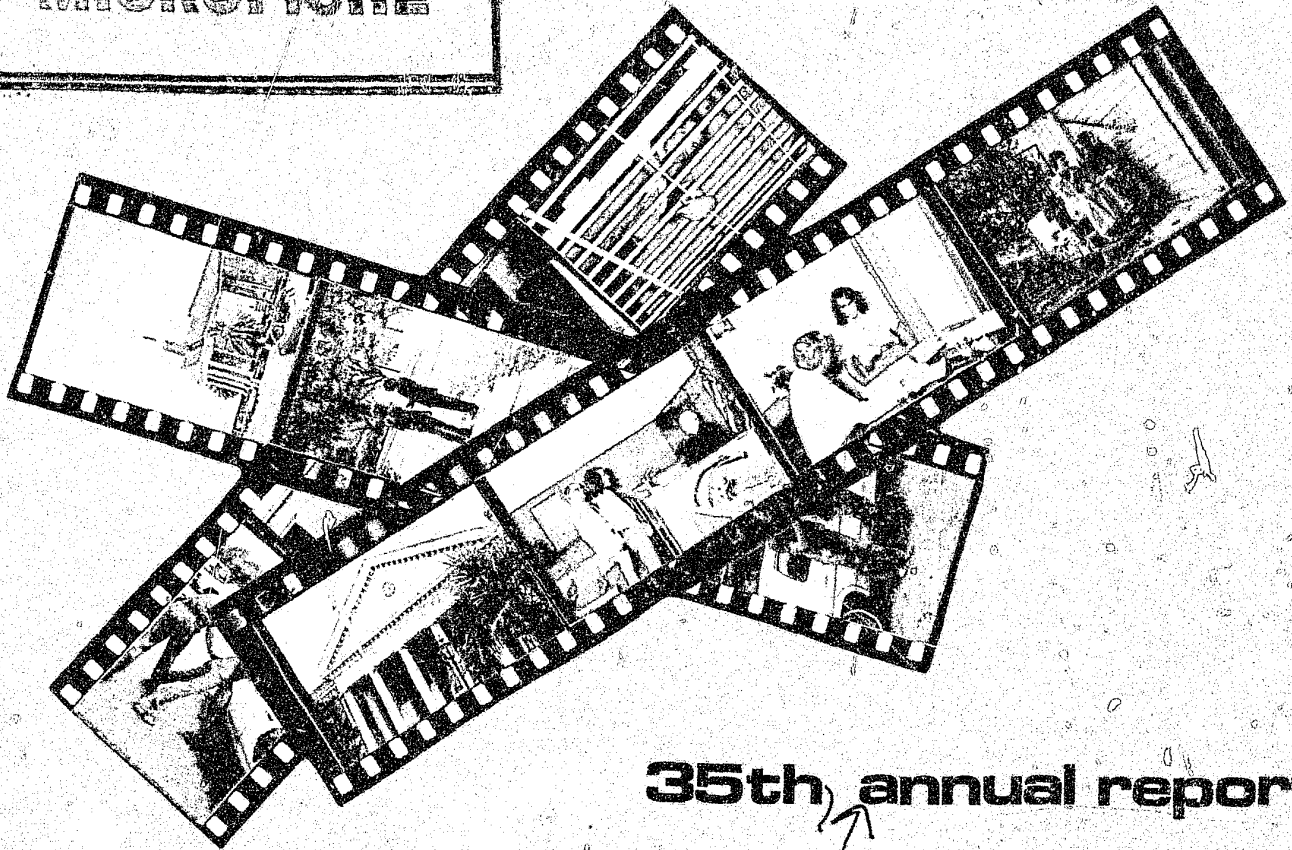


THE FLORIDA PAROLE & PROBATION SYSTEM

IS WORTH WATCHING

MICROFICHE



35th annual report,
1975

40686

Florida parole and
probation commission

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE

- I. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS - that salaries of Parole and Probation Officers be established which are comparable to other components of the State Criminal Justice System so the Commission can retain qualified and experienced field personnel thereby removing disparities which now exist.
- II. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS - the re-evaluation of the status of the misdemeanor probation program and its crime preventive attributes with view in mind to reinstate as recommended by officials in the Criminal Justice System.
- III. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS - the full implementation of the Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Program in accordance with Chapter 74-112, Florida Statutes, which provides for probationer residential facilities to be located in each of the 13 counties having the highest crime density.
- IV. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS - the implementation of a purchase of services arrangement, as required in Chapter 74-112, Florida Statutes, with the necessary funding and capability to purchase needed services for parolees and probationers from both the private and public sectors.
- V. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS - the extension of Pre-Trial Intervention programs in accordance with the intent of Chapter 74-112, Florida Statutes.
- VI. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS - the introduction of necessary statutory amendments which will: include jurisdiction of County Court misdemeanors in Pre-Trial Intervention programming; provide the necessary mechanism and funding to comply with Chapter 74-112, Florida Statutes which requires pre-sentence investigations on all felons; and update preliminary hearing and revocation procedures consistent with recent State Supreme Court decisions.
- VII. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS - the enactment of legislation which will allow the Commission to expend the necessary time to keep the Courts advised of the whereabouts of defendants released on their own recognizance and to assure the defendants' appearance in Court.
- VIII. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS - a review of statutes requiring annual interviews by the Commission of all inmates with view in mind to allow more discretion in providing parole interviews for inmates convicted of serious offenses.

FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION
COMMISSION

THE FLORIDA PAROLE & PROBATION SYSTEM IS WORKING

working to.... Protect society through judicious parole releases.

working to.... Provide alternative programs for the courts to imprisonment.

working to.... Implement meaningful parole and probation supervisory programming.

working to.... Reduce the incidence of crime through community involvement and rehabilitation.

FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION
COMMISSION

35th Annual Report - June 30, 1975

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ACQUISITIONS



REUBIN O'D. ASKEW
Governor



ROBERT L. SHEVIN
Attorney General



DOYLE E. CONNER
Comm. of Agriculture

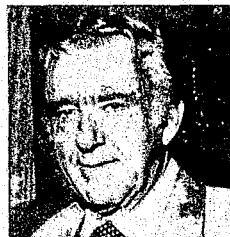
THE GOVERNOR AND THE CABINET



RALPH D. TURLINGTON
Comm. of Education



BRUCE A. SMATHERS
Secretary of State



PHILIP F. ASHLER
State Treasurer



GERALD A. LEWIS
State Comptroller



COMMISSIONERS

RAY E. HOWARD
Chairman

J. HOPPS BARKER
ARMOND R. CROSS
CALE R. KELLER
ANABEL P. MITCHELL
ROY W. RUSSELL
CHARLES J. SCRIVEN

ex-officio
LOUIE L. WAINWRIGHT



PAUL MURCHEK
Director

FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 3168 1117 THOMASVILLE ROAD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32303

December 18, 1975

*The Governor and
Members of the Cabinet*

*RE: 35th Annual Report of the Florida
Parole and Probation Commission*

Gentlemen:

The 35th Annual Report of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission is provided for your review and analysis.

Activities, this year, have been hampered by travel limitations, freezing of positions, and curtailment of programs such as the Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, which are alternative programs for the courts to imprisonment. The austere budget has affected all areas of operation and caused considerable deviation from our original planning. However, this year has been a progressive one in terms of the development and utilization of community based programming.

The report reflects a leveling off of the statewide caseload with fewer cases placed on probation by the courts and a drop in the number of parole releases. Nonetheless, the average parole and probation officer caseload remains at a figure almost double the National Professional Standards which seriously hampers our rehabilitative effectiveness.

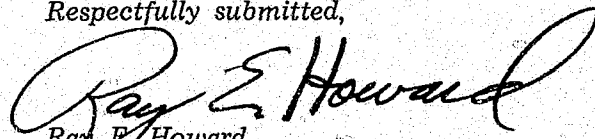
Meanwhile the prison population continues to soar with overcrowded conditions posing an ever-increasing threat to the welfare and security of the system.

The demise of the Commission misdemeanor program, because of budgetary cuts, is projected to decrease the total parole and probation caseload next fiscal year, but will generate further overcrowding in the county jails, and cause court backlogs.

Passage of the Correctional Organization Act of 1975, which splits off the field staff from the Parole and Probation Commission and the accompanying constitutional question concerning the act has caused many uncertainties, anxieties, and apprehensions in the system.

As always, we seek your continued support and assistance in helping to solve problems concerning the continued increase in crime in our state.

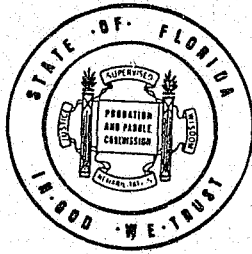
Respectfully submitted,


Ray E. Howard
Chairman

FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION



RAY E. HOWARD
Chairman



J. HOPPS BARKER
Commissioner



ARMOND E. CROSS
Commissioner



CALE R. KELLER
Commissioner



ANABEL P. MITCHELL
Commissioner



ROY W. RUSSELL
Commissioner



CHARLES J. SCRIVEN
Commissioner



LOUIE L. WAINWRIGHT
Commissioner Ex Officio



PAUL MURCHEK
Director

A PHILOSOPHY.....STILL VALID

In the 34 year history of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission literally tens of thousands of offenders of every description have been guided back into the mainstream of society.

Operating under the compassionate philosophy that almost every human being deserves a second chance, the Commissioners--past and present--have granted that chance after intensive study of the probability that the offender can be rehabilitated.

The Commission's field staff is the lifeblood of the parole and probation system. The reliance on the staff for numerous reports, verified field investigations and proper supervision of parolees and probationers is a vital and integral part of the parole decision making process. Success or failure may be dependent on the reliability of these factors.

Confidence in the staff to carry out the conditions of parole supervision, in accordance with the intent of the Commission is indispensable in meeting today's challenge of providing the necessary controls which are consistent with the protection of society and the welfare of the offender.

Since the Parole and Probation Commission was created 34 years ago, it has decided parole matters totally removed from political influences--a situation that did not exist prior to that time.

Commissioners and staff are non-political, professional and trained people who have a deep and broad understanding of our criminal justice system.

Working closely, the field staff and Commissioners are uniquely equipped to maintain the kind of surveillance and rehabilitation programs required for the offender to re-enter society as a responsible citizen.

This oneness of purpose was recognized in the constitutional revision of 1968. The total function of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission is maximum protection of society, coupled with dedicated efforts to rehabilitate every offender who is willing to do his or her part to return to the "outside world".

New legislation called for the Parole and Probation Commission to become a paroling agency only on July 1, 1975, making it necessary for the Commission to rely on reports from the new Department of Offender Rehabilitation field staff for parole supervision, information on parole violations, and recommendations for possible revocation.

In any event the Parole and Probation Commission will continue to adhere to the same strict standards it has always applied to the parole decision making process. The philosophy remains unchanged.

NOTE: An injunction was issued in the Circuit Court of Leon County on August 12, 1975 preventing transfer of the Parole and Probation field staff to the new Department of Offender Rehabilitation on the grounds that it was unconstitutional.

On September 5, 1975, final judgement was entered declaring that Chapter 75-49, Laws of Florida, as purports to transfer from the Parole and Probation Commission to the Department of Offender Rehabilitation the powers to supervise persons on parole or probation and all powers incident thereto including the making of necessary investigations and the maintenance of adequate records, is invalid by reason of the operation of the superior force of Article IV, Section 8 (c), Constitution of Florida. The final judgement has been appealed to the State Supreme Court.

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THE FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION SYSTEM IS WORKING

working to.... Protect society through judicious parole decisions.

PAROLE: A CHANGING PROCESS

With the Federal Bureau of Investigation reporting another national crime rate increase of over 18%, the parole process becomes an ever increasing and awesome responsibility.

More people are in prison than at any other time in the history of our nation costing literally millions of dollars to house and feed the inmates, construct new prisons, and provide some semblance of rehabilitation.

It costs somewhere around \$6,000 per year for each inmate who is housed in an institution and this does not include prison construction costs which is a minimum of \$22,000 per bed.

Prisons in Florida are bursting at the seams. Tents have been erected on prison grounds to provide temporary housing for the overflow. New prisons are being hastily constructed and other emergency measures are being taken. Yet, prison population projections for the future hold little hope for much improvement of the situation.

What is the answer? Sociologists are confused, psychologists are baffled, and corrections officials are perplexed.

Should selection criteria for parole be relaxed to provide more space for newly committed inmates? What about the already alarming crime rate? Would it increase even more?

The Florida Parole and Probation Commission has historically been labeled as "conservative." It has been openly criticized because of its failure to respond to the prison population crisis by releasing more people on parole. There have been allegations that it is one of the tightest paroling authorities in the nation.

In reality, the Commission has tried to be responsive to changing conditions of society. Yet, decisions are tempered with compassion and concern for the offender but based on providing reasonable protection to society.

At the very best, the decision to parole or not to parole is a sensitive, tedious, and time consuming process. It has been said that a member of the paroling authority should have the knowledge of Socrates, the insight of a clairvoyant, and the wisdom of Solomon.

qualifications of members

In Florida, members of the Parole and Probation Commission are selected by competitive examination. They must be residents of the State of Florida who are qualified by their knowledge of penology and allied social sciences to discharge their duties and perform the work of the Commission efficiently.

They are selected by an examining committee composed of five persons who have special knowledge of penology, the administration of criminal justice and offender rehabilitation programs. The examining committee is appointed by the Governor and Cabinet and after extensive investigation and evaluation, the Parole and Probation Commission qualification committee recommends three eligible applicants. From this list the Governor and Cabinet make the appointment to the position of member of the Commission. Members of the Commission are certified to the Senate for confirmation.

the parole decision

The parole decisions in Florida are predicated upon objective analysis of each individual case with careful consideration given to the risk the prospective parolee may pose to the community if released before expiration of prison term. These decisions are made with the full realization that 98% of all inmates will be returned to the community in any event. The question is.....should they be released prior to the end of their sentence in order to take advantage of a period of parole supervision with its rehabilitative accoutrements. If they are successful then long term protection is provided to society. On the other hand there is the possibility that society may be again victimized while the person is still labeled as a parolee. If this occurs the entire parole philosophy will suffer, reflecting possible wrong decisions and be subject to criticism by government officials and/or the general public.....and mistakes are inevitable.

Is it more advantageous to assure society protection for a little while longer to continue use of the "lock-up" until expiration of sentence? Of course, at that time there may not be provisions for parole supervision or the accompanying advantages of job assistance, counseling, family assistance, surveillance, and other attributes of gradual re-entry into the community.

COMPARISON OF INMATE RELEASES

Comparison of Expiration Releases to Parole plus MCR Releases

**Figures do not include paroles from County Jails*

YEAR	EXPIRATION	%	PAROLE	%	MCR	%	TOTAL
1969-70	1,554	48.8	1,515	47.6	114	3.6	3,183
1970-71	1,466	36.4	2,140	53.2	418	10.4	4,024
1971-72	1,263	27.0	2,826	60.4	590	12.6	4,679
1972-73	1,154	27.0	2,545*	59.5	580	13.5	4,279
1973-74	682	15.6	3,166*	72.4	524	12.0	4,372
1974-75	956	23.8	2,456*	61.2	603	15.0	4,015

SOURCE: Expiration figures are from Department of Offender Rehabilitation unaudited Report. Parole figures are from FPPC Monthly Recap Report. MCR totals through 1974 are from Department of Offender Rehabilitation Unaudited Report. MCR figures for 1974-75 are from FPPC Monthly Recap Report.

The parole process in Florida begins with the preparation, by field staff, of an exhaustive presentence investigation or evaluation of the offender's background and history. The report provides the Commission and prison officials with a composite of his or her prior record, circumstances of the offense, employment history, reputation, social background, family history, medical and psychiatric evaluations, education, and a host of other information which helps to classify the type of custody, to establish rehabilitative programming and to provide information for parole consideration.

In Florida, regularly scheduled interviews of the inmates provide safeguards that, "there will be no forgotten men or women in prison." This assures each inmate that his or her case is studied and reviewed for possible parole release and that information is updated on a regular basis.

Interviews are conducted by a staff of Commission Parole Examiners which provide for face-to-face contacts with inmates within six months if they have received a sentence of five years or less and in one year for those who are sentenced in excess of five years. Thereafter, inmates are interviewed at least

annually. Under Florida law, unless otherwise exempted, inmates are eligible for parole the very day they begin their sentence.

Upon completion of the prisoner's interview by the Parole Examiner, and after a careful case file study, a written summary of the individual's progress and a recommendation for parole, work release, or continued imprisonment is provided to the Commission which then makes the final decision on parole.

The Commission has been utilizing and now formally has adopted 14 general factors which are considered by the Parole Examiners in making recommendations and by the Commission in making the final decision. They include:

- * The prisoner's personality, including his maturity, stability, sense of responsibility and any development in his personality which may promote or hinder his conformity to laws;
- * The prisoner's conduct in the institution, including particularly whether he has taken advantage of the opportunities for self-improvement afforded by the institutional programs;
- * The prisoner's ability and readiness to assume obligations and undertake responsibilities;
- * The prisoner's family status and whether he has relatives who display an interest in him or whether he has other close and constructive associations in the community;
- * The prisoner's employment history, his occupational skills, and stability of his past employment;
- * The prisoner's attitude toward law and authority;
- * The prisoner's conduct and attitude during any previous experience of probation or parole and recency of each experience;
- * The prisoner's attitude toward parole;
- * Observations of the court officials, law enforcement officials and other interested community members;
- * The type of crime(s) and surrounding circumstances for which the prisoner was imprisoned;
- * The prisoner's prior criminal record, including the nature and circumstances, recency and frequency of previous offenses;
- * The prisoner's past use of narcotics or past habitual or excessive use of alcohol;
- * The type of residence, neighborhood or community in which the inmate plans to live;
- * The adequacy of the prisoner's parole plan as well as other factors.

To expedite the parole decision making process two panels have been established with four members of the Commission serving on each panel and the Chairman serving as a member of each panel. Parole decisions require at least four votes. In the event the first panel fails to garner four votes, the case is then referred to the second panel which assures that a minimum of four votes will be cast either for or against parole.

An eighth member of the Commission, who serves as an ex-officio member, is the Secretary of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation. He has no vote in case decisions and cannot serve as Chairman, but otherwise is a member of the Commission voting on policy matters only.

this year's progress

In an effort to further document proceedings at revocation hearings, the Commission began using court reporters in addition to maintaining recordings of the revocation hearings.

Authority for making recommendations of early termination for parole and probation was delegated to the district field supervisors.

After careful study and consultation with the Department of Administration, the Auditor General's Office and others the Commission established a system to provide billing and accounting of \$10 monthly supervision costs by parolees and probationers as provided by Florida Statutes, Chapter 74-112 (Senate Bill 215). The cost of supervision program may well prove to be therapeutic to the parolees and probationers, but the economic advantages may not be sufficient to offset the investment of staff time to maintain the program.

Another new parole program instituted this year is Mutual Agreement Parole (MAP) also referred to as "Contract Parole." Basically, the program is designed as an incentive for the inmates to participate in rehabilitative programming and upon completion of the agreed upon programs parole is granted. It is a new parole strategy designed to prepare the inmate for parole release without imposing a significant threat to society. Only inmates with a tentative expiration date of 36 months or less are included in the program. Developmental needs of the individuals are matched to available institution and community resources. The inmate, himself or herself, assists in developing his or her own treatment plan and reviews its feasibility with the Commission representative and prison staff. The MAP plan leads to a predetermined parole date with a contract for the inmate to complete rehabilitative programming as a prelude to the actual parole.

Another program initiated this year in the paroling process entails Maximizing Parole Release. It includes maximizing the availability of parole services to the low risk general prison population and maximizing parole release from the Reception and Medical Center of youthful offenders. The inmates participating in this program are released under parole supervision but to Parole and Probation Officers who have a maximum of 35 cases. During the Fiscal Year, 738 inmates were released to these programs. The closer supervision in the community is effective, but considerable problems have been experienced in locating suitable jobs for the releasees.

the system--how it works

Seventy-five percent of the criminal offenders released from Florida's correctional institutions during the past four years were paroled, or freed under mandatory conditional release. Both categories receive parole supervision, and the success rate for these parolees is presently at a nationally-recognized high level.

The heaviest burden for the success or failure of the parole-probation system falls on the shoulders of the field officer--for it is in the community that the parolee or probationer succeeds or fails.

The rate of success is noteworthy, and a tribute to the dedication of the field officer, as well as to the system which determines whether an offender is to go free under supervision.

A common misconception of the parole system is that it should be a tool to maintain stable prison populations. The fact is that no relationship exists, or should exist, between prison intake and parole release. Parole must be earned by the conduct of the offender who is incarcerated. He or she has the task of showing by daily and long term conduct that parole can be justified in terms of rehabilitation, and lack of danger to the free community.

Opinions concerning parole release have vacillated from a very liberal attitude in the early 1970's which advocated the abolishment of prison construction--to an attitude of law and order, currently being fostered, which recommends more prison construction.

During these years of controversial opinions the Parole and Probation Commission in Florida has been the stabilizing factor which helped prevent extremes in either direction. It has steadfastly applied sound and proven criteria for the basis of parole decisions and has not yielded to the pressures of either extreme. The success of the system is evident.

The Uniform Parole Report, published by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, confirms the success of the Florida parole system when compared to other states.

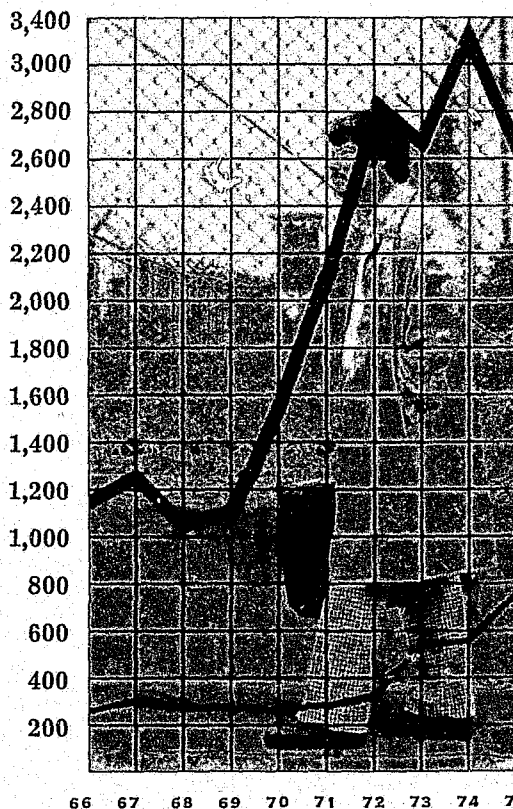
A report by the John Howard Association, a Criminal Justice System consulting firm, further substantiates the success of parole from a national perspective. It states:

“The Uniform Parole Report Program of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency has been following the outcomes of paroles throughout the United States since release year 1965. The statistics show that if the task of parole is to retain people in the community for a time, rather than return them to prison, the system serves us well. Parolees released in 1972, followed to end of their period of supervision or to their first anniversary of parole release, had an 81% “success” rate (success meaning no problems leading to parole violation. If it included all those who were not returned to prison, the success rate was 87%). Not only is this a high success rate, but it has climbed steadily. The two-year follow-up success rate is 69%: it too, has risen regularly since 1968. The three-year success rate is 66% for 1969, the last year on which data has been published, this data suggests that the system works and is improving with time.”

Details regarding the Uniform Parole Report can be found on pages 65 and 66 of the Parole and Probation Commission Annual Report. Statistical success rates show that the Florida system is considerably above average.

parole release statistical data

During the Fiscal Year 2,565 paroles were granted by the Commission including 109 county jail releases. There were 603 inmates released through Mandatory Conditional Release. During the year 745 paroles were revoked and 203 Mandatory Conditional Releasees were revoked.



YEAR	PAROLE	REVOKED
65-66	1,179	259
66-67	1,285	289
67-68	1,087	286
68-69	1,089	264
69-70	1,515	260
70-71	2,140	269
71-72	2,826	369
72-73	2,621	527
73-74	3,321	589
74-75	2,565	745

*These figures include paroles and revocations from state prisons and county jails.

INDIVIDUALS RELEASED ON PAROLE
EACH YEAR 1966-75

WHO ARE THE COMMISSIONERS?

RAY E. HOWARD, was born September 13, 1933 in Jacksonville, Florida. He is a graduate of the University of Florida. From 1956 to 1959, he served as Parole and Probation Supervisor with the Florida Parole and Probation Commission. In 1959, he worked for the Duval County Probation Office becoming Chief Probation Officer from 1963 to 1967. In 1967, the Duval County Probation Office was merged by legislation with the Florida Parole and Probation Commission placing him in charge of the Criminal Court Division of the Jacksonville District Office. He developed a successful Indigent Bail Bond Program (Release on Recognizance) and is past President of the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency. In 1968, he was promoted to Regional Coordinator until appointed to the Commission on October 20, 1971 and is currently serving as Chairman. He is married and the father of four children.

ARMOND R. CROSS, was born August 4, 1930, in Bristol, Florida. He is a graduate of the Florida State University. Prior to entering college he served in the U. S. Air Force. He began his employment with the Florida Parole and Probation Commission in 1957 advancing through all field levels of responsibility within the agency. He was an Area Supervisor in Orlando when appointed in October, 1971 as Commissioner. He has also served as Commission Chairman. He is married and the father of five children.

J. HOPPS BARKER, was born January 19, 1912 in Hastings, Florida. He is a graduate of Emory University. He was employed by Boys Home Association in Jacksonville, Florida as Supervisor and worked as U. S. Probation Officer, U. S. District Court, Jacksonville. From 1942 until the present time, he has worked continuously for the Florida Parole and Probation Commission with the exception of two years when he served in the U. S. Army in Europe during World War II. In 1956 he became the Commission's first Area Supervisor in charge of twelve counties. He was appointed to the Commission November 1, 1965. He has also served as Commission Chairman. He is married and his wife is originally from Jacksonville.

CALE R. KELLER, was born April 5, 1905 in Melrose, Florida. He is a graduate of Florida Southern College in Lakeland, Florida. After graduation from college, he entered the U. S. Army Air Corps Flying School, Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, volunteering for the U. S. Army in 1942 following the teaching and coaching profession for 13 years. He also attended Naval Officers training school at Princeton University and following graduation was commissioned as Lieutenant in the U. S. N. R. He served 39 months in the U. S. Navy during World War II. He started with the Florida Parole and Probation Commission in 1945 as District Supervisor, later advancing to Area Supervisor, and Director of the Commission. He was appointed to the Commission November 1, 1965. He is married and has two daughters.

ROY W. RUSSELL, was born April 20, 1912 in Tampa, Florida. He is a graduate of the University of Florida with post graduate work at Columbia University. He became the first professional employee of the Commission in 1941 and served as Executive Director of the Commission from 1941-1960. He was appointed to the Commission October 7, 1960. He is a member of the Professional Council of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and served as public information and liaison officer in the South Pacific theatre of operations in World War II as a commissioned Lieutenant (U.S.N.R.). He served on the Foreign Claims Commission and as Area Governor of the Okinawa Theatre of Operations. Has a Masters Degree, thesis; "Treatment of Offenders", and previous experience as a prison official and as a U.S. Parole and Probation Officer. He also served two terms as Commission Chairman, is married and the father of two sons.

CHARLES J. SCRIVEN, was born July 13, 1932 in Jacksonville, Florida. He is a graduate of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida and received his M.A. in Religion Education from Stetson University. He served in the U. S. Army from 1951-1954 being attached to Military Police, Provost Marshall Investigation Unit at Fort Stewart, Georgia, and 6th Army Provost Marshall Investigation Unit, San Francisco, California. He started with the Jacksonville Police Department in 1955 in the Uniform Division being promoted through the ranks to chief of the Community Relations Division in 1973. He was appointed to the Commission March 24, 1975. He is married and has two sons and two daughters.

ANABEL P. MITCHELL, was born May 20, 1924 in Gainesville, Florida. She is a graduate of Florida State College for Women (now Florida State University). Her career in corrections started at the Florida Correctional Institution at Lowell in 1958 as Classification Supervisor. She rose through the ranks with the Division of Corrections (now the Department of Offender Rehabilitation) as Assistant Superintendent, Superintendent and Deputy Director for Inmate Treatment. She was appointed to the Commission March 10, 1975. Her employment history spans nearly thirty years of service in state government.

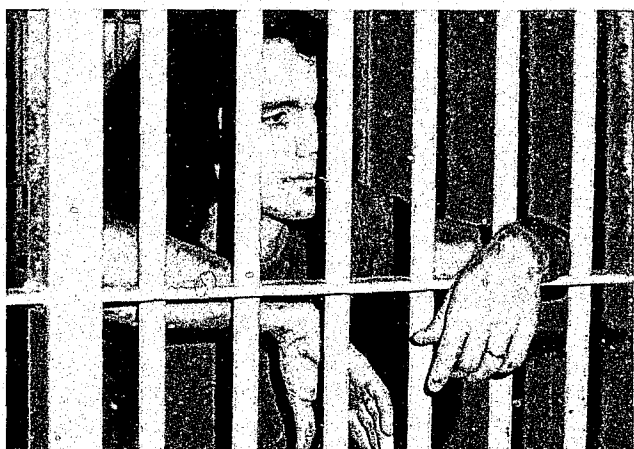
LOUIE L. WAINWRIGHT, Secretary, Department of Offender Rehabilitation, was born in Lawtey, Florida, on September 11, 1923. He attended Florida State University, doing special course work in administration, government, and corrections at the University of Maryland, University of Georgia and Biscayne College. He started his career in corrections in 1947 with the Gainesville Police Department. In 1952, he joined the state prison system as Identification Officer becoming Director of the Division of Corrections in 1962. He remained Director of Corrections until June 30, 1975, at which time he was appointed Secretary to the new Department of Offender Rehabilitation. He served with the United States Navy during World War II from 1943-1945. He is an ex-officio member of the Commission and participates in policy making, but does not vote in parole decisions as provided by Florida Statutes 74-112. He is past President of American Correctional Association.

THE FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION SYSTEM IS WORKING

working to.... Provide alternative programs for the courts.

PROBATION: AN ALTERNATIVE TO IMPRISONMENT

When an individual commits an offense and guilt is established the judge must decide what is to be done with that offender. His decision is not a simple one. Naturally the first concern of the judge is to uphold the law and protect society. Protection of society not only involves eliminating from society the threat presented by the offender but also preventing that threat from reappearing. To make this decision the judge must consider the offender as well as the offense. What can be done to discourage or prevent the individual from continuing in future crimes? What can be done to help this person lead a productive and law abiding life?



This man has just broken the law. What is to be done with him? Do we automatically throw him in our overcrowded prisons or are there alternatives?

Is the offender that much of a threat that he or she cannot be dealt with within the community?

The fine is an appropriate tool of the court when the court is certain the offender will not commit future crimes and simply needs to be mildly punished for the offense committed.

Probation is the alternative used by the court for the vast number of offenders who can be dealt with in the community, but who still require supervision.

Probation is much less expensive than prison. It only costs one dollar per day to keep a person on probation. That person is also paying taxes and supporting his family. He would be doing neither while in prison.

Probation serves two purposes. The community is protected to the extent that the Parole and Probation Officer knows much about the persons under his supervision. The Parole and Probation Officer can also account for part of the offender's time each day through contacts with employers, relatives, teachers, volunteers and other persons within the offender's lifestyle.

Basically the courts have three choices; prison, fine, and/or probation.

Prison, the most extreme action of the court short of the death penalty itself, is awesomely expensive. Most judges try to consider ways to avoid the extreme of prison while still serving the functions mentioned above. It costs over \$15 per day to keep a person in prison. The debate regarding the rehabilitative value of prison is still raging but it can certainly be said that prison does protect society at least while the person is in prison. The question is does the offender need to be isolated from society for a number of years at such a high cost to the taxpayer?

Probation also serves as the primary tool for the rehabilitation of offenders. Most professionals in criminal rehabilitation agree that it is extremely difficult to rehabilitate a person by putting that person in a separate "society" behind bars. The atypical prison society is totally different from that of the local community. If placed in prison the inmate learns how to function within the prison society, not the free community. Prison often serves to compound the problems of rehabilitation. By allowing the offender to stay in the community he or she can be taught how to live and deal with the community in a law abiding manner.

what is probation

Simply put probation is an action of the court taken after the offender's guilt has been established, but is done in lieu of prison. From the date when the individual is placed on probation until the person is terminated from probation much of his activity is supervised by a Parole and Probation Officer. Probationers must observe certain rules set forth by the court such as:

948.03 Terms and conditions of probation.—

(1) The court shall determine the terms and conditions of probation and may include among them the following, that the probationer shall:

- (a) Avoid injurious or vicious habits;
- (b) Avoid persons or places of disreputable or harmful character;
- (c) Report to the probation and parole supervisors as directed;
- (d) Permit such supervisors to visit him at his home, or elsewhere;
- (e) Work faithfully at suitable employment insofar as may be possible;

- (f) Remain within a specified place;
 - (g) Make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by his offense in an amount to be determined by the court;
 - (h) Support his legal dependents to the best best of his ability.
- (2) The enumeration of specific kinds of terms and conditions shall not prevent the court from adding thereto such other or others as it considers proper. The court may rescind or modify at any time of the terms and conditions theretofore imposed by the court upon the probationer.

In essence the offender is being given the opportunity to prove to society that he or she can lead a law abiding life.

surveillance

The basic device for protecting society through probation is surveillance. The traditional concept of "stake out" or "wire tapping" is not the means of surveillance used in probation.



Meaningful contacts in the home by the officer serve to help clearly understand the problems of the probationer. The probationer's activities and habits can also be more effectively monitored.

Surveillance is the accounting of how the probationer spends his time each day, week, or year.

To verify that the probationer has been to work or school each day of the work week for eight hours a day is in effect accounting for 24% of the offender's time each week. If the probationer's family verifies that he or she is home by 10 p.m. and leaves for work at 7 a.m. that accounts for another 37% of the probationer's time.

Therefore a good job and a stable home will account for 61% of a probationer's week.

Rehabilitation programs can also be viewed as a form

of surveillance. If a volunteer visits a probationer for two hours a week, if the probationer goes to drug counseling three hours a week, if the offender attends a motivation class for two hours a week, and if he is in communication with the Parole and Probation Officer one hour per week, that accounts for another 5% of his time.

The result of this type of surveillance is that the Parole and Probation Officer knows exactly where the probationer is and what he is doing for 66% of the probationer's time.

Much of the remaining time can be generally accounted for through conversation with the probationer, his friends, and his family.

treatment

Treatment is that aspect of supervision of probationers that is in a transitional stage in Florida probation.

In the past the Parole and Probation Officer has been primarily the single source that the probationer could turn to in time of difficulty. The officer was expected to be marriage counselor, financial advisor, drug and/or alcohol counselor, big brother or sister, etc. This concept was totally unrealistic and unfair to the officer. Now, most communities have sufficient resources to deal with most of the problems a probationer will encounter in his or her daily life. The



A wide range of community resources and programs are called upon by the Parole and Probation Officer to assist.

are tapped in an organized manner to fill the needs of the parolees and probationers. The Parole and Probation Officer must mobilize and unify the resources to have the greatest impact on improving chances of success.

In an effort to improve the effectiveness of probation supervision, the Parole and Probation Commission recently instituted a process called Structured Treatment Programming. This program, which will enter into full utilization next fiscal year, is designed to mesh surveillance and treatment to provide a broad range of control which will afford better protection to society. At the same time STP maximizes utilization of existing community resources and insures participation in programs that will help the probationers remain law abiding citizens.

This type of programming will eventually supply the raw data to enable professionals to carefully evaluate what programs are, in fact, affecting the probationer and what programs are doing little or nothing to help the probationer.

Requiring the probationer to participate in various help programs in the community means that he is

probationer will encounter in his or her daily life. The trend of an officer's job is more to that of case-load manager. The officer uses all available means to determine what problems the offender might have. This includes the presentence investigation, interviews, and psychological testing. He is an expert in the area of community resources, knowing what resources are available and how effective they are. He then matches the offender with the community resources that will help that offender. The officer will fill in the gaps where community resources are lacking with his expertise or that of his fellow officers.

A variety of community resources are utilized in the rehabilitation process such as Vocational Rehabilitation, Employment Services, Health Services, Educational and Vocational Programs, Drug Treatment, Alcoholic Anonymous, halfway houses, and others. Resources for both the private and public sectors

sharing in the burden of rehabilitation. He or she has broken a law of society and it is, therefore, his or her responsibility to participate in programs which may help in preventing further criminal action.

In order to maintain an effective system of probation supervision accountability for the probationers activities in the community must be adequately controlled.

Confidence in probation as the best means yet devised to rehabilitate offenders is reflected in the continued upsurge in the number of persons placed on probation by the courts from 1971 through 1974. However, last fiscal year there was a noted drop in the trend toward community supervision as an alternative to imprisonment.

The graph on the next page, shows that the use of probation has fallen off sharply in Fiscal Year 1974-75. This may be attributed to a variety of factors.

The courts may be losing confidence in the ability of the probation system to provide the necessary supervisory controls because of the heavy caseloads currently carried by the officers.

The average caseload of the Parole and Probation Officer in Florida is 74.4. This is entirely too many people for an officer to supervise, especially when 50 to 75% of his or her time is spent on investigations and administrative work.

A sizeable increase in the probation revocation rate, during the past fiscal year, may be another significant factor in the drop in the number of persons placed on probation by the courts. The increase in the crime rate is another important element. When the courts see the parole and probation system is overloaded due to insufficient staffing and funding they will channel offenders, who might have otherwise been placed on probation in the community, into already overcrowded prisons.

Overloading the prisons contributes to unrest and ineffective rehabilitation. Likewise, heavy caseloads for the parole and probation officers make them less effective in surveillance, treatment, control, and programming.

Further evidence that the probation system in Florida has reached its saturation point is in the revocation rate shown in the graph. The number of cases under supervision fell off this year and yet the revocation rate has continued to grow.

The probation system cannot effectively rehabilitate offenders under the present conditions and must itself look to incarceration of the offender as its only means to protect society in many instances because

of the overwhelming size of caseload the officer is required to carry.

The Commission, in its budget requests, programming recommendations and Annual Report, has for several years pointed out these pressures to the legislature and other officials, but no relief has been provided to the Parole and Probation Officers. They continue to labor under unrealistic caseloads with the additional burden of dealing with more volatile offenders now being placed on probation and parole.

As reflected in the chart, the courts are now placing nearly 75% of the felons, coming under state jurisdiction, on probation in the community compared to 50% just six years ago.

STATE FELON CONVICTIONS

(coming under state jurisdiction)

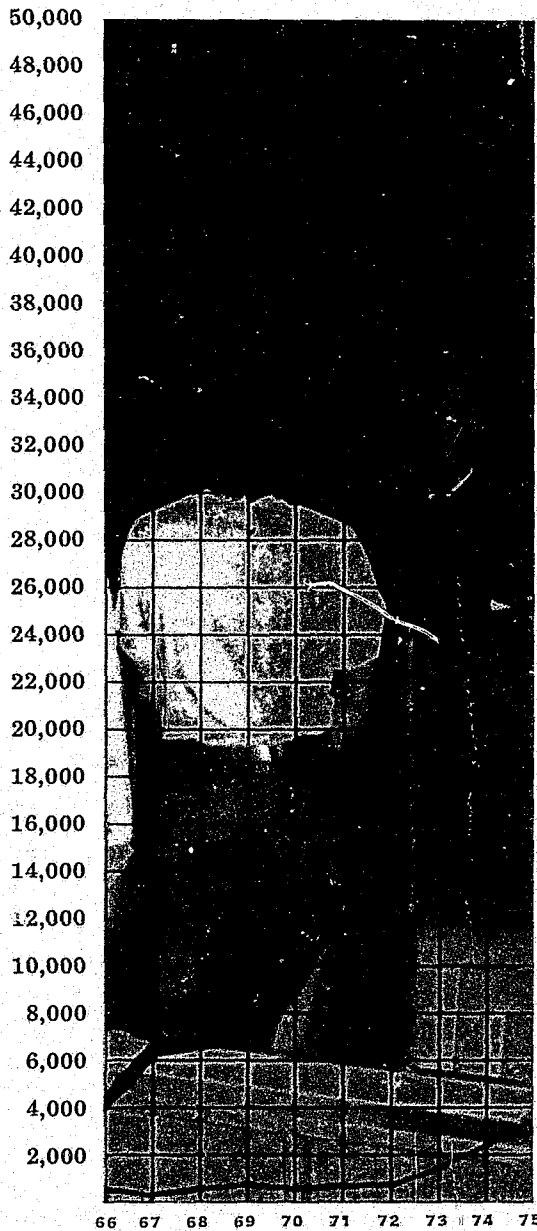
YEAR	PRISON	%	PROBATION	%
1966-67	3,208	53.7	2,761	46.3
1967-68	3,288	53.2	2,893	46.8
1968-69	3,453	50.8	3,333	49.2
1969-70	3,584	43.8	4,589	56.2
1970-71	4,972	37.8	8,122	62.2
1971-72	5,651	27.6	14,820	72.4
1972-73	4,502	20.2	17,800	79.8
1973-74	5,022	21.3	18,502	78.7
1974-75	7,134*	25.6	20,682	74.4

*Inmates admitted 7-1-74 - 6-30-75. Preliminary data supplied by Department of Offender Rehabilitation.

PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

FISCAL YEAR 1974-75

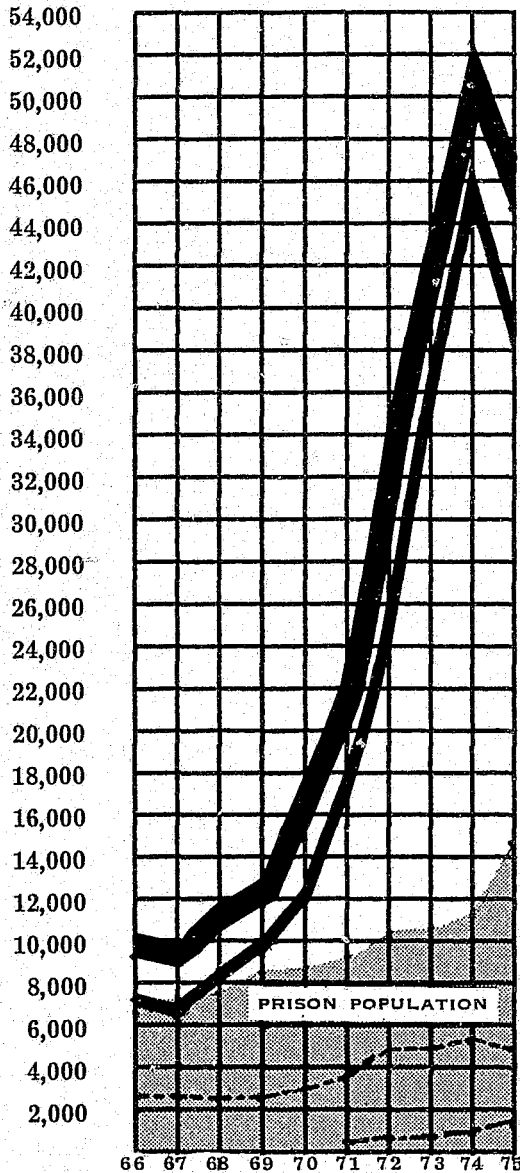
Misdemeanor and Felony Offenses



YEAR	PLACED ON PROBATION	PROBATION REVOKED
65-66	4,117	436
66-67	6,275	381
67-68	6,564	569
68-69	7,046	707
69-70	9,328	668
70-71	13,730	861
71-72	24,243	963
72-73	36,285	1,713
73-74	49,424	2,392
74-75	44,649	3,548

This graph shows the total number of persons placed on probation during Fiscal Year 74-75. The significant drop for the first time in many years is a clear sign that the capacity of the probation system in Florida must be improved.





Revocations (shown in the lower portion of the graph) have grown proportionately with the caseload until this Fiscal Year. Again evidence that the probation system is beyond the saturation point.



PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS
UNDER SUPERVISION
AS OF 6/30/75

44,391

(Down 8,021 from last year)

TOTAL: Under Supervision 
 Probationers 
 Parolees 
 Other 

Year	Parole	Probation	Other	Total Under Supervision	Prison Pop.
1966	2,805	6,308		9,111	7,073
1967	2,831	6,275		9,106	7,338
1968	2,733	8,409		11,142	7,719
1969	2,594	9,391		11,985	8,409
1970	2,937	11,612		14,764	8,811
1971	3,556	17,449	394	21,399	9,530
1972	4,392	25,909	492	30,793	10,102
1973	4,516	36,766	479	41,761	10,346
1974	5,161	46,483	768	52,412	11,335
1975	4,462	38,604	1,325	44,391	14,637

At the close of Fiscal Year 1974-75, the parole and probation system in Florida experienced the first drop in total caseload since the beginning of the last decade.

A 7,879 decrease in the number of probationers under supervision accounted for the major portion of the drop. As reflected on the graph, page 11, the number of probationers referred for supervision by the courts was also down considerably during the past year.

THE FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION SYSTEM IS WORKING

working to.... Implement meaningful programming

SUPERVISION: CONTROL AND TREATMENT

Supervision is defined in the dictionary as "overseeing, directing, or managing". Supervision in parole and probation work has many diversified definitions based upon the particular individual doing the defining. Sometimes it is referred to primarily as surveillance; at times it includes programming; often it is referred to as treatment and sometimes as punishment.

In any event, supervision to most people denotes control or programming. This appears to be the most logical application in parole and probation work.

Supervision, then should include controlled programming for parolees and probationers in a structured manner to provide reasonable protection to society. This includes regular contact with the offender at his home, on the job, and other places in the community. It also involves personal contacts with his or her associates, employer, friends, family members, and others to see that he is behaving himself in a law abiding manner and to identify any deviant behavior or changes in lifestyle. This may alert the officer to the possibility of the offender becoming involved in future criminal activity. Surveillance includes periodic checks with law enforcement agencies, a review of his financial condition, a look at his drinking habits, relationships with family members, and general demeanor and attitude.

Secondly, any effective parole and probation supervisory program must have the built-in capability to provide a reasonable degree of surveillance in order to protect the interest of society and establish the creditability of probation and parole as an alternative to imprisonment as well as to impress the offender that he is not under supervision for "a free ride".

Supervision should provide the necessary control or programming for the parolee and probationer so that he or she bears the responsibility to provide the community citizens or taxpayers, who are bearing the financial burden, with "retribution" in the form of the offender's participation in self-improvement pro-



Employment is one of the keys to a person staying out of prison. Without community support in providing job opportunities many ex-offenders find it difficult to resist a life in crime.

grams while under supervision. The taxpayers are entitled to be assured that parolees and probationers are doing something to improve themselves while under supervision.

Unless a means of accountability--call it retribution, punishment, or whatever--is assured for committing criminal offenses a mockery is made of the law and society suffers the consequences in the form of more crime.

Far too long have persons placed on probation and parole gotten by with only submitting written monthly reports, being visited occasionally by their Parole and Probation Officer, and merely refraining from committing new offenses while under supervision. Parole and probation supervision should mean more than this!

In order for parole and probation supervision to be fully sanctioned by the courts, the general public, and others it must provide a guarantee that parolees and probationers are actively exposed to and participating in a variety of rehabilitative programming to fill individual needs.

Effective parole and probation supervision must provide the surveillance and control needed to assure proper program participation by the offenders. The necessary backing of the courts and the Commission to enforce commitments by the person under supervision is imperative since there will always be those offenders who do not choose to improve themselves, after being given a second chance, and they should be dealt with accordingly.

Supervision in the community is much less costly than imprisonment. Prison costs are more than 15 times as much as the costs of community supervision which runs about one dollar per day per offender.

Community supervision provides ready access to a host of resources which can be utilized; regular contacts can be maintained with family and friends; and the person is supporting dependents as well as himself. They are productive citizens contributing their fair share of taxes.

In an effort to improve the productivity and effectiveness of community supervision the Commission has developed a new program referred to as Structured Treatment Programming.

structured treatment programming

Structured Treatment Programming was founded on the premise of "planning the work and working the plan". It is designed to establish a formalized plan or "blueprint" of treatment and control for each parolee and probationer with view in mind to pinpoint responsibility on the part of the offender to actively participate in self-improvement programs while under supervision.

STP is goal oriented, it provides assistance in maintaining continuity and accountability for programming once it is formulated, and it provides a means of gauging progress. If rehabilitation is going to be effective, with a resultant decrease in crime, the major emphasis must be focused on providing needed services.

Band-Aid treatment will not suffice to heal a deep wound when stitches are required.

Merely placing a person on probation will not cure criminal behavior....unless it is followed with the properly controlled programming which will fill the particular needs of the client.

The parole and probation system in Florida is attempting to implement Structured Treatment Programming for all parolees and probationers in order to provide a service delivery system which will incorporate proper planning, diagnosis, program linkages and coordination into a viable and effective team effort. The Structured Treatment Program design employs "Principles of Management By Objectives" in parole and probation caseload work.

The Structured Treatment Program provides a community oriented approach toward constructive and planned treatment geared to intensify the rehabilitation process of all felony offenders directing him or her toward successful reintegration into the community.

During Fiscal Year 1974-75, Structured Treatment Programming was partially implemented in all service regions of the state and is being utilized for new felony cases on either parole or probation. This program, being goal oriented, offers its participants valuable elements and means of becoming productive citizens. Community resources aid the offender in reaching his rehabilitative goal during the supervisory term of parole or probation.

Structured Treatment Programming encourages community involvement by individuals, groups, and agencies from both private and public sectors and others who can assist the offenders to maintain their activities within expected norms in a law abiding society. Structured Treatment Programming gives the offender an opportunity to incorporate his plans and goals by his/her participation in drawing up specific treatment programs along with the Parole and Probation Officer and a representative, individual or agency, of the community.

This cooperative program encourages and provides multifaceted rehabilitation in the area of educational and vocational training, psychological counseling, motivational courses, drug treatment, alcoholic treatment, volunteer services, counseling and guidance, and other supportive treatment.

volunteer services - history in the making

1969 - Florida Parole and Probation Commission started the first statewide Volunteer Program for criminal offenders in the nation.

1971 - Florida Parole and Probation Commission with five other states in the nation developed the first Young Lawyer Volunteer Parole Aide Program in the country. There are now twenty-two states participating in this program.

1974 - Florida Parole and Probation Commission initiated the first statewide ACTION/VISTA Program in the nation.

1975 - Florida Parole and Probation Commission has the largest volunteer program of its kind in the nation with over 4,200 active volunteers.

1975 - Florida Parole and Probation Commission has the largest Young Lawyer Volunteer Parole Aide Program in the nation with over 160 Young Lawyer Volunteers.

During Fiscal Year 1974-75 volunteers with the Florida Parole and Probation Commission gave over one half million dollars in time and services to the Florida Parole and Probation Commission and the citizens of Florida.

Only through real citizen participation is any significant improvement in criminal justice or rehabilitation going to take place. Only through a knowledgeable citizenry will funds and manpower be properly allocated to attack the problem of the rising crime rate and the overworked state that the Florida Parole and Probation Commission constantly faces.

Citizens are needed from all walks of life to assist the Commission in rehabilitating parolees and probationers. People with a variety of talents, educational attainment, and vocational skills are needed. Job descriptions for volunteers are outlined on the next page which will explain the duties and responsibilities.

VOLUNTEER JOB DESCRIPTIONS

ONE-TO-ONE VOLUNTEERSDISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICSResponsibilities:

The Volunteer must fill out an application and submit it.

The Volunteer is assigned to a probationer or parolee and is expected to become involved with that person's daily life. A positive relationship should be developed while the Volunteer assists the client in actualizing realistic personal goals and in dealing with daily problems such as budgets, transportation, motivation, etc.

Volunteers should become thoroughly familiar with the probationers or parolee's Structured Treatment Program. Through consultation with the officer and conversations with the offender the Volunteer should help set the goals to be achieved in STP and help the offender learn how to reach those goals.

The Volunteer is responsible for maintaining contact with the field officer. The Volunteer is expected to contact the officer either in person or by phone at least once per month. This helps to establish a "team approach" to rehabilitation of the offender.

The Volunteer should send a completed "monthly Questionnaire" to the officer each month.

The Volunteer must serve as a role-model. That is, he or she must lead an exemplary life which the offender can look up to and pattern his own life after.

Qualifications:

Maturity, responsibility, and a genuine desire to assist a probationer in identifying socially acceptable adjustments and pursuing them.

A willingness to "stick-to-it" meeting failure and frustration time and time again with little if any recognition for efforts.

Must have an ability to listen a lot and talk a little.

Time Required:

A minimum of one hour per week. If the Volunteer starts and then finds he or she does not have the time then the field officer should be notified.

Supervision:

The Volunteer is immediately responsible to the field officer in dealing with the probationer or parolee.

Training Requirements:

It is recommended that the Volunteer complete an orientation and training program.

EXAMPLES OF WORK PERFORMED

Finds out that probationers need to complete high school, shows probationer why it is important and helps him find out how to get into night school.

Helps offender with studies.

Often only person willing to listen to whatever the offender has to say without preaching to offender.

Constantly remind offender of the positive qualities the offender has.

Gets the offender interested in hobbies, sports, etc.

Encourages responsible behavior by example.

Works with officer and offender through Structured Treatment Program.

SPECIALISTSDISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICSResponsibilities:

The Volunteer must submit a completed application.

The Volunteer should have a sincere desire to help in the rehabilitation of offenders.

The Volunteer should have some special knowledge, skill, or resource which will be offered to offenders, either directly or indirectly through consultation and advice.

Qualifications:

Volunteer should hold whatever credentials, experience, or resource for which he or she is specializing.

Time Required:

This will vary with the speciality. A doctor may give eight hours of free service per month. A person who supplies transportation may work 10 hours one month and none the next.

Supervision:

The Volunteer is immediately responsible to the Regional Coordinator or his or her delegate. Only through closely coordinated efforts between the Florida Parole and Probation Commission and the specialist can meaningful accomplishments be made.

Training Requirements:

The Volunteer should be fully oriented as to Parole and Probation Commission policy and procedures.

EXAMPLES OF WORK PERFORMED

Doctor gives four (4) hours of physical examination per month.

Bank Vice-President teaches class on budget and money management for 1½ hours twice a month.

Supply company owner, housewife, high school student and state employment counselor serve on committee to procure jobs for offenders.

High school student works 1½ hours after school filing and answering phone.

Lawyer serves on First-Step Board.

University Psychology Professor holds motivation class once a week.

Senior citizen does phone survey of all Florida Parole and Probation Volunteers in city to help upgrade program.

Group of high school students follow-up on all volunteers who have not been contacted or sent in report that month.

Police officer participates with Community Services Advisory Council.

Judge holds classes on laws and why we have them.

Art Teacher teaches drawing once a week to offenders.

Karate teacher holds class once a week for offenders.

Businessmen procure athletic facilities for Multiphasic Center clients on regular basis.

Housewife stays on call to supply transportation when needed.

statewide volunteer programming

In addition to the one-to-one and specialist type programs, described, there are other specialized volunteer programs.

ACTION/VISTA - The VISTA Project is now in its second year of operation and has been a significant contribution to Volunteer Programming in Florida. This project started in June of 1974 and was the first statewide VISTA Project in the nation.



At best the officer can only supply the offender with direction and some encouragement. The road to a law abiding life may not be easy. Community programs and the citizens of this state can join in the effort to help.

The 28 VISTAs (Volunteers In Service To America) served as Volunteer Coordinators and help in the implementation and utilization of Structured Treatment Programming.

Young Lawyer Volunteer Parole Aide Program - This program is the largest program in the twenty-two participating states. Through the Young Lawyer Program, lawyers work in a role model or big brother/sister role with persons on probation or parole.

There are over 160 Young Lawyer Volunteers giving their valuable time in the rehabilitation process for offenders. They are also developing important dialogue with Parole and Probation Officers and with the community. Hopefully this dialogue will lead to much needed improvements in the parole and probation system.

multiphasic diagnostic and treatment centers

The Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Center Program is a therapeutic approach to deal with the dysfunctional behavior displayed by the public offender. It is specifically designed as an alternative to incarceration for the youthful offender (ages 18-25).

This treatment program has two major components:

1. The residential component, which provides an intense therapeutic milieu; and
2. The out-client component, which provides the former resident with additional supportive services to help him/her make the transition back into an unstructured living situation in society.

The maximum length of stay in the residential component is six months, and the maximum length of stay in the out-client clinic is eighteen months.

The second major activity is stabilizing the individual's progress through the Structured Treatment Program. Each person who enters the residential component works out a Structured Treatment Program. It is seldom, however, that he would remain in the residential component long enough to complete the entire STP. It is imperative, therefore, that the out-client clinic counselor help the individual stick to the program. Also during this time the counselor keeps frequent (usually weekly) contact with the individual's employer, family, volunteer, and friends. As the individual shows an ability to accept the responsibility which

decreased supervision provides, the counselor's contacts become less and less frequent until the individual can be returned to a standard Parole and Probation street caseload.

The Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Program received a severe setback when three centers which were scheduled to open were cut back because of state economic conditions. A second major setback occurred when three new centers scheduled for Fiscal Year 1975-76 were not provided with funds to operationalize.

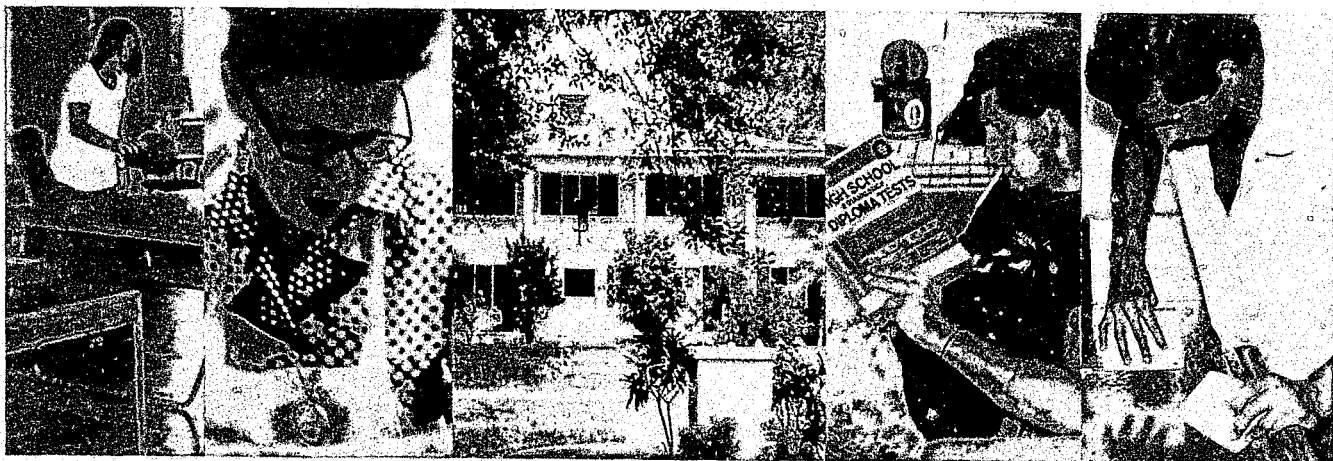
The lack of funding for the six new centers, is especially critical since the Multiphasic Centers are designed as an alternative to imprisonment which would help solve one of Florida's most pressing problems----- overcrowded prisons. Costs of the centers are approximately 1/3 of the costs of imprisonment and the chances of successful rehabilitation seem much greater.

Plans for the upcoming year call for a greater concentration on the quality of service provided and the expansion of the Tampa Program Center to 30 residents. Also, great stress will be placed on maximizing program utilization by insuring that the program centers remain at or near capacity. Currently, programs are fully operational in Tampa, Miami and St. Petersburg.

The Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Programs not only offer the local courts an alternative to incarceration in prison, but they also offer the following advantages:

1. The initial facility cost is much less than for constructed facilities.
2. The physical plant is leased and can be ready in two to three months.
3. The average length of stay in the residential program is less than four months, compared to a much longer stay in prison.
4. The probationer or parolee maintains contact with his/her family and with the community in which he or she will live, and with the support of professional staff, learns to deal with those problems and pressures which contributed to his/her offense.
5. Each program center has a community advisory board composed of local businessmen, attorneys, judges, and other concerned citizens, thus assuring the program meets local needs.
6. By utilizing community resources the resident is assured of receiving vocational and educational opportunities which will be useful to him as a law abiding citizen in his community.
7. Structured Treatment Programming, which is a structured individualized program set forth for each resident, assures surveillance and control of the offender through planned programming and regular follow-up.

The Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Program is, when compared to the existing costs of parole/probation supervision, a very expensive program. However, when compared to the alternative, imprisonment, the cost of the Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Program is a bargain.



Activities in the Multiphasic Centers are varied as shown in the St. Petersburg Center, pictured above, with residents busy.

pre-trial intervention program

This new program utilizes the authority of the State Attorney to divert select persons charged with law violations from the normal Criminal Justice System.

Those who participate in the program are limited to first time offenders who are determined to be amenable to the Parole and Probation Commission's individually tailored intensive treatment. The treatment programming runs from ninety to one hundred and eighty days. Participants cannot be accused of violent crimes or have a serious drug, alcohol or mental problem.

Participants must give their advised consent and meet approval of the victim, judge, program administrator, and state attorney. The candidate for this program undergoes extensive screening to determine suitability for the program.

The following information covers Fiscal Year 1974-75 (July 1, 1974, through June 30, 1975)	
Number of Preliminary Investigations conducted-----	7,541
Number of Intense/Background Investigations conducted-----	2,105
Total accepted into the program-----	1,359
Number lost due to transfer-----	24
Number successfully terminated-----	676
Number unsuccessfully terminated-----	58
Total under supervision as of 6/30/75-----	601
 Program Completion Success Rate -----	 92%

Legislative intent for the Florida Parole and Probation Commission to supervise pre-trial programs has been well placed. Future PTI activity will be continued under federal and state funding.

State Attorneys involved have unanimously given wholehearted support and cooperation to this project. Many concerned individuals including judges, public defenders, interested citizens and program graduates have also pledged their support to the program. The chart below gives the results of 445 program participants who were surveyed upon program completion. The responses are very encouraging and indicate a high overall success level achieved by the pre-trial staff. There are pre-trial programs now in Pensacola, Clearwater, Tampa, Gainesville, and West Palm Beach.

Some Of The Achievements Of The PTI Program	
79 job placements: employment remained stable as only 8.4% of those employed upon entering the program lost their jobs, over 91% of those employed upon entering the program remained employed throughout their supervision period.	
39 educational placements: over 33% of those attending school reported an improvement in their school grades while in the program.	
141 earn an increase in salary: over 94% reported that their salary did not decrease while enrolled in the program.	
112 claim improved living conditions: only 6 participants reported that their living conditions had deteriorated at all.	
Over 94% of those admitting to having had social relationship problems reported an improvement while in the program.	
Over 84% of those having family relationship problems reported an improvement while in the program.	
Over 90% of those clients having dependents successfully supported them while in the PTI Project.	

the field officers

This Annual Report includes much of the programming which the offender undergoes. It also brings out the fact that probation protects society, is a service to the courts, and is a savings to the taxpayer. It is important, however, to understand that the field officer is the parole and probation system. When it is stated that the "system" is working it means that the officer is working.

Getting an offender into a treatment program requires time and attention of the officer for each offender. The officer analyzes the records and testing of the offender and then must deal with the individual treatment program which is needed.

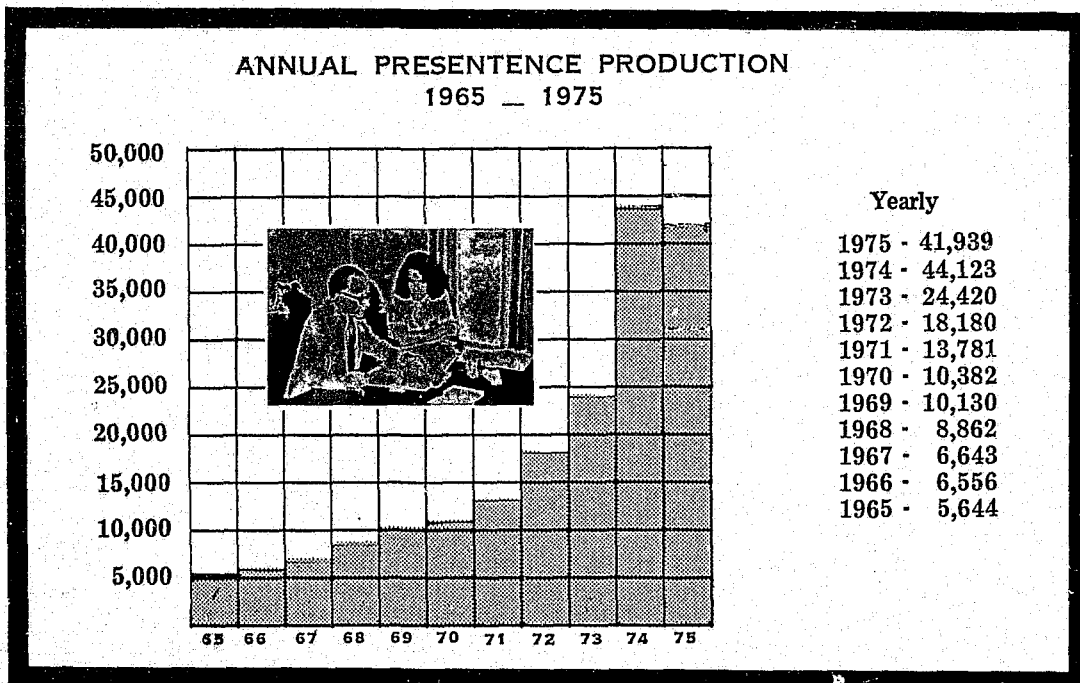
CHART A WORKLOAD UNIT VALUE		CHART B ACTUAL WORKLOAD UNITS FISCAL YEAR 1974-75	
FUNCTION	UNIT VALUE		
Probationer or Parolee*	1/4	Total Investigations	195,940
Presentence Investigation Felony	4	Total Supervision.....	489,699.5
Presentence Investigation Misdemeanor	3	Total WLU for Fiscal Year.....	685,639.5
Post Sentence Investigation State or County	3		
Mandatory Conditional Release	3	Average Workload Unit Per Officer.....(June 1975)	87.9
Pardon	4		
Other State Investigations	3		
Work Release, Security & Release On Recog.	1		

*The Parole and Probation Officer is credited with one workload unit for supervising one parolee for one month. The officer is given credit for workload units for each PSI he prepares. Other investigations are "weighted" according to their complexity and time involved to complete as reflected in Chart A.

The amount of work an officer does is measured in part by the workload unit. The workload unit value placed on various components of his or her job are shown above in Chart A.

Chart B shows the total actual workload units produced by the agency during Fiscal Year 1974-75. It is important to note that the ratio in Florida is one officer to 87.9 workload units, whereas, the National Professional Standards ratio is one officer to fifty units.

Until the officer receives some type of relief the entire parole and probation system is going to suffer. Ultimately, Florida citizens will suffer through a continued increase of the crime rate in this state.



THE FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION SYSTEM IS WORKING

working to.... Improve diagnostic capability

INVESTIGATIONS: A MEANS OF EVALUATION

One of the major forces in the Commission's productivity in all service districts of the state involves the specialized preparation of the presentence investigation for the court prior to an offender being sentenced.

The Parole and Probation Officer spends the greater part of his working hours preparing the critical investigation of the offender which in its entirety will provide the court, correction officials, and the Commission the information necessary for proportionate sentencing by the court and to enhance the opportunity for rehabilitation treatment.

Due to the ever increasing demand by the courts for presentence investigations the productivity has spiraled three-fold since 1971.

The behavioral pattern of the offender is recorded systematically, developing a full in-depth personal background of the offender into the presentence investigation. This completely developed investigation requires a specialized expertise to accumulate the information and separate the non-specific from the specific data. The end result is a concise report revealing the profile of the offender for the court.

productive investigation.....the offender's profile

The descriptive facts surrounding the circumstances of the subject's offense for which he/she has been charged, a trial transcript, if one has been made, and the offender's version of the offense is the first step in the procedure of producing this exacting report. Furthermore the investigation reveals:

1. Educational background surrounding the offender both in the state where the offense was committed and out-of-state if the offender has resided elsewhere;
2. Employment background of the offender, including military record, present employment status and professional, occupational and vocational efficiency;
3. Social chronology of the offender embracing family relationships, marital status, participation in local civic groups, organizations, diversions, and activities;
4. The medical and, as appropriate, psychological and/or psychiatric evaluation;
5. The environmental setting to which the offender might return or could be sent in the event non-incarceration or community supervision is imposed by the court;
6. Availability of resources to assist the offender such as: community treatment centers, residential treatment facilities, vocational training programs, special education programs or services, and Structured Treatment Programming within the parole-probation system that may preclude or supplement commitment to the Department of Offender Rehabilitation;

7. Analysis by the investigator compiling the report relative to the offender's motivations, ambitions, and the determination of the offender's explanations for his criminal activity;
8. The explanation of the offender's past criminal record, if any, including his version and explanation of previous criminal activity;
9. Recommendations as to court disposition.
 - a. Community resources availability. Programs or services relative to facilities available in the community for treatment or supervision.
 - b. The extent of supervision level in the community and the provisions for supervision in the particular case to be supervised.
 - c. The inclusion of specific treatment from which the offender could benefit but which may not be available in his/her particular locale.

Other investigations by the Parole and Probation Commission field staff which are an integral part of the program are: the Postsentence Investigation which is similar to the presentence investigation but varies in the respect of only being done where the presentence investigation had not been ordered by the court.

The Preparole Investigation is an evaluation of all segments in the parole plan of the offender incorporating rehabilitation treatment with analysis of proposed employment and future residency of the parolee.

The Mandatory Conditional Release Investigation has similarity to the parole investigation with verification of a proposed release plan. If no suitable plan is evident the local parole and probation officer attempts to formulate one before the MCR release. The MCR Program requires mandatory supervision for inmates who are released from prison at expiration of their sentence who could have earned six months, (180) days, or more gain time.

The Pardon Board Investigation provides information to the Governor and Cabinet to consider granting executive clemency. A background profile of the pardon applicant's life is provided the board including family history, marital and dependent history, educational achievement, employment background, financial status, expressions of interested citizens and leisure time pursuits. Demeanor and general behavior of the applicant and other information pertinent in making a judicious decision by the Governor and Cabinet in granting executive clemency is also included. The report also contains a recommendation from the Parole and Probation Commission.

Other State Investigations channel information and investigative data to the other 49 states concerning the suitability and feasibility of a parole and probation plan in Florida. Investigative data, concerning presentence investigation and other requested placement information, is provided through reciprocal agreement with other states.

Work Release Investigations cover information on County Jail inmates who are being considered for work release. Employment verification is analyzed for worthiness of the release program.

Security Investigations are prepared for the Department of Offender Rehabilitation's classification office to determine suitability of persons who are prospective visitors of an inmate. This investigation covers arrest records, if any, employment, residential situation, relationship and interest in the inmate, purpose of visit and other information.

Other investigations include inquiries from other district offices throughout the state regarding the relocation plans and transfer of the offender's supervision.

THE FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION SYSTEM IS WORKING

working to Conserve tax dollars

ECONOMICS: SUPERVISION DOESN'T COSTIT PAYS

Like a bargain hunting shopper, the Florida taxpayer finds parole and probation as a real money-saver.

It is accepted that supervising an offender outside an institution costs about \$1 per day.

It is likewise accepted that an inmate costs \$15 per day for a simple maintenance--without considering the cost of his bed (\$22,000 minimum per bed), or keeping it in good repair.

Additionally, the \$15 cost fails to note that the inmate's family is on welfare more often than not, that the incarcerated offender pays no taxes and that he/she stands little chance for rehabilitation if confined past a certain point.

Despite a growing outcry to "lock him up and throw away the key" the fact is that 98 of every 100 offenders sentenced to "serve time" are eventually released.

It is a fact that many citizens (and unfortunately some public officials) would like to ignore this.

Another little accepted fact is that the parole and probation system is presently supervising more than 44,000 offenders compared to the 14,000, by comparison, who are currently in prison. It is much better to release selected offenders a little earlier than their scheduled termination of sentence, with the accompanying advantages of controlled reintegration into society, than to release them outright with no guidance or supervision. Many offenders reach a point in their sentence where they have a good chance of rehabilitation prior to the end of the sentence. It has been proven conclusively that an inmate held for any length of time beyond the stage where he or she is ready for supervised release is more likely to commit another crime, and be reconfined at a later date. Parole supervision is not only much more effective in reintegrating offenders into society, but it also is much cheaper.

Supervision of parolees and probationers under the Florida parole and probation system and the resultant rehabilitation programming has earned the state millions of dollars every year, projecting thousands of citizens toward reintegration into society.

The Florida Parole and Probation Commission is constantly striving toward rehabilitation programs for offenders which give him or her the opportunity for success as a law abiding taxpaying citizen.

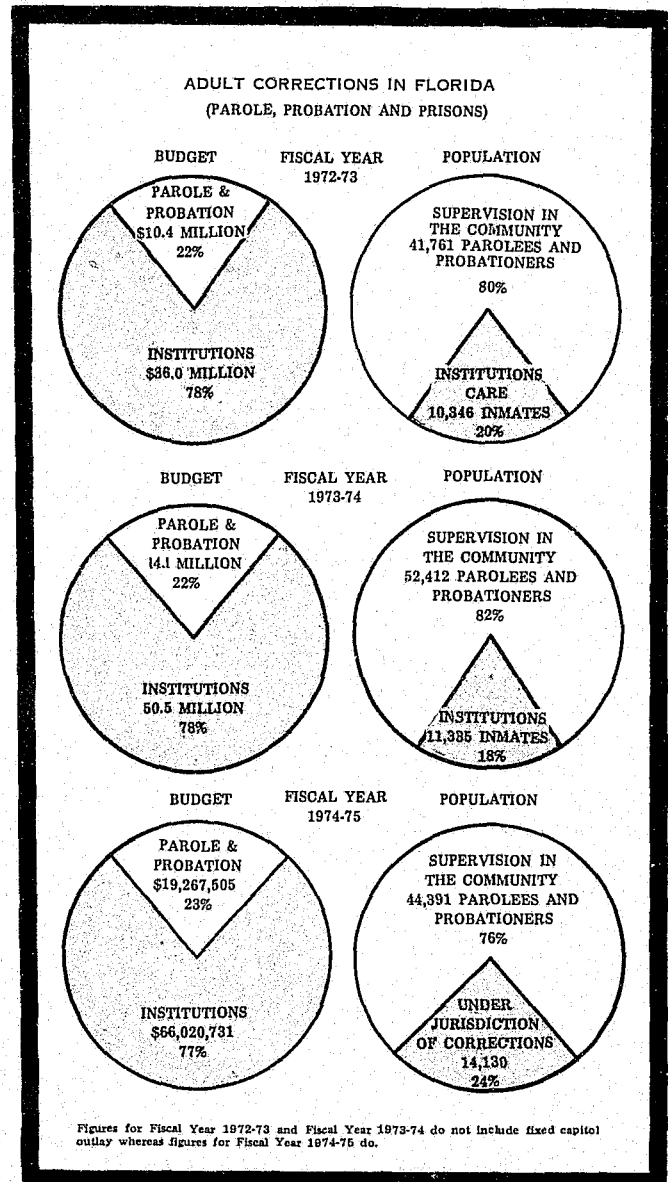
The reasoning behind offender rehabilitation is sound. However, the funding of various programs throughout the state is not without problems. The average person might believe that offenders under supervision who are gainfully employed and leading normal law abiding lives, contributing millions of dollars to the state's economy, are the direct results of unlimited funding by state budgeting but this is not the case. The Florida parole and probation system is adversely effected by under financing, under financing that should never occur.

Factual costs relationships between parole and probation supervision and confinement in the state prison are great.

- * Whereas the cost for supervising a parolee or probationer is one dollar per day, the cost to confine the same offender in the state prison system is approximately \$15.
- * Tax revenue derived from offenders released to supervision amounts to more than \$200 yearly, per offender, the monies being directed to the state's General Revenue Fund from which parole/probation operational costs are paid.
- * In the field of vocational/educational training for the offender under supervision, there is a total lack of federal funding or state matching monies provided to the parole and probation system.
- * The parole and probation field staff is faced with operating ongoing programs (and new innovative ones) such as Structured Treatment Programming in today's faltering economy and reduced fiscal budget.
- * The paramount issue is the salvaging of human lives through rehabilitation of the offenders resulting in rebuilding the family structure as a unit which in turn will take the offender's family off welfare roles saving the taxpayer millions of dollars a year for welfare programs throughout the state.
- * The fifteen to one ratio in costs of confinement compared to community supervision provides a solid economic basis for expanding probation supervision as an alternative to imprisonment and to the already perplexing problems of overcrowding. Yet, the parole and probation system has traditionally been understaffed and underfunded.

When sufficient funds are not allocated for field supervision and offender rehabilitation programming, it is tantamount to accepting a philosophy that it is better for the taxpayer to foot the bill at 15 times the cost for the offender to stay in prison with the resultant loss in human savings and revenue to the state from people who could be productive. The monies earned by parole and probation releasees were in excess of \$200,000,000 last year proving that supervision doesn't cost.....it pays!

In today's economy, construction of new penal institutions costs \$22,000 per bed. Taxpayers spend more than \$15 per day to keep an offender in jail. Taxpayers support the offender's family through welfare aid to dependent children and other charities. Florida loses the tax dollars left unearned by the confined offender. The offender loses most of all--his or her dignity, freedom and a chance to contribute to a free society.



Although the system is not perfect, and parole and probation officials readily admit their failures, parole and probation supervision is one of the best tax dollar investments from an economical standpoint and most important of all in the salvaging of human lives.

payment of supervision costs program

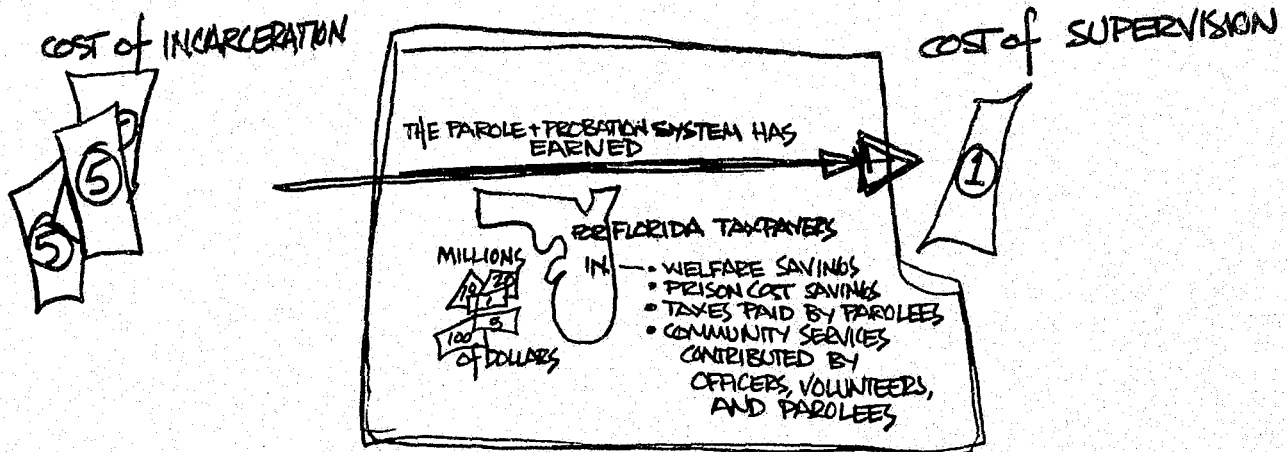
In an effort to offset some of the costs of supervision, new legislation was passed during the 1974 legislative session which requires parolees and probationers to pay \$10 per month toward their cost of supervision. The statute reads as follows:

Section 18. Section 945.30, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

945.30 Payment for cost of supervision and rehabilitation.--Anyone on probation or parole shall be required to contribute ten dollars (\$10) per month toward the cost of his supervision and rehabilitation beginning sixty (60) days from the date he is free to seek employment. The commission may exempt a person from the payment of all or any part of the foregoing contribution if it finds any of the following factors to exist:

- (1) The offender has diligently attempted but been unable to obtain employment which provides him sufficient income to make such payments.
- (2) The offender is a student in a school, college, university, or a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit the student for gainful employment. Certification of such student status shall be supplied to the commission by the educational institution in which the offender is enrolled.
- (3) The offender has an employment handicap, as determined by a physical, psychological, or psychiatric examination acceptable to, or ordered by, the commission.
- (4) The offender's age prevents him from obtaining employment.
- (5) The offender is responsible for the support of dependents.
- (6) Other extenuating circumstances as determined by the commission.

The law became effective July 1, 1974 and a computer program for billing and accounting has been worked out with the staff of the Legislative Auditor's Office. As of June 30, 1975 parolees and probationers had paid \$137,950.00 toward their cost of supervision. They are billed on a monthly basis through the computer system.



IN RECOGNITION

Lois L. Berry has completed 30 years service with the Commission. She is a District Secretary in the Pensacola office.

Jack M. DeBee has completed 28 years service with the Commission. He served as District Supervisor in the Tampa office later being promoted to Area Supervisor.

Beroth G. Clayton has completed 27 years service with the Commission. He began work in the Gainesville office later being relocated to Pensacola, Florida. He was promoted to Area Supervisor II in 1961.

William J. Cain has completed 27 years service with the Commission. He began work in the Deland office. He is presently District Supervisor II in the Deland office.

Richard P. Hughes has completed 25 years service with the Commission. He began work as a field officer later being promoted to District Supervisor. He was promoted to Area Supervisor in 1960 in the Jacksonville office.

William N. Gross has completed 25 years service with the Commission. He worked in the Bradenton office until 1956 being relocated to the Perry office that same year. He is presently District Supervisor in the Perry office.

Otha R. Smith, Jr., has completed 21 years service with the Commission. He began work as a field officer on January 11, 1934. He was promoted to District Supervisor V in Jacksonville. He currently holds the rank of Lt. Colonel in the Florida Air National Guard.

Howard H. Sullivan has completed 20 years service with the Commission. He has worked in the Clearwater and St. Petersburg office as District Supervisor II being promoted to Hearing Examiner in 1973.

Paul A. Rigsby has completed 20 years service with the Commission. He was promoted to District Supervisor of the Brooksville office in 1971 later being promoted to Hearing Examiner.

Harry C. Panos, Jr., has completed 20 years service with the Commission. He previously was District Supervisor before his promotion to Area Supervisor in 1965 in the West Palm Beach office.

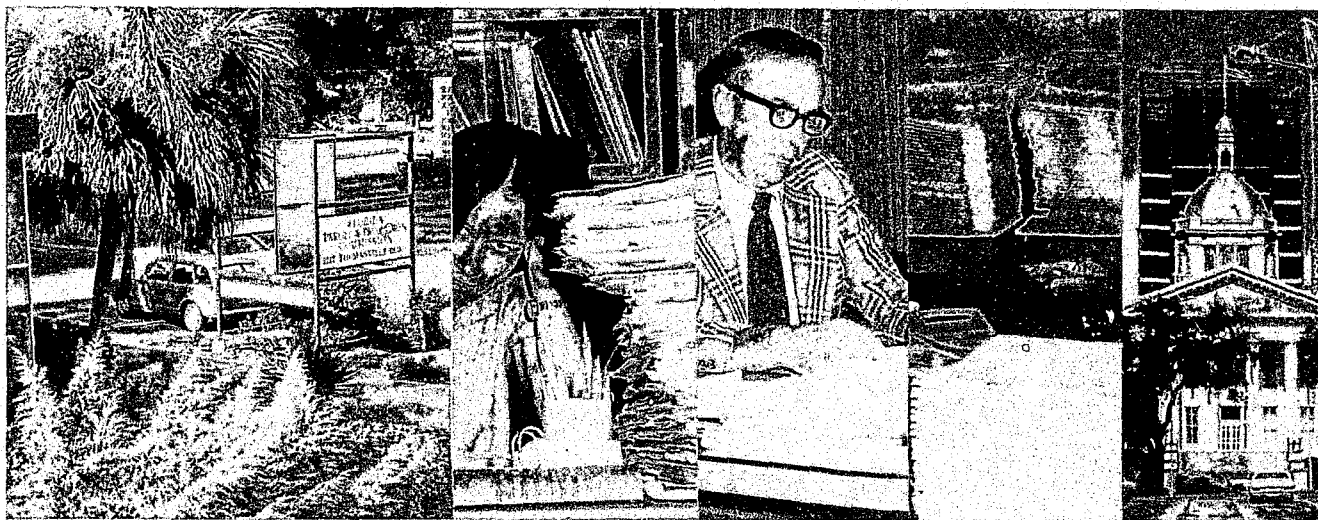
Kendall L. Damon has completed 20 years service with the Commission. He served as field officer in the Miami area prior to his relocation to the West Palm Beach office. He presently is Satellite office Supervisor.

Violet M. Myers has completed 20 years service with the Commission. She is presently a Clerk Typist III working in the Ft. Lauderdale District office.

Melba S. Law has completed 20 years service with the Commission. She presently is District Secretary in the Live Oak Office.

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

CENTRAL OFFICE



Tallahassee is the headquarters for the Parole and Probation Commission. In the Central Office, statewide administrative leadership and direction is provided through the Agency Director. He is responsible for carrying out policies and procedures as set forth by the eight-member Commission.

Efforts are continually focused on improving rehabilitation methodology, increasing efficiencies and proficiencies in agency administration, utilizing available community resources, and maintaining appropriate liaison with other agencies while at the same time providing society with reasonable protection.

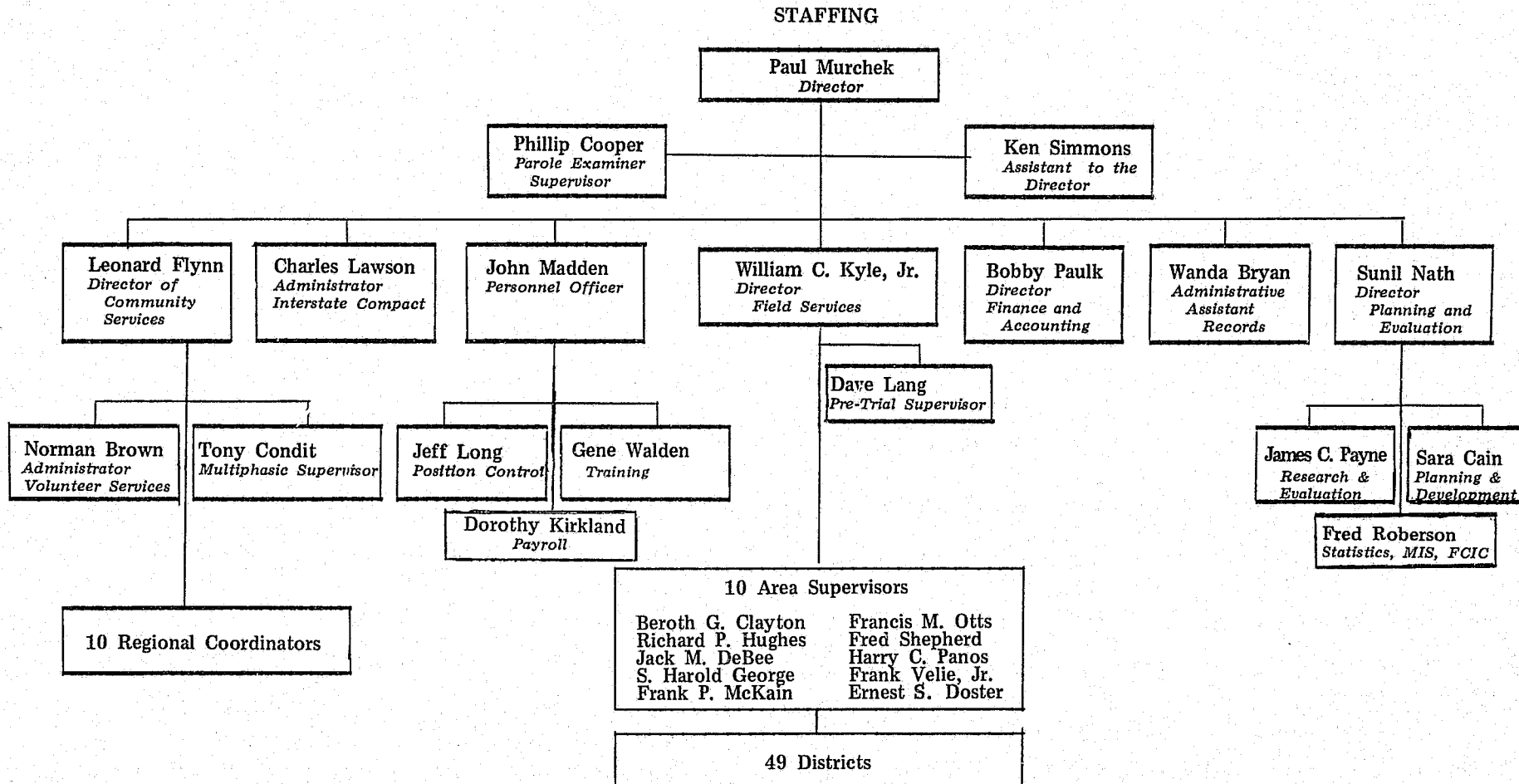
In this regard, the Commission has installed a system of computer terminals in its district offices which are tied in to the Florida Crime Information Center. This computer network is one of the most modern communication systems and it provides a variety of information regarding criminal offenders including parolees and probationers. The "on-line" information system permits instant notification at the district level when parolees or probationers, under supervision of the Parole and Probation Commission, are apprehended by law enforcement authorities within the state. It also furnishes law enforcement authorities with instant capabilities of determining when an arrested person is on probation, parole, or mandatory conditional release. Through the terminals of the computer system the staff has access to the offenders criminal histories and is able to communicate rapidly with the law enforcement agencies.

Expansion of the FCIC is planned for Fiscal Year 1975-76 to include a Management Information System which combines the function of the on-line system with the agency's statistical collection system. In addition, the system will "track" program plans for parolees and probationers in Structured Treatment Programming including data regarding completion of program elements and overall progress.

As a result of the Florida Correctional Reform Act of 1974, Florida Statutes Chapter 74-112, a Bureau of Education and Career Development was formed in the Department of Offender Rehabilitation. The Bureau is currently evaluating job training programs for offenders and performing follow-up investigations and studies to determine effectiveness of these programs. The offenders with vocational certification, after leaving prison, are traced for a period of two years to see if they are following the vocational skills learned while in prison.

This project is a joint effort of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation and the Parole and Probation Commission with the later providing information concerning follow-up on parolees.

The chart on the following page provides a structural diagram of the administrative staffing pattern with a break-down of the positions allocated to the parole and probation system.



Position allocations for the Parole and Probation Commission for Fiscal Year 1975-76 totaled to 1,321 of which included 717 professional, 118 para-professional, 479 clerical, and 7 Commissioner positions.

The caseload as of June 30, 1975, or client population served by this staff totaled 44,391. (Total appropriations for Parole and Probation-\$17,016,491)

By comparison, the Department of Offender Rehabilitation has 5,175 positions with appropriations of \$77,237,221 to service a client population of 14,130.

The Division of Youth Services has 3,784 positions with appropriations of \$52,425,118 and a client population of 20,826.

The average cost per client: Parole and Probation Commission - \$383; Department of Offender Rehabilitation - \$5,466; and Division of Youth Services - \$2,517.

*Source: House Bill 2100 - Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1975-76.

**PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION
STAFF UTILIZATION**

As of June 30, 1975, there were 564 professional positions allocated to the direct supervision of 44,391 parolees and probationers with an average caseload per officer of 74.39. (The National Professional Standards is 50 cases with no investigations. The Parole and Probation Officers in Florida spend over 50% of their time doing investigative work.)

The average workload per officer for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1975, was 87.85. (The National Professional Standards is 50 workload units per officer.)





William C. Kyle, Jr., Director of Field Services, is in charge of field operations and maintains close liaison with the agency Director keeping him abreast of operational problems and functions.

FIELD SERVICES

The Division of Field Services in the Parole and Probation System is the backbone of operations. It is the operational unit of the agency and responsible for administration of policies and procedures at the community level. The Director of Field Services is responsible for carrying out these functions.

The Parole and Probation Field Officer is the front line of defense. He is a counselor, friend, motivator, listener, supervisor, authoritarian, and mediator to name only a few of his or her roles in the rehabilitation of parolees and probationers.

To provide a service delivery system which is responsive to the courts, where 70% to 80% of the work is generated, to the people, and to the clients which it supervises, the Commission has divided the state into ten geographical regions with offices in Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Bartow, Miami, St. Petersburg, Orlando, West Palm Beach, Ft. Lauderdale and Tallahassee. The last two region offices were created in this Fiscal Year.

The regions covering all 67 counties in the state are further divided into 49 district offices with many of the larger districts also encompassing a system of satellite offices which move the operation closer to the communities which are served.

The Area Supervisor is the local administrative representative of the Commission and directs the operations in a given geographical region with ancillary and support services provided by the Regional Coordinator of Community Services.

Literally, the field officers----the field staff of 500-plus Parole and Probation Officers determine the success or failure of the parolees and probationers as they try to reintegrate into the free world.

Fiscal Year 1974-75 has been a more difficult year than most, for a variety of reasons.

The economic slump has made it harder to find employment for offenders eligible for release. That same condition has aggravated the always-trying problem of KEEPING employment after the offender is hired.

The Misdemeanant Program abolition began sending shock waves throughout the system even prior to its July 1, 1975 initiation. Manpower cutbacks have brought internal problems in situations where outright dismissals and "bumpings" occurred and in some cases reduced efficiency has been a result. Even more so than normal, field caseloads have spiraled to unworkable levels in some cases. Despite these and other concerns, field officers have continued to exert every effort in maintaining a reasonable level of services.

Structured Treatment Programming, increased use of Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, interaction between Parole and Probation Commission personnel and other community resource agencies, and involvement of the community have helped to offset some of the problems and deficiencies.

Pre-Trial Intervention has proved to be a highly effective diversionary program to head off first offenders who might otherwise have been fed into Florida's mushrooming crime picture.

It is in the field offices that all these things happened. Following are annual summaries from the ten (10)

regional offices:

Pensacola - Area I



BEROTH G. CLAYTON

AREA OFFICE
Beroth G. Clayton
Area Supervisor
Ralph M. Moulder
Regional Coordinator
Suite 4 - Boone Bldg.
401 N. Baylen Street
Pensacola, Florida

DISTRICT OFFICES

PENSACOLA: "01"
Escambia County
521 Commendecia Street
Thomas E. David
District Supervisor

MARIANNA: "14"
Washington, Calhoun, Holmes,
and Jackson Counties
212 S. Jefferson Street
Thomas H. Young
District Supervisor

CRESTVIEW: "19"
Bay County
496 N. Ferdon Blvd.
Raymond K. McShane
District Supervisor

PANAMA CITY: "25"
Bay County
201 E. 4th Street
Rude E. Langford
District Supervisor

MILTON: "30"
Santa Rosa County
500 Oak Street
Melvin J. Livings, Jr.
District Supervisor

PENSACOLA--Unemployment and alcohol presented the "Panhandle" area of Florida with the biggest problems for Pensacola Area field staff.

Covering 10 counties sprawling west from the Apalachicola River to the Alabama state line, this area has five district offices located in Pensacola, Milton, Crestview, Panama City and Marianna.

The area is one of five areas participating in the Pre-Trial Diversion Project, offering certain non-violent youthful offenders the opportunity to rechannel their lives without sustaining a criminal record.

Professional staff members also worked to establish three loan fund programs, in Pensacola, Marianna and Panama City. These programs serve persons under the Commission's supervision who run into financial problems stemming from temporary unemployment or other emergencies. Few released offenders are able to borrow money in such situations from commercial companies.

In dealing with job finding problems the area field staff obtained 470 jobs for clients with volunteers being used to assist in making contacts with employers in an effort to find work for clients.

Alcohol-related problems continue to increase, with practically every major city in the area offering DWI schools. Field staff is also being trained to utilize Pensacola, Gulf Coast, Chipola, and Okaloosa-Walton Junior College courses in their effort to be of more assistance to parolees and probationers in their educational and vocational training endeavors.

Slightly more than 2,000 cases were under supervision at the end of the year by the largest district office, Pensacola. In what appears to offer a promising trend in the larger district operations, the Pensacola office created specialized sections to handle parolees and probationers and to prepare investigations. This type operation gives the officer more time to devote to his or her particular speciality increasing proficiency and efficiency.

Volunteer services increased, with 245 volunteers now working on a one-to-one basis and a total of 273 volunteers provide a variety of talents and services.

Staff personnel also conducted some 3,530 presentence investigations during the 1974-75 Fiscal Year for the circuit and county courts in the area.

In cooperation with the Womens Junior League an active Court Aide Program was established which relieves the Parole and Probation Officers of many hours of court duty each month. Other programs developed to fill gaps in services include Guides For Better Living which is a motivation course for parolees and probationers to give them a better self-image, improve self-control, and establish values more in keeping with societal norms; a cooperative effort with the University of West Florida whereby students volunteer six hours per week to work with parolees and probationers as part of their class requirements; ongoing training for officers and community involvement and public education;

and other programs designed to improve effectiveness of the limited number of field staff personnel. The Case Analyst reviews parole and probation cases at least twice a year with the Structured Treatment Program being utilized in all felon cases to assure a planned program of treatment is being used with every individual under supervision.

Jacksonville - Area II



RICHARD P. HUGHES

AREA OFFICE
Richard P. Hughes
Area Supervisor
James L. Trotter
Regional Coordinator
Suite 129
1851 Executive
Center Drive
Jacksonville, Florida

DISTRICT OFFICES

JACKSONVILLE: "04"
Duval and Nassau Counties
Suite M-106 Courthouse
330 E. Bay Street
Otha R. Smith, Jr.
District Supervisor

GREEN COVE SPRINGS: "48"
Clay County
607 Walnut Street
Jeffrey C. Felton
District Supervisor

FERNANDINA BEACH: "49"
Nassau County
Suite 306
401 Atlantic Avenue
Raymond J. Almedia
District Supervisor

The last Fiscal Year saw change and adjustment to better meet the operational needs of the Area.

The most significant change occurred on October 1, 1974 when Area II was reduced in geographical size from sixteen (16) counties to three (3) counties. This was a result of creation of two additional Areas in the State.

In addition to on-going programs in the largest district, Duval County, Clay County has now been functioning for two years. The Nassau County function of parole and probation is now handled by the recently opened district office in Fernandina Beach. These three district operations are considered an integral part of the Criminal Justice System in Northeast Florida.

The Area Office staff has expanded as a result of caseload growth demand. Two Case Analysts and support staff were added to meet these needs in the last fiscal year.

Staff training and development has been on-going in the past year utilizing Department of Administration courses as well as in service and orientation training courses. The orientation courses have been held at the Northeast Florida Criminal Justice Training Center in Jacksonville.

The probationers volunteer program was inaugurated August 1, 1974, in cooperation with the Circuit Court, Volunteer Jacksonville Incorporated, and the Commission. In the program, probationers are selected to participate in the program as a special condition of their probation. They are required to volunteer a certain number of hours of work, which is determined by the Court, devoted to helping service agencies in the community. As of June 30, 1975, a total of 950 volunteer probationer hours had been devoted to the local community.

New Volunteer recruitment, training activity and development of a Community Services Advisory Board are some of the activities developed during the fiscal year. Regular volunteer training sessions are on-going, a volunteer appreciation banquet was held, and television spot announcements prepared for the Commission in Miami, have provided considerable community exposure to Commission activities. A group program for offenders, Guides For Better Living was successfully conducted. Efforts have been made in hopes of developing a literacy training program for offenders. Volunteer utilization is limited with the primary difficulties reported to be lack of available time on the part of the Parole and Probation Officers. It is hoped that Structured Treatment Programming can be implemented in the next Fiscal Year.

An attempt was made to establish a Multiphase Diagnostic and Treatment Program in Jacksonville through negotiations with the city of Jacksonville and other interested persons, but budgetary cuts and other factors prevented this project from becoming a reality.

Tampa - Area III



JACK M. DEBEE

AREA OFFICE
 Jack DeBee
 Area Supervisor
 Leroy J. Jacoby
 Regional Coordinator
 402 Reo Street
 Suite 205 - Executive Square
 Tampa, Florida

DISTRICT OFFICES

TAMPA: "08"
 Hillsborough County
 2007 Pan Am Circle
 2nd Floor
 Executive Center
 Robert D. Adams
 District Supervisor

PLANT CITY: "08-1"
 Hillsborough County
 County Building
 602 South Collins
 Samuel W. Cooper
 Supervisor In Charge

DADE CITY: "31"
 Pasco County
 Pasco Co. Courthouse
 Thomas Joyner
 District Supervisor

TAMPA--The Tampa Area encompasses the Tampa District Office, with satellite offices in Plant City, North Tampa, and the University of South Florida. The Pasco County Offices include Dade City and New Port Richey. Because of its proximity to the University of South Florida, a number of innovative programs are maintained, using interns and practicum students from that institution.

structured treatment program

The Structured Treatment Program is an integral part of field operations and is initiated during the Intake Process in the Tampa District Office. Local mental health agencies, drug rehabilitation agencies and the DWI School, along with other community resources, stand ready to assist the Parole and Probation Officer in the development of a treatment plan. In order that the officer may provide the offender with more services, training programs are anticipated to begin shortly which should increase the community involvement of the offender client and possibly reduce recidivism.

multiphasic diagnostic and treatment program

This program is now in its second year. It continues to operate at a maximum level of 15 in-house residents. This program is funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration as an alternative to incarceration for young male offenders. With the ending of the Fiscal Year, came about a rather tragic loss to the program, with the phasing out of the services of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation because the companion grant funded by LEAA was not renewed.

The Multiphasic Program will double its bed capacity to 30 with the beginning of the Fiscal Year. The program is being relocated a short distance from its original site. Seventy-one individuals were taken into the program, 37 of these completed it and graduated during the Fiscal Year.

citizen participation

There was a vast increase in the number of citizen volunteers assisting the agency during the Fiscal Year. Each individual recruited was offered a five-week training course taught by various members of the staff and after completion of the training course, each individual was given a certificate along with their ID card. A number of Young Lawyer Volunteers were also recruited. They serve in various capacities, assisting the staff and the parolees and probationers. In Pasco County, First Step, Inc. was established through the help of a number of attorneys and business persons in that community to help improve services.

pre-trial intervention

This program operated with the cooperation and assistance of the State Attorney's Office, took in 344 participants during the year. Only 15 of this number were returned to the State Attorney for further processing.

During the Fiscal Year, one CETA position (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) was employed

in the Pre-Trial Intervention Program here in Hillsborough County. Another CETA position was funded in Pasco County for a para-professional. Six additional positions will be staffed in Pasco County during Fiscal Year 1975-76.

women's resource center

The staff in the area became quite concerned about the programs available to female offenders. With this thought in mind a non-profit corporation was established and LEAA funds obtained to finance an out-client center providing female offenders with education, employment counseling, child-care, transportation and emergency housing. It is hoped that this will be the core of a residential-type unit similar to the Multiphasic Program. A number of staff, both men and women, participated in the development of this model program.

Bartow - Area IV



S. HAROLD GEORGE

AREA OFFICE
S. Harold George
Area Supervisor
Robert E. Bolckom
Regional Coordinator
Suite 207 Professional
Center Building
290 South Broadway
Bartow, Florida

DISTRICT OFFICES

BARTOW: "06"
Polk County
Hall of Justice Bldg.
William J. Ruster
District Supervisor

LAKELAND: "06-1"
Polk County
Polk Co. Admin. Bldg.
326 E. Main Street
Richard H. Hansen
Supervisor In Charge

WINTER HAVEN: "06-2"
Polk County
A. B. Coker Bldg.
95 32nd Street, N.W.
Suites 201 - 207
Rhea W. Wolfe
Supervisor In Charge

- CONTINUED -

BARTOW--Program activities in the Bartow Area continue to be innovative and progressive with community resources utilized on a regular basis.

Development of a film spotlighting Florida's emerging Structured Treatment Programming, general public information activities, cooperation with other state agencies, and the securing of essential grants highlighted the 1974-75 Fiscal Year.

Staff training, volunteer programming and a total treatment programming project were other major areas involved in staff activities and those of a growing volunteer corps during the 12 months ending June 30, 1975. VISTA volunteers have been active in the Lakeland-Winter Haven Area coordinating the volunteer program in District 06.

A seven-point summary of activities cited presentations to civic and community groups, development of the STP project, and utilization of the film, "Florida's Forgotten 40,000" which was shown more than 50 times during the year. These showings have been conducted by VISTA and staff personnel.

Staff leaders in the Bartow Area served on the Criminal Justice Advisory Board for the Central Florida Regional Planning Council, and as Chairman of the Task Force on Standards and Goals for Corrections, as well as membership activity on the Inter-Agency Task Force.

A \$100,000 grant to create what may be Florida's first Criminal Justice Forensic Unit was obtained for Polk County largely through the efforts of parole and probation staff. Other grants have either been approved, or are under consideration.

Staff training has intensified, particularly at the graduate level. At least 20 professionals were involved in development of a Masters level "Rehabilitation Counseling" course offered by the University of South Florida in Polk County. Eighteen others from the staff are enrolled in the Criminal Justice Graduate Program conducted by Rollins College.

Structured Treatment Programming activity has been increased and improved. A wide range of community services are now available to those

OCALA: "17"
 Marion County
 Room 217
 Marion Co. Courthouse
 Howell L. Winfree, II
 District Supervisor

TAVARES: "22"
 Lake County
 121 So. Sinclair Ave.
 Roy L. Nelson
 District Supervisor

SEBRING: "32"
 Highlands County
 Courthouse
 Joseph E. Lavoie, Jr.
 District Supervisor

ARCADIA: "33"
 DeSoto County
 No. 5 N. Desoto Ave.
 Joseph A. Schreiber
 District Supervisor

BUSHNELL: "34"
 Sumter County
 Courthouse
 Frederick V. Dietz, Jr.
 District Supervisor

INVERNESS: "42"
 Citrus County
 101 Courthouse Square
 Michael C. Dipolito
 District Supervisor

BROOKSVILLE: "43"
 Hernando County
 Hernando County
 Courthouse
 12 Southmar Street
 Douglas A. Robinson
 District Supervisor

WAUCHULA: "45"
 Hardee County
 Hardee County
 Courthouse
 James V. See, Jr.
 District Supervisor



FRANKLIN P. MCKAIN

AREA V
 Franklin P. McKain
 Area Supervisor
 Thomas H. Stillson
 Regional Coordinator
 412 E. 3050 Biscayne
 Boulevard
 Miami, Florida

- CONTINUED -

under supervision with continued emphasis on community-based programming.

A number of staff support positions have been developed through CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) which provide needed manpower for better implementation of Structured Treatment Program and volunteer programming.

A Residential Center has been operationalized in Lakeland through community funding via First Step, Inc., a non-profit corporation created by a Citizen Action Committee and one is scheduled for Winter Haven this year. This area is one of the most active in treatment emphasis and community involvement.

TTP (Total Treatment Programming) is the largest and most ambitious new concept yet developed in this area. TTP stresses community acceptance of its responsibilities in treatment of the offender which could be "the corrections concept of tomorrow--an idea whose time has come."

Continued emphasis is being focused on community involvement and support in rehabilitating parolees and probationers with program development to fill gaps in services.

This area has developed some of the most significant and innovative group programs in the state. They included joint efforts with Florida Southern College which matched parolees and probationers with a group of psychology students. Both groups participated in a thirteen week motivation course designed to redirect thinking to positive thoughts with improvement of attitude and outlook. A yoga group is also under way along with a wide variety of other group sessions.

Miami - Area V

MIAMI--One of the most significant factors in this area includes the massive caseload size with the overwhelming volume of intake responsibilities which continually hamper supervisory programming. The District Office is by far the largest office in the state. However, strides toward community involvement in the utilization of community resources have been made during the Fiscal Year.

The first phase of Structured Treatment Programming is fully implemented on an areawide basis with the Case Analyst making regular case reviews which provides monitoring capability for proper programming implementation in a manner which will help fill the needs of parolees and probationers.

Community volunteers are serving as one-to-one volunteers, court observers, and specialists with marked increase in programming activity. Student volunteers from various universities are helping out; volunteer training classes are regularly held; and the VISTA Volunteer Coordinators are providing considerable support as a much needed addition to supplement the local staff. A successful Young Lawyer Volunteer Parole Aide Program is being maintained and close liaison with community resource agencies, in both the private and public sector, provide valuable resources. The resource

DISTRICT OFFICES

MIAMI: "07"
 Dade County
 Rm. 104
 2128 W. Flagler St.
 Philip N. Ware
 District Supervisor

KEY WEST: "26"
 Monroe County
 409 Eaton Street
 Robert W. Sawyer
 District Supervisor

directory has been developed and private programs such as Project People, Transition Incorporated, and Coconut Grove Cares provide considerable assistance.

The Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Program, established in 1973, continues to function as a viable alternative for the courts to imprisonment. Community support and involvement has been outstanding with donations of recreation equipment, carpeting, electronic oven, and other material needs. A citizen advisory committee continues to make valuable recommendations.

community resources

Members of the Miami Area staff are continuing to inter-relate with, and serve on committees of: Criminal Justice Advisory Board for the South Florida Regional Planning Council, Criminal Justice Planning Unit, Manpower Planning Council; Comprehensive Offender Rehabilitation Program Advisory Board; South Florida Criminal Justice Institute, National Conference of Christians and Jews, and various other related Criminal Justice Programs.

Drug abuse continues to be a major problem area along with lack of available employment for offenders. Field and office personnel were able to utilize 14 different agencies and nine halfway houses to aid the alcoholic and 26 drug treatment programs were utilized. TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Client) is a primary referral agent and it maintains liaison with the Criminal Justice System. Field treatment also included residential treatment centers, non-residential programs, and methadone maintenance. CORP (Comprehensive Offender Rehabilitation Program) also provides coordinating capability for ex-offenders, assisting in area client referral, fund disbursement, job training and placement, housing and counseling.

The area and district office has enjoyed tremendous cooperation from the Dade County News Media including Channel 4 WTVJ - Miami which prepared a series of "Spot Announcements" for volunteer recruitment. These spot announcements are being utilized on a statewide basis and the same television is preparing a 30 minute documentary on the parole process with a copy being provided to the Commission for its use in training and for other purposes.

St. Petersburg - Area VI



FRANCIS M. OTTS

AREA VI
 Francis M. Otts
 Area Supervisor
 Charles D. Lyon
 Regional Coordinator
 Rm. 300 St. Petersburg
 State Office Bldg.
 525 Mirror Lake Drive
 St. Petersburg, Florida

- CONTINUED -

This area, encompassing the central west coast, depicts one of the best program areas within the state. Structured Treatment Programming and the delivery of treatment services to the criminal offender, not only is innovative and far reaching, but programs undertaken have been pace setters for progressive and productive rehabilitative efforts.

The Structured Treatment Programming is an integral part of field supervision. The successful usage of volunteers, the awareness of the community to rehabilitative efforts through news media, and utilization of inservice training all benefit the 4,000 cases currently under supervision within the area.

first step, inc.

The original concept and development of First Step, Incorporated, a non-profit citizens corporation whose purpose is to assist and improve treatment services, serves as an excellent example of beneficial community

DISTRICT OFFICES

CLEARWATER: "03"
Pinellas County
 Rm. 201 Co. Courthouse
 315 Haven Street
 Eugene H. Ginn, Jr.
District Supervisor

ST. PETERSBURG: "03-1"
Pinellas County
 Rm. 407 St. Petersburg
 State Office Building
 525 Mirror Lake Drive
 Clement M. Miller
Supervisor In Charge

SARASOTA: "27"
Sarasota County
 Suite 30
 2074 Ringling Blvd.
 Raymond A. Bocknor
District Supervisor

BRADENTON: "13"
Manatee County
 1107 6th Avenue W.
 Room 218
 Floyd E. Boone
District Supervisor

based support to aid in probation and parole. First Step, in view of its acceptance and capability, has therefore, spread to surrounding areas, promoting additional financial resources for the implementation of a broad number of treatment services: urinalysis, psychological and psychiatric counseling, testing and measurement, group therapy, vocational training, all of which with others, create a full and complete Structured Treatment Program.

volunteer programming

This area leads the state in volunteer programming as reflected in the fact that over twenty percent of the entire caseload is matched on a one-to-one basis with volunteers. The success is attributed to the area-wide acceptance of volunteerism and further promotion by the VISTA Volunteer Coordinators and Young Lawyer Program.

multiphasic and pre-trial

A Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Center further adds to the credence of leadership in view of its sound position of providing indepth residential treatment on a co-educational basis to the area. The support and results of its work are reflected by acceptance in the community.

A very positive Pre-Trial Intervention Program continues to divert selected first offenders from the further proceedings of the Criminal Justice System.

Orlando - Area VII

FRED W. SHEPHERD, JR.

AREA OFFICE
 Fred W. Shepherd, Jr.
Area Supervisor
 William F. Garvin
Regional Coordinator

Suite 305 - Hillcrest Plaza
 1516 E. Hillcrest
 P.O. Box 671
 Orlando, Florida

- CONTINUED -

ORLANDO--Six major areas of programming drew most of the attention in this area during the Fiscal Year: Offender orientation, volunteer programming, halfway houses, drug and alcoholic prevention, motivation program and Structured Treatment Programming.

An average of 33 individuals moved through the offender orientation program each month during the fiscal period. The program is being expanded and formalized with the goal of running every probationer and parolee through it in the new fiscal year.

Two halfway houses are functioning in Volusia County with a third scheduled for opening in Orlando. Community funding is provided for the first two and the new halfway house is a joint effort with the Salvation Army providing funding.

Close working liaison is being developed with Florida State Employment Services with access to its job bank. Resource directories are provided so that the parole and probation officers can have ready reference to resources which can assist the parolees and probationers.

Structured Treatment Programming is operational on an areawide basis and is an integral part of the supervisory process. A Guides for Better Living Program has been developed with three districts participating this year. Staff personnel hope to include all districts in the area by the end of next Fiscal Year.

DISTRICT OFFICES

ORLANDO: "05"
Orange County
Courthouse Annex
Charles E. Limpus, Jr.
District Supervisor

DELAND: "15"
Volusia County
Suite 201
102½ W. New York Ave.
William J. Cain
District Supervisor

DAYTONA BEACH: "15-1"
Volusia County
Suite 4
601 N. Ridgewood Ave.
Russell G. Wallace
Supervisor In Charge

TITUSVILLE: "20"
Brevard County
Brevard Co. Courthouse
Third Floor - 400 So. St.
Charles L. Barfield
District Supervisor

MELBOURNE: "20-1"
Brevard County
2nd Floor
Creel School Complex
1948 Pineapple Ave.
Andrew P. Catalfamo
Supervisor In Charge

ST. AUGUSTINE: "21"
St. Johns and Flagler Counties
St. Johns Co. Ct. Hse
Walter G. Ellerton
District Supervisor

SANFORD: "28"
Seminole County
Seminole Co. Ct. Hse.
Room 157
James G. Lee
District Supervisor

PALATKA: "29"
Putnam County
Putnam Co. Ct. Hse.
1st Floor - Rm. 206
Charles D. Gall
District Supervisor

KISSIMMEE: "39"
Osceola County
Osceola Co. Ct. Hse.
Melvin H. Wills, Jr.
District Supervisor

Volunteers are being utilized on a one-to-one basis to assist the Parole and Probation Officers and specialist volunteers are active in specialized projects. The Young Lawyer Program is very functional and considerable television and other news media coverage is assisting in garnering community involvement and support in parole and probation programming.

The VISTA Volunteer Program has provided considerable assistance in strengthening the general Volunteer Program as well as providing assistance in implementing Structured Treatment Programming and in developing resources.

One of the major problem areas in the central, east coast section of the state is drug and alcohol abuse. Almost 300 parolees and probationers per month are participating in these community programs alone.

This area primarily encompasses a section of the east coast from St. Johns County to Brevard County, and reaching inland to Orange County. It includes part of the citrus belt, beach resort areas, and the space center.

West Palm Beach - Area VIII



HARRY C. PANOS, JR.

AREA OFFICE
Harry C. Panos, Jr.
Area Supervisor
Francis J. Smith
Regional Coordinator
Suite 301
333 Southern Blvd.
West Palm Beach, Florida

DISTRICT OFFICES

WEST PALM BCH' "16"
Palm Beach County
Rm. 334 - Palm Beach
Co. Courthouse
Glenn W. Hollingsworth
District Supervisor

- CONTINUED -

WEST PALM BEACH---Just as the other nine areas, this area suffered severe problems during 1974-75 with cutbacks, "bumpings", and other difficulties attendant with budget cuts.

In spite of the pronounced problem of staff turnover, progress is being made.

Considerable activity in serving on councils, boards, associations, and other groups which are involved in the Criminal Justice System has helped to maintain an effective liaison with the other segments and agencies.

An active pretrial program is functioning which diverts selected first offenders to a supervisory program which, if completed successfully, keeps them out of the Criminal Justice System and the associated stigma. A release on recognizance program provides for the release of selected individuals without a necessity of them posting cash bail. This program is directed toward the indigents who are unable to make bail/bond. A work release program is also operational.

This is one of the leading areas in the utilization of one-to-one volunteers and a large number of specialist volunteers are utilized to lead groups and participate in special projects. A local junior college is utilized extensively to train volunteers in a formalized setting. VISTA Volunteer Coordinators have been effectively utilized in this area.

BELLE GLADE: "16-1"
Palm Beach County
 2916 North Main Street.
 Timothy Burke
Supervisor In Charge

DELRAY: "16-2"
Palm Beach County
 Suite 2
 189 S. E. 3rd Avenue.
 William R. Borah
Supervisor In Charge

VERO BEACH: "12"
Indian River County
 1426 21st. Street
 Vernon J. Wright
District Supervisor

FT. MYERS: "23"
Lee County
 1856 Commercial Drive
 Larry D. Kling
District Supervisor

LABELLE: "35"
Glades & Hendry Counties
 Hendry Co. Courthouse
 Robert E. Hayes
District Supervisor

FT. PIERCE: "38"
St. Lucie County
 133 So. 2nd Street
 Everard S. Bedell
District Supervisor

OKEECHOBEE: "44"
Okeechobee County
 Okeechobee Co.
 Courthouse
 Emil Sales
District Supervisor

Pride, Inc., a local offender halfway house project which has been funded by private resources, is continuing to provide a needed service for probationers. Group therapy is utilized extensively with access to this type of programming available in all districts. These sessions are led by parole officers, representatives from the mental health agencies, and other local resources. A group of volunteer citizens, specializing in locating employment for offenders, has also been very successful.

Extensive public education and news media programming was maintained on a continuing basis and efforts in raising money for the operation of Pride Inc., met with considerable success.

During the fiscal year geographical realignment of the area removed the large Ft. Lauderdale district office from this area which reduced the caseload considerably. Resource Directories are now available in all district offices which identify the most pertinent local resources for use in parole and probation work.

A Young Lawyer Volunteer Parole Aide Program is also functioning satisfactorily although the majority of the lawyers were lost at the time of realignment.

Structured Treatment Programming is operative in all districts and is utilized in case review. Educational and vocational units are stressed in an effort to get the offender involved in local community programming which will assist in his/her rehabilitation.

PUNTA GORDA: "46"
Charlotte County
 263 Tamiami Trail
 Joseph M. Cruce
District Supervisor

STUART: "47"
Martin County
 Suite 10
 50 Kindred Ave.
 Michael W. Finger
District Supervisor

Ft. Lauderdale - Area IX

FT. LAUDERDALE--This is one of the two new geographical areas which were formed during the fiscal year. It encompasses the large district office in Ft. Lauderdale as well as a smaller district in Naples which has been operational the latter half of the fiscal year.

Structured Treatment Programming has been implemented throughout the area with considerable emphasis on educational/vocational program participation by parolees and probationers. Efforts have been focused on developing jobs for offenders and the utilization of a wide range of community resources such as mental health, food stamp program, and others. A very close relationship is maintained with Nova University which assists in programming development.

Volunteer programming with utilization of one-to-one volunteers as well as specialists has a good foundation with emphasis on quality program-



FRANK J. VELIE, JR.

AREA OFFICE
 Frank J. Velie, Jr.
 Area Supervisor
 Charles Dickun
 Regional Coordinator
 Suite 240
 1881 N.E. 26 St.
 Wilton Manors, Fla.

DISTRICT OFFICES

FT. LAUDERDALE: "18"
 Broward County
 Rm. 730
 Broward Co. Courthouse
 Raymond A. Long III
 District Supervisor

NAPLES: "36"
 Collier County
 3248 Kelly Road
 David A. Smith
 District Supervisor

help police officers participate in a community based offender rehabilitation effort. Operating through the Communications Technique course through Nova University, the Practicum provides practical experience and interaction for police officers who are attending that institution. Police officers, who work as a volunteer with an offender in the community, gain insight and understanding regarding the problems of the parolees and probationers and the offender, in turn, benefits by a new understanding of the police role in the community. The program has helped fill a communications gap and has proved to be very successful. Initially, both police officers and offenders were reluctant to participate in the program because of resentment toward each other. After completion of the first phase of the project, there was a complete change in the attitude of offenders and police officers. The offenders found the police officers to be real human beings and "nice guys" when seen in a role other than the traditional police role. The police officers, on the other hand, found the offenders to be people who "really need some help" and not one of the twenty seven officers felt that his particular "client" should have been incarcerated but, rather, felt that the offenders needed stronger rehabilitative efforts in the community.

Operation Self-Improvement - A licensed ethical hypnotechnician, who believes many people who have been in trouble with the law have been conditioned to be failures, has volunteered her services to provide positive conditioning to a group of probationers in an effort to develop self confidence and positive initiative in them in order that they might gain goals that meet the expectations of the community.

Tallahassee - Area X



ERNEST S. DOSTER

TALLAHASSEE--This area was one of two new areas formed this fiscal year and has been operational during the latter half of this year. It covers the eastern section of the Florida panhandle.

The beginning phases of Structured Treatment Programming were implemented with the utilization of resources such as Mental Health Association, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Employment Services, DWI School, Drug Rehabilitation Centers, and others. A pretrial program which diverts some offenders from the Criminal Justice System is also operational as well as a limited work release and release on recognizance program.

A Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Center was operationalized in Tallahassee which received excellent community support, broad coverage from television stations and other local news media, and which had considerable potential. However, because of budgetary cuts and the ac-

ming. A sophisticated system of volunteer recording and accountability which insures follow-up has been established.

Two programs, Operation Wise Up and Parole and Probation Volunteerism Practicum have been initiated with positive results to date.

Operation Wise Up is a two way project which provides (1) Juvenile offenders under the jurisdiction of the Division of Youth Services with a friend who is "wise" in the ways of penal institutions and who can "tell it like it is"; and (2) providing the parolee who serves as a friend with the opportunity to gain self respect by his or her actions in guiding a juvenile delinquent back into the main stream of the community. Only well adjusted parolees and probationers serve as volunteers in this project. The program is scheduled for further expansion.

A Parole and Probationer Practicum at Nova University is designed to

AREA OFFICE
Ernest S. Doster
Area Supervisor
Patricia Smith
Regional Coordinator
347 Office Plaza
Tallahassee, Florida

DISTRICT OFFICES

LIVE OAK: "02"
Suwannee and Lafayette Counties
Suwannee Co. Ct. Hse.
John D. McLeod
District Supervisor

LAKE CITY: "09"
Columbia County
111 E. Madison Street
Charles Maxwell
District Supervisor

GAINESVILLE: "10"
Alachua, Gilchrist, and Levy Counties
207 S.E. 1st Street
W. Harold Martin
District Supervisor

TALLAHASSEE: "11"
Jefferson, Leon and Wakulla Counties
2005 Appalachee Parkway
Rm. 219 Ambassador Bldg.
Ronald L. Meezer
District Supervisor

PERRY: "24"
Dixie and Taylor Counties
Bloodworth Bldg.
101½ Green Street
William N. Gross
District Supervisor

MADISON: "37"
Madison and Hamilton Counties
100 W. Base Street
Rm. 201
Troy O. Rhoades
District Supervisor

STARKE: "41"
Baker, Union, and Bradford Counties
Bradford Co. Ct. Hse.
2nd Floor
James F. Bloodworth
District Supervisor

QUINCY: "40"
Liberty, Gadsden, and Franklin Counties
109 N. Madison
Keith B. Drake
District Supervisor

companying necessity to reestablish priorities on a statewide basis, as well as a relatively small number of local referrals, the program was moved to a larger metropolitan area. Hopefully, a Multiphasic Center can be reestablished in Tallahassee on a somewhat smaller scale when economic conditions improve.

Several group programs have been successful including seminars on budgeting, employment and recreation. Educational tutoring for selected offenders has been operational. Programs which seem to be used the most often include educational, alcohol prevention, and volunteer programming.

Volunteer programming in this area has become increasingly viable through efforts of the field staff and VISTA Volunteer Coordinators. Excellent training sessions are conducted on an ongoing basis with program emphasis on quality. Volunteers are working on a one-to-one basis as well as specialists and the Young Lawyer Volunteer Parole Aide Program has experienced significant growth. Volunteer manpower is available to assist the officer in meeting specific needs of offenders.



Leonard Flynn, Director of Community Services, directs state-wide community involvement programming.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

During Fiscal Year 1974-75 Community Services emphasis has been directed toward Parole and Probation Commission resource liaison and program development. Goals include full utilization of all available resources whether volunteers, educational, vocational, recreational or other self-improvement programs throughout the ten service regions.

multiphasic centers

The development of programs such as halfway houses, Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Centers (see page 17), group therapy programs, and local citizen volunteers are utilized to compliment and provide field support to the Parole and Probation Officer.

Community Services is striving toward the development and organization of a statewide system of Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Centers which are residential centers for probationers. This program provides alternatives to the court to imprisonment and furnishes comprehensive therapy and assistance.

structured treatment program

The focus of structured programming, with obligation and responsibility of the offender towards self-improvement has prompted a new concept in parole and probation supervisory process. This concept was first developed in Florida and is referred to as Structured Treatment Programming (STP). It incorporates

"Management By Objectives" in caseload work providing a structured combination of surveillance, treatment, and control thereby increasing parolee and probationer accountability.

young lawyer volunteers

Another program of significance is the Young Lawyer Volunteer Parole Aide Program which is a joint effort with the American Bar Association, the Florida Bar Association and the Florida Parole and Probation Commission. Primary objectives are to recruit young attorneys as volunteers who then provide direct assistance and influence on the parolee. It also furnishes attorneys, many of whom become judges and legislators, with clinical experience bringing about improved public education and awareness of the problems in parole and probation.

general volunteer program

During Fiscal Year 1974-75, the Volunteer Program has shown rapid growth and development. This program encourages the citizen to become involved in the offender's rehabilitation through interaction with the offender and by providing specialized services such as tutoring, guidance, counseling, etc.

vista program

The VISTA Volunteer Coordinators, during the past fiscal year, have been highly instrumental in volunteer recruitment and organization, and in effecting new citizen volunteer training courses throughout the service regions. The federal ACTION program, through grant request, has provided 28 VISTA positions to assist in upgrading the offender's earning capabilities and chances for success. These positions will begin phasing out in 1976 and must be replaced with state funded positions if this program is to continue with its multitude of benefits to the offender and the community.

community resource liaison and development

The identification and mobilization of community resources and development of programs to fill gaps in services are of major importance. Through community liaison several CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) have been established to assist in program development, First Step, Inc., has been formed to provide needed psychiatric and other services for offenders, halfway houses have been spearheaded through private funding such as Pride, Inc. and Cain Halfway House and other activities of Citizen Action Groups have been instrumental in improving programming.

public information and education

Preparation of the agency Annual Report, Volunteer Handbook, Structured Guidelines and other publications has been among the activities of Community Services. News releases, radio and television spot announcements as well as documentaries, publication of the Focus and legislative liaison have also been of paramount importance.

As the single treatment programming source of the agency, Community Services has concentrated much of its efforts in the development and upgrading of treatment programs by getting the community citizenry involved.

goals and objectives

Community Services is operated on the principle of Management By Objectives. During Fiscal Year 1974-75, measurable objectives were established with view in mind to concentrate on improving quality after reaching the goals. The objectives included: involvement of a minimum of 30% of the parolees and probationers in community programs; at least 15% of the parolees and probationers enrolled in educational/

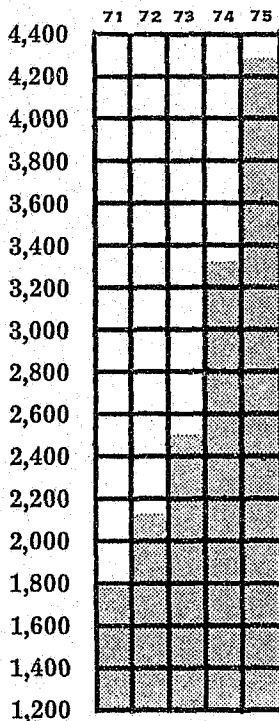
vocational programs; a minimum number of volunteers (one-to-one) to equal 10% of the caseload; and 30 active Young Lawyer Volunteers in each of the ten geographic areas.

Most of the areas reached or surpassed these objectives and others were just short of attainment. Next year, continued efforts will be centered on reaching the rest of the objectives, but with major emphasis on quality control and full implementation of Structured Treatment Programming.

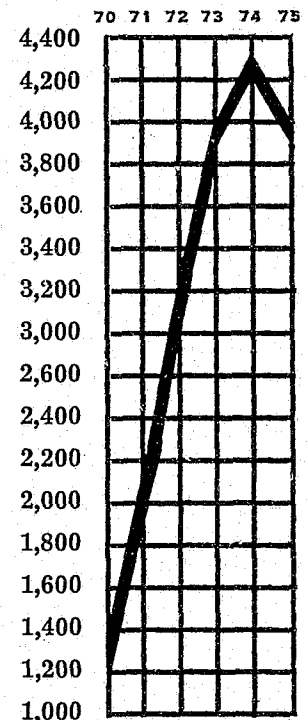
PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS IN TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR 1974-75

PEOPLE IN PROGRAMS

<u>VOLUNTEER</u>	<u>3,382</u>
----- 3,000 -----	
<u>EDUCATIONAL</u>	<u>2,612</u>
<u>ALCOHOLIC TREATMENT</u>	<u>2,598</u>
----- 2,250 -----	
<u>DRUG</u>	<u>1,482</u>
<u>VOCATIONAL</u>	<u>1,222</u>
----- 1,500 -----	
<u>OFFENDER ORIENTATION</u>	<u>822</u>
----- 750 -----	
<u>MISC.GROUP</u>	<u>501</u>
<u>TESTING</u>	<u>411</u>
<u>OTHER PROGRAMS</u>	<u>411</u>
<u>HALFWAY HOUSES</u>	<u>399</u>
<u>MOTIVATION</u>	<u>287</u>



Number of Volunteers



Educational & Vocational

THE TOTAL TREATMENT PICTURE

In June 1975, 13,429 probationers and parolees were undergoing treatment in specialized programs. This represents over 30% of the people in probation and parole.

The center graph shows the number of persons involved in each specific program. The graph on the left shows the number of volunteers working with probationers and parolees in June of 1975. The graph on the right illustrates the number of people involved in educational and vocational programs.

Through citizen involvement and participation in educational and vocational programs the ex-offender gains many of the life-skills needed to be a law-abiding citizen.



Charles Lawson, Interstate Compact Administrator, administers nationwide coordination of parole and probation transfers to other states.

INTERSTATE COMPACT

Fifty years ago, many persons convicted of Armed Robbery, Aggravated Assault, or other serious offenses were sentenced to prison, but released after serving a portion of their sentence by order of "sundown parole." In other words, they were released as free persons as long as they left the state where the crime was committed and never returned.

Those released by "sundown parole" merely went into another state, without the knowledge of law enforcement officials, and many times committed serious crimes.

The need for warning the state in which the felon offenders were headed is evident and at least a "gentlemen's agreement" to provide parole supervision would have helped. But, such action was not required by law and it went undone. Criminal offenders were

left to work out their own futures unassisted and uncontrolled.

By 1934, the number of parolees and probationers crossing state lines demanded some sort of legal agreement among states. As a result, Congress enacted the Crime Control Consent Act which allowed two or more states to enter into compacts for cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime.

Further legislative action followed. In 1935, the Interstate Commission on Crime drafted the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers and recommended its adoption to all states. Twenty-five states signed the Compact by 1937. By 1951, all forty-eight states were members. Florida signed in 1941. Subsequently, Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico ratified the Compact.

This Compact is a legally binding agreement under which all United States and possessions serve as each other's agents in the supervision of certain parolees and probationers. The Compact provides an efficient and workable method for a person under supervision to leave the state of conviction and proceed to another state for employment, education, family, or health reasons. The Compact guarantees the same quality of supervision in the receiving state as afforded in the sending state. The sending state, by means of the Compact, retains authority over the convicted person and is kept informed as to his location, activities, and violations if they occur. The sending state may return its serious violators for a revocation hearing without going through the time-consuming and expensive extradition process.

does the compact work?

Does the Interstate Compact actually work in 1975 the way its 1935 originators intended? The answer is a resounding yes in many cases; but, the Compact is only as strong and effective as the courts and parole departments choose to make it.

Consider the case of Patricia P., who was arrested in Ohio for manslaughter. In 1973, Pat was placed on probation for three years under the supervision of an Ohio county. It was not long, however, before Pat was allowed to proceed to Florida to reside.

Under provisions of the Compact, Florida should have been given the opportunity to investigate Pat's case before deciding whether or not to accept her for supervision. Unfortunately, Patricia arrived in Florida before acceptance. Florida supervised Pat for approximately one year when she absconded. Upon notification, the court of original jurisdiction issued a warrant for her arrest as a probation violator.

In September 1975, Patricia's former probation officer learned that she was back in Florida attempting to obtain custody of an adopted daughter whom she had previously threatened to kill. All efforts to get the Ohio county to return this "dangerous person" for a revocation hearing have failed because of "economic reasons." Thus, Patricia is still in Florida continuing to flaunt the conditions of probation.

The Compact is weakened by sending states that do not obtain authorization from receiving states before allowing probationers or parolees to move. It is further weakened by those states that refuse to return serious violators for revocation hearings. Happily, though, cases such as Patricia's are few compared to the overwhelming majority in which the Compact not only works, but works well.

compact transfer data

As of June 30, 1974, Florida had 4148 probationers and 1023 parolees under successful supervision in other states. At the same time, Florida successfully supervised 1836 probationers and 728 parolees for other states. In spite of problems with the Compact, these statistics indicate that Parole and Probation Commissions are closer than ever to their goal of protecting communities while rehabilitating those convicted of crime.



John Madden, Personnel Officer, maintains an on-going statewide program of personnel recruitment and training.

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

The passage of innovative legislation and release of new positions and Federal Funds provided an opportunity for some new and exciting challenges for the Division of Personnel and Training during the past Fiscal Year.

personnel

During the past Fiscal Year the Personnel Section of Personnel and Training was very much involved in implementation of Career Service positions as some 192 positions were released by the Department of Administration only to be curtailed in January, 1975 due to declining state revenues. Such action drastically reduced employment and promotional activity for the remainder of the year often limiting the operation of local agency field offices.

In Fiscal Year 1974-75, the Personnel Section engaged in a massive audit of employees' leave account records in order to implement a relatively new computerized system of agency leave accounting. By September, 1974, all leave records had been audited and the base established from which to maintain the automated system of accounting.

Also during the Fiscal Year, an impressive up-date of agency organizational structure charts was accomplished. This up-date required extensive discussion with agency supervisory staff resulting in the creation of an effective tool essential to sound personnel management. In conjunction with this project, an automated system of position control was established, virtually eliminating need for manual up-date and maintenance of this system within the agency.

The Personnel Department submitted 815 position classification actions to the Department of Administration during Fiscal Year 1974-75. Included in this number were the establishment of 355 new agency positions, 45 reclassification actions of existing positions, 375 requests for transfer of existing positions,

29 add and delete actions and 13 position up-dates. As required by current Florida Personnel Rules and Regulations, 538 fingerprint records were processed through the Department of Law Enforcement during Fiscal Year 1974-75.

Fifty-eight promotional opportunities at the level of Parole and Probation Supervisor I or higher were advertised during Fiscal Year 1974-75. These advertisements were circulated statewide throughout the agency in order to solicit qualified and experienced candidates.

The Administrative Procedures Act was passed by the 1974 Legislative session and has become Chapter 74-310 of the Florida Statutes. This Act provides that all State Agencies be required to amend, adopt or repeal rules which describe their organizational structure, practice, procedures, and the scheduling of meetings, hearings and workshops. By public hearing, the Florida Parole and Probation Commission added to or changed two major rules: A new section on Discrimination Hearings was created and the section on parole was amended to include fourteen factors to be used as guidelines in determining the readiness of an inmate for parole. The Personnel Section is responsible for coordinating these activities with the assistance of a part-time graduate student.

In December 1974, Chapter 74-100, Laws of Florida, The Collective Bargaining Law for Public Employees became effective. As a result of this Chapter, an Employer/Employee Relations Committee has been formed by the Department of Administration. The agency is represented on this committee by its personnel officer, who is responsible for coordination of all activities between the committee, the agency, and the employee concerning collective bargaining.

payroll

The Payroll Section is responsible for the overall operation of agency payroll in accordance with current Personnel Rules and Regulations. Agency salaries are paid from General Revenue, Other Personnel Services and several Federally Funded Grants. Required records are maintained for all current and terminated employees.

This section additionally serves in a liaison capacity between the agency, the Department of Administration, the Comptroller's Office, Retirement, State Health Insurance Office, other state agencies, personnel offices, and all field offices.

This section has developed manuals and programs for the field staff supervisors and secretaries to aid them in properly completing and updating required payroll forms.

recruitment/equal employment opportunity activities

In order to accomplish the goals of the agency's Affirmative Action Plan and further the Equal Employment Opportunity Concept in all aspects of the employment program, an Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinator was hired in August, 1974.

There were three Equal Employment Opportunity Committee meetings held during the year in which a variety of matters were discussed, including test validation, the development of equitable and realistic employment goals, LEAA and Federal EEO requirements, recruitment and the employee selection process.

In accordance with the agency's Affirmative Action Program, continuous recruitment on a quarterly basis is being carried on at Florida A & M University and at different intervals at Florida State University, the University of West Florida, and Bethune Cookman College. College recruitment is continued at the local level by representatives in each of the agency's ten area offices.

Other recruitment efforts have been made through direct contact with various minority organizations and written communication with numerous out-of-state colleges and universities.

training and staff development section

Fiscal Year 1973-74 was a year of development and establishment of minimum orientation standards for professional Parole and Probation Officers. With this task accomplished, the priority during Fiscal Year 1974-75 was placed on the development and implementation of a uniform sequential in-service program of professional and personal development.

With the aid of federal funds in the amount of \$75,265.00, ample manpower and resources were made available to implement a program so effective that it has reached national recognition within its first year of operation.

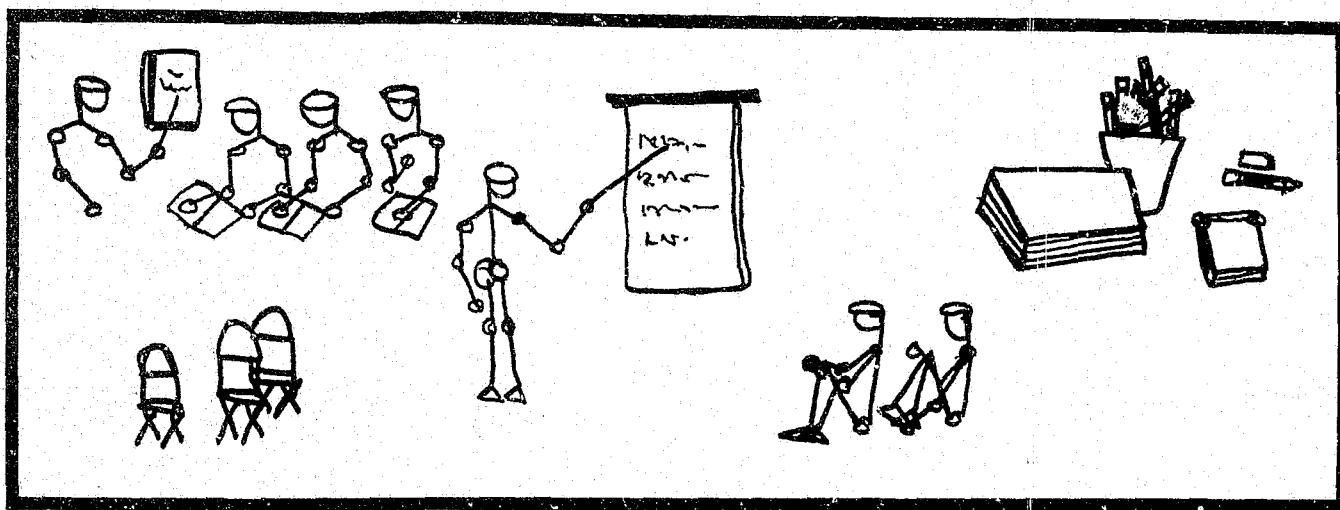
In developing a philosophical base for in-service training, ideas and data were gathered from three primary sources; 1) Current research on effective training approaches, 2) Personal, individual contact with field personnel, and 3) The results of a needs assessment survey of every professional and para-professional person in the state.

In talking to field personnel throughout the state, it became evident that in addition to task-oriented training (procedures, policies, etc.) the officers wanted training that allowed them to slow down, to take a look at themselves and what they were doing with clients, to learn from each other, and to "stretch" their own self-awareness and perceptions of others and their jobs.

The most immediate need identified was in counseling skills. A specific treatment approach, such as Reality Therapy or Transactional Analysis was not identified in the needs assessment. Rather, field officers wanted counseling skills which could help them in crisis situations, with limited personal contact per case, and in handling the daily problems of the job.

A four-day workshop called Counseling and Communication Skills was developed and implemented. The design has been to draw upon the experiences of our many outstanding field officers, experts in the correctional field, and those who have devoted a lifetime to Human Relation Training. The trainer has accepted the role of facilitator of these ideas, theories, and techniques.

It is the additional responsibility of the unit to coordinate the placement of student interns with the agency. This year, the agency had 13 participating colleges and universities yielding 91 interns serving in 19 district offices around the state.

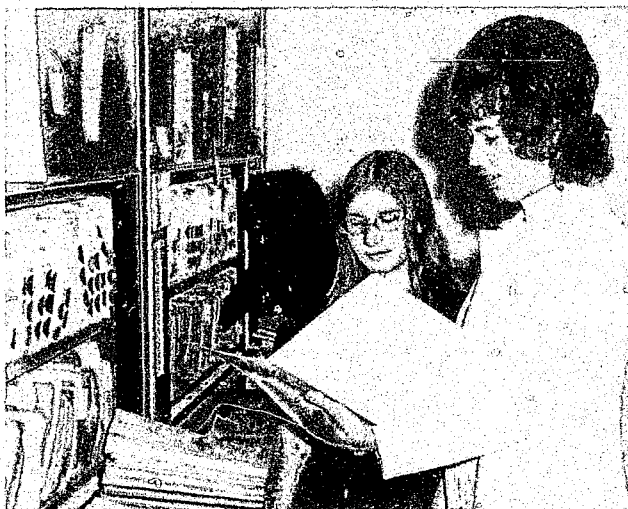


Courses to be implemented during Fiscal Year 1975-76 are: Group Dynamics and Process, Supervising Others: A Workshop for Managers, An Introduction to Major Treatment Techniques, and a variety of "mini-courses" to meet the local needs of specific program areas. It is anticipated that by July, 1976, this agency will be offering no less than four major in-service development programs to its field officers in addition to the previously established 60-hour Minimum Standards Program.

PAROLE/PROBATION OFFICER TRAINING		
PROGRAM	NO. OFFICERS	AVER. TRG. HRS. EA.
Orientation	240	60
In-Service	580	37.3
Specialized	143	50.1
Management	169	43.6
TOTALS	1,132	44.7

The Section of Staff Development has also been charged with the responsibility for agency manuals and manual revision. The field Procedural Manual is maintained and periodically updated by training staff; a Personnel Procedural Manual was developed and is maintained to assist the Personnel Division in performing their duties; Central Office Procedural Manual has been developed, a minimum standards program training manual was developed; and facilitator's manuals complete with lesson plans and training materials have been published for all agency training programs.

A complete color television studio was assembled during Fiscal Year 1974-75 with limited field operational capabilities. The Section maintains the equipment and acts as producer-director for closed circuit productions used in training.



Wanda Bryan, Administrative Assistant, is responsible for maintaining offender records and processing large volumes of mail.

RECORDS

The Records Section is responsible for processing all incoming and outgoing mail. During Fiscal Year 1974-75 total incoming mail was approximately 8,000 pieces of mail per week. Outgoing mail totaled approximately 5,700 pieces weekly.

At the close of the Fiscal Year there were 180,410 active and inactive files maintained in the Central Office and the State Records Center.

This Section is in charge of making all new case files. New cases produced for Fiscal Year 1974-75 numbered 10,879. This includes files for inmates, county cases, out of state transfers, and pardon board investigations. All phases of activity in this regard are increasing steadily as a result of the large number of offenders being processed.

Another area involving sizeable workload is keeping up with inmate interviews at the institutions, community correctional centers and other custodial facilities. Inmates interviewed for Fiscal 1974-75 totaled 18,501. All interviewed cases must be routed, processed and rescheduled by the record section interview clerk.

The overall workload in this section has vastly increased in the area of Mandatory Conditional Release, Work Release, Interstate Compact, and other areas of agency operation. A full and complete records system, containing background information on prison inmates and parolees, is maintained by the Commission as a vital part of parole and probation. This includes confidential information and other data which is utilized in the parole decision making process.



Bobby Paulk, Director of Finance and Accounting, directs agency activities in regard to budgeting and fiscal control.

BUDGETING AND FINANCE

The Budgeting and Finance Section is responsible for all fiscal activities including payroll, purchases of supplies and equipment, payment of operating expenses, leasing of office space, payment of travel, maintaining inventories of capital equipment, revenue collection and processing expenditures of federal and state guidelines. During an average month over 2,600 salary warrants are processed with a total monthly payroll cost in excess of one million dollars.

In addition to the payroll, this section processes monthly approximately 2,000 vouchers and invoices for the payment of travel, telephone, leases and other miscellaneous items. About \$1,380,000 in Federal Grants were administered during the fiscal year.

Purchasing procedures and regular contact with the Department of General Services, Division of Purchasing, assure that purchases are made at minimum cost with formal and advertised bids from vendors, as appropriate.

This section maintains a supply room and print shop which prints forms at a rate of five million copies per year.

Because of the very rapid growth rate of the Commission over the past few years, this section has experienced a tremendous expansion in the volume of transactions processed. We are currently implementing a fully Automated Accounting System. This system will enable us to better control the fiscal operations of the Commission and provide the means for more timely reporting.

The revenue collection activity, which pertains to the payment of the cost of supervision by our clients was implemented this fiscal year. This revenue represents a potential source of funding or expanding programs with the approval of the Legislature.

The parole and probation system in Florida has traditionally been under funded when compared to national recommendations and the ever increasing population in this state along with increased responsibilities.

Budgeting cutbacks, dictated by economic conditions, have further strained the ability of the agency to maintain its commitments toward program improvements and crime prevention.

In an effort to stretch the tax dollar to its fullest extent, the Budgeting and Finance Section has instituted financial controls and other safeguards to assure wise and prudent usage of the appropriation allocations.

Legislative intent and the Appropriations Bill is reviewed on a continuing basis with regular financial reports provided to the Commission, Director, and other appropriate staff members to keep them abreast of the financial condition of the Agency.

A complete statement of appropriations, revenue, expenditures, and fund balance as of June 30, 1975 is provided on the next page of this report.

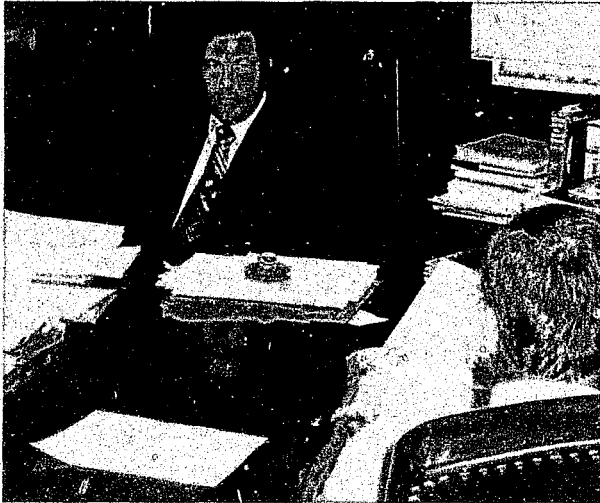
FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION

CURRENT FUNDS

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION, RESERVE, EXPENDITURE AND FUND BALANCE

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1975

	<u>GENERAL REVENUE</u> \$	<u>GRANTS AND DONATIONS</u> \$	<u>SECURITY DEPOSIT TRUST FUND</u> \$	<u>RESTITUTION ACCOUNT</u> \$	<u>REVOLVING ACCOUNT</u> \$
Fund Balance: July 1, 1974	- 0 -	- 0 -	30,527	121,646	600
Appropriations and Revenue:					
Salaries	14,355,693	1,251,991			
Other Personal Services	127,975	56,417			
Expenses	2,843,680	168,541			
Operating Capital Outlay	341,444	12,068			
Food Products		35,894			
Data Processing Services	207,494				
Additional Appropriation		140,954			
Deposits from Clients			300	183,856	
Total Appropriations	<u>17,876,286</u>	<u>1,665,865</u>			
Revenue					300
Total Appropriations and Revenue	<u>17,876,286</u>	<u>1,665,865</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>183,856</u>	<u>300</u>
Total Revenue and Appropriation Balance	17,876,286	1,665,865	30,827	305,502	900
Less: Reserve			15,827		
Total Available	<u>17,876,286</u>	<u>1,665,865</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>305,502</u>	<u>900</u>
Expenditures:					
Salaries	14,342,062	1,159,289			
Other Personal Services	116,232	55,074			
Contractual Expenses	1,275,079	78,926			
Supply Expense	181,283	6,499			
OCCO Expenses	1,385,619	83,090			
Operating Capital Outlay	340,632	4,683			
Food Products		32,423			
Data Processing Services	206,694				
Refunds			2,550		
Transfers		140,953			
Payments-Restitution Account				222,021	
Total Expenditures	<u>17,847,601</u>	<u>1,560,937</u>	<u>2,550</u>	<u>222,021</u>	
Unexpended Balance					
June 30, 1975	28,685	104,928	12,450	83,481	900
Add, Reserve			15,827		
Fund Balance					
June 30, 1975	<u>28,685</u>	<u>104,928</u>	<u>28,277</u>	<u>83,481</u>	<u>900</u>



Ken Simmons, Assistant to the Director, coordinates parole release procedures and violations and provides administrative assistance to the Director.

coordination of prison interviews and the parole release process. He transmits the prison officials' recommendations and other information to the Commission for its consideration in making the appropriate final decision regarding parole and pre-parole cases.



Phillip Cooper, Parole Examiner Supervisor, schedules systematic interviews with prison inmates to assure parole consideration through regular case review.

The Parole Examiners are the vital link between the Commissioners and some 14,000 inmates currently in the prison system. Summaries are regularly submitted to the Commission to update information and advise of any significant changes which may be helpful to the Commission in considering parole, making recommendations for work release or encouraging the inmates toward participation in various prison rehabilitation programs.

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR

The Assistant to the Director supports the Director in coordinating multifaceted administrative duties for the Commission. He is responsible for coordinating the Commission's warrants for violators and for arranging for preliminary hearings with the field staff and reporting thereof to the Commission. Recommendations by the Commission to the Pardon Board for restoration of civil rights and executive clemency as well as coordinating the investigations from the field staff are coordinated from this office. Liaison is maintained with the Attorney General's Office involving legal interpretations and statutory changes relative to existing laws and new legislation effecting this agency.

The Assistant to the Director assists with the coordination of prison interviews and the parole release process. He transmits the prison officials' recommendations and other information to the Commission for its consideration in making the appropriate final decision regarding parole and pre-parole cases.

PAROLE EXAMINERS

This section is made up of the Examiner Supervisor and eleven examiners.

These examiners interview inmates and review all available information on those inmates in consideration of parole. They then make recommendations to the Commission regarding each inmate.

During this Fiscal Year, the Examiners held 15,728 parole interviews. Of that number, 1,608 inmates were recommended for parole and 1,181 inmates were recommended for work release.

Along with providing a more systematic and complete means of parole consideration for inmates the Examiners make sure there are no forgotten men or women in Florida's prison system.

PAROLE EXAMINERS:

Phillip M. Cooper
Spence H. McCall
Richard L. Dugger
Howard L. Miller

Edward L. Jenkins
John R. Skinner
I. Carl Wesson
Howard H. Sullivan

William T. Browning
Samuel G. Elliott
Paul Rigsby
Robert B. Wilkin



Sunil Nath, Director of Planning and Evaluation, develops long range research and planning activities.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION

Planning and Evaluation plays a vital role in the overall functioning of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission. The goal is to provide maximum input into the resolution of the myriad problems facing the Commission, specifically, and the Criminal Justice System as a whole.

In recent years, a rapid rise in the demand for evaluative research and coordinated planning activities in corrections has materialized. This demand has been generated both by the alarming increase in crime rates, overcrowded prisons, public concern and the need to adequately assess the efficiency of federally funded projects. Planning and Research staff are now called upon to provide these services.

planning and development

The basic functions of planning and development are concerned with comprehensive planning for the Commission. The planning function requires close communication and interaction with other criminal justice agencies to insure unity of approach to the total planning effort.

Planning and Evaluation is responsible for updating the Parole and Probation Commission's Master Plan on an annual basis. Complementing the Master Plan is the development of a planning, budgeting and evaluation cycle which formalizes the research, evaluation, planning and budgeting activities necessary for the continuance and improvement of the agency.

This section is also responsible for preparing the agency budget narrative and the preparation and submission of federal grant applications as well as monitoring the progress of grant projects. During Fiscal Year 1974-75, federal funds were secured to maintain or implement the following agency programs:

Research and Evaluation
Pre-Trial Intervention
Client Records System-Phase I of the MIS

Maximized Parole Release at RMC
Maximized Parole Release Among the Low
Risk General Prison Population (2 grants)
Maximized Probation Program (2 grants)

During the Fiscal Year, Planning and Evaluation was engaged with the Division of Corrections in formulating a joint five year plan designed to provide continuity of services in the correctional and parole functions. The joint plan, completed with the assistance of the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance, was submitted for legislative review on January 1, 1975.

In the area of response to interagency requests, the section provided input for a statewide report on Criminal Justice Agencies prepared by the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance submitted updated material for inclusion in the Preliminary Report of the Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, provided input for the growth policy element of the state comprehensive plan, made submissions for incorporation in the BCJPA Annual Action Plan, and supplied information for the Comprehensive Offender Program Effort (COPE) proposal among other activities.

statistical and management information system

The statistical and management information system is responsible for providing essential statistics and other necessary data. Close liaison with the field staff in their performance of data collection activities is

also maintained. A primary objective is the development of meaningful feedback to serve the information needs of the Commission's field officers. A goal of current modification of the management information system is the reduction of data collection demands placed on field staff.

Monthly statistical recaps of field activities, statistics for the annual report, parole prediction scores, and updated profiles and status information on all parolees for the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for inclusion in Uniform Parole Reports are provided on a regular basis.

research and evaluation

Research and Evaluation is responsible for conducting basic research on problems and needs of the offender and the agency, and assessing current programs. The Division's research and evaluative capability was significantly expanded by the award of a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant providing funding for six professional positions.

On February 5, 1974, in conjunction with the awarding of this LEAA grant, the Commission adopted the following policy:

Effective at once, the Planning and Evaluation Division shall investigate and evaluate all Commission activities, programs and functions. Emphasis shall focus on fulfilling the specific evaluation requirements present in the recently awarded United States Department of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Research and Evaluation grant.

The Commission has further adopted the policy that.....

All demonstration projects, surveys, pilot studies, action grants, and similar projects, shall be under ongoing evaluation by the Planning and Evaluation Division to insure proper evaluation before expanding the programs statewide.

During the Fiscal Year 1974-75, Research and Evaluation conducted a number of research projects which resulted in the publication of 15 research reports. Of major importance are the evaluations of the Commission's Pre-Trial Intervention Program in Hillsborough County and the Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Program. Evaluations such as these are a requisite for informed and well-targeted planning efforts. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency completed a management plan for the agency.

Community treatment modalities constituted another area of concentration. A study was made of levels of client participation in community treatment modalities within the Commission's ten geographic areas. Examination was made of the efficiency of community treatment modalities in terms of perceived effectiveness of community treatment programs by Commission field staff.

A data base consisting of over 4,000 cases was developed on each incoming inmate into Florida's prison system by utilizing data recorded on the Commission's Parole Information and Prediction Form. Data were transferred to computer tapes and yielded a total of six offender profiles by type of offense.

organization-based on management by objectives

In recognition of the Planning and Evaluation Division's multifaceted functions--planning, program development, research, evaluation and statistics--and the need to define responsibility centers, the Division is organized on the basis of three sections. These sections are: Planning and Development, Statistics and MIS; and Research and Evaluation. The total staff complement of the Division consists of 17 positions of which nine are supported by LEAA grant funds. Each section has specific objectives established in accordance with Management By Objectives procedures, however, sufficient flexibility is maintained to provide for maximum interchange between the individual sections.

STATISTICAL PRESENTATION

The tables incorporated in this section represent statistical summaries compiled by the Planning and Evaluation Division. Data selected for inclusion in this report reflect the magnitude of Commission operations and provide insight into specific characteristics of clients in the caseload as of the end of the 1974-75 Fiscal Year (June 30, 1975). Each table is accompanied by a brief narrative description of the contents to highlight significant data items. Every table except Table I is based on 43,768 clients which includes 100 Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Clients, but excludes 623 Pre-Trial Clients.

The data upon which the tables are based were derived from statistical Form 5 Sheet 1A, 1B and 2, prepared by the Commission's Parole and Probation Field Officers on a monthly basis and follow-up data derived from individual files at the Central Office level. The data received from the field officers were processed through use of the Florida State University Computing Center, the Carlton Data Center, and the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC). The parole follow-up data were sent to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in Davis, California.

There are five basic types of data presentation: (A) Overall Summary Data of Supervision and Investigation, (B) Selected Characteristics of Caseload by Geographic Area, (C) Selected Characteristics of Caseload by Type of Supervision (Statewide), (D) Uniform Parole Reports, (E) Trend Data: Caseload, Investigations and Revocations, 1941 through Fiscal Year 1974-75.

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 - Table II - Investigations by Area
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 - Table XXI - Parole Outcome, Two-Year Follow-up State of Florida and U.S.
 - Table XXII - Comparison of Success Rate for Selected Offenses Florida versus U. S. (Two Year Follow-up 1969, 1970, 1971)
 - Table XXIII - Comparison of Violent and Non-Violent Parolees Per New Major Conviction Rate (based on Three Year Follow-up)
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 - Table XXV - Intakes and Total Caseload Data on Parolees and Probationers
 - Chart I - Intakes of Parolees and Probationers
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 - Chart II - Revocations of Parolees and Probationers

The Commission has divided the state into ten administrative Areas. The corresponding relationships among the Commission's administrative areas, judicial circuits and counties are shown below. It should be noted that some judicial circuits are split between Commission areas. In the following tables, the June 30, 1975 caseload figure refers to the number of clients under supervision on June 30, 1975. It is not the aggregate figure for the fiscal year.

Parole and Probation Commission's Administrative Areas		Judicial Circuits	Counties
Location	Area Number		
Pensacola	I	1, 14	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Jackson, Washington, Bay, Calhoun, Gulf
Jacksonville	II	4	Nassau, Duval, Clay
Tampa	III	6, 13	Pasco, Hillsborough
Bartow	IV	5, 10, 12	Marion, Citrus, Hernando, Sumter, Lake, Polk, Hardee, Highlands, De Soto
Miami	V	11, 16	Dade, Monroe
St. Petersburg	VI	6, 12	Pinellas, Manatee, Sarasota
Orlando	VII	7, 9, 18	St. Johns, Putnam, Flagler, Volusia, Orange, Seminole, Brevard, Osceola
West Palm Beach	VIII	15, 19, 20	Indian River, Okeechobee, St. Lucie, Martin, Charlotte, Glades, Lee, Henry, Palm Beach
Ft. Lauderdale	IX	17, 20	Broward, Collier
Tallahassee	X	2, 3, 8	Gadsden, Liberty, Franklin, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Dixie, Levy, Gilchrist, Columbia, Baker, Union, Alachua, Bradford

Table I
TYPE OF SUPERVISION BY AREA
JUNE 30, 1975

AREA	PRE-TRIAL	%	PROB. MISD.	%	PROB. FEL.	%	PAROLE	%	MCR	%	W/R	%	TOTAL	%
Pensacola	104	3.9	596	22.6	1606	60.8	304	11.5	28	1.1	3	0.1	2641	100.0
Jacksonville	0	0.0	1964	38.4	2535	49.5	554	10.8	64	1.3	0	0.0	5117	100.0
Tampa	147	2.8	1751	32.9	2902	54.6	423	8.0	46	0.9	45	0.8	5314	100.0
Bartow	0	0.0	1051	28.9	2102	57.8	441	12.1	36	1.0	5	0.2	3635	100.0
Miami	0	0.0	1934	25.0	5100	66.0	580	7.5	118	1.5	1	0.0	7733	100.0
St. Petersburg	160	3.5	1131	24.8	2840	62.2	388	8.5	43	1.0	3	0.0	4565	100.0
Orlando	0	0.0	1623	34.5	2443	51.9	568	12.1	54	1.1	18	0.4	4706	100.0
W. Palm Beach	127	3.4	1125	30.1	2067	55.3	369	9.9	36	1.0	12	0.3	3736	100.0
Ft. Lauderdale	0	0.0	506	13.7	2806	75.9	345	9.3	39	1.1	0	0.0	3696	100.0
Tallahassee	85	2.6	1042	32.1	1577	48.6	495	15.2	48	1.5	1	0.0	3248	100.0
Total	623	1.4	12723	28.7	25978	58.5	4467	10.1	512	1.1	88	0.2	44391	100.0

As of June 30, 1975, the total caseload was 44,391 including the pre-trial program. About 87.2 percent of the caseload were probationers and 10.1 percent were parolees. In addition 1.1 percent were Mandatory Conditional Releases. The Pre-Trial Intervention Program accounted for about 1.4 percent of the caseload.

By geographical area Miami had the largest portion with 17.7 percent of the caseload followed by Jacksonville and Tampa with 11.7 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively. Note that the five largest areas have 62 percent of the caseload.

The notable variations include Ft. Lauderdale where 13.7 percent of the caseload are probation misdemeanants and 75.9 percent are probation felons in contrast to Jacksonville where 38.4 percent of the caseload are probation misdemeanants and 49.5 percent are probation felons. Source: FPPC Master File

TABLE II
INVESTIGATIONS BY AREA 1974-75

AREAS	PSI MISD-A	PSI MISD-B	PSI FEL-A	PSI FEL-B	POST STATE	POST COUNTY	PRE PAROLE	MCR								
Pensacola	378	1239	1431	249	145	15	236	74								
Jacksonville	67	2231	1211	1067	436	159	383	19								
Tampa	367	1376	1551	638	296	59	182	68								
Bartow	2522	492	1842	253	147	31	276	94								
Miami	121	1520	1151	1795	857	178	328)								
St. Petersburg	763	1995	2890	266	244	17	254	36								
Orlando	1082	619	2149	252	283	8	325	68								
W. Palm Beach	1059	1301	2157	269	439	76	302	85								
Ft. Lauderdale	214	514	1569	869	237	24	454	46								
Tallahassee	419	754	1229	68	121	8	277	189								
TOTAL	6992	8.4%	12041	14.5%	17180	20.7%	5726	6.9%	3205	3.9%	575	0.7%	3017	3.6%	675	0.8%

TABLE II (continued)

AREAS	CLEMENCY	OTHER STATE	W/R	SECURITY	ROR	OTHER	TOTAL	%						
Pensacola	91	314	25	15	13	1369	5594	6.7						
Jacksonville	59	355	19	97	1546	1977	9626	11.6						
Tampa	97	262	298	60	3	3202	8459	10.2						
Bartow	102	280	76	60	298	1979	8442	10.2						
Miami	88	553	8	66	11	1604	8286	10.0						
St. Petersburg	60	455	31	54	349	1916	9330	11.3						
Orlando	120	708	213	104	1070	3011	10012	12.1						
W. Palm Beach	147	551	217	49	2545	1665	10862	13.1						
Ft. Lauderdale	87	570	10	35	131	1463	6223	7.5						
Tallahassee	89	224	92	89	641	1861	6061	7.3						
TOTAL	940	1.1%	4272	5.2%	989	1.2%	629	0.8%	6607	8.0%	20047	24.2%	82895	100

Source: FPPC Monthly Recap Report

* Table II depicts the array of investigations completed in Fiscal Year 74-75 for each of the ten areas of the State. Except for the catch-all category of "other", PSI, Felon A investigations were most frequently conducted statewide followed by PSI, Misdemeanant B & A investigations.

PSI A (Misd. & Felon) - The PSI Type A is a comprehensive diagnostic report designed for multi-purpose use. It provides the court with background information, availability and community resources, information regarding environmental alternatives and a recommendation, supported by reasons, as to disposition by the court.

PSI B (Misd. & Felon) - A short form of the Type A conducted on all new probation cases in which the court did not request a PSI prior to disposition, or to update a PSI which has been previously completed.

Post-Sentence - Similar to pre-sentence investigation, but prepared only when no PSI was requested by the court.

Pre-Parole - An evaluation of all elements in the client's parole release plan and probable opportunities it offers the inmate.

MCR - Mandatory Conditional Release - Similar to the pre-parole investigation.

It should be noted that 24% of all investigations are "non-credit" investigations in that the Commission receives no workload credit for conducting those investigations in the "other" category. These investigations therefore generate no staff complement to accomplish the tasks involved.

Other State - Provides information to other states concerning suitability and feasibility of a parole or probation plan in Florida. Investigative and other requested information is also provided on a reciprocal basis.

Work Release - Provides information to the court on county jail inmates who are being considered for work release.

Security - Prepared for DOR to provide information to help determine suitability of people to visit or correspond with inmates.

ROR - Release on Recognizance investigations provide the court with pertinent information regarding the offender's suitability for release while awaiting trial or disposition of charges.

Other Investigations - Include queries from other district offices regarding plans to transfer supervision, information for inclusion in investigative reports, follow-up data on visits or unauthorized trips by parolees or probationers, and miscellaneous information of all types.

COURT-RELATED ACTIVITY

Tables III through VI indicate court actions and related activities in the ten geographic areas. There were wide variations in pre-sentence investigations conducted by area (as reported in statistical form 5, sheet 1A) ranging from a low of 32.1 percent in Miami Area to a high 82.6 percent in Bartow. Pensacola, Bartow, and St. Petersburg had more active county courts. The client data indicates that St. Petersburg had more split sentences, while Pensacola, Jacksonville, Orlando, and Ft. Lauderdale were leading the state in withholding adjudication.

TABLE III
Pre- and Post-sentence Investigations Conducted for Cleints*
June 30, 1975

AREA	PRE SENTENCE CONDUCTED		POST SENTENCE CONDUCTED		NO INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED		TOTAL	
		%		%		%		%
Pensacola	1614	63.6	293	11.6	630	24.8	2537	100.0
Jacksonville	2397	46.8	266	5.2	2454	48.0	5117	100.0
Tampa	2649	51.3	736	14.2	1782	34.5	5167	100.0
Bartow	3004	82.7	285	7.9	346	9.4	3635	100.0
Miami	2482	32.1	422	5.5	4829	62.4	7733	100.0
St. Petersburg	3197	72.7	874	19.8	334	7.5	4405	100.0
Orlando	3642	77.4	198	4.2	866	18.4	4706	100.0
W. Palm Beach	2685	74.5	174	4.8	750	20.7	3609	100.0
Ft. Lauderdale	2244	60.7	623	16.8	829	22.5	3696	100.0
Tallahassee	2224	70.3	284	9.0	655	20.7	3163	100.0
TOTAL	26138	59.7	4155	9.5	13475	30.8	43768	100.0

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial intervention program clients.)

Table III shows the proportion of our caseload on which pre-sentence investigations were conducted. Note the wide variation in both pre-sentences conducted and post-sentences conducted, with over half having no investigations ordered in Miami while in St. Petersburg only 6.5 percent had no investigations conducted.

*These data relate to clients in the caseload, not to pre and post-sentence investigations conducted during the Fiscal Year.

TABLE IV
Court of Origin of Caseload
June 30, 1975

AREA	CIRCUIT COURT		COUNTY COURT		OTHER COURT*		TOTAL	
		%		%		%		%
Pensacola	1476	58.2	816	32.1	245	9.7	2537	100.0
Jacksonville	3094	60.5	1362	26.6	661	12.9	5117	100.0
Tampa	2620	50.7	1328	25.7	1219	23.6	5167	100.0
Bartow	2119	58.3	1111	30.5	405	11.2	3635	100.0
Miami	4571	59.1	1261	16.3	1901	24.6	7733	100.0
St. Petersburg	2772	62.9	1356	30.8	277	6.3	4405	100.0
Orlando	3253	69.1	742	15.8	711	15.1	4706	100.0
W. Palm Beach	2531	70.1	665	18.4	413	11.5	3609	100.0
Ft. Lauderdale	2510	67.9	441	11.9	745	20.2	3696	100.0
Tallahassee	2236	70.7	621	19.6	306	9.7	3163	100.0
TOTAL	27182	62.1	9703	22.2	6883	15.7	43768	100.0

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial clients.)

Table IV shows court of origin of caseload by areas. About 62 percent came from circuit courts while 22 percent of the Commission's clients were received from county courts. Close to 16 percent originated in courts other than circuit or county courts. Approximately 70 percent of the caseload in Orlando, W. Palm Beach and Tallahassee were derived from circuit courts. This caseload includes MCR, Parolees, Probationers and Work Releasees.

*Includes out-of-state cases and cases originating in old court system (prior to Article V), as well as some known.

TABLE V
Split Sentence by Area
June 30, 1975

AREA	DID NOT RECEIVE SPLIT SENTENCE *		DID NOT RECEIVE SPLIT SENTENCE %		TOTAL	
		%		%		%
Pensacola	2396	94.4	141	5.6	2537	100.0
Jacksonville	4433	86.6	684	13.4	5117	100.0
Tampa	4711	91.2	456	8.8	5167	100.0
Bartow	3168	87.2	467	12.8	3635	100.0
Miami	6889	89.1	844	10.9	7733	100.0
St. Petersburg	3478	79.0	927	21.0	4405	100.0
Orlando	4306	91.5	400	8.5	4706	100.0
W. Palm Beach	3214	89.1	395	10.9	3609	100.0
Ft. Lauderdale	3294	89.1	402	10.9	3696	100.0
Tallahassee	2686	84.9	477	15.1	3163	100.0
TOTAL	38575	88.1	5193	11.9	43768	100.0

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial intervention clients.)

Table V indicates utilization of split sentences across the state. Notable here is St. Petersburg which had 21 percent of its caseload under a split sentence.

* Also includes less than 1 percent unknown.

TABLE VI
Adjudication Withheld of Clients by Area
June 30, 1975

AREA	ADJUDICATED GUILTY		ADJUDICATION WITHHELD		TOTAL	
		%		%		%
Pensacola	1003	39.5	1534	60.5	2537	100.0
Jacksonville	1928	37.7	3189	62.3	5117	100.0
Tampa	2311	44.7	2856	55.3	5167	100.0
Bartow	1949	53.6	1686	46.4	3635	100.0
Miami	4148	53.7	3585	46.3	7733	100.0
St. Petersburg	1886	42.8	2519	57.2	4405	100.0
Orlando	1730	36.8	2976	63.2	4706	100.0
W. Palm Beach	2161	59.9	1448	40.1	3609	100.0
Ft. Lauderdale	1370	37.1	2326	62.9	3696	100.0
Tallahassee	1494	47.3	1669	52.7	3163	100.0
TOTAL	19980	45.6	23788	54.4	43768	100.0

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial intervention clients.)

Table VI shows that about 46 percent of the Commission's clients were adjudicated guilty as compared to 54 percent for whom adjudication was withheld.

TABLE VII
TYPE OF OFFENSE BY AREA
JUNE 30, 1975

AREA	Homicide	%	Robbery	%	Rape	%	Other Sex Offenses	%	Assault	%	Burglary	%	Forgery Fraud Embezzlement	%
Pensacola	69	2.7	61	2.4	15	0.6	15	0.3	167	6.6	312	12.3	240	9.5
Jacksonville	135	2.6	222	4.3	33	0.6	38	0.7	397	7.8	659	12.9	527	10.3
Tampa	139	2.7	181	3.5	31	0.7	57	1.1	392	7.6	800	15.5	418	8.1
Bartow	140	3.9	145	4.0	14	0.4	34	0.9	296	8.2	518	14.2	266	7.3
Miami	169	2.2	451	5.8	56	0.7	111	1.4	709	9.2	945	12.2	656	8.5
St. Petersburg	90	2.0	150	3.4	26	0.6	51	1.2	322	7.3	639	14.5	439	10.0
Orlando	147	3.1	201	4.3	29	0.6	50	1.1	384	8.2	772	16.4	376	8.0
W. Palm Beach	103	2.8	104	2.9	25	0.7	35	1.0	308	8.5	476	13.2	235	6.5
Ft. Lauderdale	91	2.5	246	6.7	30	0.8	47	1.3	239	6.5	649	17.5	235	6.3
Tallahassee	157	5.0	119	3.8	23	0.7	27	0.8	312	9.9	440	13.9	327	10.3
TOTAL	1240	2.8	1880	4.3	282	0.6	465	1.1	3526	8.1	6210	14.2	3719	8.5

AREA	Larceny	%	Auto Theft	%	Drug Offenses	%	Liquor	%	Gambling	%	Other Offenses	%	TOTAL	%
Pensacola	260	10.2	37	1.5	561	22.1	12	0.5	3	0.1	785	30.9	2537	100.0
Jacksonville	635	12.5	133	2.6	948	18.5	5	0.1	5	0.1	1380	27.0	5117	100.0
Tampa	628	12.2	134	2.6	1009	19.5	15	0.3	18	0.2	1345	26.0	5167	100.0
Bartow	348	9.6	88	2.4	512	14.1	7	0.2	8	0.2	1259	34.6	3635	100.0
Miami	909	11.7	172	2.2	1830	23.7	3	0.1	131	1.7	1591	20.6	7733	100.0
St. Petersburg	420	9.5	87	2.0	1010	22.9	2	0.1	0	0.0	1169	26.5	4405	100.0
Orlando	438	9.3	127	2.7	1057	22.5	7	0.1	26	0.5	1092	23.2	4706	100.0
W. Palm Beach	440	12.2	81	2.2	916	25.4	1	0.1	11	0.3	874	24.2	3609	100.0
Ft. Lauderdale	349	9.4	108	2.9	1006	27.2	6	0.2	29	0.8	661	17.9	3696	100.0
Tallahassee	382	12.1	75	2.4	486	15.4	9	0.2	4	0.1	802	25.4	3163	100.0
TOTAL	4809	11.0	1042	2.4	9335	21.3	67	0.2	235	0.5	10958	25.0	43768	100.0

Approximately 60 percent of the caseload are comprised of drugs, burglary and "other" offenses such as Abortion, Arson, Obscenity, Escape, Bribery, Traffic offenses, DWI. Close to 17 percent of the clients were under supervision for the commission of "Violent" Crimes (Homicide, Robbery, Rape, Other Sex Offenses and Assault). The "rape" category includes both forcible and statutory rape. The "homicide" category includes all degrees of murder and manslaughter.

TABLE VIII
CLIENT USE OF DRUGS BY AREA
JUNE 30, 1975

DRUG USE CATEGORIES*

AREA	0	%	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5	%	6	%	7	%	8	%	TOTALS	%
Pensacola	1652	65.1	135	5.3	196	7.7	182	7.2	179	7.1	33	1.3	119	4.7	11	0.4	30	1.2	2537	100
Jacksonville	3297	64.4	468	9.2	355	6.9	299	5.8	256	5.0	102	2.0	161	3.2	81	1.6	98	1.9	5117	100
Tampa	3162	61.2	689	13.3	351	6.8	324	6.3	278	5.4	96	1.9	145	2.8	44	0.8	78	1.5	5167	100
Bartow	2671	73.5	239	6.6	219	6.0	196	5.4	146	4.0	44	1.2	84	2.3	13	0.4	23	0.6	3635	100
Miami	4276	55.3	858	11.1	505	6.5	524	6.8	471	6.1	271	3.5	360	4.7	180	2.3	288	3.7	7733	100
St. Petersburg	2470	56.1	487	11.0	386	8.8	357	8.1	247	5.6	107	2.4	195	4.4	65	1.5	91	2.1	4405	100
Orlando	2691	57.2	540	11.5	395	8.4	421	8.9	252	5.3	102	2.2	191	4.1	36	0.8	78	1.6	4706	100
W. Palm Beach	1983	54.9	378	10.5	329	9.1	285	7.9	208	5.8	93	2.6	187	5.2	42	1.1	104	2.9	3609	100
Ft. Lauderdale	1715	46.4	505	13.7	290	7.8	361	9.8	317	8.6	100	2.7	177	4.8	58	1.5	173	4.7	3696	100
Tallahassee	2209	69.8	270	8.5	183	5.8	215	6.8	122	3.9	38	1.2	79	2.5	17	0.5	30	1.0	3163	100
TOTAL	26126	59.7	4569	10.4	3209	7.3	3164	7.2	2476	5.7	986	2.3	1698	3.9	547	1.2	993	2.3	43768	100

- 0-No history or known use
- 1-Exclusive use of marijuana
- 2-Exclusive use of marijuana/factor in instant offense
- 3-Experimental use
- 4-Experimental use/factor in instant offense
- 5-Frequent use of any dangerous drug
- 6-Frequent use of any dangerous drug/factor in instant offense
- 7-Addiction to any narcotic
- 8-Addiction to any narcotic/factor in instant offense

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial clients.)

Table VIII indicates client drug use by area. Miami and Ft. Lauderdale caseload have the highest percentage of drug users. Usage of drug was a factor in the instant offense for 19 percent of the Commission's caseload. However it should be noted that 60 percent of the clients had never used drugs or had no known history of such usage.

TABLE IX
CLIENT USE OF ALCOHOL BY AREA
JUNE 30, 1975

ALCOHOL USE CATEGORIES*

AREA	0	%	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	Unknown	%	TOTAL	%
Pensacola	422	16.6	1000	39.4	338	13.3	102	4.0	359	14.2	316	12.5	2537	100
Jacksonville	1133	22.1	2439	47.7	751	14.7	179	3.5	417	8.1	198	3.9	5117	100
Tampa	755	14.6	2640	51.1	640	12.4	179	3.5	370	7.1	583	11.3	5167	100
Bartow	555	15.3	1343	36.9	595	16.4	217	6.0	643	17.7	282	7.7	3635	100
Miami	1811	23.4	4486	58.0	311	4.0	242	3.1	269	3.5	614	8.0	7733	100
St. Petersburg	724	16.4	2050	46.5	660	15.0	222	5.1	402	9.1	347	7.9	4405	100
Orlando	771	16.4	2298	48.8	643	13.7	197	4.2	465	9.9	332	7.0	4706	100
W. Palm Beach	530	14.7	1765	48.9	496	13.7	158	4.4	297	8.2	363	10.1	3609	100
Ft. Lauderdale	627	17.0	2057	55.7	338	9.1	156	4.2	225	6.1	293	7.9	3696	100
Tallahassee	392	12.4	1452	45.9	450	14.2	174	5.5	486	15.4	209	6.6	3163	100
TOTAL	7720	17.6	21530	49.2	5222	11.9	1826	4.2	3933	9.0	3537	8.1	43768	100

- 0-No use of Alcohol
- 1-Moderate use of Alcohol
- 2-Moderate use of Alcohol/factor in the instant offense
- 3-Excessive use of Alcohol
- 4-Excessive use of Alcohol/factor in the instant offense

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial clients.)

Table IX shows client alcohol usage by area. Bartow clients displayed the greatest alcohol abuse with 23.7 percent reporting excessive use of alcohol.

Alcohol was a factor in the instant offense for about 9155 of the Commission's caseload. Only 18% of the clients were classified as nonusers of alcoholic beverages.

TABLE X
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF CLIENTS BY AREA
JUNE 30, 1975

AREA	None		1st - 3rd		4th - 6th		7th - 9th		10th-11th		High Sch.		Some Col.		Col. Degree		Bus. Voc.		TOTAL	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
Pensacola	57	2.2	50	2.0	132	5.2	679	26.8	654	25.8	719	28.3	190	7.5	37	1.5	19	0.7	2537	100.
Jacksonville	70	1.4	54	1.0	182	3.5	1017	19.9	1554	30.4	1576	30.8	535	10.5	96	1.9	33	0.6	5117	100.
Tampa	298	5.8	78	1.5	234	4.5	1235	23.9	1505	29.1	1305	25.3	418	8.1	61	1.2	33	0.6	5167	100.
Bartow	103	2.8	106	2.9	261	7.2	1122	30.9	942	25.9	817	22.5	211	5.8	41	1.1	32	0.9	3635	100.
Miami	438	5.7	121	1.6	294	3.8	1404	18.1	2452	31.7	1961	25.4	871	11.3	158	2.0	34	0.4	7733	100.
St. Petersburg	97	2.2	58	1.3	161	3.7	968	22.0	1350	30.6	1257	28.5	409	9.3	67	1.5	38	0.9	4405	100.
Orlando	135	2.9	67	1.4	182	3.9	1082	23.0	1329	28.3	1313	27.9	473	10.0	99	2.1	26	0.5	4706	100.
W. Palm Beach	128	3.6	64	1.8	191	5.3	810	22.4	995	27.6	1000	27.7	332	9.2	49	1.3	40	1.1	3609	100.
Ft. Lauderdale	197	5.3	50	1.4	153	4.1	785	21.2	1129	30.6	960	26.0	348	9.4	48	1.3	26	0.7	3696	100.
Tallahassee	90	2.8	99	3.1	194	6.1	761	24.1	755	23.9	662	20.9	487	15.4	78	2.5	37	1.2	3163	100.
TOTAL	1613	3.7	747	1.7	1984	4.5	9863	22.5	12665	28.9	11570	26.4	4274	9.8	734	1.7	318	0.8	43768	100.

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial intervention clients.)

Table X indicates educational level of clients for the ten areas. Over 60 percent of our clients did not finish high school while 11.5 percent attended college. The area with the largest percentage of clients with a high school degree or better is Jacksonville with 43.9 percent.

TABLE XI
ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS BY AREA
JUNE 30, 1975

AREA	WHITE	%	BLACK	%	OTHER*	%	TOTAL	%
Pensacola	1875	73.9	655	25.8	7	0.3	2537	100.0
Jacksonville	3251	63.6	1854	36.2	12	0.2	5117	100.0
Tampa	3789	73.3	1363	26.4	15	0.3	5167	100.0
Bartow	2686	73.9	940	25.9	9	0.2	3635	100.0
Miami	4373	56.6	3267	42.2	93	1.2	7733	100.0
St. Petersburg	3285	74.6	1102	25.0	18	0.4	4405	100.0
Orlando	3528	75.0	1171	24.9	7	0.1	4706	100.0
W. Palm Beach	2558	70.9	1043	28.9	8	0.2	3609	100.0
Ft. Lauderdale	2660	72.0	1026	27.7	10	0.3	3696	100.0
Tallahassee	1882	59.5	1271	40.2	10	0.3	3163	100.0
TOTAL	29887	68.3	13692	31.3	189	0.4	43768	100.0

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial intervention clients)

Table XI indicates the ethnic breakdown of the clients in the areas. St. Petersburg and Orlando have the largest percentage of white clients while Miami and Tallahassee have the largest percentage of black clients.

* Other category includes Japanese, Chinese, American Indian, Etc.

TABLE XII
SEX BY AREA
JUNE 30, 1975

AREA	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
Pensacola	2179	85.9	358	14.1	2537	100
Jacksonville	4231	82.7	886	17.3	5117	100
Tampa	4329	83.8	838	16.2	5167	100
Bartow	3229	88.8	406	11.2	3635	100
Miami	6507	84.1	1226	15.9	7733	100
St. Petersburg	3664	83.2	741	16.8	4405	100
Orlando	4140	88.0	566	12.0	4706	100
W. Palm Beach	3134	86.9	475	13.1	3609	100
Ft. Lauderdale	3232	87.5	464	12.5	3696	100
Tallahassee	2726	86.2	437	13.8	3163	100
TOTAL	37371	85.4	6397	14.6	43768	100

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial intervention clients)

Table XII shows that approximately 85.4 percent of the Commission's caseload were male while 14.6 percent were female. The Jacksonville Area reported the highest percentage of females with 17.3 percent, while the Bartow Area had the lowest percentage of females with 11.2 percent.

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION

Tables XIII through XX give a general breakdown of client characteristics by type of supervision. Note that almost 46% have had some contact with the Criminal Justice System through prior misdemeanors; however, only about 20% have ever been under any kind of supervision. Note also that over half of the offenders (55.4%) are twenty-five years of age, or under. This indicates that the majority of our client population is youthful offenders.

TABLE XIII
TYPE OF SUPERVISION BY AGE GROUP
June 30, 1975

AGE	PROBATION MISD	%	PROBATION FELON	%	PAROLE	%	MCR	%	W/R	%	TOTAL	%
19 & under	2146	16.9	5791	22.3	264	5.9	4	0.8	17	19.3	8222	18.8
20-25	3562	28.0	10665	40.7	1720	38.5	157	30.7	26	29.6	16030	36.6
26-30	1643	12.9	3515	13.5	919	20.6	127	24.8	17	19.3	6221	14.2
31-35	1277	10.0	1869	7.2	482	10.8	69	13.5	9	10.2	3706	8.5
36-40	1070	8.4	1379	5.3	320	7.2	55	10.7	7	8.0	2831	6.5
41-45	892	7.0	932	3.6	259	5.8	34	6.6	4	4.5	2121	4.8
46-50	771	6.1	751	2.9	185	4.1	29	5.7	2	2.3	1738	4.0
51-55	545	4.3	452	1.7	126	2.8	18	3.5	3	3.4	1144	2.6
56-60	340	2.7	273	1.0	73	1.6	11	2.1	0	0.0	697	1.6
61 & over	355	2.8	327	1.3	101	2.3	3	0.6	1	1.1	787	1.8
unknown	122	0.9	124	0.5	18	0.4	5	1.0	2	2.3	271	0.6
TOTAL	12723	100.0	25978	100.0	4467	100.0	512	100.0	88	100.0	43768	100.0

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial clients.)

Table XIII shows age breakdown of clients for the various types of supervision. It is notable that 55.4 percent of our overall caseload is 25 years old or under, with 63 percent of the young clients concentrated in the probation felon category. Among all other forms of supervision, less than half of the clients are 25 or under.

TABLE XIV
TYPE OF SUPERVISION BY RISK CLASSIFICATION
JUNE 30, 1975

	MAX. RISK	%	MED. RISK	%	MIN. RISK	%	TOTAL	%
Probation Misdemeanant	—	—	2383	18.7	10340	81.3	12723	100.
Probation Felon	8905	34.3	13712	52.8	3361	12.9	25978	100.
Parole	4050	90.7	249	5.6	168	3.7	4467	100.
MCR	432	84.4	71	13.9	9	1.7	512	100.
Work Release	25	28.4	33	37.5	30	34.1	88	100.
TOTAL	13412	30.6	16448	37.6	13908	31.8	43768	100.

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial intervention clients)

Table XIV shows risk classification for different types of supervision. Note that the caseload is almost equally divided into thirds with over 30 percent maximum risk, and about 32 percent in the minimum risk category. Probation felons constituted over 66 percent of the client caseload in the maximum risk category and over 83 percent of the medium risk category, while probation misdemeanants composed over 74 percent of the minimum risk classification.

TABLE XV
TYPE OF SUPERVISION BY PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS
JUNE 30, 1975
Number of Prior Misdemeanors

	NONE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
Probation Misdemeanant	6980 54.9%	2036 16.0%	1090 8.6%	688 5.4%	440 3.5%	272 2.1%	188 1.5%	135 1.1%	542 4.2%	352 2.7%	12723 100%
Probation Felon	14821 57.1%	4237 16.3%	2581 9.9%	1506 5.8%	841 3.2%	537 2.1%	371 1.4%	229 .9%	607 2.3%	248 1%	25978 100%
Parole	1758 39.4%	855 19.1%	638 14.3%	386 8.6%	222 5%	168 3.8%	105 2.3%	88 2.0%	181 4.1%	66 1.4%	4467 100%
MCR	136 26.6%	78 15.2%	80 15.6%	61 11.9%	24 4.7%	28 5.5%	17 3.3%	12 2.3%	53 10.4%	23 4.5%	512 100%
Work Release	29 32.9%	24 27.2%	8 9.1%	11 12.5%	3 3.4%	0	2 2.3%	2 2.3%	7 8%	2 2.3%	88 100%
Total	23724 54.2%	7230 16.5%	4397 10.0%	2652 6.1%	1530 3.5%	1005 2.3%	683 1.6%	466 1.1%	1390 3.1%	691 1.6%	43768 100%

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial intervention clients.)

Table XV shows the number of prior misdemeanor convictions for clients. Note that over half of our clients have no prior misdemeanor convictions, while work releasees show the greatest percentage of prior misdemeanor convictions.

TABLE XVI
TYPE OF SUPERVISION BY PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS
JUNE 30, 1975
Number of Prior Felonies

	0	%	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5	%
Probation Misdemeanor	11036	86.7	846	6.6	270	2.1	105	0.8	54	0.4	40	0.3
Probation Felon	20522	79.0	3105	12.0	1057	4.1	520	2.0	270	1.0	121	0.5
Parole	2447	54.8	928	20.8	486	10.9	244	5.5	132	3.0	71	1.6
MCR	130	25.3	108	21.1	82	16.1	68	13.3	47	9.2	29	5.7
Work Release	61	69.3	12	13.6	6	6.8	3	3.4	2	2.3	1	1.1
TOTAL	34196	78.1	4999	11.4	1901	4.3	940	2.2	505	1.2	262	0.6

	6	%	7	%	8 or more	%	Unk.	%	TOTAL	%
Probation Misdemeanor	24	0.2	8	0.1	13	0.1	327	2.7	12723	100.0
Probation Felon	78	0.3	45	0.2	49	0.2	211	0.7	25978	100.0
Parole	29	0.7	26	0.5	57	1.1	47	1.1	4467	100.0
MCR	14	2.7	7	1.4	15	3.0	12	2.2	512	100.0
Work Release	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.4	88	100.0
TOTAL	146	0.3	86	0.2	134	0.3	599	1.4	43768	100.0

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial intervention clients.)

Table XVI indicates 72.5 percent of those in the MCR category had prior felony convictions in contrast to probation misdemeanants with 10.6 percent previous felony convictions.

TABLE XVII
TYPE OF SUPERVISION BY PRIOR PROBATIONS
JUNE 30, 1975
Number of Prior Probations

	0	%	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5 +	%	Unknown	%	TOTAL	%
Probation Misdemeanant	10671	83.9	1269	10.0	154	1.2	32	0.3	9	0.1	23	—	565	4.5	12723	100.0
Probation Felon	21397	82.4	3535	13.6	478	1.8	86	0.3	24	0.1	58	0.2	400	1.6	25978	100.0
Parole	3059	68.5	1090	24.4	171	3.8	40	0.9	3	0.1	18	0.4	86	1.9	4467	100.0
MCR	314	61.3	145	28.3	29	5.7	4	0.8	1	0.2	1	0.2	18	3.5	512	100.0
Work Release	55	62.6	30	34.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	88	100.0
TOTAL	35496	81.1	6069	13.9	833	1.9	163	0.4	38	0.1	100	0.2	1069	2.4	43768	100.0

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial intervention clients)

Table XVII indicates number of prior probations for clients in our caseload. Over 81 percent of our clients have never been placed on probation. Over half of those with prior probation are currently under supervision as felon probationers.

TABLE XVIII
TYPE OF SUPERVISION BY PRIOR PAROLES
JUNE 30, 1975

Number of Prior Paroles

	0	%	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5	%	6 or more	%	Unk.	%	TOTAL	%
Probation Misdemeanant	11741	92.3	319	2.5	43	0.3	5	—	1	—	—	—	10	0.1	604	4.8	12723	100.
Probation Felon	24463	94.2	929	3.6	115	0.4	23	0.1	7	—	1	—	28	0.1	412	1.6	25978	100.
Parole	3684	82.5	567	12.7	89	2.0	16	0.3	8	0.2	4	0.1	5	0.1	94	2.1	4467	100.
MCR	320	62.5	132	25.8	36	7.0	5	1.0	3	0.6	1	0.2	—	—	15	2.9	512	100.
Work Release	82	93.2	6	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	100.
TOTAL	40290	92.1	1953	4.5	283	0.6	49	0.1	19	—	6	—	43	0.1	1125	2.6	43768	100.

(Does not include pre-trial intervention clients.)

Source: FPPC Master File

Table XVIII shows the number of prior paroles served by our client population. Note that over 92 percent have never been placed on parole before.

TABLE XIX
TYPE OF SUPERVISION BY PRIOR PRISON COMMITMENTS*
JUNE 30, 1975

Number of Prior Prison Commitments

	0	%	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5	%
Probation Misdemeanant	11172	87.8	599	4.7	158	1.2	78	0.6	31	0.2	19	0.1
Probation Felon	22568	86.9	2051	7.9	541	2.1	187	0.7	75	0.3	46	0.2
Parole	2881	64.5	893	20.0	309	6.9	141	3.2	60	1.3	33	0.7
MCR	191	37.4	128	25.0	72	14.0	34	6.6	37	7.2	10	2.0
Work Release	69	78.4	9	10.2	5	5.7	4	4.5	1	1.2		
TOTAL	36881	84.3	3680	8.4	1085	2.5	444	1.0	204	0.5	108	0.2

	6	%	7	%	8	%	9	%	Unk.	%	TOTAL	%
Probation Misdemeanant	17	0.1	2		8	0.1	25	0.2	614	5.0	12723	100.
Probation Felon	18	0.1	16	0.1	13		65	0.3	398	1.4	25978	100.
Parole	18	0.4	11	0.2	9	0.2	24	0.5	88	2.1	4467	100.
MCR	9	1.7	4	0.8	4	0.8	9	1.8	14	2.7	512	100.
Work Release											88	100.
TOTAL	62	0.1	33	0.1	34	0.1	123	0.3	1114	2.5	43768	100.

Source: FPPC Master File

(Does not include pre-trial intervention clients)

*Includes incarceration in county facilities

Table XIX shows the number of prior prison commitments served by our client population. Note that a larger percentage of the total population had no prior prison commitments. About 60 percent of the MCR population had one or more prior prison commitments.

TABLE XX
NUMBER OF CLIENT JUVENILE REFERRALS BY SUPERVISION
JUNE 30, 1975

	No Juvenile Record		1-3 Ref. Fla. only		4-7 Ref. Fla. only		8-10 Ref. Fla. only		Other States Only		1-3 Fla. Ref. plus other states		4-7 Fla. Ref. plus other states		8-10 Fla. Ref. plus other states		Unknown		TOTAL	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
Probation Misdemeanant	10184	80.0	745	5.9	138	1.1	57	0.4	90	0.7	8	0.1	2	—	1124	8.8	375	3.0	12723	100.
Probation Felon	19639	75.6	3228	12.4	726	2.8	259	1.0	470	1.8	50	0.2	16	0.1	1333	5.1	257	1.0	25978	100.
Parole	2950	66.1	640	14.3	202	4.5	101	2.3	111	2.5	16	0.4	10	0.2	381	8.5	56	1.2	4467	100.
MCR	297	58.1	90	17.5	28	5.6	25	4.9	18	3.5	3	0.5	2	0.3	38	7.4	11	2.2	512	100.
Work Release	66	75.5	7	7.8	2	2.2	2	2.2	2	2.2	1	1.1	—	—	5	5.6	3	3.4	88	100.
TOTAL	33136	75.7	4710	10.8	1096	2.5	444	1.1	691	1.6	78	0.2	30	0.1	2881	6.6	702	1.5	43768	100.

Source: FPPC Master File
(Does not include pre-trial intervention clients.)

Table XX shows the number of juvenile referrals of clients in our caseload. Note that over 75 percent of the total caseload had no juvenile record whereas 39.7 percent of MCR population had some prior juvenile record.

PAROLE FOLLOW-UP STATISTICS BASED ON UNIFORM PAROLE REPORT

The Uniform Parole Report Project is a program of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) to collect parole data in order to study parole performance nationwide. The Florida Parole and Probation Commission has provided 100% follow-up data on Florida parolees for this project since 1969.

Tables XXI through XXIV are based on the results of this program for the year 1969. In Tables XXI, note that only 11% of Florida parolees were convicted of new crimes based on three years of follow-up.

Table XXII shows success rates for various offense categories. Note that the success rate of vehicle theft offenders runs consistently low, while murder offenders' and rape offenders' success rates are consistently high. Success is defined as a parolee continuing on parole with no difficulty; or sentence(s) less than 60 days. For further information regarding definitions, please refer to Uniform Parole Report, A National Correctional Data System 1975, Davis, California.

TABLE XXI
PAROLE OUTCOME: TWO YEAR FOLLOW-UP
STATE OF FLORIDA AND U.S.*

Parole Outcome	FOR OFFENDERS PAROLED IN:						THREE YEAR TOTAL	
	1969		1970		1971		1969-71	
	Fla.%	U.S.%	Fla.%	U.S.%	Fla.%	U.S.%	Fla.%	U.S.%
Continued on Parole	79.3	66.7	80.2	69.4	79.9	72.9	79.9	69.5
Absconded	7.1	6.3	5.1	6.1	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.8
Returned to Prison as a technical Violator	5.3	19.9	7.1	17.7	6.1	15.0	6.2	17.6
Returned to Prison no Violation		0	0	0		0	0	0
Recommitted to Prison with New Major Conviction	8.3	7.1	7.6	6.8	9.1	7.3	8.5	7.1
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Population Base	1148	25611	1632	25078	2470	22857	5247	73546

Source: Uniform Parole Reports

Table XXI compares Florida and U.S. parole population for three years. Note that Florida's "continued on parole" runs consistently higher than the U.S. figures and that the U.S. "continued on parole" shows an upward trend for these three years.

* Includes county parolees

**One excluded charges pending.

TABLE XXII
COMPARISON OF SUCCESS RATE
FOR SELECTED OFFENSES
*FLORIDA versus U.S.
(Two Year Follow-up - 1969, 1970, 1971)

Source: Uniform Parole Reports

Commitment Offense:	FOR OFFENDERS PAROLED IN:					
	1969		1970		1971	
	Fla. %	U.S. %	Fla. %	U.S. %	Fla. %	U.S. %
Willful Homicide	81.8(121)	82.6(1620)	87.7(178)	83.3(1676)	86.1(260)	85.5(1783)
Armed Robbery	70.2(118)	63.2(1701)	76.9(143)	68.5(1878)	74.7(239)	71.7(1903)
Aggravated Assault	92.1(58)	74.3(1064)	82.6(95)	73.8(1037)	86.4(152)	79.1(1039)
Forcible Rape	91.7(22)	77.6(384)	88.9(24)	75.6(378)	86.0(37)	82.0(365)
Burglary	76.0(250)	63.5(4637)	74.8(344)	66.5(4555)	77.1(434)	69.4(4095)
Larceny	85.3(81)	67.1(1586)	78.6(88)	69.4(1685)	81.2(198)	70.7(1640)
Vehicle Theft	77.5(81)	55.9(755)	61.5(32)	61.2(734)	61.2(44)	62.8(526)
Forgery, Fraud, & Larceny	74.7(71)	59.0(1643)	77.4(113)	60.0(1577)	76.8(146)	66.4(1473)

Table XXII shows a comparison of U.S. and Florida for selected crimes for three years. Note that Florida is consistently higher in success rates than the U.S. figures. Also note that violent crime offenders have a consistently higher success rate than non-violent crime offenders. Figure in parenthesis indicates the number of offenders in that category.

TABLE XXIII

COMPARISON OF VIOLENT AND NON-VIOLENT PAROLEES
PER NEW MAJOR CONVICTION RATE

(based on Three Year Follow-up) 1969 Florida Parolees

	Violent	Non-Violent	Total
No New Offense	89.2% (437)	88.9% (586)	89.0% (1023)
Repeated Same Offense	2.2% (11)	4.4% (29)	3.5% (40)
Committed Another Offense	8.6% (42)	6.7% (44)	7.5% (86)
Source: Uniform Parole Reports:	100.0% (490)	100.0% (659)	100.0% (1149)

Table XXIII shows repeat offenses for the 1969 Florida Parolees. Note that only 11 percent of parolees had been convicted of new crimes within three years of follow-up.

TABLE XXIV

COMPARISON OF VIOLENT AND NON-VIOLENT PAROLEES
PER NEW MAJOR CONVICTION RATE

(based on Two Year Follow-up)

	1969 Florida Parolees		
	Violent	Non-Violent	Total
No New Offense	89.6% (439)	88.9% (585)	89.1% (1024)
Repeated Same Offense	2.2% (11)	4.3% (28)	3.4% (39)
Committed Another Offense	8.2% (40)	6.8% (49)	7.5% (89)
	100.0% (490)	100.0% (662)	100.0% (1152)

Source: Uniform Parole Reports generated by NCCD based on data submission by FPPC.

Table XXIV indicates the results of the two year follow-up as compared with three year follow-up in Table XXIII. Violent crimes include Homicide, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Forcible Rape and other sex offenders. Differences in two year follow-up are because of up dates and correction in the data.



**TREND DATA: Caseload, Investigations and Revocations,
1941 through Fiscal Year 1974-75**

The tables and charts incorporated in this section represent statistical profile data on Parolees and Probationers which was obtained from the Florida Parole and Probation Commission's 34th Annual Report with exception of Fiscal Year 1974-1975 data, which came from the Commission's Master Client Files. Every attempt was made to insure the accuracy of these data to allow for comparisons across years.

The following is a listing of the tables and charts in this section.

Table XXIV Intakes and Total Caseload Data on Parolees and Probationers from 1941-1975.

Chart I Intakes of Parolees and Probations from 1941-1975

Table XXV Investigations from 1941-1975

Chart II Revocations of Parolees and Probationers from 1941-1975

**TABLE XXV
INTAKES AND TOTAL CASELOAD DATA ON
PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS FROM 1941-1975**

ANNUAL REPORT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
YEAR OF REPORT	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	
INTAKES	Parole Granted*																	
	Calendar Year	7	625	519	296	274	332	407	498	395	455	477	407	394	313	431	676	819
	Fiscal Year															353	518	799
	Placed on Probation*																	
	Calendar Year		335	230	232	330	382	464	472	469	383	414	376	437	550	695	944	1261
	Fiscal Year															583	764	1134
Parolees & Probationers received from other states		77	75	78	83	83	120	108	145	136	135	115	153					
TOTAL FLORIDA CASE LOAD OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS		1029	1267	1410	1370	1483	1748	1891	2021	2039	2138	2099	2127	2290	2622	3308	4177	

ANNUAL REPORT	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
YEAR OF REPORT	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	63-64	64-65	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	
INTAKES	Parole Granted*																		
	Calendar Year	1025	1281	1221	1218	1287	1205	1304	1180	1179	1285	1087	1089	1515	2140	2826	2621	3166	2456
	Fiscal Year	883	1207	1249	1193	1163	1280												
	Placed on Probation*																		
	Calendar Year	1521	1580	1960	2213	2502	2872	2956	3430	4117	4501	6564	7046	9328	13730	24243	36285	49424	48197
	Fiscal Year	1387	1585	1724	2085	2322	2732												
Parolees & Probationers received from other states																			
TOTAL FLORIDA CASE LOAD OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS	5074	5768	6412	7016	7549	8270	8457	8840	9111	9106	11142	11985	14764	21399	30793	41761	52412	50653	

*Dade & Duval Counties were not included in the statistics until the 27th Annual Report

The sources of these data are the thirty-four Annual Reports of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission which covers from 1941 to June 30, 1974. The data for the Fiscal Year 1974-75 comes from the Commission's Master Client File.

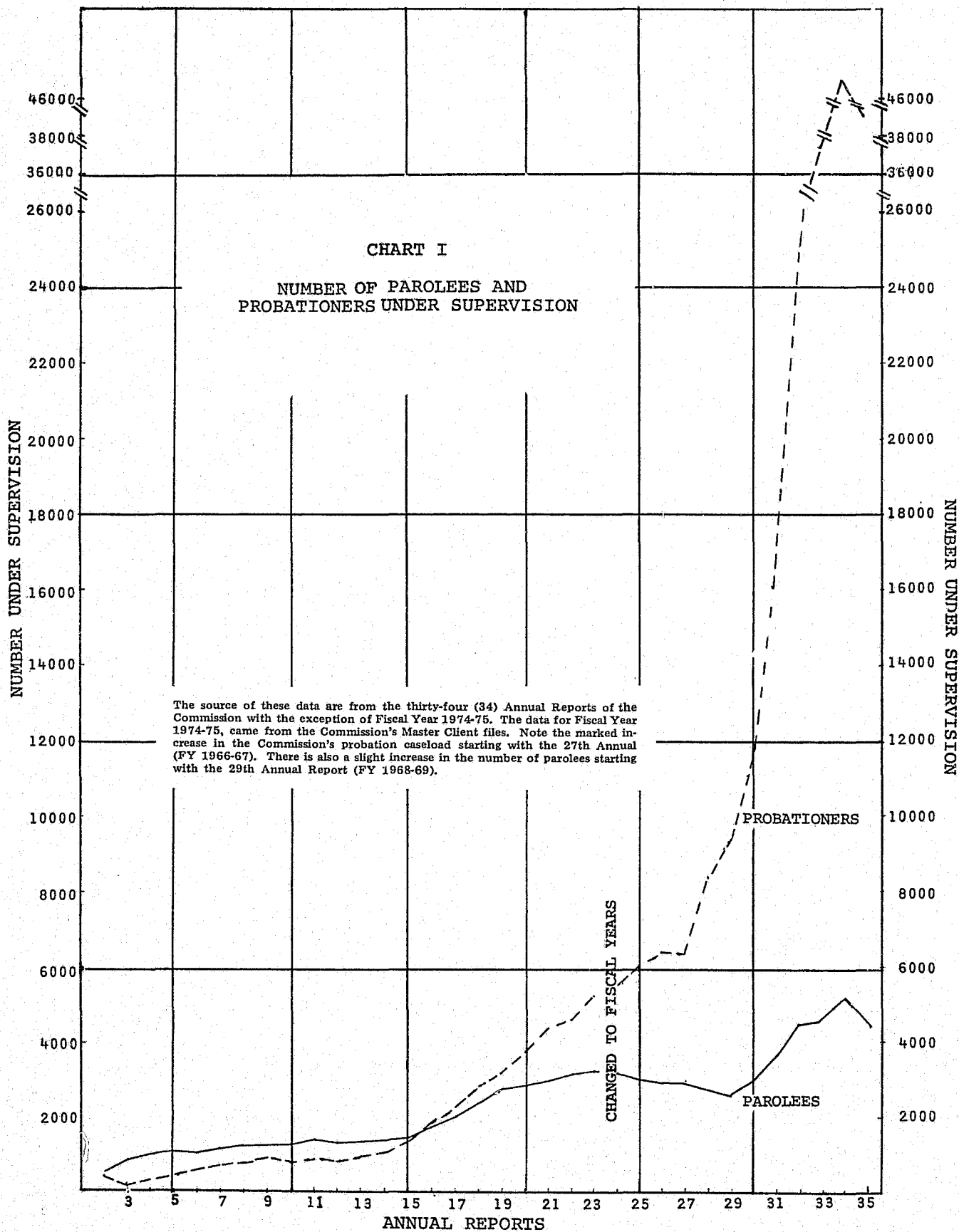




TABLE XXVI
INVESTIGATIONS FROM 1941 - 1975

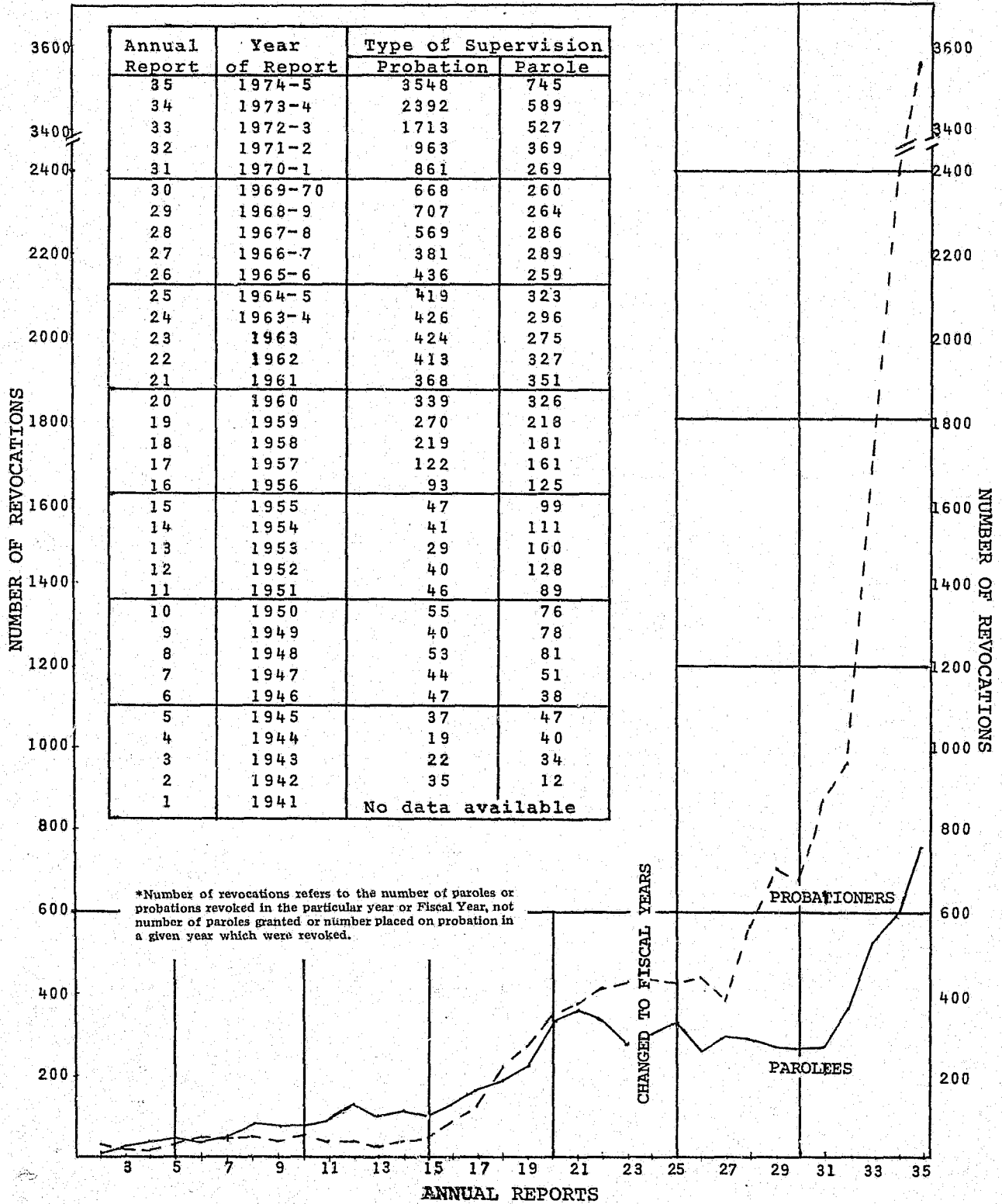
ANNUAL REPORT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
YEAR OF REPORT	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
Pre-Sentence Investigations		CY 186	190	237	354	492	665	744	644	561	562	638	811	964	1057	1591	1984	2537	
Pre-Sentence Investigations															FY 920	1252	1873	2239	
Pre-Parole Investigations		CY1473*	1248	782	777	1156	1131	1221	1146	1141	1052	905	857	919	1285	1839	2051	2562	
Pre-Parole & Post Sentence															FY1035	1578	1964	2177	
Post Sentence Investigation		CY = Calendar Years FY = Fiscal Years																	
Pardon Board		*1802 was reported in the second Annual Report, page 6. 1473 was reported in the 7th through the 15th Annual Reports as the number of pre-sentence investigations completed during 1942.																	
Security Release on Recognizance		**The total found when all the separate investigation subcategories are summed is 39,737. The total reported in the 31st Annual Report is 39,787. This leaves a unexplained discrepancy of 50 investigations.																	
Work Release		The sources of these data are the thirty-four Annual Reports of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission which covers from 1941 to June 30, 1974. The data for the Fiscal Year 1974-75 comes from the Commission's Master Client File.																	
Mandatory Conditional Release																			
Other (Inter) State																			
Other (unspecified)																			CY1380
TOTAL		CY 1438	1019	1131	1648	1796	1965	1790	1702	1614	1543	1668	1883	3722	3430	4191	5269		

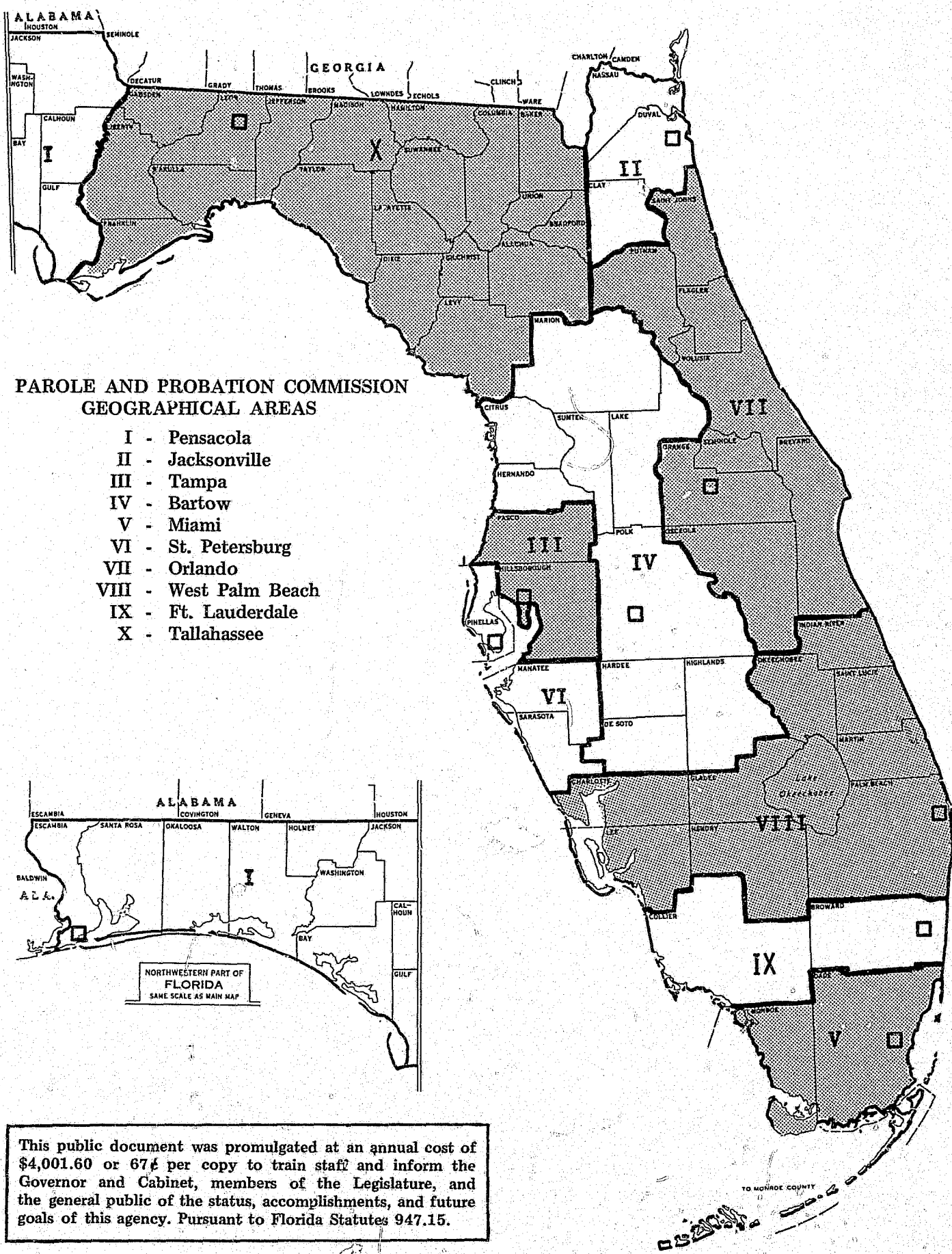
ANNUAL REPORT	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
YEAR OF REPORT	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	63-64	64-65	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	
Pre-Sentence Investigations	2693	2995	3617	3756	4133													
Pre-Sentence Investigations	2634	2825	3279	3760	3766	4349	5644	6556	6643	8862	10130	10382	13781	18180	24420	44123	41939	
Pre-Parole Investigations	2833	2479	2482	2565	2219					FY 1426	1353		1119	2325	3280	2926	3350	2017
Pre-Parole & Post Sentence	2794	2733	2376	2350	2624	2034	2088	2681			2692							
Post Sentence Investigation										FY 1148	1312		1348	2129	2506	2708	2954	3780
Pardon Board	188	248	201	269	224	FY 326	282	315	327	265	254	456	574	809	789	760	940	
Security Release on Recognizance					CY486	FY 794	1043	665	883	855	304	1799	1669	758	1076	722	629	
Work Release												FY 394	600	724	810	1134	989	
Mandatory Conditional Release												FY 336	503	476	340	419	675	
Other (Inter) State						FY1304	1245						2179	2619	2579	3356	3989	4272
Other (unspecified)												FY 10407	8585	9132	9113	12967	20734	20047
TOTAL	5714	5722	6300	6347	7092	FY8897	8422	9217	10427	14252	23787	30980	39737	42411	53143	85543	82895	

FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION

CHART II

REVOCATIONS OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS FROM 1941 - 1975*



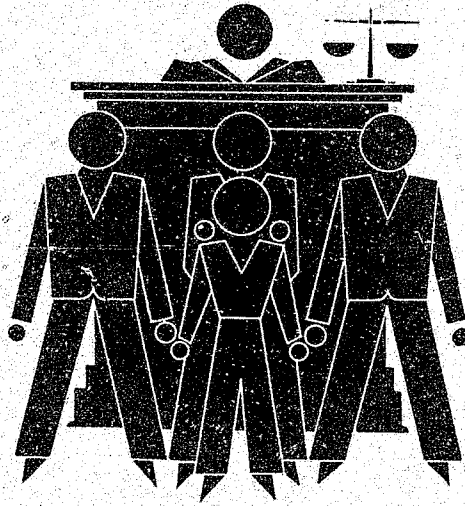


**PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION
GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS**

- I - Pensacola
- II - Jacksonville
- III - Tampa
- IV - Bartow
- V - Miami
- VI - St. Petersburg
- VII - Orlando
- VIII - West Palm Beach
- IX - Ft. Lauderdale
- X - Tallahassee

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"PEOPLE CAN CHANGE PEOPLE"

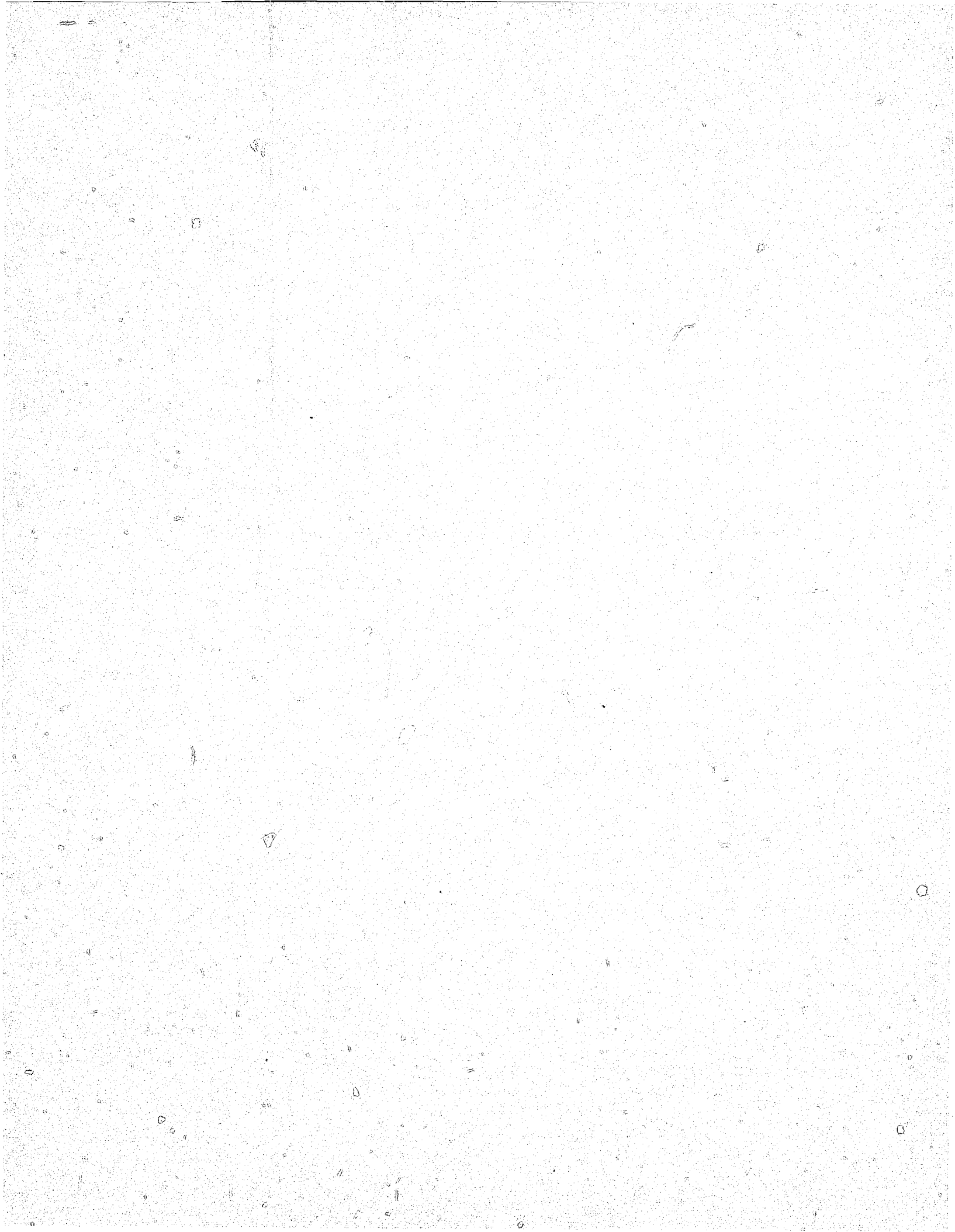


Through

"TOTAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT"

Crime can be Substantially Reduced

**FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 3168 1117 THOMASVILLE ROAD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32303**



END