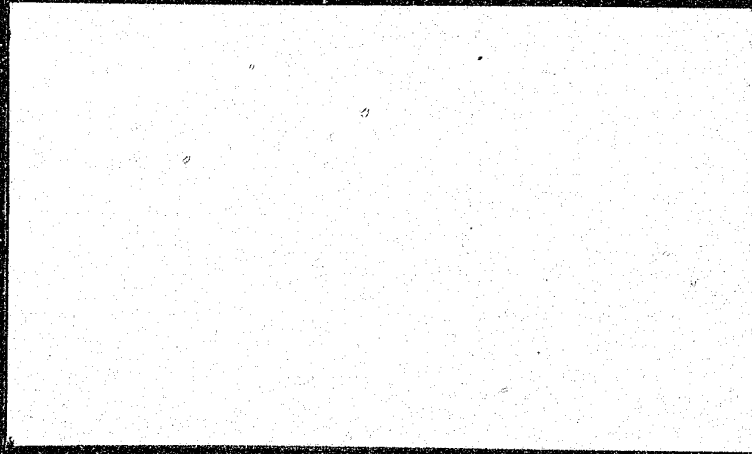
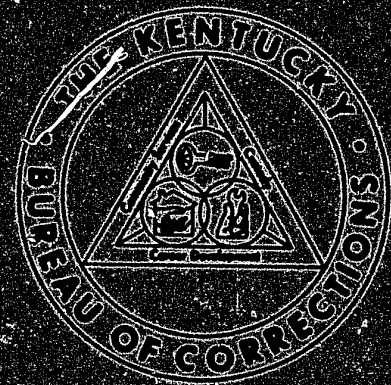


NCJRS #
79733

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Department of Justice
Bureau of Corrections



Office of Administrative and Fiscal Affairs
Division of Management Information Systems
Research and Evaluation Unit



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X
DESCRIPTION OF PAROLE VIOLATORS
IN 1977-1979

NCJRS
JUN 18 1981
ACQUISITIONS

ABSTRACT

Between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1979, there were 1,183 cases of parole violation in Kentucky, with the number increasing each year.

Nearly half of the offenders were returned on technical violations, most of which involved absconding.

The racial makeup of the parole violators is very similar to that of the general prison population. Whites were more likely to be returned on technical charges; blacks, with a new felony conviction.

The median age of the sample is 27 years.

More than half of all parole violators were Class D felons. Blacks were slightly more likely to be Class B offenders.

Two-thirds were first offenders; and most were violating parole for the first time.

Sample members with prior adult incarcerations generally served longer terms than first offenders in the same crime class. The average time served for the entire sample was 36 months.

The majority of the sample made parole at their first hearing, or received one deferral.

Almost half of the sample were paroled from KSR and waited one month or less between recommendation and release.

Most parolees were on maximum supervision with the median time on parole being 12 months.

Nearly one-third of those who violated were paroled to Jefferson County.

Sample members paroled within the six months following the effective date of the Polsgrove Decision are very similar to those released in the previous six months.

During the three years between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1979, there were 1,183 cases of parole violations resulting in re-incarceration in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. This total number of cases was not distributed evenly over the three years. Instead, the number of cases of returned parole violators jumped from 220 in 1977 to 569 in 1979 (Table 1). In 1979, parole violators accounted for 20.4% of the commitments.

In addition to the number of offenders returned for parole violations, the percentage of the parole caseload who violated increased from 9.6% in 1977 to 25.0% in 1979 (Table 2). Coinciding as it did with litigation concerning prison overcrowding, this drastic increase in offenders returned to prison aroused grave concern and generated numerous questions. Therefore, this report presents a profile of Kentucky parole violators for this three-year period.

The list of parole violators returned from 1977 through 1979 was obtained from Weekly Population Movement Summaries kept in the Offender Records Section. Because of the large size of the population to be studied, the number of variables to be coded had to be limited. Background information such as drug use and employment history was not coded due to the length of time it would have taken to compile this data. Variables were selected on the basis of their probable relevance to parole violation and the relative ease with which they could be located within an offender file (Appendix 1).

Of the total 1,183 cases, information was available on 1,035. In cases where an individual had violated more than once, information was gathered on the latest parole violated. Therefore, although some inmates had violated parole twice during this time period, they are included in the study only once.

TABLE 1
PAROLE VIOLATORS AS A
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COMMITMENTS

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Total Commitments</u>	<u>Cases of Parole Violation</u>	<u>Percentage of Commitments</u>
1977	2,062	220	10.7
1978	2,561	394	15.4
1979	2,792	569	20.4

TABLE 2
PAROLE VIOLATIONS AS A PERCENTAGE
OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY PAROLE CASELOAD

<u>Type of Violation</u>	<u>1977</u>		<u>1978</u>		<u>1979</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>
Technical	5.5	105	6.2	139	11.2	240
New Felony	2.1	40	5.0	113	8.7	187
Misdemeanant	2.0	38	2.8	63	5.1	110
Total	9.6	183	14.0	315	25.0	537
Average Monthly Caseload	1913		2250		2146	

I. Type of Parole Violation

Nearly half of the parole violators in the sample were returned for technical violations and, as shown in Table 3, there was some shift in the pattern of type of parole violation committed during this three-year period. From 1977 to 1978, the percentage of technical violators decreased 13.3%, while felony violators increased at an almost identical rate. From 1978 to 1979, the percentages in these two categories were stable. The percentage of misdemeanants remained the same for all three years.

Of those who violated, 38.4% were for a single technicality, while 61.5% violated more than one condition of parole. Overall, the most frequent reason for technical violation was the dual offense "Failure to Report and Absconding", which comprised 48.8% of the sample, followed by "Absconding", which comprised 18.8% of all violators. Absconding was also listed in other cases as one of the reasons for technical violation. In all, 71.7% of the technical violations involved absconding. Appendix 2 gives a complete breakdown of the reasons for technical violations as a total for the three-year period; in Appendix 3, they are broken down by Parole Supervisory Districts.

II. Demographic Characteristics

The racial breakdown of the sample of parole violators is very similar to that of the general prison population (Table 4). The percentage of blacks who violated has increased slightly over the three-year period. In addition, the type of parole violation differs by race. White parolees were more likely to be returned on technical violations (51.6%), whereas 44.9% of the blacks were returned on new felony convictions.¹ The number of violators returned on misdemeanor charges varied only slightly between the racial groups.

¹If an offender had both a criminal (felony) and technical violation, he was considered a "new felony" violator.

TABLE 3
TYPES OF PAROLE VIOLATION
FROM 1977 THROUGH 1979

<u>Year</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>New Felony</u>	<u>Misdemeanor</u>	<u>Total</u>
1977	57.4% n = 105	21.9% n = 40	20.8% n = 38	183
1978	44.1% n = 139	35.9% n = 113	20.0% n = 63	315
1979	44.7% n = 240	34.8% n = 187	20.5% n = 110	537
Total	46.8% n = 484	32.9% n = 340	20.4% n = 211	1035

FIGURE 3A
 TYPES OF PAROLE VIOLATION FROM 1977 THROUGH 1979

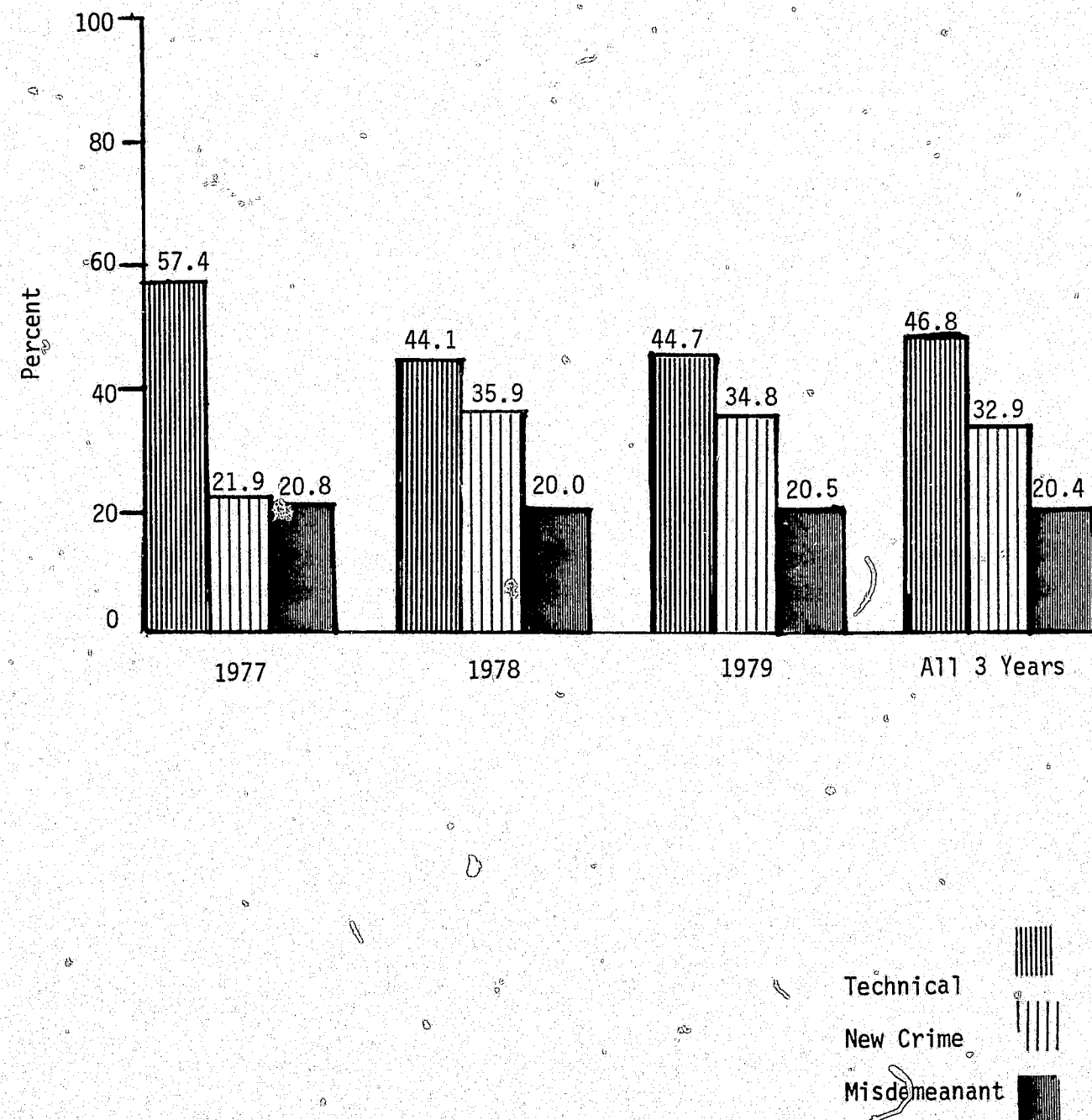


TABLE 4
 RACE OF PAROLE VIOLATORS

Year	Black	White
1977	23.0% (42)	77.0% (141)
1978	27.0% (85)	73.0% (230)
1979	29.4% (158)	70.6% (379)
Total	27.5% (285)	72.5% (750)
Prison Population ²	29.2%	70.8%

²Bureau of Corrections Fact Sheet, prepared February, 1980

While whites are consistently more likely to be technical violators, the violation pattern of blacks changed during the three years of the study (Table 5). In 1977, the majority of black violators were returned on technical charges. However, in 1978 and 1979, most of the blacks were returned on new felony convictions.

Black violators are slightly more likely to be sentenced on Class B felonies (Table 6). Another difference between racial groups was age; blacks were younger than whites in all crime classes except D. All of the parole violators were slightly older than 1977 releases. The median age of parole violators was 27 years; of releasees, 24 years.³

The parole violators ranged from 19 to 73 years of age. The average age was 30 years and the median (or middle) age was 27. To determine if differences were evident, the ages were split into two groups at this middle value. New felony and misdemeanor violators tend to be young (Table 7), although technical violators, particularly blacks, are more likely to be above the median age. However, this relationship was not statistically significant.

Women represented 4.3% of the parole violators; this is almost identical to the 4.1% women in the Kentucky prison population. A complete breakdown of the sample by race and sex is given in Table 8 and Figure 8A. Although such a small number precludes any detailed analysis, a brief comparison of males and females revealed several differences. One notable contrast was that women were more likely to receive technical violations than men (Table 9).

The racial composition of the group of female parole violators was significantly different from that of the men. Blacks comprised 54.5% of the women; whereas, 26.3% of the men were black.

³National Prisoner Statistics, 1977

TABLE 5
RACIAL BREAKDOWN OF PAROLE VIOLATION

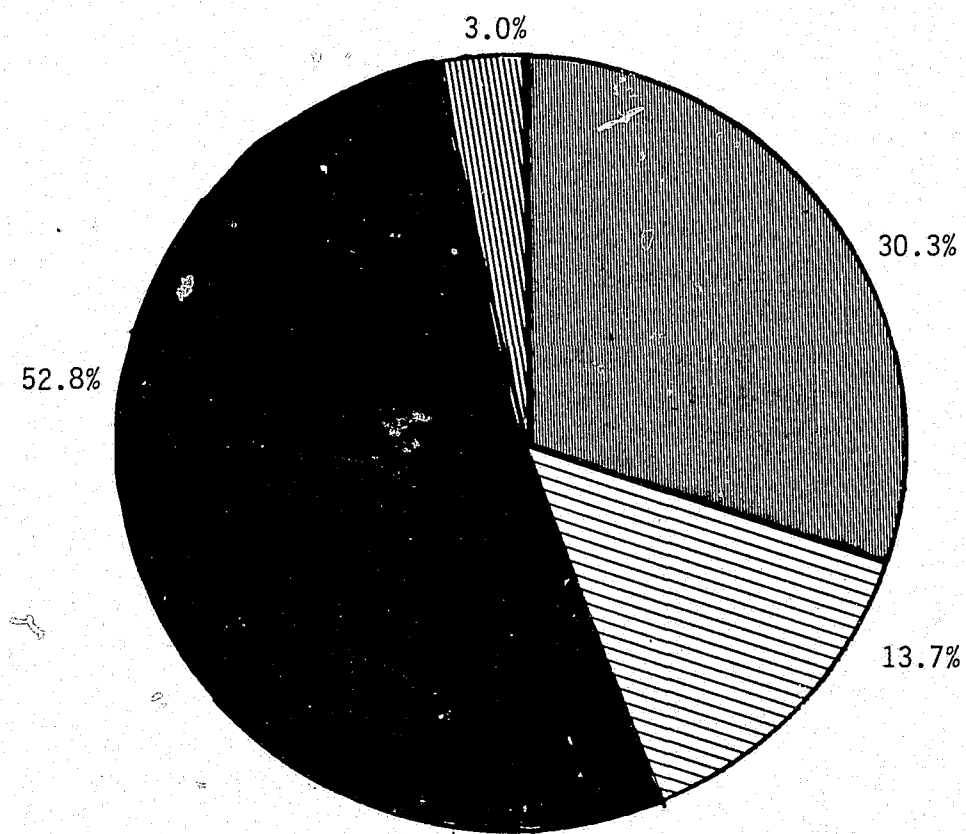
Year	Technical	Blacks	
		New Felony	Convicted Misdemeanor
1977	42.9% (18)	26.2% (11)	31.0% (13)
1978	30.6% (26)	52.9% (45)	16.5% (14)
1979	33.5% (53)	45.6% (72)	20.9% (33)
Total	34.0% (97)	44.9% (128)	21.1% (60)
		Whites	
1977	61.7% (87)	20.6% (29)	17.7% (25)
1978	49.1% (113)	29.6% (68)	21.3% (49)
1979	49.3% (187)	30.3% (115)	20.3% (77)
Total	51.6% (387)	28.3% (218)	20.1% (143)

TABLE 6
CLASS OF CRIME

Crime Class	Parole Violators				Total		Polsgrove*	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
A	2.1	6	3.3	25	3.0	31	1.8	40
B	38.6	110	27.3	204	30.3	314	21.0	478
C	13.7	39	13.8	103	13.7	142	17.9	407
D	45.6	130	55.6	416	52.8	547	59.3	1348

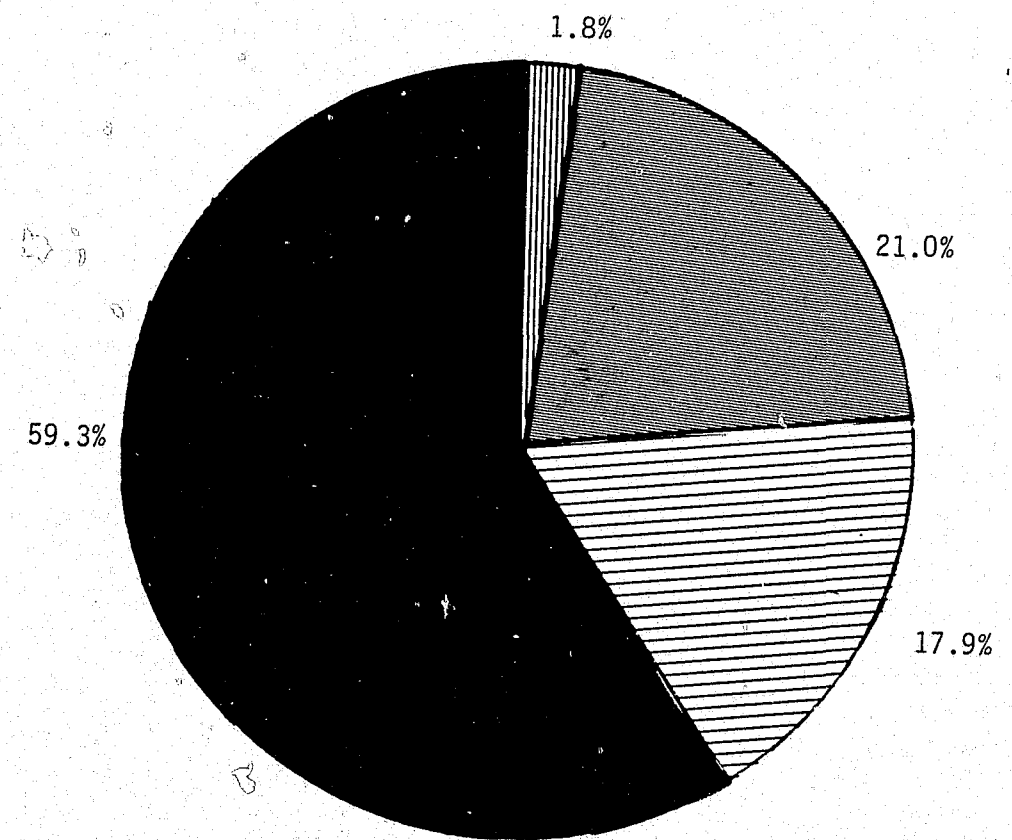
*The Polsgrove Study sample is composed of inmates recommended for parole from January, 1977 through December, 1978.

FIGURE 6A
CRIME CLASS OF PAROLE VIOLATORS



- A
- B
- C
- D

FIGURE 6B
CRIME CLASS OF POLSGROVE SAMPLE



- A
- B
- C
- D

TABLE 7
AGE OF PAROLE VIOLATORS

Category	Age		Total
	Through 27	28 and Older	
	<u>Black</u>		
Technical	39.2% n = 38	60.8% n = 59	97
New Felony	53.1% n = 68	46.9% n = 60	128
Misdemeanant	55.0% n = 33	45.0% n = 27	63
Total	48.8% n = 139	51.2% n = 146	285
	<u>White</u>		
Technical	47.3% n = 186	52.2% n = 203	389
New Felony	58.3% n = 127	41.7% n = 91	218
Misdemeanant	55.9% n = 80	44.1% n = 63	143
Total	52.3% n = 393	47.7% n = 358	751

TABLE 8
RACE AND SEX OF PAROLE VIOLATORS

	Black		White		Total
	%	N	%	N	
Male	25.2	261	70.5	730	991
Female	2.3	24	1.9	20	44

FIGURE 8A
RACE AND SEX OF PAROLE VIOLATORS

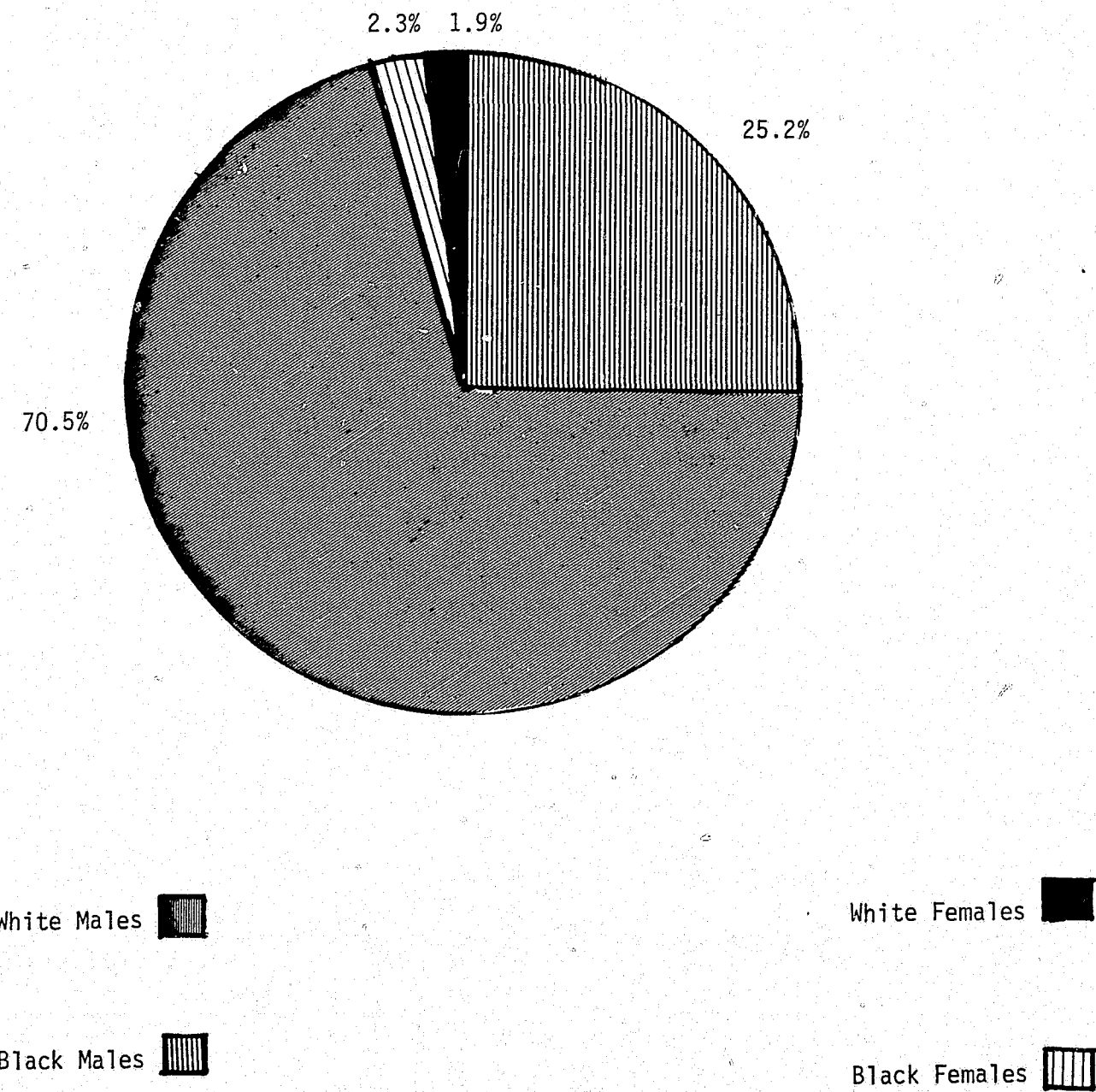


TABLE 9
MEN AND WOMEN: TYPES OF PAROLE VIOLATION

	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
Technical	61.4% (27)	46.1% (457)
New Felony	22.7% (10)	33.3% (330)
Convicted Misdemeanor	15.9% (7)	20.6% (204)

With regard to age, the women were only slightly younger than the men. The majority of the females, 59.1%, were less than 28 years old, with a median age of 26.9 years. Of the men, 51.1% fell into that age category. The median age for men parole violators was 27.4 years. This data was compared to that obtained from a study of offenders admitted in 1978.⁴ When the median ages of the two groups were compared, women are about the same: parole violators were 26.9 years, admissions, 26.2 years. However, male parole violators were older: 27.4 years as compared to 23.9 years of the men in the admissions sample.

III. Criminal History

More than half (53%) of the violators were Class D felons and tended to be younger than those convicted of more serious offenses, especially for white offenders. Blacks who violated parole were more youthful than whites in all other crime classes (Table 10).

When crime class of the violators was compared to that of inmates recommended for parole between January, 1977 and December, 1978, it was found that a higher percentage of violators were Class B felons and a slightly smaller percentage were Class C felons (Table 6). However, this may be explained by the fact that the more serious offenders have longer sentences and are under supervision for a longer period of time. Therefore, they have more "opportunity" to violate parole. No difference in the type of violation was evident among the specific classes of crimes.

In addition to class of crime, prior adult felony incarcerations were used as a measure of criminal sophistication. As Table 11 shows, two-thirds of the parolees were first offenders, which is slightly lower than the

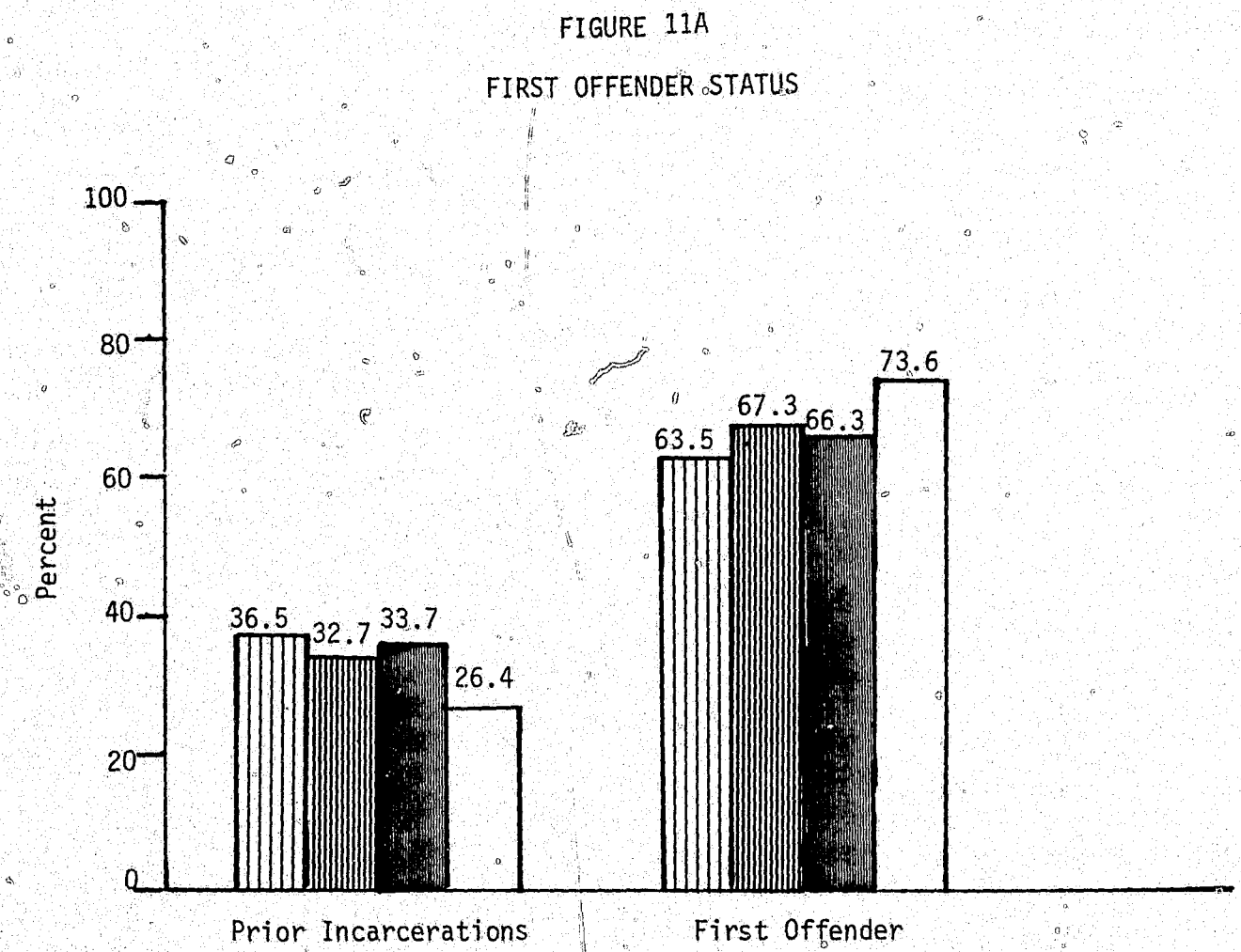
⁴A Description of Classification and Program Needs of Kentucky Offenders





TABLE 10
AGE AND CLASS OF CRIME OF PAROLE VIOLATORS

Class	Whites		Total
	27 and Under	28 and Older	
A	12.0% n = 3	88.0% n = 22*	25
B	35.8% n = 73	64.2% n = 131	204
C	40.8% n = 42	59.2% n = 61	103
D	65.7% n = 274	34.3% n = 143	417
	Blacks		
A	33.3% n = 2	66.7% n = 4	6
B	43.6% n = 48	56.4% n = 62	110
C	46.2% n = 18	53.8% n = 21	39
D	54.6% n = 71	45.4% n = 59	130

TABLE 11
FIRST OFFENDER STATUS

	Prior Incarceration		First Offender	
	%	N	%	N
Black	36.5	104	63.5	181
White	32.7	245	67.3	505
Total	33.7	349	66.3	686



Black Parole Violators 
 White Parole Violators 
 All Parole Violators 
 Polsgrove Sample 

percentage of first offenders in the Polsgrove study sample (Table 12).

First offender status was not related to either race or the type of violation committed.

Information on whether the offender had a parole or shock probation violation on the current charge indicated that 27% of the sample had previous violations. A history of previous violations, however, was not related to type of violations during this study (Table 13).

IV. Institutional History

Because of the selective process involved in classifying offenders to specific institutions and in granting parole, institutional factors and interaction with the Parole Board were reviewed.

The average number of months served for the entire sample was 36 months. Obviously, those in higher crime classes generally served longer prison terms. Time served for the total sample increases in all crime classes if there is a prior incarceration (Table 14). However, differences were evident between races. For first offenders, blacks convicted of Class B felonies served longer terms, and among those with prior incarcerations, blacks in Class D are serving longer than whites.

Although these differences cannot be explained in terms of sentence lengths or number of deferrals, no effort was made to control for seriousness of crime within classes, multiple counts, or other factors which might affect the time served.

The majority of the sample were granted parole at their first eligibility date or received one deferral (Table 15). Deferrals do not appear to be strongly linked to race, nor is there a systematic relationship between deferrals and sentence length.

TABLE 12

FIRST OFFENDER STATUS OF INMATES RECOMMENDED
FOR PAROLE BETWEEN JANUARY, 1977 AND DECEMBER, 1978

<u>Prior Incarceration</u>		<u>First Offender</u>	
<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>
26.4	599	73.6	1,674

TABLE 13
PRIOR PAROLE/SHOCK PROBATION VIOLATION

	Technical	New Felony	Convicted Misdemeanor
Prior Violation	47.3% n = 133	27.4% n = 80	25.3% n = 68
No Prior Violation	46.2% n = 344	35.2% n = 262	18.6% n = 133
missing cases = 10			

FIGURE 13A
PRIOR PAROLE/SHOCK PROBATION VIOLATIONS

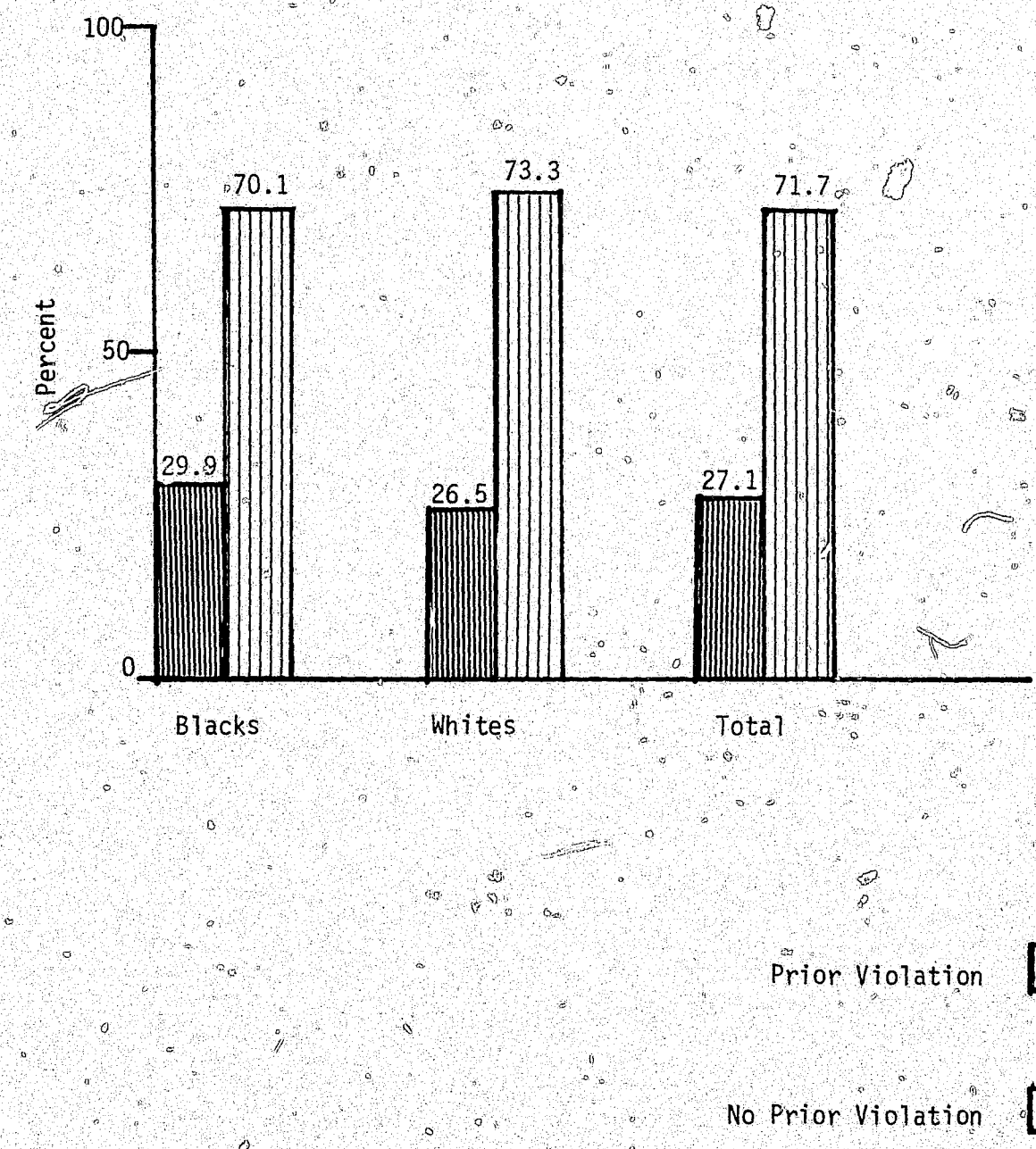


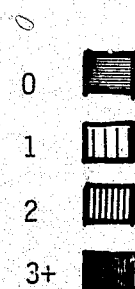
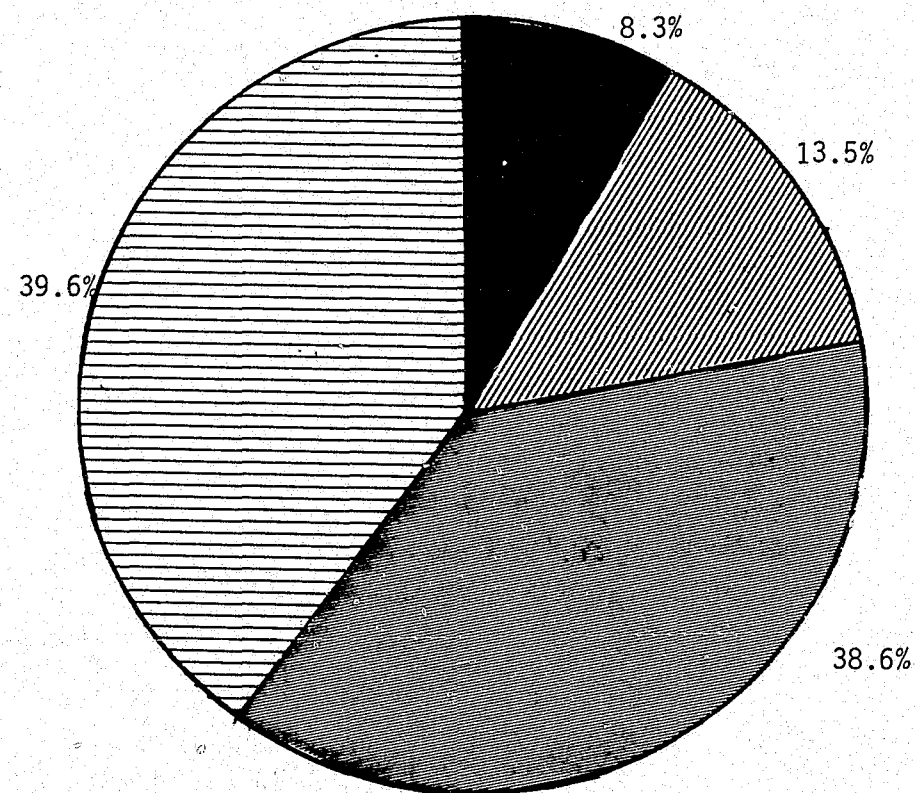
TABLE 14
 AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS SERVED
 TO PAROLE IN EACH CRIME CLASS

Crime Class	Prior Incarceration			First Offender		
	Black	White	Total	Black	White	Total
A	88	130	120	134	99	104
B	64	69	67	63	49	54
C	43	28	30	24	24	25
D	26	27	27	18	17	18

TABLE 15
 NUMBER OF DEFERRALS

	Percent	No.
0	38.6	400
1	39.6	411
2	13.5	140
3 or more	8.3	86

FIGURE 15A
NUMBER OF DEFERRALS



When the length of time served is compared to the type of parole violation, blacks and whites in new crime and misdemeanor categories appear similar. However, for technical violators, blacks are more likely to serve longer than whites.

The total number of inmates paroled from each institution was obtained from Monthly Population Movement Summaries. The rate of parole violations for each institution was calculated using the number of parole violators released from each facility. As shown in Table 16, the rate of violation increases with the security level of the institution, with KSP having a return rate of 26.2% as compared to 15.4% for minimum security facilities, excluding BCC. The median sentence given parole violators returned with a new felony conviction was five years. The length of time parolees had to wait between recommendation by the Parole Board and release averaged one month or less for all institutions. Race, prior incarcerations, and prior parole violations made no difference in the amount of time an inmate waited for parole.

V. Supervision

Level of parole supervision is, in one respect, a measure of time out on parole because it influences the frequency and mode of reporting to the parole officer. All newly paroled felons are required to remain on maximum supervision for sixty days. Considered another way, supervision level is a measure of success on parole. Reclassification depends partly upon the accomplishment of certain objectives, i.e., permanent employment. Parolees may also be placed on maximum supervision if they are free on bond awaiting trial for an offense committed while on parole. Procedures for reducing supervision may vary throughout the state.

TABLE 16
 RATE OF PAROLE VIOLATION AT EACH INSTITUTION
 1977 - 1979

Institution	Total Releases by Parole		Parole Violators From Each Institution	
	N		%	N
KSP	706		26.2	185
KSR	2061		23.5	485
KCIW	154		23.3	36
BCC	714		17.6	126
Minimum Security Facilities	1319		15.4	203
Total	4954		20.8	1035

Of the violators paroled in-state, 48.1% of the cases were on maximum supervision at the time they violated (Table 17). Since only 8.7% of the sample violated within three months, it appears that the majority of the sample were not making good progress on parole. It could be, however, that parolees are often not reclassified so that the parole officer can maintain close contact with the client. Level of supervision did not appear to be affected by class of crime, race, or prior parole/shock probation violations.

VI. Parole Supervisory Districts

During the time period covered by this study, there were eleven Parole Supervisory Districts in the state (see map - Figure A). Nearly one-third of the sample (30.0%) was paroled to District 4, Jefferson County. District 9, which includes Lexington, had the next largest number of parole violators under supervision (Table 18).

In most of the districts, the majority of returned violators had technical violations. In Districts 2 and 9, however, the majority of parole violators were convicted of a new felony (Table 19). Remembering that blacks were more likely to violate parole with a new felony conviction, a table comparing race by district shows that next to Louisville, Districts 2 and 9 also have the highest percentage of black parole violators in the state (Table 20). Districts 4 and 9 show a relationship that parallels the one for the whole sample, but District 2, which includes Bowling Green, has a higher percentage of whites with new felony convictions than blacks.

Although the average time spent on parole supervision was 18 months, several extremely large values influenced this figure. Therefore, the median or middle figure of 12 months is more representative. The median time on parole for blacks, 14 months, was slightly higher than for whites, 11 months.

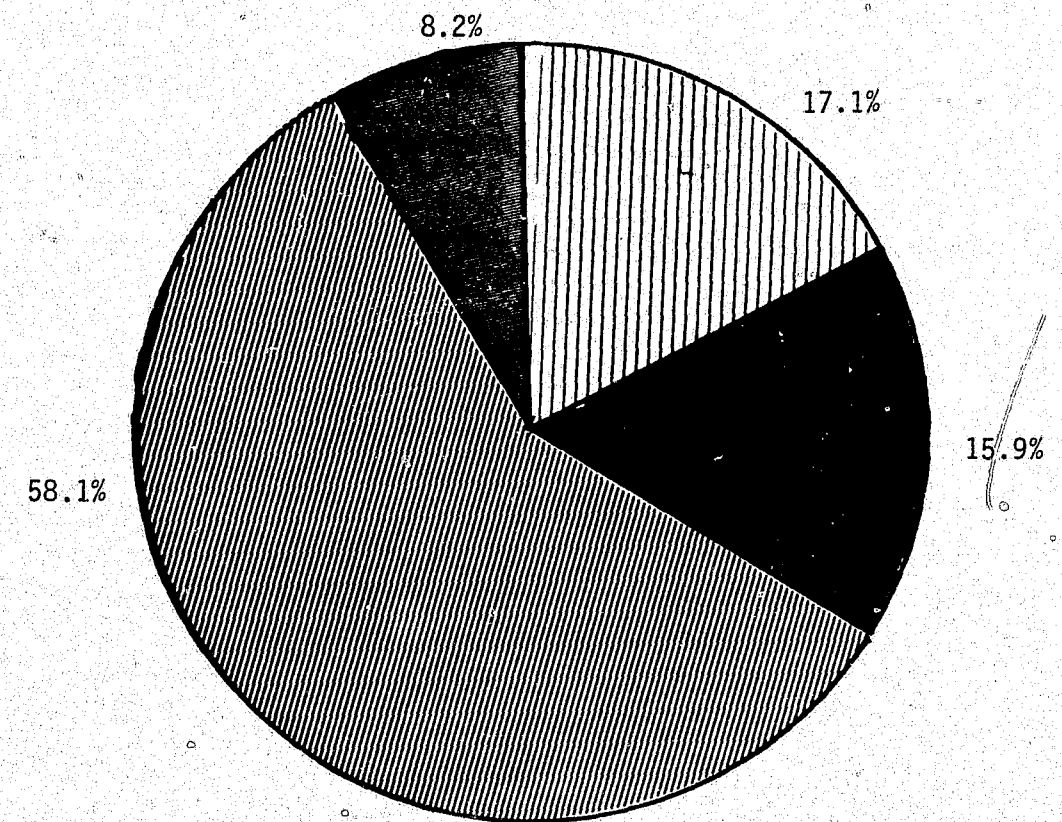
TABLE 17
LEVEL OF SUPERVISION AT TIME OF VIOLATION

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>
Maximum	58.1	550
Medium	15.9	151
Minimum	8.2	78
Unknown*	17.1	162

*Monthly Reports did not record the level of supervision.

Missing Cases = 6

FIGURE 17A
LEVEL OF SUPERVISION AT TIME OF VIOLATION







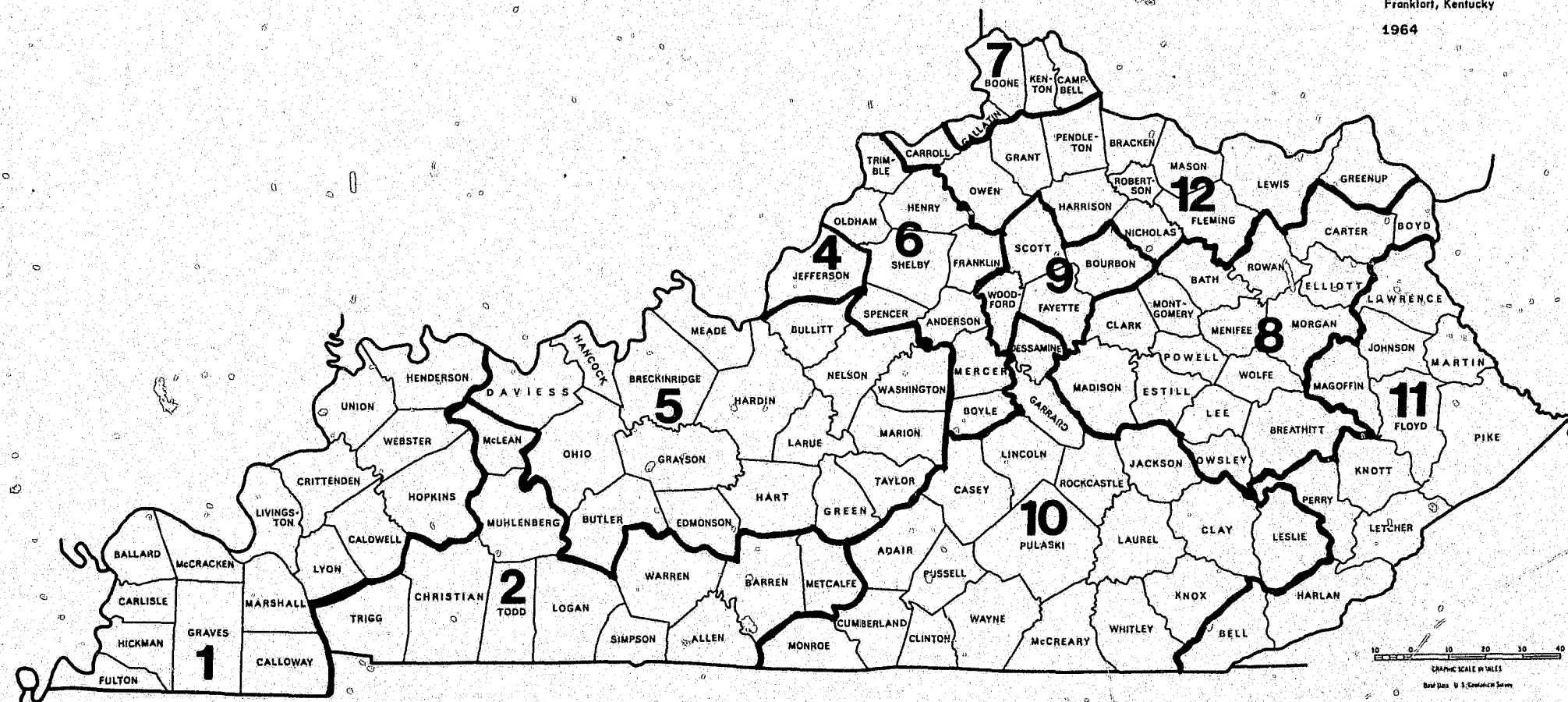
Maximum 
 Medium 
 Minimum 
 Unknown 

FIGURE A

KENTUCKY PAROLE SUPERVISORY DISTRICTS (1977 - 1979)

KENTUCKY Base Map Series B-5
Compiled and distributed by
Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
1964



GRAPHIC SCALE IN MILES
Base Map Series B-5, Conducted Series

TABLE 18

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PAROLE VIOLATORS
RELEASED TO SUPERVISORY DISTRICTS

District	%	N
1	8.2	85
2	4.7	49
4	29.8	309
5	4.7	49
6	4.9	51
7	4.9	51
8	5.1	53
9	16.3	168
10	5.5	57
11	4.7	49
12	1.9	20
13*	8.5	88

*out-of-state

missing cases = 6

TABLE 19

TYPES OF PAROLE VIOLATION IN SUPERVISORY DISTRICTS
(ALL 3 YEARS)

Supervisory District	Technical Violation	New Felony Conviction	Convicted Misdemeanant	Total	Percent of Total
1	50.6% n = 43	25.9% n = 22	23.5% n = 20	85	8.3
2	24.5% n = 12	53.1% n = 26	22.4% n = 11	49	4.8
4	54.7% n = 169	31.7% n = 98	13.6% n = 42	309	30.0
5	40.8% n = 20	32.7% n = 16	26.5% n = 13	49	4.8
6	45.1% n = 23	29.4% n = 15	25.5% n = 13	51	5.0
7	43.1% n = 23	33.3% n = 17	23.5% n = 12	51	5.0
8	47.2% n = 25	18.9% n = 10	34.0% n = 18	53	5.1
9	39.9% n = 67	42.3% n = 71	17.9% n = 30	168	16.3
10	42.1% n = 24	22.8% n = 13	35.1% n = 20	57	5.5
11	42.9% n = 21	30.6% n = 15	26.5% n = 13	49	4.8
12	50.0% n = 10	30.0% n = 6	20.0% n = 4	20	2.0
out-of-state	52.3% n = 46	33.0% n = 29	14.8% n = 13	88	8.5
average	40	28	17		

missing cases = 6

TABLE 20
RACE OF PAROLE VIOLATORS IN SUPERVISORY DISTRICTS

District	Black		White	
	%	N	%	N
1	11.8	10	88.2	75
2	42.9	21	57.1	28
4	45.6	141	54.4	168
5	14.3	7	85.7	42
6	23.5	12	76.5	39
7	3.9	2	96.1	49
8	5.7	3	94.3	50
9	35.1	59	64.9	109
10	10.5	6	89.5	51
11	4.1	2	95.9	47
12	5.0	1	95.0	19
13	20.5	18	79.5	70

Like the total sample, most of the parolees in each individual district were on maximum supervision at the time they violated parole.

VII. Impact of the Polsgrove Decision

Because of numerous speculations that the increase in parole violators was due to the Polsgrove⁵ releasees returning, the parole violators were divided into two groups: those released six months prior to and six months after the effective date of the Polsgrove Decision in March of 1978.

Sample members who were released within six months after the effective date of the Polsgrove Decision do not seem to vary from those released in the previous six months. The groups are roughly equivalent in terms of race, age, prior incarcerations, number of months served, and class of crime. More of the pre-Polsgrove group do have prior parole/shock probation violations. A higher percentage of blacks than whites are returned for new crimes in each group. This compares with the total sample; however, both of these six-month periods include a higher percentage of releasees who were returned as misdemeanants.

⁵The Polsgrove Decision mandated that accumulated jail time be counted toward total time served, resulting in a large number of felons being released during a relatively short time span.

APPENDIX 1

- Column Number
- 1-15 Name _____ (last) (initial)
- 16-20 Inmate Number (KSR or KCIW) _____
- 21 Race _____
1. Black 2. White 3. Other
- 22-27 Date of Birth _____
(month) (day) (year)
- 28-33 Date Admitted to Institution _____
(month) (day) (year)
- 34-36 Sentence Length (number of months) _____ Life = 999
- 37-40 Original Crime _____ (most serious; see Crime Codes)
- 41 Prior Incarcerations _____ (adult felony only)
1. Yes 2. No
- 42 Number of Deferrals _____ (this crime only)
- 43-48 Date Parole Recommended _____
(month) (day) (year)
- 49-54 Date Released _____
(month) (day) (year)
- 55-56 Institution at Release
1. KSR 5. FCF 9. BCC
2. KSP 6. HCFC 10. BCFC
3. RFC 7. WKFC 11. FCDC
4. KCIW 8. DBCDC 12. EKDC
- 57-59 County Released to _____ (see county list 0-121)
- 60-65 Date Returned P.V. _____
(month) (day) (year)
- 66 Type P.V. _____
1. Technical 2. Criminal
- 67-70 Reason P.V. _____ (see list 0-10)
- 71-73 Additional Sentence (months) _____ (if new crime)
- 74 Prior P.V.'s or S.P.V.'s _____ (this crime only)
1. Yes 2. No 3. Unknown
- 75 Level of Supervision at Time of P.V.
1. Maximum (4 visits/month) 3. Minimum (1 visit/month)
2. Medium (2 visits/month) 4. Unknown

APPENDIX 2

TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS

1. Failure to Report to Parole Officer as Scheduled
2. Absconding
3. Failure to Maintain Employment
4. Excessive Use of Alcohol
5. Possession of Firearms
6. Possession of Contraband
7. Falsification of Monthly Written Report
8. Association with Convicted Felon/Other Designated Individuals
9. Failure to Participate in Designated Counseling Program (i.e. AA)
10. Other (please make note of the other condition at bottom of form)
11. Convicted of a misdemeanor
12. Failure to Report/Absconding
13. " " " /Failure to Maintain Employment
14. " " " /Excessive use of Alcohol
15. " " " /Possession of Firearms
17. " " " /Falsifying Monthly Report
18. " " " /Association with Convicted Felon
23. Absconding/Failure to Maintain Employment
24. " /Excessive Use of Alcohol
25. " /Possession of Firearms
27. " /Falsifying Monthly Report
28. " /Association with Convicted Felon
37. Failure to Maintain Employment/Falsifying Monthly Report
39. " " " " /Failure to Participate in Designated Counseling
45. Excessive Use of Alcohol/Possession of Firearms
48. " " " " /Association with Convicted Felon
49. " " " " /Failure to Participate in Designated Counseling
78. Falsifying Monthly Report/Association with Convicted Felon
110. Failure to Report/Other
210. Absconding/Other
310. Failure to Maintain Employment/Other
910. Failure to Participate in Designated Counseling/Other

APPENDIX 3

REASONS FOR TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS

Table 1

Single and Multiple Reasons for Technical Violations

Category	Percent of Total	No.
Failure to Report	9.9	48
Absconding	18.8	91
Failure to Keep Employment	.8	4
Excessive Use of Alcohol	1.6	8
Possession of Firearms	1.5	7
Falsifying Monthly Report	.8	4
Associating with Convicted Felon	1.0	5
Failure to Attend Counseling	1.5	7
Other (Specific Parole Conditions)	2.5	12
Failure to Report with Absconding	48.8	236
" with Failure to Keep Employment	1.5	7
" with Excessive Use of Alcohol	.8	4
" with Possession of Firearms	.2	1
" with Falsifying Monthly Report	1.0	5
" with Associating with Convicted Felon	.2	1
" with Other	2.1	10
Absconding with Failure to Keep Employment	.2	1
" with Excessive Use of Alcohol	1.5	7
" with Possession of Firearms	.2	1
" with Falsifying Monthly Report	1.0	5
" with Associating with Convicted Felon	.4	2
" with Other	.8	4

Category	Percent of Total	No.
Failure to Keep Employment/Falsifying Monthly Report	.2	1
Failure to Keep Employment/Failure to Attend Counseling	.8	4
Failure to Keep Employment/Other	.4	2
Excessive Use of Alcohol/Possession of Firearms	.2	1
" Associating with Convicted Felon	.2	1
" Failure to Attend Counseling	.6	3
Falsifying Monthly Report/Associating with Convicted Felon	.2	1
Failure to Attend Counseling/Other	.2	1
		484

APPENDIX 4

REASONS FOR TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS BROKEN DOWN BY DISTRICTS

District	Category *	No.
1	1	5
	2	4
	9	1
	10	3
	12	25
	13	1
	27	1
	37	1
	45	1
Total	110	43
2	1	1
	4	1
	12	6
	13	1
	14	1
	24	1
Total	110	12
4	1	17
	2	21
	4	2
	5	4
	7	1
	8	1
	9	3
	10	4
	12	106
	13	2
	17	1
	23	1
	27	2
	39	2
Total	110	169
5	1	2
	2	2
	12	12
	15	1
	49	1
Total	110	11
Total	110	1
	210	1
		1
		1
		20

*Refer to Appendix 2 for explanation of categories.

District	Category	No.	
6	2	8	
	4	1	
	5	2	
	12	6	
	14	1	
	17	2	
	110	2	
	210	1	
	Total	23	
	7	1	4
2		2	
3		1	
4		1	
10		2	
12		6	
13		2	
14		1	
18		1	
78		1	
Total		23	
8	1	2	
	2	2	
	3	1	
	12	16	
	13	1	
	17	1	
	24	1	
	Total	25	
	9	1	10
		2	14
3		1	
4		1	
7		3	
9		1	
10		1	
12		28	
24		1	
25		1	
27		1	
39		2	
49		1	
Total		67	
10	1	1	
	2	7	
	8	3	
	9	2	
	12	7	
	27	1	
	28	1	
	48	1	
	49	1	
	Total	24	

District

Category

No.

11

1
2
12
14
17
24
27
310

3
8
5
1
1
1
1
1
21

Total

12

2
3
4
12

3
1
1
5
10

Total

13*

1
2
4
5
8
10
12
24
110
210
310

3
20
1
1
1
2
12
3
1
1
46

Total

*out-of-state

END