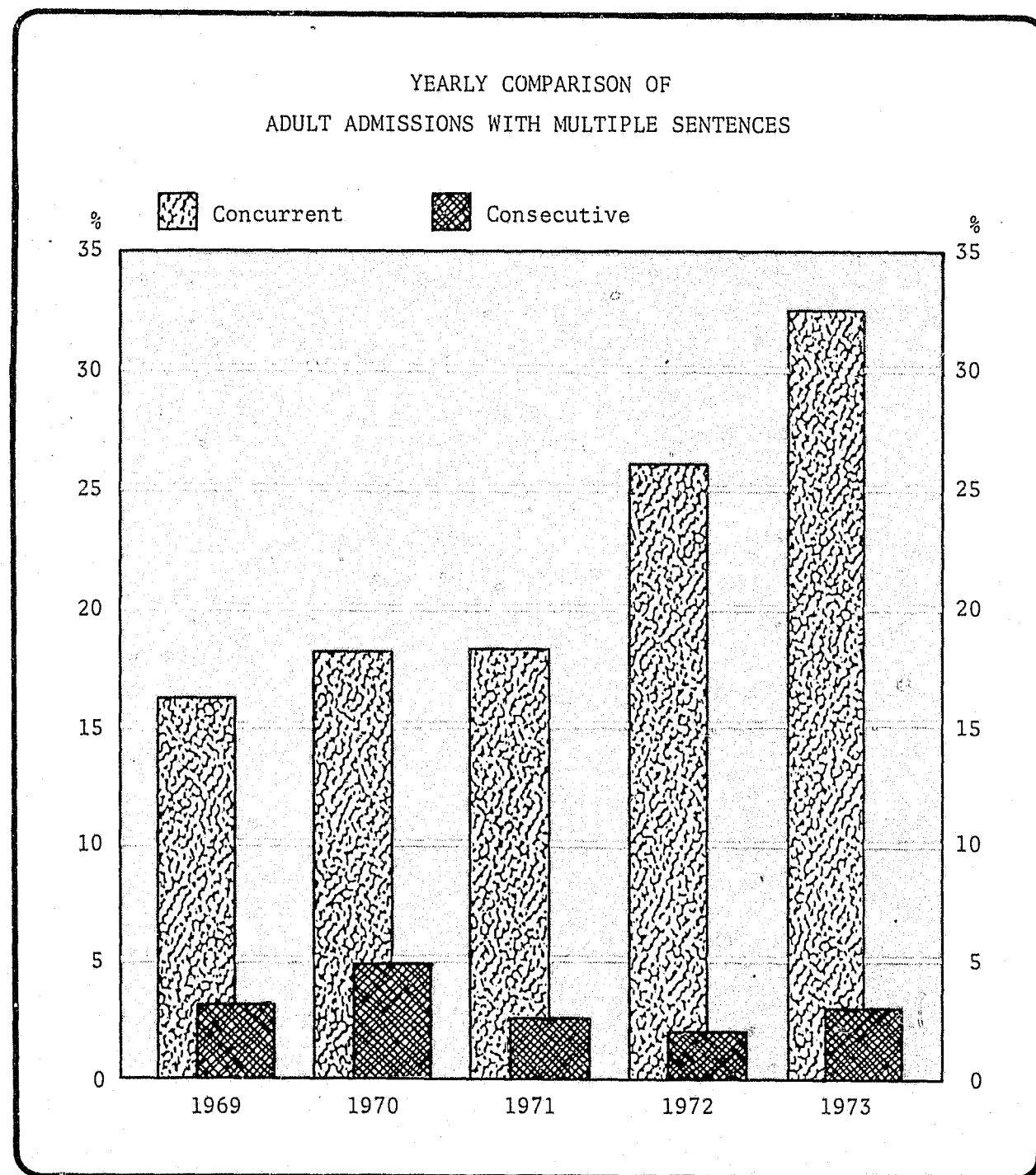
Those offenses with a high number of *minimum to life* and *straight life* sentences which have the greatest effect on the average minimum and maximum terms are the crimes of willful homicide (19 such sentences) and drug law violations (21 such sentences).

The metropolitan counties of Maricopa and Pima provided 70% of the 1973 adult commitments to the Arizona State Department of Corrections. A high commitment rate from these two counties might conceal any disparities between rural and metropolitan commitments. Table 9 therefore presents the total Arizona averages for sentences received for particular offenses; the two metropolitan county average sentences totaled separately; and the twelve rural county average sentences are shown in separate columns. Such distinctions provide a more discriminating comparative tool in identifying any notable rural/metropolitan differences in sentencing patterns.

MULTIPLE PRISON SENTENCES An increasing number of adult offenders admitted to the Arizona State Prison have received sentences for two or more offenses. This increase in multiple sentences, however, has come only in the realm of concurrent sentencing as the consecutive sentences² have remained relatively stable over the past five years. The number of inmates admitted with concurrent sentences in 1973 has risen sixteen percentage points above the 1969 figure and five points over the figure for the prior year (see Figure 4, p. 22).

²For consecutive sentences the second term is computed as an aggregate of the first.

Figure 4



I.Q. AND ADULT EDUCATION One of the consistently notable features of the prison population is a poor record of educational achievement. The majority (58%) of the 1973 admissions claimed no diploma or certificate beyond the eighth grade level. College degrees were extremely rare with only four inmates who claimed to have received a bachelors and two a masters degree. Only 5% of this same population completed trade or vocational training. The accomplished educational proportioning of the 1973 admissions population evidences a level of education that is somewhat lower than reported for the general population in Arizona.³

A comparison of the total number of completed years of formal education to the actual tested grade level provides an interesting comparison. The average 1973 admission claimed completion of ten years of formal education. This level is roughly two years behind the general population in Arizona where the median grade level completed is slightly above the twelfth grade or the equivalent of a high school education. However, the average tested grade level of these admissions reveals a lag in knowledge of two years, on the average, as measured by the California Achievement Test. Since a similar lag is also evidenced in the general population this circumstance does not appear to be unique to the prison population.

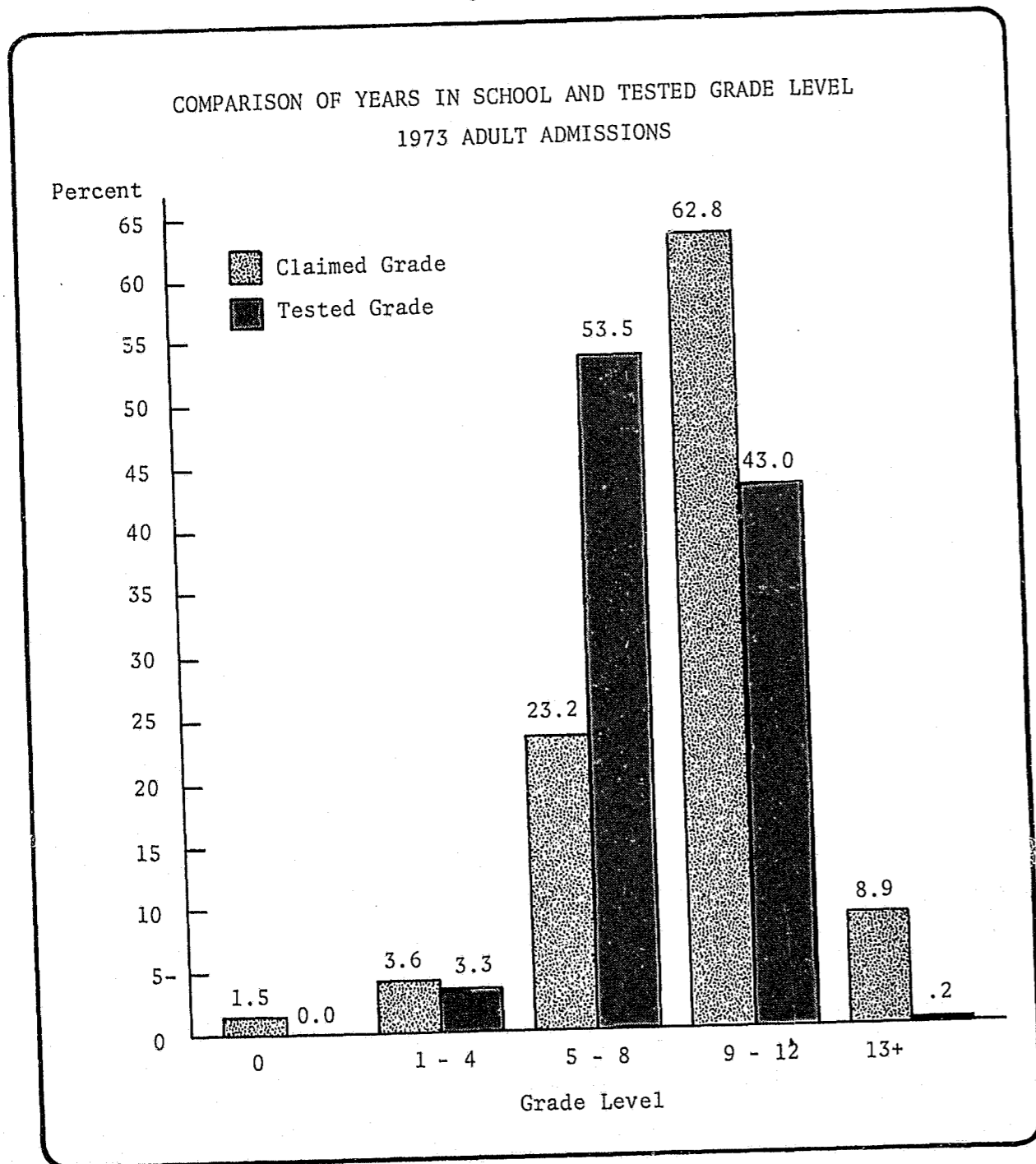
While 71% of the 1973 admissions continued their education at least one year beyond the eighth grade level only 43% evidenced any measurable

³U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Final Report PC(1)-C4 Arizona, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971, p. (4) 89.

⁴*Ibid.*

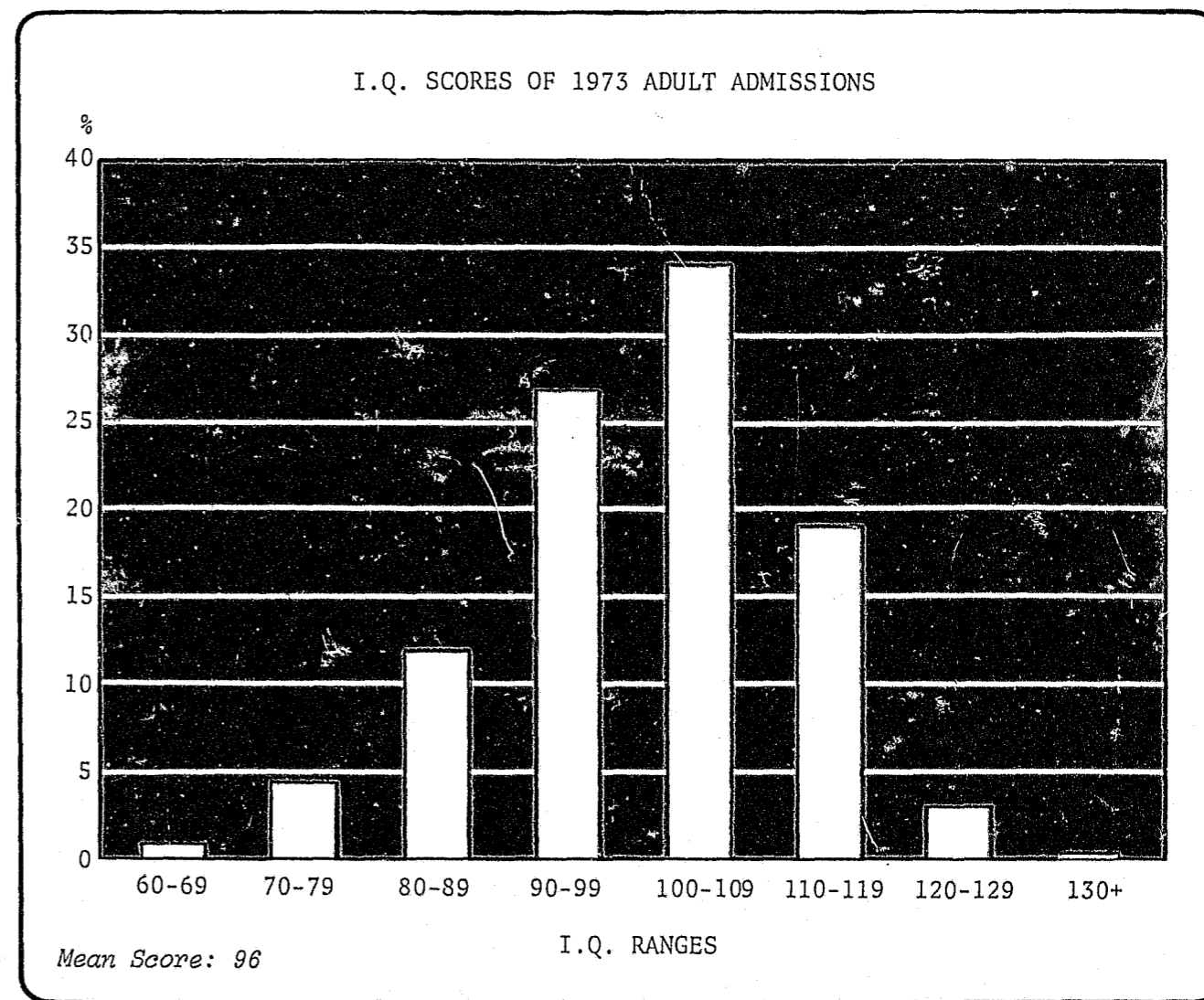
achievement beyond the eighth grade. Moreover, one out of every ten admissions tested as being functionally illiterate (less than sixth grade level).

Figure 5



An examination of the I.Q. scores for these admissions does not explain their low level of educational achievement. In fact, the scores reflect an intelligence comparable to that of the general public. Slightly more than 55% tested as having at least an I.Q. of one-hundred or above. Only 17% evidenced scores of less than ninety. The average or *mean* score was ninety-six.

Figure 6



The above has elaborated three principle points: a) that the general level of education of the 1973 adult admissions is behind that of the general population by two years b) the lag between tested and completed grade level is comparable to the general population and that c) similarly, inmate I.Q. scores are comparable to that of the general public. These observations seem contradictory to the contentions of many that the criminal offender is perhaps genetically inferior and intellectually deficient. To the contrary, the above suggests that the adults committed in 1973 were neither and that other variables influenced their lack of educational achievement and retention of prior acquired knowledge.

The 1973 juvenile commitments evidenced slightly lower I.Q. scores than demonstrated by the adult admissions. Relatively twice as many juveniles than adults evidenced I.Q. scores less than ninety (34%) and only 40% showed scores of one-hundred or above. The average or *mean* I.Q. score for the juvenile commitments was ninety-one or six points below that of the adult admissions.

OCCUPATION Very few of those admitted to the Arizona State Prison since 1969 came from the skilled worker category (6% in 1973) and 74% of the 1973 adult admissions were either unskilled, semiskilled or with no occupational skills. Service workers were about 10%, clerical and sales workers 6% and the amount coming from the professional or managerial positions was only 4% of the total. Only 2% claimed no legitimate occupation.

The above stresses the already recognized need for vocational training programs in the prison as an integral part of the rehabilitation process within the correctional system. Although nearly three-fourths of the offenders

entering Arizona's adult correctional system have less than a semi-skilled occupational background it seems a desirable goal to increase, as much as possible, the number returning to the community with additional occupational skills and expertise as a result of the institutional experience.

STABILITY AND FAMILY BACKGROUND The majority of the 1973 adult admissions (65%) claimed no relatively stable marital relationships at time of admission. Only 28% were legally married and another 7% claimed common-law relationships. Slightly more than four out of every ten admissions had never been married while 15% had done so twice or more.

Nearly four-tenths of the 1973 adult admissions served in the military. Of this group 53% were released with an honorable discharge, 42% were given a dishonorable release and 5% were serving in the military at time of admission. This large number of less than honorable discharges may reinforce the image of prison as a final repository for those who elsewhere do not meet community standards.

Juveniles committed to the Department generally come from unstable family situations (see Table 10 on p. 28). Less than one-third (31%) of the 1973 juvenile admissions were living with both natural parents at time of commitment. Single-parent households (generally fatherless) comprised 27% of the total admissions. In fact, almost one-half of the Black juvenile commitments came from a single-parent household (mother only).

II

ADULT RESIDENT

POPULATION

December 31, 1973

Those adult inmates under the supervision of Arizona's Correctional institutions at midnight December 31, 1973 numbered 1,752. The great majority 1,400, or 80% of the total residents (including 54 women), were housed at the main prison complex in Florence. Eighty-one inmates were at the Fort Grant Training Center and 166 were housed at the Safford Conservation Camp near Safford, Arizona. An additional thirty-six inmates were involved in the programming at the three Community Treatment Centers operated by the Department. Seventy-five inmates were not in residence on that day. Sixty-seven were temporarily outside (e.g. hospital, appeal bond and court) and eight were participating in the Department's Work Furlough program where they maintain employment as well as reside within the community with a relatively low level of supervision.

Table 11

LOCATION OF ADULT INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
DECEMBER 31, 1973

	N	%
A.S.P. - Men's Division	1346	76.9
A.S.P. - Women's Division	54	3.1
Safford Conservation Camp	166	9.5
Fort Grant Training Center	81	4.6
Community Treatment Centers	38	2.1
Temporarily Out	67	3.8
Hospital	9	.5
Absent Without Leave	6	.3
Courts and Jails	52	3.0
Total*	1752	100 %

* Additionally, there were 50 adult inmates under other jurisdictions: 16 transferred to other states under the Interstate Corrections Compact; 34 serving concurrent sentences in other jurisdictions. Another 8 inmates were on work furlough.

ADMISSION TYPE As shown in Table 12, the majority of the adult residents were admitted as new court receipts. Such admissions include those offenders sustaining prison sentences for the first time or those sentenced to the Arizona State Prison who were not already under the jurisdiction of the Department as an adult at time of admission.

Parole violators comprised only a small portion (9%) of the resident population. Of these admissions there are basically two types. The conditional

or *technical* parole violator is returned from community supervision due to noncompliance with the conditions of parole specified at the time of release or as subsequently modified. The second type or *new felony* parole violator is one who is returned from community supervision after sustaining one or more felony convictions and is again sentenced to the Arizona State Prison. For each type, there was an equal percentage of inmates (4% each) in residence at the end of the 1973 calendar year.

Table 12

RESIDENTS BY TYPE OF ADMISSION

(all figures are expressed as percentages)

	Total	Arizona State Prison Men	Arizona State Prison Women	Safford Camp	Fort Grant	Community Centers
New Court Receipts	84.6	85.3	77.7	84.4	80.3	81.5
Revocation of Probation	5.8	5.0	14.8	6.6	8.6	7.9
Parole Returns						
New Felony	4.4	4.5	1.9	4.8	3.7	5.3
Conditional	4.2	3.9	5.6	4.2	7.4	5.3
Transfers in Under Interstate Compact	1.0	1.3	--	--	--	--
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

COMMITMENT OFFENSE Nearly one-half (49.5%) of the adult residents sustained felony convictions for various crimes of violence against persons. This figure is considerably larger than the adult admissions figure for 1973 (see Figure 2, p. 5) for this same offense group. These offenders generally

TIME SERVED The average resident inmate had been in prison only slightly more than twelve months as of midnight December 31, 1973 and only 10% had at that time served five years or more. The midpoint or *median* minimum sentence for the resident population was five years.

Table 14

LENGTH OF MINIMUM SENTENCES OF RESIDENT POPULATION

(all figures are expressed as percentages)

Years	Total	Arizona State Prison		Safford Camp	Fort Grant	Community Centers
		Men	Women			
Under 1	.1	.2	--	--	--	--
1	5.3	4.9	3.9	6.8	8.6	7.5
2	10.6	9.2	17.6	15.5	17.3	15.0
3	10.9	9.0	21.6	22.4	12.3	10.0
4	7.9	7.2	7.8	9.3	17.3	7.5
5 ← median	16.9	16.6	15.7	16.8	21.0	22.5
6	4.7	4.7	2.0	4.4	5.0	10.0
7 - 8	5.6	5.7	3.9	5.6	3.7	5.0
9 - 10	11.8	13.0	5.9	3.1	11.1	12.5
11 - 15	6.0	6.5	5.9	4.4	--	5.0
16 - 20	5.8	6.7	5.9	1.2	2.5	--
21 - 25	2.1	2.4	3.9	.6	--	--
26 - 30	1.9	2.6	2.0	.6	--	--
Over 30	3.2	3.8	--	.6	--	--
Life	7.2	7.5	3.9	8.7	1.2	5.0
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

AGE The majority of those in residence were younger than twenty-seven years of age at the time of their admission to the Arizona State Prison. Only 5% were age fifty or older. The midpoint or *median* age of those resident inmate was thirty-one.

PRIOR PRISON RECORD Only 55% of the adult resident inmate population were serving their first prison term revealing that slightly less than one-half are repeaters and have previously served prison sentences in either Arizona or other jurisdictions. Thirty percent had served prior prison terms in other state or federal prisons while 24% had been previously admitted to the Arizona State Prison. [Note: The proportion of *repeaters* in the resident population is always greater than the percentage admitted each year.]

Table 15

ADMITTED PRIOR ADULT AND JUVENILE COMMITMENTS OF RESIDENTS
DECEMBER 31, 1973

(all figures are expressed as percentages)

Terms Served	Any Institution		Arizona Institution	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
0	54.7	62.6	75.8	78.2
1	21.0	21.6	15.8	11.4
2	12.2	9.5	5.9	6.8
3	6.5	3.7	1.8	2.6
4	2.5	1.7	.5	.8
5 or more	3.1	.9	.2	.2
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

SEX AND CITIZENSHIP The inmates in residence at the State Prison, Florence, are primarily composed of males, with only fifty-four women or 3.9% of the residents in the prison population on December 31, 1973.

Nearly all residents (96.5%) were American citizens (.5% naturalized) while 3.5% were either aliens or inmates whose citizenship was unknown.

ETHNIC BACKGROUND White caucasians comprised the majority, or 54%, of the adult residents while Blacks and Mexican-Americans were respectively about equal with 21% and 22%. Indians represented only 3% of the population and other ethnic groupings were almost nonexistent.

Table 17

ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF RESIDENT POPULATION							
DECEMBER 31, 1973							
<i>(all figures are expressed as percentages except in total column)</i>							
	Total		Arizona State Prison		Safford	Fort	Community
	N	%	Men	Women	Camp	Grant	Centers
White	947	53.7	51.1	58.0	63.9	65.4	71.1
Black	355	20.5	20.6	22.0	21.6	16.1	15.8
Mex-Am	389	22.4	24.5	14.0	13.3	14.8	13.1
Indian	59	3.3	3.6	6.0	1.2	3.7	--
Other	2	.1	.2	--	--	--	--
Total	1752	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION Only 9% of the adult resident population claimed no ties to organized religion while the majority or 88% claimed affiliation with a Christian religion.

Table 18

RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND OF RESIDENT POPULATION						
<i>(all figures are expressed as percentages)</i>						
	Total	Arizona State Prison		Safford	Fort	Community
		Men	Women	Camp	Grant	Centers
Protestant	47.7	46.5	44.7	55.5	53.8	47.4
Catholic	36.9	38.2	44.7	28.3	26.3	39.5
LDS	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.8	3.8	--
Jewish	.8	.9	--	.6	1.2	--
Moslem	.2	.2	--	--	1.2	--
Agnostic/Atheist	1.0	1.0	--	1.2	--	--
Other	1.8	1.6	--	3.0	5.0	--
None	7.8	7.8	6.4	6.6	8.7	13.1
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT As noted in Chapter one, one of the marked deficiencies of the prison population is in the area of educational achievement (see p. 23). The average tested grade level as measured by the California Achievement Test reveals many disparities when compared with the claimed completed grade.

Thirty percent of the resident inmates claimed to have completed their education through only the eighth grade. Only one-third claimed to have received high school diplomas (including G.E.D.) and less than 6% claimed any degree or trade school certificate beyond the high school level. The typical resident inmate claimed to have completed only ten years of formal education.

Table 19

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES OF RESIDENT POPULATION

DECEMBER 31, 1973

(all figures are expressed as percentages)

	Total	Arizona State Prison Men	Arizona State Prison Women	Safford Camp	Fort Grant	Community Centers
None	61.6	62.6	64.6	57.9	60.0	43.3
High School	18.4	16.8	18.8	23.8	25.0	32.4
High School GED	14.3	14.7	12.5	13.4	15.0	8.1
Trade or Vocational Certificate	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.3	--	13.5
A.A. (Jr. College)	.2	.2	--	.6	--	--
Bachelors Degree	.7	.8	--	--	--	--
Advanced Degree	.2	.2	--	--	--	2.7
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND Approximately three-quarters (72%) of the residents claimed to have been employed as unskilled or semi-skilled laborers prior to their prison incarceration. Only 18% claimed prior

employment as a service worker, in the sales and clerical field or in a managerial capacity. Very few (3%) were in the professional and technical fields while 1% of the residents had no occupational experience to their claim. Six percent claimed an occupational background as a skilled worker.

Table 20

CLAIMED OCCUPATIONS OF RESIDENT POPULATION

(all figures are expressed as percentages)

	Total	Arizona State Prison Men	Arizona State Prison Women	Safford Camp	Fort Grant	Community Centers
None	1.1	.8	6.7	2.4	1.3	--
Unskilled	39.3	40.5	31.1	39.8	35.4	15.8
Service Work	11.1	10.3	35.6	9.0	12.6	15.8
Semi-skilled	32.7	33.9	2.2	30.1	32.9	36.8
Skilled	5.6	5.7	2.2	6.0	6.3	2.6
Sales & Clerical	6.0	4.9	17.8	6.6	8.9	18.4
Managerial	1.1	.8	4.4	1.8	1.3	5.3
Professional & Technical	3.1	3.1	--	4.2	1.3	5.3
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMMING The above only illuminates the already recognized needs of the inmate by the Department, in the area of vocational and educational programming. The Department, therefore, added the Office of Client Education and Staff Development to the central office in the Fall of 1973. This office has developed

both educational and vocational programming for the adult offenders under the jurisdiction of the Department. The main thrust of these programs is on adult basic and career education. Underlying the program design is a deliberate avoidance of overemphasis on either academic or vocational education. The concept relied on in developing the program is continued interface of the academic and vocational areas with life skills development. The program structures allow for substantial individualization in that programs can accommodate the needs of those functioning at the elementary, secondary or post-secondary level.

The basic categories of instruction include:

Adult Basic Education: (40 student positions for those who test below 6.0 in reading or mathematics. Also provides instruction for non-English speaking students).

Adult Career Education: (130 student positions for students who test above the 6.0 level in reading and mathematics. This program is an interface of halftime academic and halftime skills training).

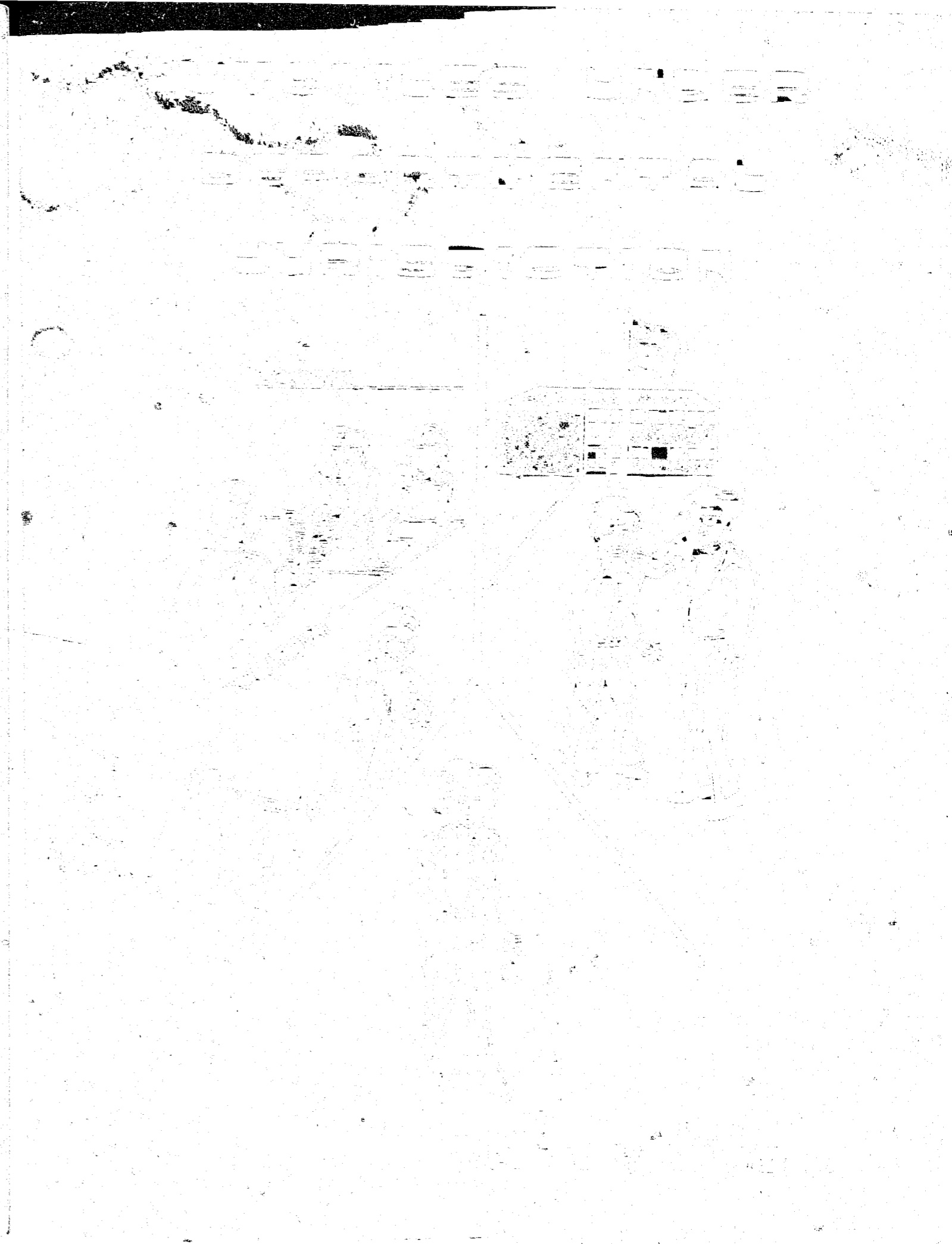
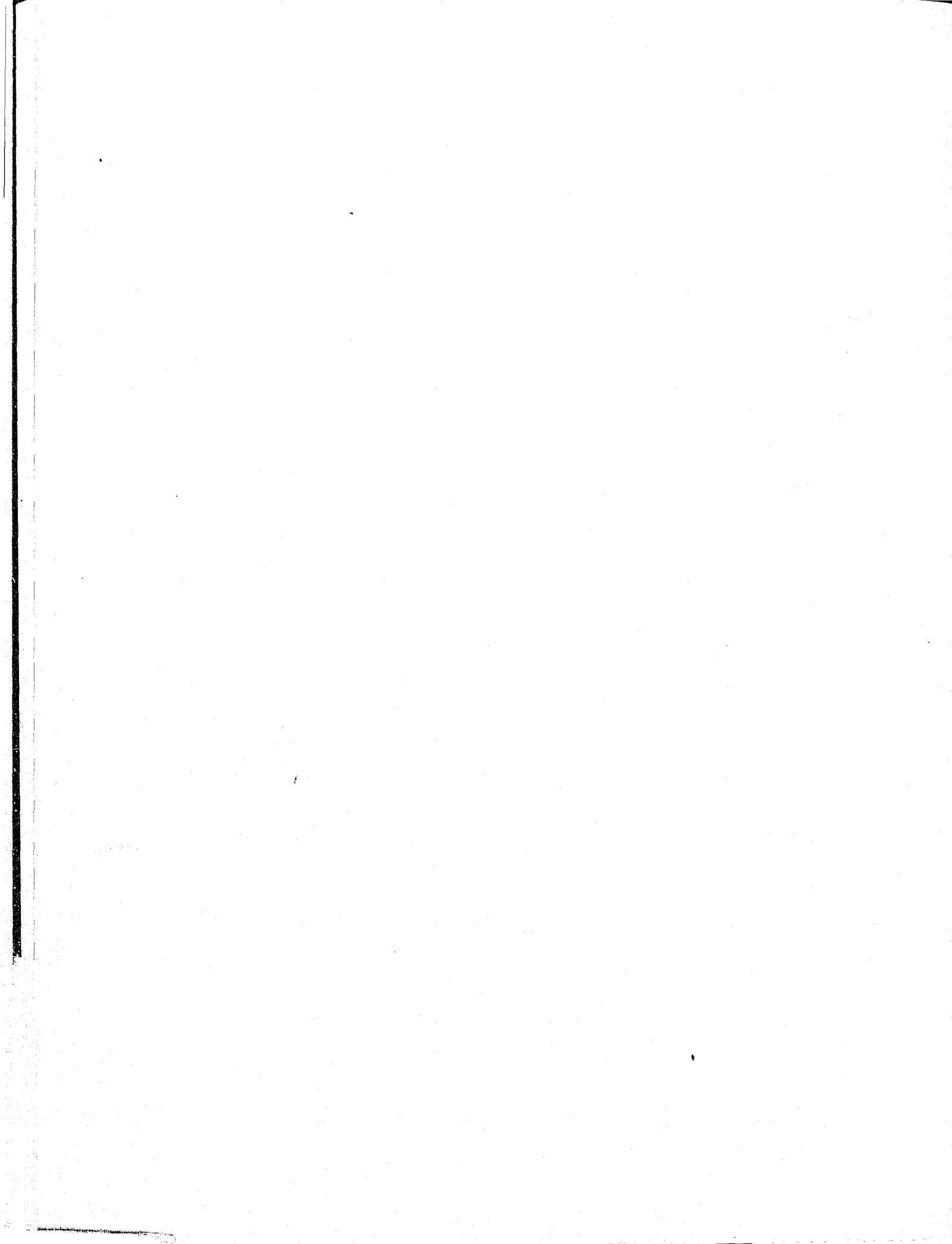
Vocational Skills Training: (64 student positions in five diverse vocational areas under the auspices of the Arizona State Department of Education, the Department of Economic Security and the Central Arizona College).

College Program: (600 three credit hour evening positions per semester under the auspices of the Central Arizona College).

Fort Grant Training Center: (200 student positions in fourteen vocational areas. The Fort Grant Educational Program which offers vocational and academic classes leading to the A.A. degree is contracted to Northern Arizona

University).

Safford Conservation Center: (20 G.E.D. students and some 48 vocational students on a one night per week basis in four vocational areas).



III

JUVENILES UNDER

DEPARTMENTAL JURISDICTION

December 31, 1973

There were 1,670 juvenile wards under the jurisdiction of the Arizona State Department of Corrections as of midnight December 31, 1973. As displayed in Table 21 (see p. 45), the great majority or 72% were being supervised on parole while only 19% were housed at one of the Department's eight juvenile institutions or Community Treatment Centers. Additionally, there were seventeen wards or 1% located in institutions contracted by the Department and thirty-three or 2% temporarily located outside the bounds of a Departmental facility.

SEX Boys comprised the larger portion of the juvenile population making up 75% and girls 25% of the total. This ratio is consistent with the commitment rates to the Department for both boys and girls since 1970 and indicates that both sexes remain under Departmental jurisdiction for roughly the same amount of time. These percentages, however, differ considerably from those of the adult offender as adult males dominate the population comprising more than 95% of the total residents.

Table 21

JUVENILES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARIZONA
STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
DECEMBER 31, 1973

	N	TOTAL	%
DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTIONS	274		16.4
Arizona Youth Center	99		
Arizona State Industrial School	32		
Alpine Conservation Center	81		
Adobe Mountain School	62		
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS	36		2.2
Columbus House	9		
Portland House	11		
Diamond House	9		
Wilson House	7		
TEMPORARILY OUT OF INSTITUTION	8		.5
INVESTIGATIVE STATUS	25		1.5
CONTRACTED INSTITUTIONS	17		1.0
Patterdell	3		
California Youth Authority	14		
PAROLE STATUS: SUPERVISED	1194		71.5
General: Instate	907		
General: Out of State	79		
Foster Home	100		
Contract Placement	108		
PAROLE STATUS: UNSUPERVISED	116		6.9
Military and Job Corps	75		
Absconder Status	41		
TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION	1670		100 %

ETHNIC BACKGROUND The majority or 52% of the juveniles under Departmental jurisdiction on December 31, 1973 were Caucasian. The remainder were composed of 29% Mexican-Americans, 14% Blacks and Indians constituted only 5%.

Table 22

ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION BY SEX
JUVENILE POPULATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1973

(all figures are expressed as percentages)

	Boys	Girls	Total
Caucasian	49.9	59.7	52.3
Black	15.4	8.9	13.8
Mexican-American	29.7	25.2	28.6
Indian	4.8	5.6	5.0
Other	.2	.6	.1
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %

COMMITMENT OFFENSE The great majority of the active juvenile population was committed for property and incorrigibility offenses with each representing roughly 39% of the total population. Offenses against persons comprised only 9% of the commitment offenses while similarly 10% were committed for violating Arizona drug and alcohol laws.

An examination of the commitment offense types by sex reveals a pattern close to that of the 1973 juvenile commitment figures for the corres-

ponding categories (see p. 9). Table 23 indicates that boys dominate offenses against both persons and property while the girls evidence a high proportion of commitments for incorrigibility offenses. The boys exhibit little difference in commitments for drug and alcohol law violations when compared to the girls. The overall proportion of boys to girls for the active juvenile cases presents a ratio of slightly more than three to one.

Table 23

DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND OFFENSE GROUPS
JUVENILE POPULATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1973

	Total	Boys	Girls	Boy to Girl Percentage Ratio
Offenses Against Property	39.7	49.2	10.3	4.8 to 1
Incorrigibility	38.3	25.7	77.4	1 to 3.0
Drugs & Alcohol	9.9	10.8	7.1	1.5 to 1
Offenses Against Persons	9.4	11.0	4.4	2.5 to 1
Other Offenses	2.7	3.3	.8	4.1 to 1
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	

Analysis by ethnic groups and the types of commitment offenses reveals some interesting disparities. The Whites evidenced a comparatively high proportion of commitments for incorrigibility offenses. The Blacks revealed rather high commitment proportions for property offenses and offenses against persons. Both the Mexican-American and Indian groups displayed an

ETHNIC BREAKDOWN OF ACTIVE JUVENILE POPULATION BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE TYPE
DECEMBER 31, 1973

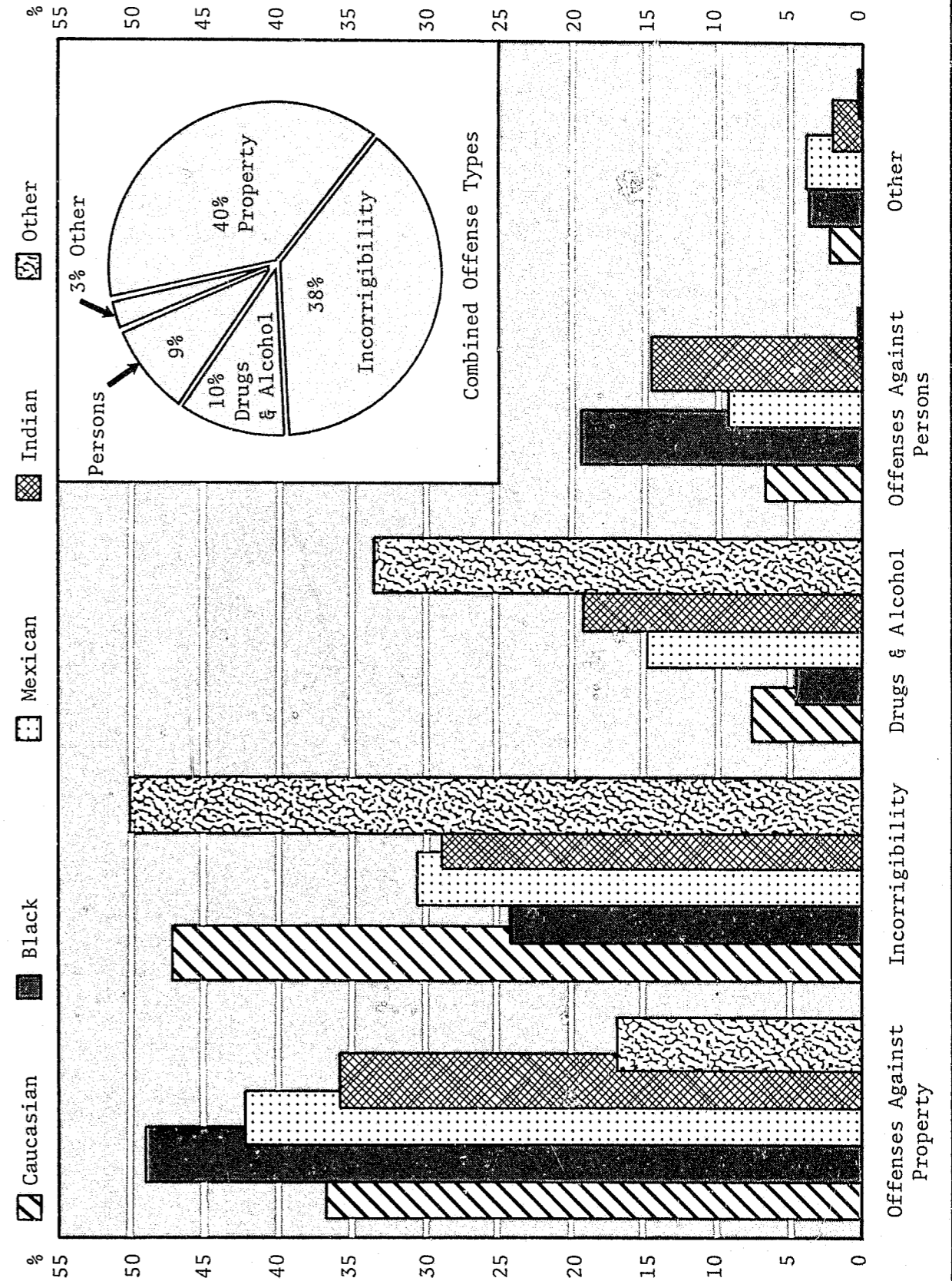


Figure 7

unusually high percentage of commitment offenses for drug and alcohol law violations. Due to the small number of cases, inferences cannot be drawn from the *Other* ethnic category.

A breakdown of particular commitment offenses for the active juveniles cases reveals that the most frequent offense of this population was for runaway. Burglary was the next highest followed by the incorrigibility offenses (excluding runaways), larceny and vehicle theft. The girls evidenced a high proportion of the runaway and incorrigibility offenses while the crimes of burglary, larceny and vehicle theft were most highly associated with the male juvenile offender.

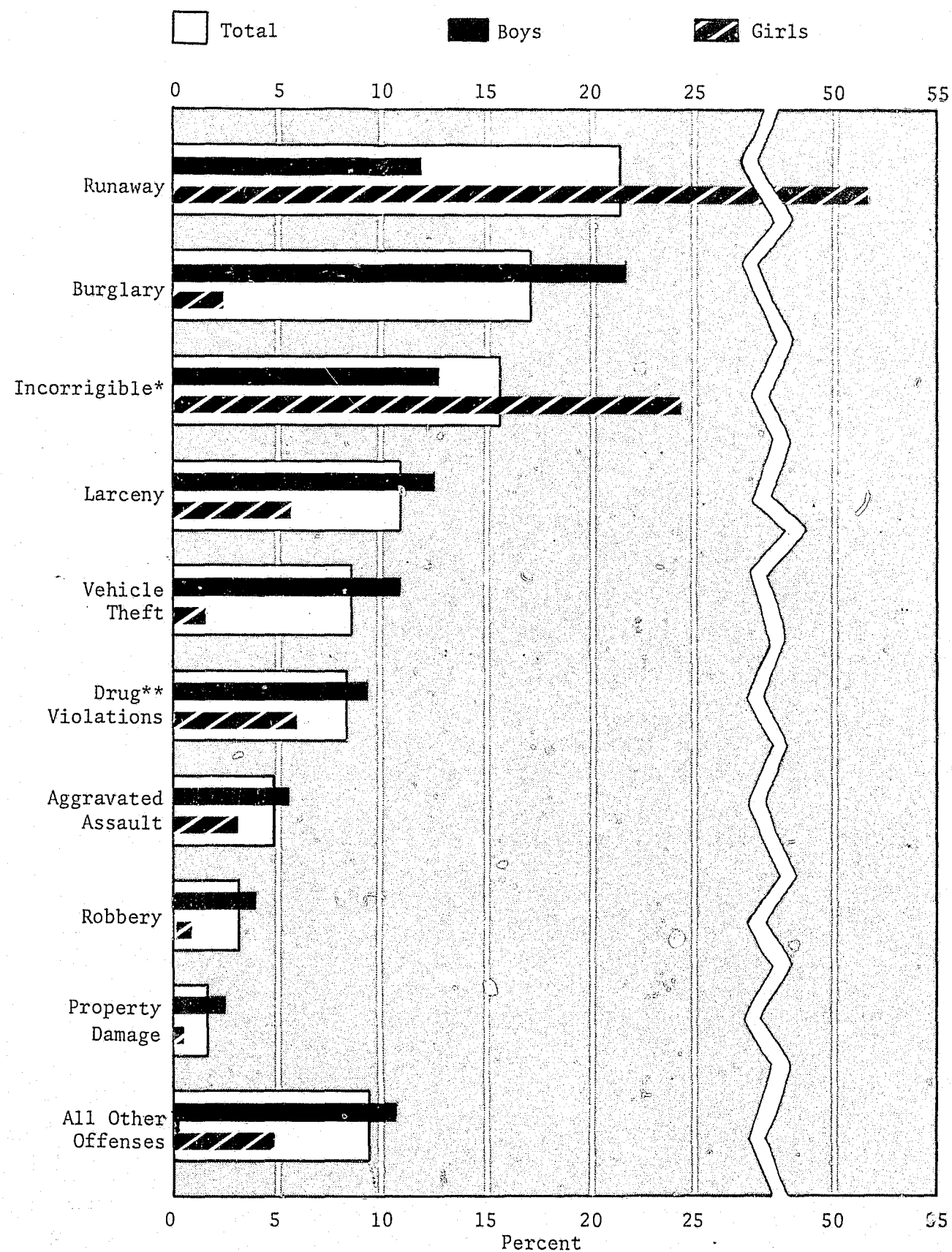
AGE The typical juvenile active case was nearly twelve years of age when involvement with the police began. The typical girl received her first court referral at the age of almost thirteen years; roughly a year and one-half after the average boy received his at the age of eleven and one-half years.

County comparisons reveal that the commitments from the smaller rural counties on the average experienced their first court referral a full year and one-half earlier than those commitments from the two metropolitan counties of Maricopa and Pima. The average age at the first court referral was ten years and seven months for those rural county commitments while the commitments from Maricopa and Pima counties were first referred to the courts at the age of twelve years and three months.

The majority or 53% of the active juvenile cases were first referred to the courts by the time they reached their thirteenth birthday while only 13% received their first referral during the last three years of their

Figure 8

MOST FREQUENT COMMITMENT OFFENSES OF ACTIVE JUVENILE POPULATION
DECEMBER 31, 1973



* Includes Truancy, Curfew and Alcohol Law Violations.

** Excluding alcohol.

minority (15 - 17 years).

Table 24

COMMITMENT AGE VERSUS AGE AT FIRST COURT REFERRAL
OF ACTIVE JUVENILE POPULATION

DECEMBER 31, 1973

(all figures are expressed as percentages)

	Age at Commitment			Age at First Referral		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Total	Boys	Girls
10 and Under	3.6	.2	2.8	28.1	33.9	9.6
11-12	12.6	8.5	11.6	24.7	24.9	24.1
13	14.4	19.8	15.7	17.4	15.2	24.3
14	21.5	27.8	23.0	17.1	14.9	23.9
15	22.2	25.2	23.0	8.5	7.3	12.7
16	17.5	13.7	16.5	3.4	3.2	4.2
17	8.2	4.8	7.4	.8	.6	1.2
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

The typical juvenile under the jurisdiction of the Department was committed two and one-half years after receiving the first police referral or at the age of about fourteen. More than 39% had been committed to the Department before reaching their high school years. Most were committed at the ages of fourteen or fifteen while less than one out of four were committed at the ages of sixteen or seventeen.

The average age for the current active juvenile cases on December 31, 1973 was seventeen years and one month for the boys and sixteen years and eight months for the girls. The typical juvenile ward had on that date been under the care and supervision of the Department of Corrections for a period of two years and eight months. This figure represents slightly more than one-half of the total time a juvenile can expect to remain under Departmental jurisdiction before being discharged. The typical period of jurisdiction before official Departmental discharge is roughly between four and five years. Although for most juveniles the Department has at its discretion the authority to retain jurisdiction until their twenty-first birthday roughly 60% are discharged at the age of eighteen or nineteen.

REFERRAL HISTORY Typically, a child committed to the Department had received seven court referrals prior to that commitment, three of

Table 25

AVERAGE NUMBER OF COURT REFERRALS
RECEIVED PRIOR TO COMMITMENT BY SEX
JUVENILE POPULATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1973

	Boys	Girls	Total
Total Referrals	8.1	5.2	7.4
Referrals Within One Year Prior to Commitment	3.8	3.1	3.6
Delinquency Referrals	5.6	1.4	4.6
Incorrigibility Referrals	2.6	3.8	2.9

which were received within a year prior to arrival at one of the Departmental institutions. The boys had generally received almost three more total referrals than did the girls.

An analysis of the differing types of court referrals received by the active juvenile cases reveals a pattern similar to that of the commitment offense types for the same population. The boys had been primarily engaged in the delinquent behaviors while the girls evidenced a high rate of involvement with the incorrigibility offenses. Nearly all of the boys or 96% had received court referrals for delinquent offenses prior to commitment while only 52% of the girls had done so. On the other hand, 79% of the boys had received incorrigibility referrals while almost all or 96% of the girls had received prior court referrals for such offenses.

Table 26

PROPORTION OF ACTIVE JUVENILE POPULATION
WITH PRIOR COURT REFERRALS BY OFFENSE CLASS

DECEMBER 31, 1973

(all figures are expressed as percentages)

	DELINQUENCY				INCORRIGIBILITY	
	Offenses Persons	Against Property	Drugs & Alcohol	Other Offenses	Runaway	Other
Boys	29.3	89.3	35.3	41.9	49.5	66.1
Girls	12.2	36.2	17.5	15.4	82.6	78.0
Total	25.2	76.7	31.0	35.6	57.4	67.0

A more detailed examination of the offense types by sex indicates that a high percentage of the juvenile girls received court referrals for runaway and other juvenile offenses while the boys were extensively involved with the property crimes as well. Although the boys evidenced a fair amount of prior involvement with all types of offense classes the girls revealed only minimal court involvement with the drug offenses and those offenses against persons. Table 26 enumerates the percentage of both boys and girls with prior court referrals distributed by offense class.

Generally, for the active juvenile cases, those juveniles committed to the Department because of delinquency offenses exhibit a high number of court referrals for delinquency prior to commitment and a low number of incorrigibility referrals. Conversely, those committed for the incorrigibility offenses evidence a higher number of court referrals for incorrigibility than for the delinquency offenses. This is an indication that the two are rather distinct behavior patterns.

Those committed to the Department because of drug and alcohol law violations evidenced a higher average number of court referrals prior to commitment. The same holds true for those committed for various miscellaneous offenses such as trespassing, disturbing the peace and traffic violations. This higher than normal average number of court referrals received prior to commitment may be indicative of a higher degree of tolerance for such behavior by the courts and by the community.

On the other hand, the children committed for incorrigibility offenses seem to evidence fewer court referrals before commitment than do those committed for other offense classes. As noted above, these types of

commitments are for the most part a result of problems within the family. The petitions for such referrals are often initiated by the parents or custodian of the child whereas delinquency referrals are primarily initiated by the police. Hence, the family unit is often unable to bear the stress created by the incorrigible child for any extended period of time. Consequently, as parental ability for controlling the child's behavior decreases the likelihood of court intervention and commitment to the Department of Corrections may increase.

Table 27

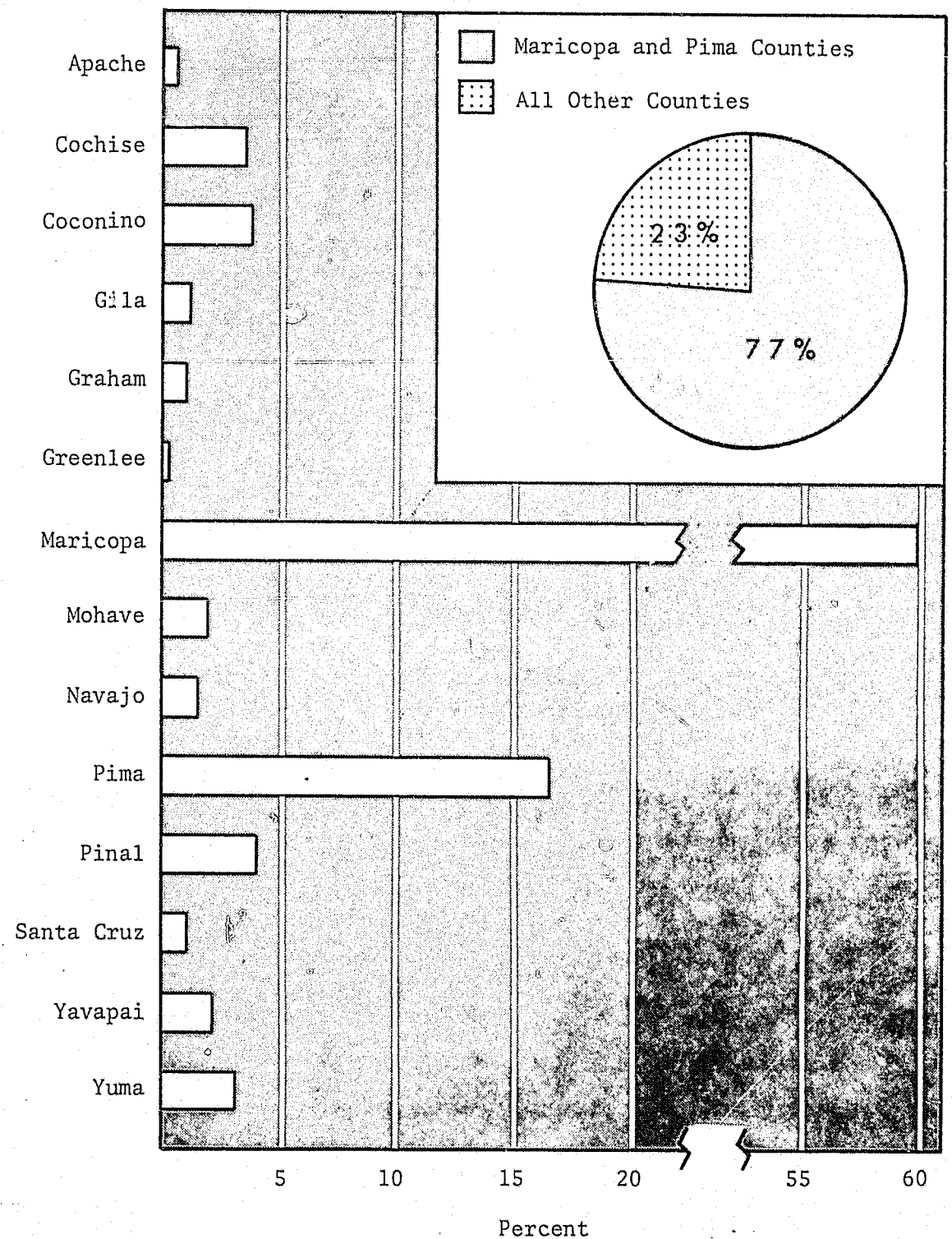
AVERAGE NUMBER OF COURT REFERRALS RECEIVED BY ACTIVE JUVENILE POPULATION PRIOR TO COMMITMENT BY OFFENSE CLASS
DECEMBER 31, 1973

	DELINQUENCY				INCORRIGIBILITY	
	Offenses Against Persons	Property	Drugs & Alcohol	Other	Runaway	Other
Total Referrals	8.3	8.0	8.8	9.2	6.2	5.8
Referrals Within One Year of Commitment	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.5	3.0
Delinquency Referrals	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.8	1.9	2.5
Incorrigibility Referrals	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.4	4.4	3.3

COUNTY COMPARISONS The active juvenile population had been committed by the courts of the fourteen Arizona counties in roughly the same percentage as the proportion of the total state juvenile population for

Figure 9

COMMITTING COUNTY OF ACTIVE JUVENILE CASES
DECEMBER 31, 1973



each county. Minor variations, of course, exist. Maricopa County provided the major deviation with an increase of six percentage points above its percentage of the total state population for juveniles who are of commitment age to the Department (between 8 and 17 inclusively). The majority (60%) of cases were committed from Maricopa County and slightly more than three-fourths or 77% came from the metropolitan counties of both Maricopa and Pima. The commitment proportions for boys and girls as well as the differing offense classes evidenced no metropolitan/rural county disparities.

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT As noted in the preceding chapters one of the notable features for the adult offenders committed to the Department is the low level of claimed formal education. The same holds true for the juvenile offenders. Furthermore, preliminary analysis indicates that for those active juvenile cases under Departmental jurisdiction the problem may be even worse than for the adults.

A sample of more than 60% of the juvenile institutional population revealed that 65% tested had a grade level equivalency in reading skills more than two years below the normative grade level. Moreover, more than nine out of every ten children tested evidenced mathematical skills that were more than two years behind the normal grade level. The *normal* grade level as used in this report is that grade school level usually associated with chronological age. For example, most children six years of age are in the first grade.

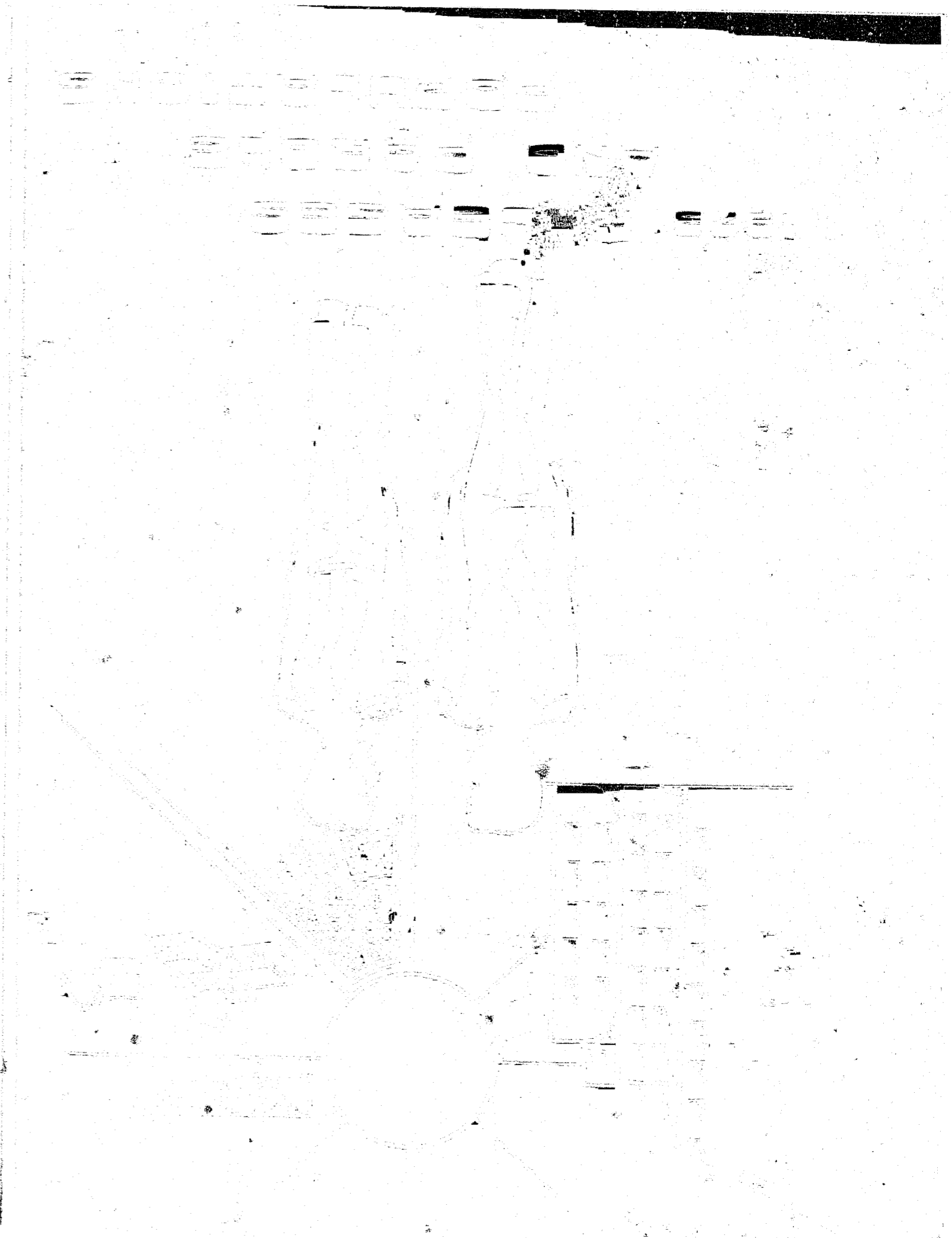
Additionally, nearly one-third of the tested population were behind in their *overall* educational achievement level by three years or more as compared to the grade level completed. The above indicates that those juveniles committed to the Department are in great need of remediation in probably

every area of academic education.

Table 28

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS OF ACTIVE JUVENILE POPULATION*			
<i>(all figures are expressed as percentages)</i>			
<u>Relationship to Normal Grade Level</u>	<u>Tested Reading Level</u>	<u>Tested Math Level</u>	<u>Grade Completed</u>
At or above	15.3	.8	8.3
More than two years below	64.9	91.7	30.4

* Above results derived from study of juvenile institutional wards conducted by the Arizona State Department of Corrections May 1973.



IV

1973 RELEASES AND PAROLE POPULATIONS

1973 INSTITUTIONAL RELEASES

TYPE OF RELEASE The vast majority (81%) of all adult and juvenile offenders released from Departmental institutions in 1973 were continued under supervision in their community. Fourteen percent were released upon the expiration of the sentence imposed by the committing court or in the case of the juvenile, by their age. Roughly three percent were either returned to another state under the Interstate Compact Agreement (see A.R.S. 31-461) or released to another jurisdiction that had placed a *detainer* or legal hold for securing custody of the offender. An equally small percentage (2%) were released by death or court order.

Adult and juvenile methods of release differ considerably. Fifty-eight percent of all those adult offenders released in 1973 were provided community supervision under the direction of the Parole Unit of the Department of Corrections. In the case of those juveniles, however, nearly all or 98% were released to parole supervision. Such disparity may be accounted for by the differing laws and philosophies under which the criminal justice system operates with respect to the adult and juvenile.⁵

⁵See discussion on p. 72

Also, because of these legal and philosophical differences, only 1% of the juvenile releases were discharged by the Department directly from an institution while for the adults 32% were mandatorily released due to the expiration of their sentence. Table 29 describes the total number of adult and juvenile institutional releases for the year 1973 distributed by method of release.

Table 29

1973 INSTITUTIONAL RELEASES*
ADULT AND JUVENILE

	Adults		Juveniles		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Expiration of Sentence/ Departmental Discharge	225	31.4	9	.9	234	13.9
Released by Parole	414	57.9	957	98.2	1371	81.1
Released to Detainer	42	5.9	--	--	42	2.5
Returns Under Interstate Compact	3	.4	1	.1	4	.2
Released by Court Order	24	3.4	8	.8	32	1.9
Deceased	7	1.0	--	--	7	.4
Total	715	100 %	975	100 %	1690	100 %

*Includes Community Treatment Centers

INSTITUTIONAL TIME SERVED The adult offenders released in 1973 from the various Departmental institutions and Community Treatment Centers on the average spent two years and four months within the institutional setting prior to release.

The following figures, however, do not reflect the total time served in an institutional setting subsequent to court commitment but rather the amount of continuous time served between their last admission and subsequent release. Any credits granted by the committing Superior Court for time served in jail awaiting trial is also excluded from the above figures. Many of those offenders released from an institution have been released one or more times prior to the release under discussion. Some have already been granted parole but evidenced inappropriate behavior while under community supervision and were therefore returned to an institution. Others were previously released by court order to appeal their case. Most of these cases were also returned to prison. Hence, the above statistics are underrepresentative of the total amount of time the average offender has served since the first prison admission.

Those released by court order (due usually to appellate review) served an average of one year and seven months while those inmates returned to the sending state under the Interstate Corrections Compact⁶ resided in an Arizona correctional institution for an average of less than eight months. Those inmates granted parole experienced an average institutional stay of two years and eight months beyond the date of their last prison admission while the offenders required to serve their maximum sentence or the remainder thereof

⁶See Table 1, p. 2

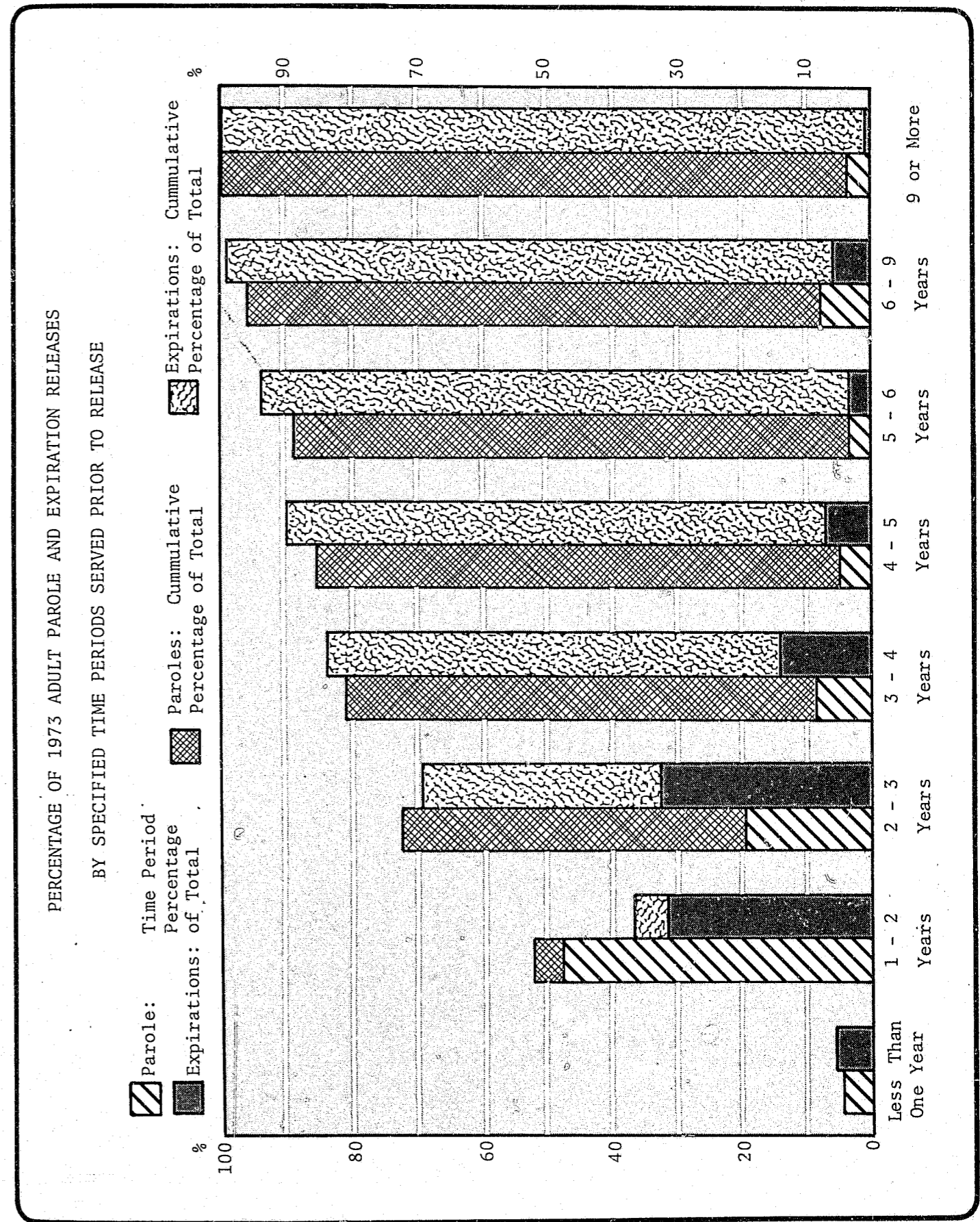
served an average of two years and one month. Those inmates released to another jurisdiction exercising a *detainer* placed upon the individual served an average of nearly fourteen months prior to release. For those few who died in prison the average time from admission to their death was four years and three months.

The above figures, again, represent only the time served in an institution since the last prison admission. They do not reflect the total institutional time served, as many offenders in this sample have been incarcerated more than once since their first prison admission on the offense for which they were released. Further modification, however, of the adult computerized criminal history files shall be attempted so as to provide more meaningful data regarding the total time served for any particular offense or set of offenses.

An examination of institutional time served by method of release (parole or expiration of sentence) reveals that for those serving one to three years of time in an institution the cumulative percentage released on parole is higher than for those required to expire their sentence prior to release. However, after serving more than three years in an institutional setting, the cumulative percentage of offenders released on parole becomes lower than for those released by expiration.

When examining the actual percentage of offenders released by either parole or expiration for specified time intervals a general trend becomes apparent. As shown in Figure 10, the typical offender is more likely to be paroled than released by expiration after serving one to two years in an institution. For each successive year of incarceration thereafter the percent-

Figure 10



age of expirations exceeds the parole releases. The percentage difference becomes smaller each year until the percentage of both parole and expiration releases become equal after five to six years of institutional time served. Thereafter, the percentage of those paroled again becomes slightly elevated.

An inspection of the average time served in the institutional setting for a particular offense reveals that those adults committed for Forcible Rape, on the average, served the longest period of time prior to release. Willful Homicide was the next category followed by Other Sex Offenses (non-force) then Robbery. Those offenders required to serve the least amount of time were those committed for Larceny, Forgery and Fraud and Burglary.

Table 30 ranks these offenses from highest to lowest time served prior to release and further delineates the average amount of time served by release method for those adults released by parole and expiration of sentence in 1973.

Nearly every juvenile released from a Departmental institution is released to the community under parole supervision. Therefore, there is no useful purpose in differentiating the various types of release as was done with the adults.

The typical juvenile released from a Departmental institution to parole supervision had experienced six months in the institutional setting prior to release. However, as roughly forty to fifty percent of all admissions to juvenile institutions are due to returns from the community for parole violations even greater caution must be exercised in interpreting this average figure. Again, the above reflects only the time spent in a juvenile institution between the date of the last admission to institutional release.

Table 30

1973 ADULT EXPIRATION AND PAROLE RELEASES

	All Releases		Paroles		Expirations		
	N	Months Served	N	% Released By Parole	N	% Released By Expiration	Months Served
Forcible Rape	19	69.7	14	74	5	26	85.6
Willful Homicide	31	67.0	27	87	4	13	58.8
Sex Offenses (non-force)	19	63.9	13	68	6	32	53.2
Unarmed Robbery	9	53.0	8	89	1	11	34.0
Armed Robbery	74	49.4	59	80	15	20	57.0
Miscellaneous Offenses	29	46.9	12	41	17	59	60.5
Negligent Manslaughter	5	33.2	5	100	--	--	--
Aggravated Assault	84	30.2	48	57	36	43	32.2
Vehicle Theft	23	27.2	9	39	14	61	26.5
Drug Law Violations	82	25.8	54	66	28	34	29.4
Burglary	143	25.3	87	61	56	39	26.4
Forgery, Fraud	58	23.9	35	60	23	40	27.0
Theft (except vehicle)	63	22.4	43	68	20	32	31.2
Total	639	34.2	414	65	225	35	35.6

AGE AT RELEASE The average or *mean* age at release for the adults was thirty-two years. Little variation was evidenced when comparing age at release with the different release types. However, the ages for those inmates returned to the sending state under the Interstate Corrections Compact (41 Yrs.) and those released by death (40 Yrs.) were, on the average, eight years older than those offenders released on parole or by expiration of sentence (31 Yrs. and 33 Yrs. respectively).

For those juveniles released from Departmental institutions in 1973 the average age was roughly fifteen years and eleven months. As reported in Chapter One, boys tended to be older than the girls at time of admission (see p. 13). Similarly, this is reflected in the ages of the juveniles upon institutional release. The *mean* age for the boys was sixteen years while fifteen years and four months was the age at community placement for the girls.

ETHNIC BACKGROUND Ethnic background appears not to be associated with method of release. As is shown in Table 31, the percentages are roughly equal for the three predominant ethnic backgrounds released by parole and expiration of sentence in 1973. Those Indian releases and those categorized as *Other* do not match as closely due to the small number of cases. Table 31 provides the number and percentage of each ethnic group by all types of adult releases in 1973.

PRIOR PRISON TERMS While most (56%) of those adult offenders released in 1973 were serving their first prison term, 32% had been in prison once or twice before while 12% had experienced incarceration three or more times.

Table 31

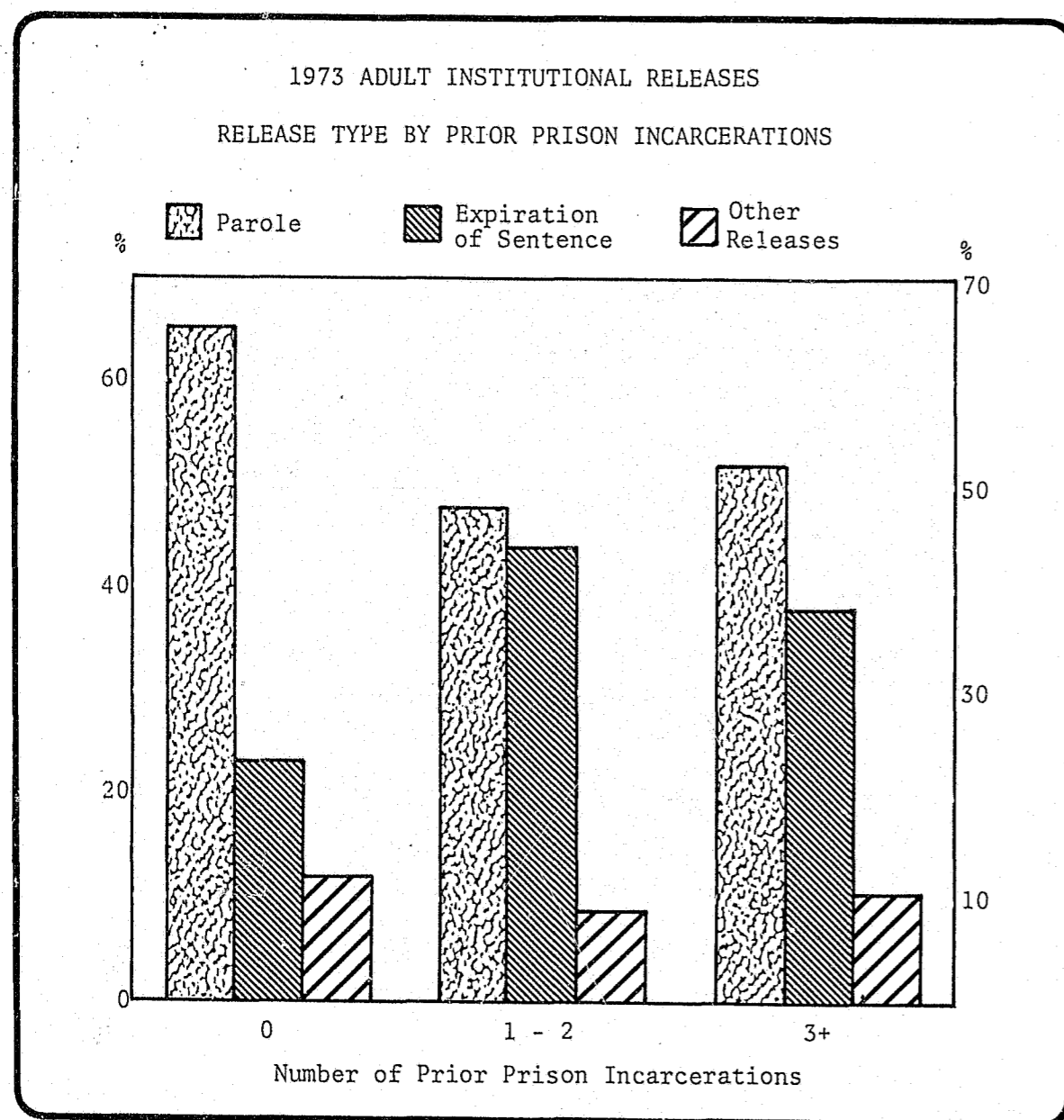
	ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF 1973 ADULT RELEASES BY RELEASE TYPE											
	White		Black		Mex-Am		Indian		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Expiration of Sentence	120	30.2	41	26.5	54	38.6	9	45.0	1	33.3	225	31.5
Parole In-Instate	181	45.6	86	55.4	58	41.4	8	40.0	--	--	333	46.5
Parole Out-Of-State	56	14.1	17	11.0	5	3.6	1	5.0	2	66.7	81	11.3
Returns Under Interstate Compact	3	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	.4
Released to Detainer	14	3.5	6	3.9	21	15.0	1	5.0	--	--	42	5.9
Released by Death	5	1.3	1	.6	1	.7	--	--	--	--	7	1.0
Released by Court Order	18	4.5	4	2.6	1	.7	1	5.0	--	--	24	3.4
Total	397	100%	155	100%	140	100%	20	100%	3	100%	715	100%

An inspection of the various release methods for these offenders by previous prison terms provide some clues to the relationship a prior prison record may have upon the type of release afforded an inmate. For example, of those offenders released by expiration of sentence 41% experienced no previous prison history but 44% of the expiration releases had served one or two prison terms. The increase does not appear to be substantial but may be a slight indication that those with previous prison terms are more likely to be required to serve their full sentence than are those free of any prison history.

Figure 11 provides a visual display of the association of types of release by prior incarceration. Sixty-five percent of the offenders with no prison background were granted parole while those who had served one or two prior terms were almost as likely to serve their sentence in prison as be

released on parole. Strangely, those who have had three or more prior prison terms reverse the trend, and are more likely to be released on parole than to serve out their sentence in prison. The percent released by other means (e.g. court order, death, detainer) is relatively constant in all categories of prior prison experience.

Figure 11



CHARACTERISTICS OF PAROLE POPULATIONS

The convicted felon upon prison incarceration is placed in a dramatically different environment with its own rules of order and system of social structure to which he must adjust. The correctional function has many components--protection of society, segregation, education and skills training, rehabilitation. Eventually, the prisoner is released. Some (32%) are released by expiration of sentence providing no transitional supervision and support. Others are conditionally released to parole (about 60%) and must openly hold themselves accountable for their actions and behavior. The board which grants parole is predicting that the offenders they discharge, with appropriate community supervision, will no longer experience encounters with the system from which they have just been released.

At this point, the role of the parole officer is of primary focus. The agents of community supervision must monitor the actions of their charges. They must be counselor, agent of referral, transitional helper and authority figure all rolled into one. Their primary concern is for appropriate parolee conduct to insure the welfare of the public. The agents of parole may, in effect, be the last contact with the system, but yet again, one of the first to witness the offender's readmission.

Some characteristics of the parolee and the behaviors and difficulties of those offenders under community supervision within the State of Arizona shall be briefly examined.

The total number of cases under supervision and being monitored by the Parole Unit of the Arizona State Department of Corrections on June 30, 1973

was 2,398. This figure includes all adult and juvenile parolees under active supervision within the State of Arizona as well as those parolees placed on *absconder* status and who have not reported to the Parole Unit as prescribed by the Conditions of Parole. An additional 1,882 cases were reviewed by the Parole Unit in the subsequent twelve month period while a total of 1,727 cases were terminated from community supervision. This left 2,553 cases in Arizona under the direction of the Parole Unit on June 30, 1974. The increase in cases handled by that Unit over the prior year's figure represented 6.5%.

Table 32 provides a more in depth representation of the population movement of those under community supervision for the fiscal year 1973-74.

(OFFENDERS UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION)

June 30, 1974

A total of 2,092 offenders were actually under the community supervision of the Parole Unit of the Arizona State Department of Corrections on June 30, 1974. Forty-five percent of these were under juvenile commitment while the remaining 55% were adults.

However, the above number does not reflect the total cases monitored by the Parole Unit. Additionally, there were 461 cases that were accounted for by the Department on that date that were not under actual supervision by the parole staff. For example, there were 180 juvenile and 68 adult parolees who were on status investigation and 83 juveniles and one adult who had escaped from a Departmental institution. Juveniles are also often released to the care and custody of the armed services and by policy are monitored by the Depart-

TABLE 32

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEAR 1973-74

	J U V E N I L E S			A D U L T S			CASELOAD TOTAL
	ARIZONA COMMITMENTS	*ISC PROBATION	*ISC PAROLE	ARIZONA COMMITMENTS	*ISC PROBATION	*ISC PAROLE	
TOTAL CASES UNDER SUPERVISION JUNE 30, 1973	1,130	46	31	539	465	187	2,398
CASES RECEIVED ON PAROLE	854	67	47	327	408	179	1,882
CASES TERMINATED	812	73	53	217	401	171	1,727
DISCHARGES	621	35	20	125	91	73	965
Early Absolutes	(340)	--	--	(44)	--	--	(384)
Discharge For Cause	(281)	--	--	--	--	--	(281)
Expiration of Sentence	--	(35)	(20)	(81)	(91)	(73)	(300)
ISC CASES CLOSED DUE TO RETURN TO SENDING STATE AND OTHER	--	38	33	--	310	98	479
RETURNS TO INSTITUTION FOR PAROLE VIOLATION	191	--	--	92	--	--	283
TOTAL CASES UNDER SUPERVISION JUNE 30, 1974	1,172	40	25	649	472	195	2,553

*Interstate Compact Agreement

ment until a year of successful military service has been completed. There were 44 such cases on June 30, 1974.

A breakdown by type of original jurisdiction for all those under active Departmental supervision reveals that only 65% of the cases (43% adult and 92% juvenile) were offenders committed to the Department by the Superior Courts of Arizona. The remaining 35% (57% adult and 8% juvenile) were in Arizona under courtesy supervision by the Department under the terms of the Interstate Compact Agreement.

Additionally, 625 cases were being supervised in other states under the Interstate Compact Agreement and the progress of these offenders is monitored by the Department. Only 52% or 322 of these cases (241 adults and 81 juveniles) were parolees from the State of Arizona. The remaining 302 cases (258 adults and 44 juveniles) had not been placed in an institution for their current conviction but were under probation supervision. As the Department of Corrections is the statutorily designated agency in Arizona to administer the Interstate Compact Agreement the Department assists those Arizona offenders on probation wishing supervision in another state.

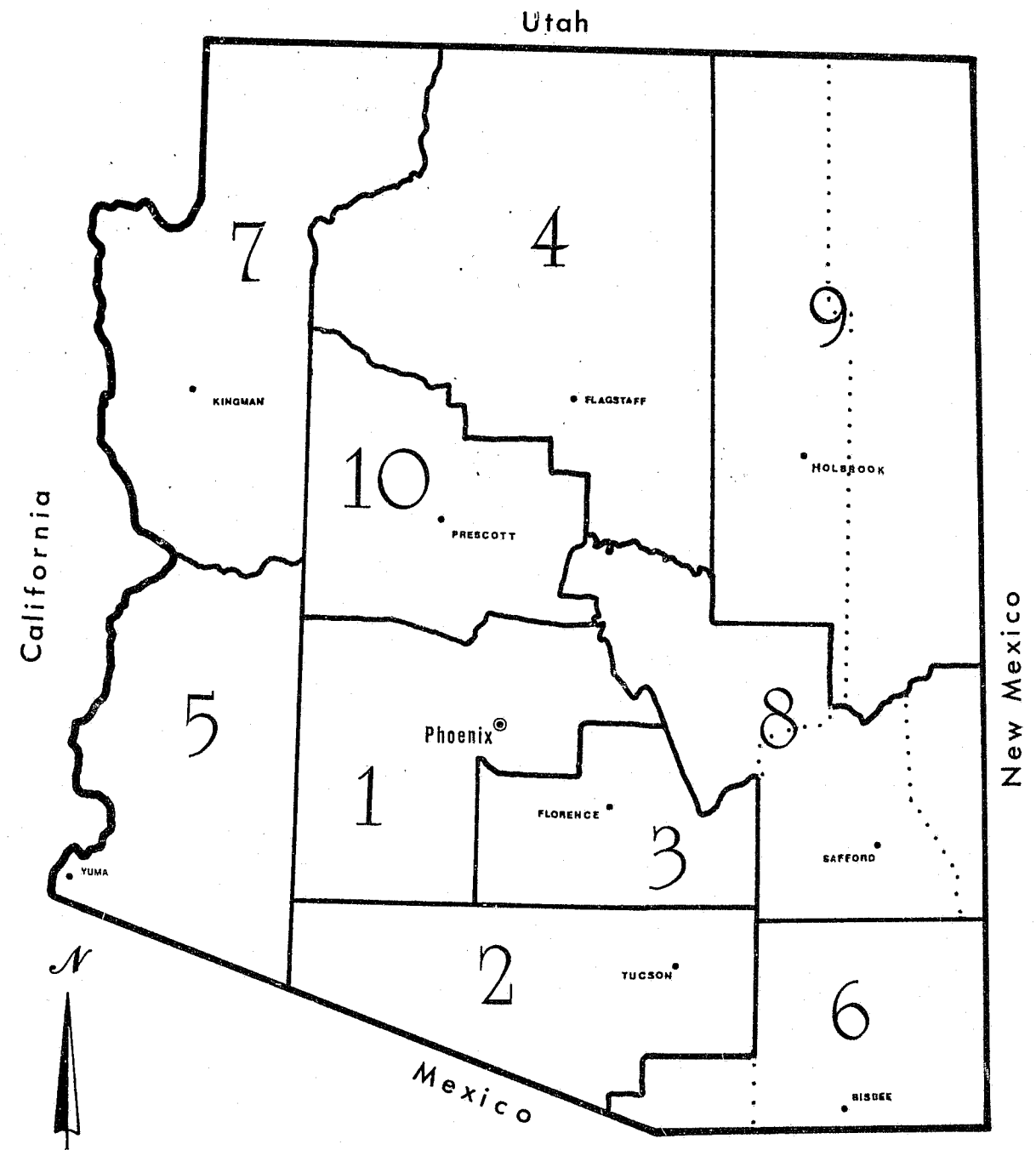
Excluding those cases under parole supervision residing in a contract facility (foster and group homes and other residential settings) there were 2,009 adult and juvenile cases actively under parole supervision in the State of Arizona on June 30, 1974. Most were located in Maricopa (60%) and Pima (20%) counties. The remainder were living and under supervision by agents of the Parole Unit throughout the other twelve Arizona counties.

⁷The Interstate Compact Agreement is a statutorily provided agreement which enables various party states to serve as each other's agent of supervision and to mutually provide appropriate community supervision on a basis of cooperation with one another. The sending state retains jurisdiction. See Arizona Revised Statutes 31-461.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

LOCATION OF CASES UNDER PAROLE UNIT SUPERVISION
JUNE 30, 1974



AREA	NUMBER OF CASES	%	AREA	NUMBER OF CASES	%
1	1,211	60.2	6	47	2.4
2	408	20.3	7	46	2.3
3	82	4.1	8	38	1.9
4	55	2.7	9	38	1.9
5	48	2.4	10	36	1.8

As most cases are concentrated within Maricopa and Pima Counties, the majority of parole officers are also located there. But for those smaller outlying counties with few cases to be supervised only one parole officer is assigned to a county or small group of counties to provide community supervision. Figure 12 (see p. 73) is therefore broken into ten different areas within the state and provides a representation of the distribution of these 2,009 cases under active supervision on June 30, 1974.

TIME SERVED ON PAROLE The majority of both adults and juveniles under parole supervision in Arizona on June 30, 1974 had been under such supervision for less than one year. The *median* length of time on parole for both adults and juveniles was ten months. Only 10% of the juveniles and 17% of the adults had been under parole supervision for more than three years. Table 33 shows the amount of time under parole supervision for both adults and juveniles. Each is further broken down by type of original jurisdiction: a) Arizona Commitments b) Probationers supervised under the Interstate Compact Agreement and c) Parolees supervised under the Interstate Compact Agreement.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE For most adult criminal offenders, the State of Arizona has statutorily provided time credit deductions while serving sentences within the confines of an institution. For example, the Arizona Revised Statutes 31-252 provide double time deductions for prisoners engaged in certain labor assignments and each day so employed is counted as two days in computing time on his or her sentence, which shall be deducted from the maximum term.

Table 33

LENGTH OF TIME ON PRESENT PAROLE BY TYPE OF JURISDICTION
DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE PAROLEES*

JUNE 30, 1974

	JUVENILES						ADULTS						TOTAL														
	Arizona Commitments		I.S.C. Probation		I.S.C. Parole		Arizona Commitments		I.S.C. Probation		I.S.C. Parole		Grand Total														
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T												
Less Than 1 Yr.	384	120	504	25	6	31	25	5	30	434	131	565	209	11	220	238	38	276	116	3	119	563	52	615	997	183	1180
1 Year But Less Than 2	172	50	222	9	1	10	3	2	5	184	53	237	141	11	152	129	17	146	45	2	47	315	30	345	499	83	582
2 Years But Less Than 3	73	26	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	26	99	59	8	67	29	4	33	15	2	17	103	14	117	176	40	216
3 Years But Less Than 4	19	4	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	4	23	39	3	42	4	2	6	5	-	5	48	5	53	67	9	76
4 Years But Less Than 5	8	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	9	5	-	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	9	-	9	17	1	18
5 Years or More	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	8	2	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	2	12	16	4	20
TOTAL	662	203	865	34	7	41	28	7	35	724	217	941	461	35	496	402	61	463	185	7	192	1048	103	1151	1772	320	2092

MEDIAN: 10 Months

MEDIAN: 10 Months

*The above reflects only those on parole supervision and excludes parole absconders and those supervised by other correctional agencies.

Those offenders residing in the community under supervision receive no such time credit deductions and work towards the expiration of their sentence on a day to day basis by complying with the conditions of their parole.

Those Arizona adult commitments to the Department under parole supervision on June 30, 1974 had, on the average, slightly more than three years of community supervision remaining until their sentence would expire and the Department would relinquish jurisdiction. The Board of Pardons and Paroles, however, has the power to recommend an Absolute Discharge to the Director of the Department prior to such time. Such a request is submitted by the Parole Unit after it has been determined that the offender is no longer in need of supervision and will conduct himself in a law abiding manner. The final decision rests, however, with the Director of the Department of Corrections.

Juveniles committed to the Arizona State Department of Corrections do not receive sentences but rather are committed to the Department with jurisdiction terminating at age twenty-one. They therefore have no specified amount of time to serve and may be released prior to the date upon which they reach their twenty-first birthday.

A three member board within the Department of Corrections (Youth Hearing Board) has the responsibility for determining when there is reasonable probability that a youth offender will, if at liberty, observe the law. This board, with the utilization of the recommendations of the institutional staff and parole officers, decides when the child is to be released from Departmental jurisdiction. Generally, a committed youth is discharged near his or her eighteenth birthday, but again, jurisdiction may be maintained until age twenty-one.⁸

⁸Except for those juveniles originally committed between August 13, 1972 and August 8, 1973 when jurisdiction must statutorily be relinquished at age eighteen. See Hoover v. Department of Corrections (1973) 109 Arizona 485, 512, P.2d 594.

The average length of time until termination of commitment would be required was three years and two months for those juveniles under parole supervision on June 30, 1974. However, as noted above, most are released prior to that date and thusly this figure overrepresents the actual amount of time the typical juvenile will be under community supervision until Departmental discharge.

CONDITIONS OF PAROLE The Parole Unit of the Arizona State Department of

Corrections requires of all offenders under its supervision adherence to certain requirements and restrictions of behavior and conduct. For example, any parolee may be required to periodically submit a blood and/or urine sample upon the request of the parole officer. A parolee also may not have under his control or possession any firearms, deadly weapons or explosives. These are standard conditions of parole and if not observed the offender is subject to suspension of parole and possible revocation thereof with return to prison.⁹ In these instances, the Parole Unit is responsible

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

CONDITIONS OF PAROLE

1. Upon release from the institution go directly to the approved address or location, and upon arrival report in person to the Division of Parole office or assigned parole officer within 24 hours. (Mail or hand-deliver yellow arrival notice to parole officer immediately.)
2. Secure the permission of your parole officer before changing your residence or employment. Travel permits must be obtained at the parole office prior to leaving the State of Arizona at any time.
3. At no time, have under your control, have in your possession, or transport any firearms, deadly weapons, or explosives.
4. Avoid association with persons who have been convicted of a felony. Do not associate with anyone a duly authorized officer of the Department of Corrections tells you to avoid. At no time communicate with an inmate in a departmental institution without the permission of the institutional superintendent or administrator.
5. Secure permission of your parole officer before entering marriage, purchasing or operating an automobile, or executing a contract that requires installment payments. Common-law marriages are unlawful in the State of Arizona.
6. Parolees will be (1) employed full-time (2) attending school or (3) attending a vocational school that will lead to full-time employment. If unemployed, report to your parole officer for an appointment to obtain employment counseling and job placement assistance.
7. Adults 19 years of age or older will at no time consume intoxicating liquors to excess. (Excess use of intoxicating liquors is defined as indulgence to the extent that it interferes or seriously hampers residential, family, employment or participation in special community programs.) Persons under 19 years of age will not consume intoxicating liquors at any time.
8. Live as a good citizen and comply with all city, county, state, and federal laws, ordinances and orders. Convicted felons must register with certain local police departments; check with your parole officer. Convicted sex offenders must register with the county sheriff's office.
9. Abide by any specific instructions given by the sentencing court, Board of Pardons and Paroles, or any duly authorized officer of the Department of Corrections.
10. Subject to blood and/or urine samplings upon the request of your parole officer or a representative of the Arizona Department of Corrections as required.

for recommending such action, but the final authority rests with the independent body of the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles or with the Department's Youth Hearing Board.

In addition to the standard conditions of parole, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, the Youth Hearing Board and the Parole Unit may require the offender to adhere to special parole conditions tailored to the needs of the particular individual. These may range from participation in a drug rehabilitation program to receiving family counseling.

Of those under community supervision on June 30, 1974, 32% were required to adhere to special parole conditions and 5% were subject to two or more such conditions of parole. As these conditions are so numerous and diversified attempts to classify them are difficult. However, analysis reveals that 11% of those with such special conditions were required to participate in a drug treatment program and 6% in alcoholism treatment programming. Six percent were required to receive psychological or psychiatric treatment while most (66%) of those assigned special parole conditions were required to observe various miscellaneous restrictions tailored to the individual's need.

PAROLE OFFICERS As mentioned earlier, the *median* length of time under community supervision for both adults and juveniles on June 30, 1974 was ten months. However, the average length of time that the typical parolee had been supervised by the current parole officer on that date was eight months. This brings to light the fact that parolees do change parole officers during the time under community supervision. It raises the question of "What effect may these changes have upon the parolees' behavior and relative success on parole?" This question shall be addressed further in the text (see p. 88).

Actually, slightly less than one-half or 46% of those under community supervision have had only one supervising parole officer since the date of their last institutional release. Forty-three percent had two or three parole officers and 9% had been supervised by four or five parole officers while on parole. The remaining 2% experienced a change in parole officers up to eight times.

The reasons for such changes are many. Parole officers leaving the Department is the most obvious example. However, oftentimes rising caseloads require the transfer of parolees to different parole officers to achieve more equitable caseloads. Many times, the parolee will change his place of residence and since cases are basically assigned by areas of supervision such a parolee will be reassigned to the parole officer responsible for that particular area.

On June 30, 1974, the Department of Corrections had forty-nine parole agents supervising 2,056 active adult and juvenile parolees within the State of Arizona. This presents an average caseload figure of forty-one parolees to every parole officer. This figure comes close to the national standard of thirty-five cases per probation officer.¹⁰ Thirty-six additional parolees were being supervised by five area supervisors presenting an average of seven parolees per supervisor.

Additionally, there were two other parole officers responsible for "special caseloads." The work for these caseloads requires the attempted location of all those parolees that have left or *absconded* parole supervision as well as those offenders that have escaped from a Departmental institution.

¹⁰Huebner, Delmar, Report of a Study of Probation in Arizona, the Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, 1969, p. 46.

These officers must also monitor those inmates released to other jurisdictions that have placed a *detainer* upon them as well as those offenders placed in a residential setting contracted by the Department.

EMPLOYMENT Of the adult and juvenile cases under active parole status on June 30, 1974, 26% were not employed. Ten percent were employed full-time in a skilled or white collar job while 44% were employed full-time in an unskilled or semi-skilled position. Six percent were employed only part-time while the remaining 14% were either involved in some type of vocational training, enrolled in school (some with part-time jobs) or were in the military.

Variations do, of course, surface when examining employment status of juvenile and adult parolees. For instance, nearly three-fourths (71%) of those adults under community supervision were employed full-time while only 28% of the juvenile parolees were so engaged. A much higher percentage of juveniles were enrolled in school full-time than were adult parolees (20% and 2% respectively). Also, there was a lower percentage of adults among the unemployed and not engaged in school or vocational training (20%) than was evidenced by the juvenile parolees (36%). Table 34 depicts the employment status of all parolees under community supervision on June 30, 1974.

INCOME The average monthly reported income for adults on parole was \$560.

This compares unfavorably with the Arizona average income for employed persons receiving wages or salaries of approximately \$700 a month.¹¹ However, the parolees' income average includes the 29% who have less than full-time employment.

¹¹Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research and Statistics Bureau, Employer Contribution Reports, 1973 Annual Summary.

Table 34

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ACTIVE PAROLE CASES

JUNE 30, 1974

(all figures are expressed as percentages)

	<u>Juveniles</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Total</u>
Full-Time Employment: Skilled	.7	16.0	9.8
Full-Time Employment: Unskilled or Semi-skilled	27.4	54.8	43.7
Part-Time Employment	8.4	4.0	5.8
School and Part-Time Employment	2.6	2.0	2.3
Full-Time School	19.5	1.8	8.9
Vocational Training	5.5	1.2	3.0
Military	.1	.2	.2
Unemployed	<u>35.8</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>26.3</u>
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %

The average monthly reported income for full-time employed juvenile and adult males is also \$560.

(PAROLE TERMINATIONS)

January - June 1974

One of the disadvantages of studying a sample of parolees on active status for a particular day, as previously stated, is that the transactions and parole behavior for the entire period of supervision cannot, of course, be

assessed. For this reason, a sample of those parolees terminated from parole supervision during the first half of calendar year 1974 was utilized to assess some of the points that lead to more meaningful comparisons than those which can be obtained from a sampling of offenders under current community supervision at any point in time.

TIME SERVED ON PAROLE For those adult and juvenile parolees terminated in the first six months of 1974 the average length of time served under community supervision was slightly more than one year and four months. The average time on parole after the last institutional release for those juvenile offenders (including those supervised under the Interstate Compact Agreement) was fifteen months while the comparable figure for those adult parolees was eighteen months.

As mentioned above, the adult and juvenile correctional systems are quite different. The adults are committed to the State Department of Corrections under a sentence by a Superior Court to serve a specified period of time. For those granted parole, the remainder of their sentence must be fulfilled while under community supervision under the direction of the Parole Unit of the Department.¹²

Juveniles, on the other hand, are committed to the Department until age twenty-one and no specific period of time to be under Departmental jurisdiction is mandated by either the courts or the Department. This system for juveniles is based on the concept of *individualized treatment* with the assumption that the required period of time under commitment to the Department should vary from child to child and that each child should be individually

¹²Unless granted an early discharge by the Director of the Department of Corrections. See A.R.S. 31-414.

assessed of his or her degree of socialization.

Due to the two distinct systems of the administration of justice and correctional function for adults and juveniles, the time period while on parole may vary markedly. However, the disparities between time under community supervision is not of primary importance here, but rather, the distinction between the two systems of justice.

For those juvenile parolees terminating community supervision, the average length of time for those committed to the Department by Arizona Superior Courts was one year and four months. Those juveniles under the Interstate Compact Agreement were supervised roughly only ten to twelve months. These differences are due to the fact that the correctional agencies of other states and not the Arizona State Department of Corrections have final jurisdiction of their charges under Arizona care and accordingly, determine when to release an offender from supervision. It is also unknown how long the offender was under supervision in another jurisdiction prior to coming to Arizona nor is it known how long that offender will additionally be supervised when returned. Therefore, no meaningful comparison may be made of the length of time served under community supervision in Arizona between Arizona commitments and those supervised under the Interstate Compact Agreement. The total average time under community supervision for all juveniles prior to termination (including Interstate Compact cases) was sixteen months.

The average length of time under parole supervision for those Arizona adult commitments was twenty-one months. For those supervised under the Interstate Compact Agreement the length of community supervision was sixteen months. The same caution as stated above must be exercised here in

relation to comparisons of length of community supervision between Interstate Compact cases and Arizona commitments. The total average time under supervision for all adults (including Interstate Compact cases) was eighteen months.

PAROLE OFFICERS Less than one-half (45%) of the parole terminations had only one supervising officer for the duration of his or her parole. Thirty-four percent had two, 12% three and the remaining 9% had four or more officers. Many reasons account for the transfer of parolees to different officers, the primary reasons of which have been discussed above (see p. 79). The average length of time that the typical parolee had been supervised by the last assigned parole officer was slightly more than eleven months.

REASON SUPERVISION TERMINATED Due to the differences in the adult and juvenile justice systems mentioned above, separate discussions on the reasons for the termination of parole supervision for both adults and juveniles will afford more meaningful comparisons between the two. For example, the percentage of juveniles granted an Absolute Discharge prior to their expiration date would reasonably be much higher than for the adults given the differentiations of the two systems.

The most common reason for parole termination for the juveniles in this sample was due to the violation of the rules of parole (43%) while only a very small percentage (1%) were returned to an Arizona institution after court *recommitment*. However, a large percentage (37%) could be classified as successfully completing their parole without court recommitment or institutional return and granted a Departmental release prior to or upon reaching age twenty-one. Only a small percentage (5%) were terminated due to various reasons such as a court ordered release, transfer to another state juris-

diction or by death.

By far, the largest percentage of adult terminations (60%) were due to the successful completion of parole. Forty-six percent were released after serving the remainder of their sentence on parole while 14% were granted an Absolute Discharge by the Director of the Department prior to their expiration

Table 35

REASON FOR TERMINATION OF
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION OF ARIZONA COMMITMENTS
January - June 1974

(all figures are expressed as percentages)

	<u>Juveniles</u>	<u>Adults</u>
Absolute Discharge prior to Expiration Date	26.4	14.2
Expiration of Sentence/Juveniles Reaching Majority	10.9	45.5
Discharge Prior to Expiration/to other Jurisdictions	12.8	---
Parole Violation: With New Felony Conviction	1.4	7.4
Parole Violation: Conditional Returns	43.3	20.4
Court Order Release	.2	.6
Work Furlough/Temporary Release Termination	---	1.1
Out of State Transfer	4.8	8.5
Death	.2	2.3
Total	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>

in accordance with recommendations by the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Twenty-seven percent were returned to an institution as parole violators. However, most of these were due to the *technical* violation of parole conditions and did not involve a new felony conviction. Table 35 (p. 85) provides a breakdown of reasons for parole terminations for both adults and juveniles.

SUPERVISION STATUS AT TERMINATION Thirty-three percent of all adult and juvenile Arizona commitments terminated from community supervision during the first six months in 1974 were under general parole supervision under the care of parents or legal guardians. Those whose parole had been suspended pending final revocation by the Department's Youth Hearing Board or by the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles, constituted 26% of all parole terminations. Those with no difficulty and under general parole supervision on an independent living status evidenced 21%. The percentage of parolees having no notable difficulties at the date of parole termination was 63%. Those exhibiting problems of parole adjustment due to absconding supervision or suspension of parole pending a revocation or court hearing were 37%.

Three-fourths (77%) of the adults were under general parole supervision on an independent living status compared to only 5% of the juveniles. Those juveniles under the custody of parents or legal guardians were 40% but only a small percentage (9%) of the adults were under such control. Also, most of those terminations due to suspended paroles pending final revocation were juvenile offenders (33%) while very few (2%) of the adults were so terminated. Table 36 depicts the supervision status at parole termination for all adult and juvenile offenders whose parole was terminated during the first six months in calendar year 1974.

Table 36

SUPERVISION STATUS AT TERMINATION OF PAROLE
January - June 1974 Terminations
(all figures are expressed as percentages)

	Juveniles	Adults	Total
General Parole Supervision: Independent Living Status	5.0	77.3	20.8
General Parole Supervision in Care of Parent or Legal Guardian	39.5	8.6	32.8
Foster Home Care	2.0	--	1.5
Residential Facility: Contracted by Department	1.0	--	.9
Residential Facility: Other	3.1	.8	2.6
Military Service	5.7	.8	4.6
Parole Absconder: Location Unknown	10.7	10.1	10.6
Parole Suspended: Pending Revocation Hearing	32.8	1.6	25.9
Parole Suspended: Pending Court Action	.2	.8	.3
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %

PAROLEE BEHAVIOR

TYPES OF DIFFICULTY To illustrate some types of difficulty, an examination of the differing types that must be reported by the parole agent and particularly an inspection of the first such difficulty of those terminated from community supervision January through June of 1974 was performed.

In this sample, 62% experienced no serious legal difficulty between

the time of release to parole and the termination of such. However, some do experience difficulties and they may range from the juvenile law violation (runaways, curfew, truancy) to an arrest for the alleged commission of a felony.

Of the sample, the most frequent type of legal difficulty experienced by those 38% of parolees experiencing such, is being charged with a felony or misdemeanor law violation (12% and 10% respectively). The juvenile law violation is next (9%) followed by violations of parole conditions (7%). It must be noted that we are here speaking of both juveniles and adults.

There appears to be a positive correlation between the number of supervising parole officers an offender has during the period of community supervision and the number of difficulties the parolee may experience. In short, the more often an offender receives a new parole officer, the more likely that person is likely to experience some type of difficulty. For example, the total average number of difficulties for those experiencing such was slightly more than two. Those with only one supervising officer for the duration of the parole period experienced on the average two notable difficulties while under supervision. Those with four officers had such difficulties three times while those who changed officers seven times on the average had almost six difficulties. The parolee experiencing supervision under nine parole officers exhibited the same number of difficulties as the number of officers received.

The reader must take note, however, to here avoid a cursory conclusion. Many factors may be involved in this type of correlation and one cannot simply say, based upon these data, that the more changes in supervision the

higher the number of difficulties. It might also be safely assumed that the longer the period of supervision the more likely offenders will be assigned new parole officers and in combination with this and the increased likelihood for difficulty through time, may experience higher degrees of difficulty while under supervision. The reasons for the changes in supervisors might also play a significant role. However, the correlation provides an interesting hypothesis and one worthy of further analysis and study.

PAROLE VIOLATIONS The computerized criminal history files of the Arizona

State Department of Corrections reveal that during the fiscal year 73 - 74 the Department released on parole 452 adult offenders. The majority or 293 inmates were paroled and supervised within the State of Arizona while 122 inmates were paroled to an out of state supervising agency under the Interstate Compact Agreement. The remaining 37 inmates were paroled to the custody of a law enforcement agency that had placed a *detainer* against them.

Of the 452 inmates released to parole from a Departmental institution within the 73 - 74 fiscal year only 20 or 4.4% were returned as parole violators prior to July 1, 1974. Eight offenders received a revocation of their parole due to noncompliance with the rules and regulations of the paroling authority (technical violators). The remaining 12 offenders were returned to an institution sustaining a new court commitment to the Department for their participation in unlawful activities during their period of community supervision.

However, of the 12 parole violators who received a new court commitment only one was convicted of an offense that could be considered of greater

severity than the original commitment offense. Of the remainder, 8 offenders received a new commitment for an offense of the same degree of severity and 3 received new convictions that could be considered of less severity than the original commitment offense under which they were paroled.

In this time period, forty percent received no additional felony convictions and were returned to a Departmental institution only for noncompliance with their conditions of release. The 12 parole violators sustaining new felony convictions with one exception received them for offenses that are considered to be of the same or of less severity than the original commitment offense under which they were paroled.

OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR OF SUPERVISION Arizona male inmates released on parole from 1969 through 1971 evidenced a smaller proportion of prison returns after one complete year of supervision than was demonstrated nationally. The Uniform Parole Reports¹³ relate that only 16% of Arizona parolees were returned to prison while nationally over 18% had been returned within one year of parole supervision. For each of the three years of 1969-71, parole releases in Arizona demonstrated a comparable or lower proportion of prison returns than was shown nationally.

Nationally, for this same time period, nearly 14% were returned to prison due to a technical parole violation while only 10% of Arizona parolees were returned for this reason. A trend analysis reveals that the percentage of Arizona technical parole violators returned with no new offense allegations and/or sustaining major or minor convictions has been each year successively

¹³The Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institutes under the National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center nationally collects uniform information regarding parole performance and behavior.

TABLE 37

UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS PAROLE OUTCOME IN FIRST YEAR
MALE 1969 - 71 PAROLEES

	1969			1970			1971			Total						
	N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%					
CONTINUED ON PAROLE	18,863	73.8	19,235	75.1	20,602	78.5	58,700	75.9	204	77.9	304	77.2	283	73.5	791	76.0
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	18,370	71.9	18,789	73.4	20,125	76.7	57,284	74.0	202	77.1	295	74.9	273	70.9	770	74.0
With new minor conviction(s)	332	1.3	290	1.1	275	1.0	897	1.2	1	.4	8	2.0	6	1.6	15	1.4
New major conviction(s)	161	.6	156	.6	202	.8	519	.7	1	.4	1	.3	4	1.0	6	.6
RETURN TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR	3,751	14.6	3,637	14.2	3,063	11.7	10,451	13.5	38	14.5	34	8.6	31	8.1	103	10.0
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	2,586	10.1	2,400	9.4	1,956	7.5	6,942	9.0	18	6.9	21	5.3	18	4.7	57	5.5
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	654	2.5	592	2.3	487	1.8	1,733	2.2	4	1.5	6	1.5	3	.8	13	1.3
In lieu of prosecution of new major offense(s)	511	1.9	645	2.5	620	2.4	1,776	2.3	16	6.1	7	1.8	10	2.6	33	3.2
RECOMMITTED TO PRISON WITH NEW MAJOR CONVICTION(S)	1,250	4.9	1,201	4.7	1,235	4.7	3,686	4.7	5	1.9	25	6.3	34	8.6	64	6.1
Same jurisdiction	1,030	4.0	1,002	3.9	1,094	4.2	3,126	4.0	2	.7	23	5.8	24	6.2	49	4.7
Any other jurisdiction	220	.9	199	.8	141	.5	560	.7	3	1.2	2	.5	10	2.6	15	1.4
RETURN TO PRISON NO VIOLATION	16	.1	12	.1	11	.1	39	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ABSCONDER	1,683	6.6	1,517	5.9	1,318	5.0	4,518	5.8	15	5.7	31	7.9	37	9.6	83	7.9
TOTAL:	25,563	100%	25,602	100%	26,229	100%	77,394	100%	262	100%	394	100%	385	100%	1,041	100%

Source: Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation & Parole Institutes National Council on Crime & Delinquency Research Center

on the rise for the above time period.

The percentage of Arizona parole violators receiving new major convictions is slightly above the national figure. Six percent of the Arizona parolees released from 1969-71 were recommitted to prison with a new major conviction while the national figure was 5%.

Similarly, the proportion of Arizona offenders absconding community supervision is only slightly greater than the national figure. While nearly 8% of Arizona parolees in this sample absconded supervision only 6% did so nationally. Additionally, each successive year, from 1969 to 1971, the proportion of those absconding Arizona parole supervision has risen while nationally this figure has been on the decline.

In summary, the proportion of Arizona parolees who have continued on parole with no difficulty and whom could be claimed *successes* is comparable and in some years exceeds the national figure. In addition, the percentage of technical parole violators in Arizona was only 10% or four percentage points below the national figure. However, the proportion of Arizona parolees who have received new major felony convictions and/or absconded parole supervision is slightly higher than the corresponding national figures.

Overall, more than 75% of all Arizona parolees have received no new major offense allegations and/or convictions, and have not absconded community supervision or been returned to prison.

END