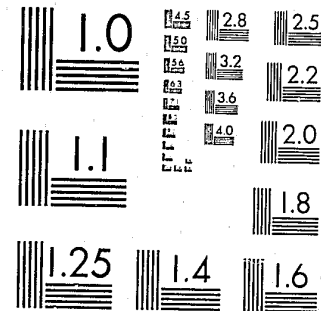


CR Sent
1-26-82

National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

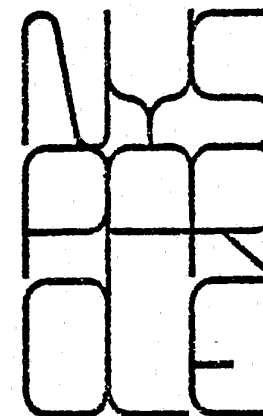
Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

6-17-82

79639

✓
THE FORGOTTEN OFFENDER



Program Evaluation and Planning Unit
February 1981

New York State Division of Parole

1450 Western Avenue

Albany, New York 12203

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF PAROLE
1450 Western Avenue Albany, New York 12203

EDWARD R. HAMMOCK
Chief Executive Officer

EDWARD ELWIN
Executive Director

STEVE YELICH
Director of Parole Field Services

JAMES WILLIAMS
Director of Parole Institutional Services

HERMAN GRABER
Counsel

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE:

EDWARD R. HAMMOCK, CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM J. BARNWELL

ADA F. JONES

MAURICE F. DEAN

JOHN J. MAFFUCCI

GERALD M. BURKE

WILHELMINA HOLLIDAY

THEODORE KIRKLAND

MANUEL PARRON

IRVING GREENBERG

MARIA RIVERA BUCHANAN

JOSEPH SALO

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

79639

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

New York State Division of Parole

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

Prepared By
Joy Davidoff-Kroop

Evaluation & Planning Staff:

Walter Collier, Director of Evaluation & Planning
Barbara Broderick, Assistant Director of Evaluation & Planning
Paul Kelly, Supervisor of EDP
Joy Davidoff-Kroop, Program Research Specialist II
Ricardo Nunez, Program Research Specialist II
Janet Rothacker, Program Research Specialist II
David Fry, Associate Computer Programmer/Analyst
P. J. Bidinger, Associate Computer Programmer/Analyst

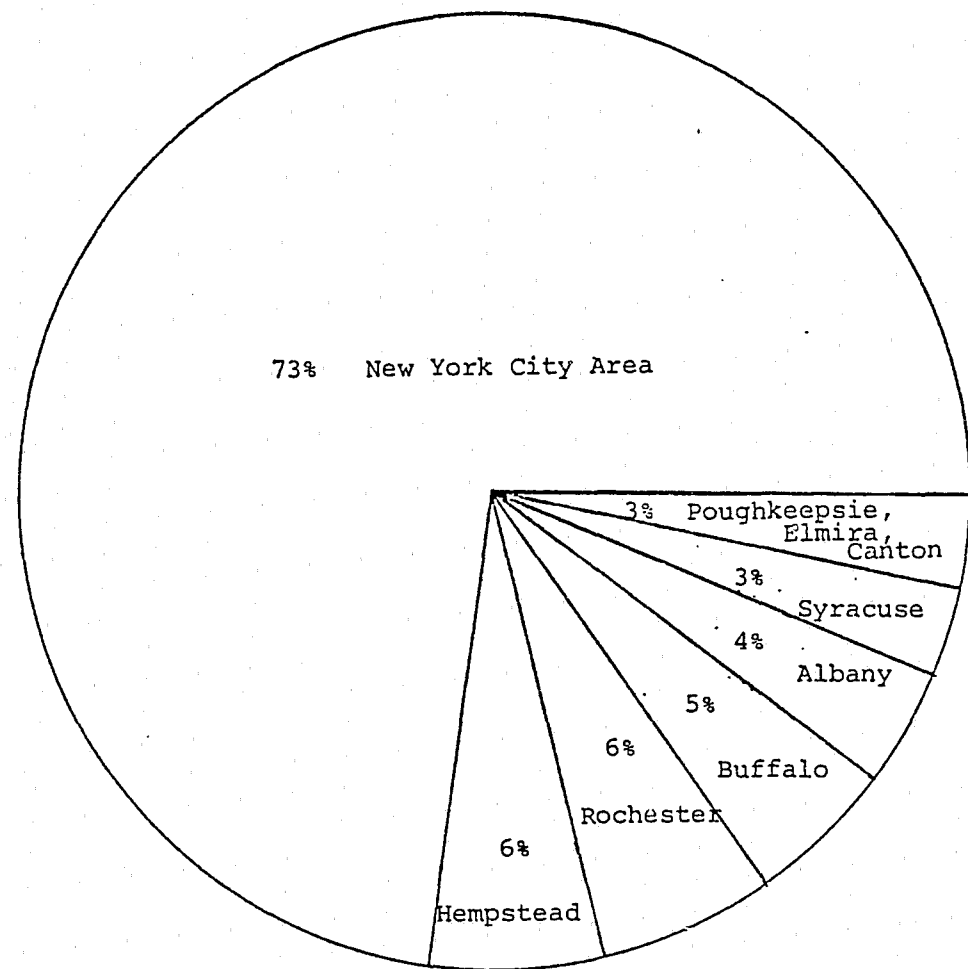
Table of Contents

	<u>Pages</u>
Parole Supervision of Female Offenders	1
Crimes By Conviction Offense	2
Maximum Terms	3
Method of Release	3
Age and Ethnic Composition	3 - 4
Levels of Supervision	5
Drug and Alcohol Dependence	5
Employment	6
Discharges of New York City Women Parolees	6 - 7
Returns of New York City Women Parolees	8 - 9

Parole Supervision of Female Offenders

One of the responsibilities of the New York State Division of Parole is to supervise persons released from state and local correctional facilities who are subject to indeterminate terms of imprisonment. Of these releases, a small portion are female offenders. As of August 31, 1980, 4% of the Division's caseload was comprised of women. Seventy-one percent (71%) of all releases live in the New York City area which covers Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester. In close comparison, 73% of the female releases in the state live in New York City. Chart 1 displays the New York State female releasee population in each area office.

Chart 1
New York State
Women On Parole Supervision By Area
(As of August 31, 1980)

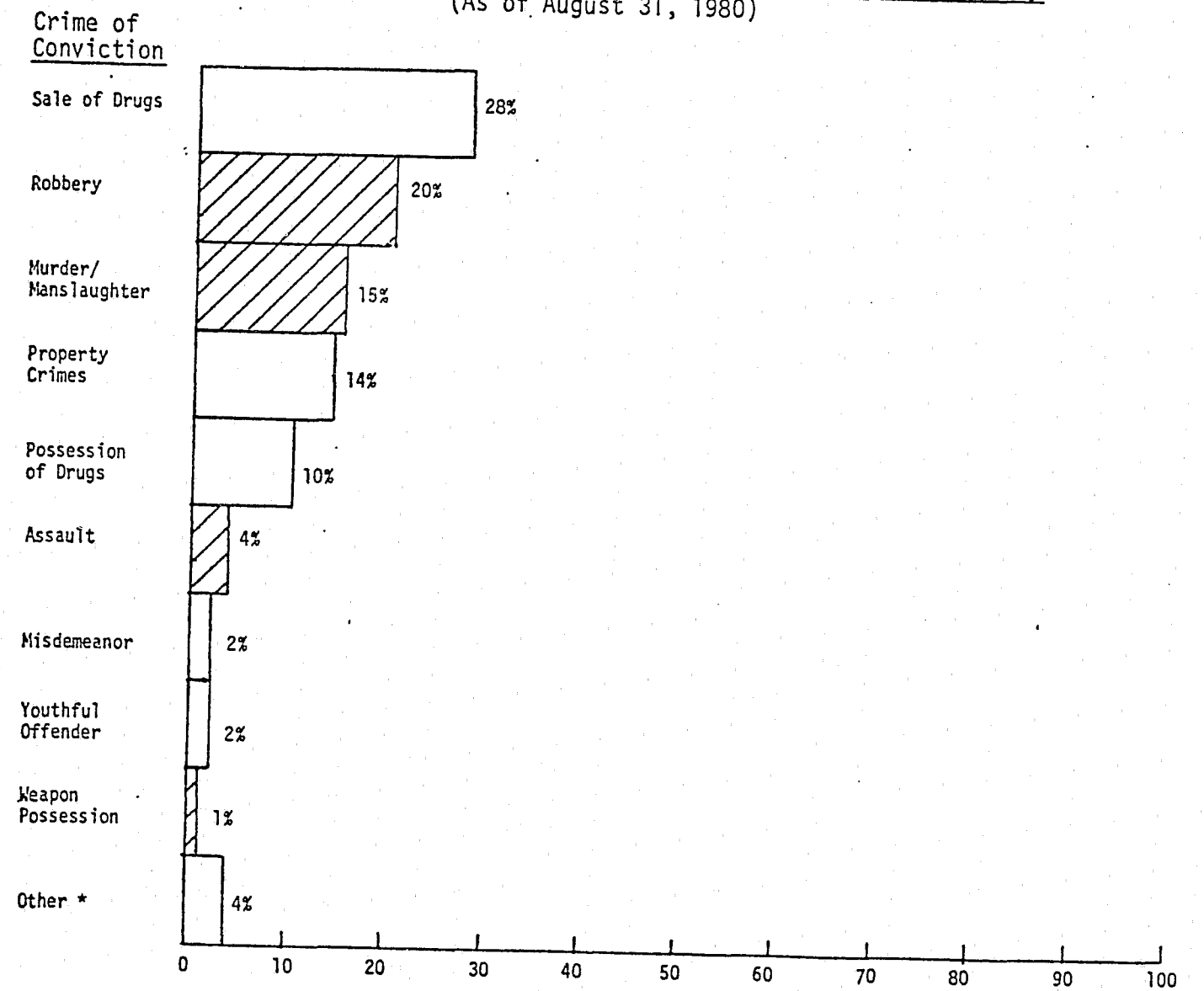


The remaining 27% of the women on parole supervision are distributed in caseloads with no more than 6% in any of the areas outside of New York City.

Crimes By Conviction Offense

An analysis of the crimes of conviction of women on parole supervision in the New York City area demonstrates that drug possession/sale felonies account for 38% of such convictions; 36% for women under supervision outside of New York City. Twenty percent (20%) of the New York City female offenders were convicted of Robbery. In other areas across the state, only 10% of the women had robbery convictions. Across the state and in New York City, Murder/Manslaughter felonies account for approximately 16% of the crimes of conviction. Property crimes (14%) were the fourth largest crime type. (For a complete breakdown of female offenders by the crime of conviction in the New York City area, see Table 2 below.)

Table 2
Women Parolees on Active Supervision Caseloads in New York City
(As of August 31, 1980)



* Conspiracy
Sex Offense
Arson
Kidnapping
Aiding A Prisoner to Escape
Bail Jumping
Unknown

PERCENTAGES

////// Bars containing slashes represent violent felony crimes.

Maximum Terms

One percent (1%) of the women under parole supervision in the New York City area were serving maximum terms of less than one year.* Thirty-seven percent (37%) have sentences carrying maximums from 1 to 5 years; 20% are serving maximum terms of 6 to 10 years; 5% range from 11 to 19 year maximums. One percent (1%) are serving maximum terms of 20 to 30 years. Thirty-six percent (36%) of the maximums of the women studied in the New York City area were life sentences. This figure is indicative of the high percentage of women serving state sentences for drug felonies with their corresponding sentences of "one year to life".

Method of Release

In the New York City area, 82% of the women on parole supervision are Board-released (paroled by the Board of Parole). Ten percent (10%) are conditional releasees. Conditional release is granted when two-thirds of the maximum sentence has been served and there is no loss of good time. The remaining 8% are local releasees* and parolees released from other state's correctional facilities (COOPS).

Age and Ethnic Composition

Half (51%) of the women under parole supervision are twenty-six to thirty-five years old. Of these, 30% are from ages 26 to 30 years; 21% are ages 31 to 35 years of age. Sixteen percent (16%) are ages 21 to 25. Most of the remaining third fall into ages 36-40 (13%), 41 to 45 years (4%), and those women over 51 years of age account for 6%. An ethnic breakdown of the women under supervision demonstrates that 64% are Black, White are 18%, and Hispanic are 17%. (See Table 3 below for the New York City breakdown.)

Table 3

<u>New York City Women Parolees</u>			
<u>Age and Ethnic Breakdown</u>			
<u>Age</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>%</u>
16-20	.7%	Black	64%
21-25	16%	White	18%
26-30	30%	Hispanic	17%
31-35	21%	Other	1%
36-40	13%		
41-45	9%		
46-50	5%		
51-55	.3%		
56 +	3%		
Unknown	2%		

White female parolees in a statewide profile, however, make up 25%, while Hispanics are 12.5%, and Black women are 62% of the total. (Table 4 below demonstrates an ethnic and age breakdown of women on parole in New York State.)

Table 4
New York State Women On Parole

<u>Present Age</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>16 - 20</u>	5 71.4%	2 28.6%	0 0%	0 0%	7 100%
<u>21 - 25</u>	66 60%	29 29.4%	13 11.8%	2 1.8%	110 100%
<u>26 - 30</u>	128 65%	44 22.3%	24 12.2%	1 .5%	197 100%
<u>31 - 35</u>	82 65.1%	27 21.4%	17 13.5%	0 0%	126 100%
<u>36 - 40</u>	49 59.8%	22 26.8%	11 13.4%	0 0%	82 100%
<u>41 - 45</u>	24 50%	17 35.4%	7 14.6%	0 0%	48 100%
<u>46 - 50</u>	16 51.6%	10 32.3%	5 16.1%	0 0%	31 100%
<u>51 - 55</u>	12 66.7%	5 27.8%	1 5.6%	0 0%	18 100%
<u>56 - Up</u>	13 65%	5 25.0%	2 10%	0 0%	20 100%
<u>Unknown</u>	11 73.3%	2 13.3%	2 13.3%	0 0%	15 99.9%
<u>Total</u>	406 62.1%	163 24.9%	82 12.5%	3 .5%	654 100%

*For an explanation of local parole, see New York State Parole Handbook

Levels of Supervision

In New York State there are three levels of parole supervision with different reporting requirements: Intensive, Active, and Reduced Supervision. There is also a Special Supervision Program which provides a closer and stricter form of parole supervision for Violent Felony Offenders. Intensive Supervision requires a parolee to report weekly (or bi-weekly) to her Parole Officer. The Parole Officer makes at least one home visit and one employment check monthly. Parolees in Active Supervision report monthly and the Parole Officer makes one home visit each month and an employment check every two months. When a parolee is on Reduced Supervision, she visits the Parole Officer every three months; an employment check and home visit are made on a similar basis. In a sample of female parolees on supervision in each area, approximately three-fourths of the women were on Intensive and Active Supervision. About 38% are in Intensive Supervision; 36% are under Active Supervision. Fourteen percent (14%) of women are supervised under the Special Supervision Program and the remaining 12% are in Reduced Supervision. (See Table 5 below.)

Table 5

Levels of Supervision

<u>Area</u>	<u>Intensive</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Reduced</u>	<u>Special</u>	<u>Total</u>
New York City	149	140	47	68	404
Albany	8	11	5	4	28
Buffalo	16	10	5	2	33
Rochester	22	10	1	1	34
Syracuse	5	5	2	2	14
Canton	2	0	0	0	2
Elmira	1	2	0	1	4
Poughkeepsie	3	6	3	3	15
Hempstead	9	18	7	0	34
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	215	202	70	81	568
	(38%)	(36%)	(12%)	(14%)	(100%)

Drug and Alcohol Dependence

Thirty-five percent (35%) of the women in the New York City area have been reported as drug and/or alcohol dependent. However, it must be remembered that this percentage does not include moderate or serious substance abuse which would increase the percentage.

Employment

Only 43.8% of women offenders under parole supervision are employed (full or part-time) and/or are involved in school programs.

Discharges of New York City Women Parolees

One hundred ninety (190) women in the New York City area were discharged from parole supervision during a one-year period (September 1979 - August 31, 1980). (A person can be discharged from supervision as a result of maximum expiration of sentence, or following at least three consecutive years of unrevoked parole supervision with Board approval.)

In reviewing the five major crime of conviction categories, 30% of those discharged were sentenced for Drug Possession/Sale Crimes. Seventeen percent (17%) were convicted for Robbery, and 13% were convicted of Murder/Manslaughter felonies. Fourteen percent (14%) were in prison for Property Crime convictions. Table 6 below demonstrates the level of supervision at the time of discharge.

Table 6

Caseload Movement

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Discharge</u>
Intensive	38%	27%
Active	36%	47%
Reduced	12%	20%
Special	14%	2%
Death, Unknown	0%	2%

Few women are discharged from Special Supervision because the program has a built-in decreasing level of supervision. An increasing discharge rate can be seen as women move from Intensive into Active and Reduced Supervision. At least two-thirds of the women under supervision are discharged from Active and Reduced Supervision; Active 47%; Reduced 20%. The remaining third are mostly in the Intensive level (27%) with few (2%) discharged while on Special Supervision. Of this 2% (n=2), the women were released from prison within one year of their maximum expiration. Of the women discharged from parole supervision in New York City, 74% were Board-Released, 13% were Conditional Releasees, and the remaining 13% were Local and COOP cases.

The ethnic and racial characteristics of discharged women parolees are: Black women 60%, White women 27%, Hispanics 12%. (The remaining 1% is attributed to "Others" such as the American Indian.)

Table 7 below shows the close comparison of age and racial breakdowns of New York City discharged females to women under active parole supervision in New York City.

Table 7
Comparison of Age and Race of Discharged Females
To Women Under Active Parole Supervision in the New York City Area

Race	Current	Discharge %
Black	64%	60%
White	18%	27%
Hispanic	17%	12%
Other	1%	1%
<u>Age</u>		
16 - 20	.7%	0%
21 - 25	16%	17%
26 - 30	30%	22%
31 - 35	21%	24%
36 - 40	13%	7%
41 - 45	9%	7%
46 - 50	5%	9%
51 - 55	.3%	.5%
56 - Up	3%	.5%
Unknown	2%	13%

Returns of New York City Women Parolees

Only a small portion of parolees are returned yearly to state prison. During a one year period (September 1, 1979 - August 31, 1980), 28 women parolees from the New York City area were returned to state or local facilities following revocation of parole. (Revocation occurs after a series of due process hearings based on a preponderance of evidence that a violation of the conditions of parole has occurred.)

Table 8 below summarizes the statistical information available on female parolees supervised by the New York City Area who were returned as parole violators within a one-year period.

Table 8

Women Returned to Incarceration While On Parole
In New York City During A One-Year Period

<u>Crime of Conviction</u>	<u>%</u>
Robbery	29%
Sale/Possession of Drugs	21%
Murder/Manslaughter	18%
Property Crimes	14%
<u>Release Type</u>	<u>%</u>
Board	82%
Conditional Release	11%
Local and COOP	7%
<u>Race</u>	<u>%</u>
Black	85%
White	11%
Hispanic	4%
<u>Age</u>	<u>%</u>
16 - 20	0%
21 - 25	32%
26 - 30	25%
31 - 35	11%
36 - 40	14%
41 - 45	4%
46 - 50	4%
51 - 55	0%
56 - Up	0%
Unknown	10%

NOTE: While the percentage of Black women remains approximately 60% for Active and Discharged parolees, it appears to jump considerably for those returned as parole violators (85%). It would appear that more Black women are returned during the year than Whites or Hispanics. However, this may be due to the small numbers involved. Age also appears to bear on the number of women returned. Women parolees of 21 to 25 years of age return at the highest rate (32%), while older women (31 to 35 years old) are returned at a lower rate of 11%. Only 8% of the returned women were ages 41 to 50.

The following comparisons are for female parolees in New York City by crime of conviction.

	<u>Under Supervision</u>	<u>Discharged</u>	<u>Returned</u>
Drug Sale/Possession	38%	30%	21%
Robbery	20%	17%	29%
Murder/Manslaughter	15%	13%	18%
Property	14%	14%	14%

The profile of the ex-offender has been well established and articulated during the past decade. He (she) is often of a racial minority, has little or no skills as well as limited work experience.

However, the forgotten offender is more often the woman whose plight is very similar to that of the male ex-offender, but whose dilemma is intensified by the fact that there are less resources available to her both in and out of prison.

END