

# PAROLE IN THE UNITED STATES: 1978

*Uniform Parole Reports*

587022

U.S. Department of Justice  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
National Criminal Justice  
Information and Statistics Service

## National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service Reports

Single copies are available at no charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. Multiple copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

### National Prisoner Statistics:

#### Capital Punishment (annual):

1978 advance report, NCJ-58382  
1977 (final report), NCJ-49657

#### Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions (annual):

December 31, 1978, advance report, NCJ-58324  
December 31, 1977 (final report), NCJ-52701

#### Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974:

Advance Report, NCJ-25642

#### Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1974:

Advance Report, NCJ-34267

#### Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities, 1973, NCJ-24729

#### Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates 1978: Preliminary Report, NCJ-55172

#### The Nation's Jails: A report on the census of jails from the 1972

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, NCJ-19067

#### Survey of Inmates of Local Jails 1972: Advance Report, NCJ-13313

### Uniform Parole Reports:

Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977, NCJ-49702

### Children in Custody:

#### Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census

Final Report, 1975 census, NCJ-58139  
Final Report, 1974 census, NCJ-57946  
Final Report, 1973 census, NCJ-44777  
Final Report, 1971 census, NCJ-13403

### Victimization Surveys:

#### Criminal Victimization in the United States (annual):

A Comparison of 1976 and 1977 Findings, Advance Report, NCJ-52983

A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings, NCJ-44132

A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings, NCJ-39548

A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings, NCJ-34391

1976 (final report), NCJ-48543

1975, NCJ-44593

1974, NCJ-39467

1973, NCJ-34732

#### The Cost of Negligence: Losses from Preventable Household Burglaries, NCJ-53527

#### Criminal Victimization Surveys in

Boston, NCJ-34818

Buffalo, NCJ-34820

Cincinnati, NCJ-34819

Houston, NCJ-34821

Miami, NCJ-34822

Milwaukee, NCJ-34823

Minneapolis, NCJ-34824

New Orleans, NCJ-34825

Oakland, NCJ-34826

Pittsburgh, NCJ-34827

San Diego, NCJ-34828

San Francisco, NCJ-34829

Washington, D.C., NCJ-34830

(final report, 13 vols.)

#### Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities

(summary report, 1 vol.), NCJ-18471

#### Public Attitudes About Crime:

Boston, NCJ-46235

Buffalo, NCJ-46236

Cincinnati, NCJ-46237

Houston, NCJ-46238

Miami, NCJ-46239

Milwaukee, NCJ-46240

Minneapolis, NCJ-46241

New Orleans, NCJ-46242

Oakland, NCJ-46243

Pittsburgh, NCJ-46244

San Diego, NCJ-46245

San Francisco, NCJ-46246

Washington, D.C., NCJ-46247

(final report, 13 vols.)

#### Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles,

New York, and Philadelphia: A Comparison of 1972 and 1974

Findings, NCJ-36360

#### Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest

Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia, 1972, NCJ-16909

#### Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities: A

Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings--National Crime Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis, NCJ-36361

#### Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot

Survey of Victimization, NCJ-013314

## Applications of the National Crime Survey Victimization and Attitude Data:

#### Public Opinion About Crime: The Attitudes of Victims and Nonvictims in Selected Cities, NCJ-41386

#### Local Victim Surveys: A Review of the Issues, NCJ-39973

#### The Police and Public Opinion: An Analysis of Victimization and Attitude Data from 13 American Cities, NCJ-42018

#### An Introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732

#### Compensating Victims of Violent Crime: Potential Costs and Coverage of a National Program, NCJ-43387

#### Crime Against Persons in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas: A

Comparative Analysis of Victimization Rates, NCJ-53551

#### Rape Victimization in 26 American Cities, NCJ-55878

#### Criminal Victimization in Urban Schools, NCJ-56396

#### Myths and Realities About Crime: A Nontechnical Presentation of

Selected Information from the National Prisoner Statistics

Program and the National Crime Survey, NCJ-46249

#### National Survey of Court Organization:

1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems, NCJ-40022

1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems, NCJ-29433

1971 (full report), NCJ-11427

#### State Court Caseload Statistics:

The State of the Art, NCJ-46934

Annual Report, 1975, NCJ-61885

Annual Report, 1976, NCJ-56599

#### State and Local Probation and Parole Systems, NCJ-41385

#### State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems,

NCJ-41334

#### A Cross-City Comparison of Felony Case Processing, NCJ-55171

#### Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal

Justice System, 1971-77 (annual), NCJ-57463

#### Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice

System (annual) 1977 final report, NCJ-53206

#### Criminal Justice Agencies in Regions 1-10, (10 vols. by state),

NCJ-17930-38 15151

#### Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology:

Terms and Definitions Proposed for Interstate and National

Data Collection and Exchange, NCJ-36747

#### Program Plan for Statistics, 1977-81, NCJ-37811

### Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project:

#### Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1978 (annual),

NCJ-53207

#### Public Opinion Regarding Crime, Criminal Justice, and Related

Topics, NCJ-17419

#### New Directions in Processing of Juvenile Offenders: The Denver

Model, NCJ-17220

#### Who Gets Detained? An Empirical Analysis of the Pre-

Adjudicatory Detention of Juveniles in Denver, NCJ-17417

#### Juvenile Dispositions: Social and Legal Factors Related to the

Processing of Denver Delinquency Cases, NCJ-17418

#### Offender-Based Transaction Statistics: New Directions in Data

Collection and Reporting, NCJ-28645

#### Sentencing of California Felony Offenders, NCJ-28646

#### The Judicial Processing of Assault and Burglary Offenders in

Selected California Counties, NCJ-28644

#### Pre-Adjudicatory Detention in Three Juvenile Courts, NCJ-34730

#### Delinquency Dispositions: An Empirical Analysis of Processing

Decisions in Three Juvenile Courts, NCJ-34734

#### The Patterns and Distribution of Assault Incident

Characteristics Among Social Areas, NCJ-40025

#### Patterns of Robbery Characteristics and Their Occurrence

Among Social Areas, NCJ-40026

#### Crime-Specific Analysis:

The Characteristics of Burglary Incidents, NCJ-42093

An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offender Characteristics,

NCJ-43131

An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offenders and Offense

Characteristics, NCJ-42476

#### Sources of National Criminal Justice Statistics:

An Annotated Bibliography, NCJ-45006

#### Federal Criminal Sentencing: Perspectives of Analysis and a

Design for Research, NCJ-33683

#### Variations in Federal Criminal Sentences: A Statistical

Assessment at the National Level, NCJ-33684

#### Federal Sentencing Patterns: A Study of Geographical

Variations, NCJ-33685

#### Predicting Sentences in Federal Courts: The Feasibility of a

National Sentencing Policy, NCJ-33686

# PAROLE IN THE UNITED STATES: 1978

*Uniform Parole Reports*  
Series 1:79:2

James L. Galvin, Ph.D., *Project Director*  
Cheryl H. Ruby, Ph.D., *Project Co-Director*  
John J. Galvin, *Senior Research Associate*  
Paul Litsky, M.A., *Research Associate*  
William Elms, *Research Assistant*

#### *Production*

Margene Fudenna, *Administrative Assistant*  
Ellen L. McNeil, *Research Associate*  
Ellen Swanberg, *Project Secretary*

#### *Data Collection*

Richard Clease, *Research Assistant*  
Marcia Empey, M.A., *Research Associate*  
Frank Hellum, *Senior Research Associate*  
Pat Jasmine, M.P.A., *Research Associate*  
Cynthia Mahabir, D. Crim., *Research Associate*  
Anner Montgomery, *Research Assistant*

#### *Funding Source*

U.S. Department of Justice  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
National Criminal Justice  
Information and Statistics Service  
Grant Number 79-SS-AX-0002



Research Center West  
National Council on Crime and Delinquency  
760 Market Street, Suite 433  
San Francisco, CA 94102

July 1979

# Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by the Uniform Parole Reports project of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. The research described in this report was prepared under Grant Number 79-SS-AX-0002 from the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice. 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 U.S. Department of Justice.

This report was made possible only by the assistance of the 56 parole agencies that voluntarily provided data, including: all 50 states (with separate reports in California for the California Department of Corrections and Department of the Youth Authority), the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico. Their cooperation in providing the data requested is gratefully acknowledged. The UPR staff would also like to acknowledge the general guidance provided by

Benjamin Renshaw and Charles Kindermann, and the specific assistance of Carol Kalish of NCJISS.

Primary authorship varied by section: Cheryl H. Ruby, Ph.D., for Sections I and II; John J. Galvin for Sections III and IV; and James L. Galvin, Ph.D., for Sections V and VI. William Elms and Paul Litsky arranged for the computerization of the data presented in the report and developed and proofed the data tables. Cheryl Ruby coordinated the data collection process as well as the writing and overall production of the report. Ellen McNeil edited the report. And Margene Fudenna, with the assistance of Ellen Swanberg, coordinated the typing and the distribution of the report. The following staff participated in the data collection process: Cynthia Mahabir, D. Crim.; Marcia Empey; Anner Montgomery; Pat Jasmine; Richard Clease; and Frank Hellum as well as other members of the writing staff. John Freeman, Ph.D., University of California at Berkeley, provided general assistance on procedures for estimating missing data.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Henry S. Dogin, Administrator

Homer F. Broome, Jr., Deputy Administrator for  
Administration

Benjamin H. Renshaw  
Acting Assistant Administrator  
National Criminal Justice  
Information and Statistics Service

We have provided  
an evaluation  
sheet at the end of  
this publication. It  
will assist us in  
improving future  
reports if you  
complete and  
return it at your  
convenience. It is  
postage-paid and  
needs no stamp.

# Table of Contents

	Page
Highlights.....	1
<b>Section</b>	
I. Introduction .....	2
II. Methodology .....	4
III. Conditional Release Population, 1978 .....	6
IV. Parole Authority Characteristics, 1978 .....	10
V. The Context of Parole, 1977 .....	12
VI. Longer Term Trends .....	16
<b>Appendix</b>	
A. List of Tables .....	21
B. Table Notes .....	38
C. Agency Notes .....	40
D. Works Cited .....	44

## List of Figures

Figure	Page
1 Parole in the United States, 1978 .....	4
2 Conditional Release Population Movement, 1978 .....	6
3 Parole Population Movement, 1978 .....	6
4 Parolees per 100,000 State Population, December 31, 1978 .....	7
5 Parole Population Status, December 31, 1978 .....	8
6 Parole Entries by Type of Entry, 1978 .....	8
7 Ratio of Parole Populations to Parole Entries .....	8
8 Parole Removals by Type of Removal, 1978 .....	9
9 Removals From Parole Status, 1974 Three Year Follow-up .....	9
10 Proportion of Agencies with Limited Discretion in Decision Making .....	10
11 Proportion of Total U.S. Parole Population in States with Limited Discretion in Decision Making .....	10
12 Violent Crimes, Prison Population, Parole Population per 100,000 Population, 1977 .....	12
13 Percentage of Total Prison Releases Released to Parole, 1977 .....	13
14 Inter-Regional Variations (Median and Interquartile Range) for Selected Crime, Prison, and Parole Indices (Regions ordered by ascending medians in each section) .....	14
15 Trends in Parole and Prison Populations (State and Federal Reported) .....	16
16 Trends in Ratio of Parole to Prison Populations (State and Federal Adjusted) .....	17
17 Annual Rate of Change in Parole and Prison Populations (State and Federal Adjusted) .....	17
18 Trends in Total Prison Releases and Prison Releases to Parole (State Totals Only) .....	18
19 Trends in Releases to Parole as Percentage of Total Prison Releases by Region .....	19

# Highlights

- There were an estimated 185,100 parolees under the jurisdiction of 56 parole authorities on December 31, 1978.
  - Approximately 164,000 persons were paroled in state jurisdictions, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and American Samoa.
  - Approximately 21,100 persons were paroled by the Federal system.
- There were 75.4 persons out of every 100,000 on parole in the United States on December 31, 1978.
- There were an estimated 15,000 mandatory release cases under the jurisdiction of parole authorities, bringing the estimated total conditional release population to 200,000.
- There were 23 jurisdictions that have experienced some measure of reduced discretion, accounting for 54% of all cases in the estimated December 31, 1978 parole population.
- There were an estimated 522,440 cases under the supervision of the parole supervision agencies as of December 31, 1978.
- There were 8,674 caseload-carrying staff in the parole supervision agencies with a median caseload of 62.
- The size of the adult parole population stabilized in 1978. While the size of the parole population increased by over 30,000 between December 31, 1974 and December 31, 1977, it showed a slight decrease by 1,000 between December 31, 1977 and December 31, 1978.

## SECTION I

# Introduction

This report presents basic summary statistics concerning the dimensions of adult parole in the United States. Findings from the annual aggregate parole data survey conducted in 1979 by Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) are included, as well as historical and contextual parole data on state, regional, and national levels. This is the second annual report in the *Parole in the United States* publication series.

### Organization of the Report

The introductory text discusses the purpose of this UPR reporting series, presents the context of the parole data reported, and defines the terms used in both the data collection survey and this report.

Following this introduction are five major sections. Section II: Methodology outlines the sources and the presentation of data used in the report. The findings are discussed in the remaining four sections: Section III: Conditional Release Population, 1978; Section IV: Parole Authority Characteristics, 1978; Section V: The Context of Parole, 1977; and Section VI: Longer Term Trends. The figures and the analyses in each section are based on the data presented in the seven tables in Appendix A. The sources of data are indicated at the bottom of each table. Explanations of special features of the tables are described in Table Notes (Appendix B) and explanations of special features of agency data are described in Agency Notes (Appendix C). References in the text can be found in Works Cited (Appendix D).

### Purpose

The purpose of this UPR series is to present basic summary statistics concerning adult parole in the United States. It is intended to answer a series of straightforward questions about parole, including:

- How many people are on parole?
- How many people entered parole during last year?
- How many people were removed from parole?
- What were the population compositions?

This series is also designed to increase factual knowledge about parole systems, the administration of parole, their workloads, and resources. The report, drawing on sources in addition to Uniform Parole Reports, explores a series of relationships between parole data and other items related to parole, including:

- parole authority characteristics
- parole supervision
- prison population
- crime levels
- the total population of the U.S., of regions, and of the states
- trends in parole and prison populations
- trends in the rate of use of parole

There is no intent in these comparisons to attempt a definitive study of inter-relationships. Rather, the pur-

pose is to call attention to the need for such studies and suggest possible directions they might take.

Both in presenting parole system information and in attempting to relate some of this to population and criminal justice data from other sources, UPR seeks to accomplish another purpose. This is to identify gaps and inconsistencies in criminal justice data which are currently collected and published. If useful policy studies are to be made in the area of parole, it is essential to have reasonably complete and reliable information, not only on parole but on criminal justice activity in general.

### Context

Just as parole decision making and parole supervision must be understood in the context of the overall criminal justice system, so, too, must parole statistics be viewed in the context of data from other elements of the criminal justice system. At the adult level, there are two other national reporting systems: the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program of the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS) using data gathered by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Data from these two sources are included in Section V: The Context of Parole, 1977. In addition to the added light on parole provided by data from these two systems, other activities of NCJISS, such as victimization surveys conducted regularly in selected American cities and one-time surveys of parole, prison, or probation populations, could contribute additional understanding. The inclusion of such data may be possible in future issues of this publication.

The NPS program gathers statistics that, in some cases, overlap with those gathered by the current UPR effort. For example, NPS gathers data on prison releases to parole from correctional authorities while UPR gathers data on entries to parole from parole authorities. Because people enter parole in ways other than release from prison (reactivation, reentry from absconder status, and others), these figures are not always comparable. Thus, the figures for parole entries in Tables 1 and 4 (Appendix A) will differ from prison releases to parole published in comparable years of NPS reports.

There are also other differences in definitions and data collection procedures between UPR and NPS which can produce variations in figures. One critical distinction is the use of jurisdiction rather than supervision to define populations (see Definition of Terms). No attempt, however, is made in this report to discuss every instance of differences in figures or reasons for these. These can be identified through a review of the Definition of Terms (see below), the Table Notes (Appendix B), and the Agency Notes (Appendix C)

in this publication and comparable appendices in NPS reports.

These differences are, for the most part, not large, especially when translated into percentages. This fact made it possible to extend a UPR trend study of state parole rates to include three additional years. The UPR data covered the ten-year period from 1965 through 1974; by use of NPS data, it was possible to extend coverage of the trend lines through 1977.

NCJISS has long-term plans for the joint publication of NPS and UPR data. Until this becomes a reality, UPR will continue to work closely with NPS in order to resolve definitional and other data-gathering differences in order to produce as comparable a set of statistics as possible.

### **Definition of Terms**

Most of the terms defined below are those used in the data tables (Appendix A). Some additional terms used in the text and in the data collection effort are also defined.

#### **Acronyms Frequently Used**

LEAA: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; NCJISS: National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; NPS: National Prisoner Statistics; UCR: Uniform Crime Reports; and UPR: Uniform Parole Reports.

#### **Conditional Releasees**

Conditional releasees include parolees, as defined below, and mandatory releasees—that is, prisoners released as a result of good time earnings or other statutory sentence reduction measures who are subject to the same supervision requirements, services, and sanctions as prisoners released by a discretionary act of a parole authority (parolees).

#### **Crime Index**

The rate of certain crimes known to the police per 100,000 persons resident in the jurisdiction. The index is used in the Uniform Crime Reports program, administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. Index Crimes include murder and negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The first four of these are classified as "crimes against the person" or "violent crimes."

#### **Good Time**

Days off the maximum (and occasionally also off the minimum) sentence which a prisoner may earn by satisfactory behavior. In many jurisdictions, additional "special" good time credits may be earned through work in particular assignments or meritorious performance.

#### **Jurisdiction**

UPR reports data on the basis of state jurisdiction, i.e., data on all parole/mandatory release cases under the official jurisdiction of a parole authority, regardless of where those cases are being supervised, the inactive or active status, or the in-good status or in-difficulty status (as long as they remain under the official jurisdiction of the parole authority). In this report, 56 jurisdictions provided data, including all 50 states (with California reporting for both the California Department of Corrections and the California Department of the Youth Authority), the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

#### **Maximum Term**

The total time a person may lawfully be held on a given sentence—that is, the full term with no parole or good time. Generally, where parole occurs, the prisoner is subject to supervision for the maximum term, although, in some jurisdictions, the parole authority may terminate parole early.

#### **Minimum Term**

Generally, the shortest time a prisoner must serve on his sentence—although in some jurisdictions, the minimum term may be reduced through good time earnings. Ordinarily, release at the minimum

point in the sentence may occur only at the discretion of the parole authority. Minimum terms may be prescribed by statute or, in some jurisdictions, set by the sentencing judge. In a few jurisdictions, the parole authority sets the minimum term. In still others, there is no minimum term, and the parole authority is free to grant parole at any time after imprisonment.

#### **Nature of Offense**

UPR data is restricted to felony-type offenses in states where there are misdemeanants on parole.

#### **Parole**

Conditional release from prison by a discretionary order of a parole authority that entails an obligation to report to a supervising agent (parole officer) and to observe other general and any specially imposed conditions until discharge. An effort was made to restrict parolees covered in this UPR survey to persons released from state or Federal prison after serving a portion of a sentence of one year or more, although some misdemeanants (sentence of less than one year) and some local institution prisoners were included in the counts of some jurisdictions (see Agency Notes [Appendix C] for specific features of agency data). Data were collected and are presented on the basis of jurisdiction rather than where the parolee is currently living and being supervised. That is, the state parole population figures show the number of persons under legal jurisdiction of that state's parole authority whether they are under supervision within that state or in another state.

#### **Parole Authority**

A board, commission, adult or youth authority with power to release prisoners from state or Federal institutions earlier than they might otherwise gain their freedom; to impose conditions on such release; and to revoke parole and return violators to prison. (Such boards, in some jurisdictions, have authority also to release specified categories of prisoners from local institutions.)

#### **Parole Clients**

Includes adult males and females who have been sentenced to one year or more (i.e., felony-type offenses) in the prison/correctional system.

#### **Parole Entries**

Entry or return to parole supervision as a result of parole, reparole, or reinstatement.

#### **Parole Population**

All persons under the jurisdiction of a parole authority. (Parolees under supervision of an agency as out-of-state cases are counted in the population of the jurisdiction where parole was granted.)

#### **Parole Removals**

Removal from parole as a result of return to prison as a violator, formal suspension of parole status because of absconding or while in confinement pending action on a criminal matter, removal through death, early discharge, or discharge as a result of completing maximum sentence or maximum parole period as prescribed by law. A few removals also occur as a result of court orders and executive clemency.

#### **Parole Supervision Agency**

This may be the parole authority, where it administers parole supervision as well as making parole decisions. In many jurisdictions, however, parolees are supervised by an agency which is not under administrative control of the parole board. Typically, it is a division of a department of corrections. In this report, supervision refers to the responsibility for the direct supervision of a parolee, mandatory releasee, or any other case, regardless of where formal jurisdiction of the case may reside.

#### **Prison Population**

Refers to prisoners serving one year or more in state and Federal prisons and the District of Columbia, as of a specified date.

#### **Unconditional Release**

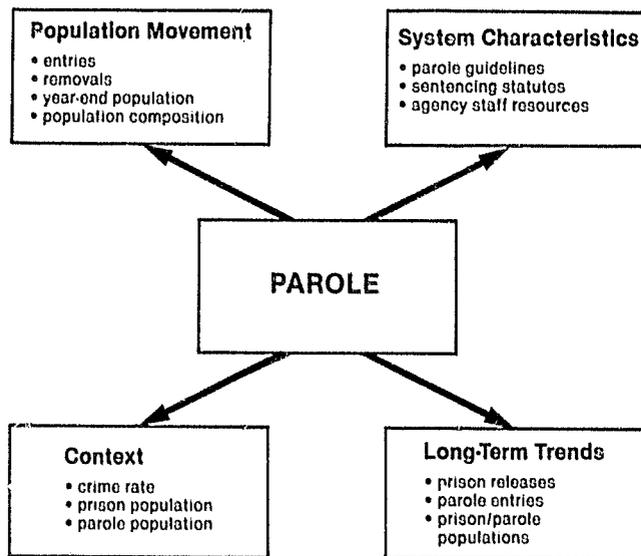
As defined by NPS, release from prison without a requirement to report to a parole agency and without conditions which, if violated, could result in return to prison. For purposes of this report, only those prisoners released on completion of maximum terms, and those unconditionally released with good time credits.

## SECTION II Methodology

### Overview

The general design of this parole data report involves the presentation of state, regional, and national aggregate parole data. The data were derived from a survey of all state parole authorities, the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico. In some instances where data were not available, estimation procedures were used. In this report, the major presentations of data include: total population and population movements; parole authority characteristics; the context of parole; and longer term trends (see Figure 1).

**FIGURE 1**  
**Parole in the United States, 1978**



The report is based on four sources of data. First, the major focus of the report is on the 1977 and 1978 parole data collected in the 1979 aggregate parole data survey conducted by the UPR staff. Second, UPR historical data from 1965 through 1974 are used to examine longer term trends. Third, the discussion on parole authority characteristics is based on the studies done by Travis and O'Leary (1979) and Kannensohn (1978). Fourth, to set the context of parole and to aid in examining longer term trends, National Prisoner Statistics (1977, 1978, and 1979) and Uniform Crime Reports (FBI, 1978) data were used.

### DATA SOURCES

#### Parole Data

**1979 Aggregate Parole Data Survey.** The 1977 and 1978 aggregate parole data in this report were provided to UPR voluntarily by the parole authorities/corrections departments of the 50 states, the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, American

Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

This report updates and revises the 1977 data published in *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977* (UPR, July, 1978). Due to more precise definitions and improved state reporting capabilities, the figures collected during this year's survey and published in this report are both more complete and more accurate.

**Historical Parole Data.** To examine trends in parole, historical data from previous UPR surveys were used. Data for 1965 through 1974 were collected from previous UPR special surveys and drawn from the UPR files. Data for 1975 and 1976 were collected in the 1978 UPR aggregate parole data survey. All of the historical parole data were most recently published in *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977* (UPR, July, 1978).

#### Parole Authority Characteristics Data

The discussion on determinate sentencing and parole guidelines is based on information presented in *Changes in Sentencing and Parole Decision-Making: 1976-78* (Travis and O'Leary, 1979) and "Survey of Parole Related Legislation Enacted During the 1977-78 Legislative Sessions" (Kannensohn, 1978).

The staff resources data were collected in the 1979 UPR aggregate parole data survey and are reported in Table 6 (Appendix A) of this report.

#### Contextual Data

Parole statistics became more meaningful when they were examined in the context of overall criminal justice system statistics. The two other national data collection systems mentioned earlier were particularly relevant. Prison release and prison population data were drawn from the NPS annual publication series, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* (February, 1977; February, 1978; February, 1979; and May, 1979).

Crime index data and civilian population data were drawn from the Uniform Crime Reports annual publication series, *Crime in the United States* (FBI, 1978).

### PRESENTATION OF DATA

#### Tables

The figures and analyses of data in the text were derived from the seven data tables in Appendix A. All of the data presented in Tables 1 through 6 are the figures reported by the state agencies to UPR during the 1979 aggregate parole data survey with two exceptions: in Tables 1 and 5, total United States figures are estimates rounded to the nearest hundreds (see Estimation Procedures below); Table 7 presents data collected in the 1979 UPR aggregate parole data survey as well as NPS (February, 1977; February, 1979; May, 1979) and UCR (FBI, 1978) data. The United States parole population figure reported in Table 7 is an estimate rounded to the nearest hundreds. Table 8 shows the relative completeness of data provided by the agencies for this year's survey.

It should be noted that the figures in the total columns in the data tables (Appendix A), except where noted, are the sum of the total figures *reported* to UPR in those respective data categories and may represent only partial data.

#### **Estimation Procedures**

For Tables 1 and 5, the United States estimates were based on the Federal reported figures for population and entries, the state totals reported for population and entries, and estimates for the seven jurisdictions missing one or more of the figures. The estimating procedures for specific states are described in the

Table Notes (Appendix B). The end-of-year population estimates for 1977 and 1978 and the estimates for 1978 entries were used to compute a corresponding 1978 removals estimate. This was based on the assumption that, given uniform definition of categories, the end of one year's population plus the next year's entries minus the next year's removals would equal the end of the next year's population. However, it should be pointed out that many jurisdictions were not able to provide such a balanced figure. The reasons for these discrepancies are discussed in the Agency Notes (Appendix C).

# SECTION III Conditional Release Population, 1978

## Introduction

Last year's report, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977* (UPR, July, 1978) pointed to the need for more detailed parole data, and the UPR program was successful this year in collecting more information from most jurisdictions. As a result, it is possible to discuss a number of issues related to the practice of parole, workloads of parole officers, and parole outcome. Before reviewing some of the new kinds of data, however, some overall figures will be considered.

## Conditional Release Population

There were an estimated 200,000 conditionally released offenders under the jurisdiction of 56 parole authorities in the United States on December 31, 1978.<sup>1</sup> The vast majority were under supervision as a result of discretionary action of a parole authority, with the others having been mandatorily released to supervision.

The mandatory release group continues to grow as a result of changes in sentencing and parole laws in a number of states. Two more jurisdictions reported mandatory releases in 1978; and, as recent legislation takes effect, more are certain to within the next two or three years. The fluctuating legislation complicated this year's data collection process; in some cases, the classification of entries to parole was a difficult task. For example, in California, within three years, there were three significant changes in sentencing and parole laws. Beginning with 1979 data, UPR will begin to track the shift from discretionary to mandatory release in California as well as in other states where relevant statutory changes have occurred.

During 1978, the total conditional release population increased just slightly, from an estimated 199,900 to 200,000.<sup>2</sup> In the states, there was an increase from 171,700 to 176,200. This was countered by a 16% drop in U.S. Parole Commission cases, from 28,200 to 23,800. As shown in Figure 2, removals exceeded entries to supervision in the Federal jurisdiction by some 4,400 cases; in the states, removals lagged behind entries by 4,500 persons.

**FIGURE 2**  
Conditional Release Population Movement, 1978

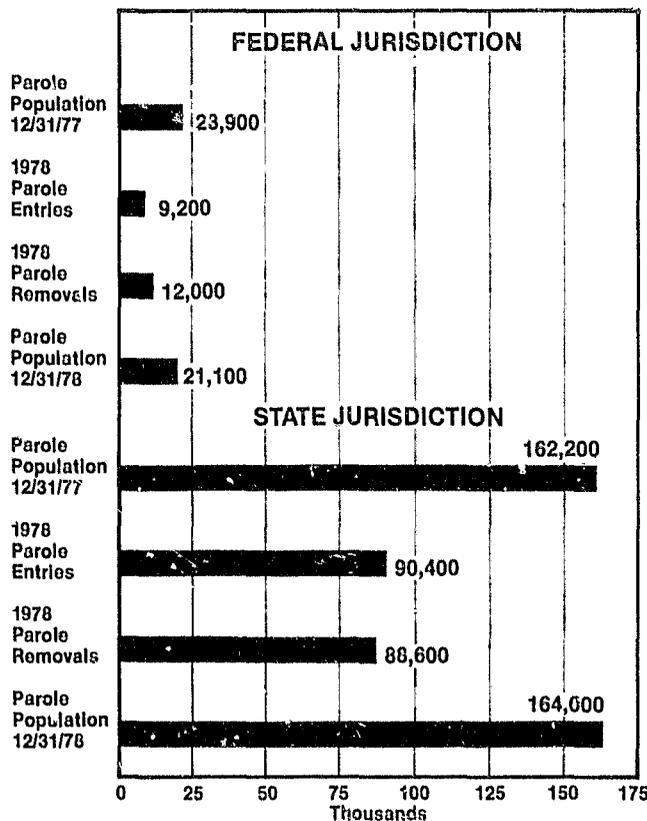
Jurisdiction	Population 12/31/77	1978		Population 12/31/78
		Entries	Removals	
UNITED STATES ESTIMATE	199,900	110,500	110,400	200,000
Federal Total	28,200	12,700	17,100	23,800
State Total Estimate	171,700	97,800	93,300	176,200

NOTE: See Table 5 (Appendix A). Estimates are included here for data shown as missing in Table 5. Note also that "state total" includes data for American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico. (American Samoa and Guam are new participants since last year.) All figures are rounded to the nearest hundreds.

## Parole Population Figures

The balance of this section deals only with cases identified by reporting agencies as parolees (as distinguished from mandatory releasees). The totals parallel figures reviewed above. That is, the Federal parole population declined by some 11% from the end of 1977 to the end of 1978 (23,857 to 21,124) as removals exceeded entries to parole. States experienced a slight increase in parole population during the same period as a result of an opposite combination of circumstances, going from an estimated total of 162,200 to 164,000. The data are summarized graphically in Figure 3.

**FIGURE 3**  
Parole Population Movement, 1978

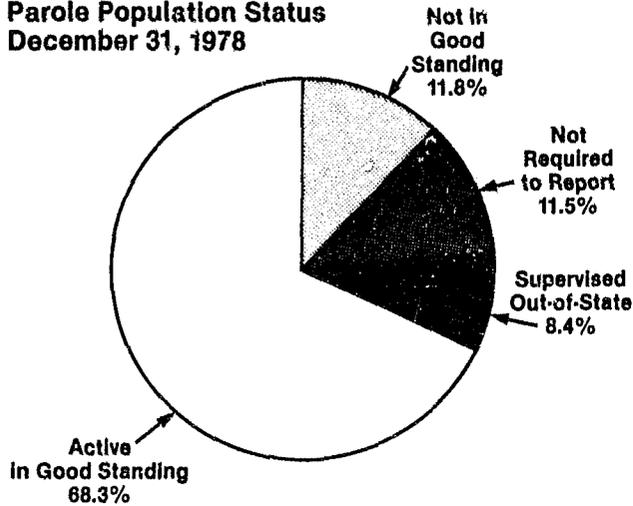


NOTE: See Table 1 (Appendix A). Estimates are included here for data shown as missing in Table 1. All figures are rounded to the nearest hundreds.

To explore comparative use of parole from one jurisdiction or region to another, it is useful to convert the parole population figures to the number of parolees per 100,000 of the general population. In last year's report, such figures were presented for each state and the four major regions in a map. The map is repeated



**FIGURE 5**  
**Parole Population Status**  
**December 31, 1978**



NOTE: Data presented here were derived from Table 3 (Appendix A) based on procedures described in Section III, Note 3.

parole entries and removals. The results are presented in Table 4 (Appendix A). Available data indicated that 81.3% of entries to parole were first releases from prison. Reparoles from prison accounted for 13.3% and other entries (e.g., persons returned to parole status after confinement in a local jail) accounted for 5.4%. These percentages reflect circumstances in only 30 of the total 56 jurisdictions from which data were sought.<sup>4</sup> Thus, they can only be taken as suggestions of national practice (see Figure 6).

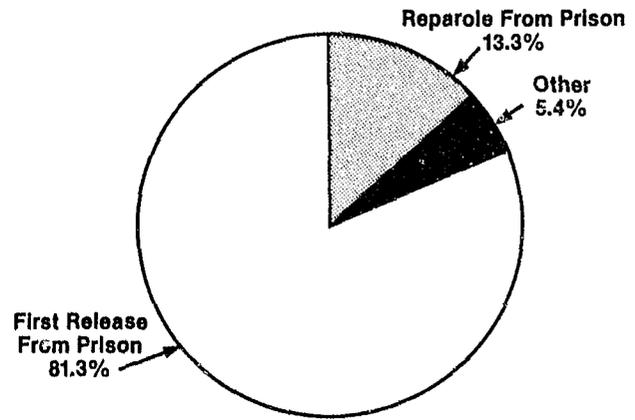
**How Successful is Parole?**

Since its inception, UPR has collected and published statistics on success and failure rates for groups of individuals paroled during specific years. Each group is followed for up to three years with statistics published for each follow-up year. In one sense, this provides a "true" parole violation rate, but only when some members of the group are still on parole and, therefore, potential violators. An important value of the follow-up method is its potential for examining parole success in depth. These follow-ups are needed to produce optimal information on parolee performance, and by design, a longer time lag is involved in its use.

Another way to measure the parole violation rate is to determine what percentage of persons removed from parole in a given time period were removed as a result of revocation and/or return to prison. This approach has the advantage of providing more timely information at less cost. It is typically done from year to year, producing workload statistics and indicators of current supervision practices and parole authority policies. It may also reflect the impact of contemporary socio-economic circumstances, such as high or low unemployment rates. Since this procedure is associated with aggregate statistics, it does not provide information for relating parole outcome to characteristics or personal circumstances of parolees.

Both recidivism measures (individual case-based and

**FIGURE 6**  
**Parole Entries by Type of Entry, 1978**



NOTE: Data presented here were derived from Table 4 (Appendix A) based on procedures described in Section III, Note 4.

aggregate parole data) have their merits and drawbacks, and both should be employed if possible. Caution is necessary in any attempt to compare the rates, however. The aggregate procedure measures performance of parolees who may have accumulated in the population over a period of many years and whose exposure to the risk of violation ranged from a matter of days to several years. Thus, success or failure rates for them may vary from rates for a particular year's parole group. This is especially likely to be true for first-year performance by a group, since, on the average, parolees remain in the parole population for almost two years (1.85 years).<sup>5</sup> (See Figure 7.)

**FIGURE 7**  
**Ratio of Parole Populations to Parole Entries**

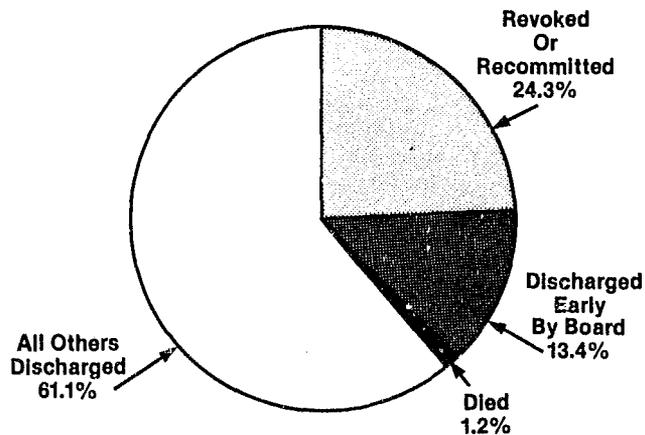
Jurisdiction	Average Parole Population 1978	Parole Entries 1978	Ratio of Population to Entries	1976-1977 Figure <sup>a</sup>
U.S. Total	185,600	100,300	1.85	(1.76)
Federal	22,490	9,189	2.45	(2.08)
Northeast	36,800	16,200	2.27	(2.21)
North Central	29,150	19,200	1.52	(1.42)
South	61,050	35,300	1.73	(1.63)
West	36,100	19,700	1.83	(1.74)

NOTE: Data presented here were derived from Table 1 (Appendix A) based on procedures described in Section III, Note 6.

<sup>a</sup> U.S., Department of Justice, LEAA, NCJISS, *Parole in The United States: 1976 and 1977*, Uniform Parole Reports Series I, Pubn. 1 (July, 1978):16.

Keeping in mind the cautions cited, it is particularly interesting to compare aggregate and individual case-based violation data, as is done in Figures 8 and 9. Based on the data reported to UPR, violators among 1978 removals from parole totaled 24.3% (see Figure 8).<sup>6</sup> This is identical to the UPR third-year follow-up figure (see Figure 9). Therefore, the 1978 removal figures support the long-standing indication from UPR

**FIGURE 8**  
Parole Removals by Type of Removal, 1978



NOTE: Data presented here were derived from Table 4 (Appendix A) using procedures described in Section III, Note 6.

individual case-based studies that approximately three-fourths of persons paroled in this country can be characterized as successes, or at least as non-violators.

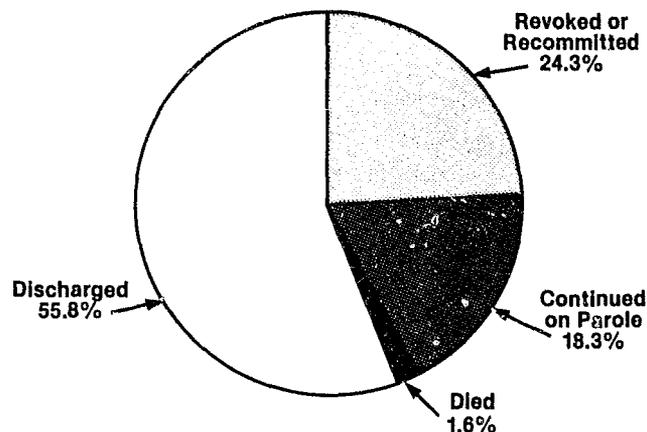
Another indicator of parole success is early discharge by the parole authority, since this reflects a decision that no further legal constraints were required to guard against recidivism for those parole cases. Based on the 34 jurisdictions reporting data on early discharges, 13.4% of the total removals from parole were early discharges (see Figure 8). In other words, there was an indicated use of this practice at the rate of approximately 1 out of every 7 removals from parole. This may even be understated since the figures include only cases reported to UPR. Twenty-two jurisdictions indicated these data were not available, although there may have been, in fact, early discharge cases. Of the 34 jurisdictions that did report, 17 reported that they had early discharges. In these, 27.7% of all removals from parole were reportedly discharged by the parole board before completion of term. Were this practice to be universally adopted, the implications of this figure for workloads are obvious.

Other indicators of parole success may be found in data such as those presented in Figure 5, reflecting percentages of the total caseload no longer required to report and not in good status. A comparable argument might be made for the not-required-to-report cases as for the early discharge cases. This status reflects a decision that these cases no longer require active supervision and, therefore, may be considered a variant of parole success. However, cases not in good standing, although still not revoked, should probably not be counted in the parole success rate.

### Section III Notes

1. The parole authorities include the U.S. Parole Commission, the boards and commissions of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico. There are two agencies in California: the Community Release Board (California Department of Corrections prisoners and parolees) and the Department of the Youth Authority. The national and regional statistics used in this

**FIGURE 9**  
Removals from Parole  
1974 Three Year Follow-Up



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, NCJISS, *Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977*, Uniform Parole Reports Series II, Pubn. 1 (April, 1979): 18.

section are estimates rather than sums of reported figures. In a number of instances, estimates were developed to compensate for missing data. Procedures used are reviewed in Section II.

2. The December 31, 1977 estimate of 200,000 supervisees exceeds the comparable figure published in *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977* (UPR, July, 1978) by 10% or 18,200 cases. Almost all of the discrepancy is accounted for by new figures from the Federal jurisdiction and the state of Washington. Last year, Washington state did not include, in data submitted to UPR, a large number of parolees who were still under the parole authority's jurisdiction but had been excused from reporting. For the specific figures, refer to Table 2 (Appendix A) in last year's report (*Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977*) and Tables 1, 2, and 5 (Appendix A) in this issue.

3. The percentage figures represent the proportion of parolees in the specified states among all parolees in the reporting jurisdictions. There were variations among jurisdictions in the completeness of their reports. In the summary table below, the parole populations shown in each column include only parolees in the states which reported on the status specified in the column headings in Table 3 (Appendix A).

Not in Good Status		Not Required to Report		Supervised Out-of-State	
N	%	Population	N	%	Population
14,787	11.8	125,682	17,450	11.5	152,306
			12,379	8.4	148,214

4. The percentages represent parole entry breakdown in 30 of the 56 jurisdictions reporting to UPR. These jurisdictions supplied data on all categories of parole entries. About half of all nationwide parole entries were included. However, the sample of jurisdictions reporting is disproportionately high for western states and low for southern states (see Tables 4 and 8 to note reporting and non-reporting jurisdictions).

5. To determine the average time parolees remain in the parole population, the average parole populations were computed by dividing the sum of the December, 1977 and December, 1978 populations. Estimates rather than only total reported Table 1 figures were used.

6. The proportion of revocation or commitments and of deaths to total removals is based on the 46 jurisdictions that supplied data on total discharges, deaths, and revocations or commitments. (Although North Carolina did not report a total discharge figure, it was computed by subtracting the sum of deaths and revocations or commitments from total removals from parole.) Similarly, the early discharges figure is based on 34 jurisdictions reporting such data.

## SECTION IV Parole Authority Characteristics, 1978

### Update

Last year's publication, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977* (UPR, July, 1978), reviewed a number of characteristics of parole authorities, relating them to one another and to parole rates. UPR collected data for this purpose on parole agency staff resources. For other board characteristics, data were derived from another, earlier NCCD publication (O'Leary and Hanrahan, 1976).

Two other publications emerged which updated some of the information used in last year's report. One of these was a paper by Michael Kannensohn (1978) presented at the 1978 UPR Seminar in Denver, Colorado. The other was a booklet on changes in sentencing and parole laws and regulations published by NCCD in January, 1979 (Travis and O'Leary).

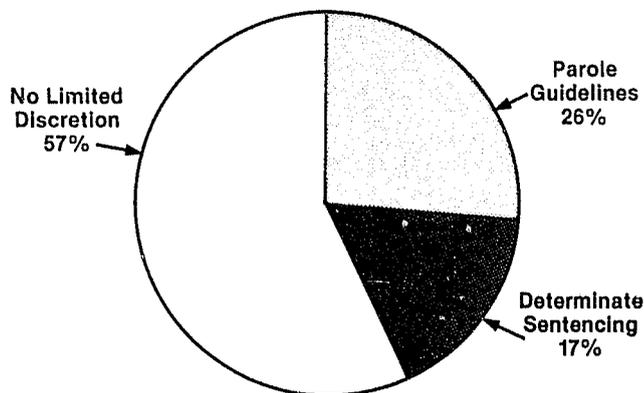
These reports confirm earlier indications of a trend toward reduced discretion by sentencing judges and parole authorities. Release at the discretion of a parole authority has now been virtually abolished in 7 states, at least for prisoners sentenced under newly enacted legislation. In most instances, this change was associated with severe limits on the judge's discretion in imposing sentences of imprisonment.

With the exceptions of Alaska and Maine, legislation abolishing or curtailing parole release authority has not served to eliminate parole supervision and services, nor the possibility of return to prison for violating release conditions.

### Limited Discretion

Possibly serving to counter the trend towards

**FIGURE 10**  
Proportion of Agencies with Limited Discretion in Decision Making



SOURCE: Lawrence F. Travis, III and Vincent O'Leary, *Changes in Sentencing and Parole Decision Making: 1976-78* (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1979).

NOTE: For a list of states with determinate sentences and parole guidelines, see Section IV, Note 1.

elimination of parole release is the rapidly spreading practice of guideline adoption by parole boards; that is, guidelines to limit board discretion in deciding on parole release in individual cases. In some instances, legislatures are requiring parole boards to adopt guidelines, although, more often, parole officials are taking the initiative.

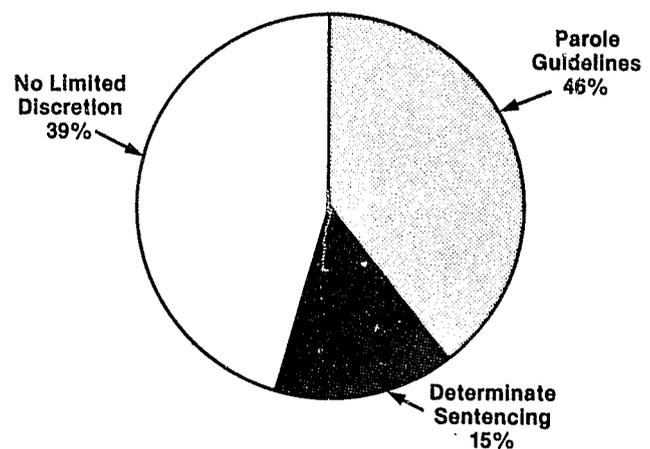
Changes in sentencing and parole laws and the adoption of parole guidelines are likely to continue at a quick pace, but no clear national pattern is yet discernible. Unquestionably, these developments will affect time served in prison as well as release conditions. Whether they will result in larger or smaller prison and parole populations in the future is not presently predictable.

Since many changes which have been reported are too recent to have affected 1978 parole figures, it is not possible to relate the two phenomena in this report. Plans are developing for a UPR survey to update parole authority characteristics. The program will seek to identify parole usage and parole workload trends related to changing characteristics as quickly as these can be detected.

Determinate sentences have now been legislated in 9 states. In only one of them (Arizona) will the parole authority continue to have discretion to release persons sentenced under the new laws. An exception in most instances is that a parole authority will continue to have power to determine release of offenders with life sentences (see Figure 10).

In 15 jurisdictions, parole authorities have estab-

**FIGURE 11**  
Proportion of Total U.S. Parole Population in States with Limited Discretion in Decision Making



SOURCE: Lawrence F. Travis, III and Vincent O'Leary, *Changes in Sentencing and Parole Decision Making: 1976-78* (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1979).

NOTE: For a list of states with determinate sentences and parole guidelines, see Section IV, Note 1.

lished guidelines for deciding parole dates. In one of these, California, the guidelines are exclusively for purposes of considering lifers for parole; all other newly committed prisoners receive determinate sentences not subject to modification by a parole decision (see Figure 10).

Thus, in a very few years, 23 jurisdictions have experienced some measure of reduced discretion in the matter of individual case decisions on parole release.<sup>1</sup> These jurisdictions accounted for 61% of all cases in the estimated parole population in the U.S. as of December 31, 1978 (see Figure 11).

#### Staff Resources

Last year's report focused on the staff resources of 22 agencies, which provided data on personnel responsible only for supervision of adult conditional releasees. Although there were difficulties in determining the median, the data indicated a range in caseload size from 16 to 91, with a median of 49 (UPR, July, 1978). This year, it was possible to relate staff resources to adult conditional releasees in only 15 jurisdictions. The picture has not changed significantly, although there were some differences as a result of under-reported conditional release populations last year. The range in caseloads as of December 31, 1978 was from 15 to 130 and the median was 47 (see Table 6, Appendix A).

For 1978, data were collected on all categories of cases under supervision from each agency. This included conditional releases, Interstate Compact cases, probationers, and others. ("Others" varied greatly and included work releases, pretrial release and diversion cases, and juvenile and misdemeanor parolees.) At the same time, data were sought on the total number of case-carrying staff, and, where relevant, broken down by categories of cases supervised.

Most agencies reported conditional release cases and nearly all reported Interstate Compact cases. Over half (34 of 55) reported probation cases, and a third (20)

reported supervision of "other" categories. With only two exceptions, agencies responsible for probation cases indicated that all or most of their officers supervised mixed caseloads.

An estimate was made of all cases under supervision of 53 agencies as of December 31, 1978 with the following results:<sup>2</sup>

Conditional Release	158,040
Probation	300,000
Interstate Compact	33,000
Other	14,500
Allowance for PSIs	16,900
Total	522,440

The same agencies reported a total caseload-carrying staff of 8,674 persons. The figures indicated an average caseload of 60. This can be compared with total caseload figures shown in Table 6 (Appendix A). These reflect a range from 15 to 199 and a median caseload of 62.

#### Section IV Notes

1. **Determinate Sentencing States:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, and New Mexico. **Parole Guideline States:** Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, U.S. Parole Commission, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. (Although California has guidelines concerning persons with life sentences, for classification purposes, it is included in the determinate sentencing group.)

2. As explained in the Table Notes (Appendix B), the total conditional release population as of December 31, 1978 was estimated at 200,000. This was reduced by 3,200, representing the cases of two agencies which did not report staff resources. It was further reduced by 8.4%, allowing for cases supervised out-of-state (see Section III). Finally, it was reduced by another 11.1%, allowing for parolees not required to report. This resulted in the figure 158,040, which is higher than the total carried in Table 6 (Appendix A), since it includes estimates for jurisdictions failing to report some caseload data. The other figures shown in the text table were taken from Table 4 (Appendix A), but rounded to the nearest hundreds.

## SECTION V

# The Context of Parole, 1977

### Introduction

In themselves, parole statistics are valuable for management purposes and for theoretical or policy studies. It is also possible to examine them in the context of overall criminal justice system statistics.

There are limitations on such an enterprise. Currently, national criminal justice data programs are limited in scope, completeness, precision, and compatibility. Nevertheless, the potential value of system-wide statistics for analysis of public policies on criminal justice administration makes the effort valuable. It will point the way to needed changes and refinements in present statistical programs so that they will come to yield more useful information. In addition, the preliminary material in this report suggests areas to be studied in other research activities within the overall UPR project.

### Three Data Collection Programs

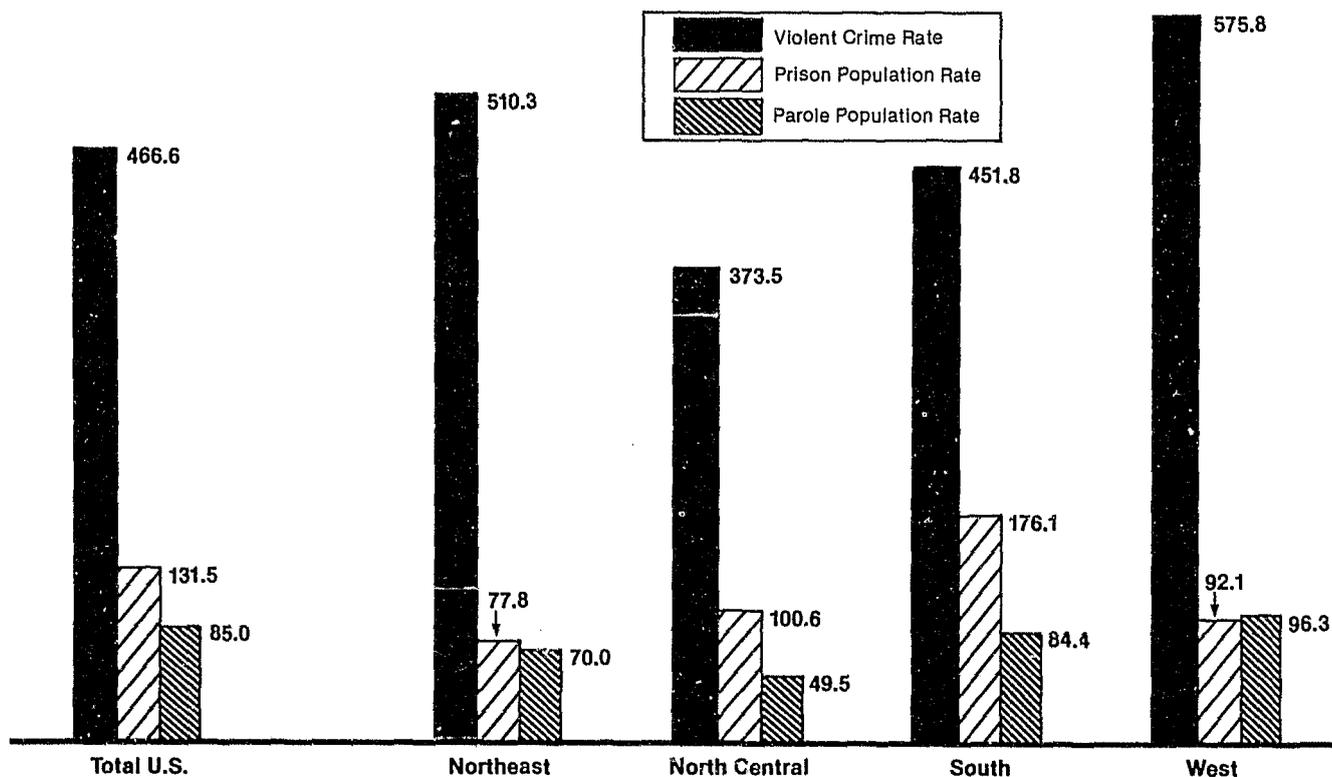
Three national data collection programs of particular interest have been operating, quite independently of one another, for several years. Among these, they collect and disseminate statistics on reported crimes, arrests, imprisonment, and parole.

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) program collects data on selected crimes known to police ("Index" crimes against persons and against property). The figures are published annually by state, region, county, and standard statistical metropolitan area. Arrest data are collected for all crimes. These are published by offense and in relation to sex, age, and race.<sup>1</sup> State-by-state arrest figures are not published but are obtainable from the FBI.

The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program entails a data collection system operated by the Bureau of the Census with annual reports published by NCJISS. Published reports cover population and population movement data for prisons in each state, the District of Columbia, and the Federal (civilian) jurisdiction. Reports with additional information on prisons and prisoners are published periodically.<sup>2</sup>

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency's Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) project is the third of these programs. In the past, it has differed from the other two in that it tracked the outcome of parole, year-by-year, for annual groups of persons entering parole. Only national level data were published. In 1978, UPR

**FIGURE 12**  
Violent Crimes, Prison Population, Parole Population per 100,000 Population, 1977



NOTE: See Table 7 (Appendix A). Not included were American Samoa, Guam, or Puerto Rico, although the District of Columbia and Federal populations were included.

began to publish this annual series of state-by-state parole population and population movement figures—similar to and, desirably, dovetailing with NPS figures. It also includes statistics on the total conditional release population, including parole and mandatory release (for those jurisdictions which follow this practice).

### Some Comparisons

Using data from these three programs, it is possible to examine state-to-state variations in the use of imprisonment and parole in relation to each other, to population, crime, and arrest rates, and to other state characteristics.

Table 7 (Appendix A) lists selected 1977 figures from each of these programs and includes the population estimates for that year from the Bureau of the Census.<sup>3</sup> Each state and the Federal correctional system are represented, with subtotals, for each of the four major regions of the country.

To facilitate comparative review of the data, the raw figures were converted into rates of prisoners, parolees, and reported violent crimes per 100,000 persons. Results are displayed in Figure 12. To simplify the presentation, only reported crimes against persons were used. State prison populations are made up largely of persons serving sentences as a result of conviction of such crimes,<sup>4</sup> and characteristics of parolees are in part predetermined by those of prisoners.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, a very high proportion of the offenses categorized as crimes against property would not lead to a prison term because they are either misdemeanors, juvenile offenses, or both.

Certain affinities between the Northeast and West and between the South and North Central regions ap-

pear in Figure 12. Violent crime rates are somewhat higher in the former regions; prison and parole population rates are closely comparable. In the South and North Central regions, violent crime rates are somewhat lower and prison population rates are twice as high as parole population rates.

In order to derive meaning from these differing regional statistics, other data need to be taken into account. The parole population rates, for example, do not necessarily reflect the extent of parole use. A complementary measure of this is the frequency of paroles among all persons released from prison as depicted in Figure 13.

It is evident that parole use, measured this way, is much higher in the North Central region than the previous figure suggested, and substantially lower in the South.

### Intra-Regional Variations

Regional rates do not represent situations common to all states within the region. Intra-regional variations among the states are wide on all factors measured. Among other things, figures for more highly populous states tend to mask those for small ones—most notably in the Western region, where California accounts for more than half the total population, total crimes, total prisoners, and total parolees.

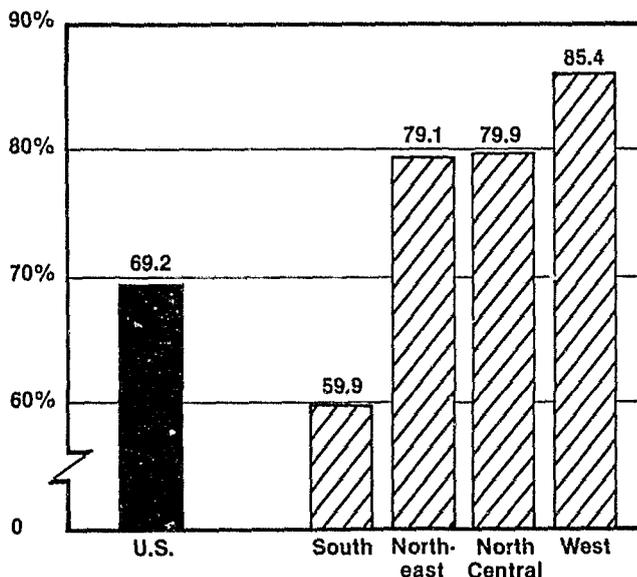
Figure 14 illustrates the situation by presenting regional medians and interquartile ranges on the four factors previously cited: violent crimes reported, state prison population per 100,000 persons, state parole population per 100,000 persons, and parolees as a percentage of all prison releases.

In each section of the figure, the regions are sorted into ascending order based on the median state within the region. Two points can be noticed. First, the interquartile ranges (25th to 75th percentiles) overlap, indicating a considerable degree of similarity among regions as well as the dissimilarities revealed by the overall regional rates shown in Figures 12 and 13. This is particularly true for violent crimes (considerable overlap among all regions), state parole population (Northeast, West, and South), and parole use rate (North Central, West, and Northeast). Only in the prison population rate are the regional differences dramatically underscored by this technique.

Second, the ranking of regions by median produces a different order for each of the four factors from that produced by using overall regional rates. This, again, demonstrates the influence that large states can have in determining the regional profile.

The problem is aggravated when figures for a populous state substantially lack comparability with those of most other states. In California, for example, a quite common disposition in felony cases is a jail sentence followed by probation. In most states, the only equivalent would be a sentence to state prison. Thus, it is to be expected that commitments to state prison in California would tend to run low in relation to population—or, at least, to the crime rate. In California, the situation is offset to a significant extent by the fact

**FIGURE 13**  
**Percentage of Total Prison Releases Released to Parole, 1977**



SOURCE: U.S., Department of Justice, LEAA, NCJISS, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin 5 (February, 1979):22.

that prisoners in state institutions traditionally have stayed much longer than in many other state prison systems. (Since they are a "select" group due to the frequent use of the alternative-type sentence, it is not surprising that they serve longer than in states where significant numbers of comparatively less serious offenders are sent to state prison.)

Comparative use of parole is another item which needs to be regarded in the context of legal and other circumstances which impact on parole decisions. Until recently in Washington and California, commitments to state prison involved very lengthy indefinite terms which could be modified only by a discretionary act of the parole authority. Thus, it is not surprising that over 90% of releases from prison in these states were to parole. Under the revised sentencing legislation in California, virtually all commitments to state prisons will be released to community supervision.

In other states, laws and sentencing practices may be such that many individuals do not even choose to apply for parole, preferring, instead, to serve out a moderate term and "get it over with," rather than being released several months earlier and risk being returned to prison as a violator.

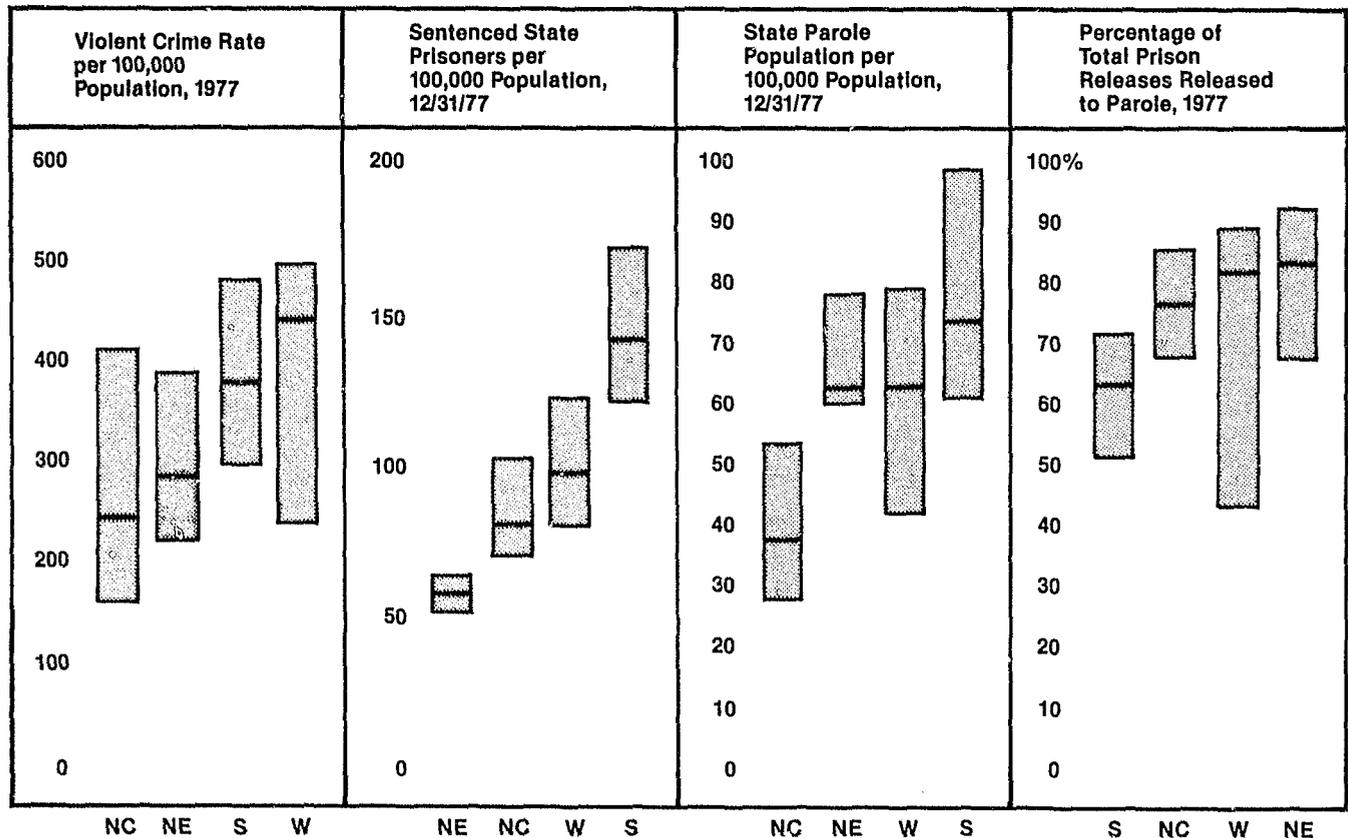
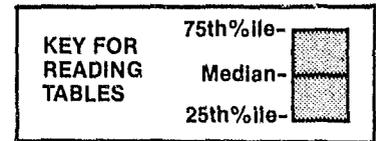
This is an area which calls for extensive exploration before too much is made of differences in parole use rates, whether it is between states or regions. The rates are quite interesting to review, but differences among them give rise to as many questions as the data answer.

### Significance of Data

Despite the hazards involved, it is necessary to comment on some inference which might be made from the regional data summarized in this section.

The use of total state population in computing a prison population rate might put states with high crime rates at a "disadvantage." That is, they might well have more prisoners per 100,000 state residents than states with low crime rates, and this is to be expected. When the overall regional rates in Figure 12 are compared, this pattern does not hold. For example, the West has the highest violent crime rate but only the third highest prison population rate. However, the ranking produced in Figure 14 fits much more closely with this assumption. The South and West are consistently either first or second on the violent crime, prison population, and parole population rates. The same pattern does not hold for parole use, though, on

**FIGURE 14**  
**Inter-Regional Variations (Median and Interquartile Range)**  
**for Selected Crime, Prison, and Parole Indices**  
**(Regions ordered by ascending medians in each section)**



NOTE: Data presented here were derived from Table 7 (Appendix A).

which the South is ranked fourth. Before too much is made of this, it is important to recognize that while this sorting technique uncovers state variations within regions, it often does this at the expense of the important large states. For example, in the case of crime rates, the interquartile ranges for the Northeast and West do not reflect New York and California, both of which are at the top end of the full range in their respective regions.

### Need for In-Depth Studies

Regional differences in parole use and prison population rates grow out of a complex web of historical, cultural and legal factors, the exploration of which calls for an extensive investment of time and expertise. The effort should certainly be made, but is beyond the scope of this report, which is designed to provide relatively raw data to suggest and facilitate possible avenues of study to increase our understanding of crime control programs.

One word of caution: the regional data comparing prison population rates with crime rates do not, in themselves, support speculation about the deterrent effects of imprisonment. One has only to look at individual states within regions to find numerous examples of the reverse of the finding, that is, an association of high crime rates and low prison population rates. In the Northeast, for example, New York, with the highest crime rate, also has the highest rate of prison population. New Hampshire, with the lowest crime rate, has the lowest prison population rate. Similar pairings can be found in each region (North Central: Michigan and North Dakota; South: Florida and West Virginia; West: Nevada and Montana). Of course, building such pairings with data from the same year does not take into account the time lag or other forms of analyses often used in discussions of deterrence. However, with the exception of the South, these pairings are identical to those listed in last year's report (UPR, July, 1978).

### Prison and Parole Figures

A prison's population level is a function of the number of commitments and the average length of stay. With scattered exceptions, commitments result from court sentences and the return of parole violators to prison. Length of stay is more complex. The first element is the maximum time possible a prisoner can serve as fixed by law, the judge, or the parole (and sentencing) board. Various kinds of discretionary release may then ensue: parole, executive clemency, or a court order modifying or setting aside a sentence. Death may interrupt a sentence. Some prisoners

escape and may not be soon returned to custody. Finally, good time may serve to reduce the maximum and, in some states, the date of parole eligibility or the date of parole release.

The rate of return to prison of violators, the frequency of prison release to parole among all forms of release, and the time elapsing from commitment to parole are all transactions controlled by the parole board (within statutory constraints). Their impact on prison population is considerable, although this varies from state to state because of the relative importance of other sources of commitment and release determination.

In states with lower parole use rates, prisoners do not necessarily serve longer average periods. Shorter average sentences, more generous good time rates, more frequent incidence of executive clemency or court-ordered release, any or all of those might produce comparatively short average time served figures in a state with relatively low use of parole.

Illustrative of this point are data from three contrasting systems: Louisiana, Texas, and Washington. Their parole use rates varied considerably (Louisiana, 31.4%; Texas, 67.0%; and Washington, 98.6%). However, the estimated time served for these jurisdictions varied less than two months, with Louisiana's being the lowest, and Texas and Washington being virtually identical.<sup>6</sup>

### Section V Notes

1. "Persons" or "violent" crimes: murder and negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery. Property crimes: burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.
2. A separate series of annual reports deals with capital punishment.
3. The particular estimate used is that published in the 1977 UCR data (FBI, 1978) based on data collected by the Bureau of the Census. A single figure was used to establish comparable rates. Using particular figures avoids the step of having to refigure already-published UCR crime rates.
4. As of January, 1974, just over 50% of all prisoners confined in state correctional facilities were serving sentences for Part I crimes against persons (NPS, March, 1976:28, Table 4).
5. The *parole use rate* is derived from NPS data (February, 1979:22, Table 10). The number released from prison is computed as a percentage of all conditional and unconditional releases.
6. The time served estimate is derived from NPS data (February, 1979:16-17, Table 7). The average of the December 31, 1976 and December 31, 1977 populations is divided by the total of the new commitments, plus conditional release violators returned to yield a turnover rate. This rate times 12 is a crude estimate of time served. The turnover rates and time served estimates for the three jurisdictions were: Louisiana, 1.72 and 20.6 months; Texas, 1.82 and 21.8 months; and Washington, 1.81 and 21.7 months.

## SECTION VI Longer Term Trends

### Introduction

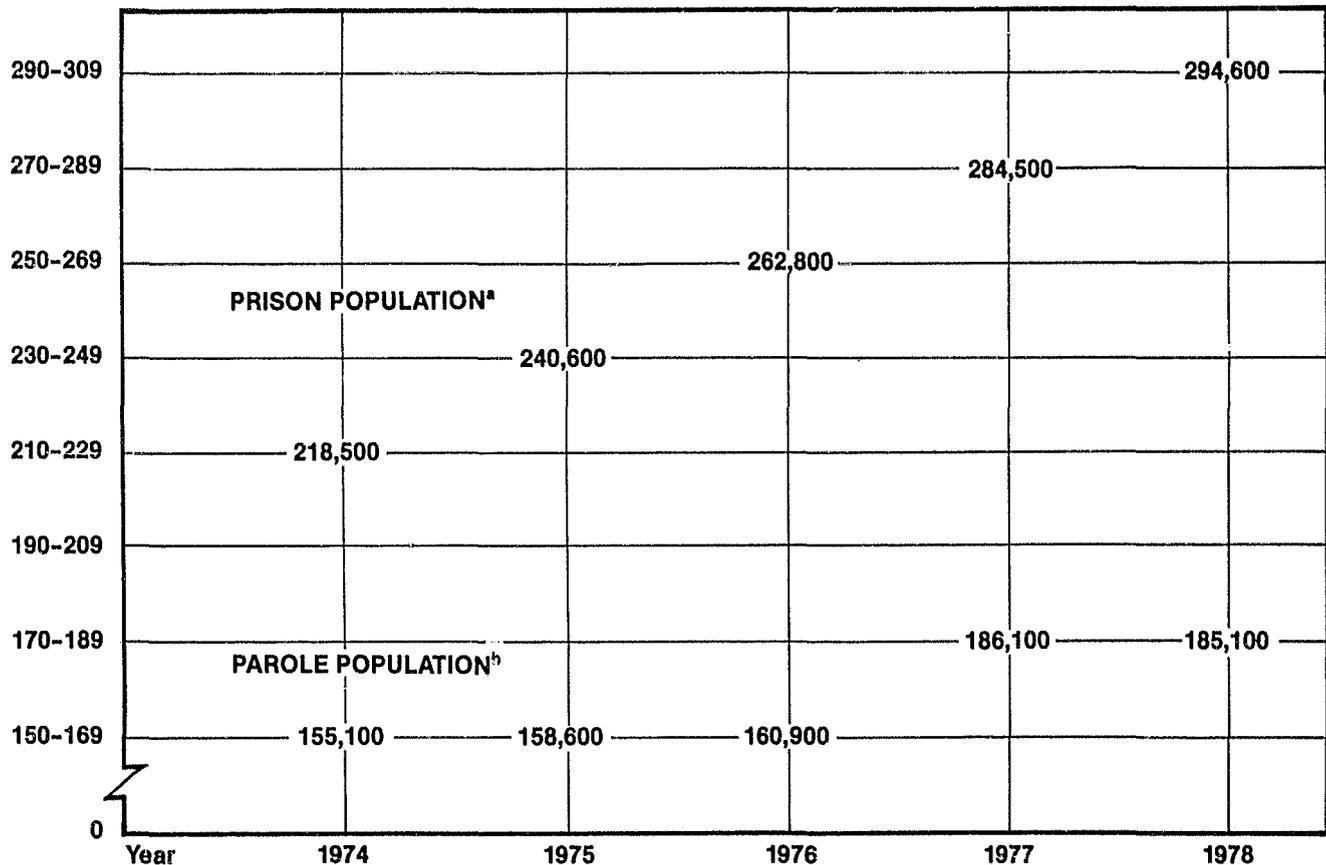
This section will examine longer term trends in the parole population,<sup>1</sup> comparing that with prison population trends and relating parole release to total releases from prison. Parole population changes affect both the supervision levels that are possible as well as the other resources that can be directed towards the needs of parolees in the community. In particular, rapidly increasing populations will strain the resources of supervision agencies, require an increase in board activity, and stimulate an examination of parole procedures.

The parole population is but one component of a larger population of persons under correctional supervision in prison, under community supervision, or in some hybrid status. Policy decisions affecting the size

of one component of this population may well affect other components. An increase in prison commitments, for example, will lead to a subsequent rise in the use of parole and work release. A tightening up of parole authority policies will slow prison releases and may also increase admissions for parole violation, thus increasing the prison population. A shift to a determinate sentencing policy will impact both the prison and parole components of the correctional population. Predicting the specific relationship between such statutory or administrative policy changes and correctional populations, however, requires further study. Analyses of these factors, as well as the host of additional legal, social, and economic factors that might affect correctional populations, are outside the scope of this report series. At the same time, these reports will

**FIGURE 15**  
**Trends in Parole and Prison Populations**  
**(State and Federal Reported)**

Thousands



<sup>a</sup>Prison populations (adults sentenced to one year or more) from U.S., Department of Justice, LEAA, NCJISS, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1975; on December 31, 1976; on December 31, 1977; on December 31, 1978* (Advance Report 6A), National Prisoner Statistics Bulletins 3, 4, and 5 (February, 1977; February, 1978; February, 1979; and May, 1979).

<sup>b</sup>Estimated parole populations for 1974, 1975, and 1976 from U.S., Department of Justice, LEAA, NCJISS, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977*, Uniform Parole Reports Series I, Pubn. 1 (July, 1978):13. Parole populations for 1977 and 1978 from Table 1 (Appendix A).

present statistics which serve as the point of departure for more in-depth studies.

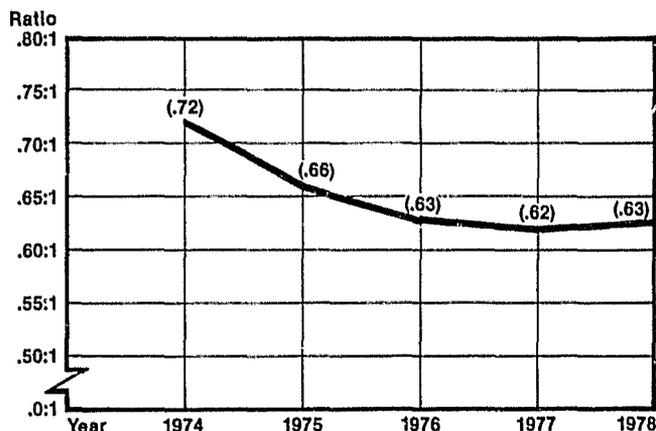
### Prison and Parole Population

The size of the adult felony parole population stabilized in 1978. The parole population had increased by more than 30,000 between December 31, 1974 and December 31, 1977, with the bulk of that increase, about 26,000, occurring in 1977 (see Figure 15). While part of this growth may be a function of changes in reporting procedures, our analysis of the data indicates that the overall picture of parole population change is accurate.<sup>2</sup> During 1978, however, the population showed a slight decline.

During the same four-year period, the adult felon prison population followed a roughly similar pattern. During the first three years—1975, 1976, and 1977—the prison population had increased by more than 20,000 persons annually. During 1978, this increase dropped to 10,000 persons.

While many factors influence variations in the size of the parole population, an obvious one is the size of the pool of incarcerated persons from which the parole population is drawn. One measure of this relationship is illustrated in Figure 16, in which the parole population is shown as a ratio of the prison population. The parole population figures on which these ratios are based have been adjusted to account for significant changes in the reporting procedures or statutes of three large jurisdictions which supply data to UPR.<sup>3</sup> These adjusted figures show that the ratio of parole to prison populations declined during the first three years, from .72 to 1 on December 31, 1974 to .62 to 1 on December 31, 1977. It is also clear that the decline was greatest in the first year and that for the last two years, from December 31, 1976 to December 31, 1978, the ratio was, in fact, quite stable (.63 to 1, .62 to 1, and .63 to 1, respectively) and that this stability is largely accounted for by the dramatic rise in the parole population in 1977 mentioned earlier.

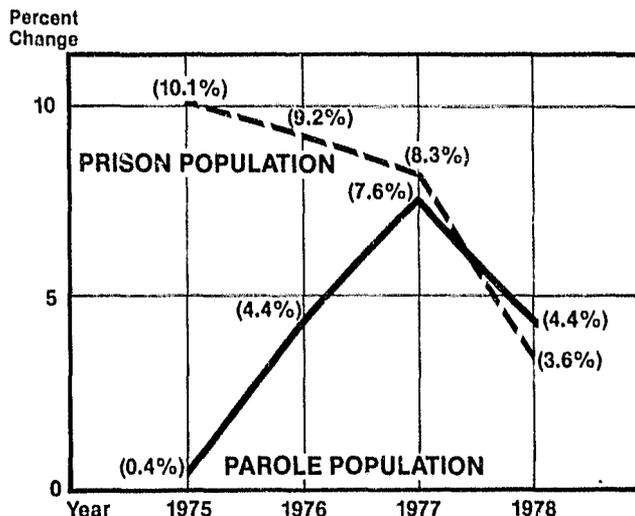
**FIGURE 16**  
Trends in Ratio of Parole to Prison Populations  
(State and Federal Adjusted)



NOTE: Data presented here were derived from Figure 15. Parole rates were adjusted to account for reporting and statutory changes in three large jurisdictions (Federal, California, and Washington). See Section VI, Note 3 for detailed explanation.

In analyzing these changes, it is also useful to look at the rates of change in the two populations over the period studied. Annual rates of change are presented

**FIGURE 17**  
Annual Rate of Change  
in Parole and Prison Populations  
(State and Federal Adjusted)



NOTE: Data presented here were derived from Figure 15. Parole rates were adjusted to account for reporting and statutory changes in three large jurisdictions (Federal, California, and Washington). See Section VI, Note 3 for detailed explanation.

in Figure 17. Obviously, the size of the prison population is not the only factor that will affect the growth of the parole population. Other examples include changes in the composition of the prison population to include more persons eligible for parole and increases in sentence length which lead to an increase in the time served on parole. But the possibility that prison population is also an important factor is suggested by the data in Figure 17. The data show a declining rate of growth in the prison population, from a high of the 10.1% increase in 1975 to a low of the 3.6% increase in 1978. The parole rate of increase was low in the first year (0.4% in 1975), but rose dramatically the next two years, by 4.4% in 1976 and by 7.6% in 1977. In 1978, the projected increase declined to 4.4%, raising the possibility that parole population growth, which would be expected to lag behind that of the prison population, had caught up in 1978.

Balanced against this systems flow discussion and the role it implies for the parole authority as a prison population relief valve are the many other factors that may affect parole authority decisions. The circumstances that induce judges to impose more or lengthier prison sentences, for example, may also influence parole authorities to grant parole less frequently and to revoke parole more readily.

### Parole Entry

A more direct measure of parole authority activity is data on the number of prisoners granted parole. In Figure 18, long-term trend data are shown for state

prison releases to parole. Also shown are the long-term trends in total conditional and unconditional releases from state prison. Both total releases and releases to parole were at their lowest in 1968 (85,000 and 52,400, respectively). In the ensuing ten years, they have both increased steadily (1973 prison releases excepted) to 115,213 total releases in 1977 compared to 82,797 releases to parole.<sup>4</sup> Also shown in Figure 18 is the number of releases to parole as a percentage of total prison releases. This figure, ranging from 60% in 1965 to 72% in 1977, is identical in computation to the parole use rate discussed in Section V. Note that this trend line presents a similar picture to that shown in the foregoing discussion of the growth of the parole population. The parole use rate increased by 3% in 1977 compared to an average increase of less than 1% over the previous eleven years. This was the same year that the most dramatic growth in the parole population occurred (see Figure 16). This rapid growth in the relative use of parole during 1977 is, no doubt, related to the continuing growth of the prison population during that year. This does not necessarily imply increased parole authority liberality in the granting of parole; it could simply be that the larger prison population provides a greater number of candidates suitable for early release by the boards' traditional standards.

### Regional Trends

While all regions showed an increase in the relative use of parole in 1977, the overall change from 1965 through 1977 was not uniform across the country. By far, the greatest increase in the parole use rate oc-

curred in the South. A substantial increase also appeared in the North Central states, while parole use remained comparatively stable in the Northeast and the West. The thirteen-year trend for each region appears in Figure 19.

From this figure, it is also apparent that the regions showing the least change in the relative frequency of parole started from much higher base rates—in 1965, the Western rate was close to 80% and the Northeastern rate was close to 75%. The South's notably high increase in parole started from a 1965 base rate a little over half as high, about 40%.

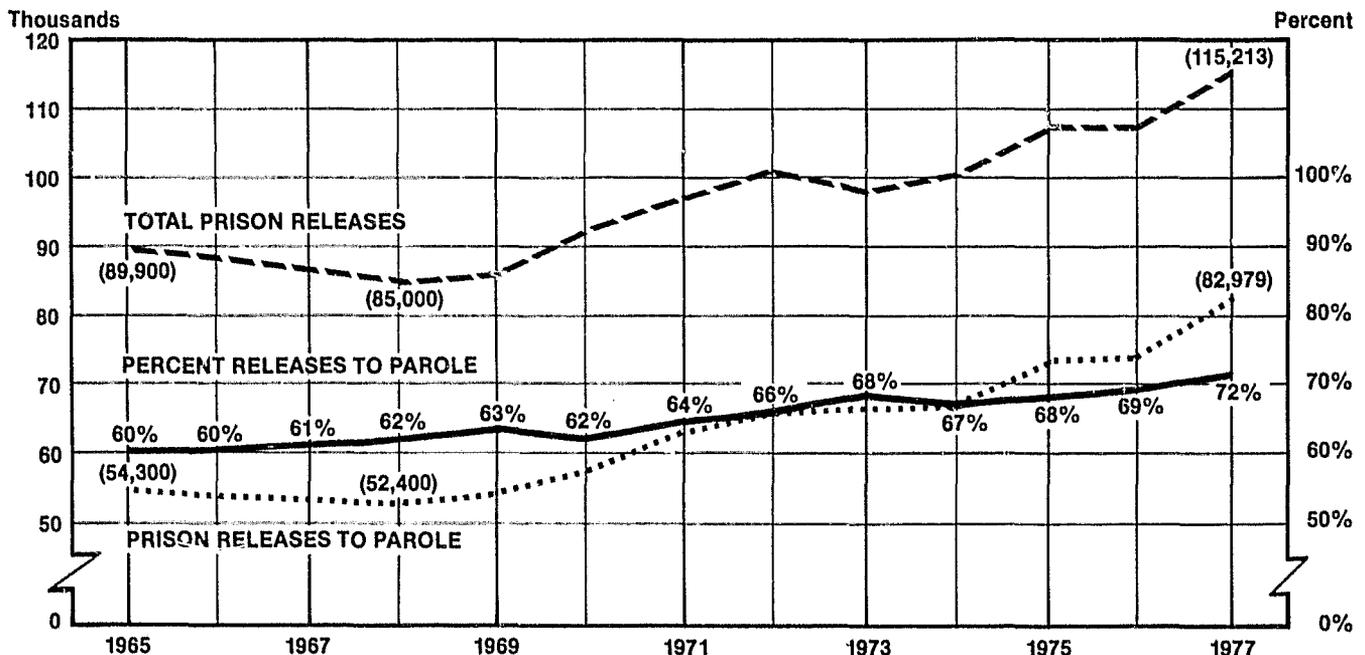
### Section VI Notes

1. For this analysis, the parole population, to the extent possible, includes adults sentenced to one year or more in prison who entered parole by parole authority decision rather than by mandatory release.

2. This analysis led to the adjusted figures for parole to prison population ratios and parole population growth rates that are presented in Figures 16 and 17 and discussed in the accompanying text. The adjustment procedure is discussed in Note 3 below.

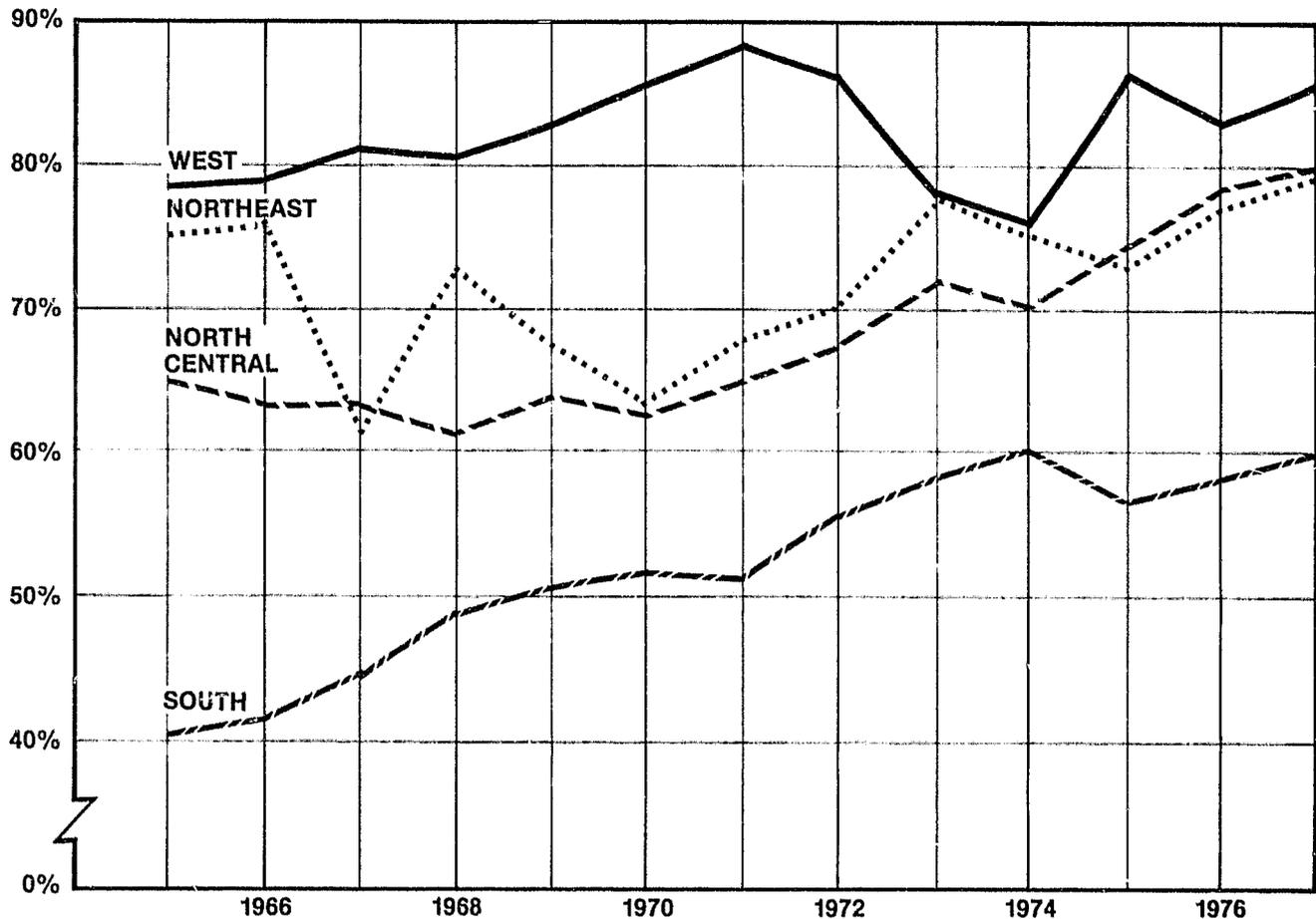
3. The state of Washington's 1979 data on parole populations as of December 31, 1977 and December 31, 1978 covered a large group of parolees in inactive status that was not previously covered. This had the effect of doubling the state's 1977 year-end population that appeared in last year's report. UPR's work with the agency supplying data on Federal parolees also identified a sizeable, previously-unaccounted population. These two changes accounted for one-half of the apparent increase in the parole population from December 31, 1976 to December 31, 1977. At the same time, California experienced a significant drop in its parole population in 1978 as a function of statutory changes mandating the release from supervision of large numbers of parolees prior to the date originally set by either the judiciary or the parole authority. In each of these three cases,

**FIGURE 18**  
Trends in Total Prison Releases and Prison Releases to Parole  
(State Totals Only)



SOURCES: U.S., Department of Justice, LEAA, NCJISS, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977*, Uniform Parole Reports Series I, Pubn. 1 (July, 1978):54-55, Table 6. U.S., Department of Justice, LEAA, NCJISS, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin 5 (February, 1979):22, Table 10.

**FIGURE 19**  
**Trends in Releases to Parole as Percentage of Total Prison Releases by Region**



SOURCES: U.S., Department of Justice, LEAA, NCJISS, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977*, Uniform Parole Reports Series I, Pubn. 1 (July, 1978):54-55, Table 6. U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, NCJISS, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin 5 (February, 1979):22, Table 10.

all involving large jurisdictions, the changes had artificial impact on the nature of the nationwide trends in parole population. For this reason, the parole population data for all four years were recomputed using statistical controls to account for the special variations in these three jurisdictions.

4. The figure for prison releases to parole, drawn from NPS data (February, 1979), differs substantially from that presented in Table 1 (Appendix A) for parole entries. In addition to releases from

prison to parole of adults sentenced to one year or more (the number used in Figure 18 and the accompanying discussion), parole entries reported to UPR also included reactivations, reinstatements, reparaoles from a status other than imprisonment, paroles from a non-prison facility, and, for a limited number of jurisdictions, paroles involving persons sentenced to less than one year.

# APPENDIX A

## List of Tables

Table		Page
1	Movement of Parole Only Population Under State and Federal Jurisdiction, 1978 (Summary Table) . . . . .	22
2	Parole Only Population Under State and Federal Jurisdiction, December 31, 1977 (Detailed Table) . . . . .	24
3	Parole Only Population Under State and Federal Jurisdiction, December 31, 1978 (Detailed Table) . . . . .	26
4	Movement of Parole Only Population Under State and Federal Jurisdiction, 1978 (Detailed Table) . . . . .	28
5	Movement of Conditional Release Population (Parole and Mandatory Release) Under State and Federal Jurisdiction, 1978 (Summary Table) . . . . .	30
6	Cases Supervised and Supervision Staff, December 31, 1978 . . . . .	32
7	Prison and Parole Only Populations, Parole Use Rates, Reported Crime, and Total Population Figures, 1977 . . . . .	34
8	Data Sources . . . . .	36

**TABLE 1**  
**Movement of Parole Only Population Under State and**  
**Federal Jurisdiction, 1978 (Summary Table)**

Agency	Population 12/31/77	1978		Population 12/31/78
		Entries	Removals	
• UNITED STATES ESTIMATE	186100	99600	100600	185100
Federal Reported	23857	9189	11922	21124
State Total Reported	150311	82533	72511	151396
Northeast	36314	14040	8452	36512
New England				
Connecticut	2909	1288	1338	2859
Maine	652	164	381	432
Massachusetts	3571			3785
New Hampshire	529	166	192	503
Rhode Island	235	133	166	202
Vermont				
Middle Atlantic				
New Jersey	7173	3097	2884	7386
New York	10196	5621		10123
Pennsylvania	9239	2985	2871	9446
Puerto Rico	1810	586	620	1776
North Central	21264	16181	12203	21842
East North Central				
Illinois				
Indiana	1920	1054	977	1997
Michigan	5171	4350		6175
Ohio	6479	5570	5952	6081
Wisconsin	1810	1053	1029	1834
West North Central				
Iowa	631	559	472	641
Kansas	1179	1000	874	1305
Minnesota	2011	872	1337	1546
Missouri	1327	998	800	1564
Nebraska	400	358	413	345
North Dakota	123	155	139	139
South Dakota	213	212	210	215

Agency	Population 12/31/77	1978		Population 12/31/78
		Entries	Removals	
South	54887	32646	28574	58615
South Atlantic				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida	5129	3456	2931	5654
Georgia	3533	3324	3516	3341
Maryland	5077	2575	2231	5598
North Carolina	5323	7325	6232	6400
South Carolina	2236	1153	895	2494
Virginia	3787	1494	1382	3669
West Virginia	421	373	306	488
East South Central				
Alabama	1940	1702	1471	2129
Kentucky	6986	1809	845	8036
Mississippi	1509	1246	656	1917
Tennessee				
West South Central				
Arkansas	2228	1350	1238	2397
Louisiana	2348	818	847	2319
Oklahoma	1721	1073	965	1635
Texas	12649	4948	5059	12538
West	37846	19666	23282	34427
Mountain				
Arizona	962	554	633	1018
Colorado	2070	1102	1080	1912
Idaho	458	230	189	449
Montana	477	205	297	589
Nevada	632	562	366	769
New Mexico	765	383	425	829
Utah	510	238	200	568
Wyoming	83	80	19	144
Pacific				
Alaska	117	64	76	105
American Samoa	22	15	12	25
California:				
CDC	13258	10886	15042	9102
CYA	3792	1878	2620	3050
Guam	20	16	9	27
Hawaii	519	61	89	491
Oregon	1890	1684	1317	2257
Washington	12271	1708	908	13092

SOURCE: 1979 UPR Aggregate Parole Data Survey. For explanation of special table characteristics, see Table Notes (Appendix B). For explanation of any special characteristics of each agency, see Agency Notes (Appendix C).

**TABLE 2**  
**Parole Only Population Under State and Federal Jurisdiction,**  
**December 31, 1977 (Detailed Table)**

Agency	Parole Population						
	Total	Supervised In-State					Supervised Out Of State
		Total	Required to Report			Not Required To Report	
			Total	In Good Status	Not In Good Status		
UNITED STATES REPORTED	174168	130511	102589	49101	12236	14049	11989
Federal Reported	23857						
State Total Reported	150311	130511	102589	49101	12236	14049	11989
Northeast	36314	34345	24147	2869	5327	2	1969
New England							
Connecticut	2909	2755	2755	2540	215	0	154
Maine	652	617	617	512	105	0	35
Massachusetts	3571	3571	3571	2731	840	0	
New Hampshire	529	425	425	271	154	0	104
Rhode Island	235	192	192	191	1	0	43
Vermont							
Middle Atlantic							
New Jersey	7173	6586	6586	6586	0	0	587
New York	10196	10196			2049		
Pennsylvania	9239	8251	8251	6758	1493	0	988
Puerto Rico	1810	1752	1750	1280	470	2	58
North Central	21264	18334	18161	11150	348	173	919
East North Central							
Illinois							
Indiana	1920	1542	1369	1131	238	173	378
Michigan	5171	4931	4931			0	240
Ohio	6479	6479	6479	6408	71	0	0
Wisconsin	1810	1627	1627			0	183
West North Central							
Iowa	631	631	631	631			
Kansas	1179	1179	1179	1179		0	
Minnesota	2011						
Missouri	1327	1327	1327	1327		0	
Nebraska	400	327	327	307	20	0	73
North Dakota	123	105	105			0	18
South Dakota	213	186	186	167	19	0	27

Agency	Parole Population							Supervised Out Of State
	Total	Supervised In-State					Not Required To Report	
		Total	Required to Report					
			Total	In Good Status	Not In Good Status			
South	54887	43505	35816	17307	2169	7689	6059	
South Atlantic								
Delaware								
District of Columbia								
Florida	5129	3983	3983			0	1146	
Georgia	3533	3210	3210	2833	377	0	323	
Maryland	5077	4837	4587	3993	594	250	240	
North Carolina	5323							
South Carolina	2236	2027	2027	1970	57	0	209	
Virginia	3787	3403	3403	2985	418	0	384	
West Virginia	421	421	421			0		
East South Central								
Alabama	1940	1628	1377	1021	356	251	312	
Kentucky	6986	5619	2023			3596	1367	
Mississippi	1509	1159	1142	1107	35	17	350	
Tennessee								
West South Central								
Arkansas	2228	1744	1407			337	484	
Louisiana	2348	2198	2198	1998	200	0	150	
Oklahoma	1721	1532	1532	1400	132	0	189	
Texas	12649	11744	8506			3238	905	
West	37846	34327	24465	17775	4392	6185	3042	
Mountain								
Arizona	962	761	761	653	108	0	201	
Colorado	2070	1752	1752	1339	413	0	318	
Idaho	458	415	264			151	43	
Montana	477							
Nevada	632	397	397			0	235	
New Mexico	765	594	594	499	95	0	171	
Utah	510	416	416	328	88	0	94	
Wyoming	83	75	75	75	0	0	8	
Pacific								
Alaska	117	83	83	78	5	0	34	
American Samoa	22	21	18	17	1	3	1	
California:								
CDC	13258	12476	12476	12003	473	0	782	
CYA	3792	3677					115	
Guam	20	20	20	20	0	0	0	
Hawaii	519	502	502	266	236	0	17	
Oregon	1890	1637	1637			0	253	
Washington	12271	11501	5470	2497	2973	6031	770	

SOURCE: 1979 UPR Aggregate Parole Data Survey. For explanation of special table characteristics, see Table Notes (Appendix B). For explanation of any special characteristics of each agency, see Agency Notes (Appendix C).

**TABLE 3**  
**Parole Only Population Under State and Federal Jurisdiction,**  
**December 31, 1978 (Detailed Table)**

Agency	Parole Population							Supervised Out Of State
	Total	Supervised In-State					Not Required To Report	
		Total	Required to Report					
			Total	In Good Status	Not In Good Status			
UNITED STATES REPORTED	172520	153741	123237	82927	14787	17450	12379	
Federal Reported	21124	21124	19121	16828	2293	2003	0	
State Total Reported	151396	132617	104116	66099	12494	15447	12379	
Northeast	36512	34568	24445	21018	5332	0	1944	
New England								
Connecticut	2859	2690	2690	2513	177	0	169	
Maine	432	399	399	291	108	0	33	
Massachusetts	3785	3785	3785	2910	875	0	0	
New Hampshire	503	422	422	274	148	0	81	
Rhode Island	202	164	164	161	3	0	38	
Vermont								
Middle Atlantic								
New Jersey	7386	6895	6895	6895	0	0	491	
New York	10123	10123			1905	0	0	
Pennsylvania	9446	8365	8365	6776	1589	0	1081	
Puerto Rico	1776	1725	1725	1198	527	0	51	
North Central	21842	20730	20479	12324	493	251	1112	
East North Central								
Illinois								
Indiana	1997	1596	1405	1184	221	191	401	
Michigan	6175	5882	5882			0	293	
Ohio	6081	6081	6081	6041	40	0	0	
Wisconsin	1834	1664	1664			0	170	
West North Central								
Iowa	641	641	641	641		0		
Kansas	1305	1305	1305	1286	19	0		
Minnesota	1546	1425	1365	1221	144	60	121	
Missouri	1564	1564	1564	1564		0		
Nebraska	345	278	278	242	36	0	67	
North Dakota	139	116	116			0	23	
South Dakota	215	178	178	145	33	0	37	

Agency	Parole Population						
	Total	Supervised In-State					Supervised Out Of State
		Total	Required to Report			Not Required To Report	
			Total	In Good Status	Not In Good Status		
South	58615	45544	37115	18223	2337	8429	6671
South Atlantic							
Delaware							
District of Columbia							
Florida	5654	4583	4583			0	1071
Georgia	3341	3109	3109	2786	323	0	232
Maryland	5598	4962	4753	4118	635	209	636
North Carolina	6400						
South Carolina	2494	2242	2242	2115	127	0	252
Virginia	3669	3253	3253	2947	406	0	416
West Virginia	488	488	488	474	14	0	
East South Central							
Alabama	2129	1834	1590	1261	329	244	295
Kentucky	8036	6452	2164			4288	1584
Mississippi	1917	1592	1581	1556	25	11	325
Tennessee							
West South Central							
Arkansas	2397	1865	1512			353	532
Louisiana	2319	2101	2101	1849	252	0	218
Oklahoma	1635	1443	1443	1217	226	0	192
Texas	12538	11620	8296			3324	918
West	34427	31775	22077	14534	4332	6767	2652
Mountain							
Arizona	1018	800	800	671	129	0	218
Colorado	1912	1593	1593	1189	404	0	319
Idaho	449	414	294			120	35
Montana	589	525	385			140	64
Nevada	769	518	518			0	251
New Mexico	829	665	665	518	147	0	164
Utah	568	503	503	404	99	0	65
Wyoming	144	133	133	106	27	0	11
Pacific							
Alaska	105	71	71	66	5	0	34
American Samoa	25	25	22	21	1	3	0
California:							
CDC	9102	8745	8745	8450	295	0	357
CYA	3050	2931					119
Guam	27	27	27	26	1	0	0
Hawaii	491	475	475	242	233	0	16
Oregon	2257	2014	2014			0	243
Washington	13092	12336	5832	2841	2991	6504	756

SOURCE: 1979 UPR Aggregate Parole Data Survey. For explanation of special table characteristics, see Table Notes (Appendix B). For explanation of any special characteristics of each agency, see Agency Notes (Appendix C).

**TABLE 4**  
**Movement of Parole Only Population Under State**  
**and Federal Jurisdiction, 1978 (Detailed Table)**

Agency	Entries To Parole				
	Total	Release From Prison			Other
		Total	First Release	Reparole	
<b>UNITED STATES REPORTED</b>	91722	59238	38827	6231	2616
Federal Reported	9189	8945	8158	787	244
State Total Reported	82533	50293	30669	5444	2372
<b>Northeast</b>	14040	13862	6039	2071	178
New England					
Connecticut	1288	1114	1016	98	174
Maine	164	162	58	104	2
Massachusetts					
New Hampshire	166	166	151	15	0
Rhode Island	133	131			2
Vermont					
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>					
New Jersey	3097	3097	1594	1503	0
New York	5621	5621			0
Pennsylvania	2985	2985	2688	297	0
Puerto Rico	586	585	532	54	0
<b>North Central</b>	16181	13474	7619	290	61
East North Central					
Illinois					
Indiana	1054	1002	1002	0	52
Michigan	4350	4350	4191	159	0
Ohio	5570	5570			0
Wisconsin	1053	1048	979	69	5
West North Central					
Iowa	559				
Kansas	1000	1000	977	23	
Minnesota	872				
Missouri	998				
Nebraska	358	354	332	22	4
North Dakota	155	155	138	17	0
South Dakota	212				
<b>South</b>	32646	7678	4216	604	181
South Atlantic					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida	3456				
Georgia	3124				
Maryland	2575				
North Carolina	7325				
South Carolina	1153	1153	1145	8	0
Virginia	1494	1485			9
West Virginia	373	302			71
East South Central					
Alabama	1702	1689	1689	0	13
Kentucky	1909				
Mississippi	1246	1210	664	546	36
Tennessee					
West South Central					
Arkansas	1350				
Louisiana	818	768	718	50	50
Oklahoma	1073	1071			2
Texas	4948				
<b>West</b>	19666	15274	12795	2479	1952
Mountain					
Arizona	554	490	406	84	64
Colorado	1102	1102	986	116	0
Idaho	230	230	173	57	0
Montana	205	182	174	8	23
Nevada	562				
New Mexico	383	378	378	0	5
Utah	238	238	212	26	0
Wyoming	80	80	75	5	0
<b>Pacific</b>					
Alaska	64	64	60	4	0
American Samoa	15	15	15	0	0
California:					
CIC	10886	9210	7089	2121	1676
CVA	1878				
Guam	16	16	16	0	0
Hawaii	61	60	52	8	1
Oregon	1684	1561	1451	50	183
Washington	1788	1788	1788	0	0

SOURCE: 1979 UPR Aggregate Parole Data Survey. For explanation of special table characteristics, see Table Notes (Appendix B). For explanation of any special characteristics of each agency, see Agency Notes (Appendix C).

Removals From Parole								
Total	Discharge From Parole					Death	Revocation Or Recommitment	
	Total	Completion Of Term	Early Discharge By Board	Pardon Or Court Order	Other			
34433	53799	36721	10698	745	1207	976	19375	
11922	9343	5168	3724	451	0	237	2342	
72511	44456	31553	6974	294	1207	739	17033	
8452	5922	4633	1184	18	87	126	2404	
1338	1113	616	407	15	75	10	215	
381	243	190	53	0	0	2	136	
192	151	47	104	0	0	2	39	
166	119	118	0	0	1	4	43	
2884	1858	1260	598	0	0	46	980	
2871	1902	1902	0	0	0	41	928	
620	536	500	22	3	11	21	63	
12203	9297	6447	1006	56	781	88	2818	
977	794	108	686	0	0	19	164	
5952	4686	3945	0	0	0	47	1219	
1029	851	817	0	34	741	1	177	
472	406						66	
874	602						272	
1337	753	450	246	17	40	15	569	
800	592	592	0	0	0	2	206	
413	335	260	74	1	0	0	78	
139	109	107	0	2	0	2	28	
210	169	168	0	1	0	2	39	
28574	13010	12451	172	112	275	280	5001	
2931							367	
3516	3114	3033	0	1	80	2	400	
2231							0	
6232						33	711	
895	710	685	0	25	0	23	162	
1382	997	993	0	4	0	33	352	
306	242	10	172	0	60	10	54	
1471	1220	1204	0	16	0		251	
845	449	449				21	375	
656	214	205	0	0	9	4	428	
1238	1005	1005	0	0	0		233	
847	701	558	0	17	126	18	128	
965	888	866		22		12	65	
5059	3470	3443	0	27		124	1465	
23282	16227	8022	4612	108	64	245	6810	
633	476	386	63	6	21	13	144	
1080	732					21	327	
189	115					4	70	
297	169	38	0	88	43	3	125	
366	224					3	139	
425	283	283	0	0	0	0	142	
200	80	7	73	0	0	0	120	
19	11	10	1	0	0	1	7	
76	63	63	0	0	0	0	13	
12	11	11	0	0	0	0	1	
15042	10410	6583	3814	13	0	159	4473	
2620	2350						270	
9	8	7	0	1	0	1	0	
89	54	24	30	0	0	4	31	
1317	985	563	422	0	0	14	318	
908	256	47	209	0	0	22	630	

**TABLE 5**  
**Movement of Conditional Release Population (Parole and**  
**Mandatory Release) Under State and Federal Jurisdiction, 1978**  
**(Summary Table)**

Agency	Population 12/31/77	1978		Population 12/31/78
		Entries	Removals	
UNITED STATES ESTIMATE	199900	110500	110400	200000
Federal Reported	28248	12743	17210	23781
State Total Reported	171373	95701	88462	173065
Northeast	42084	16256	15311	43164
New England				
Connecticut	2909	1288	1338	2859
Maine	652	164	381	432
Massachusetts	3571	0	0	3785
New Hampshire	529	166	192	503
Rhode Island	235	133	166	202
Vermont	414	193	0	418
Middle Atlantic				
New Jersey	7173	3097	2884	7386
New York	15550	7644	6859	16355
Pennsylvania	9239	2985	2871	9446
Puerto Rico	1812	586	620	1778
North Central	29305	20452	15448	30176
East North Central				
Illinois	8644	3823	2852	9006
Indiana	1920	1119	979	2060
Michigan	5171	4350	0	6175
Ohio	6479	5570	5952	6081
Wisconsin	2349	1367	1336	2380
West North Central				
Iowa	631	559	472	641
Kansas		1042	918	
Minnesota	2011	872	1337	1546
Missouri	1327	998	800	1564
Nebraska	437	385	453	369
North Dakota	123	155	139	139
South Dakota	213	212	210	215

Agency	Population 12/31/77	1978		Population 12/31/78
		Entries	Removals	
South	61896	38878	34242	66439
South Atlantic				
Delaware	514	313	263	563
District of Columbia	2113	564	718	2008
Florida	6630	5488	4565	7677
Georgia	3533	3324	3516	3341
Maryland	5243	2926	2534	5763
North Carolina	5323	7325	6232	6400
South Carolina	2236	1153	895	2494
Virginia	3787	1494	1382	3669
West Virginia	421	373	306	488
East South Central				
Alabama	1940	1702	1471	2129
Kentucky	7384	2244	1160	8477
Mississippi	1509	1246	656	1917
Tennessee	2193	2527	2432	2617
West South Central				
Arkansas	2228	1350	1238	2397
Louisiana	2348	818	847	2319
Oklahoma	1721	1073	965	1635
Texas	12649	4958	5062	12545
West	38088	20115	23461	34966
Mountain				
Arizona	1298	1056	871	1645
Colorado	2070	1102	1080	1912
Idaho	458	230	189	449
Montana	477	205	297	589
Nevada	632	562	366	769
New Mexico	765	383	425	829
Utah	510	238	200	568
Wyoming	83	80	19	144
Pacific				
Alaska				
American Samoa	45	16	22	39
California:				
CDC	13258	10886	15042	9102
CYA	3792	1878	2620	3050
Guam	20	26	16	30
Hawaii	519	61	89	491
Oregon	1890	1684	1317	2257
Washington	12271	1708	908	13092

SOURCE: 1979 UPR Aggregate Parole Data Survey. For explanation of special table characteristics, see Table Notes (Appendix B). For explanation of any special characteristics of each agency, see Agency Notes (Appendix C).

**TABLE 6**  
**Cases Supervised and Supervision Staff,**  
**December 31, 1978**

Agency	Cases Supervised					Pre-Sentence Reports Completed	
	Total	Conditional Release	Inter-State Compact	Probation	Other	Number	(Caseload Equivalent)
UNITED STATES REPORTED	484564	145112	32976	337995	14476	171703	(34340.6)
Federal Reported	69280	21491	0	45472	2317	26403	( 5280.6)
State Total Reported	415284	123621	32976	292523	12159	145300	(29060.0)
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>62175</b>	<b>38952</b>	<b>3437</b>	<b>22307</b>	<b>1621</b>	<b>7513</b>	<b>( 1502.6)</b>
New England							
Connecticut	2859	2690	169	0	0	169	( 33.8)
Maine	3431	399	37	2183	812	1835	( 367.0)
Massachusetts	3785	3785					
New Hampshire	459	422	37	0	0	53	( 10.6)
Rhode Island	6519	164	351	6004	0	204	( 40.8)
Vermont				3683	459	1241	( 248.2)
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>							
New Jersey	7346	6895	451	0	0	0	( 0.0)
New York	15444	14507	587	0	350	0	( 0.0)
Pennsylvania	14404	8365	1691	4348	0	761	( 152.2)
Puerto Rico	7928	1725	114	6089	0	3250	( 650.0)
<b>North Central</b>	<b>89590</b>	<b>21060</b>	<b>7967</b>	<b>55664</b>	<b>4484</b>	<b>48270</b>	<b>( 9654.0)</b>
East North Central							
Illinois				0	0	0	( 0.0)
Indiana	1867	1466	401	0	0	0	( 0.0)
Michigan	35880	5882	2804	24900	2294	31983	( 6396.6)
Ohio	14796	6081	2542	6173	0	5458	( 1091.6)
Wisconsin	11151	2160	122	7716	1153	4526	( 905.2)
West North Central							
Iowa	1056	641				289	( 57.8)
Kansas	3476	1305	162	1414	595	575	( 115.0)
Minnesota	4234	1365	352	2517		812	( 162.4)
Missouri	15173	1564	1205	12169	235	4499	( 899.8)
Nebraska	366	302	63	1	0	5	( 1.0)
North Dakota	866	116	18	732	0	123	( 24.6)
South Dakota	725	178	298	42	207	0	( 0.0)
<b>South</b>	<b>199699</b>	<b>40942</b>	<b>14501</b>	<b>185397</b>	<b>1127</b>	<b>57814</b>	<b>(11562.8)</b>
South Atlantic							
Delaware	6524	491	508	5525	0	368	( 73.6)
District of Columbia	1448	1230	218	0	0	0	( 0.0)
Florida	40524	6452	3616	30427	29	14822	( 2964.4)
Georgia	3511	3109	402	0	0	0	( 0.0)
Maryland	42488	4900	846	36617	125	6964	( 1392.8)
North Carolina	0	0		34314			
South Carolina	21394	2242	970	18182	0	775	( 155.0)
Virginia	13592	3253	0	10329	10	7169	( 1433.8)
West Virginia	1239	488	141	556	54	257	( 51.4)
East South Central							
Alabama	12611	1590	957	10064	0	10755	( 2151.0)
Kentucky	5442	2247	1134	2059	2	3221	( 644.2)
Mississippi	6259	1581	664	3829	185	1569	( 313.8)
Tennessee			1199	6093	662	6271	( 1254.2)
West South Central							
Arkansas	2731	1512	689	530	0	0	( 0.0)
Louisiana	16426	2101	900	13365	60	3671	( 734.2)
Oklahoma	16210	1443	1260	13507	0	1972	( 394.4)
Texas	9300	8303	997	0	0		
<b>West</b>	<b>63820</b>	<b>22667</b>	<b>7071</b>	<b>29155</b>	<b>4927</b>	<b>31703</b>	<b>( 6340.6)</b>
Mountain							
Arizona	2180	1373	897	0	110	0	( 0.0)
Colorado	2617	1593	983	0	41	0	( 0.0)
Idaho	848	294	337	217	0	6445	( 1289.0)
Montana	2018	385	175	1408	0	755	( 151.0)
Nevada	2911	518	115	2178	0	2977	( 595.4)
New Mexico	2100	665	839	596	0	1364	( 272.8)
Utah	7366	503	268	6595	0	8546	( 1709.2)
Wyoming	1683	133	650	600	300	742	( 148.4)
Pacific							
Alaska	71	71					
American Samoa	37	36	1	0	0	0	( 0.0)
California:							
CDC	14915	8745	1694	0	4476	0	( 0.0)
CYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	( 0.0)
Guam	30	30	0	0	0	0	( 0.0)
Hawaii	492	475	17	0	0		
Oregon	9005	2014	798	6193	0	5912	( 1182.4)
Washington	17317	5832	297	11188	0	4962	( 992.4)

SOURCE: 1979 UPR Aggregate Parole Data Survey. For explanation of special table characteristics, see Table Notes (Appendix B). For explanation of any special characteristics of each agency, see Agency Notes (Appendix C).

Caseload-Carrying Staff				Caseload	
Total	Supervising Conditional Release Only	Supervising Probation/ Other Only	Supervising Mixed Caseloads	Total	Conditional Release Only
8686	1186	875	6453		
1697	0	0	1697	44	
6989	1186	875	4756		
1145	310	125	710		
22	22	0	0	132	132
46	0	0	46	83	
78	78	0	0		
5	5	0	0	94	94
33	5	28	0	199	
55	0	0	55		
152	152	0	0	48	48
374	0	0	374	41	
235	0	0	235	62	
145	48	97	0	60	
1716	255	472	957		
105	105	0	0		
36	36	0	0	52	52
551	85	397	69	77	
216	18	10	188	74	
354	0	0	354	34	
32					
60	0	0	60	60	
63	0	0	63		
281	0	65	196	62	
12	11	0	1	31	
15	0	0	15	59	
11	0	0	11	66	
3001	383	17	2461		
51	2	6	43	129	
37	37	0	0	39	39
504	0	0	504	86	
92	92	0	0	38	38
306	0	0	306	143	
572	57	0	515		
130	0	0	130	166	
275	0	0	275	52	
25	0	0	25	52	
102	0	0	102	145	
121	0	0	121	50	
68	1	7	60	97	
140					
39	0	4	35	70	
162	0	0	162	106	
183	0	0	183	91	
194	194	0	0	48	48
1127	238	261	628		
52	17	0	35	46	
29	0	0	29	90	
48	0	0	48	45	
28	0	0	28	79	
57	0	23	34	62	
58	0	0	58	41	
96	8	83	5	95	
28	0	0	28	65	
1	1	0	0	37	37
355	200	155	0	42	52
2	2	0	0	15	15
10	10	0	0	47	47
163	0	0	163	62	
200	0	0	200	92	

**TABLE 7**  
**Prison and Parole Only Populations, Parole Use Rates,**  
**Reported Crime, and Total Population Figures, 1977**

Agency	Prison <sup>a</sup> Population	Parole <sup>b</sup> Only Population	Parole <sup>c</sup> Use Rate	Total <sup>d</sup> Crime Index	Violent <sup>d</sup> Crime Index	Property <sup>d</sup> Crime Index	1977 <sup>d</sup> State Population
UNITED STATES ESTIMATE	284461	183900	69.2	10935777	1009499	9926278	216330000
Federal Reported	28650	23857	35.1				
State Total Reported	255811	148501	71.9				
Northeast	38341	34504	79.1	2442878	251454	2191424	49280000
New England							
Connecticut	1647	2909	67.4	150493	8774	141719	3108000
Maine	655	652	57.2	44218	2438	41780	1085000
Massachusetts	2789	3571	82.8	312751	24593	288158	5782000
New Hampshire	219	529	99.0	32195	960	31235	849000
Rhode Island	524	235	64.2	50739	2820	47919	935000
Vermont	279		83.4	19146	722	18424	483000
Middle Atlantic							
New Jersey	5386	7173	94.7	374795	28732	346063	7329000
New York	19369	10196	70.8	1091144	149087	942057	17924000
Pennsylvania	7473	9239	61.6	367397	33328	334069	11785000
North Central	58265	21264	79.9	2685888	216416	2469472	57940000
East North Central							
Illinois	10668		92.9	550341	50829	499512	11245000
Indiana	4250	1920	80.2	227743	16553	211190	5330000
Michigan	13824	5171	91.4	530577	53381	477196	9129000
Ohio	12846	6479	77.2	505074	43521	461553	10701000
Wisconsin	3347	1810	69.4	177362	6117	171245	4651000
West North Central							
Iowa	2030	631	74.4	111172	4145	107027	2879000
Kansas	2246	1179	75.8	106154	7206	98948	2326000
Minnesota	1755	2011	86.7	168176	7705	160471	3975000
Missouri	5302	1327	45.4	219946	22105	197841	4801000
Nebraska	1284	400	67.2	55019	3113	51906	1561000
North Dakota	194	123	85.1	16331	438	15893	653000
South Dakota	519	213	60.5	17993	1303	16690	689000

Agency	Prison <sup>a</sup> Population	Parole <sup>b</sup> Only Population	Parole <sup>c</sup> Use Rate	Total <sup>d</sup> Crime Index	Violent <sup>d</sup> Crime Index	Property <sup>d</sup> Crime Index	1977 <sup>d</sup> State Population
South	123050	54887	59.9	3225661	315559	2910102	69848000
South Atlantic							
Delaware	820		75.1	36143	2224	33919	582000
District of Columbia	2237		51.2	50744	10132	40612	690000
Florida	19447	5129	43.5	569546	58052	511494	8452000
Georgia	11243	3533	51.3	214998	22203	192795	5048000
Maryland	8148	5077	70.2	235922	28716	207206	4139000
North Carolina	12769	5323	72.0	209460	22492	186968	5525000
South Carolina	6769	2236	63.7	139120	18297	120823	2876000
Virginia	7322	3787	66.5	206636	14893	191743	5135000
West Virginia	1250	421	74.0	41915	2832	39083	1859000
East South Central							
Alabama	6096	1940	52.6	136995	15293	121702	3690000
Kentucky	3660	6986	62.8	104201	8077	96124	3458000
Mississippi	2103	1509	83.3	61841	6896	54945	2389000
Tennessee	5480		53.3	160768	16743	144025	4299000
West South Central							
Arkansas	2386	2228	88.2	71633	6924	64709	2144000
Louisiana	6731	2348	31.4	176362	20577	155785	3921000
Oklahoma	3609	1721	41.3	116927	8899	108028	2811000
Texas	22980	12649	67.0	692450	52309	640141	12830000
West	36155	37804	85.4	2581350	226070	2355280	39262000
Mountain							
Arizona	3229	962	32.1	177875	11347	166528	2296000
Colorado	2311	2070	82.7	178812	13407	165405	2619000
Idaho	752	458	38.1	35350	2030	33320	857000
Montana	617	477	88.8	31241	1659	29582	761000
Nevada	1184	632	80.8	50437	4703	45734	633000
New Mexico	1489	765	82.6	61733	5961	55772	1190000
Utah	824	510	96.7	60238	3043	57195	1268000
Wyoming	400	83	24.3	16673	978	15695	406000
Pacific							
Alaska	419	117	43.5	24005	1804	22201	407000
California	17338	17050	96.0	1534621	154582	1380039	21896000
Hawaii	396	519	75.8	58588	2012	56576	895000
Oregon	2924	1890	77.8	142256	10830	131426	2376000
Washington	4272	12271	98.6	209521	13714	195807	3658000

<sup>a</sup>U.S., Department of Justice, LEAA, NCJISS, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Advance Report 8A (May, 1979).

<sup>b</sup>Table 1 (Appendix A).

<sup>c</sup>Derived from U.S., Department of Justice, LEAA, NCJISS, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin 5 (February, 1979):22, Table 10.

<sup>d</sup>U.S., Department of Justice, FBI, *Crime in the United States, 1977*, Uniform Crime Reports Pubn. (1978).

**TABLE 8**  
**Data Sources**

Agency	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4	Table 5	Table 6
Total Complete	48	30	32	24	54	44
Total Partial Data	3	21	19	26	1	12
Total No Data Available	5	5	5	6	1	0
Federal Reported	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Northeast						
New England						
Connecticut	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Maine	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete
Massachusetts	Partial	Partial	Partial	No Data	Complete	Partial
New Hampshire	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Rhode Island	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete
Vermont	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	Complete	Partial
Middle Atlantic						
New Jersey						
New Jersey	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
New York	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete	Complete
Pennsylvania	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Puerto Rico	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
North Central						
East North Central						
Illinois	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	Complete	Partial
Indiana	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Michigan	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete	Complete
Ohio	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete
Wisconsin	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete	Complete
West North Central						
Iowa						
Iowa	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete	Partial
Kansas	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete
Minnesota	Complete	Partial	Complete	Partial	Complete	Partial
Missouri	Complete	Partial	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete
Nebraska	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
North Dakota	Complete	Partial	Partial	Complete	Complete	Complete
South Dakota	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete

Agency	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4	Table 5	Table 6
<b>South</b>						
<b>South Atlantic</b>						
Delaware	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	Complete	Complete
District of Columbia	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	Complete	Complete
Florida	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete	Complete
Georgia	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete
Maryland	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete
North Carolina	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete	Partial
South Carolina	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Virginia	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete
West Virginia	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete	Complete
<b>East South Central</b>						
Alabama	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete
Kentucky	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete	Complete
Mississippi	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Tennessee	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	Complete	Partial
<b>West South Central</b>						
Arkansas	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete	Complete
Louisiana	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Oklahoma	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete
Texas	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete	Partial
<b>West</b>						
<b>Mountain</b>						
Arizona	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Colorado	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete
Idaho	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete	Complete
Montana	Complete	Partial	Partial	Complete	Complete	Complete
Nevada	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete	Complete
New Mexico	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Utah	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Wyoming	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
<b>Pacific</b>						
Alaska	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	No Data	Partial
American Samoa	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial
California:						
CDC	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
CYA	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial	Complete	Partial
Guam	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Hawaii	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial
Oregon	Complete	Partial	Partial	Complete	Complete	Complete
Washington	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete

## APPENDIX B

# Table Notes

**TABLE 1: Movement of Parole Only Population, 1978**

1. Reports were included for 56 jurisdictions: all 50 states, with separate reports in California for the California Department of Corrections and the California Department of the Youth Authority, the U.S. Parole Commission (Federal), the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

2. Five jurisdictions were unable to provide any data exclusively on parole: Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Tennessee, and Vermont. They did report parole as part of their conditional release population (parole and mandatory release) as shown in Table 5 (Appendix A).

3. It should be noted that the figures presented in the Table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and may include only partial data. See Table 8 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for the Table.

4. The United States figure is an estimate based on the Federal reported figures for population and entries, each state total reported for population and entries, and estimates for the seven jurisdictions missing one or more of the figures. The estimating procedures are discussed in Note 6.

5. The end-of-year parole population estimates for 1977 and 1978 and the entry estimate for 1978 were used to compute a corresponding 1978 removals estimate. This is based on the assumption that, given uniform definition of categories, the end of one year's population plus the next entries minus the next year's removals should equal the end of the next year's population. However, it should be pointed out that many jurisdictions were not able to provide such a balanced figure. See Agency Notes (Appendix C) for specific features of agency data.

6. Mandatory release as well as parole exists in seven jurisdictions: Alaska, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Tennessee, and Vermont. Using data from jurisdictions which provided complete or virtually complete data on both parole and total parole/mandatory release population movement, an estimation model was developed. The model is a simple proportional model across populations. Three sets of ratios were developed: ratios of comparable data between the December 31, 1977 parole only population and the December 31, 1977 total parole/mandatory release population; ratios between the 1978 parole entries and the 1978 total parole/mandatory release entries; and ratios between the December 31, 1977 parole only population and the December 31, 1978 total parole/mandatory release population. Despite the great variation in scale among the thirteen jurisdictions in the model (American Samoa, Arizona, Florida, Guam, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, Puerto Rico, Texas, the U.S. Parole Commission, and Wisconsin), these ratios were sufficiently stable across jurisdictions to justify the computation of mean ratios in each category. The means then constituted the proportional model. This model was applied to each agency. Once the estimates for the December 31, 1977 parole population, 1978 parole entries, and the December 31, 1978 parole population were calculated, the 1978 parole removals were estimated using the procedure in Note 5.

**TABLE 2: Parole Only Population, December 31, 1977**

1. Reports were included for 56 jurisdictions: all 50 states, with separate reports in California for the California Department of Corrections and the California Department of the Youth Authority, the U.S. Parole Commission (Federal), the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

2. Five jurisdictions were unable to provide any detailed 1977 parole data: Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Tennessee, and Vermont. They did report detailed parole population compo-

sition data as part of their total conditional release population (parole and mandatory release).

3. It should be noted that the figures presented in the Table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and may include only partial data. See Table 8 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for the Table.

4. Several jurisdictions were able to provide total population figures, but were unable to break out detailed parole composition figures for the end-of-year totals. Therefore, for some agencies, row figures may not add up to the sub-total or total population figures presented in the Table. See Agency Notes (Appendix C) for specific features of agency data.

**TABLE 3: Parole Only Population, December 31, 1978**

1. Reports were included for 56 jurisdictions: all 50 states, with separate reports in California for the California Department of Corrections and the California Department of the Youth Authority, the U.S. Parole Commission (Federal), the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

2. Five jurisdictions were unable to provide any detailed 1978 parole data: Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Tennessee, and Vermont. They did report detailed parole population composition data as part of their total conditional release population (parole and mandatory release).

3. It should be noted that the figures presented in the Table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and may include only partial data. See Table 8 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for the Table.

4. Several jurisdictions were able to provide total population figures, but were unable to break out detailed parole composition figures for the end-of-year totals. Therefore, for some agencies, row figures may not add up to the sub-total or total population figures presented in the Table. See Agency Notes (Appendix C) for specific features of agency data.

**TABLE 4: Movement of Parole Only Population, 1978**

1. Reports were included for 56 jurisdictions: all 50 states, with separate reports in California for the California Department of Corrections and the California Department of the Youth Authority, the U.S. Parole Commission (Federal), the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

2. Six jurisdictions were unable to provide any 1978 parole population movement data: Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Vermont. All but Massachusetts provided parole movement data as part of their total conditional release population (parole and mandatory release) movement data.

3. It should be noted that the figures presented in the Table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and may include only partial data. See Table 8 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for the Table.

4. Several jurisdictions were able to provide the number of total entries and the number of total removals, but were unable to break out the data by type of entry or by type of removal. There were varying degrees of completeness of data in the remaining categories. Therefore, for some agencies, the row figures may not add up to the sub-totals or total figures presented in the Table. See Agency Notes (Appendix C) for specific features of agency data.

**TABLE 5: Movement of Conditional Release Population (Parole and Mandatory Release), 1978**

1. Reports were included for 56 jurisdictions: all 50 states, with separate reports in California for the California Department of Corrections and the California Department of the Youth Authority, the U.S. Parole Commission (Federal), the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

2. Five jurisdictions were unable to break out either parole or mandatory release figures: Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Tennessee, and Vermont. They did report their total conditional release population (parole and mandatory release) figures as shown in this Table. Only one jurisdiction, Alaska, was unable to provide any mandatory release population data. It did report parole data as shown in Table 1 (Appendix A).

3. It should be noted that the figures presented in the Table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and may include only partial data. See Table 8 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for the Table.

4. The United States figure is an estimate based on the Federal reported figures for population and entries, each state total reported for population and entries, and estimates for the two jurisdictions missing one or more of the figures. The estimating procedures used for these two jurisdictions are described in Notes 6 and 7 below.

5. The end-of-year total parole/mandatory release population estimates for 1977 and 1978 and the entry estimate for 1978 were used to compute a corresponding 1978 removals estimate. This is based on the assumption that, given uniform definition of categories, the end of one year's population plus the next year's entries minus the next year's removals should equal the end of the next year's population. However, it should be pointed out that many jurisdictions were not able to provide such a balanced figure. See Agency Notes (Appendix C) for specific features of agency data.

6. Kansas instituted mandatory release in 1978. For this reason, the December 31, 1977 parole only and total parole/mandatory release populations were assumed to be identical (1,179 rounded to nearest tens equals 1,180). Kansas did provide total entries. The ratio of total entries to parole only entries was used to modify the estimation model described in Note 5 of Table 1 in order to derive a December 31, 1978 total population estimate. The 1978 total removals were estimated using the procedures described in Note 5 above.

7. Last year, Alaska provided a December 31, 1977 total population figure (158 or 160 rounded to the nearest tens). The ratio of this figure to the reported December 31, 1977 parole only population was used to modify the estimation model described in Note 5 of Table 1 in order to derive estimates for 1978 total parole/mandatory release entries and the December 31, 1978 total parole/mandatory release population. The 1978 total removals were estimated using the procedure described in Note 5 above.

**TABLE 6: Cases Supervised and Supervision Staff, December 31, 1978**

1. Reports were included for 56 jurisdictions: all 50 states, with separate reports in California for the California Department of Corrections and the California Department of the Youth Authority, the U.S. Parole Commission (Federal), the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

2. Five jurisdictions were unable to provide any data exclusively on parole: Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Tennessee, and Vermont. They did report parole as part of their conditional

release population (parole and mandatory release) as shown in Table 5 (Appendix A).

3. It should be noted that the figures presented in the Table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and may include only partial data. See Table 8 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for the Table.

4. To prevent misinterpretation of the data, total cases supervised was left blank if the jurisdiction did not report the conditional release cases (cases required to report both in good status and not in good status). A total cases supervised figure is presented, however, if conditional release cases were reported, but data on any other cases supervised were not available. Since all data were not reported for all sub-categories of cases supervised, the row total figures may not be the sum of the sub-category figures. See Agency Notes (Appendix C) for specific features of agency data.

5. Only pre-sentence reports prepared by the parole supervision agency were included; no post-sentence or other reports prepared were included in this Table. The formula used for computing the caseload equivalent was the number of pre-sentence reports divided by five (Carter, 1976:167).

6. Caseload-carrying staff includes only staff who actually supervised parole, probation, or other cases, based on the authorized full-time equivalent staff positions.

7. Total caseload was computed only if the cases supervised data reported were complete. The conditional release only caseload figures were computed for agencies which supervised only parole/mandatory release cases (including Interstate Compact cases).

**TABLE 7: Prison and Parole Only Populations, Parole Use Rates, Reported Crime, and Total Population Figures, 1977**

1. Reports were included for 52 jurisdictions: all 50 states, with California including data for both the California Department of Corrections and the California Department of the Youth Authority, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Federal system. This Table does not include data for American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

2. Five jurisdictions were unable to provide any parole data: Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Tennessee, and Vermont. The regional parole population totals and the U.S. parole population estimate figures will differ from those presented in Table 1 (Appendix A).

3. It should be noted that the parole figures presented in the Table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and may include only partial data. The United States parole only population figure is an estimate. See Estimation Procedures described in Section II and Table 1 (Appendix A). Also see Table 8 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for the Table.

**TABLE 8: Data Sources**

1. Presents the completeness of data reported to UPR for the 1979 aggregate parole data survey by the following jurisdictions: all 50 states with California reporting separately for the California Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority, the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

2. The completeness of data is grouped into three categories: complete data reported (Complete), partial data reported (Partial), and no data reported (No Data), and presented table-by-table.

3. The total number of agencies providing complete, partial, or no data for each table is presented at the top of the table.

## APPENDIX C

# Agency Notes

### U.S. Federal

All survey data were provided by the Statistical Analysis and Reports Division, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. For 1977, only the total year-end parole and mandatory release population figures were reported. For 1978 removals, parole and mandatory release revocation figures include violators who may not have been officially revoked, but whose last activity prior to closing was the violation. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Alabama

All survey data were provided by the Board of Pardons and Parole. For 1978 removals, the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Alabama is in the process of converting from a manual to an automated record keeping system. This accounts for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures.

### Alaska

All survey data were provided by the Alaska Board of Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Mandatory release and staff resources data were not available.

### American Samoa

All survey data were provided by the Office of the Attorney General. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Arizona

All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. For 1978, Arizona reported estimated figures for parole and mandatory release removals. This accounts for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures.

### Arkansas

All survey data were provided by the Probation and Parole Division, Department of Corrections. Arkansas reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1977 and 1978, Arkansas did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, those cases removed from parole due to death were included in the total figure for those cases discharged by completion of term. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Arkansas provided no reason for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures.

### California (Department of Corrections)

All survey data were provided by the Management Information Section, California Department of Corrections (CDC). For 1977 and 1978, the total year-end population figures do not include inactive cases on suspended status. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Due to recent changes in California's sentencing laws, some 1978 parole population figures include mandatory release cases. For classification purposes, all 1978 entries were counted as parole cases. Beginning in 1979, the distinction between parole and mandatory release populations will be made.

### California (Department of Youth Authority)

All survey data were provided by the California Department of Youth Authority (CYA). For 1977 and 1978, the CYA did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, the CYA did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. No 1978 staff resources data were reported because CYA parole agents supervise both juvenile and adult cases; thus, it was not possible to report a count of staff supervising adult cases only.

### Colorado

All survey data were provided by the Office of Adult Parole, Colorado Department of Corrections. For 1978 removals, Colorado did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Colorado provided no reason for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures.

### Connecticut

All survey data were provided by Parole Services, Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Delaware

All survey data were provided by the Office of Probation and Parole. For 1977 and 1978, only the total year-end conditional release population (parole and mandatory release) figures were available. For 1978 entries, only the total parole/mandatory release figure was reported. For 1978 removals, Delaware did not break out those cases discharged from parole/mandatory release. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Delaware reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

### District of Columbia

All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole. For 1977 and 1978, only total conditional release (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. The District of Columbia reported that any discrepancies occurring and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

### Florida

All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. For 1977 and 1978, Florida did not break out those parole and mandatory release cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 entries and removals, only the parole and mandatory release figures were reported. UPR requested only pre-sentence report data; however, Florida reported that it conducted 62,104 investigation reports, 14,822 of which were presentence reports. Using the total number of investigation reports prepared, the caseload ratio would be 105. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Georgia

All survey data were provided by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Guam

All survey data were provided by the Parole Service Division, Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Hawaii

All survey data were provided by the Intake Service Centers. For 1978 staff resources, Hawaii reported 10.5 authorized FTE staff positions. For data presentation purposes, it was rounded to 10. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Idaho

All survey data were provided by the Commission for Pardons and Paroles, Department of Corrections. For 1977 and 1978, Idaho did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 removals, Idaho did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Idaho reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

**Illinois**

All survey data were provided by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board and Adult Parole Services, Department of Corrections. For 1977 and 1978, only the total year-end conditional release population (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For 1978 entries, Illinois did not break out those parole/mandatory release cases other than first releases from prison. For 1978 removals, Illinois did not break out those cases discharged from parole/mandatory release. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Illinois reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

**Indiana**

All survey data were provided by the Adult Authority/Community Services Division, Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

**Iowa**

All survey data were provided by the Division of Adult Corrections. For 1977 and 1978, only the total year-end population figures were reported; these figures do not include inactive cases, those cases not in good status, or those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, Iowa did not break out those cases discharged from parole; those cases removed from parole by death are included in the total figure for discharges. For 1978, Iowa reported a figure for only those cases supervised in-state and did not break out probation or other cases under supervision. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Iowa reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

**Kansas**

All survey data were provided by the Kansas Department of Corrections. For 1977, the total year-end parole population figure does not include those cases supervised in-state and not in good status or those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978, the total year-end parole population figure does not include those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1977 and 1978, the total year-end mandatory release population figures were not reported. For 1978 entries to parole, all other cases were included in the release from prison (first release or reparole) figures reported. For 1978 removals, Kansas did not break out those cases discharged from parole and mandatory release. For 1978, the total removal figures do not include those cases removed by death. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

**Kentucky**

All survey data were provided by the Office of Community Services. For 1977 and 1978, Kentucky did not break out those parole cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1977 and 1978, only the total year-end mandatory release population figures were reported. For 1978 entries, only the total parole and mandatory release figures were reported. For 1978 removals, Kentucky did not break out those cases discharged from parole and mandatory release. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. The 1977 and 1978 total year-end population figures include certain inactive cases that are not included in the entry and removal totals. Kentucky reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

**Louisiana**

All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. Louisiana reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1977, Louisiana reported estimated figures for those cases supervised in-state and not in good status and for those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978 entries, Louisiana reported estimated figures for reparoles and other entries. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

**Maine**

All survey data were provided by the Maine Parole Board. For 1977, Maine reported an estimated figure for those cases super-

vised in-state and not in good status. For 1978 removals, the figures reported for discharges due to completion of term and early discharges by board action include those cases discharged to other jurisdictions. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Estimated figures were reported for certain categories. Maine reported that any discrepancies when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

**Maryland**

All survey data were provided by the Division of Parole and Probation, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. For 1978 entries and removals, only the total parole and mandatory release figures were reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Maryland reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

**Massachusetts**

All survey data were provided by the Parole Board. For 1977 and 1978, the total year-end population figures did not include cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978, no entry or removal data were reported. For all other data provided, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

**Michigan**

All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. Complete data for 1978 were not available at the time of the survey. For this reason, Michigan reported an estimated figure for the total year-end population. For 1977 and 1978, Michigan did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. No 1978 removal data were reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

**Minnesota**

All survey data were provided by the Minnesota Department of Corrections. For 1977, only the total year-end population figure was reported. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For all other data provided, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

**Mississippi**

All survey data were provided by the Mississippi Parole Board. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Mississippi reported estimated figures for 1977 and 1978. Mississippi reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

**Missouri**

All survey data were provided by the Board of Probation and Parole. For 1977 and 1978, the total year-end population figures do not include those cases supervised out-of-state or those cases not in good status. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, only cases discharged from parole due to completion of term are included. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Data for certain categories were not available. Missouri reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

**Montana**

All survey data were provided by the Probation and Parole Bureau. For 1977, only the total year-end population figure was reported. For 1978, Montana did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 removals, recommitments are not included in the total removals figure. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Montana reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

**Nebraska**

All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

**Nevada**

All survey data were provided by Adult Parole and Probation. For

1977 and 1978, Nevada did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, Nevada did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Interstate Compact cases were not included in the 1978 figures. Nevada reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **New Hampshire**

All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **New Jersey**

All survey data were provided by the Bureau of Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **New Mexico**

All survey data were provided by the Field Services Bureau, Correctional Division. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. New Mexico reported calendar year data, except for the parole entry, parole removal, and staff resources figures which are fiscal year data. This accounts for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures.

#### **New York**

All survey data were provided by the New York State Division of Parole. For 1977 and 1978, New York did not break out those parole and mandatory release cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. The total year-end population figures do not include those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978 entries, only the total parole and mandatory release figures were reported. No 1978 parole and mandatory release removals figures were reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Mandatory release data reported include statutory release (conditional release) cases.

#### **North Carolina**

All survey data were provided by the Division of Prisons, Department of Corrections. For 1977 and 1978, only the total year-end population figures were reported. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, only those cases removed due to death, revocation, or recommitment were broken out from the total figure. No case supervision data were available. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. North Carolina reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **North Dakota**

All survey data were provided by the North Dakota State Parole and Probation Department. For 1977 and 1978, North Dakota did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Ohio**

All survey data were provided by the Adult Parole Authority. For 1978 entries by prison release, only the total figure was reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Ohio reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **Oklahoma**

All survey data were provided by the Planning and Research Office, Department of Corrections. For 1978 entries by prison release, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, the total discharge from parole figure includes only those cases discharged due to completion of term and pardon or court order. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Oklahoma reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **Oregon**

All survey data were provided by the Corrections Division. Oregon reported calendar year data, except for the 1978 parole removal

figures, which are estimates based on fiscal year data. For 1977 and 1978, Oregon did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Pennsylvania**

All survey data were provided by the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Pennsylvania reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures may be due to errors in classification.

#### **Puerto Rico**

All survey data were provided by the Administration of Correction. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Rhode Island**

All survey data were provided by the Adult Probation and Parole Bureau. For 1978 entries by prison release, only the total figure was reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **South Carolina**

All survey data were provided by the South Carolina Probation, Parole, and Pardon Board. South Carolina reported an estimated figure based on six months of data for those pre-sentence reports prepared in 1978. This figure includes probation pre-sentence reports only. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **South Dakota**

All survey data were provided by the Office of Correctional Services. For 1978 entries, only the total figure was reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Tennessee**

All survey data were computed from the yearly Statistical Report of the Division of Probation and Parole, Department of Corrections. Tennessee reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1977 and 1978, only the total year-end conditional release population (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For 1977 and 1978, the total year-end parole/mandatory release population figures include those cases supervised in-state, regardless of where formal jurisdiction resides. The 1977 figure does not include those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978 entries, only the total parole/mandatory release figure was reported. For 1978 removals, the total parole/mandatory release figure includes only revocations and discharges and does not include those cases supervised out-of-state. Tennessee reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping and state reporting procedures in use at this time.

#### **Texas**

All survey data were provided by the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles. Texas reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1977 and 1978, Texas did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 entries, only the total parole and mandatory release figures were reported. For 1978 removals, Texas did not break out those cases discharged from parole or mandatory release. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Utah**

All survey data were provided by Adult Probation and Parole. For 1977 and 1978, Utah reported estimated figures for those cases supervised in-state. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Utah reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **Vermont**

All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. For 1977 and 1978, only total conditional release (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For 1978 entries, only the total parole/mandatory release figure was reported. For 1978, the parole/mandatory release removal figure was estimated. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. No 1978 Interstate Compact figures were reported. Vermont

reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **Virginia**

All survey data were provided by the Division of Community and Prevention Services. Virginia reported estimated 1977 and 1978 year-end population figures for those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1978 entries by prison release, only the total figure was reported. For 1978 removals, Virginia reported estimated figures for those cases discharged due to completion of term and due to revocation. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Virginia reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to record keeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **Washington**

All survey data were provided by the Department of Social and Health Services. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Washington reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to file corrections made during 1978.

#### **West Virginia**

All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. West Virginia reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1977 and 1978, the total year-end population figures do not include those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1977, West Virginia did not break out those cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status. For 1978 entries by prison release, only the total figure was reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Wisconsin**

All survey data were provided by the Division of Corrections. For 1977 and 1978, Wisconsin did not break out those parole and mandatory release cases supervised in-state into cases in good status or cases not in good status; Wisconsin reported estimated figures for these categories. For 1978 removals, Wisconsin did not break out those cases discharged from parole and mandatory release except for those cases discharged due to pardon or court order. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Wyoming**

All survey data were provided by the Department of Probation and Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

## APPENDIX D

# Works Cited

- Carter, Robert M., et al. *Corrections in America*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1975.
- Kannensohn, Michael D., "A Survey of Parole Related Legislation Enacted During the 1977-78 Legislative Sessions," *Proceedings of the 1978 Annual National Seminar*. Uniform Parole Reports. San Francisco, CA: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, pending.
- O'Leary, Vincent, and Hanrahan, Kathleen. *Parole Systems in the United States*. 3rd ed., Hackensack, NJ: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1976.
- Travis, Lawrence F., III, and O'Leary, Vincent. *Changes in Sentencing and Parole Decision-Making: 1976-78*. Hackensack, NJ: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1979.
- U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the United States, 1977*. Uniform Crime Reports Pubn. (1978).
- U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. *Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities*. National Prisoner Statistics Special Report 2 (March, 1976).
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1975*. National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin 3 (February, 1977).
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976*. National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin 4 (February, 1978).
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*. National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin 5 (February, 1979).
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*. National Prisoner Statistics Advance Report 6A (May, 1979).
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977*. Uniform Parole Reports Series I, Pubn. (July, 1978).
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977*. Uniform Parole Reports Series II, Pubn. 1 (April, 1979).

This publication was set in Century Oldstyle,  
10- and 8-point type.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

USER EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Parole in the United States: 1978  
NCJ-58722, SD-UPR-2

Dear Reader:

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is interested in your comments and suggestions about this report. We have provided this form for whatever opinions you wish to express about it. Please cut out both of these pages, staple them together on one corner, and fold so that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration address appears on the outside. After folding, use tape to seal closed. No postage stamp is necessary.

Thank you for your help.

1. For what purpose did you use this report?

2. For that purpose, the report—  Met most of my needs  Met some of my needs  Met none of my needs

3. How will this report be useful to you?

- Data source  Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Teaching material \_\_\_\_\_
- Reference for article or report  Will not be useful to me (please explain) \_\_\_\_\_
- General information \_\_\_\_\_
- Criminal justice program planning \_\_\_\_\_

4. Which parts of the report, if any, were difficult to understand or use? How could they be improved?

5. Can you point out specific parts of the text or table notes that are not clear or terms that need to be defined?

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

6. Are there ways this report could be improved that you have not mentioned?

7. Please suggest other topics you would like to see addressed in future reports using parole data.

8. In what capacity did you use this report?

Researcher

Educator

Student

Criminal justice agency employee

Government other than criminal justice—*Specify* \_\_\_\_\_

Other —*Specify* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**OPTIONAL**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	
	(    )	
<b>Number and street</b>		
<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>ZIP Code</b>

(Fold here)

---

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20531

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUS-436



Director, Statistics Division  
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20531

---

(Fold here)

### NCJRS REGISTRATION

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) abstracts documents published in the criminal justice field. Persons who are registered with the Reference Service receive announcements of documents in their stated fields of interest and order forms for free copies of LEAA and NCJISS publications. If you are not registered with the Reference Service, and wish to be, please provide your name and mailing address below and check the appropriate box.

Name		Telephone (    )	<input type="checkbox"/> Please send me a NCJRS registration form. <input type="checkbox"/> Please send me the reports listed below.
Number and street			
City	State	ZIP Code	

(Fold here)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20531



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUS-436

User Services Department 2  
National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Box 6000  
Rockville, Maryland 20850

(Fold here)

If you wish to receive copies of any of the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service reports listed on the reverse side, please check them.

---

---

---

---

---

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

## National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service Reports

Single copies are available at no charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. Multiple copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

### National Prisoner Statistics:

- Capital Punishment (annual)**
  - 1978 advance report, NCJ-58382
  - 1977 (final report), NCJ-49657
- Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions (annual):**
  - December 31, 1978, advance report, NCJ-58324
  - December 31, 1977 (final report), NCJ-52701
- Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974:**
  - Advance Report, NCJ-25642
- Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1974:**
  - Advance Report, NCJ-34267
- Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities, 1973,**  
NCJ-34729
- Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates 1978: Preliminary Report,** NCJ-55172
- The Nation's Jails: A report on the census of jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails,** NCJ-19067
- Survey of Inmates of Local Jails 1972: Advance Report,** NCJ-13313

### Uniform Parole Reports:

- Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977,** NCJ-49702

### Children in Custody:

- Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census**
  - Final Report, 1975 census, NCJ-58139
  - Final Report, 1974 census, NCJ-57946
  - Final Report, 1973 census, NCJ-44777
  - Final Report, 1971 census, NCJ-13403

### Victimization Surveys:

- Criminal Victimization in the United States (annual):**
  - A Comparison of 1976 and 1977 Findings, Advance Report, NCJ-52983
  - A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings, NCJ-44132
  - A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings, NCJ-39548
  - A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings, NCJ-34391
  - 1976 (final report), NCJ-49543
  - 1975, NCJ-44593
  - 1974, NCJ-39467
  - 1973, NCJ-34732
- The Cost of Negligence: Losses from Preventable Household Burglaries,** NCJ-53527
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in**
  - Boston, NCJ-34818
  - Buffalo, NCJ-34820
  - Cincinnati, NCJ-34819
  - Houston, NCJ-34821
  - Miami, NCJ-34822
  - Milwaukee, NCJ-34823
  - Minneapolis, NCJ-34824
  - New Orleans, NCJ-34825
  - Oakland, NCJ-34826
  - Pittsburgh, NCJ-34827
  - San Diego, NCJ-34828
  - San Francisco, NCJ-34829
  - Washington, D.C. NCJ-34830 (final report, 13 vols.)
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities** (summary report, 1 vol.), NCJ-18471
- Public Attitudes About Crime:**
  - Boston, NCJ-46235
  - Buffalo, NCJ-46236
  - Cincinnati, NCJ-46237
  - Houston, NCJ-46238
  - Miami, NCJ-46239
  - Milwaukee, NCJ-46240
  - Minneapolis, NCJ-46241
  - New Orleans, NCJ-46242
  - Oakland, NCJ-46243
  - Pittsburgh, NCJ-46244
  - San Diego, NCJ-46245
  - San Francisco, NCJ-46246
  - Washington, D.C., NCJ-46247 (final report, 13 vols.)
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia: A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings,** NCJ-36360
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia, 1972,** NCJ-16909
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities: A Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings--National Crime Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis,** NCJ-36361
- Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization,** NCJ-013314

### Applications of the National Crime Survey Victimization and Attitude Data:

- Public Opinion About Crime: The Attitudes of Victims and Nonvictims in Selected Cities,** NCJ-41336
- Local Victim Survey: A Review of the Issues,** NCJ-39973
- The Police and Public Opinion: An Analysis of Victimization and Attitude Data from 13 American Cities,** NCJ-42018
- An Introduction to the National Crime Survey,** NCJ-43732
- Compensating Victims of Violent Crime: Potential Costs and Coverage of a National Program,** NCJ-43387
- Crime Against Persons in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas: A Comparative Analysis of Victimization Rates,** NCJ-53551
- Rape Victimization in 26 American Cities,** NCJ-55878
- Criminal Victimization in Urban Schools,** NCJ-56396
- Myths and Realities About Crime: A Nontechnical Presentation of Selected Information from the National Prisoner Statistics Program and the National Crime Survey,** NCJ-46249
- National Survey of Court Organization:**
  - 1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems, NCJ-40022
  - 1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems, NCJ-29433
  - 1971 (full report), NCJ-11427
- State Court Caseload Statistics:**
  - The State of the Art, NCJ-46934
  - Annual Report, 1975, NCJ-51885
  - Annual Report, 1976, NCJ-56599
- State and Local Probation and Parole Systems,** NCJ-41335
- State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems,** NCJ-41334
- A Cross-City Comparison of Felony Case Processing,** NCJ-55171
- Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-77 (annual),** NCJ-57463
- Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System (annual) 1977 final report,** NCJ-52206
- Criminal Justice Agencies in Regions 1-10, (10 vols. by state),** NCJ-17930-38, 15151
- Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology: Terms and Definitions Proposed for Interstate and National Data Collection and Exchange,** NCJ-36747
- Program Plan for Statistics, 1977-81,** NCJ-37811

### Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project:

- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1978 (annual),** NCJ-53207
- Public Opinion Regarding Crime, Criminal Justice, and Related Topics,** NCJ-17419
- New Directions in Processing of Juvenile Offenders: The Denver Model,** NCJ-17420
- Who Gets Detained? An Empirical Analysis of the Pre-Adjudicatory Detention of Juveniles in Denver,** NCJ-17417
- Juvenile Dispositions: Social and Legal Factors Related to the Processing of Denver Delinquency Cases,** NCJ-17418
- Offender-Based Transaction Statistics: New Directions in Data Collection and Reporting,** NCJ-29645
- Sentencing of California Felony Offenders,** NCJ-29646
- The Judicial Processing of Assault and Burglary Offenders in Selected California Counties,** NCJ-29644
- Pre-Adjudicatory Detention in Three Juvenile Courts,** NCJ-34730
- Delinquency Dispositions: An Empirical Analysis of Processing Decisions in Three Juvenile Courts,** NCJ-34734
- The Patterns and Distribution of Assault Incident Characteristics Among Social Areas,** NCJ-40025
- Patterns of Robbery Characteristics and Their Occurrence Among Social Areas,** NCJ-40026
- Crime-Specific Analysis:**
  - The Characteristics of Burglary Incidents,** NCJ-42093
  - An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offender Characteristics,** NCJ-43131
  - An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offenders and Offense Characteristics,** NCJ-42476
- Sources of National Criminal Justice Statistics: An Annotated Bibliography,** NCJ-45006
- Federal Criminal Sentencing: Perspectives of Analysis and a Design for Research,** NCJ-33683
- Variations in Federal Criminal Sentences: A Statistical Assessment at the National Level,** NCJ-33684
- Federal Sentencing Patterns: A Study of Geographical Variations,** NCJ-33685
- Predicting Sentences in Federal Courts: The Feasibility of a National Sentencing Policy,** NCJ-33686

**END**

**END**