

# *Criminal Justice: An Overview of the System*

## **Module 6: Prisons, Jails, and Community Corrections**

### ***Section 6.4: Probation, Parole, And Community Corrections***

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**Absconder:** A probationer or parolee that does not "check in" with his or her probation officer within a specified amount of time.

**Active Supervision:** A type of probation or parole where the client is required to regularly report to a probation or parole officer.

**Community Corrections:** The supervision of criminal offenders in the resident population, as opposed to confining offenders in secure correctional facilities.

**Conditions of Parole:** Rules that parolees must follow in order to remain on parole, such as not using drugs and not associating with known felons.

***Gagnon v. Scarpelli (1973):*** A SCOTUS ruling that enumerated certain due process rights in probation revocation hearings.

**Inactive Supervision:** A probation (or parole) status where the probationer does not have to report.

**John Augustus:** A Boston boot maker that became the "Father of Probation" in the United States.

**Parole:** A type of early release from prison where the offender must abide by certain specified conditions and be supervised in the community.

**Parole Officer:** An officer charged with the supervision of offenders sentenced to community-based sanctions.

**Parolee:** A person who has been released from prison on parole.

**Revocation:** The act of taking an offender off parole or probation and sending them to prison.

**Split Sentence:** A type of sentence where the offender spends up to half of the sentence outside of prison under community supervision.

**Technical Violation:** A violation of the conditions of probation or parole.

**Work Release Program:** A program that allows trusted or closely monitored inmates to leave confinement for the purpose of work, then returning to secure confinement when the workday is complete.