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✓ CHARACTERISTICS AND ONE YEAR  
FOLLOW-UP OF SHOCK PAROLEES FOR  
THE PERIOD JANUARY-JUNE 1977

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## Introduction

This is the fourth in a series of reports on the shock parole program. This report is for the period January-June 1977. Contained in the report is a summary of the backgrounds of those persons receiving shock parole during that interval, the results of a one year parole follow-up for those persons, and some notes about a reduction in Ohio's population due to the program.

The study is more limited in scope than previous shock parole reports. There are several reasons for this. First, the previous reports have detailed much of the basic information about the program. There is little need to duplicate the earlier efforts. Second, a major study of shock parole is now being completed by Robert Bonde, Ph.D. candidate in sociology at the Ohio State University. For both of these reasons, it was determined that a major study would probably not be necessary at this time. The fact that the period in question is only half as long as previous study intervals also reduces the size of the study.

The figures in this study represent a summary of the shock parole program during the interval January-June 1977. Previous studies have been based on the calendar year. This study covers only half a year. In the future results of the shock parole program will be summarized on a fiscal year basis. Most activity in the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction is summarized on a fiscal year basis. By analyzing shock parole on the same basis, the value of the analysis should be increased.

The principal question for this study was, "Does there seem to be any difference between the shock parole populations in 1976 and the first half of 1977? Are the results of the parole follow-up about the same?" The reasoning for that particular emphasis is as follows. The study of shock parole for calendar year 1976 was quite thorough.

There were no major policy changes in shock parole during the 1976-1977 interval. Thus it seemed probable that conclusions drawn in the very extensive 1976 study would be valid also for the program in 1977. We wished to confirm this assumption. Unless drastic differences were found, then the study for this short period could be kept at a low-key level. After examining the results, we believe that the hypothesis was correct. No striking differences were found between the two populations.

The study contains four parts beside the introduction. In the first section criminal and personal characteristics of the 1976 and 1977 shock parole populations are compared. This is followed by an examination for both groups of criminal activity and of employment status in the one year subsequent to parole. The third section details the reduction in prison population due to the early release of the 1977 shock parolees. A brief summary concludes the study.

#### Comparing the 1976 and 1977 Shock Parolees

Information was gathered on ten background characteristics of the shock parolees. In regard to several variables, the two groups of parolees are virtually identical. These variables are sex, ethnic background, age at release, and education. In Table 1, males are slightly over 90 percent of shock parolees during both periods. Blacks comprise about 30 percent of each group (Table 2). By age both groups are almost identical. The average age at time of shock parole hearing in 1976 was 24.4 years. In 1977 this value had risen to 24.6. The difference is certainly not meaningful. Finally, the figures for education are very similar (Table 4). The proportion of those receiving shock parole who were high school graduates was 26.1 percent in 1976 and 24.2 percent in the first half of 1977.

Several of the other background variables show small to moderate shifts from one interval to the next. The largest of these changes is employment status at time of arrest (Table 5). In the first half of 1977, 44.8 percent of those receiving shock parole were employed at the time of arrest, compared to only 34.5 percent in 1976 shock parolees. There are several possible explanations for this, none of which can be selected at the best single possibility. The pattern may reflect changes in economic conditions. A second possibility is that the board really did pay more attention to prior employment history during 1977 than 1976. A third explanation would be that the change is random and reflects merely chance variation. Any of these explanations are possible.

Marital status at time of arrest shows a change of similar magnitude from one period to the next (Table 6). However, it is difficult to determine the manner in which this variable is related to future parole success. The number of persons never married is up 8 percent in 1976 than 1977. Most of the corresponding reduction was in the proportion of those married.

A variable of more significance to predicting parole success is that of prior felony convictions (Table 7). The proportion of persons with prior felony convictions was almost exactly half as large in the 1977 interval as in 1976, 5.6 percent and 11.3 percent respectively. While the change is dramatic, the potential impact is lessened by the fact that almost all of both groups had no prior felonies. The impact of a six percent shift in this category would have at most a moderate impact on a likelihood to recidivate.

Changes in commitment county are slight. While both Cuyahoga and Lucas counties show drops in percentages of those receiving shock parole, the proportion of persons from the six urban counties changes only modestly in the two periods. The drop is from 46.6 percent in 1976 to 42.9 percent in 1977.

There is also a slight change in the proportion of violent crimes for which shock parolees were first committed to prison. In Table 9 violent crimes are all those categories listed above Aggravated Burglary except Involuntary Homicide and Vehicular Homicide. In 1976 the proportion of commitments for violent crimes was 17.2 percent of the total, while in 1977 that proportion had risen to 21.0 percent. A sizeable increase in the proportion of shock parolees who were robbers should be noted.

Finally, there is almost no change in the time served before release on parole. (Table 10). The proportion of shock parolees paroled in hearings at the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth months are almost identical in both years. The pattern continued into 1977 that inmates rarely received shock parole if the hearing occurred before the sixth month. One shift should be noted. There seems to be a decrease in the use of shock parole as a release mechanism for unusual cases. There are cases where the inmate has already spent well beyond the minimum six months in prison but is still released through shock parole. In the 1977 interval only four persons, or 1.6 percent of the shock parolees, had served over 14 months. This compares with 50 of 470 persons, 10.6 percent, released after 14 months in prison during 1976.

Thus, on balance there appears to be no shift in the nature of those who were shock paroled from 1976 to the first half of 1977. In regard to several inmate characteristics, notably age at release, sex, ethnic background, and educational level, the two populations were the same. There were shifts of 8-10 percent in the categories of marital status and employment at arrest. Smaller shifts were evident in the number of prior felonies and in the proportion of inmates from the major urban counties. The shifts are balanced against each other, that is, changes that would be related to a greater likelihood to fail on parole are balanced by other changes related to success on parole. Thus there is no reason to believe that any changes took place in the selection procedures for shock parolees from 1976 to 1977.

A Comparison of One Year Follow-up for Shock Parolees Released in 1976 and 1977

We examined three measures of parole success for the shock parolees. The three measures were parole status at the end of one year, employment at the end of one year, and attainment of final release by the completion of the twelfth full month after parole. We were able to compare these totals for all shock parolees in three periods: calendar year 1975, calendar year 1976, and January through June 1977.

Table 11, parole performance at the end of one year, is the most interesting table. Unfortunately, it illustrates that 1977 shock parolees had a less successful parole adjustment than did the two prior groups. There is a steady drop in the proportion of shock parolees who are never arrested during the first year of parole, starting at 69.7 percent with the 1975 population, dropping first to 62.8 percent with the 1976 population, and then to 58.7 percent with the 1977 population. There has been a corresponding increase in the proportion of parolees at large at the end of one year.

Two categories on the table deserve some explanation, the categories "Arrested but not convicted," and "Case Pending". During the first two periods the two categories were combined. Parolees with cases pending were included as part of the "Arrested but not convicted" category. Since the category clearly included two different types of behavior, it was divided for greater accuracy during the 1977 study. The two categories together in 1977 had 13.5 percent of the parolees, higher than the total of 10.9 percent in 1976 and 8.6 percent in 1975.

The three patterns above indicate a reduced adjustment over the three years. The proportion of persons returned to the institution has shifted only slightly, but this measure also indicates a reduced adjustment. Persons returned to the institution may have been returned either as a technical parole violator or for a new felony conviction.

The total for those two categories in 1975 was 9.5 percent returned to prison; in 1976 the total was 10.2 percent, while the figure for 1977 was 11.5 percent. All of these rates are noticeably lower than the return rates for regular parolees, rates which run in the 14-17 percent range. Despite the direction of the trend, the increase in return rates is small; the changes over the 1975-1977 period may be only a random variation. Nonetheless, the pattern should be closely examined in future years.

In Table 12 there is another indication that 1977 shock parolees were having more difficulty on parole. This table summarizes the number of shock parolees who have received a final release by the twelfth full month after the date of parole. Obviously the proportion receiving release dropped sharply with the 1977 population after remaining stable for the previous two years. Only 45.2 percent of the 252 shock parolees from 1977 received a final release during the study period, down from 53.6 percent of the shock parolees in the 1976 interval.

In contrast, shock parolees released in 1977 had by far the best employment records for any of the three years (Table 13). The proportion of those employed full-time increased to 57.1 percent for the 1977 shock parolees, from 55.3 percent in 1976 and 48.0 percent in 1975. The proportion of shock parolees with no job at all dropped from 37.6 percent for the 1975 group to 28.3 percent for the 1976 group to a low of 23.0 percent in the final interval. Economic conditions and general unemployment rates surely were related to these patterns. Unemployment rates were much higher in 1976 than two years later in 1978.

Summarizing this section, from 1975 to 1977 the shock parole program has been less successful, an assessment based on several measures: arrest rate, proportion of shock parolees at large at the end of one year, and proportion gaining final release within one year. While the shift is less drastic, the proportion of persons returned to prison



is also worse from 1975 to 1977. There is no clear indication why the program is less successful than before, although it is important to note that in all three years the shock parolees' return rate is lower than that of regular releasees. A further bright spot in the picture is the employment status of the shock parolees, which improved markedly over the period, a change certainly due in part to an improvement in the economic climate.

#### Benefits of the Shock Parole Program

This section details some of the savings that result from the shock parole program during the period January-June 1977. The primary benefit is a reduction in inmate time in prison. That information is contained in Table 14. We used this method to determine that reduction in inmate prison time. Most of the shock parolees were due for first hearing within a few months. Since they were considered satisfactory risks for shock parole, it was assumed that they would normally have been released at first hearing. Thus the savings for each shock parolee is the number of months from the time of release to first hearing. In a few instances, delays pushed release up to or beyond the normal release date. Those cases are reflected as "0" or "-1" months reduction, respectively. The range of reduction ran from four cases with "-1" month reduction to two cases with the greatest savings, 27 and 82 months.

Total savings over the 252 person group was 1,226 months. This averages to 4.87 months. The median reduction was four months. These figures are slight increases over the values of the previous year, where the average and median reductions were 4.1 and 3 months respectively (Table 15). The total rate of savings for the six month period, 1,226 months of inmate time, is an increase over the rate of savings for 1976, when there was a savings of only 1936 months over the full year. This increase is primarily due to more persons per month receiving shock parole. The 1,226 months savings is the equivalent of reducing the prison population of the state by 102 persons for a full year.

It is difficult to calculate the dollar savings that the shock parole program provides the department. If one were to use the average cost of incarceration per year per inmate (\$4,054 per year in fiscal year 1977), the savings would be about 410 thousand dollars. There are situations where the average cost figure can be used, but a close analysis shows that nowhere near \$4,054 per year is saved through programs of early release. A more appropriate figure of savings to the department would be based on the marginal cost of incarceration, about \$850. per day during 1977. Using this figure, the total savings are about \$86,700 for the year.

Using either calculation, the greatest savings which shock parole may offer the department is impossible to calculate. How much does the department save by not opening a new institution? How much is saved by forestalling court cases based on overcrowding? How much healthier is the prison environment for inmates when population stresses are not so great? It is in these areas that the shock parole program, even though small in comparison to the problems, helps to save the department the most money. The exact saving cannot be estimated.

### Summary

The question on which this study focused was "Is there reason to believe that shock parolees or the shock parole program differed from 1976 till 1977?" The basic conclusion that must be drawn from the data above is that there is no major shift in either program management or population from 1976 to 1977. A comparison of characteristics of the two populations illustrates the two populations are almost identical in terms of age, sex, ethnic background, and education level. There were small variations in regard to prior felonies and the proportion of shock parolees from urban counties, and larger variations in marital and employment histories. Overall, the two groups do not seem much different in their likelihood to return to crime.

However, there was a deterioration in the parole outcome of shock parolees. The number of parolees who were at least arrested or at-large for the 1977 group has grown by several percent over the 1976 shock parolees. The differences are even greater when compared to the 1975 shock parolees. Changes in the rate of return to prison are small, but show the same trend. The overall parole record of shock parolees is still better than the record of those released through regular hearings, but the differences are reducing. Return rates should be examined in the years after June 1977, to determine whether there is a genuine trend or whether the changes reported for early 1977 are simply a random variation.

Despite the downswing in parole results, the shock parole program continues to be an advantageous one for the department. The early release of 252 inmates through shock parole during January-June 1977, had the effect of reducing the prison population for the year by about 100. Actual economic savings were modest, except for the roles shock parole played in averting the need to open a new prison and in helping to combat court suits based on overcrowding. So long as the parole results for shock parolees remain better than the results for those released in later hearings, continuation of the program seems justified.

TABLE 1

Sex of Those Inmates Released Through Shock Parole  
in 1976 and of Those Released Through Shock Parole,  
January through June 1977.

<u>Sex</u>	Calendar Year 1976 Release Group		Jan. Thru June 1977 Release Group	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Male	424	90.2	231	91.7
Female	46	9.8	21	8.3
Total	470	100.0	252	100.0

TABLE 2

Ethnic Background of Those Inmates Released Through Shock Parole in 1976 and of Those Released Through Shock Parole January through June 1977.

<u>Ethnic Background</u>	<u>Calendar Year 1976</u>		<u>January thru June 1977</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
White	321	68.3	180	71.4
Black	146	31.1	71	28.2
Spanish-Surnamed	3	0.6	1	0.4
Total	470	100.0	252	100.0

TABLE 3

Age of Those Inmates Released through Shock Parole in  
1976 and of Those Released through Shock Parole January  
through June 1977.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Calendar Year 1976</u>		<u>Jan. thru June 1977</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
18-20	144	30.6	76	30.2
21-23	147	31.3	92	36.5
24-26	73	15.5	25	10.0
27-29	45	9.6	21	8.4
30-32	24	4.9	13	5.2
33-41	17	3.6	12	4.8
42-50	13	2.8	10	4.0
51 and over	7	1.5	3	1.2
Total	470	100.0	252	100.0

TABLE 4

Educational Level of Those Inmates Released through Shock Parole in 1976 and of Those Released through Shock Parole January through June 1977.

<u>Completed Grade</u>	<u>Calendar Year 1976</u>		<u>January thru June 1977</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
6 or less	7	1.5	4	1.6
7	13	2.8	7	2.8
8	52	11.1	30	11.9
9	80	17.0	53	21.0
10	107	22.8	45	17.9
11	88	18.7	52	20.6
12	113	24.0	58	23.0
13	5	1.1	2	0.8
14	2	0.4	1	0.4
15	0	0	0	0
16	3	0.6		
Total	470	100.0	252	100.0

TABLE 5

Employment Status at Time of Arrest of Those Inmates  
Released through Shock Parole in 1976 and of Those  
Released through Shock Parole January through June, 1977

<u>Employment Status</u>	Calendar Year 1976		Jan. thru June 1977	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Employed	162	34.5	113	44.8
Unemployed	308	65.5	139	55.2
Total	470	100.0	252	100.0



TABLE 6

Marital Status of Those Inmates Released through Shock Parole in 1976 and of Those Released through Shock Parole January through June 1977.

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Calendar Year 1976</u>		<u>Jan. thru June 1977</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Single	249	53.0	155	61.5
Married	106	22.6	42	16.7
Divorced	60	12.8	33	13.1
Widowed	5	1.1	2	0.8
Separated	27	5.7	10	4.0
Common-law	23	4.9	10	4.0
Total	470	100.0	252	100.0

TABLE 7

Prior Felony Record of Those Inmates Released Through Shock Parole in 1976 and of Those Released through Shock Parole January through June 1977.

<u>Number of Prior Felonies</u>	Calendar Year 1976 Released Group		January thru June 1977 Released Group	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
None	417	88.7	238	94.4
One	45	9.6	14	5.6
Two	7	1.5		
Three or More	1	0.2		
Total	470	100.0	252	100.0

TABLE 8

Commitment County of Those Inmates Released through Shock Parole in 1976 and of Those Released through Shock Parole January through June 1977.

County	Calendar 1976 Released		January thru June 1977 Released	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Allen	3	0.6	0	0.0
Ashland	1	0.2	2	0.8
Ashtabula	11	2.3	2	0.8
Athens	3	0.6	1	0.4
Auglaize	1	0.2	3	1.2
Belmont	8	1.7	0	0.0
Brown	3	0.6	0	0.0
Butler	10	2.1	7	2.8
Champaign	8	1.7	4	1.6
Clark	8	1.7	5	2.0
Clermont	14	3.0	6	2.4
Clinton	2	0.4	2	0.8
Columbiana	6	1.3	3	1.2
Coshocton	0	0.0	1	0.4
Crawford	1	0.2	1	0.4
Cuyahoga	63	13.4	23	9.1
Darke	8	1.7	0	0.0
Defiance	2	0.4	1	0.4
Delaware	5	1.1	5	2.2
Erie	1	0.2	1	0.4
Fairfield	7	1.5	7	2.8
Fayette	5	1.1	4	1.6
Franklin	48	10.2	30	11.9
Fulton	1	0.2	1	0.4
Gallia	1	0.2	0	0.0
Geauga	1	0.2	1	0.4
Greene	1	0.2	0	0.0
Guernsey	2	0.4	2	0.8
Hamilton	63	13.4	36	14.3
Hancock	3	0.6	1	0.4
Hardin	0	0.0	1	0.4
Henry	3	0.6	2	0.8
Highland	5	1.1	3	1.2
Hocking	0	0.0	3	1.2
Holmes	3	0.6	0	0.0
Huron	3	0.6	3	1.2
Jackson	1	0.2	2	0.8
Jefferson	2	0.4	1	0.4
Knox	6	1.3	0	0.0
Lake	2	0.4	1	0.4
Lawrence	3	0.6	0	0.0
Licking	1	0.2	5	2.0
Logan	5	1.1	1	0.4

TABLE 8 - Continued

County	Calendar 1976		January thru June 1977	
	Released No.	Percent	Released No.	Percent
Lorain	8	1.7	3	1.2
Lucas	25	5.3	3	1.2
Madison	0	0.0	2	0.8
Mahoning	3	0.6	2	0.8
Marion	5	1.1	1	0.4
Medina	2	0.4	5	2.0
Meigs	1	0.2	2	0.8
Mercer	2	0.4	1	0.4
Miami	6	1.3	5	2.0
Montgomery	10	2.1	12	4.8
Morrow	0	0.0	1	0.4
Muskingum	2	0.4	0	0.0
Perry	2	0.4	4	1.6
Pickaway	1	0.2	2	0.8
Pike	0	0.0	1	0.4
Portage	0	0.0	0	0.0
Preble	4	0.9	7	2.8
Putnam	1	0.2	0	0.0
Richland	2	0.4	1	0.4
Ross	11	2.3	3	1.2
Sandusky	2	0.4	0	0.0
Scioto	2	0.4	3	1.2
Seneca	0	0.0	1	0.4
Stark	10	2.1	4	1.6
Summit	14	3.0	4	1.6
Trumbull	5	1.1	0	0.0
Tuscarawas	7	1.5	1	0.4
Union	1	0.2	0	0.0
Van Wert	1	0.2	2	0.8
Vinton	0	0.0	1	0.4
Warren	3	0.6	2	0.8
Washington	12	2.6	4	1.6
Wayne	1	0.2	1	0.4
Williams	1	0.2	1	0.4
Wood	2	0.4	2	0.8
Total	470	100.0	252	100.0

TABLE 9

Most Serious Crime of Those Inmates Released through Shock Parole in 1976 and of Those Released through Shock Parole January through June 1977

Crime	Calendar Year 1976		January thru June 1977	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Voluntary Manslaughter	3	0.6		
Involuntary Manslaughter	4	0.9		
Vehicular Homicide			1	0.4
Felonious Assault	13	2.8	5	2.0
Aggravated Assault	8	1.7	9	3.6
Kidnapping				
Abduction	2	0.4		
Rape	2	0.4		
Sexual Battery				
Gross Sexual Imposition	1	0.2		
Aggravated Robbery	15	3.2	4	1.6
Robbery	37	7.9	35	13.9
Aggravated Burglary	7	1.5	1	0.4
Burglary	45	9.6	28	11.1
Breaking & Entering	102	21.7	55	21.8
Malicious Entry	2	0.4	1	0.4
Grand Theft	68	14.5	24	9.5
Auto Theft	2	0.4		
Uttering, Bad Checks	3	0.6	9	3.6
Forgery, Larceny by Trick	46	9.8	25	9.9
Receiving & Concealing	30	6.4	20	7.9
Attempted Offense			2	0.8
Escape	3	0.6	2	0.8
Complicity	3	0.6	6	2.4
Carrying Concealed Weapon	16	3.4	7	2.8
Possession of Burglary Tools	5	1.1		
Violation of Drug Laws	44	9.4	11	4.4
Fraud, Embezzlement	1	0.2	1	0.4
Obscenity	1	0.2		
Malicious Destruction	3	0.6		
Other Crimes	4	0.9	6	2.4
Total	470	100.0	252	100.0

TABLE 10

Length of Time Served at Time of Hearing for Inmates  
Released through Shock Parole in 1976 and in January  
through June 1977, Number and Percentages

<u>Months Served</u>	<u>Calendar Year 1976</u>		<u>January thru June 1977</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
5	11	2.3	8	3.2
6	165	35.1	91	36.1
7	153	32.6	88	34.9
8	44	9.4	25	9.9
9	18	3.8	19	7.5
10	15	3.2	6	2.4
11-14	24	5.1	11	4.4
15-19	17	3.6	1	0.4
20-29	12	2.6	1	0.4
30-39	8	1.7	1	0.4
40 & Over	3	0.6	1	0.4
Total	470	100.0	252	100.0

TABLE 11

Comparison of Parole Performance Within One Year for  
Shock Parolees from 1975, 1976, and 1977 (1st half of year)

<u>Performance Level</u>	<u>1975 Parolees</u>		<u>1976 Parolees</u>		<u>1977 Parolees</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of 548</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of 470</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of 252</u>
No Arrests	382	69.7	295	62.8	148	58.7
Arrested but not Convicted	47	8.6	51	10.9	14	5.6
Case Pending	---	---	---	---	20	7.9
Convicted of Misdemeanor	36	6.6	40	8.5	20	7.9
Convicted of Felony, Not Returned	14	2.6	10	2.1	4	1.6
Convicted of Felony, Returned	46	8.4	37	7.9	24	9.5
Returned as Parole Violator	6	1.1	11	2.3	5	2.0
Parole Violator-At- Large	17	3.1	24	5.1	16	6.3
Other, Death	---	---	2	0.4	1	0.4
Total	548	100.0	470	100.0	252	99.9

TABLE 12

Comparison of Proportion of Final Releases After One Year of Parole for Shock Parolees from 1975, 1976, and 1977 (1st half of year)

<u>Final Release</u> <u>Within One Year</u>	<u>1975 Parolees</u>		<u>1976 Parolees</u>		<u>1977 Parolees</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of 548</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of 470</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of 252</u>
Yes	296	54.0	252	53.6	114	45.2
No	252	46.0	212	45.1	137	54.4
Other	---	---	6	1.3	1	0.4
Total	548	100.0	470	100.0	252	100.0



TABLE 13Comparison of Employment Status within One Year for  
Shock Parolees from 1975, 1976, and 1977 (1st half of year)

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>1975 Parolees</u>		<u>1976 Parolees</u>		<u>1977 Parolees</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of 548</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of 470</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of 252</u>
Full-time	263	48.0	260	55.3	144	57.1
Unemployed	206	37.6	133	28.3	58	23.0
Part-time	31	5.7	22	4.7	14	5.6
Disabled	13	2.4	13	2.8	2	0.8
Student	21	3.8	18	3.8	8	3.2
Unknown	14	2.6	24	5.1	26	10.3
Total	548	100.0	470	100.0	252	100.0

TABLE 14Reduction in Incarceration Time Due to the Release  
of 252 Shock Parolees in January thru June 1977

<u>Months Reduction</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of 252</u>
-1	4	1.6
0	23	9.1
1	10	4.0
2	28	11.1
3	43	17.1
4	53	21.1
5	16	6.3
6	26	10.3
7	19	7.5
8	7	2.8
9	1	0.4
10 - 14	15	6.0
15 or more	7	2.8
Total	252	100.1

TABLE 15

A Summary of the Use of Shock Parole for Three Calendar Years, One Half Year Period, and Two Fiscal Years.

	Number A. Shock Parole Hearings	Number Shock B. Hearings with Decision to Parole or Deny	Number C. Paroled	Parole Rate D. B - C	% - Successful E. on Parole For First Year	Total F. Inmate Months Saved by Early Release	Months G. Saved/ Inmate Released
CY 1974	3492	1854	687	37.1	N/A	21,984	32-mean
CY 1975	3799	3016	557	18.5	69.7 no arrests 9.5 return to prison	3,719	6.8-mean 4-median
CY 1976	2032	1923	475	24.7	62.8 no arrests 10.2 return to prison	1,936	4.1-mean 3-median
1977 Jan-June	837	787	252	32.0	58.7 no arrests 11.5 return to prison	1,226	4.9-mean 4-median
FY 1978	1751	1666	574	34.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY 1979	1582	1504	439	29.2	N/A	N/A	N/A

**END**