

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE  
UNITED STATES COURTS  
SUPREME COURT BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20544

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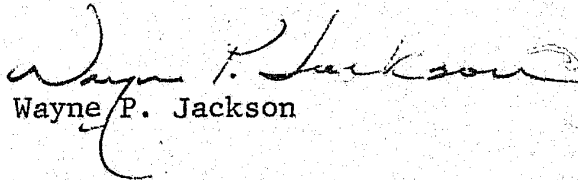
WILLIAM E. FOLEY  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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CHIEF OF THE DIVISION  
OF PROBATION

October 25, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO ALL UNITED STATES PROBATION OFFICERS

Attached is a copy of the Annual Report, 1976, for your attention and review. We invite your comments and suggestions for next year's report.

  
Wayne P. Jackson

Attachment

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## ANNUAL REPORT 1976

Probation is the most frequently chosen disposition for convicted defendants. As an alternative to incarceration, probation enables convicted offenders to remain in the community and maintain existing family and employment ties. Recent increases in manpower in the U. S. Probation System have improved the ratio between probation officers and persons on probation and parole. As we will see from the results of the time study, discussed below, this has enabled probation officers to provide greatly improved supervision of offenders.

There is no "average" probationer. Rather, probationers represent a broad spectrum of society economically, socially, and culturally. Their needs vary, but many have serious economic and social problems. At the same time, probationers have been convicted of criminal acts. The role of the probation officer is a complex one involving service on one hand and control on the other. The probation officer's role often depends on the needs and behavior of the person under supervision. As a service agent, the probation officer is a counselor and a resource for assistance. As an advocate for offenders within the community, the probation officer matches the individual's needs with appropriate community resources. Yet a probation officer also serves as an enforcer insuring that the released offender complies with the conditions of that release. To the extent that probation is punishment for a criminal act, probation officers serve as agents of punishment.

Probation officers have increased their activity this year in community affairs. This effort has been of a dual nature: developing public awareness and understanding of the U. S. Probation System and developing community resources for referral purposes. Probation officers discuss with civic groups and community organizations ways in which offenders can and have become contributing members of the community. Probation officers also develop a variety of community resources such as drug rehabilitation, employment and housing referrals. It is the responsibility of probation officers to recruit citizen volunteers. These persons may serve as "first friends," or provide needed services such as medical care or car repair at minimal cost.

#### Parole Commission and Reorganization Act

The most important new legislation affecting probation this year is the Parole Commission and Reorganization Act. Effective May 14, 1976, the Act establishes a nine-member Parole Commission as an independent agency within the Department of Justice. The Commission is organized into five regions with a National Appeals Board in Washington, D. C. Many provisions of the Act directly affect the Federal Probation System. Parole is now available for individuals who are serving a sentence of more than one year. In addition, the court, in ordering a six months to one year sentence, may provide for parole after service of one-third of that sentence. Institutional documents utilized by the Commission in parole determination hearings, including the presentence report or a summary of the report, now must be disclosed to the inmate prior to his or her hearing.

The Act follows case law in providing full due process to any releasee facing return to prison for technical violations of parole. The person on parole is given credit for "street time" if parole is revoked on technical grounds. Revocation procedures have added duties and responsibilities for the U. S. probation officer. The length of time served to achieve parole eligibility on long term sentences has been reduced from fifteen to ten years. Once a prisoner serves two-thirds of a sentence of five years or longer, the Act creates a presumption for parole. Statutory provisions for modification of the conditions of parole have been established. At least two years after release on parole and each year thereafter, the Commission will review the person's status to determine if there is a need for continued supervision. Parole must be terminated after five years of supervision unless, after a due process hearing, the Commission determines that there is a likelihood of future criminal conduct. Termination of parole supervision results automatically in termination of jurisdiction.

Speedy Trial Act of 1974 - Title II: Following Chief Justice Burger's designation of the ten demonstration districts, the Pre-trial Services Branch of the Probation Division initiated a series of meetings in each district to discuss the formation of the new agencies. During July and August of 1975 the staff conferred in each district with all participating chief judges, chief probation officers, U. S. magistrates, public defenders, U. S. attorneys, and U. S. marshals.

Board of Trustees agencies were established in Detroit, Baltimore, Kansas City, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia. Their first task was the

appointment of Board members. As mandated in Title II of the Speedy Trial Act, a district judge, U. S. attorney, public defender, chief probation officer, defense attorney, and two community representatives must be members of the Board. The second task was the selection of a chief pretrial services officer. Responsibility for selecting the pretrial services officers was then delegated by the Boards to the chiefs. All five agencies had selected their staff by January 1976.

The five agencies established within Federal probation offices are in Dallas, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York City, and Atlanta. These agencies had completed their staff selections by December 1975. As of June 30, 1976, there were 125 employees in the 10 districts, 60 of whom are in Board agencies and 65 in probation offices. In four districts, U. S. probation officers serve as part-time pretrial services officers in outlying areas.

All the agencies have been operational since February. More than 4,500 defendants have been interviewed, of whom approximately one-third have been released on pretrial supervision. To date, nearly 700 cases have been closed and the case data forwarded to the Pretrial Services Branch for evaluation. This evaluation will be a four-year longitudinal study using both historical and current data. Two computer terminals have been installed in the Division offices to facilitate the evaluation.

As of June 30, 1976, the ten pretrial services agencies had spent slightly over \$1 million of the \$10 million appropriation. A

small increase in staff is anticipated throughout the life of the project. Four training seminars for pretrial services staff were conducted by the Federal Judicial Center. One seminar was held for the chiefs and supervisors and two were held for the line officers. A two-day seminar was held for the chief clerks to explain procedures for utilizing the compiling data for the evaluation.

The pretrial services agencies have become an integral part of the judicial process. They provide reliable, accurate, and verified information to judicial officers, prosecutors, and defense counsel. Prior to making a bail recommendation, pretrial services officers investigate the personal history and present circumstances of a defendant. The investigation often reveals that a defendant has critical psychological, legal, medical, and economic needs. If bail is granted, the officer assists the releasee in reducing these pressing needs. The officer may refer the individual to a variety of sources: job training programs, legal aid, community health clinics, and alcoholic and narcotic rehabilitative programs, to name a few.

The Probation Division of the Administrative Office is the headquarters for the Federal Probation System. There are currently 16 professional and 8 clerical staff. As the administrative arm of the Federal Probation System, the Division serves as a liaison

between Washington and the 91 districts which have 2,554 professional and clerical employees serving in 280 field offices.

Five staff members are regional probation administrators, each of whom is responsible for one of the five geographic regions of the country. The administrator offers technical assistance and monitors the activities of the offices within the district. Moreover, the administrator is the primary communication link among district offices as well as between each district office and the Probation Division. Because they are familiar with the activities and procedures of all district offices in their regions, the administrators provide valuable information in such areas as case management, supervision methods, and establishing standard administrative procedures. During this fiscal year the five administrators made 86 visits to 53 districts. Other Division staff made 19 visits to 17 districts. The administrators also convene an annual meeting for their region's chief probation officers and the chief of the Probation Division.

The Probation Division staff also includes four probation program specialists with training, employment placement, drug abuse, and legal expertise. Along with the regional probation administrators these specialists assist the Federal Judicial Center with orientation and advanced and management training for probation officers.



The Pretrial Services Branch is assigned five positions in the Division in order to direct the demonstration project created by the Speedy Trial Act of 1974.

#### Orientation for New Administrators

For the fifth year the Probation Division has conducted a 2½-day orientation meeting for newly appointed chiefs. The meeting is held in Washington at the offices of the Probation Division. Topics include administrative procedures for personnel and staffing, payroll and budget, and property management and procurement; training; and Judicial Conference and Probation Committee activities. In addition, the chief probation officers have the opportunity to meet the division chiefs of the Administrative Office and the staff of the Federal Judicial Center.

#### Other Responsibilities

The Division also has administrative responsibilities which include preparation of the budget, updating the probation officers manual, preparation of procedural and policy guidelines for new statutory and Judicial Conference requirements, and liaison with the Parole Commission and the Bureau of Prisons. The Division also represents the probation system to other Federal agencies and Congress.

In May, the chief of the Division and the chief probation officer for the District of Columbia testified before the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives. The

Committee held hearings on the administration of justice in the Washington, D. C., area and heard testimony on the role and scope of activities of the Federal Probation System.

This year the General Accounting Office initiated a review of the activities of the Federal Probation System. Detailed studies were carried out in the Probation Division and field offices in Seattle, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Chicago, and the District of Columbia. Other offices were studied in less detail and questionnaires were sent to all chief probation officers and chief judges. A report of the findings will be presented to Congress in fiscal year 1977.

The Division is a member of the Interagency Council on Corrections. Membership in the Council includes representatives from all Federal agencies with an interest in corrections. These agencies include the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Institute of Corrections, the U. S. Parole Commission, the Army, the Air Force, the Bureau of Prisons, and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Formed by the Attorney General, the group meets monthly to coordinate Federal planning and expenditures for offenders.

This year the Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary conducted a research study to determine the potential impact of Senate bill S.1, the proposed revision of the Federal Criminal Code. The Congressional Research

Service of the Library of Congress and representatives from the Department of Justice reviewed a random sample of presentence and postsentence reports for offenders incarcerated during fiscal year 1974. These reports, which are the prime source of information for determining the facts of each case, permitted a comparison of penalties between the present law and S.1. The U. S. Parole Commission Salient Factor Score (a statistical device to predict parole performance) was also calculated from these reports. An assessment of the impact of S.1 on parole was included in the report.

The research was completed in the office of the Probation Division. A report, completed in March 1976, concludes that S.1 could increase maximum criminal penalties by 3.9 percent. Moreover, with the elimination of good time there could be an increase in prison "man years" of 29.6 percent. S.1 is, at the present time, awaiting Congressional action.

The Division is a member of the Criminal Justice Advisory Board of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. As a member of that Board, the Division staff and field probation officers attended the NIDA Drug Abuse Symposium in Reston, Virginia, April 21 - 23, 1976. The intent of the symposium was to develop an interchange between criminal justice practitioners and health care representatives active in the treatment of drug-dependent persons.

Representatives of the Probation Division also participated in the Work Group of the Domestic Council Drug Review Task Force which

published the White Paper on Drug Abuse in September 1975. This report to the President included recommendations to reduce the supply and demand for drugs. The Task Force also recommended that drug treatment services for Federal parolees and probationers be transferred from the Bureau of Prisons to the U. S. Probation System. The Bureau of Prisons has formally requested the Probation Division to assume responsibility for programs of narcotic aftercare. Legislation will be required to effect this change.

At the request of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, the Committee on the Administration of the Probation System approved transfer of the responsibility for employment placement services from the Bureau to the Probation System. Although some probation offices have performed this function for many years, formal transfer of responsibility will enable the Division to establish guidelines for all 91 districts. This transfer has been effected by administrative agreement. The Probation Division's first priority is to determine the employment placement needs of persons under supervision. In order to make such a determination, a research project will be undertaken in fiscal year 1977 to identify both the needs of persons under supervision and employment resources in each district.

#### Qualifications of New Appointees

During fiscal year 1976, 156 new probation officers were appointed. Of the 1,543 authorized positions, 10 percent have been hired during the past year and 30 percent have been appointed within the last two years.

The average age of the new probation officers is 28.7 years. Sixty-eight, or 44 percent, of the officers have Master's Degrees, 47 officers (30 percent) have some graduate school training and one officer has a law degree. Of the 156 new officers, 116 (14.4 percent) have worked in corrections an average of 4.1 years. Twenty-five individuals (16 percent), who have no experience in the field of corrections, have worked in related fields such as teaching and drug counseling for an average of 4.0 years. There are 5 officers (3.2 percent) with qualifying experience in fields other than corrections or social welfare work. And, 10 officers (6.4 percent) have been employed as probation officer trainees. Of these last 15 officers, 6 have Master's Degrees and one has a law degree.

### Operations

The Federal Probation System currently employs 1,543 officers, 991 clerk-stenographers, and 20 probation officer assistants. The 2,554 person staff are assigned to 280 field offices serving 91 districts including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. There are also probation offices in the territories of Guam, the Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands.

### Training

Training is provided by the Federal Judicial Center. More than 20 training programs have been offered this year in such areas as crisis intervention strategies, rational-emotive behavior training, and women in the criminal justice system. There have been five orientation seminars for newly-appointed probation

officers, five seminars for newly-appointed supervisors, and three seminars for 87 pretrial services chiefs, supervisors, and officers. Also held were six advanced seminars for 359 officers. The seminars emphasized two major themes: treatment strategies and counseling on narcotics and alcohol abuse and treatment programs. Many of the trainers are Probation Division staff members or probation officers from the field.

Since September, a Division staff member has assumed training liaison responsibility with the Federal Judicial Center. In this way the Division and the Center work together to meet the training needs of probation officers. Division and Center staff members serve on a training committee to plan and develop new training programs. This year has been marked by the increased development of local training programs to supplement the training provided by the Federal Judicial Center. All districts have a probation officer designated as training officer. Local training officers have participated in Instructional Technology Workshops developed by the Federal Judicial Center in cooperation with the Probation Division to enhance and further advance local training efforts.

### Investigations

In fiscal year 1976, probation officers completed 102,334 investigations of all types. This represents an increase of 10,471 investigations over fiscal year 1975 (see Table 1). The number of presentence investigation reports increased only slightly from

31,740 to 32,193. Of all investigations, 59,090 were prepared for the courts and the remainder (43,244) were prepared for the Bureau of Prisons, the Parole Commission, the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, and U. S. attorneys. The probation officers prepared 536 presentence investigation reports which were not submitted to the courts because the prosecutions did not reach conviction. This represents a decrease from 1975 when 624 such reports were prepared.

#### Persons Received for Supervision During Fiscal Year 1976

The number of persons received for supervision was 35,102 compared with 36,061 persons received in fiscal year 1975. This represents a 2.7 percent decrease in 1976 (see Table 2). The number of persons on court probation has decreased 1.6 percent while those received from U. S. magistrates increased 9.7 percent over 1975. Persons received from deferred prosecution rose 49.7 percent from 1,143 in 1975 to 1,711 in 1976. Individuals on parole supervision decreased 20.3 percent, down from 7,888 in 1975 to 6,286 in 1976. The number of mandatory release cases decreased 19.6 percent, whereas military parole and special parole cases increased 16.0 percent and 38.0 percent, respectively.

#### Persons Under Supervision at the Close of the Year

As of June 30, 1976, the total number of persons under supervision was 64,246, a decrease of 15 persons over 1975. (See Table 3.) The number of persons on court probation has decreased slightly (2.6 percent) while probationers from the U. S. magistrates increased 12.1 percent. Deferred prosecution cases rose 40.0 percent and parole cases declined 3.4 percent. Mandatory release

cases fell 22.9 percent whereas military parole and special parole cases rose 12.3 percent and 106.4 percent, respectively.

### Workload

During 1976, 75 new probation officer positions were allocated to the system. There were 42 supervision cases per authorized position in 1976, a decrease from 1975 of 2 per position (see Table 4). The average investigation workload decreased from 22 in 1975 to 21 in 1976. Probation officers completed an additional 70,141 investigative reports other than presentence reports for an average of 45 per authorized position. In 1975, 60,123 such reports were completed for an average of 41 per authorized position.

### Persons Removed from Supervision

On the subject of reduction in recidivism no responsible correctional administrator would argue that an improved ratio of probation officers to supervised offenders is entirely responsible for any reduction. Nevertheless the statistics are at least encouraging. Of the persons removed from supervision during the period 1964-1968, 17.4 percent of the probationers and 34.6 percent of the parolees were violators. For the two year period 1974-1975 the violation rate had dropped to 15.7 percent for probationers and 26.9 percent for parolees.

### Time Study

In January 1973 the Federal Judicial Center conducted a probation time study involving 106 randomly selected officers who maintained a daily log of activities for four weeks. The data indicated that



officers spent 28.7% of their time in supervision, 33.3% in investigation, and 38% in noncase related activities. A further finding was that with workloads at that time officers were able to provide only 13 minutes per month face-to-face contact with the average person under supervision.

During the period October 29--November 25, 1975, the Federal Judicial Center conducted another detailed time study. A random sample of 139 probation officers maintained a daily log of their activities for four weeks. Data were collected in 13 categories including time spent in supervision by case classification, type of investigations, and noncase related activities. Also completed was a case classification survey to determine the number of cases per officer in each supervision category. The values obtained from the study were projected to estimate the time spent by the authorized complement of 1,543 probation officers.

The most important finding was that the time spent in supervision by the average officer had increased from 28.7 percent to 38.2 percent of total worktime and the time spent in face-to-face contact with the average person under supervision had increased from 13 minutes per month to 30 minutes.

As evidence of how probation officers were using their time, the 1975 study revealed that they were devoting major portions of their supervision time to the more difficult cases under supervision. Cases classified as requiring minimum supervision

represented 36.5 percent of the caseload and received 22 percent of the time spent in supervision, medium representing 43.9 percent received 48 percent, and maximum supervision cases--19.6 percent of the caseload--received 30 percent of the supervision time.

Officers spent 28.7 percent of their time on investigations of which 17.7 percent was for presentence investigations. A presentence investigation takes an average of 14.3 hours to complete. Officers spent 33.4 percent of their time on duties other than their caseloads of which administrative activities took 24.3 percent of their time, general preparation 6.6 percent, and community relations 2.6 percent.

#### Caseload Classification

In 1975 the system was able to implement supervision guidelines for persons on parole and mandatory release as well as probation. These guidelines set standards both for the classification of persons under supervision and prescribe frequency of contact for categories of maximum, medium, and minimum supervision. As of December 31, 1974, the 16,000 persons on parole and mandatory release were classified as follows: 23 percent minimum; 45 percent medium; 31 percent maximum; and 1 percent not classified. Classification of these persons was in accordance with the parole supervision guidelines set forth by the U. S. Parole Commission.

Persons on probation were classified by one of several means: Use of actuarial predictive devices, clinical or professional

evaluation, and staff committee or team evaluation. As of December 31, 1974, of the over 45,000 probation cases under supervision, 44 percent were in minimum supervision, 40 percent in medium, 14 percent in maximum, and 2 percent not classified. Combining all 61,000 persons under supervision the classification categories were as follows: 38.5 percent were in minimum supervision, 41.3 percent in medium, 18.5 percent in maximum, and 1.7 percent were not classified.

The 1975 time study conducted by the Federal Judicial Center collected case classification data on the 6,444 offenders supervised by the 139 officers participating in the study. For all practical purposes the results of the 1974 and 1975 studies were identical. In 1975 cases were classified as follows: minimum supervision 36.5%, medium 43.9%, maximum supervision 19.6%, and less than 2% not classified.

#### Probation Officer Assistants

Since 1973 there have been 20 probation officer assistant positions assigned to the Probation System. These assistants are currently employed in 11 district offices. There are four in Chicago; three each in the District of Columbia, Los Angeles, and New York City; two in San Francisco; and one each in Louisville, Kentucky; Arizona; South Dakota; Brooklyn; and New Mexico. In Arizona, South Dakota, and New Mexico the three American Indian assistants work on the reservations.

Of the 31 assistants to date, eight have been Caucasian and 23 have been Black, Puerto Rican, or American Indian. Five have college degrees and ten have arrest records. There have been six female and 25 male assistants. Their ages range from 21 to 53, with more than half in their 20's. Since 1973 four POAs have met the educational requirements to become probation officers and have assumed such positions in the Federal or local probation system.

#### Temporary Duty

Since 1971 the Probation Division has maintained a program whereby field officers spend 4 weeks temporary duty in the Division office in Washington. This allows officers to learn the operations of the Division. The officers carry this information back to the field which increases the flow of communication between the Division and the district offices. In fiscal year 1976, seven U. S. probation officers came to Washington and worked on a variety of projects including a correspondence course on counseling techniques and a manual revision for caseload management. Ten of the 11 administrators hired in the Division since 1971 have gone through the temporary duty program. Many other temporary duty personnel now hold supervisory positions in their home districts.

#### Publications

The Probation Division's publication, "Where It Counts: Lives in the Balance" was revised this year to more accurately reflect the responsibilities of the United States probation officer. Officers

use this publication in their community relations work and prospective employees review the material as a means to further understanding the work of a Federal probation officer.

Amendments to Rule 32(c) and 11

Two amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure affect the responsibilities of the probation officer. Rule 32(c), which became effective in December 1975, mandates disclosure of the presentence investigation report to the prosecution and defense with certain exceptions. The defendant is now informed of the substance of all the information upon which the sentence is based. The possibility that the disposition will be based on mistaken data is thereby lessened. Confidentiality of the report is safeguarded as all reports must be returned to the probation office after review by the parties involved.

In addition to disclosure, the amendments to Rule 32(c) make it imperative that a presentence investigation report to the court be prepared in all cases, except when the defendant waives the preparation of such a report and when the court feels that there is sufficient information available.

A recent amendment to Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure established a plea agreement procedure allowing the Government attorney to negotiate with the defense attorney for a defendant's plea of guilty or nolo contendere. In most cases the court, when notified of the plea agreement, will defer the decision regarding acceptance or rejection of the plea until a

presentence report is completed by a U. S. probation officer. The officer's role in these matters is not altered except that he or she, while completing the presentence report, now knows what the sentence will probably be. In many cases the presentence investigation will determine whether or not the negotiated plea will stand or be rejected by the court.

### In Conclusion

Recent staff increases have made it possible for the Federal Probation System to develop flexible responses to problems it had faced for years. With added staff it has been possible to develop and expand specialized caseloads for drug dependent and alcoholic offenders. Officers now have time not only to visit the Federal correctional institutions serving their area, but take part regularly in prerelease orientation programs at the institutions. Probation officer participation enables inmates nearing release to get first hand information about parole and mandatory release supervision and in many instances to meet the officer that will supervise them upon release.

For the first time many districts now have student intern and volunteer programs. While these offer excellent training and recruiting possibilities they also enable the system to offer a first hand explanation of its activities to a most important member of the public - the volunteer. Probation officers have also participated in promising developments in the area of sentencing. In the District of New Mexico, for example, convicted alcohol

beverage retailers have been required to contribute to the financial support of an alcoholism rehabilitation center. The Central District of California has pioneered in several programs such as one requiring convicted meat packing companies to provide funds for training ex-offenders in meat cutting techniques. In the Western District of Tennessee nonviolent offenders are sentenced to perform community service work in public institutions.

Probation officers also assist judges in their sentencing decisions by providing such information as the U. S. Parole Commission Salient Factor Scores, offense severity scales, and statistics on sentence by length of offense.

As noted above, the most rewarding finding of the 1975 time study was that with increased personnel, probation officers have increased their supervision activities dramatically. Face-to-face contact with the average person under supervision has jumped from 13 minutes per month in 1973 to 30 minutes per month in 1975. This, coupled with the finding that probation officers are concentrating their efforts on the more difficult cases, more than justifies the staff increases the system has received.

With the expansion of the U. S. Probation System there is a continuing need to provide supervisory and management training. To assist probation officers with presentence investigations and supervision, it will be necessary to develop training courses in

organized crime, crisis intervention, report writing, narcotics treatment, and employment placement.

This report describes the current status of the Federal Probation System. In its 51-year history, the system has remained flexible, open to change, and innovation. Probation has been and is today a positive force in community corrections.



TABLE 1

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS BY PROBATION OFFICERS  
FISCAL YEARS 1975 & 1976

Type of Investigation	Total	
	1975	1976
<u>TOTAL</u> . . . . .	91,863	102,334
Presentence investigation . . . . .	31,740	32,193
Selective presentence investigation . . . . .	2,202	2,255
Collateral investigation for another district . . . . .	11,932	14,526
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney . . . . .	953	1,645
Postsentence investigation for institution. . . . .	650	746
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole). . . . .	9,870	10,583
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole . . . . .	8,581	10,351
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution. . . . .	8,805	7,112
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement . . . . .	6,010	5,085
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions . . . . .	2,770	3,175
Parole supervision reports. . . . .	7,030	12,931
Parole revocation hearing reports . . . . .	1,320	1,732

TABLE 2

PERSONS RECEIVED FOR SUPERVISION,  
FISCAL YEARS 1975 AND 1976<sup>1</sup>

Type of supervision	1975		1976		Percent of change in total
	Total	Percent of total	Total	Percent of total	
<u>All cases</u> . . . . .	36,061	100.0	35,102	100.0	- 2.7
Probation (court) . . . . .	18,665	51.8	18,375	52.3	- 1.6
Probation (U.S. magistrate)	4,884	13.5	5,358	15.3	9.7
Deferred prosecution. . . . .	1,143	3.2	1,711	4.9	49.7
Parole. . . . .	7,888	21.9	6,286	17.9	-20.3
Mandatory release . . . . .	2,408	6.7	1,935	5.5	-19.6
Military parole . . . . .	200	.6	232	.7	16.0
Special parole. . . . .	873	2.4	1,205	3.4	38.0

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

TABLE 3

PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION,  
FISCAL YEARS 1975 AND 1976

	Under super- vision 7-1-75	Under super- vision 6-30-76	Increase or Decrease	Percent increase or decrease
<u>Total</u>	64,261	64,246	- 15	---
Probation by courts	40,274	39,234	-1,040	- 2.6
Probation, U.S. magistrates	5,388	6,038	650	12.1
Deferred prosecution	1,259	1,763	504	40.0
Parole	14,591	14,090	- 501	- 3.4
Mandatory release	1,754	1,352	- 402	- 22.9
Military parole	302	339	37	12.3
Special parole	693	1,430	737	106.4

TABLE 4

WORKLOAD OF FEDERAL PROBATION OFFICERS,  
FISCAL YEARS 1967 THROUGH 1976

Fiscal year	Number of probation officer positions	Supervision cases	Presentence investigations	Other investigative reports <sup>1</sup>
1967	584	65	39	-
1968	614	60	35	61
1969	614	60	34	62
1970	614	63	35	61
1971	614	69	38	62
1972	640	77	43	63
1973	808	67	37	51
1974	1,148	52	26	42
1975	1,468	44	22	41
1976	1,543	42	21	45

<sup>1</sup> Not accounted for statistically prior to fiscal year 1968



**END**