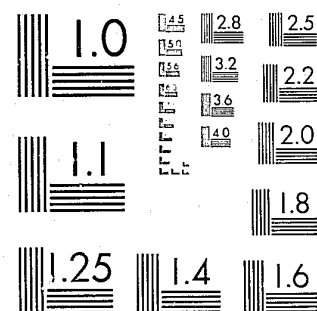


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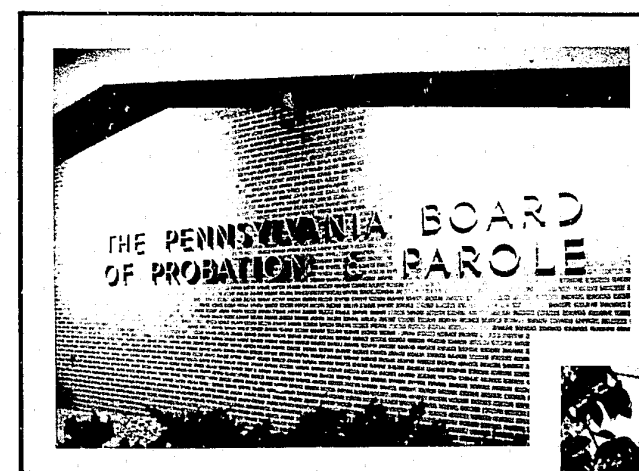
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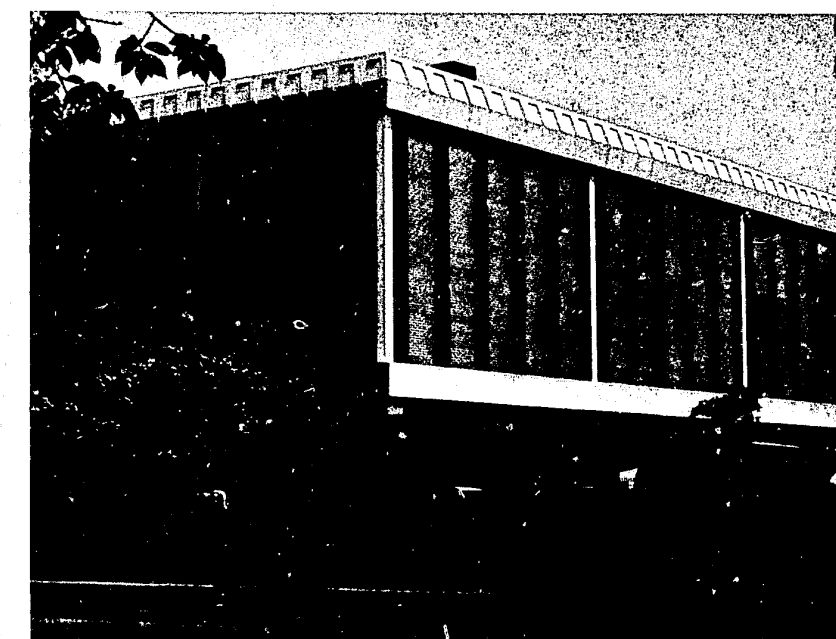
# Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole **pbpp**



DICK THORNBURGH, Governor  
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

FRED W. JACOBS, Chairman  
Board of Probation and Parole

## 1982 ANNUAL REPORT



16116  
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THE CHAIRMAN'S LETTER



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE  
Box 1661 HARRISBURG, PA. 17120

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

March, 1983

To His Excellency, Governor Dick L. Thornburgh, and to the Honorable Members of the Senate and to the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I am pleased to present to you the 1982 Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, including 1980-81 fiscal year information.

The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole is an independent agency with jurisdiction over offenders sentenced to prison for a maximum period of two years or more. Additionally, the Board is responsible for administering a Grant-in-Aid Program for the purpose of assisting county adult probation systems to better develop their capabilities in line with Board standards.

The protection of society is a primary responsibility which can be best achieved through the successful reintegration of adult ex-offenders back into society. The Board places maximum effort toward assisting its clients in the reintegration process. Persons who violate the conditions of parole or receive a conviction for a new crime while on parole are returned to prison through due process procedures if violations are proven by a preponderance of evidence and the risk to the community is too great for the person to remain on parole supervision.

Our philosophy recognizes that most ex-offenders are capable of change, given the proper opportunities, and a sincere desire to change. When conditional release on parole is granted, the reintegration process begins by giving the ex-offender an opportunity for testing in the community under a structured framework of conditions. An opportunity for change is an effective tool which is essential to the protection of the public and a vital part of the total criminal justice system.

Supervision in a community setting is a cost effective and desirable alternative to incarceration in a majority of cases. It continues to be demonstrated that most ex-offenders can be safely reintegrated into society without detrimental effects to the public at large.

Respectfully,  
*Fred W. Jacobs*  
Fred W. Jacobs  
Chairman



## A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR



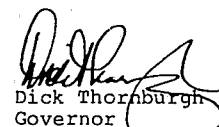
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
HARRISBURG

This Administration has been committed to a sustained effort to create an environment of safety and security for all Pennsylvanians. Certainly, we must continue to do all that we can to protect the first civil right of every citizen -- freedom from fear on the streets and in our homes.

Our four-year assault on criminals and criminal activity has drawn favorable comment and expressions of interest from other states and at the national level. Our alliance of government agencies, law enforcement officials, businesses and citizens has sent a clear and unmistakable signal that criminals have no friend in Pennsylvania. Indeed, our anti-crime program offers the hope of greater success, perhaps than in any state in the nation, in defeating an enemy that is blind to age, sex, race and social status.

In our quest to ensure the integrity of our criminal justice system and to improve probation and parole services for the ex-offender, the Board of Probation and Parole has played an important role in promoting the vital protection of all of our citizens.

As Governor, and as a former law enforcement official, I believe we have set a firm foundation of criminal justice in the Keystone State that can be further fortified by our leadership and our commitment to a responsible system of probation and parole.

  
Dick Thornburgh  
Governor



## THE BOARD AND ITS MEMBERS

The Board consists of five full-time members, appointed by the Governor with the consent of a majority of the Senate members, to serve staggered, renewable, six-year terms. Board members are prohibited from engaging in any other employment or political activity. The Board members represent diverse backgrounds, experience, and training, encompassing parole/probation services, social work, criminal justice planning, police and prison services, teaching and administrative work. They have a combined total of more than 40 years of service with the Board as members and in other capacities.

Board Members left to right, Chairman Fred W. Jacobs, William L. Forbes, John H. Jefferson, and Walter G. Scheipe.



**Fred W. Jacobs, Chairman**, Mechanicsburg, received his B.A. degree in psychology from Susquehanna University (1964) and his Master's degree in social work from West Virginia University (1967). He has had extensive experience in juvenile corrections at Loysville Youth Development Center, as a caseworker, cottage supervisor, unit supervisor, and director of staff development. Mr. Jacobs came to the Board in February, 1971, as director of staff development and was promoted to executive assistant to the Chairman in June, 1973. He took the oath of office as a Board member in March, 1976, and was named Chairman in April, 1976. Mr. Jacobs was reappointed by Governor Thornburgh and confirmed by the Senate on June 2, 1982. He was reappointed as Chairman by the Governor on July 6, 1982.

**John H. Jefferson, Member**, Philadelphia, attended Virginia State College from 1939 to 1943 securing major credits in physical education and sociology. In addition, many credits were attained through out-service training in criminal justice at various Pennsylvania schools. He began his criminal justice experience as a probation officer for the Philadelphia County Quarter Sessions Court. This was followed by employment with the Board in 1965 as a parole agent in the Philadelphia District Office, and was promoted to a supervisor of a community parole center in 1971. Mr. Jefferson was appointed to the Board in December, 1971, and has served continuously since that time.

**William L. Forbes, Member**, Ambridge, attended Duquesne University for the study of political science and the University of Pittsburgh Public Administration Graduate Program. He acquired seven years juvenile corrections experience as a youth counselor with the Warrendale Youth Development Center. Mr. Forbes then served five years as a police officer in the Aliquippa Police Department and rose to lieutenant, commander of the Juvenile Division. This was followed by five years of service as regional director of the Governor's Justice Commission, Southwest Office, until he was sworn in as a Board member in November, 1976.

**Walter G. Scheipe, Member**, Leesport, received his bachelor's degree from Bloomsburg State College. After graduation, he taught school in Venezuela for six years. Mr. Scheipe had previous experience with the Board as a parole agent for six years, assigned to the district offices in Philadelphia and Allentown. In 1961 he was appointed chief probation and parole officer by the Berks County Court, a position he held until 1969. Mr. Scheipe was appointed warden of the Berks County Prison in January, 1969 and retired in December, 1980. Governor Thornburgh appointed him a member of the Board on November 14, 1980 with service beginning in January, 1981.

## THE BOARD AND ITS WORK



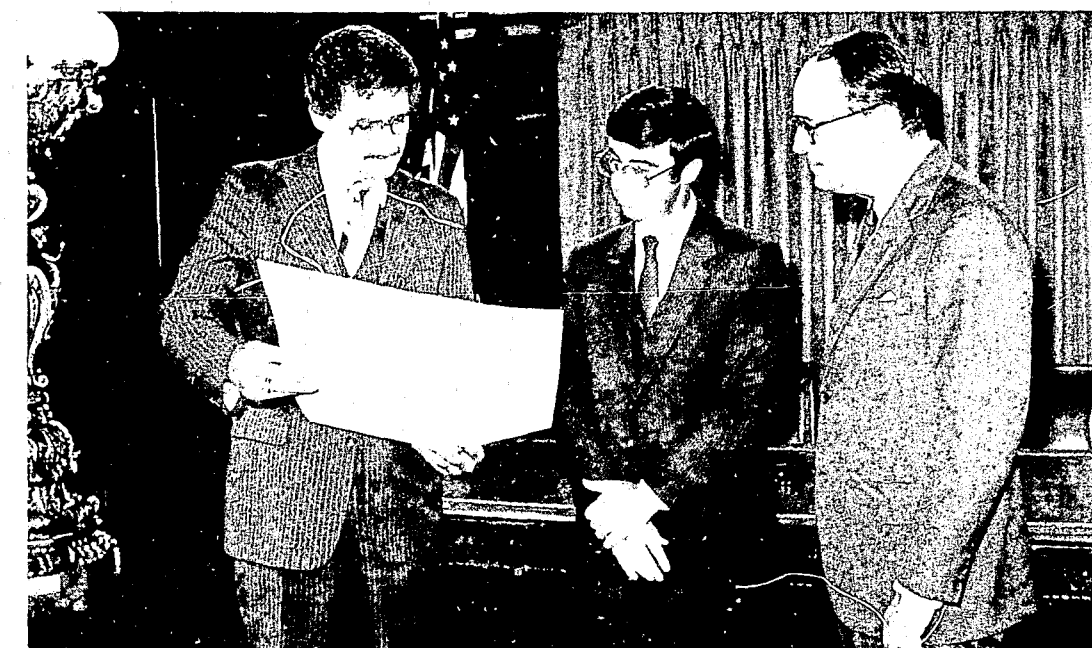
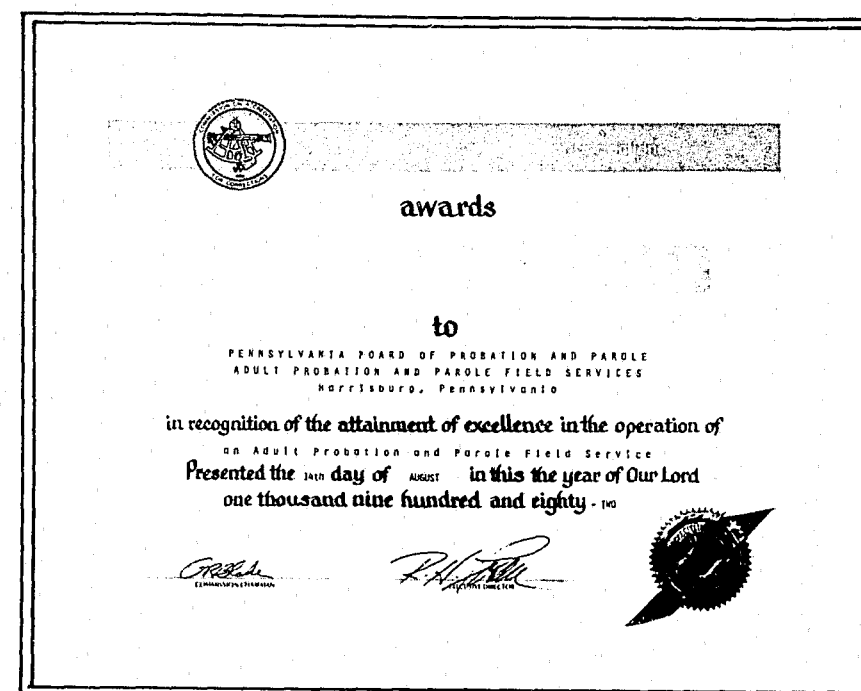
Chairman Fred W. Jacobs presides over one of the regular Board Meetings. Participants in the meeting are, left to right, LeDelle Ingram, Affirmative Action Officer; Hermann Tartler, Board Secretary; William L. Forbes, Board Member; Chairman Jacobs; Alva Meader, Executive Secretary; John H. Jefferson, Board Member; Walter G. Scheipe, Board Member; and Robert A. Greevy, Chief Counsel.

The use of parole in Pennsylvania began in the 1800's, taking on many different forms during the years until 1941, when the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the Parole Act (Act of August 6, 1941, P.L. 861, as amended, 61 P.S. §331.1 et seq.), which established the present Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. The Board is an independent state correctional agency, authorized to grant parole and supervise all adult offenders sentenced by the courts to a maximum prison sentence of two years or more; revoke the parole of technical parole violators and those who are convicted of new crimes; and release from parole, persons under supervision who have fulfilled their sentences in compliance with the conditions governing their parole. The Board also supervises special probation and parole cases at the direction of the courts. At any one time, the Board has under supervision more than 14,000 persons, of which, approximately 12% are clients from other states being supervised by the Board under the Interstate Compact.

The Board's philosophy and principles statement, adopted in 1977, continues to serve as a guide for the policies, decision making, and supervision practices of the Board.

### ACCREDITATION ACHIEVED

One of the most significant achievements of the Board during the year was to be accredited as a Adult Probation and Parole Field Services agency. Accreditation was awarded in August by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, the national accrediting agency. The award was the culmination of a three-year effort by the Board and its staff striving for excellence of service to the community and its clients.



Robert Fosen, Executive Director of the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, presents the Accreditation Award Certificate to Chairman Jacobs as Governor Thornburgh looks on.

Chairman of the Board, Fred Jacobs, received the three-year accreditation award in ceremonies with Governor Thornburgh in September. Jacobs commented that the accreditation was one of the Board's responses to the Program Policy Guidelines of the Governor's Office which dealt with restoring of integrity to state government. He stated, "We feel that accreditation of our agency has gone a long way in achieving that goal."

Robert Fosen, Executive Director of the accrediting agency, stated that the Board's compliance level with the standards was the highest of any of the fourteen (14) state probation and parole field services systems which have been accredited. Of the 208 accreditation standards, all but two were found to be in compliance with the standards.

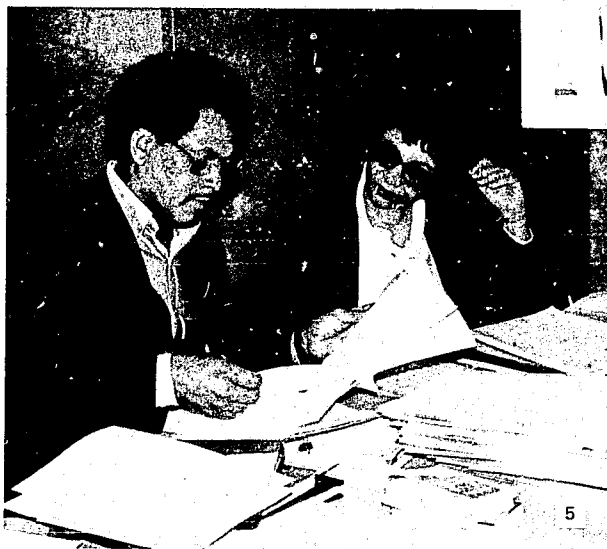
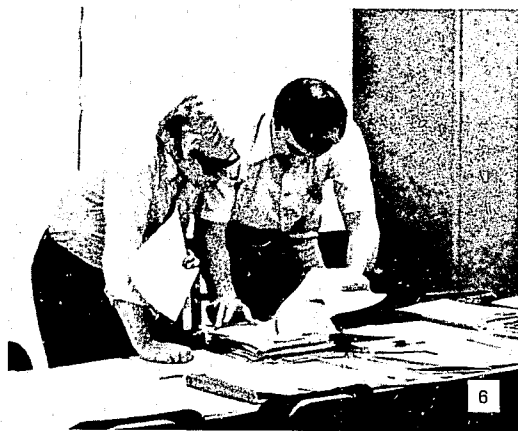
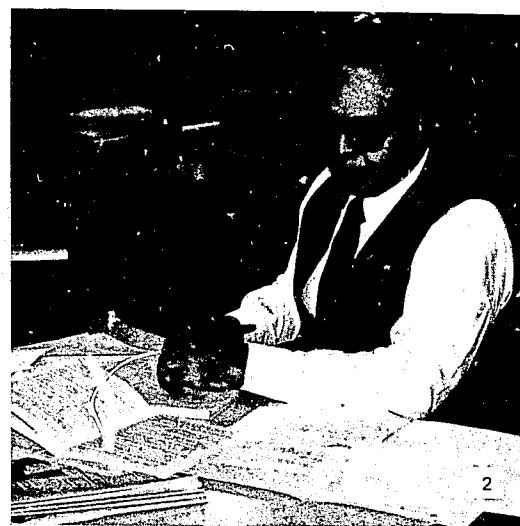
The accreditation process included a comprehensive agency self-evaluation and the development of new policies and procedures to come into compliance with some of the accreditation standards. In April (1982) an extensive audit of the agency was conducted by Commission representatives. The "auditors" were all corrections professionals and included Frank Bright, Secretary of Programs and Development, North Carolina Department of Corrections; Allen Brittle, Manager of State and Local Adult Facilities, Virginia Division of Community and Prevention Services; and Marjorie A. Jennings, Commissioner, Maryland Parole Commission. The comprehensive audit included a review of Board policies and procedures to determine if

they are in compliance with the accreditation standards. The auditing team also reviewed Board practices by making on-site visits to six of the Board's twenty-four (24) field offices and the Board's Central Office in Harrisburg. During the visits to district offices in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton and Butler, and sub-offices in Lancaster and Wharton-Philadelphia, the auditors interviewed Board clients, parole agents, supervisors, clerical and other staff.



Accreditation auditor, Allen Brittle, reviews client caseloads with Marlene Hollobaugh, Secretarial Supervisor, Butler District Office.





(1) Fred Becker, Parole Agent, Butler District Office, describes his work with clients with auditor Allen Brittle.

(2) Board documentation is reviewed by auditor Frank Bright to determine if it meets the accreditation standard.

(3) Supervisor Kenneth Williams, Pittsburgh District Office, makes a point with auditor Allen Brittle.

(4) Auditor Frank Bright reviews personnel records under the watchful eye of Cynthia Bowman, Personnel Assistant.

(5) David Payton, Budget Analyst, goes over agency financial records with auditor Marjorie Jennings.

(6) Accreditation Manager Joseph Long goes over documentation for some of the accreditation standards with William Moul, Director, Division of Case and Records Management.

## DECISION-MAKING STUDIES COMPLETED

During the past several years, the Board has been developing a uniform and explicit policy for making decisions regarding parole release and revocation. In order to insure fairness, the broad discretion granted to the Board by the Parole Act has been structured by the use of parole guidelines and presumptive ranges for recommitment actions. These guidelines provide the offenders with more clear expectations the Board has of them, while at the same time providing the public with a greater accountability of the Board's efforts in reducing risks to the community.

The real test of any guidelines instrument is in its implementation. Therefore, simultaneous with the implementation of the guidelines, evaluative studies were begun to measure their validity and effectiveness. The Division of Research and Statistics monitored Board decision making for parole cases at their minimum sentence during the latter part of 1981. The findings generally "give evidence that the parole guidelines provide a meaningful frame of reference for the decision process." It was found that when making decisions using the guidelines, there was little deviation from past practices of the Board. The study showed that the institutional adjustment of the inmate is the most dominant factor in making a parole decision.

The study provides considerable information which will be useful in the improvement and modification of the guidelines. For example, the study pointed out the need to wait for all decision-making factors in order to reflect more accurately on their relative importance. The study also pointed out the need for some reordering and redesign of the parole prognosis assessment instrument which is used at the time of making a parole decision.

## Violator Guidelines Accurate

Another study undertaken during the year revealed that the Board is very consistent in following its established presumptive range guidelines for setting additional prison time for parole violators. It was found that the Board's decisions comply with the guidelines over 80% of the time for convicted parole violators and 92% of the time for technical parole violators. Decisions outside of the guidelines were adequately supported with appropriate mitigating or aggravating factors as required by policy.

## "EMPLOYMENT" – FOCUS OF MEETING

The Board's "Client Employment . . . 1982" report, which revealed an increase in client unemployment during the previous year, became the major focus of an agency planning meeting held in September. Board members and management staff met together for two days to address the employment needs of parolees and probationers.

Several staff members from other state agencies provided helpful information relating directly to the employment problems of Board clients. Patricia Jacobs, Acting Deputy Secretary for Income Maintenance of the Department of Public Welfare, reviewed the work registration program which is intended to reduce the number of employable public assistance recipients. John Sekoch, head of Employer Relations Section, Bureau of Job Service, informed the group of staff cutbacks which have resulted in less assistance in finding jobs being provided for the unemployed. Deputy Commissioner Erskind DeRamus, Bureau of Correction, reviewed their programs which aid inmates with job placement.



Patricia Jacobs of the Department of Public Welfare addresses the Board/Management Meeting while John Sekoch of the Bureau of Job Service awaits his turn to speak.

Following a review of current agency employment efforts, five work groups spent many hours developing over thirty (30) new initiatives which might be undertaken to improve the employment situation of the Board's clients. These initiatives were submitted to the Chairman for further review and the majority were approved for further development and implementation in 1983 as part of the Board's continuing effort to provide Board clients with assistance in securing employment.

## NIC MODEL PROGRAM INSTITUTED

The Board has become a participant in a National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Model Probation and Parole Program as an outgrowth of two Board-operated pilot projects — Revised Supervision Practices (Harrisburg District Office) and Community Resources Management Teams (Kensington Sub-Office, Philadelphia). These staffs have been using a risk/needs instrument in classifying clients, and in August they were trained in the Client Management Classification system. The training was conducted by the two developers of the system, Gary Arling and Kenneth Lerner, staff psychologists of the Wisconsin Department of Corrections.

Based on the positive staff response and early evaluation of the new system, steps were taken to further expand the Board's involvement in these concepts. An application was submitted to the National Institute of Corrections and late in the year the Board was approved to participate in the model program. The program consists of four basic elements:

- a client management classification system employing an initial structured interview of new clients which results in the placement of the client in one of four treatment modalities;
- client assessment based on risk of continued criminal activity and the client needs for services, which when combined with the treatment modality provides the parole agent with needed information to develop an effective treatment plan, including a supervision strategy;
- a workload formula, based on agent time required for supervision of clients, preparation of reports, hearings, etc., used for assigning work to agents and for the development of budgetary needs; and
- a comprehensive management information system designed to enhance planning, monitoring, evaluation and accountability.

Named as director of the program was Joseph Long, Executive Assistant to the Chairman, with responsibilities to implement the program statewide. A "planning team" consisting of parole agents, line supervisors, and central office staff will be formed and will participate in additional training at the National Academy of Corrections. Three staff members, W. Conway Bushey, Adult Probation Services Advisor; Robert Largent, Probation/Parole Staff Specialist; and Harry McCann, Jr., Staff Development Specialist, attended a "Training of Trainers" in late fall to prepare them to do preliminary training in the Client Management Classification system.

Additional staff will be selected and trained to complete the training of the remainder of the supervisors and parole agents on the use of the new system. It is expected that the agency-wide effort will require approximately eighteen (18) months to be fully implemented.

## CITIZENS GROUPS ACTIVE

Each of the Board's ten field supervision offices has a Citizens Advisory Committee to provide the Board and its staff with an understanding of the public's expectation of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. The committees, made up of a wide cross section of citizens, meet on a regular basis in each district to discuss matters of mutual concern.



Harrisburg District Office Supervisor Edward Rufus, standing, discusses the Board's work at a meeting of community leaders, including District Citizens Advisory Committee members Michael Klunk, left, and Robert Clay, right.

In October, representatives from seven of the committees met with Board members and staff for a time of sharing information and concerns. In the meeting, committee members raised many questions about the pending "parole reform" legislation and expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the legislation. Another major concern centered on the difficulty clients are experiencing in securing employment. Numerous suggestions were made as a means of providing better job training opportunities for clients and to assist them in securing more meaningful employment. Committee members were also updated on the Board's accreditation award for field services.

The Governor's Advisory Committee on Probation met in July at which time its chairman, Daniel Michie, Jr., was recognized for his sixteen (16) years of service as the committee's chairman. Michie, a lawyer from Philadelphia, was appointed as the first chairperson in 1966 and has served continuously since that time. In a letter from Governor Thornburgh, Michie was also recognized for his service to the Commonwealth.



Gene Kramer, Director of the Bureau of Probation Services, presents a plaque to Daniel Michie, Jr.

The major business of the committee was a discussion of the 1983 Grant-in-Aid Program. The discussion focused on the proposed appropriation for the program, the allocation formula, policies and procedures, training funds, and the County Compensation Plan. In its advisory role to the Board, various recommendations on these items were prepared. The committee also reviewed the use of the 1982 Grant-in-Aid funds, the County Adult Probation Standards, and pending legislation.

## "PAROLE REFORM" LEGISLATION FAILS

Governor Thornburgh's legislative package designed to make major changes in Pennsylvania's correctional system, including parole, was discussed and debated throughout the year on Capitol Hill. In the waning days of the session, the legislation, including "parole reform," was defeated in the House. The legislation would have:

- abolished the Board's parole release decision responsibility and inmates would be released at the expiration of their minimum sentence;
- allowed for the minimum sentence to exceed one half the maximum sentence if desired by the sentencing judge;

- provided for good time to be earned by the inmate in the institution allowing for release prior to the expiration of the minimum sentence;
- transferred the Board's parole supervision function to the Bureau of Correction;
- continued the Board as a Revocation Board, with the power to recommit and rerelease offenders with a maximum sentence of two years or more;
- allowed revocation decisions to be made by panels of two (Board members and hearing examiners); and
- elevated the Bureau of Correction to department status.

Undoubtedly legislation will be introduced again in the 1983 legislative session to deal with the correctional reform proposed by the Governor. The Board is committed to the support of legislation which will update the present Probation and Parole Act so that the Board will be able to fulfill its responsibilities more effectively.

## PLANNING GROUP DEALS WITH DIVERSE ISSUES

The Core Planning Group, made up of staff representing each of the bureaus and the Chairman's Office, has grappled with a wide range of issues during the year. The most involved issue has been the reduction of paperwork within the agency. Each district planning group was surveyed for suggestions and concerns regarding required agency paperwork and the responses were prioritized. Some corrective action was taken immediately on minor issues, with others getting more major attention. An intensive study has been made of the paperwork required as a result of the arrest/violation process in the agency and it is anticipated that some major changes will be made in this area in 1983.

The planning group also:

- reviewed the Board policy in employee investigations, making recommendations to the Chairman for revision;
- provided input into the development of policy and procedures for the provision of 24-hour supervision service to clients;
- studied the Board's Manual of Operations and Procedures for its usefulness and made recommendations for a different format intended to make the Manual easier to use;
- provided consultation to staff in the development of the parole agent workload formula; and
- assisted in the development of 1983-84 agency goals.

## BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

### PAROLE AGENT OF THE YEAR AWARD

Harry A. Wigder, Parole Agent II from the Allentown District Office, was the recipient of the 1981 American Legion Agent of the Year Award. The award was presented to Mr. Wigder by Chairman Jacobs and Edward Hoak, American Legion State Adjutant, at the annual Pennsylvania Association of Probation, Parole and Corrections Training Institute.



1981 Parole Agent of the Year, Harry Wigder, leads an employment counseling training session.

This award is presented each year to an agent who has demonstrated good judgement, loyalty, motivation, temperament, dependability, and versatility in work. Harry A. Wigder began his services with the Board in December, 1971, and was cited for his continual, overall professional growth since becoming an agent with the Board. He was also lauded for his work in securing employment for clients under supervision and a very successful job counseling program which he has been conducting in the Allentown district for a number of years. The success of his group employment counseling has been noted by the Board and has been expanded to other districts throughout the state. Mr. Wigder has been a resource person and instructor in the training of staff to implement employment group counseling sessions for clients on a statewide basis.

### ORGANIZATIONAL/PERSONNEL CHANGES

During the year, several organizational and personnel changes have taken place. At the end of June, the Executive Director's position was abolished and the Board Chairman assumed most of the agency's top administrative responsibilities. All bureau directors and the Executive Assistant now report directly to the Chairman.

Verdell Dean, Esquire, Board Member, submitted her resignation to the Governor and it was accepted in November. Ms. Dean, who began her tenure as a Board member in 1975, is currently practicing law in Pittsburgh.

The Board's Director of Staff Development, David Leathery, joined the staff of the National Academy of Corrections on July 1 for a two-year period. Leathery is serving on the staff of the Academy as a "loaned executive" through the Intergovernmental Personnel Act. The Academy began operations in October of 1981, consolidating the many efforts of the National Institute of Corrections to serve as a national center to train state and local correctional personnel.

As a result of Leathery's absence, James O. Smith, Staff Development Specialist in the central area of the state, was named acting director of the division for the two-year period. Simultaneously, coordination of the division's work throughout the agency was lodged with the Executive Assistant.

### EMPLOYEE RECEIVES HANDICAP CITATION

The Governor's Council on Employment of the Handicapped selected Dorothy M. Harbolt, Clerk-Typist II, in the Board's Philadelphia District Office, to receive a citation of merit. The award was presented in October at the 1982 Handicapped State Employee of the Year Award Program in Harrisburg.

In making the nomination for the award, Ms. Harbolt's supervisor stated, "Her handicap has been subordinate to her performance which continues to reflect diligence, perseverance, and trustworthiness." She has also been described as a "loyal worker, dependable, accurate, cooperative and fosters goodwill." In addition to her work with the Board, Ms. Harbolt is involved in community betterment activities as one who is "compassionate and is deeply affected by man's inhumanity to man."



Board employee, Dorothy Harbolt, receives the Handicapped Award from Ginny Thornburgh as Harold Russell, Chairman of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped, looks on.

**John R. McCool**  
Director

**James J. Alibrio**  
Director of Research and Statistics

**James C. Collins**  
Acting Director of Systems Analysis and Management Methods

**Frank A. Graham, Jr.**  
Director of Fiscal Analysis

**Adeline R. Shultz**  
Director of Office Services

**Robert E. Yerger**  
Director of Personnel

### PERFORMANCE EVALUATION SYSTEM IMPLEMENTED

The Commonwealth Management Performance Evaluation system for upper and middle-management staff introduced at the end of 1981, was successfully implemented during the year. The evaluation system, based on negotiated, predetermined objectives and performance factors, was first used during the period of January 1 to June 30, 1982. Due to a greater sensitivity to quality and timeliness expectations, most of the objectives and performance factors were fulfilled by the involved managers by the end of the period. Overall, there was improved communications among the managers due to their participation in the new evaluation program. Prior to July 1, 1982, managers' objectives and performance factors were established for the first entire evaluation year, 1982-83.

### TIME STUDIES PREPARE FOR WORKLOAD FORMULA

A time study of agent supervision practices was completed during the year as part of the development of a comprehensive parole agent workload formula. The last such study was completed a decade ago and was much more limited in its scope. The current study is important because it focused on grades of supervision and developed work equivalents for each grade, rather than the previous study which made no supervision grade distinctions. This study makes it possible to compare agent workloads when caseloads have varying classes of supervision requirements.

With the completion of this study, the agency is now able to move one step closer to the realization of its goal of establishing a uniform method of client classification. Additional studies next year will focus on time requirements involved in the Board violation hearing process, investigations and report preparation. The combined results of these studies will enable the Board to complete its development of a parole agent workload formula to make a more equitable method of determining agent caseloads and for agency budgeting to better manage scarce resources.

### SICK LEAVE MONITORING EXPANDED

The Board's leave monitoring and auditing program was revised during 1982 for implementation in 1983 in a continued effort to reduce sick leave utilization. The revised program is intended to increase awareness of sick leave utilization within a work unit and ultimately improve leave administration in the entire agency. On a quarterly basis, supervisors will be required to formally report on the status of leave utilization in their work unit. It is intended that with this greater awareness, supervisors will be able to work more closely with employees in the reduction of sick leave usage.

### ONGOING RESPONSIBILITIES

Through the year, the Bureau of Administrative Services maintained a close working relationship with other Commonwealth agencies, including various legislative bodies, to ensure the effective implementation and processing of various program requirements and priorities. In addition, the bureau's staff fulfilled its many other responsibilities:

- managing the fiscal, budgetary, and leasing operations of the Board;
- administering the personnel and labor relations functions;
- producing statistical information, evaluative research, as well as planning and program development research;
- the designing, implementing, and operating of the Board's computerized management information system; and
- providing various required services such as procurement, automotive, and telephone.

OFFICE OF BOARD SECRETARY AND BUREAU OF PRE-PAROLE SERVICES

Hermann Tartler  
Board Secretary and  
Director

William H. Moul  
Director of Case and Records  
Management

John J. Rice  
Director of Institutional Parole  
Services

John P. Skowronski  
Director of Hearing Review

DECENTRALIZATION OF CASE RECORDS  
IMPLEMENTED

The implementation of the Board's decentralization of case records was begun in all the state institutions on February 1, 1982. This implementation was preceded by extensive training of institutional parole supervisors and central office Pre-Parole staff. In April, the institutional parole supervisors and district office supervisors received further training in the decentralization process in order to process case folders statewide under the new system.

The system as implemented provides a standardized method of opening and maintaining all of the Board's parole case folders. It provides for a single client case folder for use in the field which is initiated by the institutional parole staff. When the client is paroled, the case folder is forwarded to the appropriate district office for their use during the period of parole supervision.

In the Board's central office, a computerized sentence file has been established for each new client. This sentence file provides the needed information to initiate a client case folder in central office when needed in the paroling process which begins some months prior to the client's minimum sentence date. The case folder contains only those documents which are essential for the Board in making parole decisions.

The computerized sentenced file is also designed to prepare the required letters to judges and district attorneys prior to the client's parole minimum interview conducted by the Board. It is anticipated that the sentence file program will also provide an institutional parole control system to be utilized in the scheduling of clients for the parole minimum interviews.

This new case records management process has not only provided staff with uniform methods to initiate and maintain case folders,



Hearing Examiner John G. Engle conducts a violation hearing in the York County Prison.

but also to process parole progress reports, to submit parole violation reports, and to close case folders. Although only fully operational since July 1, the system has reduced the amount of paperwork generated and the staff time required to process these documents.

**OTHER EFFORTS**

Several other efforts are under way to improve Bureau operations. A study is being made of the possibility of combining parts of the Board's Parole Decision-Making Guidelines (Parole Prognosis Assessment) with the Summarization Report which is prepared by institutional parole staff prior to a client's parole interview. The combining of these reports has the potential of eliminating duplication of effort and staff time in providing the information needed for the parole decision-making process.

Statewide training on the hearing process and procedures began during the year for field supervisors. The training, conducted by the Board Secretary and staff from the Division of Hearing Review, is designed to assist field staff in meeting their responsibilities related to parole hearings and to improve communications among the staff members involved in these hearings.

**ONGOING RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Office of the Board Secretary and the Bureau of Pre-Parole Services have responsibilities which relate primarily to the Board's paroling authority function. These responsibilities include the scheduling and preparation of material for interviews and hearings, responding to most inquiries relative to decisions and policies of the Board, reviewing sentence structures for accuracy in compliance with current laws, providing technical assistance in finalizing Board decisions, and recording the official case decisions of the Board.

To ensure that the client is afforded proper due process, the Board's hearing examiners conduct various hearings, submitting summaries with recommendations to the Board for final action. All actions regarding parole violations and hearings are reviewed by Bureau staff to ensure compliance with Board policy, with technical assistance provided when needed.

An institutional parole staff is maintained to provide information to the Board for use in making parole decisions, and to aid the offender in developing a parole plan consisting of a home and employment.

BUREAU OF PROBATION SERVICES

Gene E. Kramer  
Director

W. Conway Bushey  
Probation Services Advisor

Ronald E. Copenhaver  
Probation Services Advisor

NEW STANDARDS IN EFFECT

In 1981, the adult probation field service standards promulgated by the American Correctional Association, as part of a national correctional accreditation program, were adopted by the Board as Pennsylvania's County Adult Probation Standards. Effective January 1, 1982, as a condition for county participation in the Board's Grant-in-Aid Program, the Board introduced 52 of the 208 new standards. Current evaluations of the county adult probation systems show that most counties have achieved a standards compliance level of 90% or higher. The Bureau's two adult probation services advisors provided technical assistance to county probation administrators for the development of a manual of operations and procedures, required by one of the standards. Most participating counties now have an approved manual.

Working closely with a committee of county chief adult probation officers and the Governor's Advisory Committee on Probation, the Board selected 29 additional standards to be effective January 1, 1983. The balance of the new standards (114) will continue to be evaluated and will gradually be phased into the program by 1987.

GRANT-IN-AID APPROPRIATION  
INCREASES

The Board's 1982-83 fiscal year appropriation for the Grant-in-Aid Program is \$2,968,000, an increase of \$196,000 or 7% over the previous year. These funds, less \$39,000 allocated for county probation personnel training, will be awarded in the spring of 1983 to an estimated sixty (60) counties to help offset the salary costs for approximately 600 of the 743 professional county adult probation personnel in the Commonwealth. The 1983 estimated grant-in-aid eligibility for participating counties was \$10,700,000 which exceeds the 1982-83 appropriation. However, it should be noted that the present administration has increased the appropriation by 68% during the past four years. The following table reflects the trend in grant-in-aid appropriations for the four-year period:

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Appropriation .....	\$1,773,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,772,000*	\$2,968,000*
Funding Eligibility .....	7,934,584	8,702,787	9,759,134	10,700,00
Funding Percentage .....	22.2%	23.2%	28%	27.3%
* \$37,000 and \$39,000 respectively was designated for training of county probation personnel.				

PERSONNEL COMPENSATION PLAN  
CHALLENGED

Each year since 1967, the Board has established a minimum salary scale for county adult probation personnel as required by the Probation and Parole Act to be a condition for participating counties in the Grant-in-Aid Program. The Compensation Plan for 1983 would have required 7.5% salary increase for probation personnel not represented by a union or party to a collective bargaining agreement. However, a number of county commissioners from across the state met with Governor Dick Thornburgh and Robert C. Wilburn, Secretary of Budget and Administration, requesting reconsideration of the mandatory salary increase. Recognizing the many issues involved, the Board amended the Compensation Plan for 1983 to permit salary increases for probation officers to be "equitable" with the increase(s) granted to other county/court employees.

SPECIAL PROBATION/PAROLE REFERRALS  
INCREASE

The Board has a mandate in the Probation and Parole Act to accept supervision of special probation/special parole cases and to provide pre-sentence investigation reports when requested by the courts. In 1981, the Board requested all president judges to reduce such court referrals, resulting in a 6.3% reduction. This year, a similar request was directed specifically to high referral counties.

Even with these efforts, in 1982 there was a 9.9% increase in the number of special probation/special parole cases referred to the Board. Pre-sentence investigation requests have stabilized at approximately 1,000 per year. At year's end, 3,598 special probation and parole cases were being supervised by the Board.



## BUREAU OF SUPERVISION

**John J. Burke**  
Director

**Gilbert W. Henegan**  
Probation and Parole Staff  
Specialist

**George K. Henshaw**  
Director of Interstate Services

**Robert A. Largent**  
Probation and Parole Staff  
Specialist

### ACCREDITATION IMPACTS ON SUPERVISION

The Board's successful field services accreditation effort has had an impact on numerous supervision practices and procedures. In order to achieve compliance with some accreditation standards, supervision practices and procedures were reviewed and revised as needed. In some instances, new policies and procedures were developed and in other instances, long-standing practices were formalized by including them in the Board's Manual of Operations and Procedures.

As a direct result of the accreditation process, all Board clients have access to the supervision staff twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The Board established an "800" telephone number for clients and other criminal justice officials to use for emergency situations which develop after normal business hours and on weekends. Messages received from clients and others on the "800" line are relayed to the related field staff for appropriate action. As a result of this new procedure, communications have improved and client needs are met more quickly.

Other examples of complying with accreditation standards include the development of uniform client case folders, maintenance of a current inventory of community service agencies, and the identification of client service needs.

### EMPLOYMENT GIVEN HIGH PRIORITY

In an effort to combat decreased employment opportunities for the Board's clients due to the depressed economy, staff at every level have given increased attention to the problem. An agreement was made with the Department of Public Welfare for more Board involvement in the Pennsylvania Employables Program. Through the Board's issuance of a program voucher, funds are released to pay private employment agency fees to secure jobs for clients. Through the Director of Job Services of the Department of Labor and Industry, regional directors and local job service managers were instructed to give greater cooperation and assistance in the job placement of Board clients.

Internally, every district established employment groups in an effort to increase employment among those clients able to work. These groups, led by parole agents and human services aides, provide insight and direction to clients on securing and retaining jobs. Through this effort some clients were sufficiently motivated to secure jobs as a result of their own positive effort. The Division of

Staff Development provided a course for parole agents and human services aides, preparing them to more ably assist clients secure employment.

### OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Bureau of Supervision has responsibility for the supervision of over 14,000 probationers and parolees. This is accomplished through a field staff located in ten (10) district offices and fourteen (14) sub-offices throughout the state.

The more than 200 parole agents are key staff members in directly providing supervision of the offender and providing services to the community throughout the Commonwealth. Central office staff provide support, technical assistance and monitoring of services. Also, the Board's staff conducts investigations for the Board of Pardons and pre-sentence reports when requested to do so by the courts; and as peace officers, agents make arrests of those clients who violate the conditions of their probation or parole.



*George K. Henshaw, Director of Interstate Services, responds to an inquiry from another state regarding supervision of a parolee.*

The Director of Interstate Services has major responsibility as the Chairman's delegate in administering the Interstate Compact. Through this compact with the other 49 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, offenders from other states have the opportunity to return to their homes and families to be supervised there. The Board's staff reciprocates by supervising parolees from other states who reside in Pennsylvania. At the end of 1982, 1,178 Board clients were supervised in other states, and 2,144 clients from other states were supervised by the Board. In addition, the Board's staff handles the arrangements for approximately 1,385 Pennsylvania county probation clients to be supervised by other states.

## OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

**Joseph M. Long**  
Executive Assistant

**James O. Smith**  
Acting Director of Staff  
Development

Responsibilities in the office of the Executive Assistant were expanded during the year due to agency restructuring. Coordination of the work of the Division of Staff Development was the major addition to the work of the office. Other responsibilities include: public information and public relations officer, agency accreditation manager, project director of the Board's participation in the National Institute of Corrections Model Probation and Parole Program, coordination of the Board/Management Meeting planning committee, member of the agency Core Planning Group, and development of special projects as assigned by the Chairman.

During the year, the Executive Assistant made a major study of the Board's management information system, including computer operations. As an outgrowth of the study, recommendations were submitted to the Chairman to strengthen and expand the management information system. These proposals are in the process of being implemented.

Under the direction of the Executive Assistant, preparations were completed for the Board's initial attempt to be accredited. This effort was successful when accreditation was awarded for the Board's field services in late summer. Major attention was also given to revising the format of the agency manual to make it easier to use.

### INCREASE IN STAFF TRAINING

With the adoption of minimum training requirements for all Board staff last year, there was a considerable increase in staff attendance at courses offered by the Division of Staff Development in 1982 and the curriculum was also expanded. Through the Joint State/

County Training Program, a total of 65 courses were conducted with 1,350 persons in attendance. The majority of these persons were Board employees and county probation staff, with the remaining coming from related human service agencies.

The increase in course offerings was especially noticeable for clerical staff with an 85% increase over 1980-81. Additional categories of training courses, specific to management and clerical support job classifications, were also developed. These sub-curriculums were added to the comprehensive curriculum consisting of entry level and advanced skill courses. The total curriculum offerings were disseminated to employees through a master curriculum outline at the beginning of the year and followed by more detailed quarterly curriculum catalogs. Improvements were also made during the year in the agency's computerized training record system to provide greater assistance to supervisors and all employees in meeting training requirements.

Other specialized activities of the Division of Staff Development included:

- assisting the Board's Affirmative Action Officer and the staff of the Division of Personnel in training and the dissemination of information for the State Employees Assistance Program (SEAP);
- one staff development specialist receiving intensive training as one of the Board's trainers for the Client Management Classification system being implemented in the agency; and
- the development of a two-day training conference for the County Adult Chief Probation Officers' Association, attended by twenty-seven (27) officers.

## OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL

**Robert A. Greevy**  
Chief Counsel

**Arthur R. Thomas**  
Assistant Chief Counsel

The Office of Chief Counsel defends state and federal court challenges to Board determinations and represents the Board before the Civil Service Commission, the Human Relations Commission, and the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review. The Office of Chief Counsel also advises the Board in matters of policy and procedures.

During the year, many appeals of Board determinations involving parolees were initiated by Board clients. These determinations include the application of pre-sentence custody credit, the computation and order of service of sentences, parole denials, parole rescissions, parole conditions, and the

arrest/hearing process.

The Commonwealth Court has decided that appeals from Board determinations by inmates and parolees may be reviewed upon the record made before the Board and has ordered the Board to file records in such appeals. Where the Court has determined that it must review a transcript of the proceedings before the Board to resolve the questions raised by the appeal, the Court has ordered the Board to file a transcript. The Superior Court has followed its 1974 decision holding that the Courts of Common Pleas have no jurisdiction of habeas corpus proceedings which challenge Board determinations.

## AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OFFICE

LeDelle A. Ingram  
Affirmative Action Officer

Through the efforts of the Affirmative Action Officer, a number of achievements were reached during 1982. They included:

- affirmative action goal-setting orientation was provided for bureau directors in order to clarify misconceptions about the numerical goals set for this agency and to explain expectations of managers in meeting those goals;
- a standardized vacancy announcement was designed and developed with technical input from the Division of Personnel as a means of providing a more uniform procedure for such announcements and to provide potential applicants with more information to establish a larger applicant pool for recruiting minorities and women;

- orientation on the Federal Rehabilitation Act and its relationship to the State Employees Assistance Program (SEAP) for all agency supervisors was conducted by the Affirmative Action Officer in conjunction with the personnel and staff development divisions;
- revised guidelines on the Complaint/Grievance Procedures for the affirmative action office were distributed to all offices statewide in an effort to encourage a cooperative relationship between this agency and its employees and to resolve grievances fairly and equitably; and
- performance guidelines have been developed for managers as a tool to rate managers on their "Commitment to Affirmative Action" as part of an employee's annual Performance Evaluation Report.

## EEO POLICY STATEMENT

### EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole hereby states its firm policy to recruit and provide employment, training, and compensation, promotion, and other conditions of employment, without regard to race, color, creed, life style, affectional or sexual preference, handicap, ancestry, national origin, union membership, age or sex, except where there is a bona fide occupational qualification (BFOQ) on a business necessity basis.

Consistent with Affirmative Action, it is the policy of the Board to be committed to (but not limited to) the following:

- Seek out individuals at any level of the organization whose potential has not been fully utilized, with the objective of assisting them to reach their full potential.
- Include finding additional sources of applicants who become qualified, utilizing appropriate training which will assist these individuals toward full qualification regardless of their race, color, religious creed, life style, affectional or sexual preference, handicap, ancestry, national origin, union membership, age or sex, except where there is a BFOQ or selective certification on a business necessity basis.
- This Board does not promote, condone, or otherwise tolerate discrimination in any form, and especially in the form of sexual harassment under sex discrimination. Every Supervisor, Manager, and Administrator will maintain each work place of this agency, free of sexual harassment, discrimination, or any kind of harassment of any employee.
- This Board does not discriminate on the basis of handicap (pursuant to Sections 503 and 504 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973) in the opportunity to participate in, or benefit from, any aid, benefit, or service provided by the agency, nor does it provide services to the handicapped that are not equal to that afforded others, as regards opportunity to obtain the same result, to gain the same benefit, and to gain the same level of achievement. No service provided to the handicapped shall be separate or different from those afforded others, except where such differences are necessary to bring about a benefit for the handicapped participant equal to that of others, in terms of providing reasonable accommodation for the mental and physical limitations of an applicant or employee.
- All facilities and physical structures of the Board shall be free from physical barriers which cause inaccessibility to, or unusability by, handicapped persons, as defined in Section 504, and any subsequent regulations.

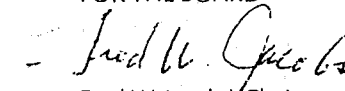
A major goal of the agency is also to become a civic leader in programs and activities which enhance equal employment opportunities for all citizens within the various communities in which the agency operates throughout the state.

LeDelle Ingram, Affirmative Action Officer for the Board, is authorized to carry out the responsibilities of the Affirmative Action Office, assisted by the Personnel Division. If any employee has suggestions, problems, complaints, or questions, with regard to equal employment opportunity/affirmative action, please feel free to contact the Affirmative Action Officer, Room 308, Box 1661, Harrisburg, PA., 17120, (717)787-6897 or Robert E. Yerger, Personnel Director, Room 212, Box 1661, Harrisburg, PA., 17120, (717)787-8148.

This is the adopted policy on Equal Employment Opportunity/ Affirmative Action/Affirmative Action for the Handicapped, of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, and all responsible staff are expected to adhere to these mandates. Programs and non-compliance reports shall be frequently monitored to insure that all persons are adherent to this policy.

Non-compliance with this policy shall be directed to Fred W. Jacobs, Chairman, who is responsible for insuring effective and proper implementation of equal employment opportunities within this agency.

FOR THE BOARD



Fred W. Jacobs, Chairman  
July 27, 1982

THE PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

## FINANCIAL SUMMARIES AND ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

### EXPENDITURES BY APPROPRIATION

	Fiscal Year 1981-1982
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS</b>	
General Appropriation .....	\$15,971,670
Federal Funds .....	39,680
<b>Total Expenditures .....</b>	<b>\$16,011,350</b>
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES</b>	
Salaries and Employee Benefits .....	\$14,099,041
Operational Expenses .....	1,903,320
Furniture and Equipment .....	8,989
<b>Total Expenditures .....</b>	<b>\$16,011,350</b>

### FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY

LEAA Action Grants .....	\$ 39,680
<b>Total Expenditures .....</b>	<b>\$ 39,680</b>

### GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD

(Improvement of County Adult Probation Services)	
General Appropriation .....	\$ 2,772,000
<b>Total Expenditures .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,770,748</b>

### STATE FUNDS

Fiscal Year	Improvement of County Adult		
	General Government	Probation Services	Total
1975-1976 . . . .	\$ 7,345,973	\$ 1,526,000	\$ 8,871,973
1976-1977 . . . .	9,023,930	1,679,000	10,702,930
1977-1978 . . . .	9,736,718	1,763,000	11,499,718
1978-1979 . . . .	10,787,935	1,763,000	12,550,935
1979-1980 . . . .	14,551,333	1,773,000	16,324,333
1980-1981 . . . .	14,982,214	2,000,000	16,982,214
1981-1982 . . . .	15,971,670	2,770,748	18,742,418

### FEDERAL GRANTS AWARDED TO THE BOARD

Fiscal Year	Federal Safe Street Act (LEAA) Grants Amount	No.	National Institute of Corrections Grants Amount	No.
1969-70 .....	\$ 112,861	4		
1970-71 .....	478,965	8		
1971-72 .....	1,638,779	11		
1972-73 .....	1,797,699	11		
1973-74 .....	4,168,516	10		
1974-75 .....	3,725,907	7		
1975-76 .....	2,913,067	6		
1976-77 .....	2,816,128	5		
1977-78 .....	737,858	4		
1978-79 .....	217,295	4	\$ 99,432	3
1979-80 .....	—	—	62,408	3
1980-81 .....	161,342	2	—	—
1981-82 .....	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$18,768,417</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>\$161,840</b>	<b>6</b>

## PROGRAM STATISTICS

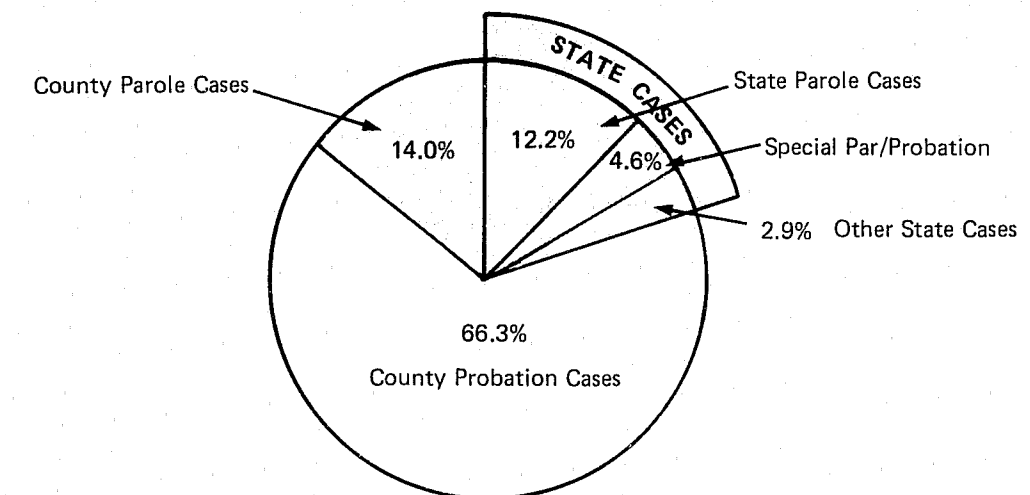
This statistical compendium is designed to provide an overview of operations of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole from a perspective of work outputs and program effectiveness. A general summary of statistics and trends has been developed below to highlight agency operational performance.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS AND TRENDS

Pennsylvania's community based correctional system had 71,035 offenders on probation or parole at the end of fiscal year 1981-82. Of this total, 14,035 (approximately 20%) were receiving supervision services directly from the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

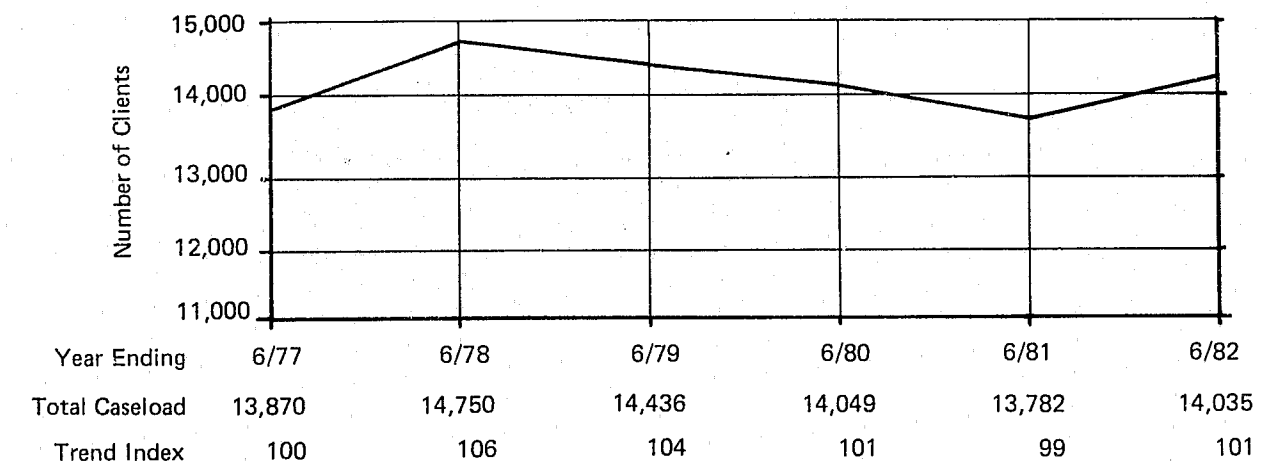
#### A. SUMMARY OF POPULATION GROWTH AND TRENDS

##### 1. Total Offenders Under Supervision in Pennsylvania

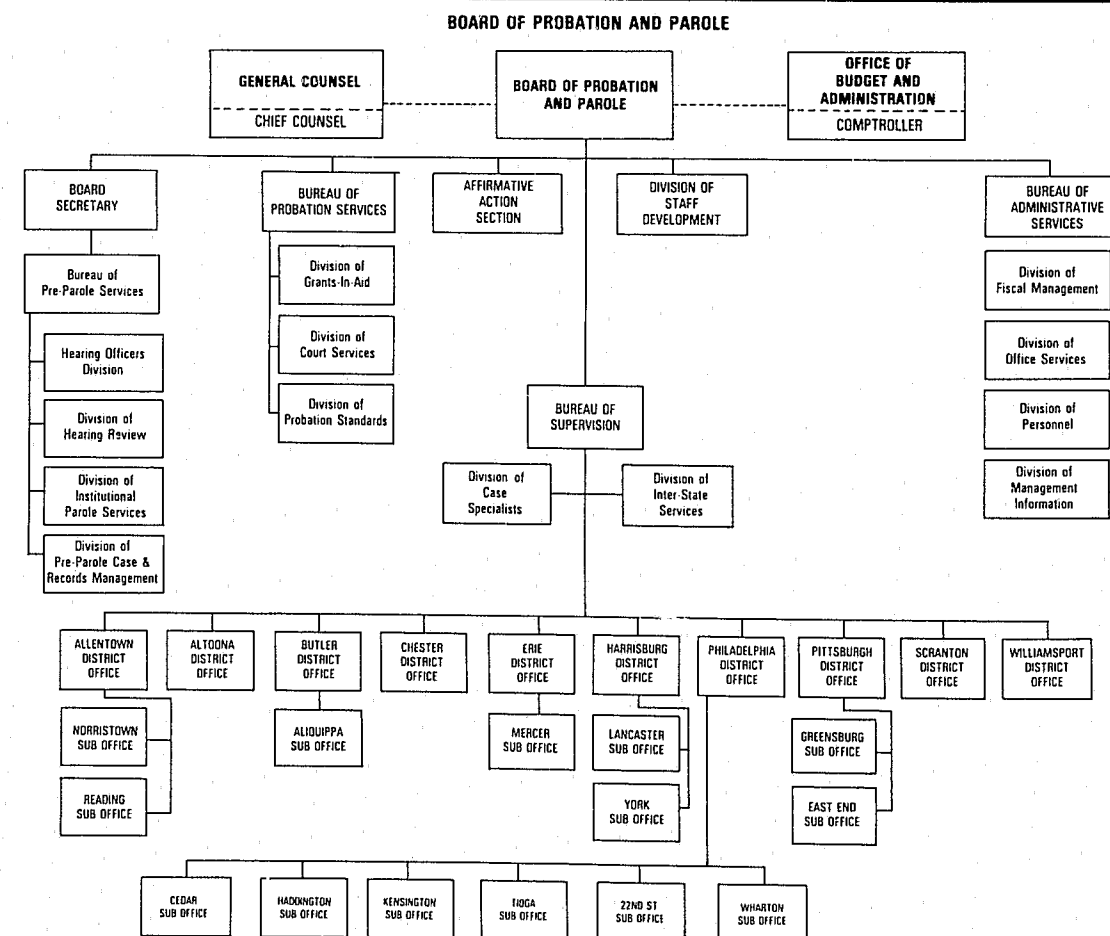


The chart above shows the origin and prevalence of each of the groups of clients supervised by the Board in relationship to the total offender population in communities of the Commonwealth. Included are: clients paroled from Pennsylvania state and county institutions on state sentences; clients received from the county courts as special probation and parole cases; and clients sentenced by other states, but residing in Pennsylvania under the Interstate Compact.

##### 2. Trends in Total Caseload Under Board Supervision



Total caseload size under Board supervision peaked in 1978, followed by slight reductions through June 1981. However, caseload size for June 1982 shifted upward, revealing a 2% increase from the previous fiscal year.



3. Geographical Distribution of Caseload by District Office

Districts	White		Non-White		Total Supervised
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Philadelphia	804	18.8	3,484	81.3	4,288
Chester	569	63.1	333	36.9	902
Allentown	1,116	71.9	437	28.1	1,553
Scranton	653	95.3	32	4.7	685
Williamsport	440	92.4	36	7.6	476
Altoona	507	93.0	38	7.0	545
Harrisburg	949	68.2	443	31.8	1,392
Pittsburgh	1,420	53.7	1,224	46.3	2,644
Erie	777	81.7	174	18.3	951
Butler	517	86.3	82	13.7	599
Agency Totals	7,752	55.2	6,283	44.8	14,035

A geographical distribution by the Board's districts and a comparison of white versus non-white clientele are presented simultaneously in the table above. At the end of FY 1981-82, the offender population under Board supervision was 6.7% female.

B. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM OUTPUT

1. Board Actions for Individual Cases – July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982

Type of Case Decision	Grant Parole Reparole	Refuse Parole Reparole	Declare Absconder	Recommit	Continue on Parole	Misc. *	Total
Number	3,689	886	551	1,577	608	3,212	10,523
Percent of Total	35%	8%	5%	15%	6%	31%	100%

\* Included are Board actions on special commutation cases, final discharges on SCIC sentences, closed cases, returns from parole, continued or withdrawn cases, detained pending criminal charges, etc.

Major categories of Board case decisions and their percentage of the total are shown above. The total of 10,523 Board actions represents individual case decisions made directly by a majority vote of the Board. An additional 2,503 cases were accepted during the year as special parole and probation cases, referred by county judges for Board supervision. Thus, there were a total of 13,026 cases for which actions were taken during the year.

2. Interviews and Hearings Conducted by Board Members and Hearing Examiners – July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982

Conducted By	PAROLE RELEASE INTERVIEWS				VIOLATION HEARINGS			
	Parole	Reparole	Review*	Total	1st Level	2nd Level	Full Board	Total
Board Members . . . . .	2,119	543	1,009	3,671	0	0	614	614
Hearing Examiners . . . .	1,143	74	281	1,498	1,453	1,357	0	2,810
Totals . . . . .	3,262	617	1,290	5,169	1,453	1,357	614	3,424

\* Review interviews are held for those clients previously refused parole or rep parole.

The above table reflects the type of interviews and hearings conducted and identifies those held by Board members and hearing examiners. The figures reveal that 65% of the total parole release interviews were conducted by Board members, and their participation in violation hearings was limited to "Full Board Hearings". These hearings require the attendance of three Board members, and constitute approximately 18% of the total hearings.

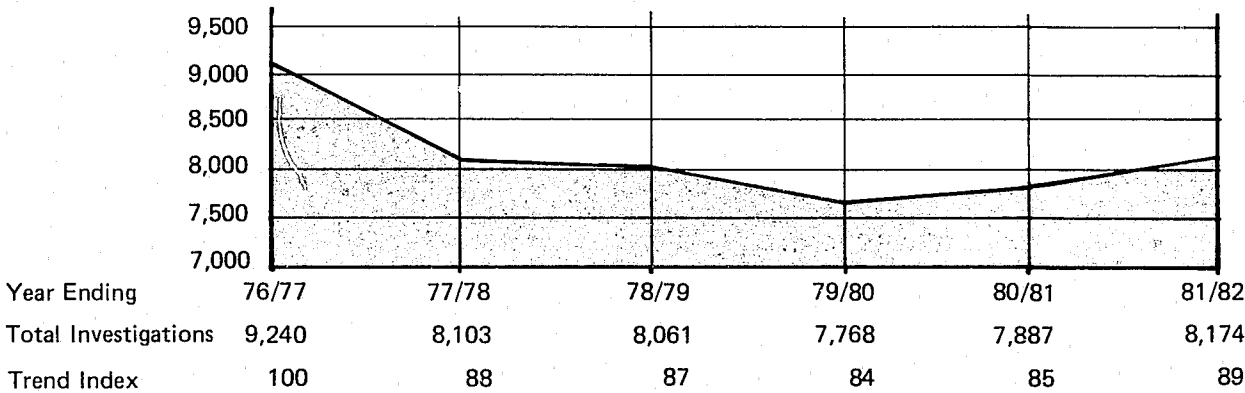
Hearing examiners employed by the Board conduct a variety of first and second level hearings. The first level hearings are held to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a parole violation was committed or, in the case of criminal charges, should the client be detained pending disposition of the charges. Second level hearings determine whether or not to revoke parole, using a preponderance standard of evidence, and/or new conviction to make that determination.

3. Parole Agent Caseloads

Year Ending . . . . .	6/77	6/78	6/79	6/80	6/81	6/82
Number of Parole Agents . . . . .	241	235	228	221	216	207
Index . . . . .	100	98	95	92	90	86
Average Caseload . . . . .	57.6	62.8	63.3	63.6	63.8	67.8
Index . . . . .	100	109	110	110	111	118

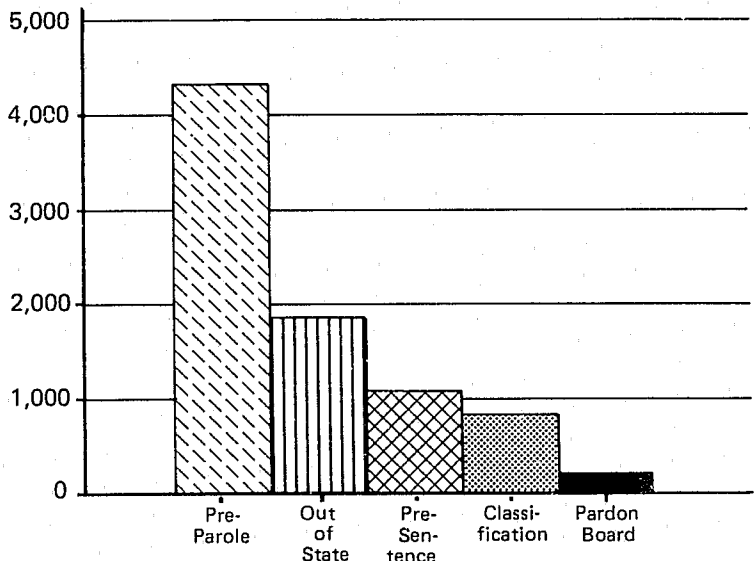
The changes in the number of parole agents and average caseload per agent are shown in the table above. The number of parole agents has been declining in recent years due to stringent budget conditions. With the upward shift in total caseload during FY 1981-82, coupled with the decline in the number of agents carrying a caseload, the statewide average caseload size grew by four clients per agent. In addition, average caseload size does not take into account workload factors, such as investigative reports. When equivalent workload units are added to the caseload averages, the average workload per agent was 72.5 in June, 1982.

4. Trends in Total Investigative Reporting



The graph above reveals the output of various investigations done by parole agents. Many of these reports relate to offenders not in the agent's caseload, but are required for making case decisions in the criminal justice system. Investigations included are: pre-parole reports, pre-sentence reports, classification summaries, out-of-state reports, and reports for the Board of Pardons.

5. Breakdown of Types of Investigative Reports – July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982



The graph above reveals the predominance of pre-parole investigations as compared to the other four types of investigations.



### C. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Parole outcome and the employment status of clients are important measures of program effectiveness.

#### 1. Parole Outcome for Clients Released in 1979 and 1980 After One Year Follow-Up

	1979		1980*	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Successful cases . . . . .	1,665	79.9%	1,255	86.1%
Recommitted to Prison . . . . .	310	14.9%	164	11.3%
Absconded Supervision . . . . .	110	5.3%	38	2.6%
<b>TOTALS</b> . . . . .	<b>2,085</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Data reflects a 50% sample population.

The success rate during this period has increased by 6.2% over last year. This increase may have resulted from various supervision techniques instituted to maintain high performance with minimal resources.

#### 2. Client Employment Status Annual Comparisons

Employment Status	April, 1981		April, 1982	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Able to Work . . . . .	9,672	72.3%	9,770	75.7%
Full Time Employment . . . . .	5,893	60.9%	5,183	53.1%
Part Time Employment . . . . .	839	8.7%	989	10.1%
Unemployed . . . . .	2,940	30.4%	3,598	36.8%
Total Unable to Work . . . . .	3,698	27.7%	3,137	24.3%
<b>Total Reporting</b> . . . . .	<b>13,370</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12,907</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Unemployment among probationers and parolees who were able to work, increased statewide from 30.4% in 1981 to 36.8% in 1982. Highest unemployment among available offenders in the labor force was found in the Williamsport district, where 49% of those able to work were unemployed.

Detailed statistical data tables have been developed to provide more comprehensive information on agency operations and program performance. These tables provide details on parole decision making, supervision population characteristics, supervision activity and output, and supervision program performance. Copies of these tables, or additional information may be obtained from the Division of Management Information, P.O. Box 1661, Harrisburg, PA. 17120, telephone (717)787-5988.

### STATISTICAL DATA DETAILS

Statistical data details have been developed to provide more comprehensive information on agency operations and program performance. Tables were prepared to cover in depth the technical functions and processes of state probation and parole services. Questions concerning these tables, or additional information may be obtained from the Division of Management Information, P.O. Box 1661, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717)787-5988.

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A. PAROLE DECISION MAKING

Board decision making encompasses three general types of decisions: parole decisions, revocation decisions, and supervision decisions. **Table 1** provides a breakdown of Board case decisions in terms of the actions taken, i.e., the type of decision rendered. Total Board actions for FY 1981-82 were 10,523 in comparison to 10,944 the previous fiscal year. In addition, there were 2,503 special probation/parole cases assigned by the courts and accepted by the Board for supervision. Included in the 2,503 cases were 111 Accelerated Rehabilitation Disposition (ARD) cases and Probation Without Verdict (PWV) cases. These cases are probation options available to the first time offender.

A definition of each Board action listed in Table 1 is shown below.

**Parole Granted** refers to those clients who were interviewed by the Board at the expiration of their minimum sentence and were released.

**Parole Refused** refers to those clients who were interviewed by the Board at the expiration of their minimum sentence and were denied release.

**Reparole Granted** refers to parole violators who were reviewed by the Board after serving additional time in prison for parole violation(s) and were released.

**Reparole Refused** refers to parole violators who were reviewed by the Board after serving additional time in prison for parole violation(s) and were denied release.

**Special Commutation Cases** refers to clients supervised by the Board and subsequently granted commutation by the Board of Pardons.

**Final Discharges on SCIC Sentences** refers to clients on indeterminate sentences to the State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill who were granted final discharge by the Board.

**Reinstated or Continued on Parole** refers to clients reinstated or continued on parole which had been detained by a Board warrant before the disposition of the technical or criminal charges.

**Declared Absconders** refers to clients whose whereabouts are unknown and warrants were issued for their arrest. It also pertains to clients who have nearly completed their maximum sentence having criminal charges pending, in order to provide administrative control to delay release from the sentence until final disposition of charges for further Board action.

**Case Closed** refers to clients for whom the Board took action to close interest because of a new arrest or conviction near the client's maximum expiration date, or because of a delinquency status in excess of one year past the client's maximum expiration date when there is no evidence of criminal activity.

**Board Action to Return from Parole** refers to clients who were under unconvicted technical or criminal violation status in another state and were returned from parole by Board action.

**Board Action to Recommit to Prison (TPV)** refers to clients who were recommitted to prison for violating the Conditions Governing Parole/Reparole.

**Board Action to Recommit to Prison (CPV)** refers to clients who were recommitted to prison for committing a new crime while on parole.

**Continued or Withdrawn Cases** refers to clients continued or withdrawn because parole plans were lacking or additional information was necessary before the client could be released on parole.

**Detain Pending Criminal Charges** refers to clients who were detained in prison awaiting the final disposition of criminal charges.

**Miscellaneous Cases** refers to Board actions taken on cases for miscellaneous reasons, such as, "reaffirm a previous Board action", "no change in status", and "establish a review date".

TABLE 1  
CASE DECISIONS BY TYPE OF BOARD ACTION 1981-82

Types of Case Decision	1981 Third Quarter	1981 Fourth Quarter	1982 First Quarter	1982 Second Quarter	Total For FY 1981-82
Paroles Granted	694	715	894	760	3,063
Paroles Refused	181	189	231	199	800
Reparoles Granted	151	160	213	102	626
Reparoles Refused	19	22	25	20	86
Special Commutation Cases	16	14	10	3	43
Final Discharges on SCIC Sentences	4	4	5	2	15
Reinstated or Continued on Parole	152	149	172	135	608
Declared Absconders	134	161	129	127	551
Case Closed:					
New Offense	12	7	17	18	54
Delinquency Cancelled	21	8	26	15	70
Other, No Offense or Delinquency	14	7	19	10	50
Return to Prison from Parole	61	77	61	65	264
Subset Clients Detained in Other States	11	19	9	9	48
Recommit to Prison (TPV)	141	176	203	163	683
Recommit to Prison (CPV)	223	189	232	250	894
Continued or Withdrawn Cases	96	89	92	92	369
Detained Pending Criminal Charges	226	236	252	244	958
Miscellaneous Cases	362	337	355	335	1,389
QUARTERLY BOARD ACTION TOTALS	2,507	2,540	2,936	2,540	10,523
Special Probation/Parole Cases Assigned by Courts	601	566	626	710	2,503
Subset ARD	27	20	25	37	109
Subset PWV			2		2
TOTAL CASES ACTED UPON	3,108	3,106	3,562	3,250	13,026

**Table 2** views the Board's quasi-judicial responsibilities in terms of type of activity, rather than type of decision rendered. Both the decision-making process of release from prison and return to prison require a face-to-face review of individual case facts. Some hearings are a combination of technical and convicted violator proceedings. During FY 1981-82, there were 3,424 hearings conducted by Board members and hearing examiners. Table 2 also illustrates interview activity or meetings held to consider an offender for release. In FY 1981-82, there were 5,169 interviews. A majority (71%) were conducted by Board members and the remainder by hearing examiners.

The following terms are applicable to Table 2.

**Hearing** refers to activity in the revocation process and those judgments pertaining to alleged violations of parole.

**Interview** refers to activity in the paroling process and those judgments pertaining to conditional release from prison.

**Technical Violator** refers to a client who has violated the Conditions Governing Parole/Reparole.

**Convicted Violator** refers to a client who has been found guilty of violating a law of the Commonwealth.

**First Level Hearing** determines if there is probable cause to believe that an offender has violated parole.

**Second Level Hearing** determines if the parolee was guilty of violating parole and is to be recommitted to prison.

**Preliminary Hearing** refers to the first level hearing for the alleged technical violator.

**Violation Hearing** refers to the second level hearing for the alleged technical violator.

**Detention Hearing** refers to the first level hearing for the alleged criminal violator.

**Revocation Hearing** refers to the second level hearing for the alleged criminal violator.

**Full Board Hearing** refers to the second level hearing for either technical or criminal violators who have not waived their right to judgment by a quorum of the Board. This right to judgment by the full Board was mandated by the Pennsylvania Supreme Courts' Rambeau decision.

**Parole Interview** refers to offenders seeking release from their minimum sentence date.

**Reparole Interview** refers to offenders seeking release after serving additional time in prison on their original sentence as a parole violator.

**Initial Interview** refers to young adult offenders with a general sentence, which lacks a minimum sentence date prior to the expiration of their maximum sentence. Such commitments carry a maximum sentence up to six years and are eligible for parole at any time.

TABLE 2  
TYPES OF HEARINGS AND INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED BY  
BOARD MEMBERS AND HEARING EXAMINERS DURING  
FISCAL YEAR 1981-82

Hearings	Board Members	Hearing Examiners	Total	Percent
Preliminary	...	549	549	16%
Violation	...	703	703	21%
Preliminary/Detention	...	529	529	15%
Violation/Detention	...	33	33	1%
Detention	...	283	283	8%
Revocation	...	447	447	13%
Revocation/Violation	...	174	174	5%
Probable Cause Out-of-State	...	92	92	3%
Full Board	614	...	614	18%
TOTAL HEARINGS	614	2,810	3,424	100%
Interviews				
Parole	2,024	1,143	3,167	61%
Review	885	259	1,144	22%
Reparole	543	74	617	12%
Reparole Review	124	22	146	3%
Initial Interviews	95	...	95	2%
TOTAL INTERVIEWS	3,671	1,498	5,169	100%

Table 3 illustrates that the total number of interviews has declined by 5% during the last three years from 5,435 in FY 1979-80 to 5,169 in FY 1981-82. Violation hearings reached a plateau in FY 1980-81 with 3,510 hearings, while in FY 1981-82, 3,424 hearings were held, revealing a slight decline of 2.5% from the previous year.

**TABLE 3**  
**TRENDS IN INTERVIEWS AND HEARINGS OVER THE LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS**

Conducted By:	Parole Release Interviews				Violation Hearings			
	Parole	Reparole	Review	Total	First Level	Second Level	Full Board	Total
Board Members . . . .	2,119	543	1,009	3,671	...	...	614	614
Hearing Examiners . . .	1,143	74	281	1,498	1,453	1,357	...	2,810
<b>TOTAL 1981-82 . . . . .</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>3,424</b>
Board Members . . . .	1,966	558	915	3,439	...	...	533	533
Hearing Examiners . . .	1,466	142	320	1,928	1,513	1,464	...	2,977
<b>TOTAL 1980-81 . . . . .</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>5,367</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>3,510</b>
Board Members . . . .	1,895	452	934	3,281	...	...	433	433
Hearing Examiners . . .	1,591	148	415	2,154	1,513	1,427	...	2,940
<b>TOTAL 1979-80 . . . . .</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>3,373</b>

Tables 4 and 5 provide a geographic distribution of hearings and interviews. Table 4 provides a breakdown of interviews conducted by the site of the interview. Approximately 74% of all parole interviews are held in state correctional institutions, with about 33% conducted in the Camp Hill and Graterford facilities.

**TABLE 4**  
**PAROLE INTERVIEWS BY INTERVIEW SITE — 1981-82**

Interview Site	Parole		Review		Reparole		Reparole Review		Total Interviews	
	Board	Hearing Examiner	Board	Hearing Examiner	Board	Hearing Examiner	Board	Hearing Examiner	Number	Percent
SCI Camp Hill . . . . .	514	74	250	38	46	9	7	1	939	18.2
SCI Dallas . . . . .	219	...	133	...	59	...	13	...	424	8.2
SCI Graterford . . . . .	395	...	136	1	189	...	63	...	784	15.2
SCI Huntingdon . . . . .	251	...	102	...	65	...	14	...	432	8.4
SCI Muncy . . . . .	98	...	43	...	23	...	1	...	165	3.2
SCI Pittsburgh . . . . .	191	10	101	3	88	2	13	2	410	7.9
SCI Rockview . . . . .	451	...	120	...	73	...	13	...	657	12.7
SRCF Greensburg . . . . .	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.1
SRCF Mercer . . . . .	22	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	28	0.5
County Prisons . . . . .	608	...	123	...	...	48	...	17	796	15.4
Community Service Centers . . . . .	260	...	24	...	...	2	...	2	288	5.6
District Offices . . . . .	35	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	40	0.8
State Hospitals . . . . .	21	...	32	...	...	4	...	...	57	1.1
Philadelphia House of Corrections . . . . .	88	...	18	...	...	5	...	...	111	2.1
Treatment Facilities . . . . .	19	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	30	0.6
Other . . . . .	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.1
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 5 details the county in which 2,810 hearings were held by hearing examiners in FY 1981-82, and are crosstabulated by the type of hearing conducted. Full Board hearings are conducted in state correctional institutions.

**TABLE 5**  
**HEARINGS HELD BY HEARING EXAMINERS — 1981-82**

County	Preliminary	Preliminary/ Detention	Violation	Violation/ Detention	Detention	Revocation	Revocation Violation	Probable Cause Out-of-State	Total
Adams . . . . .	11	...	7	...	...	...	1	2	21
Allegheny . . . . .	73	22	65	2	14	40	22	5	243
Armstrong . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	5
Beaver . . . . .	2	2	4	...	3	1	...	...	12
Bedford . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Berks . . . . .	16	15	29	3	6	17	4	1	91
Blair . . . . .	8	...	9	1	...	3	3	...	24
Bradford . . . . .	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4
Bucks . . . . .	7	9	14	1	9	15	2	3	60
Butler . . . . .	...	2	4	...	1	6	...	...	13
Cambria . . . . .	19	1	5	...	2	3	3	1	34
Cameron . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbon . . . . .	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Centre . . . . .	6	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	15
Chester . . . . .	6	10	7	1	11	9	5	3	52
Clarion . . . . .	1	1	2	...	1	3	...	...	8
Clearfield . . . . .	4	1	4	...	3	8	2	1	23
Clinton . . . . .	3	...	6	...	2	2	...	...	13
Columbia . . . . .	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	6
Crawford . . . . .	3	2	3	...	1	1	2	3	15
Cumberland . . . . .	8	2	26	1	1	27	4	2	71
Dauphin . . . . .	41	2	27	...	2	17	4	4	97
Delaware . . . . .	5	25	17	2	7	17	12	4	89
Elk . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erie . . . . .	20	12	29	1	13	14	2	5	96
Fayette . . . . .	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	7
Forest . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin . . . . .	3	...	4	1	2	2	1	1	14
Fulton . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greene . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huntingdon . . . . .	9	1	7	...	1	7	3	...	28
Indiana . . . . .	1	1	5	...	1	2	1	...	11
Jefferson . . . . .	4	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	9
Juniata . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lackawanna . . . . .	12	3	13	...	2	3	2	2	37
Lancaster . . . . .	10	5	6	1	7	6	2	5	42
Lawrence . . . . .	1	2	2	...	2	1	...	3	11
Lebanon . . . . .	6	1	4	2	5	9	2	...	29
Lehigh . . . . .	14	9	12	1	9	9	1	3	58
Luzerne . . . . .	26	7	28	2	8	15	2	4	92
Lycoming . . . . .	25	4	23	1	1	8	3	1	66
McKean . . . . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	5
Mercer . . . . .	3	7	4	1	...	2	...	2	19
Mifflin . . . . .	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Monroe . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Montgomery . . . . .	18	24	107	...	12	87	39	...	287
Montour . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	6
Northampton . . . . .	4	11	17	1	7	9	3	1	53
Northumberland . . . . .	5	1	12	...	1	7	...	1	27
Perry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Philadelphia . . . . .	144	325	142	3	129	57	37	22	859
Pike . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Potter . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Schuylkill . . . . .	4	6	10	1	5	11	...	...	37
Snyder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Somerset . . . . .	4	...	2	...	2	4	1	1	14
Sullivan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Susquehanna . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tioga . . . . .	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Union . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Venango . . . . .	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	...	10
Warren . . . . .	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	8
Washington . . . . .	...	3	4	1	1	...	3	...	12
Wayne . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Westmoreland . . . . .	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	3	9
Wyoming . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
York . . . . .	7	2	13	2	4	10	1	...	35
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2,810</b>

**Table 6** demonstrates that there were 4,575 inmates considered for parole or reparole in FY 1981-82. Approximately 66% of the inmates who were considered, were from state correctional institutions.

**TABLE 6  
INMATES CONSIDERED FOR PAROLE AND REPAROLE  
BY STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR  
FISCAL YEAR 1981-82**

Institution	Parole/Reparole Considerations		Institution	Parole/Reparole Considerations	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
State Correctional Institutions:			Mercer Correctional Facility . . . . .	119	2.6
Pittsburgh . . . . .	335	7.3	Philadelphia County Prison . . . . .	186	4.1
Graterford . . . . .	643	14.1	Other County Prisons . . . . .	905	19.8
Rockview . . . . .	502	11.0	Philadelphia CTC . . . . .	126	2.8
Huntingdon . . . . .	319	7.0	Other CTC's . . . . .	297	6.5
Dallas . . . . .	349	7.6	State Hospitals . . . . .	50	1.1
Camp Hill . . . . .	577	12.6	Out-of-State . . . . .	1	0.02
Muncy . . . . .	145	3.2			
Greensburg Correctional Facility . . .	21	0.5	<b>Total Inmates Considered . . . . .</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 7** indicates that 3,689 or 81% of the 4,575 inmates in FY 1981-82 were granted parole or reparole. The rate of release has remained relatively constant over the past six years.

**TABLE 7  
TOTAL INMATES CONSIDERED FOR  
PAROLE AND REPAROLE OVER SIX FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year	Parole		Reparole		Percent of Total Granted
	Considered	Granted	Considered	Granted	
1976/1977	3,990	3,099	942	751	78%
1977/1978	3,810	3,115	849	755	83%
1978/1979	3,633	2,834	703	585	79%
1979/1980	3,481	2,784	613	523	81%
1980/1981	3,797	2,964	695	645	80%
1981/1982	3,863	3,063	712	626	81%

**Table 8** shows the distribution of 3,635 cases paroled and repared during FY 1981-82 by major offense category and major race category. This total represents Pennsylvania case additions and other states' cases accepted by the Board for supervision. Inmates paroled to detainer sentences are not included in the totals. White is defined as Caucasian and English speaking, while non-white includes all other persons. Approximately 43% of the inmates paroled were serving sentences for robbery or burglary.

**TABLE 8  
INMATES PAROLED AND REPAROLED BY  
MAJOR OFFENSE CATEGORY AND MAJOR  
RACE CATEGORY**

Instant Offense Categories	White		Non-White		Total	Percent Total
	Parole	Reparole	Parole	Reparole		
Homicides . . . . .	104	14	195	35	348	9.6%
Assault including VUFA . . . . .	176	23	146	33	378	10.4%
Robbery . . . . .	222	34	431	116	803	22.1%
Burglary . . . . .	441	69	210	39	759	20.9%
Drug Law Violation . . . . .	133	12	97	19	261	7.2%
Theft, RSP . . . . .	221	31	128	15	395	10.9%
Forgery & Fraud . . . . .	48	11	28	1	88	2.4%
Sex Offenses . . . . .	107	9	91	14	221	6.1%
Arson . . . . .	35	3	9	0	47	1.3%
Other Type Offense . . . . .	195	22	110	8	335	9.2%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## B. SUPERVISION POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

This section will focus on demographics of the Board's caseload population. This population consists of Pennsylvania cases, special probation and parole cases, and other states' cases residing in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania cases include parolees released to Board supervision. Special probation and parole cases are certified by the courts to Board supervision. State law provides the county judge with authority to send probation and parole clientele to the Board for supervision. Other states' cases and Pennsylvania cases residing in other states are covered under the Interstate Compact which provides for the exchange of offenders for supervision. Included in this section are case additions and deletions to the Pennsylvania caseload, and a breakdown of case additions by instant offense; distributions of other states' cases residing in Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania cases residing in other states; sex and racial category of the total caseload; and average caseload size based on the number of parole agents carrying a caseload.

**Table 9** depicts Pennsylvania's processing of cases during FY 1981-82 in a balance sheet format. Throughout the year there were 4,998 case additions and 4,972 case deductions.

**TABLE 9  
PENNSYLVANIA CASELOAD PROCESSING DURING — 1981-82**

Clients Under Jurisdiction July 1, 1981 . . . . .	13,138
Case Additions During FY 1981-82:	
Released on Parole . . . . .	2,822
Released on Reparole . . . . .	514
Special Probation/Parole Cases . . . . .	1,661
Miscellaneous Additions . . . . .	1
<b>TOTAL CASE ADDITIONS . . . . .</b>	<b>4,998</b>
Case Deductions During FY 1981-82:	
Recommitted TPV . . . . .	500
Recommitted CPV . . . . .	765
Probation Revocations . . . . .	232
Final Discharges . . . . .	3,364
Death . . . . .	111
Miscellaneous Deductions . . . . .	0
<b>TOTAL CASE DEDUCTIONS . . . . .</b>	<b>4,972</b>
Clients Under Jurisdiction June 30, 1982 . . . . .	13,164

**Table 10** displays a three-year trend of Pennsylvania caseload processing. The rate of additions as well as deductions slightly increased in the last year.

**TABLE 10  
THREE-YEAR TREND IN CASELOAD PROCESSING**

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Clients Under Jurisdiction at Beginning of FY . . . . .	13,922	13,502	13,138
Additions:			
Parole/Reparole . . . . .	3,042	2,947	3,336
Special Probation/Parole . . . . .	1,682	1,498	1,661
Miscellaneous Additions . . . . .	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL ADDITIONS . . . . .</b>	<b>4,724</b>	<b>4,445</b>	<b>4,998</b>
Deductions:			
Recommits/Revocations . . . . .	1,091	1,307	1,497
Final Discharges/Death . . . . .	4,016	3,485	3,475
Miscellaneous Deductions . . . . .	37	17	0
<b>TOTAL DEDUCTIONS . . . . .</b>	<b>5,144</b>	<b>4,809</b>	<b>4,972</b>
Clients Under Jurisdiction at End of FY . . . . .	13,502	13,138	13,164



**Table 11** provides a six-year time series in caseload size by legal type and geographic area. The Board caseload size peaked in June, 1978, and slowly declined through June 1981. However, June 1982 data reveals a slight increase, suggesting an upward trend in caseload size. All but two districts, Pittsburgh and Altoona, showed an increase in the total caseload. This increase in caseload size was attributed to the substantial increase in Other States' Cases and a less significant, but equally important, increase in Pennsylvania Parole Cases.

**TABLE 11**  
**TRENDS IN CASELOAD BY LEGAL TYPE OVER SIX FISCAL YEARS**

District Office		Pennsylvania Parole Cases		Special Probation/ Parole Cases		Other States' Cases		Total Caseload	
		No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index
Philadelphia	1976-77	3,014	100	911	100	502	100	4,427	100
	1977-78	3,187	106	749	82	516	103	4,452	101
	1978-79	3,222	107	596	65	462	92	4,280	97
	1979-80	3,247	108	512	56	466	93	4,225	95
	1980-81	3,185	106	463	51	486	97	4,134	93
	1981-82	3,276	109	448	49	564	112	4,288	97
Pittsburgh	1976-77	1,153	100	1,287	100	198	100	2,638	100
	1977-78	1,262	110	1,670	130	220	111	3,152	120
	1978-79	1,288	112	1,616	126	245	124	3,149	119
	1979-80	1,256	109	1,485	115	231	117	2,972	113
	1980-81	1,256	109	1,319	103	251	127	2,826	107
	1981-82	1,229	107	1,169	91	246	124	2,644	100
Harrisburg	1976-77	819	100	209	100	174	100	1,202	100
	1977-78	897	110	217	104	186	107	1,300	108
	1978-79	898	110	186	89	217	125	1,301	108
	1979-80	893	109	173	83	224	129	1,290	107
	1980-81	912	111	154	74	246	141	1,312	109
	1981-82	968	118	131	63	293	168	1,392	116
Scranton	1976-77	319	100	257	100	75	100	651	100
	1977-78	342	107	264	103	85	113	691	106
	1978-79	338	106	264	103	94	125	696	107
	1979-80	324	102	260	101	57	76	641	99
	1980-81	336	105	204	79	59	79	599	92
	1981-82	348	109	252	98	85	113	685	105
Williamsport	1976-77	264	100	94	100	64	100	422	100
	1977-78	257	97	71	76	66	103	394	93
	1978-79	235	89	70	75	57	89	362	86
	1979-80	295	112	61	65	78	122	434	103
	1980-81	308	117	59	63	88	138	455	108
	1981-82	336	127	52	55	88	138	476	113
Erie	1976-77	327	100	311	100	71	100	709	100
	1977-78	378	116	334	107	63	89	775	109
	1978-79	379	116	322	104	62	87	763	108
	1979-80	393	120	384	124	74	104	851	120
	1980-81	449	137	387	124	79	111	915	129
	1981-82	490	150	370	119	91	128	951	134
Allentown	1976-77	1,042	100	385	100	265	100	1,692	100
	1977-78	1,121	108	370	96	319	120	1,810	107
	1978-79	1,078	104	325	84	252	95	1,655	98
	1979-80	1,048	101	292	76	242	91	1,582	94
	1980-81	1,037	100	247	64	245	93	1,529	90
	1981-82	1,047	101	206	54	300	113	1,553	92
Butler	1976-77	198	100	477	100	62	100	737	100
	1977-78	230	116	417	87	60	97	707	96
	1978-79	236	119	373	78	60	97	669	91
	1979-80	260	131	271	57	59	95	590	80
	1980-81	261	132	263	55	64	103	588	80
	1981-82	263	133	283	59	53	86	599	81
Altoona	1976-77	299	100	214	100	55	100	568	100
	1977-78	380	127	212	99	54	98	646	114
	1978-79	389	130	189	88	51	93	629	111
	1979-80	366	122	179	84	48	87	593	104
	1980-81	343	115	165	77	53	96	561	99
	1981-82	322	108	163	76	60	109	545	96
Chester	1976-77	353	100	262	100	209	100	824	100
	1977-78	363	103	250	95	210	101	823	100
	1978-79	440	125	227	87	265	127	932	113
	1979-80	411	116	245	94	215	103	871	106
	1980-81	409	116	243	93	211	101	863	105
	1981-82	410	116	222	85	270	129	902	110
AgencyTotal	1976-77	7,788	100	4,407	100	1,675	100	13,870	100
	1977-78	8,417	108	4,554	103	1,779	106	14,750	106
	1978-79	8,503	109	4,168	95	1,765	105	14,436	104
	1979-80	8,493	109	3,862	88	1,694	101	14,049	101
	1980-81	8,496	109	3,504	80	1,782	106	13,782	99
	1981-82	8,689	112	3,296	75	2,050	122	14,035	101

**Table 12** gives a distribution of the total caseload within each district by the demographic characteristics of sex and race. As of June, 1982, 45% of the total caseload population was classified as non-white. Approximately 93% or 13,091 of the total 14,035 cases were male, and the remainder 7% or 944 cases were female.

**TABLE 12**  
**TOTAL CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION BY OFFICE OF SUPERVISION, SEX OF OFFENDER, AND MAJOR RACIAL CATEGORY EFFECTIVE JUNE, 1982**

Districts	IN-STATE				OUT-OF-STATE				TOTAL SUPERVISED						Grand Total
	Male		Female		Male		Female		White		Non-White		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Philadelphia. . . . .	535	3,057	30	102	215	283	24	42	750	54	3,340	144	4,090	198	4,288
Chester. . . . .	332	266	21	13	194	46	22	8	526	43	312	21	838	64	902
Allentown. . . . .	810	362	56	25	215	42	35	8	1,025	91	404	33	1,429	124	1,553
Scranton. . . . .	543	25	29	3	74	4	7	..	617	36	29	3	646	39	685
Williamsport. . . . .	344	29	13	2	75	4	8	1	419	21	33	3	452	24	476
Altoona. . . . .	415	33	35	2	51	3	6	..	466	41	36	2	502	43	545
Harrisburg. . . . .	658	368	34	39	231	29	26	7	889	60	397	46	1,286	106	1,392
Pittsburgh. . . . .	1,157	1,076	70	95	163	48	30	5	1,320	100	1,124	100	2,444	200	2,644
Erie. . . . .	618	141	82	19	73	12	4	2	691	86	153	21	844	107	951
Butler. . . . .	446	65	28	7	40	9	3	1	486	31	74	8	560	39	599
AGENCY TOTAL . . . . .	5,858	5,422	398	307	1,331	480	165	74	7,189	563	5,902	381	13,091	944	14,035

**Table 13** illustrates the number of parole agents and average caseload by district. As of June, 1982, there were 207 parole agents carrying an average caseload of 68 clients. Average caseload size is a fundamental assessment of supervision capability. The accepted national standard prescribes a caseload of 50 clients per agent for optimal effectiveness in client reintegration.

**TABLE 13**  
**NUMBER OF AGENTS AND AVERAGE CASELOAD BY DISTRICT OFFICE, EFFECTIVE JUNE 30, 1982**

Districts	Total Caseload End of Month	Number of Agents For Month	Average Caseload Per Agent
Philadelphia	4,288	66	65.0
Chester	902	10	90.2
Allentown	1,553	24	64.7
Scranton	685	10	68.5
Williamsport	476	7	68.0
Altoona	545	8	68.1
Harrisburg	1,392	19*	73.3
Pittsburgh	2,644	40	66.1
Erie	951	13	73.2
Butler	599	10	59.9
AGENCY TOTAL	14,035	207	67.8

\* Includes two supervisors carrying caseloads of over 30 clients.

**Table 14** demonstrates average monthly agent supervision contacts by type and district for FY 1981-82. Overall, there was an average of 13.6 office client contacts per month, 43.3 field client contacts per month, and 82.9 collateral contacts per month. Collateral contacts are made with people with whom the client has special contact, such as family, relatives, friends, and employers.

**TABLE 14  
AVERAGE MONTHLY AGENT SUPERVISION CONTACTS BY TYPE AND DISTRICT**

District	Average Office Client Contacts Per Agent	Average Field Client Contacts Per Agent	Average Field Client Contacts Per Client	Average Collateral Contacts Per Agent
Philadelphia . . . . .	22.8	31.5	.48	69.6
Pittsburgh . . . . .	9.7	41.2	.62	75.9
Harrisburg . . . . .	10.2	40.9	.56	67.1
Scranton . . . . .	9.5	52.3	.76	105.7
Williamsport . . . . .	30.7	39.4	.58	80.6
Erie . . . . .	12.5	58.2	.79	114.1
Allentown . . . . .	2.9	62.0	.96	104.9
Butler . . . . .	4.7	50.8	.85	94.5
Altoona . . . . .	6.5	62.6	.92	132.8
Chester . . . . .	7.7	40.3	.45	62.7
<b>AGENCY . . . . .</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>.64</b>	<b>82.9</b>

**Table 15** shows the cooperative exchange of supervision between Pennsylvania and other states through the Interstate Compact. As of June, 1982, the Board accepted 2,050 cases from other states and exported 1,179 cases. The majority of out-of-state cases residing in Pennsylvania are from the states of New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Florida.

**TABLE 15  
EXCHANGE OF SUPERVISION BETWEEN STATES — JUNE 1982**

State	Out-of-State Cases Residing in Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Cases Residing in Other States	Net Flow Between Import and Export of Supervision Service	State	Out-of-State Cases Residing in Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Cases Residing in Other States	Net Flow Between Import and Export of Supervision Service
Alabama . . . . .	6	10	- 4	Nevada . . . . .	10	6	+ 4
Alaska . . . . .	2	..	+ 2	New Hampshire .	1	2	- 1
Arizona . . . . .	13	22	- 9	New Jersey . . . .	481	166	+315
Arkansas . . . . .	8	2	+ 6	New Mexico . . . .	7	5	+ 2
California . . . . .	51	69	- 18	New York . . . . .	191	95	+ 96
Colorado . . . . .	10	19	- 9	North Carolina . .	66	28	+ 38
Connecticut . . . .	16	17	- 1	North Dakota . . .	1	1	..
Delaware . . . . .	136	1	+ 135	Ohio . . . . .	59	97	- 38
Florida . . . . .	219	93	+ 126	Oklahoma . . . . .	4	14	- 10
Georgia . . . . .	54	22	+ 32	Oregon . . . . .	7	6	+ 1
Hawaii . . . . .	3	1	+ 2	Rhode Island . . .	5	3	+ 2
Idaho . . . . .	1	..	+ 1	South Carolina . .	31	19	+ 12
Illinois . . . . .	18	13	+ 5	South Dakota . . .	..	..	..
Indiana . . . . .	10	13	- 3	Tennessee . . . . .	21	9	+ 12
Iowa . . . . .	2	3	- 1	Texas . . . . .	84	52	+ 32
Kansas . . . . .	9	6	+ 3	Utah . . . . .	4	9	- 5
Kentucky . . . . .	10	3	+ 7	Vermont . . . . .	1	1	..
Louisiana . . . . .	13	14	- 1	Virginia . . . . .	65	42	+ 23
Maine . . . . .	2	3	- 1	Washington . . . .	14	12	+ 2
Maryland . . . . .	309	68	+ 241	Washington . . . .	..	..	..
Massachusetts . . .	16	16	..	D.C. . . . .	10	9	+ 1
Michigan . . . . .	20	24	- 4	West Virginia . . .	19	26	- 7
Minnesota . . . . .	3	3	..	Wisconsin . . . . .	11	1	+ 10
Mississippi . . . . .	4	5	- 1	Wyoming . . . . .	2	1	+ 1
Missouri . . . . .	10	6	+ 4	Federal . . . . .	..	67	- 67
Montana . . . . .	2	1	+ 1	Other* . . . . .	7	74	- 67
Nebraska . . . . .	2	..	+ 2				
				<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>+ 871</b>

\* "Other" includes clients from other countries or was not specified.

## C. SUPERVISION ACTIVITY AND OUTPUT

In addition to caseload assignments of client supervision, parole agents also have major work assignments in the form of social investigations and supervision reports measured by average workload. This section on supervision activity and output introduces the other work functions performed by parole agents.

**Table 16** shows that the total number of supervision reports completed for FY 1981-82 was 46,561. These supervision reports include: initial supervision reports, regular supervision reports, arrest reports, parole violation summaries, and miscellaneous reports. *This table reflects only eleven months of data within the fiscal year.*

**TABLE 16  
TOTAL SUPERVISION REPORTS COMPLETED BY TYPE AND DISTRICT  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981-82**

District	Initial Supervision	Regular Supervision	Arrest Report	Parole Violation Summaries	All Other Reports	Total
Philadelphia . .	960	7,149	2,040	959	2,169	13,277
Pittsburgh . . .	673	4,343	1,315	555	1,700	8,586
Harrisburg . . .	421	2,197	502	302	1,371	4,793
Scranton . . . .	299	1,184	391	149	730	2,753
Williamsport . .	184	697	182	93	527	1,683
Erie . . . . .	573	1,836	296	90	383	3,178
Allentown . . .	520	2,831	597	418	1,607	5,973
Butler . . . . .	241	1,000	230	91	278	1,840
Altoona . . . . .	183	814	193	81	371	1,642
Chester . . . . .	233	1,377	342	183	701	2,836
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>23,428</b>	<b>6,088</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>9,837</b>	<b>46,561</b>

**Table 17** displays total investigations completed within each district. There are five types of investigations: pre-parole reports, pre-sentence reports, out-of-state reports, classification summaries and reports for the Board of Pardons. Out of the total 8,174 investigative reports completed, approximately 54% were pre-parole reports. *The totals shown for pre-parole, out-of-state, and classification summaries account for eleven months of data. However, pre-sentence and Pardon Board investigations do reflect fiscal year totals.*

**TABLE 17  
TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED BY TYPE AND DISTRICT  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981-82**

District	Pre-Parole	Pre-Sentence	Out-of-State	Classification Summaries	Pardon Board	Total
Philadelph . . .	1,345	0	379	14	42	1,780
Pittsburgh . . .	458	11	219	220	34	942
Harrisburg . . .	492	55	245	89	24	905
Scranton . . . .	281	84	147	144	6	662
Williamsport . .	233	94	89	70	6	492
Erie . . . . .	260	272	97	46	2	677
Allentown . . .	810	36	421	87	40	1,394
Butler . . . . .	124	210	45	49	6	434
Altoona . . . . .	153	190	40	84	6	473
Chester . . . . .	215	57	122	13	8	415
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>4,371</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>8,174</b>

Table 18 shows the average length of supervision for parolees released from state institutions or county prisons and special probationers who terminated from the system during FY 1981-82. Terminations include final discharge due to completion of sentence, as well as revocations and deaths. A total of 4,972 state and county cases were terminated from Board supervision during FY 1981-82. Of this total, 4,902 clients served an average of 2.6 years under supervision. The remaining 70 cases were not available at the time the report was prepared. The average length of supervision time for parolees who had previously been released from a state adult male correctional institution was 3.1 years, as compared to 3.2 years for female offenders. Parolees released from county prisons were on parole supervision an average of 1.9 years before they were terminated.

TABLE 18  
LENGTH OF SUPERVISION FOR PAROLEES RELEASED FROM  
STATE INSTITUTIONS OR COUNTY PRISONS AND  
SPECIAL PROBATIONERS DURING FY 1981-82

Length of Parole Supervision	Adult Male State Correctional Institution		Camp Hill		Muncy		County Prisons		County Jurisdictions		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 year or Less . . . . .	342	18.5	71	20.2	11	13.4	281	28.4	455	27.9	1,160	23.7
Over 1 to 2 years . . . .	450	24.3	82	23.3	22	26.8	356	35.9	438	26.9	1,348	27.5
Over 2 to 3 years . . . .	358	19.4	77	21.9	10	12.2	183	18.5	287	17.6	915	18.7
Over 3 to 4 years . . . .	250	13.5	55	15.6	18	22.0	98	9.9	127	7.8	548	11.2
Over 4 to 5 years . . . .	142	7.7	40	11.4	10	12.2	46	4.6	200	12.3	438	8.9
Over 5 to 6 years . . . .	87	4.7	6	1.7	4	4.9	14	1.4	68	4.2	179	3.7
Over 6 to 7 years . . . .	66	3.6	6	1.7	1	1.2	7	0.7	18	1.1	98	2.0
Over 7 years . . . . .	154	8.3	15	4.3	6	7.3	6	0.6	35	2.2	216	4.4
TOTAL . . . . .	1,849	100.0	352	100.0	82	100.0	991	100.0	1,628	100.0	4,902	100.0
Mean . . . . .	3.1		2.7		3.2		1.9		2.3		2.6	
Median . . . . .	4.4		3.7		4.1		2.5		3.7		3.8	

Table 19 shows the length of supervision time for state parole cases and county special probation and parole cases by type of termination. Case closures include those discharged at the maximum date, discharged at death, or recommitted to prison. Approximately 69% of the parole case closures and 73% of the probation case closures had terminated supervision within three years.

TABLE 19  
LENGTH OF SUPERVISION FOR PAROLE AND SPECIAL  
PROBATION BY TYPE OF TERMINATION

	Length of Supervision								Total	Average Length of Supervision	Median
	1 Yr. or Less	Over 1 to 2 Yrs.	Over 2 to 3 Yrs.	Over 3 to 4 Yrs.	Over 4 to 5 Yrs.	Over 5 to 6 Yrs.	Over 6 to 7 Yrs.	Over 7 Yrs.			
Parole Case Closures											
1) Discharged at Max Date . . . .	367	482	372	307	154	67	59	149	1,957	3.0	4.1
2) Discharged at Death. . . . .	32	25	9	6	4	4	4	12	96	3.0	6.2
Total Successful Supervision . . .	399	507	381	313	158	71	63	161	2,053	3.0	4.1
Percent of Total Successful . . . .	19%	25%	19%	15%	8%	3%	3%	8%	100%		
1) Recommitted to Prison . . . . .	306	403	247	108	80	40	17	20	1,221	2.2	3.0
Percent of Unsuccessful . . . . .	25%	33%	20%	9%	7%	3%	1%	2%	100%		
Total Closed Cases . . . . .	705	910	628	421	238	111	80	181	3,274	2.7	3.8
Percent of Total. . . . .	22%	28%	19%	13%	7%	3%	2%	6%	100%		
Probation Case Closures											
1) Discharged at Max Date . . . .	369	363	252	112	190	65	15	29	1,395	2.4	3.9
2) Discharged at Death. . . . .	7	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	14	1.5	2.2
Total Successful Supervision . . .	376	367	252	114	191	65	15	29	1,409	2.4	3.8
Percent of Total Successful . . . .	27%	26%	18%	8%	13%	5%	1%	2%	100%		
1) Recommitted to Prison . . . . .	79	71	35	13	9	3	3	6	219	1.9	2.8
Percent of Unsuccessful . . . . .	36%	32%	16%	6%	4%	1%	1%	3%	100%		
Total Closed Cases . . . . .	455	438	287	127	200	68	18	35	1,628	2.3	3.7
Percent of Total. . . . .	28%	27%	18%	8%	12%	4%	1%	2%	100%		

D. SUPERVISION PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Parole performance follow-up operationally is defined as a tracking of release cohorts to determine supervision outcome after consecutive 12, 24, and 36 month periods. A release cohort is defined as a group of clients released at the same point in time. Individual new release cohorts are subsequently accumulated into study groups by length of follow-up in order to produce an aggregate assessment of parole performance, i.e., a base expectancy for success and failure.

Table 20 provides aggregate parole outcome for sample populations of release cohorts during five calendar years. The percentage of successful cases represent clients who adjusted to living in the community without criminal difficulty during the follow-up period. The aggregate data revealed that 80% of the release cohorts were successful on parole after one year of supervision. After two years of supervision, the success rate decreased to 72% and after three years of supervision, it declined to 69%

Unsuccessful cases include absconders and prison commitments for both technical and criminal violations as well as those clients detained pending charges. An absconder is a person who fails to maintain contact with an agent and his whereabouts is unknown, and is classified as unsuccessful because the Conditions Governing Parole/Reparole have been violated. The absconder rate successively declines from the first year follow-up to the third year of follow-up. This decline in the absconder rate over time from 5% to 3% may be due to the apprehension and return of clients within the first two years of supervision.

Offenders returned to prison for committing new crimes are called convicted violators, in contrast with offenders returned to prison for violating their Conditions Governing Parole/Reparole, who are technical violators. Essentially, the technical violator is taken out of the community as a prevention measure when behavior indicates a need to protect the community from crime. Offenders with pending charges are not recommitted, but based on the high probability of criminal activity, they are classified with the unsuccessful cases. The rate of prison recommitment after one year of supervision was 15%, which increased to 24% after two years of supervision. After three years of supervision, it increased only slightly to 28%.

TABLE 20  
AGGREGATE PAROLE OUTCOME FOR RELEASE  
COHORTS DURING LAST FIVE CALENDAR YEARS

Parole Performance Outcome Group	Percentage in Outcome Group		
	1976-1980 One Year Follow-Up	1975-1979 Two Year Follow-Up	1974-1978 Three Year Follow-Up
A. Successful Cases . . . . . (Includes Active and Discharged Cases)	80%	72%	69%
B. Unsuccessful Cases:			
1) Absconder . . . . .	5%	4%	3%
2) Prison Recommitment. . . . . (Both Technical and Criminal Violators and those Pending Charges)	15%	24%	28%
C. Base Client Cohort Population . . . . .	12,323	13,303	11,055

Table 21 displays parole outcome results after one year of supervision. Within the last five years, the first year supervision success rate increased from 79% in 1976 to 86% in 1980, while the recommitment rate decreased from 15% to 11% during the same time interval. The recent increase in parole performance is attributable to the new procedure of collecting data, causing a lag time in reporting client status changes.

TABLE 21  
TREND IN PAROLE OUTCOME AFTER  
ONE YEAR OF SUPERVISION

Year	Successful Outcome	Absconder	Recommits
1976	79%	6%	15%
1977	81%	4%	16%
1978	78%	6%	16%
1979	80%	5%	15%
1980	86%	3%	11%

**Table 22** provides a geographic distribution of parole outcome for the 1980 releases by district. The total cohort sample population accounts for approximately 50% of the total 2,927 paroles and reparaes released to supervision in 1980. The range in successful supervision outcome by district was high (94%) in the Butler district and low (82%) in the Williamsport district. The absconder rate was greatest in the Allentown district (5%) and lowest (1%) in the Philadelphia and Erie districts. Reccommitment rates for convicted violators ranged from 7% to 1%. Reccommitment rates for technical violators ranged from a high of 11% in the Scranton district to 0% in the Chester district. The Scranton district's high technical recommitment rate reflects an aggressive approach to the use of the technical violation as a preventative measure to protect the community from crime.

**TABLE 22  
ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP PAROLE OUTCOME BY  
DISTRICT OFFICE FOR THE 1980 RELEASE COHORT**

District	Successful Outcome		Absconder		Detained Pending Charges		Recommits				Cohort Population	Percent of Total
							CPV		TPV			
Philadelphia	332	86%	5	1%	33	9%	6	2%	10	3%	386	27%
Pittsburgh	157	83%	5	3%	11	6%	13	7%	3	2%	189	13%
Harrisburg	131	86%	4	3%	7	4%	4	3%	7	4%	153	11%
Scranton	62	84%	2	3%	0	0%	2	3%	8	11%	74	5%
Williamsport	56	82%	2	3%	0	0%	4	6%	6	9%	68	5%
Erie	78	89%	1	1%	0	0%	6	7%	3	3%	88	6%
Allentown	187	89%	11	5%	2	1%	2	1%	9	4%	211	14%
Butler	44	94%	1	2%	0	0%	1	2%	1	2%	47	3%
Altoona	56	92%	1	2%	2	3%	1	2%	1	2%	61	4%
Chester	69	86%	2	3%	5	6%	4	5%	0	0%	80	5%
Central Office	83	83%	4	4%	9	9%	2	2%	2	2%	100	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 23** provides an instant offense distribution of the 1980 release cohort's parole performance. The majority (42%) of cases within the 1980 one year follow-up group were on parole for robbery or burglary. Arson and kidnapping cases had the highest proportion of success on parole after one year, with a 100% success rate. This was followed by assault, 89%, and homicides, 88%. Forgery, fraud, and other sex offenses had the highest proportion of supervision failures with 83% successfully completing one year of supervision.

**TABLE 23  
ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP PAROLE OUTCOME BY  
MAJOR OFFENSE CATEGORY FOR THE 1980 RELEASE COHORT**

Instant Offense Category	Successful Outcome		Absconder		Detained Pending Charges		Recommits				Cohort Population	Percent of Total
							CPV		TPV			
Homicides	130	88%	3	2%	11	7%	3	2%	1	1%	148	10%
Assault incl. VUFA	129	89%	4	3%	8	6%	1	1%	3	2%	145	10%
Robbery	285	84%	14	4%	18	5%	10	3%	11	3%	338	23%
Burglary	244	87%	5	2%	11	4%	8	3%	12	4%	280	19%
Drug Law Violation	90	87%	2	2%	8	8%	1	1%	2	2%	103	7%
Theft, RSP	123	84%	2	1%	4	3%	9	6%	8	6%	146	10%
Forgery, Fraud	33	83%	2	5%	0	0%	3	8%	2	5%	40	3%
Forcible Rape	48	87%	1	2%	2	4%	3	6%	1	2%	55	4%
Other Sex Offenses	39	83%	1	2%	3	6%	0	0%	4	9%	47	3%
Arson	12	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	12	1%
Kidnapping	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0.2%
Other Type Offenses	119	85%	4	3%	4	3%	7	5%	6	4%	140	10%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>100%</b>

Clients are required to notify their parole agents of changes in employment status. Employment status is helpful to the supervising agent because gainful employment helps facilitate the offender's reintegration into the social and economic life of society. Employment makes an offender under supervision a tax payer instead of a tax burden.

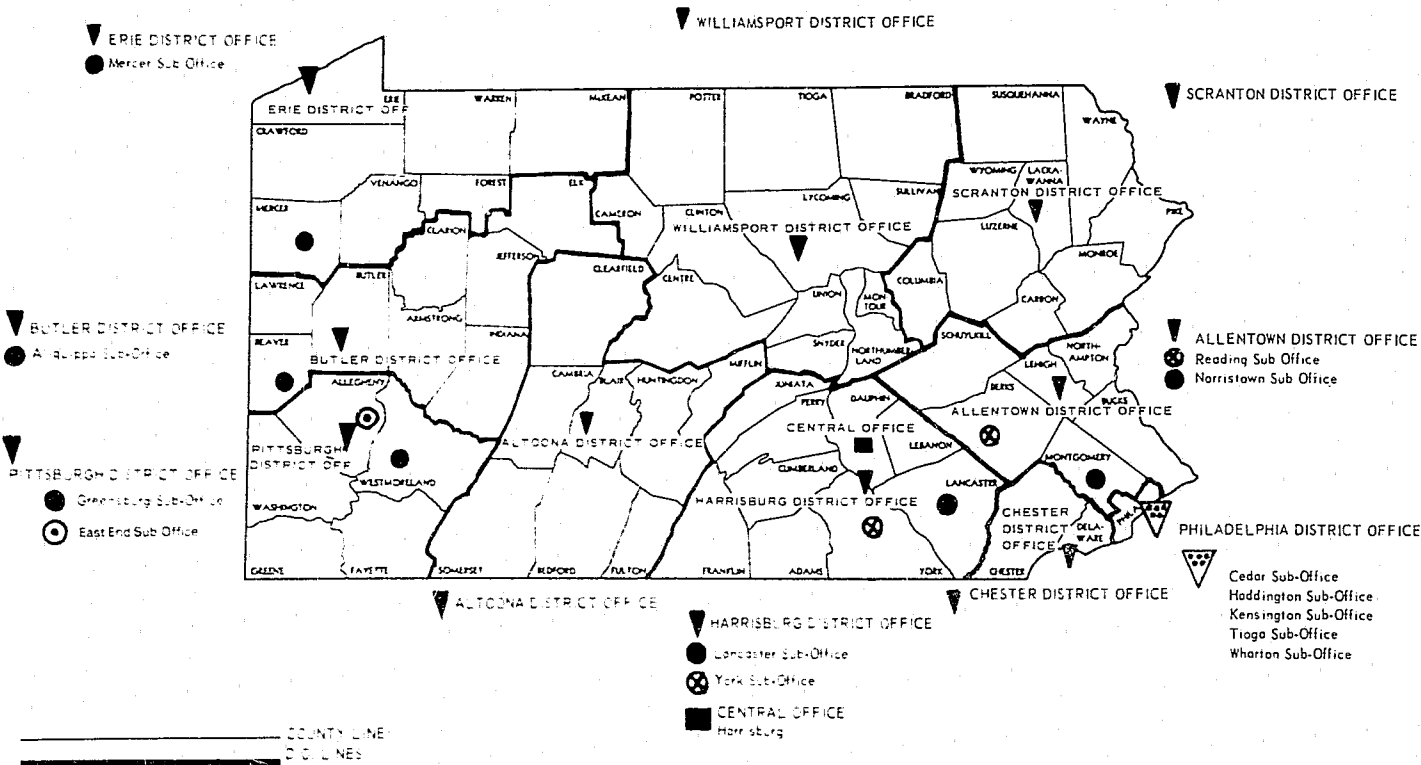
**Table 24** illustrates client employment status, income and other financial support by district for 1982. The unemployment rate was 36.8% in 1982 according to an annual client based survey. Average weekly income for all clients gainfully employed was \$201. This yields an estimated \$8,175,000 in total federal, state and local tax revenues by working offenders under state supervision. Most districts have a 1% wage tax; however, the Philadelphia and Chester districts represent a higher percentage wage tax. These percentage differences were taken into account when computing state and local tax revenue for individual districts. The Agency total was estimated, using the 1% local wage tax as a standard. Clients receiving other financial support shows 25% of the total client based population on Public Assistance.

**TABLE 24  
CLIENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS, INCOME AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
BY DISTRICT FOR 1982**

	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Harrisburg	Scranton	Williamsport	Erie	Allentown	Butler	Altoona	Chester	Agency Totals
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>											
Full Time Employment	1,356	836	605	316	152	381	724	228	216	369	5,183
% Full Time	47.8%	46.0%	58.4%	70.4%	42.6%	52.9%	68.7%	46.8%	59.5%	56.7%	53.1%
Part Time Employment	346	158	98	44	30	74	90	34	45	70	989
% Part Time	12.2%	8.7%	9.5%	9.8%	8.4%	10.3%	8.5%	7.0%	12.4%	10.8%	10.1%
Unemployed	1,135	823	332	89	175	265	240	225	102	212	3,598
% Unemployed	40.0%	45.3%	32.1%	19.8%	49.0%	36.8%	22.8%	46.2%	28.1%	32.6%	36.8%
Total Able to Work	2,837	1,817	1,035	449	357	720	1,054	487	363	651	9,770
Total Unable to Work	1,076	583	288	157	86	154	369	110	166	148	3,137
% of Total Reporting	27.5%	24.3%	21.8%	25.9%	19.4%	17.6%	25.9%	18.4%	31.4%	18.5%	24.3%
<b>Total Reporting in District</b>	<b>3,913</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>12,907</b>
<b>PUBLIC ASSISTANCE</b>											
Able to Work	989	707	227	73	125	194	144	148	94	135	2,836
Unable to Work	164	68	22	24	10	19	37	8	29	27	408
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>3,244</b>
% of Total Reporting	29.5%	32.3%	18.8%	16.0%	30.5%	24.4%	12.7%	26.1%	23.3%	20.3%	25.1%
<b>INCOME AND TAXES</b>											
Average Weekly Income	\$ 184	\$ 224	\$ 202	\$ 178	\$ 190	\$ 212	\$ 210	\$ 239	\$ 191	\$ 200	\$ 201
Estimated Annual Earnings											
Per Capita	\$ 9,200	\$ 11,200	\$ 10,100	\$ 8,900	\$ 9,500	\$ 10,600	\$ 10,500	\$ 11,950	\$ 9,550	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,050
Estimated Federal Tax Revenue	\$1,477,000	\$1,285,000	\$680,000	\$268,000	\$149,000	\$474,000	\$ 889,000	\$329,000	\$220,000	\$464,000	\$6,056,000
Estimated State and Local Tax Revenue	\$1,107,000	\$ 398,000	\$238,000	\$110,000	\$ 58,000	\$166,000	\$ 297,000	\$102,000	\$ 83,000	\$201,000	\$2,119,000
Estimated Total Tax Revenue	\$2,584,000	\$1,683,000	\$918,000	\$378,000	\$207,000	\$640,000	\$1,186,000	\$431,000	\$303,000	\$665,000	\$8,175,000



PENNSYLVANIA'S PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEM MAP



DIRECTORY OF EXECUTIVE/ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF AND OFFICES

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

3101 North Front Street  
P.O. Box 1661  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120  
Telephone: (717)787-5699

Fred W. Jacobs, Chairman	787-5100	William L. Forbes, Board Member	783-8185
Raymond P. McGinnis, Board Member	787-5059	Walter G. Scheipe, Board Member	787-5445
John J. Burke, Director, Bureau of Supervision	787-6209	Hermann Tartler, Board Secretary and Director, Bureau of Pre-Parole Services	787-6698
Gene E. Kramer, Director, Bureau of Probation Services	787-7461	John R. McCool, Director, Bureau of Administrative Services	787-6697
Joseph M. Long, Executive Assistant	787-7461	LeDelle A. Ingram, Affirmative Action Officer	787-6897
Robert A. Greevy, Chief Counsel	787-8126		

Note — Area Code 717 is applicable to all telephone numbers above.

DISTRICT OFFICES AND SUB-OFFICES

ALLENTOWN DISTRICT OFFICE

Francis J. Stehling, Acting Supervisor  
2402 Sunshine Road  
Allentown, PA 18103  
Telephone: (215) 821-6537

Norristown Sub-Office

James N. Heil, Supervisor  
1939 New Hope Street  
Norristown, PA 19401  
Telephone: (215) 631-2294

Reading Sub-Office

Earl E. Leas, Supervisor  
State Office Building  
Suite 203  
625 Cherry Street  
Reading, PA 19602  
Telephone: (215) 378-4158

Servicing Berks, Bucks, Lehigh, Montgomery,  
Northampton, and Schuylkill Counties

ALTOONA DISTRICT OFFICE

Daniel S. Roberts, Supervisor  
Executive House, Room 2  
615 Howard Avenue  
Altoona, PA 16601  
Telephone: (814) 946-7357

Servicing Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Clearfield, Fulton,  
Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Somerset Counties

BUTLER DISTRICT OFFICE

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605 Union Bank Building  
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101 South Main Street  
Butler, PA 16001  
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Aliquippa Sub-Office

Jack L. Manuel, Supervisor  
2020 Main Street  
Aliquippa, PA 15001  
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Servicing Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Clarion, Elk,  
Indiana, Jefferson, and Lawrence Counties

CHESTER DISTRICT OFFICE

Michael P. Alterman, Supervisor  
P.O. Box 761  
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Chester, PA 19016  
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Servicing Chester and Delaware Counties

ERIE DISTRICT OFFICE

Robert C. Morrison, Supervisor  
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1001 State Street  
Erie, PA 16501  
Telephone: (814) 871-4201

Mercer Sub-Office

Murray R. Cohn, Supervisor  
110 South Diamond Street  
Mercer, PA 16137  
Telephone: (412) 662-2380

Servicing Crawford, Erie, Forest, McKean, Mercer,  
Venango, and Warren Counties

HARRISBURG DISTRICT OFFICE

Edward A. Rufus, Supervisor  
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Harrisburg, PA 17110  
Telephone: (717) 787-2563

Lancaster Sub-Office

Lester C. Nagle, Supervisor  
Lancaster Federal Savings Building  
2 North Queen Street, Suite 303  
Lancaster, PA 17603  
Telephone: (717) 299-7593

York Sub-Office

Homer A. Bohner, Supervisor  
York State Office Building  
130 North Duke Street  
York, PA 17401  
Telephone: (717) 771-4451

Servicing Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin,  
Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry, and York Counties

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT OFFICE

Yvonne B. Haskins, Supervisor  
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1400 Spring Garden Street  
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Cedar Sub-Office

John F. Burke, Supervisor  
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Haddington Sub-Office

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Kensington Sub-Office

Daniel J. Goodwin, Supervisor  
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Tioga Sub-Office

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Wharton Sub-Office

Leon Lawrence, Supervisor  
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Servicing Philadelphia County

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT OFFICE

Louis I. Gorski, Supervisor  
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Greensburg Sub-Office

Donald R. Green, Supervisor  
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East End Sub-Office

David R. Flick, Supervisor  
100-102 Penn Circle West  
Pittsburgh, PA 15206  
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Servicing Allegheny, Fayette, Greene, Washington, and  
Westmoreland Counties

SCRANTON DISTRICT OFFICE

Paul J. Farrell, Supervisor  
State Office Building  
100 Lackawanna Avenue  
Scranton, PA 18503  
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Servicing Carbon, Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne,  
Monroe, Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming  
Counties

WILLIAMSPORT DISTRICT OFFICE

Clair C. Reeder, Supervisor  
Williamsport Building  
460 Market Street, Room 110  
Williamsport, PA 17701  
Telephone: (717) 327-3575

Servicing Bradford, Cameron, Centre, Clinton,  
Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Snyder,  
Sullivan, Tioga, and Union Counties

## INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE OFFICES

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### SCI-CAMP HILL

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### SCI-DALLAS

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### SCI-HUNTINGDON

Samuel E. Gordon, Supervisor  
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### SCI-MUNCY

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### SCI-PITTSBURGH/GREENSBURG/MERCER

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### SCI-ROCKVIEW

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### PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON

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### ALLENTOWN

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### CHESTER

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**END**