

Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

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U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Characteristics of Persons Entering Parole During 1978 and 1979

Uniform Parole Reports
April 1983
NCJ-87243

**U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics**

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Preface

Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) provides comparable state-by-state data to assist decisionmakers, program managers, and citizens in evaluating their jurisdiction's policies and programs. The scope of the project has expanded from its beginnings as an experiment in gathering and reporting state parole board data.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), with funds from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), began the Uniform Parole Reports in 1966. At that time, it was intended not as a permanent reporting system but as an effort limited to parole outcome data. During the 6 years of NIMH funding (through 1972), the project continued to focus on 1-, 2-, and 3-year followup studies of parolees. Parole boards were the primary users of these data; NCCD provided annual parole outcome tables to parole boards participating in the program. During this time, NCCD also joined the Federal Parole Commission in research on parole decisionmaking that led to the development of the nation's first parole guidelines. Parole and sentencing guidelines in use or under development today have their roots in the early UPR project.

Beginning in 1973, UPR was funded by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (renamed the Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1980). During the mid-70's, the emphasis of the project began to evolve from the parole decisionmaking to national reporting on all facets of parole.

The UPR's current publication program provides three levels of detail. The series on *Parole in the United States* provides an overview of the parole system. The series on *Characteristics of Persons Entering Parole* provides a detailed look at persons entering parole. UPR publishes occasional special studies that range from legislative reviews to formal tests of hypotheses using offender-based data.

Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977 (July 1978) was the first in this annual series of summary statistics on the

nation's parole population and population movement.

Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977 (April 1979) was the first annual report from the offender-based data system that covers individual parole status, conviction offense, sentence served in prison, and selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of persons entering parole. The report summarizes the characteristics of person who entered parole during 1976 and 3-, 2-, and 1-year parole outcomes for persons who entered parole during 1974, 1975, and 1976.

The second report, *Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1978* (December 1980), summarizes the characteristics of persons who entered parole during 1977, 1-, 2-, and 3-year parole outcomes for those who entered parole during 1975 and 1-year parole outcomes for those who entered parole during 1977. During this period, UPR gathered entry and 1-year followup data simultaneously. For this reason, the title year in each of these reports is the year of the 1 year followup of the most recent entry group.

To identify the populations unambiguously, this report, the third in the series, is entitled *Characteristics of Persons Entering Parole During 1978 and 1979*. It summarizes the characteristics of persons who entered parole during 1978 and 1979. It traces the parolee from sentencing through prison admission and on to release to parole.

UPR is one of three major reporting systems that describe the convicted population. It is undergoing a change that will link its data more directly to two other adult correction data systems—National Prisoner Statistics and National Probation Reports. This will yield a more consistent and comprehensive description of convicted adults as they enter and exit all facets of correctional supervision. The result will be better information for the states to use in allocating scarce correctional resources and in evaluating the consequences of these allocations.

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Movement of persons between prison and parole

From prison to parole

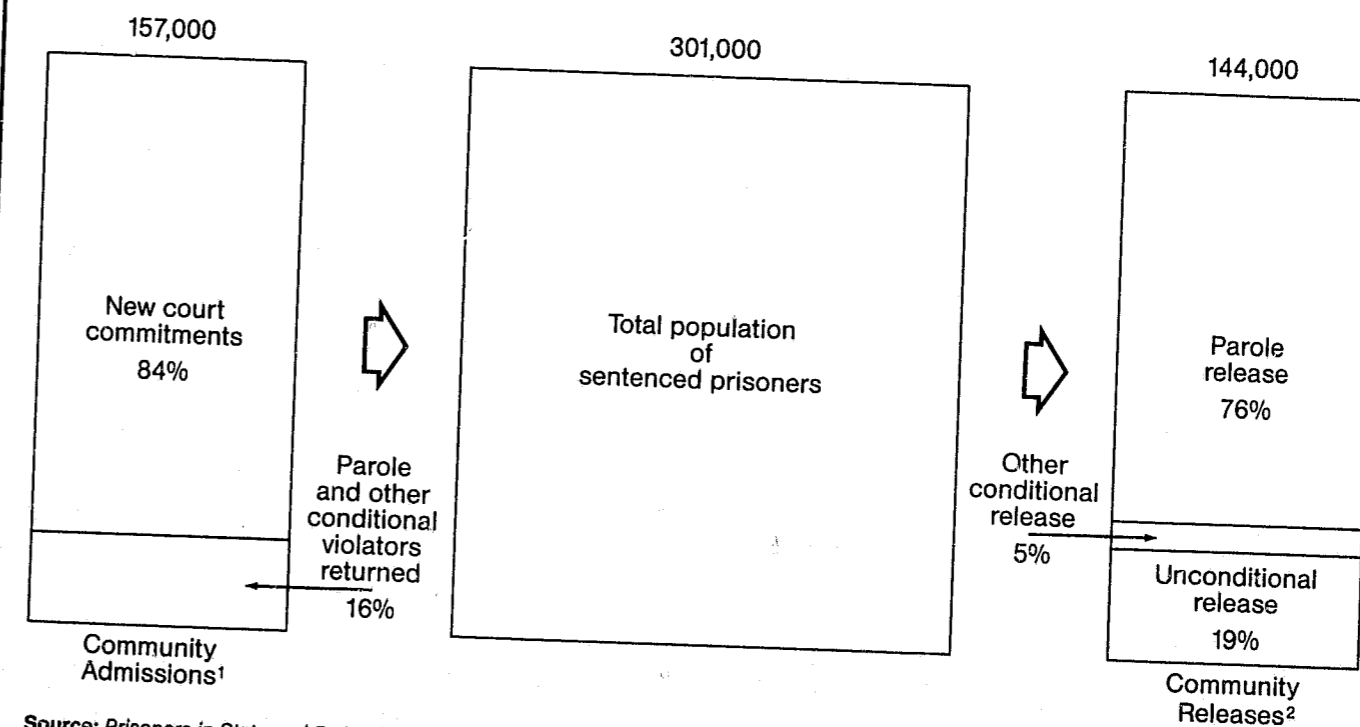
Parole is the principal route out of prison. In 1979 there were 144,000 prison releases; 110,000 (76 percent) of them were releases to parole (see Figure 1), either by the decision of a parole board (discretionary parole) or by provision of the statute under which they were sentenced (mandatory parole). The characteristics of persons who entered parole (both discretionary and mandatory) during 1978 and 1979 are the subject of this report.

Nationwide, the use of parole did not change from 1978

to 1979 (see Table 1). However, with California's shift to determinate sentencing, the proportion of parole releases that were mandatory increased dramatically. Proportionate use of mandatory parole also increased in Illinois, Virginia, and Texas. In future years, a similar increase will occur in Indiana as inmates are released under its determinate sentencing statute.

The use of parole varies widely among states. Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, and Missouri use parole for less

Figure 1
Sentenced prisoners admitted from and released to the community from state and federal institutional jurisdiction during 1979



Source: *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, Tables 10 and 13. See appendix Tables A.1 and A.2 for the values used to prepare this figure.

Notes:

¹Includes new court commitments and parole violators

returned. Excludes escapes, AWOLS, transfers, and persons returned from appeal or bond.

²Includes conditional and unconditional releases. Excludes deaths, escapes, AWOLS, transfers, and persons released to appeal or bond.

than 40 percent of their outgoing prisoners. By contrast, Alaska, California, New York, New Jersey, and Washington use parole for more than 95 percent of their community releases (see Figure 2).

Releases to parole, other conditional releases, and unconditional releases combined to form "community releases" (see Table 1). Excluded from this group were deaths, escapes, AWOLs, transfers, and releases on appeal or bond. Similarly, new court commitments, parole violators, and violators of other forms of conditional release were combined to form "community admissions" (see Table 2). Transfers, return from appeal or bond, and escapes and AWOLs returned were excluded from this group. Each of the subgroups excluded from releases and admissions is in some way distinctive and not characteristic of the movement between prison and the community. The remainder of this report will discuss only community releases and admissions as defined above.

Persons entering parole may be counted using several data sources. Three different estimates of this population are given in appendix Tables A.1 and B.1. The estimate used in

computing the percentage use of parole is based on figures provided by National Prisoner Statistics that compare the number of inmates released onto parole status with total prison exits. Similar estimates are reported to Uniform Parole Reports based on an annual survey of paroling agencies of entries to their caseloads. The third estimate of persons entering parole was developed for this report from a parole reporting system that consists of information collected on each individual parolee (offender-based parole records).

Three-fifths of the states participated in the UPR offender-based system for 1978 and two less in 1979 (see appendix Table D.1). For most states reporting to all three systems, the estimates are close. However, because of the missing states, the description of persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979 drawn from the offender-based reporting system is limited to parolees of participating states and is not a national profile. Sampling bias is a consideration for the 13 states which provide data on a sample of cases. The number of cases reported and the weights used to estimate the total parole entry population in these states are given in appendix

Table 1 Prison releases: Sentenced prisoners released from state and federal institutional jurisdiction during 1978 and 1979, by type of release

Type of release	1978			1979		
	Number	Total releases (percent)	Community releases (percent)	Number	Total releases (percent)	Community releases (percent)
Total releases	154,484	100		166,132	99	
Total releases to community ¹	133,593		100	143,889		100
Conditional releases	107,691	70	81	117,135	70	81
Parole authority release	90,584	59	68	84,287	51	59
Mandatory conditional release	10,375	7	8	25,508	15	18
Probation release	3,938	2	3	4,240	2	3
Other conditional releases ²	2,794	2	2	3,100	2	2
Unconditional releases	25,902	17	19	26,754	16	19
Expiration of sentence	24,405	16	18	25,296	15	18
Other unconditional releases ³	1,497	1	1	1,458	1	1
Other releases	20,891	14		22,243	13	
Escapes and AWOLs returned	7,650	5		8,241	5	
Transfers to other jurisdictions ⁴	4,169	3		2,933	2	
Other releases ⁵	9,072	6		11,069	6	

Sources: Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, Tables 10 and 13, and Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979, Tables 10 and 13.

Notes: ¹Includes conditional and unconditional releases. Excludes deaths, escapes, AWOLs, transfers, and persons released to appeal or bond.

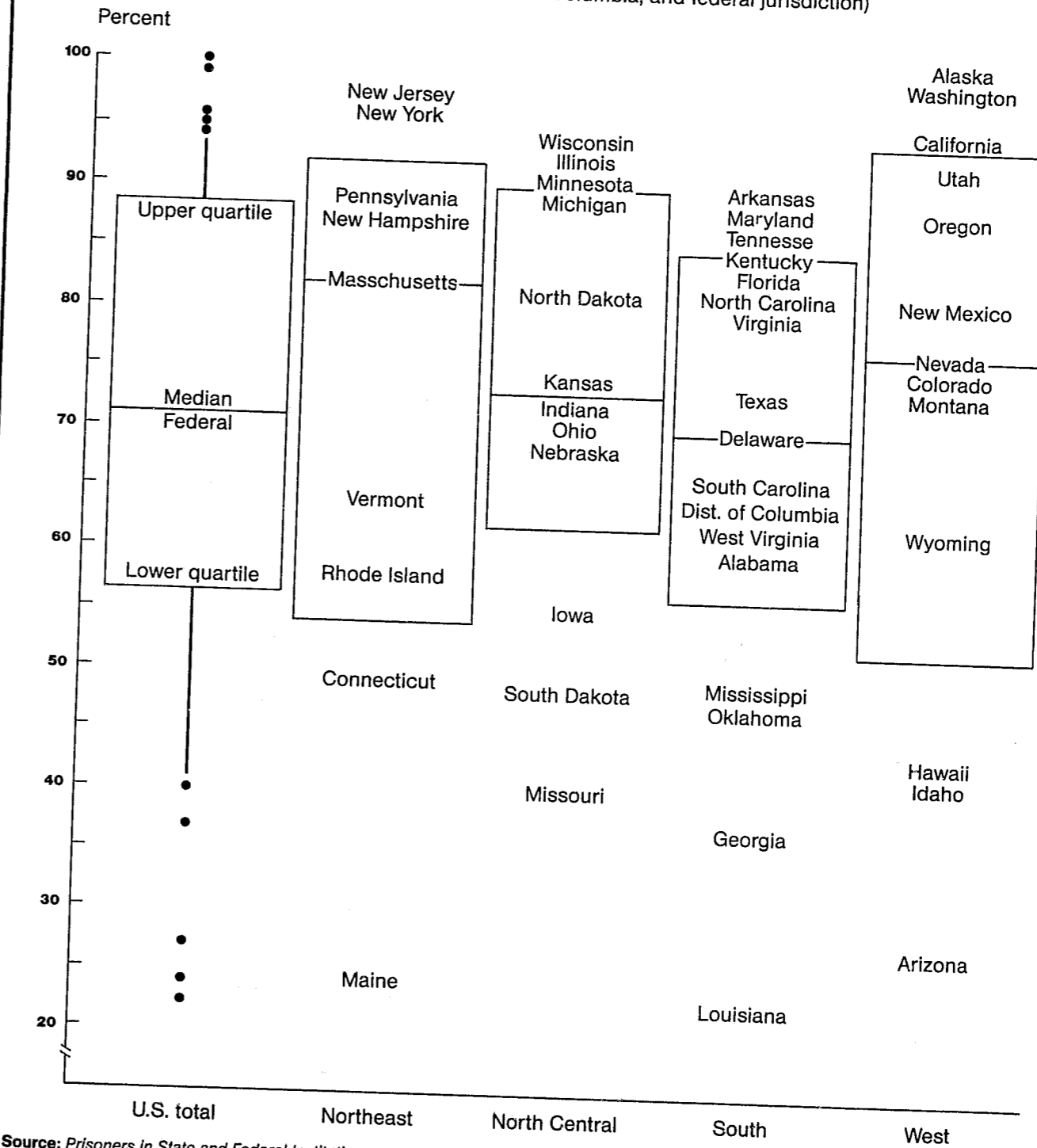
²Predominately pre-parole release by correctional authorities (e.g., furloughs, work release), conditional pardons, and court ordered conditional releases.

³Predominately commutation or court ordered release.

⁴A reduction from 1,565 to 425 prisoners transferred to other jurisdictions from the District of Columbia is largely responsible for the overall reduction from 1978 to 1979.

⁵Includes deaths, persons released on appeal or bond, and also serves as an adjustment residual. The increase in the number of other releases is primarily due to 3,046 releases to appeal or bond and court movements not occurring on the same day in California in 1979, where only 235 other releases were reported in 1978.

Figure 2
Parole use during 1979
by region and state
(50 states, District of Columbia, and federal jurisdiction)

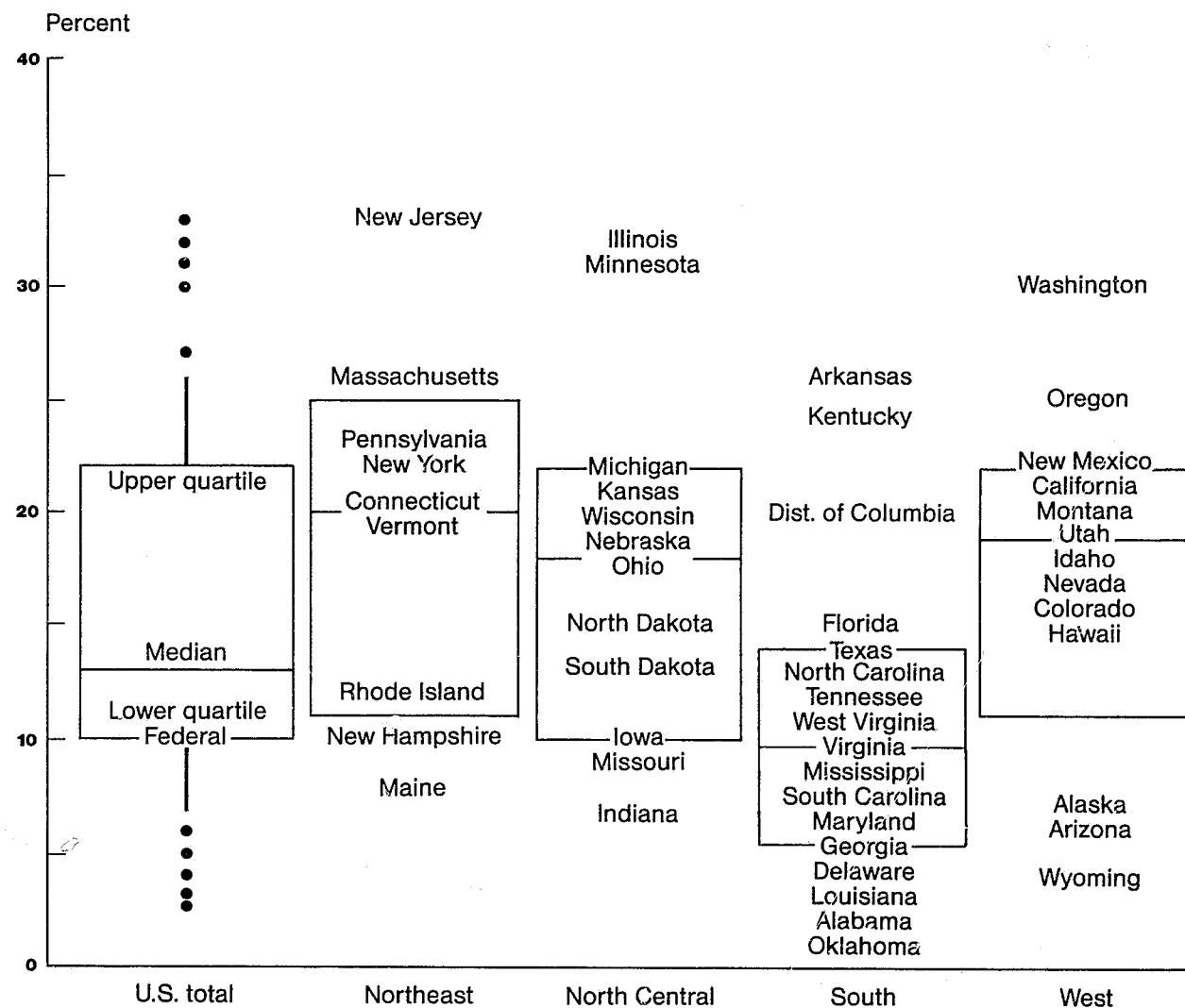


Source: Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979, Tables 10 and 13. See appendix Table A.1 for the values used to prepare this figure.

Note: This box plot format is a display of the percentage use of parole in each state. It is also a display of national and regional medians and ranges for state use of parole. A box has been drawn around the inner quartiles in each region, so that half the

region's states appear within its box. A horizontal line drawn inside each box indicates the median—that is, half the states are at or above and half below this line. Vertical lines extend above and below the leftmost box to the upper and lower deciles of the U.S. total; 5 states (the upper 10%) are above the end of the line extending upward and 5 (the lower 10%) are below the end of the line extending downward.

Figure 3
Returned parole violators among
1979
prison admissions to state and federal institutional jurisdiction,
by region and state
 (50 states, District of Columbia, and federal jurisdiction)



Source: *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, Tables 10 and 16. See appendix Table A.2 for the values used to prepare this figure.

Note: This box plot format is a display of the percentage of returned parole violators among prison admittees. It is also a display of national and regional medians and ranges for the percentage of returned parole violators. A box has been drawn around the inner quartiles in each region, so that half the

region's states appear within its box. A horizontal line drawn inside each box indicates the median—that is, half the states are at or above and half below this line. Vertical lines extend above and below the leftmost box to the upper and lower deciles of the U.S. total; 5 states (the upper 10%) are above the end of the line extending upward and 5 (the lower 10%) are below the end of the line extending downward.

Tables D.2 and D.3 for the 1979 and 1978 parole entry populations, respectively.

From parole to prison

Some persons entering parole become prison admissions. They violate parole and are returned to prison, often with a new sentence. In both 1978 and 1979, most admissions to prison were new court commitments (see Table 2). Of each 100 community admissions to prison, 16 were parole violators, of whom 7 were returned to prison with a new sentence.

Nationwide, the proportion of returned parole violators remained relatively constant over the 2 years. However, among states, the proportion of returned parole violators during 1979 ranged from less than 5 percent in Alabama, Oklahoma, and Wyoming to more than 30 percent in Illinois, Minnesota, and New Jersey (see Figure 3). States in the South generally have a smaller percentage of their admissions made up of parole violators; but then there is also less use of release to parole in the South (see Figures 2 and 3).

Parolees who are returned to prison without a new sentence are returned for violating the conditions of their parole (technical violators). When an individual has committed an offense while on parole, whether or not that person is counted as a parolee returned with a new sentence may depend upon the state's administrative procedures. In some jurisdictions, parolees admitted without a new sentence may be returned in lieu of a new sentence or with new criminal

charges pending. Also, jurisdictions providing higher levels of supervision will tend to generate more technical violators since the conditions of parole will often be more restrictive and the degree of parolee surveillance more extensive. Figure 4 shows the wide variation among states in the percentage of parole violators returned with a new sentence.

It is likely that variation among the states is, in part, a reporting artifact. One of the advantages of having multiple sources of data on a given characteristic is that the accuracy of the data can be verified. For example, in appendix Tables A.2 and B.2, the last column shows the estimated number of parole violators returned as reported in *Parole in the United States: 1979*. These estimates are reasonable close to those reported by NPS. However, if discrepancies show up, they require explanation or further investigation. For example, the count of parolees reported to be returned to prison differs among reporting systems. The NPS data show that in 1979 Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia returned 3,817 parolees to prison, while UPR data show less than a fifth of that number (see appendix Table A.4). While these data are not directly comparable, the larger disparity between the two reporting systems may reflect different definitions of the term "returned to prison." For example, one state might count parolees returned to prison to await trial on new criminal charges or a hearing on alleged violations of parole conditions. Another state might not count the same parolee until the trial or hearing was concluded.

Table 2 Prison admissions: Sentenced prisoners admitted to state and federal institutional jurisdiction during 1978 and 1979, by type of admission

Type of admission	1978			1979		
	Number	Total admissions (percent)	Community admissions (percent)	Number	Total admissions (percent)	Community admissions (percent)
Total admissions	162,574	100		172,753	100	
Total admissions from community ¹	149,965		100	156,715		100
New court commitments	126,121	78	84	131,047	76	84
Parole violators returned ²	23,844	15	16	25,668	15	16
With new sentence	10,231	6	7	11,207	6	7
Without new sentence	13,613	8	9	14,461	8	9
Other admissions	12,609	8		16,038	9	
Escapes and AWOLs returned	7,348	4		8,045	5	
Transfers from other jurisdictions	3,187	2		3,438	2	
Other admissions ³	2,074	1		4,555	3	

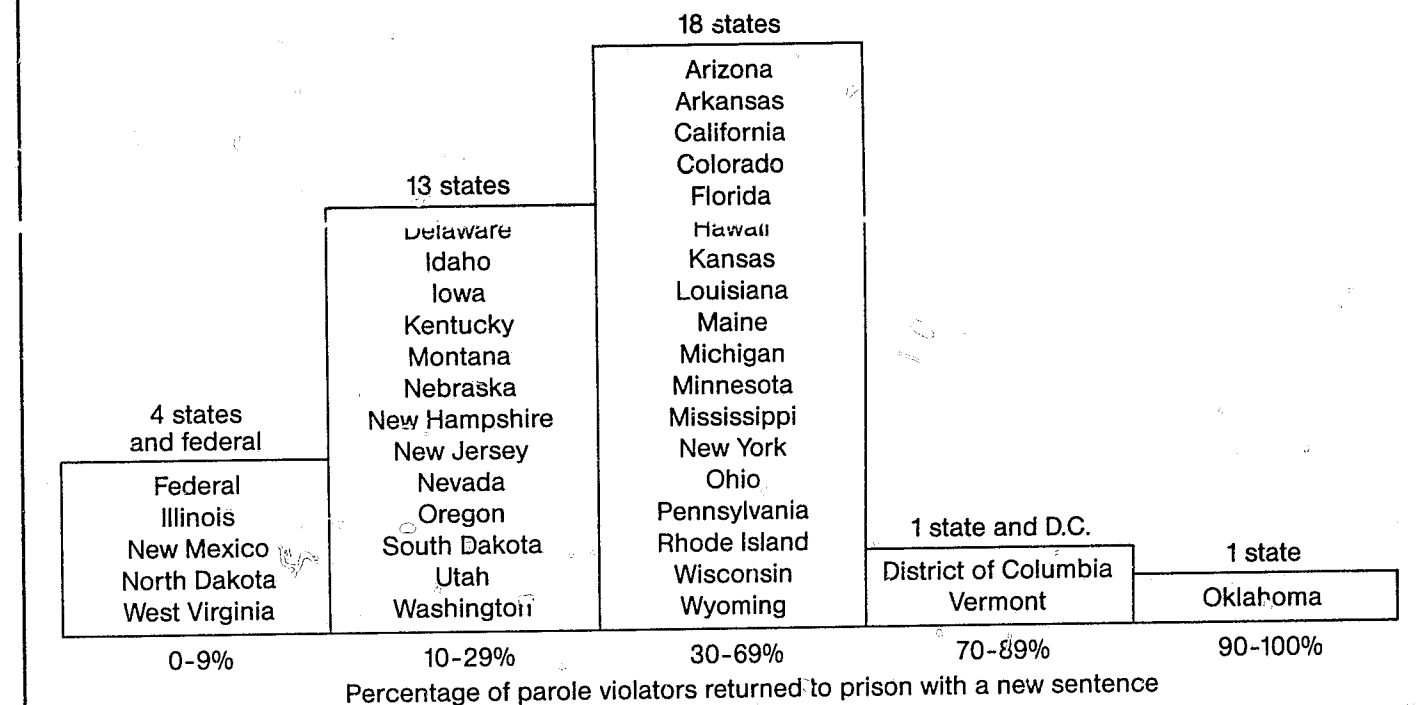
Sources: *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, Tables 10 and 16, and *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, Tables 10 and 16.

Note: ¹Includes new court commitments and parole violators returned. Excludes escapes, AWOLs, transfers, and persons returned from appeal or bond.

²Includes parole and other conditional release violators returned.

³Includes persons returned from appeal or bond. The increase in the number of other admissions is largely due to 2,977 returns from appeal or bond and court movements not occurring on the same day in California in 1979, where none were reported in 1978.

Figure 4
Parole violators returned to prison
with a new sentence during
1979
 (37 states, District of Columbia, and federal jurisdiction)



Source: *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, Tables 10 and 16. See appendix Table A.2 for the values used to prepare this figure.

Note: States are listed in alphabetical order within categories.

Conviction and sentencing

Sentences reflect, among other factors, the severity of the crime for which the offender was convicted. For the 1978 and 1979 parolees, four measures of offense seriousness are available—commitment offense, multiple sentences, prior prison commitments, and the maximum sentence imposed by the judge.

Commitment offense

The commitment offense is the one for which the parolee was incarcerated. In the case of multiple offenses, the commitment offense is the most serious one, the one carrying the longest sentence.

The commitment offense characteristics of parolees vary considerably among states. The proportion of persons entering parole with a commitment for a crime against persons among the states reporting on 1979 parolees ranged from just under 20 percent for South Dakota to more than 50 percent for Maine (see Figure 5). These percentages do not necessarily reflect the commitment offense characteristics of the states' prison releases or prison populations because each of these states used parole for less than half its prison releases. By contrast, because New Jersey used parole for more than 95 percent of its prison releases, its high proportion of violent offenders among new parolees is a direct measure of the distribution among all releases and an indirect indication of the distribution within its prison population.

Three basic offense categories appear throughout this report—crimes against persons, crimes against property, and all other crimes. The most prevalent commitment offense in each basic category (robbery among crimes against persons, burglary among property crimes, and narcotics among all other crimes) is shown separately in some of the figures and tables. For example, in appendix Tables A.5, A.8, B.5, and B.8 sentences imposed and time served are shown for these three selected offenses.

Multiple sentences

Most persons entering parole had been sentenced for a single commitment offense. The multiple sentence rate is less than 20 percent in most reporting states (see Figure 6). This does not necessarily reflect the pattern of criminality that lies behind the sentence. Variations among states and local policies on offense charging, plea bargaining, and sentencing may affect variation in the officially recorded sentence as much as does variation in individual criminal behavior.

Prior prison commitments

The percentage of the parole entry population with one or more prior commitments varies widely (see Figure 7). It varies from 12 percent to 61 percent among the 21 states for which 1979 data are available. Only Maine reports more than half its parole entry population to have prior prison commitments, and this largely reflects the special nature of the decreasing proportion of Maine's prison population who are eligible for parole. In 14 of the 21 states, less than 30 percent of the persons entering parole have priors. State specific data for prior prison commitments are given in appendix Tables A.3 (1979) and B.3 (1978).

From the state rates available, it appears that generally no more than a third of those entering parole during 1979 were convicted of a crime against persons, no more than 20 percent were serving multiple sentences, and no more than 30 percent had a prior record. From these three indicators it appears that persons entering parole do not fit the popular image of the dangerous criminal. This pattern may reflect the composition of the whole prison population, but in some states it may also be due to the use of parole for less serious offenders.

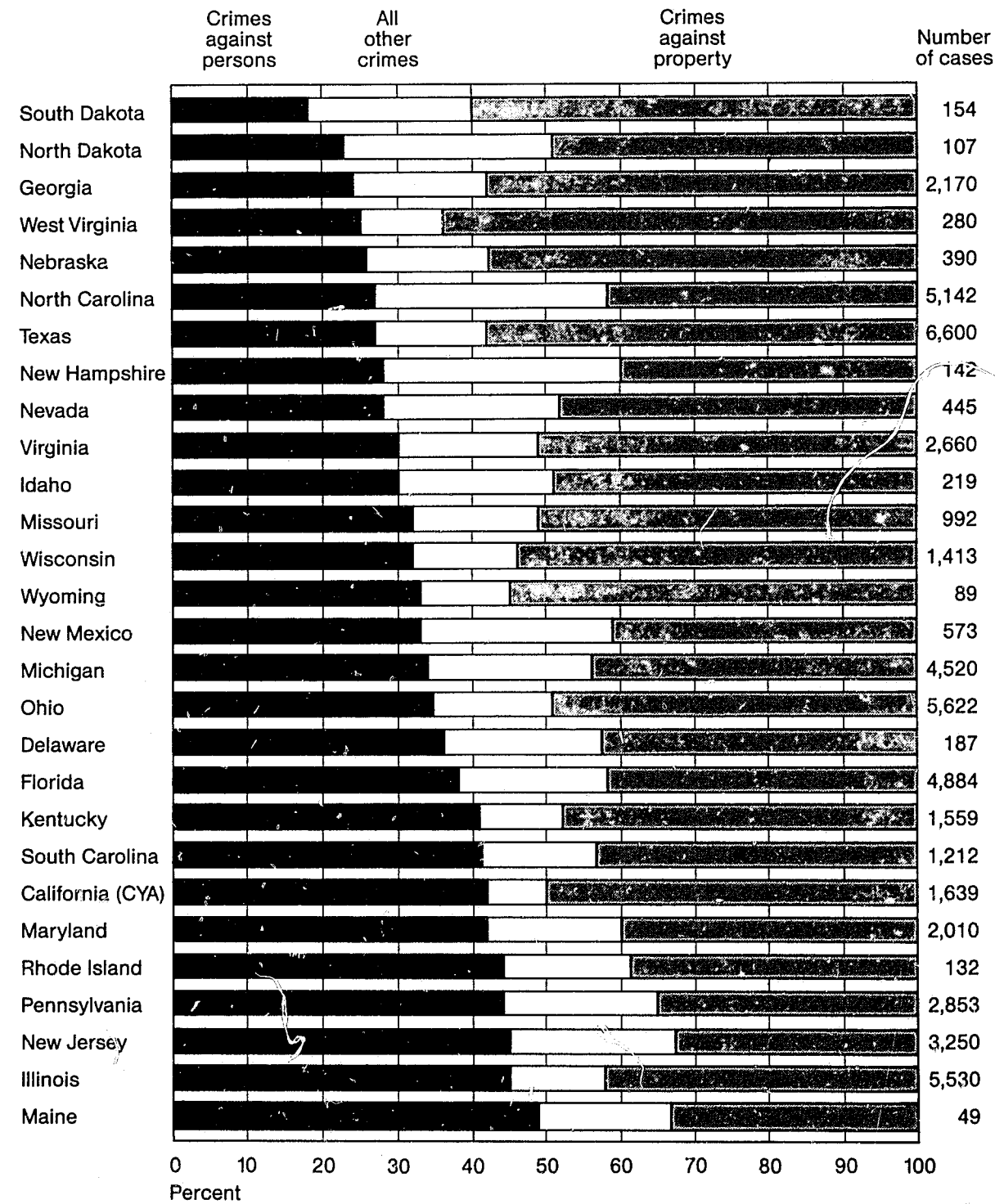
Maximum sentence

Each sentence may have several aspects. One is the length of the symbolic sentence—the maximum sentence imposed under the law (see Figure 8). Median maximum sentences for all crimes range from less than 3 to more than 7 years; the midpoint for all states is between 4 and 5 years.

The pattern of sentences for burglary is very similar to those for all crimes—burglary is the highest volume offense in most jurisdictions, and it appears to be representative of the sentencing patterns for all crimes. Of the 23 states reporting, only 2 states have medians for burglary over 7 years; 7 have medians less than 3 years. The median of state medians for burglary, as for all offenses, is between 4 and 5 years. Robbery—typically the second highest volume offense—is treated much more seriously, as are crimes against persons generally. Of the 27 states, 14 showed median sentences for robbery of more than 7 years, only 1 was less than 3 years, and the median among the 27 states is 6 years. The detailed data are given in appendix Tables A.4, A.5, B.4, and B.5.

In addition to the maximum, a sentence may also have a minimum term and a minimum period until parole can first be considered. In some jurisdictions, these three are closely

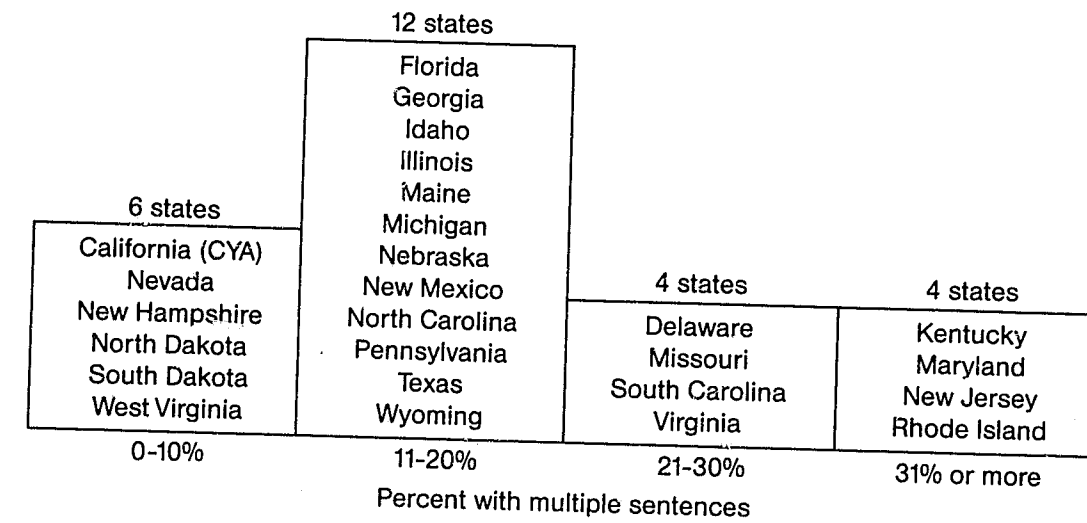
Figure 5
Conviction offenses for persons entering parole during 1979 by state (28 states)



Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2), 1979. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See appendix Table A.3 for the values used to prepare this figure and for the definitions of each offense group.

Note: The number of persons included in these percentages appears at the end of each bar. The California Department of the Youth Authority (CYA) has jurisdiction only over youthful offenders.

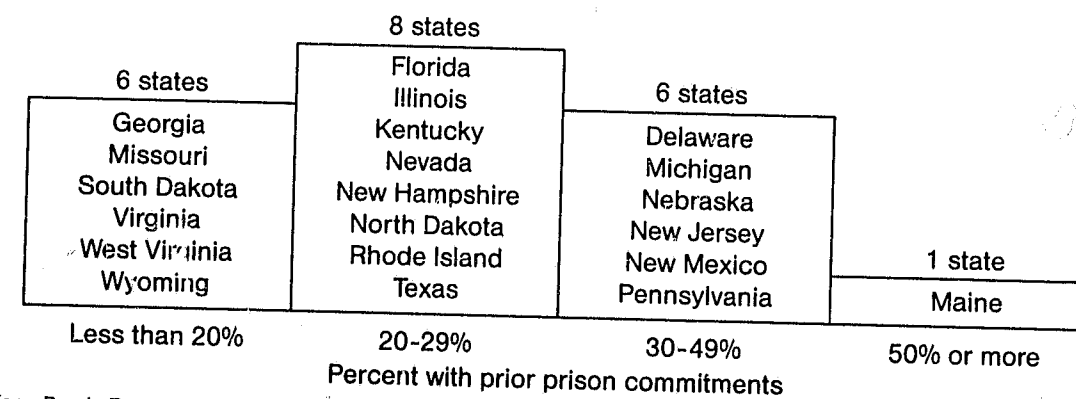
Figure 6
Multiple sentences among persons entering parole during 1979 (26 states)



Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2), 1979. See appendix Table A.3 for the values used to prepare this figure.

Note: States are listed in alphabetical order within categories. The California Department of the Youth Authority (CYA) has jurisdiction only over youthful offenders.

Figure 7
Prior prison commitments among persons entering parole during 1979 (21 states)



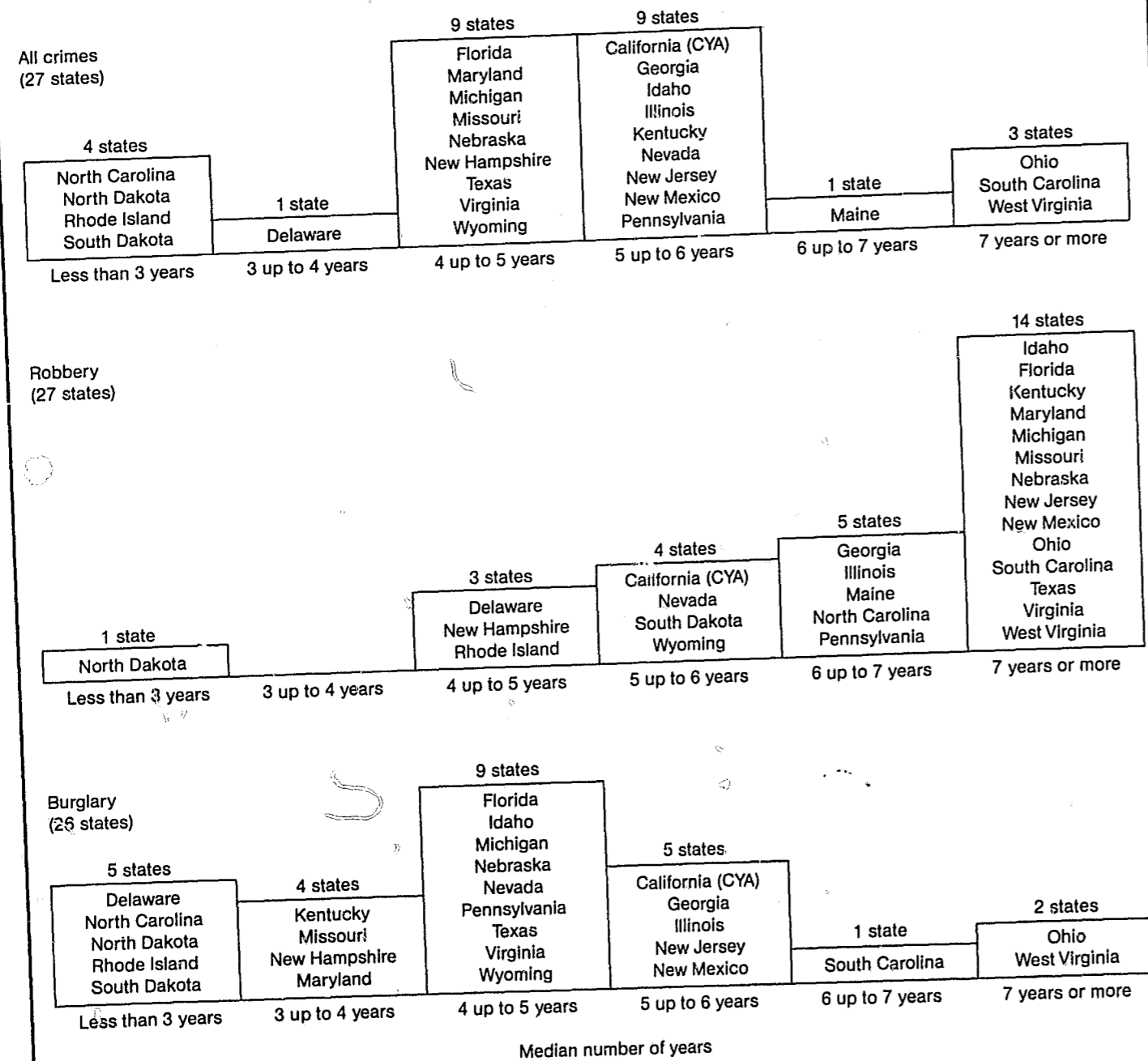
Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2), 1979. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See appendix Table A.3 for the values used to prepare this figure.

Note: States are listed in alphabetical order within categories.

linked—the minimum to maximum range is small and the minimum eligible parole date occurs after a fixed proportion of the minimum sentence has been served. Other states show a different picture—the minimum to maximum range is large

and parole eligibility is not linked to the sentence (for example, all prisoners may be technically eligible for parole after they have served 1 year).

Figure 8
Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1979 for all crimes, robbery, and burglary



Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2), 1979. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See appendix Table A.5 for the values used to prepare this figure.

Note: The number of persons used to compute the medians is enclosed in parentheses. States are listed in alphabetical order within categories. The California Department of the Youth Authority (CYA) has jurisdiction only over youthful offenders.

Type of admission to prison and time served prior to release

For most persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979, the route from sentencing to prison to parole was straightforward—the offender was convicted and sentenced, entered prison within a month (usually within a few days) after sentence was passed, served time in prison, and entered parole.

For a sizeable minority, the route was more circuitous; these were persons who were already under community supervision (parole or probation) before they entered prison. Some of these were apprehended, convicted, and committed for a new offense. Some were returned for violating the terms of their parole—they had been in prison before on the same sentence. Others had violated conditions of their probation and were being sent to prison for the first time. Because of these alternative routes, the discussion of time served in prison is preceded by an examination of the type of most recent admission to prison.

Type of most recent admission to prison

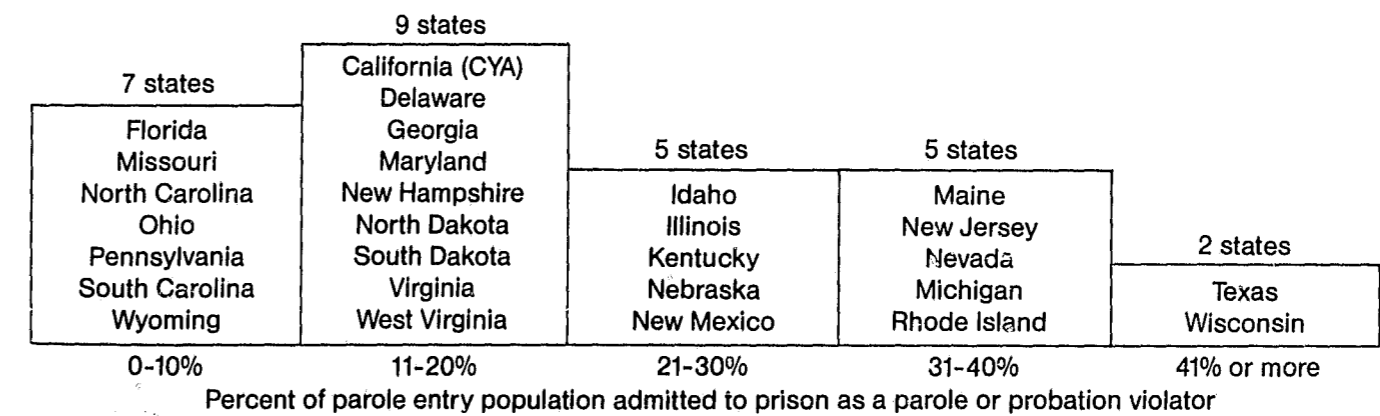
State rates for persons entering parole during 1979 whose most recent admission to prison involved a violation of parole

or probation (with or without a new conviction) range from less than 10 percent to more than 40 percent (see Figure 9). Persons entering parole whose most recent admission to prison involved a violation include four groups: probation violators with a new sentence, parole violators with a new sentence, and parole violators with no new sentence. Some jurisdictions have no probation violators among the persons entering parole in 1979 (California Department of the Youth Authority, Illinois, Maine, and North Carolina). Others have no parole violators (South Dakota and Wyoming). This variation suggests that detailed knowledge of state practice is necessary before any conclusions can be drawn (see detailed data in appendix Tables A.6 and B.6).

Length of time served in prison

UPR collects data on the length of time parolees spend in prison prior to release to parole (see Figure 10 and appendix Tables A.7, A.8, B.7 and B.8). This measure of time served is an indicator of jurisdictional punishment policy. It is computed

Figure 9
Probation or parole violation among persons entering parole during 1979 (28 states)



Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2), 1979. See appendix Table A.6 for the values used to prepare this figure.

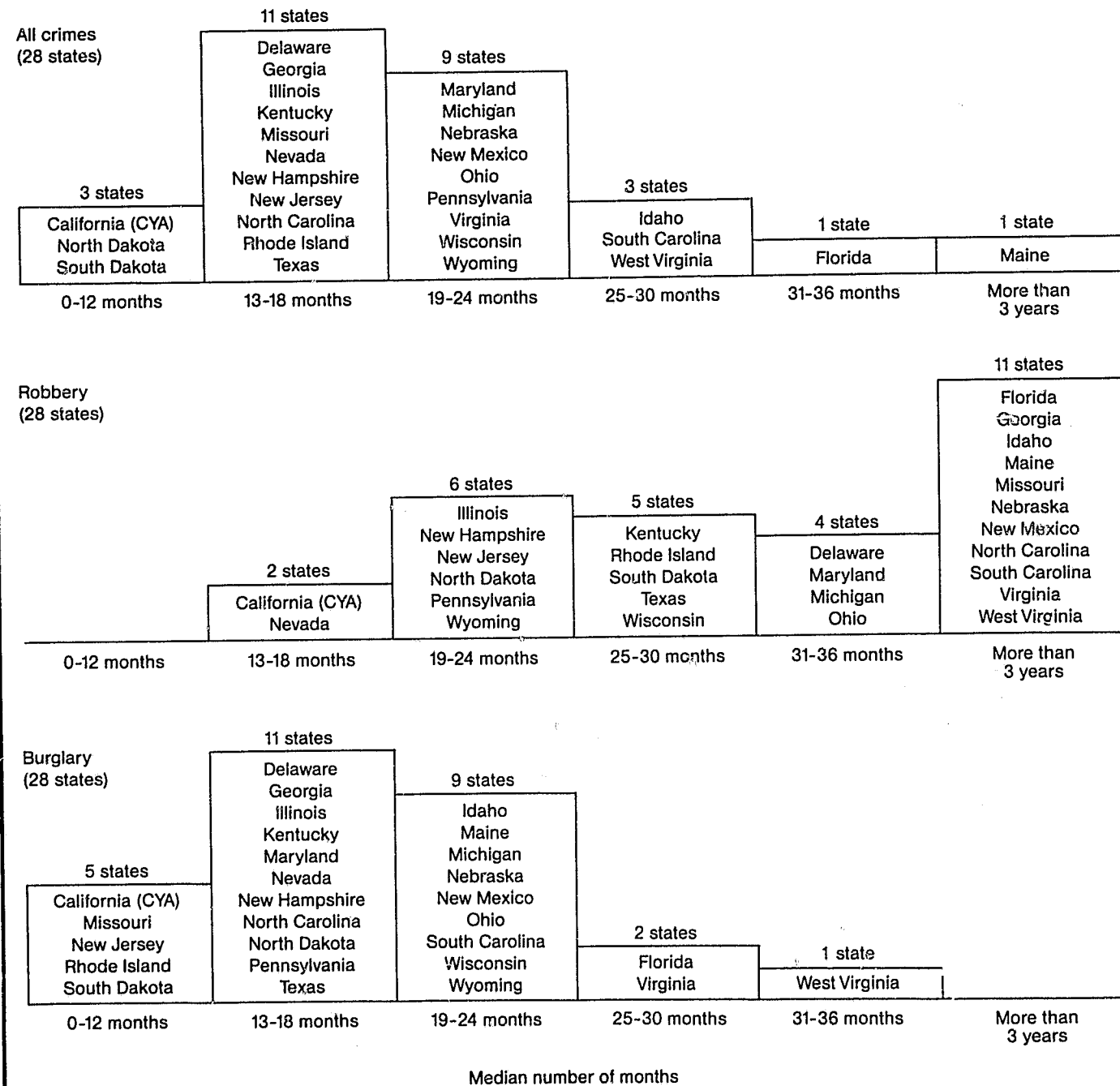
Note: States are listed in alphabetical order within categories. The California Department of the Youth Authority (CYA) has jurisdiction only over youthful offenders.

as the time between the date of prison admission and the date of parole entry, and time served in jail preceding imprisonment is added when known. Reparolees whose admission to prison

did not include a new sentence have been excluded from all computations; parolees in this group typically serve brief sentences for a parole or probation violation that is unrelated

Figure 10

Time served by persons entering parole during 1979 for all crimes, robbery, and burglary



Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2), 1979. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See appendix Table A.8 for the values used to prepare this figure. Cases are excluded where the type of most recent admission to prison does not include a new court commitment.

Note: The number of persons used to compute the medians in each state is enclosed in parentheses. States are listed in alphabetical order within categories. The California Department of the Youth Authority (CYA) has jurisdiction only over youthful offenders.

in length to the seriousness of the original commitment offense. Their inclusion would lower the group median and distort the picture of time served by offense (see appendix D).

For persons entering parole during 1979, the 5 states with the highest medians for all crimes (Florida, Idaho, Maine, South Carolina, and West Virginia) all have medians for robbery and burglary at the upper end of the distribution. Of the 3 jurisdictions at the low end of the distribution of medians, North Dakota and the California Department of the Youth Authority show similar consistency; they are low for all offenses and low for both robbery and burglary.

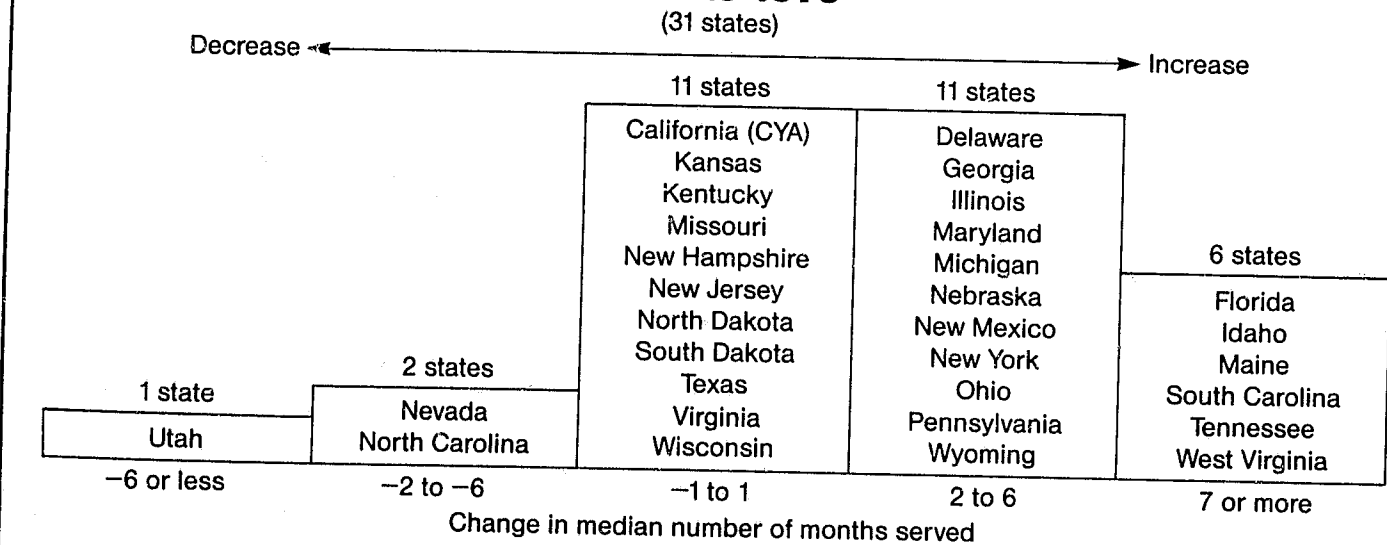
Of the 8 jurisdictions at the extremes of the overall time served distribution, 5 are states with very small numbers of parole entries—Idaho, Maine, North Dakota, South Dakota and West Virginia. One state, Florida, is among the largest in number of parole entries. Maine, whose determinate sentencing law precludes conditional release, is paroling only those whose sentences were imposed prior to the new law. The California Department of the Youth Authority is a specialized agency which handles only younger offenders.

The variations in time served among the states mirror to some degree the variations in sentencing among the states. Formal procedures or legal requirements often link time served to sentence length. For example, an offender may be required to serve a proportion of the sentence (or of the minimum sentence), such as a fourth or a third, before parole eligibility. Other states require no less than 1 year in prison or

set mandatory minimums for certain crimes or for special circumstances of a crime. Some states have structured parole board decisionmaking by establishing parole guidelines that set fixed ranges for different types of crimes. Other states have removed the release decision from the parole board and substituted terms set by the trial judge, the legislature, or a sentencing commission. (In Maine, offenders are released unconditionally after completion of their terms minus good time.)

The median number of months served in prison from 1976 to 1979 for all offenses combined is shown in Figure 11. These data represent time served in prison exclusive of time served in jail, and include all 31 states which contributed 3 or more years of time served data. Eleven states had an increase in the median of 2 to 6 months and 6 had an increase of 7 or more months. At the same time, 11 states remained essentially unchanged, and 3 showed a reduction of more than 1 month. The pattern of increase is general, but the cause may vary from state to state, as can be seen by looking at 3 states (Florida, Idaho, and Maine) that had both high medians in 1979 and rapid increases in time served from 1976 to 1979. In Florida, which introduced parole guidelines in 1978, time served rose before guidelines were introduced and continued to rise after their introduction. In Maine, time served rose because only persons sentenced prior to the passage of determinate sentencing in 1976 were eligible for release to parole. In Idaho, the time served rose without the introduction of either parole guidelines or determinate sentencing.

Figure 11
Change in time served in prison by persons entering parole from 1976 to 1979 (31 states)



Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2), 1976 to 1979. See appendix Table C.1 for the median values used to prepare this figure.

Note: There were 31 states with at least 3 years of data on the median length of time served by persons entering parole from 1976 to 1979. All of them are included in this figure. The earliest and the most recent figures were used to compute the differences. States are listed in alphabetical order within categories. The California Department of the Youth Authority (CYA) has jurisdiction only over youthful offenders.

Demographic characteristics

Prisoners live almost exclusively in a single-sex society in which most persons are in their twenties and thirties. Most are members of a minority group, and most have less education than the general population. This section covers four demographic characteristics—sex, age, race/ethnicity, and education—of the persons entering parole in 1978 and 1979 along with comparisons to prison and general populations where appropriate and available. The detailed data appear in appendix Tables A.9 and B.9.

Sex

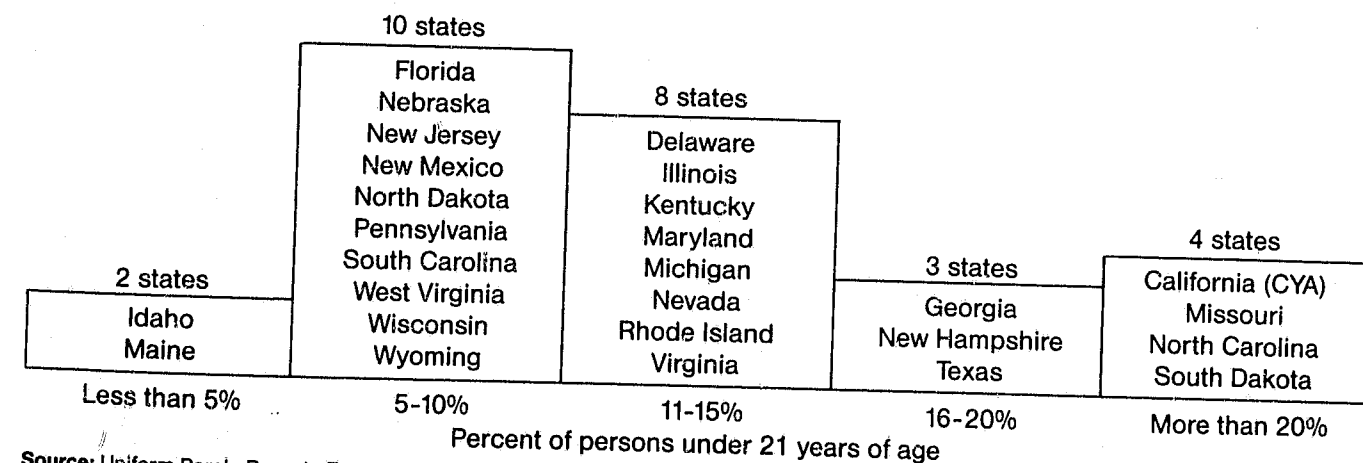
In the states reporting 1979 UPR data, women made up 10 percent or less of the persons entering parole; the median proportion was about 5 percent and the interquartile range

was from 3.5 to 6.5 percent. From National Prisoner Statistics data appearing in *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, Tables 10 and 11, a similar proportion of women appear to be entering prison, but the median state proportion of women in the yearend 1979 prison population is lower—less than 4 percent.

Age

The proportion of persons under age 21 entering parole in 1979 is shown in Figure 12. Note that Maine (at the bottom of the figure) has no entries younger than age 21; only lifers or other long termers continue to be paroled in Maine now that determinate sentencing with unconditional release has replaced parole. The California Department of the Youth

Figure 12
Persons under 21 years of age
entering parole during
1979
by state
(27 states)



Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2), 1979. See appendix Table A.9 for the values used to prepare this figure.

Note: States are listed in alphabetical order within categories. The California Department of the Youth Authority (CYA) has jurisdiction only over youthful offenders.

Authority (at the top of the figure) only has jurisdiction over persons up to the age of 21; two-thirds of the parole entries from CYA were under 21.

Race/Ethnicity

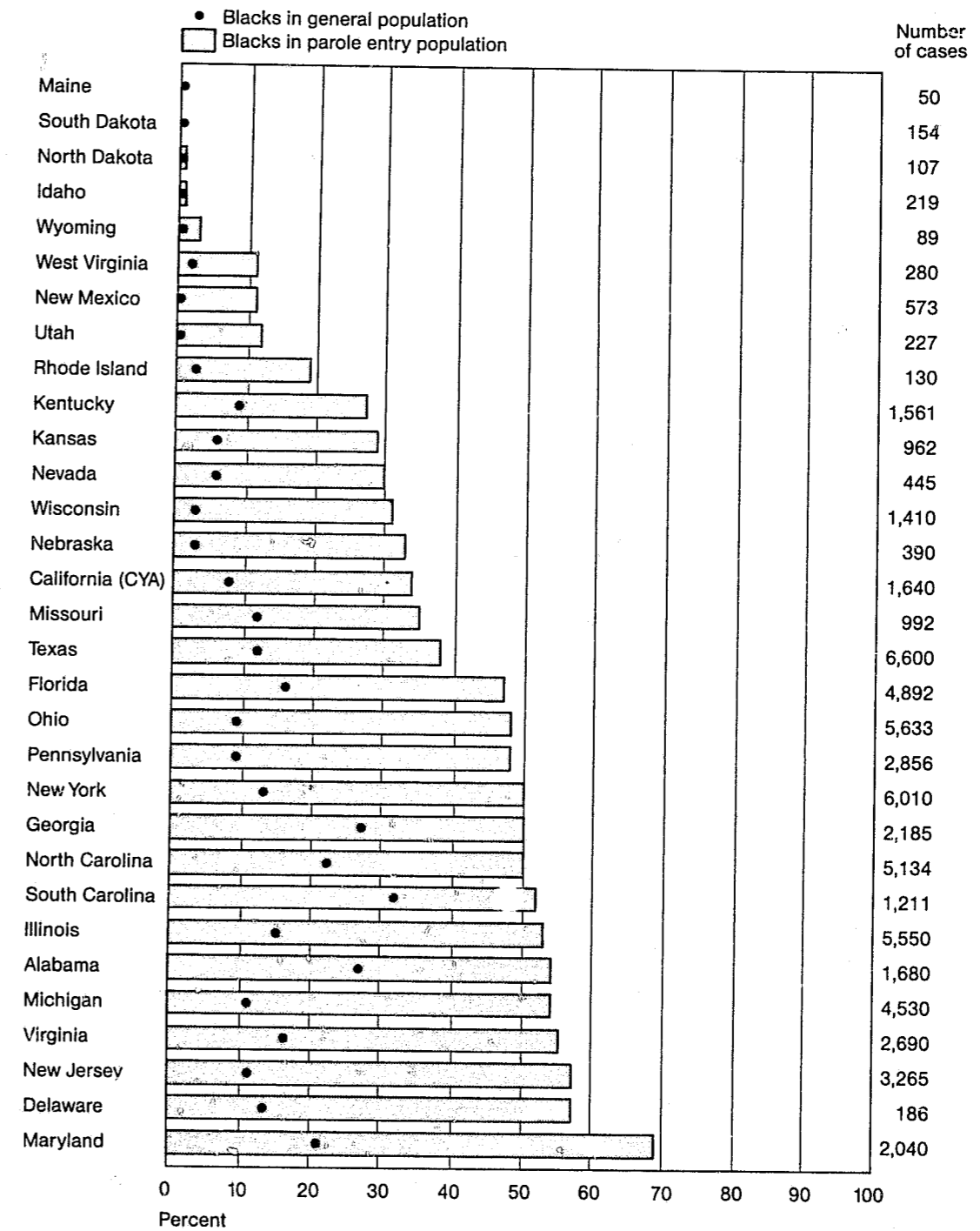
The UPR parole entry population includes 4 race/ethnicity groups—non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks, Hispanics, and others (American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders). The percentage distribution of one of these groups—non-Hispanic blacks—among the persons entering parole in 1979 is represented by the bars in Figure 13. In virtually all of the states, the proportion of blacks in the

parole entry population is larger than the proportion of blacks among the state's general population (also shown in Figure 13); the extent of the difference, however, varies widely.

Education

The percent distribution of high school graduates for persons entering parole during 1979 is shown by the bars in Figure 14. The percentage of high school graduates in the general adult population is also shown. Typically, high school graduates make up between 20 percent and 30 percent of those persons entering parole and between 60 percent and 70 percent of the general adult population.

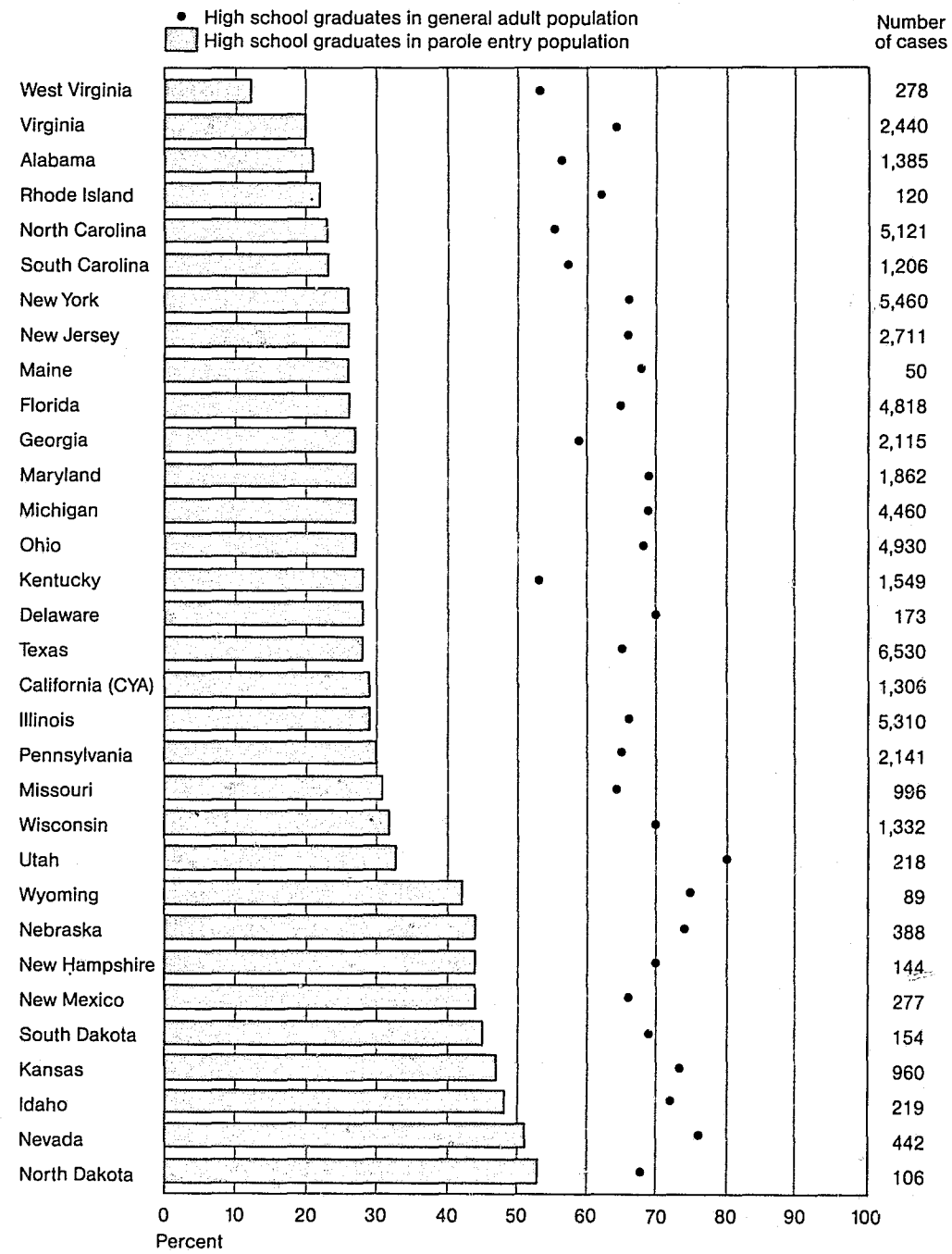
Figure 13
Blacks in the total population
and blacks entering parole during
1979
by state
(31 states)



Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2), 1979. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See Appendix Table A.9 for the values used to prepare this figure. Values for state percentages of blacks were computed from *Statistical Abstracts of the United States, 1979*, 100th Edition, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Table 37.

Note: Alabama, Kansas, New York, and Utah did not submit 1979 data; the above values have been taken from the 1978 parole entry population for these states. The California Department of the Youth Authority (CYA) has jurisdiction only over youthful offenders.

Figure 14
High school graduates in the general adult population
and high school graduates entering parole during
1979
by state
 (32 states)



Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2), 1979. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See appendix Table A.9 for the values used to prepare this figure. Values for state percentages of high school graduates were computed from *Statistical Abstracts of the United States, 1979*, 100th Edition, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Table 235.

Note: The number of persons included in these percentages appears at the end of each bar. Alabama, Kansas, New York, Ohio, and Utah did not report education data for 1979; the above values are taken from the 1978 parole entry population for these states. The California Department of the Youth Authority (CYA) has jurisdiction only over youthful offenders; no comparative measure of high school education for the California population has been provided.

Appendices

Appendix A

Tables

- A.1 Sentenced prisoners released to parole during 1979, by region and state
- A.2 Parole violators returned to prison during 1979, by region and state
- A.3 Commitment offense, multiple sentences, and prior prison commitments of persons entering parole during 1979, by state
- A.4 Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1979, by major crime categories and state (in months)
- A.5 Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1979, by selected crime types and state (in months)
- A.6 Type of admission to prison of persons entering parole during 1979, by state
- A.7 Time served by person entering parole during 1979, by major crime categories and state (in months)
- A.8 Time served by persons entering parole during 1979, by selected crime types and state (in months)
- A.9 Demographic characteristics of persons entering parole during 1979, by state

Table A.1 Sentenced prisoners released to parole during 1979, by region and state

Region and state	National Prisoner Statistics					Uniform Parole Reports	
	Release population ¹	Parole entry population			Parole entry population ³	Parole entry population ⁴	
		Total	Parole agency release	Mandatory conditional release			As a percentage of releases
U.S. total	144,070	109,795	84,287	25,508	76%	119,693	-
Federal ²	15,001	10,442	6,682	3,760	70	13,114	-
State total	129,569	99,353	77,605	21,748	77	106,579	-
Northeast	19,681	16,662	14,257	2,405	85	17,409	-
Maine	430	102	102	0	24	32	53
New Hampshire	167	146	146	0	87	156	154
Vermont	245	159	126	33	64	238	-
Massachusetts	1,112	917	917	0	82	2,106	-
Rhode Island	213	124	124	0	58	190	138
Connecticut	2,726	1,327	1,327	0	49	1,007	-
New York	8,120	7,741	5,359	2,372	95	7,741	-
New Jersey	3,454	3,307	3,307	0	96	2,790	3,306
Pennsylvania	3,201	2,839	2,839	0	89	3,149	2,973
North Central	30,266	23,335	19,366	3,969	77	24,266	-
Ohio	7,783	5,524	5,524	0	71	6,672	5,706
Indiana	2,172	1,544	1,544	0	72	1,327	-
Illinois	6,597	5,917	2,683	3,234	90	5,785	5,560
Michigan	5,237	4,716	4,716	0	89	4,644	4,540
Wisconsin	1,494	1,436	719	687	94	1,433	1,413
Minnesota	952	852	852	0	90	1,021	-
Iowa	904	495	495	0	55	447	-
Missouri	2,430	961	961	0	40	1,000	996
North Dakota	147	119	119	0	81	134	113
South Dakota	288	137	137	0	48	165	155
Nebraska	689	399	399	0	68	435	396
Kansas	1,614	1,203	1,155	48	74	(1,203)	-
South	59,192	42,131	37,092	5,039	71	44,155	-
Delaware	343	242	173	69	70	371	226
Maryland	3,857	3,328	2,813	515	86	3,397	2,186
District of Columbia	1,559	1,004	884	120	64	743	-
Virginia	3,223	2,654	2,036	618	82	(2,654)	2,720
West Virginia	523	337	337	0	64	302	295
North Carolina	6,610	5,497	5,497	0	83	6,310	5,225
South Carolina	1,446	2,237	2,237	0	65	1,236	1,223
Georgia	4,432	1,680	1,680	0	37	1,777	2,210
Florida	9,476	7,929	5,976	1,953	84	6,961	5,406
Kentucky	2,312	1,964	1,598	366	85	1,817	1,634
Tennessee	2,422	2,095	1,814	281	86	3,166	-
Alabama	2,725	1,709	1,709	0	63	2,295	-
Mississippi	1,618	788	788	0	49	1,091	-
Arkansas	1,567	1,454	1,454	0	86	1,258	-
Louisiana	1,845	1,402	1,402	0	22	744	-
Oklahoma	2,615	1,229	1,229	0	47	1,544	-
Texas	19,429	7,582	5,455	1,117	73	8,489	6,650
West	20,430	17,225	6,890	10,335	84	20,749	-
Montana	300	223	223	0	74	279	-
Idaho	550	232	232	0	42	228	228
Wyoming	210	130	130	0	62	101	89
Colorado	1,200	895	895	0	75	895	-
New Mexico	787	536	635	0	81	537	606
Arizona	1,635	443	180	263	27	767	-
Utah	350	322	322	0	92	322	-
Nevada	708	540	540	0	76	522	540
Washington	1,918	1,896	1,896	0	99	1,654	-
Oregon	1,925	1,688	1,688	0	88	1,727	-
California	10,503	9,953	0	9,953	95	13,450	1,668 ⁶
Alaska	214	214	95	119	100	(214)	-
Hawaii	127	54	54	0	42	53	-

Sources: ¹Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979, Table 10. Includes conditional releases, unconditional releases, and deaths; escapees and AWOLs returned, prisoners returned on appeal or bond, transfers to other jurisdictions, and all other releases have been excluded.

²Ibid., Table 13.

³Parole in the United States: 1979, Table 4. The numbers in parenthesis are from National Prisoner Statistics.

⁴Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2), 1979. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See Table C.1 in Appendix C.

Notes: ⁵An estimated one third of this number are mandatory conditional releases.

⁶Includes only individuals paroled to the California Department of Youth Authority.

Table A.2 Parole violators returned to prison during 1979, by region and state

Region and state	Admission population ¹	Parole violators returned ²			
		Total	With new sentence	Without new sentence	As a percentage of admissions
U.S. total	156,715	25,668	-	-	16%
Federal	14,073	1,454	21	1,433	10
State total	142,642	24,214	-	-	17
Northeast	21,344	5,053	-	-	24
Maine	456	37	15	22	8
New Hampshire	205	21	6	15	10
Vermont	225	45	40	5	20
Massachusetts	1,349	344	-	-	26
Rhode Island	251	30	18	12	12
Connecticut	2,970	602	-	-	20
New York	8,966	2,001	689	1,312	22
New Jersey	3,645	1,210	207	1,003	33
Pennsylvania	3,277	763	445	318	23
North Central	32,027	6,515	-	-	20
Ohio	8,079	1,436	789	647	18
Indiana	2,991	203	-	-	7
Illinois	6,573	2,090	68	2,022	32
Michigan	5,501	1,231	629	602	22
Wisconsin	1,539	301	122	179	20
Minnesota	1,367	424	136	288	31
Iowa	1,060	110	32	78	10
Missouri	2,400	224	-	-	9
North Dakota	148	22	0	22	15
South Dakota	326	43	6	37	13
Nebraska	488	86	14	72	18
Kansas	1,555	345	177	168	22
South	65,840	7,906	-	-	12
Delaware	369	21	2	19	6
Maryland	4,453	410	-	-	9
District of Columbia	1,298	262	226	36	20
Virginia	3,565	391	-	-	11
West Virginia	551	67	0	67	12
North Carolina	7,502	997	-	-	13
South Carolina	3,319	347	-	-	10
Georgia	5,487	370	-	-	7
Florida	8,526	1,304	505	799	15
Kentucky	2,656	624	140	484	24
Tennessee	3,190	381	-	-	12
Alabama	2,562	70	-	-	3
Mississippi	1,890	200	94	106	11
Arkansas	2,189	561	185	376	26
Louisiana	2,170	111	35	76	5
Oklahoma	2,760	78	78	0	3
Texas	13,353	1,712	-	-	13
West	23,431	4,740	-	-	20
Montana	386	81	9	72	21
Idaho	576	107	23	84	19
Wyoming	256	10	4	6	4
Colorado	1,264	219	104	115	17
New Mexico	766	171	15	156	22
Arizona	1,641	105	68	37	6
Utah	427	86	19	67	20
Nevada	921	173	36	137	19
Washington	2,008	611	136	475	30
Oregon	2,259	561	82	479	25
California	12,432	2,558	1,362	1,196	21
Alaska	308	29	-	-	9
Hawaii	187	29	19	10	16

Sources: ¹Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979, Table 10. Includes only new court commitments and parole violators returned; escapees and AWOLs returned, prisoners returned on appeal or bond, transfers from other jurisdictions, and all other admissions have been excluded.

²Ibid., Table 16.

³Parole in the United States: 1979, Table 6. The numbers in parenthesis are from National Prisoner Statistics.

Note: This table is not directly comparable with Table A.6. The individuals counted in this table began their prison terms during 1979 and most will not be eligible for parole during 1979. The individuals in Table A.6 began parole during 1979; most of these individuals had been committed to prison sometime earlier. Parole violators returned include persons released from prison by authority of a parole agency and those released from prison through mandatory conditional release.

Table A.3 Commitment offense, multiple sentences, and prior prison commitments of persons entering parole during 1979, by state

Table with 9 columns: Region and state, Total, Commitment offense (Against persons, Against property, Other crimes), Number of sentences (One, Two or more), Prior prison commitments (None, One or more). Rows include Northeast, North Central, South, and West regions with state-level data.

Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2), 1979. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See Table D.1 in Appendix D. The number of missing values for conviction offense and prior prison commitments may be computed by subtracting the sum of the categories from the total. The parole entry population includes persons released from prison by authority of a parole agency and those released from prison through mandatory conditional release.

Table A.4 Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1979, by major crime categories and state (in months)

Table with 13 columns: Region and state, All crimes (Number of cases, Median/quartiles), Crimes against persons (Number of cases, Median/quartiles), Crimes against property (Number of cases, Median/quartiles), Other crimes (Number of cases, Median/quartiles). Rows include Northeast, North Central, South, and West regions with state-level data.

Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2), 1979. The number of cases is the unweighted sample size used to compute the median and quartiles. Cases are excluded where the type of most recent admission to prison does not include a new court commitment.

Notes: 1Includes murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. 2Includes larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, and stolen property. 3Includes commercial and non-commercial sex offenses, alcohol law violations, weapon offenses, escape, and all other offenses. 4Median statistics are presented in bold type. Fifty percent of the cases fall between the first quartile (25th percentile) and the third quartile (75th percentile).

Table A.5 Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1979, by selected crime type and state (in months)

Region and state	All crimes				Robbery				Burglary				Narcotics			
	Number of cases		Median/ quartiles ¹		Number of cases		Median/ quartiles		Number of cases		Median/ quartiles		Number of cases		Median/ quartiles	
Northeast																
Maine	32	39	76	112	7	72	79	119	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
New Hampshire	134	38	52	70	17	41	54	127	35	32	44	64	8	23	57	69
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	100	12	27	54	27	28	50	72	25	12	17	25	11	11	21	38
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1,537	60	64	120	482	64	91	126	349	60	61	66	211	60	60	72
Pennsylvania	722	48	60	113	179	54	72	116	157	45	57	81	57	36	48	62
North Central																
Ohio	5,334	60	120	299	1,148	180	299	300	1,172	60	120	239	355	60	119	120
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	499	42	60	94	133	59	83	119	112	55	60	75	34	43	58	83
Michigan	406	44	54	129	67	91	130	164	68	48	52	94	51	39	66	165
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	235	35	48	72	43	60	86	144	69	24	36	48	24	36	60	60
North Dakota	76	12	23	36	12	15	35	57	14	12	25	33	8	16	25	33
South Dakota	145	18	24	48	18	41	60	87	39	18	24	36	14	24	33	37
Nebraska	328	26	48	72	36	67	84	139	86	25	48	62	21	24	36	48
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South																
Delaware	129	24	36	60	19	44	52	97	34	18	31	65	7	12	32	36
Maryland	914	25	52	89	229	59	87	137	154	34	47	66	85	24	48	67
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	509	26	58	96	83	66	96	120	127	38	59	94	55	36	60	120
West Virginia	239	78	99	120	22	76	103	127	67	93	109	121	12	49	52	60
North Carolina	4,008	15	35	70	481	55	82	136	722	17	34	57	268	20	36	46
South Carolina	1,190	48	84	144	196	119	144	180	148	48	72	120	121	36	60	90
Georgia	402	36	62	72	56	68	77	87	150	36	60	72	57	36	48	72
Florida	613	43	58	83	151	60	86	137	140	36	52	60	72	30	48	59
Kentucky	1,207	24	60	120	214	108	120	180	279	24	37	72	96	12	24	60
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	492	32	57	93	106	50	93	130	148	34	58	81	58	34	58	98
West																
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	59	52	60	106	8	56	85	116	21	40	53	77	4	-	-	-
Wyoming	84	36	59	84	6	45	69	92	22	36	54	75	3	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	450	45	72	169	64	71	257	305	88	43	66	75	65	46	77	298
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	344	36	60	84	62	48	60	87	73	36	59	72	51	48	60	118
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	237	55	64	74	62	56	67	74	64	56	63	70	8	50	61	72
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2), 1979. The number of cases is the unweighted sample size used to compute the median and quartiles. Medians and quartiles are not provided when the number of cases is 5 or less. Cases are excluded where the type of most recent admission to prison does not include a new court commitment.

Note: ¹Median statistics are presented in bold type. Fifty percent of the cases fall between the first quartile (25th percentile) and the third quartile (75th percentile). The first quartile (to the left of the median) may be interpreted as the point in the distribution of months served where 25 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 75 percent falls above. The third quartile (to the right of the median) is the point where 75 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 25 percent falls above. Examination of the first and third quartiles, together with the median, is useful in understanding the shape and range of each distribution.

Table A.6 Type of admission to prison of persons entering parole during 1979, by state

Region and state	Total	New court commitments	Probation violation		Parole violation		Other admissions ¹	Missing data
			New sentence	No new sentence	New sentence	No new sentence		
Northeast								
Maine	53	30	0	0	3	17	0	3
New Hampshire	154	121	1	1	13	9	0	9
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	138	84	23	17	4	2	0	8
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	3,306	1,948	0	25	215	688	0	430
Pennsylvania	2,973	2,475	6	9	138	87	0	258
North Central								
Ohio	5,706	5,444	0	1	0	186	0	75
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	5,560	4,340	0	0	710	450	0	60
Michigan	4,540	2,580	1,110	0	350	210	260	30
Wisconsin	1,413	781	373	58	118	82	0	1
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	996	912	28	28	0	20	0	8
North Dakota	113	89	2	11	0	5	0	6
South Dakota	155	137	8	9	0	0	0	1
Nebraska	396	289	18	20	22	39	0	8
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South								
Delaware	226	139	20	4	7	2	0	54
Maryland	2,186	1,658	382	0	0	8	0	138
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	2,720	2,475	30	30	80	55	10	40
West Virginia	295	239	10	12	11	3	2	18
North Carolina	5,225	3,937	0	0	72	182	952	82
South Carolina	1,223	1,180	8	5	8	8	0	14
Georgia	2,210	1,835	160	110	35	40	0	30
Florida	5,406	4,682	30	0	82	82	12	518
Kentucky	1,634	1,080	59	97	71	223	29	75
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	6,650	3,890	920	1,600	140	80	0	20
West								
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	228	147	12	6	24	21	3	15
Wyoming	89	85	0	1	0	0	3	0
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	606	430	9	38	28	62	1	38
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	540	277	65	57	5	18	20	98
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	1,668	1,321	0	0	318	0	0	29
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2), 1979. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See Table D.1 in Appendix D. This table is not directly comparable with Table A.2. The individuals counted in this table began parole during 1979 and therefore began their prison terms sometime earlier. The individuals counted in Table A.2 began their prison term in 1979; most of these individuals were not eligible for parole during 1979. The parole entry population includes persons released from prison by authority of a parole agency and those released from prison through mandatory conditional release.

Note: ¹Includes transfers from other jurisdictions, escapees and AWOLs returned, and prisoners returned on appeal or bond.

Table A.9 Demographic characteristics of persons entering parole during 1979, by state

Region and state	Total	Age at parole entry			Race/ethnicity				Sex		Education	
		Under 21	21-29	30 years or older	Not hispanic				Men	Women	Less than high school grad	High school grad
					White	Black	Hispanic	Other ¹				
Northeast												
Maine	53	0	19	31	49	0	0	1	50	0	37	13
New Hampshire	154	27	72	45	-	-	-	-	142	3	80	64
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	138	16	81	36	102	25	2	0	125	5	95	25
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	3,306	327	1,981	968	1,119	1,852	294	0	3,164	142	2,016	695
Pennsylvania	2,973	213	1,173	882	1,437	1,374	39	6	2,742	117	1,500	651
North Central												
Ohio	5,706	-	-	-	2,932	2,701	-	0	5,280	353	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	5,560	830	3,150	1,560	2,480	2,930	120	20	5,390	170	3,760	1,550
Michigan	4,540	500	2,600	1,430	1,990	2,460	60	20	4,340	190	3,280	1,180
Wisconsin	1,413	178	804	431	896	442	32	40	1,329	84	909	423
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	996	216	536	232	644	344	0	4	964	28	692	304
North Dakota	113	10	67	30	83	1	1	22	102	5	50	56
South Dakota	155	32	77	42	110	0	1	43	141	13	85	69
Nebraska	396	39	212	135	218	130	17	25	355	35	219	169
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South												
Delaware	226	25	101	62	77	107	1	1	174	14	125	48
Maryland	2,186	314	1,168	554	634	1,398	2	6	1,944	102	1,368	494
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	2,720	320	1,460	910	1,205	1,475	5	5	2,500	190	1,945	495
West Virginia	295	13	148	62	249	31	0	1	271	9	244	34
North Carolina	5,225	1,165	2,232	1,743	2,413	2,569	0	152	4,845	298	3,990	1,131
South Carolina	1,223	58	668	462	585	624	1	1	1,139	73	925	281
Georgia	2,210	425	1,130	550	1,095	1,090	0	0	2,050	135	1,555	560
Florida	5,406	368	2,810	1,626	2,508	2,278	86	20	4,552	350	3,562	1,256
Kentucky	1,634	197	851	512	1,143	416	2	0	1,489	73	1,121	428
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	6,650	1,030	3,690	1,880	2,790	2,690	1,110	10	6,170	430	4,700	1,830
West												
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	228	9	99	99	192	3	18	6	207	12	114	105
Wyoming	89	5	49	34	70	3	10	6	89	0	52	37
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	606	30	317	224	198	63	298	14	554	23	304	243
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	540	55	231	147	285	134	18	8	400	45	217	225
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	1,668	1,084	555	0	631	563	418	28	1,594	45	927	379
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2), 1979. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See Table D.1 in Appendix D. The number of missing values for each characteristic may be computed by subtracting the sum of the categories from the total. The parole entry population includes persons released from prison by authority of a parole agency and those released from prison through mandatory conditional release.

Note: ¹Includes American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

Appendix B

Tables

- B.1 Sentenced prisoners released to parole during 1978, by region and state
- B.2 Parole violators returned to prison during 1978, by region and state
- B.3 Commitment offense, multiple sentences, and prior prison commitments of persons entering parole during 1978, by state
- B.4 Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1978, by major crime categories and state (in months)
- B.5 Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1978, by selected crime types and state (in months)
- B.6 Type of admission to prison of persons entering parole during 1978, by state
- B.7 Time served by persons entering parole during 1978, by major crime categories and state (in months)
- B.8 Time served by persons entering parole during 1978, by selected crime types and state (in months)
- B.9 Demographic characteristics of persons entering parole during 1978, by state

Table B.1 Sentenced prisoners released to parole during 1978, by region and state

Region and state	National Prisoner Statistics					Uniform Parole Reports	
	Release population ¹	Parole entry population ²			As a percentage of releases	Parole entry population ³	Parole entry population ⁴
		Total	Parole agency release	Mandatory conditional release			
U.S. total	134,225	100,959	90,584	10,375	75%	112,308	-
Federal	13,850	9,651	6,267	3,384	70	12,743	-
State total	120,375	91,308	84,317	6,991	76	99,565	-
Northeast	17,965	15,880	13,884	1,996	88	17,263	-
Maine	441	105	105	0	24	164	120
New Hampshire	166	166	166	0	100	166	165
Vermont	268	154	139	15	57	193	-
Massachusetts	1,148	1,007	1,007	0	88	(1,007)	-
Rhode Island	227	121	121	0	53	133	-
Connecticut	1,651	1,136	1,136	0	69	1,288	-
New York	7,498	6,989	5,008	1,981	93	7,644	6,210
New Jersey	3,548	3,381	3,381	0	95	3,097	3,584
Pennsylvania	3,018	2,821	2,821	0	93	2,985	2,370
North Central	28,983	23,636	22,365	1,271	82	23,116	-
Ohio	6,752	5,041	5,041	0	75	5,570	5,090
Indiana	2,396	1,855	1,855	0	77	1,119	-
Illinois	6,653	6,487	5,781	706	(6,487)	4,824	(1,785)
Michigan	4,930	4,473	4,473	0	91	4,350	7,480
Wisconsin	1,455	1,349	826	523	93	1,367	1,347
Minnesota	1,182	1,031	1,031	0	87	872	-
Iowa	932	613	613	0	66	559	-
Missouri	2,157	994	994	0	46	998	992
North Dakota	168	145	145	0	96	155	110
South Dakota	320	179	179	0	56	212	203
Nebraska	568	427	427	0	75	385	383
Kansas	1,470	1,042	1,000	42	71	1,042	1,006
South	54,597	35,675	32,301	3,374	65	38,878	-
Delaware	257	231	136	95	90	313	207
Maryland	3,671	2,930	2,514	416	80	2,926	2,426
District of Columbia	1,551	1,053	766	287	68	564	-
Virginia	2,459	1,444	1,444	0	59	1,494	1,369
West Virginia	432	332	332	0	77	373	286
North Carolina	7,311	5,725	5,725	0	78	7,325	6,420
South Carolina	2,729	1,671	1,671	0	61	1,153	1,134
Georgia	5,880	2,580	2,580	0	44	3,324	2,995
Florida	6,561	4,857	3,069	1,788	80	5,488	3,283
Kentucky	2,672	2,242	1,823	419	84	2,244	1,811
Tennessee	2,439	1,827	1,597	230	75	2,527	-
Alabama	2,712	1,515	1,515	0	56	1,702	1,769
Mississippi	1,002	505	505	0	50	1,246	-
Arkansas	1,581	1,361	1,361	0	86	1,350	-
Louisiana	1,854	468	468	0	25	818	-
Oklahoma	2,003	837	837	0	42	1,073	-
Texas	9,983	6,097	5,958	139	61	4,958	4,944
West	18,830	16,117	15,767	350	86	20,308	-
Montana	334	248	248	0	74	205	-
Idaho	566	233	233	0	41	230	-
Wyoming	192	98	98	0	51	80	87
Colorado	1,260	964	964	0	76	1,102	-
New Mexico	673	483	483	0	72	383	455
Arizona	1,352	387	167	220	29	1,056	-
Utah	258	251	251	0	97	238	228
Nevada	617	501	501	0	81	562	480
Washington	1,818	1,794	1,794	0	99	1,708	-
Oregon	1,953	1,651	1,651	0	84	1,684	-
California	9,466	9,210	9,210	0	97	12,764	1,719 ⁵
Alaska	235	235	105	130	100	(235)	-
Hawaii	106	62	62	0	59	61	-

Sources: ¹Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, Table 10. Includes only conditional releases, unconditional releases, and deaths; escapes, AWOL's, release on appeal or bond, transfers to other jurisdictions, and all other releases have been excluded.

²Ibid., Table 13.

³Parole in the United States: 1978, Table 5. The numbers in parenthesis are from the National Prisoner Statistics.

⁴Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2), 1978. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See Table D.2 in Appendix D.

Note: ⁵Includes only individuals paroled to the California Department of Youth Authority.

Table B.2 Parole violators returned to prison during 1978, by region and state

Region and state	Admission population ¹	Parole violators returned ²			As a percentage of admissions	Parole violators returned ³
		Total	With new sentence	Without new sentence		
U.S. total	149,965	23,844	-	-	16%	26,020
Federal	14,676	1,429	22	1,407	10	2,840
State total	135,289	22,415	-	-	17	23,180
Northeast	19,657	4,465	-	-	23	4,327
Maine	387	32	13	19	8	136
New Hampshire	211	23	4	19	11	39
Vermont	283	86	71	15	33	(86)
Massachusetts	1,331	277	0	277	21	(34)
Rhode Island	227	34	15	19	15	43
Connecticut	1,954	354	-	-	18	215
New York	8,432	1,891	720	1,171	22	1,866
New Jersey	3,621	1,083	236	847	30	980
Pennsylvania	3,231	685	420	265	21	928
North Central	31,332	5,923	-	-	19	5,965
Ohio	7,085	1,189	655	534	17	1,219
Indiana	2,547	118	-	-	5	164
Illinois	6,465	1,785	149	1,636	28	(1,785)
Michigan	6,285	1,298	716	582	21	(1,298)
Wisconsin	1,541	249	118	131	16	231
Minnesota	1,320	415	125	290	31	569
Iowa	919	127	33	94	14	66
Missouri	2,565	227	12	215	9	206
North Dakota	150	30	0	30	20	28
South Dakota	331	39	9	30	12	39
Nebraska	530	84	19	65	16	88
Kansas	1,594	362	184	178	23	272
South	61,505	7,077	-	-	12	6,316
Delaware	339	6	1	5	2	(6)
Maryland	4,336	357	-	-	8	(357)
District of Columbia	2,788	230	197	33	8	(230)
Virginia	2,842	397	26	371	14	352
West Virginia	412	53	7	46	13	54
North Carolina	6,640	682	-	-	10	711
South Carolina	3,040	29	12	17	1	162
Georgia	5,362	359	-	-	7	400
Florida	7,636	1,265	496	769	17	654
Kentucky	2,438	500	71	429	21	407
Tennessee	2,818	403	-	-	14	(403)
Alabama	2,418	155	-	-	6	251
Mississippi	1,256	237	14	223	19	438
Arkansas	1,956	581	261	320	30	233
Louisiana	2,438	118	30	88	5	128
Oklahoma	2,192	53	53	0	2	65
Texas	12,594	1,652	-	-	13	1,465
West	22,795	4,950	-	-	22	6,572
Montana	459	107	11	96	23	125
Idaho	599	108	25	83	18	70
Wyoming	224	13	3	10	6	7
Colorado	1,456	305	81	224	21	327
New Mexico	683	129	25	104	19	142
Arizona	1,620	339	235	104	21	177
Utah	386	100	35	65	26	120
Nevada	829	152	42	110	18	139
Washington	2,249	698	232	466	31	630
Oregon	1,931	355	88	267	18	318
California	11,910	2,585	1,574	1,011	22	4,473
Alaska	258	24	-	-	9	13
Hawaii	191	35	26	9	18	31

Sources: ¹Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, Table 10. Includes only new court commitments and parole violators returned; escapees and AWOLs returned, prisoners returned on appeal or bond, transfers from other jurisdictions, and other admissions have been excluded.

²Ibid., Table 16.

³Aggregate Parole Data Form: 1978. The numbers in parenthesis are from National Prisoner Statistics.

Note: This table is not directly comparable with Table B.6. The individuals counted in this table began their prison terms during 1978 and most will not be eligible for parole during 1978. The individuals in Table B.6 began parole during 1978; most of these individuals had been committed to prison sometime earlier. The parole entry population includes persons released from prison by authority of a parole agency and those released from prison through mandatory conditional release.

Table B.5 Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1978, by selected crime types and state (in months)

Region and state	All crimes				Robbery				Burglary				Narcotics			
	Number of cases	Median/ quartiles ¹	Number of cases	Median/ quartiles	Number of cases	Median/ quartiles	Number of cases	Median/ quartiles	Number of cases	Median/ quartiles	Number of cases	Median/ quartiles	Number of cases	Median/ quartiles		
Northeast																
Maine	67	36 60 80	9	35 58 79	8	24 59 99	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
New Hampshire	154	40 55 76	20	42 74 107	49	39 53 64	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
New York	540	37 60 104	201	48 60 94	68	36 48 60	73	170 300 300								
New Jersey	1,428	60 61 84	366	60 66 120	257	60 61 64	201	60 60 62								
Pennsylvania	2,148	41 60 110	523	49 69 117	395	36 58 76	175	36 57 66								
North Central																
Ohio	455	60 120 226	115	171 240 300	107	60 118 180	37	60 60 120								
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Illinois	364	58 83 107	109	72 94 132	113	59 76 93	35	60 72 84								
Michigan	672	47 70 129	130	91 130 131	153	48 86 91	94	39 65 164								
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Missouri	229	27 48 61	40	60 61 107	81	24 36 59	20	48 60 79								
North Dakota	92	19 23 35	8	24 51 55	24	21 30 41	7	14 22 34								
South Dakota	185	18 24 36	13	36 51 61	55	18 30 37	26	12 24 32								
Nebraska	334	36 48 72	38	66 96 180	94	36 48 64	27	24 26 48								
Kansas	300	119 120 228	33	239 240 300	85	119 119 120	22	120 239 240								
South																
Delaware	59	19 36 72	9	31 84 131	22	23 36 50	7	12 24 36								
Maryland	1,027	23 47 94	254	57 95 131	189	26 46 70	86	23 36 71								
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Virginia	563	47 60 96	111	59 72 119	139	48 60 92	78	47 60 80								
West Virginia	208	118 120 122	20	120 132 216	48	119 120 121	15	59 60 106								
North Carolina	5,032	15 35 67	585	51 77 118	951	19 36 59	452	20 32 40								
South Carolina	1,074	38 72 120	199	108 120 149	221	48 72 108	123	36 60 108								
Georgia	547	36 60 34	101	72 84 119	198	36 60 72	65	33 48 72								
Florida	1,848	41 62 121	393	65 122 181	521	39 60 64	256	36 52 62								
Kentucky	1,421	24 60 120	288	84 120 121	380	24 36 61	100	17 36 61								
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Alabama	163	46 118 179	50	118 119 175	29	28 43 87	10	22 29 61								
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Texas	1,804	36 58 99	306	60 102 146	609	35 57 70	298	36 59 109								
West																
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wyoming	83	36 48 72	8	24 55 81	22	36 42 60	3	-								
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
New Mexico	230	45 73 105	31	69 126 306	54	45 72 103	22	42 45 72								
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nevada	300	46 60 85	48	59 83 95	58	36 58 71	45	36 48 72								
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
California (CYA only)	250	53 64 74	64	55 69 79	74	54 67 75	11	47 63 68								
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2), 1978. The number of cases is the unweighted sample size used to compute the median and quartiles. Medians and quartiles are not provided when the number of cases is 5 or less. Cases are excluded where the type of most recent admission to prison does not include a new court commitment.

Note: ¹Median statistics are presented in bold type. Fifty percent of the cases fall between the first quartile (25th percentile) and the third quartile (75th percentile). The first quartile (to the left of the median) may be interpreted as the point in the distribution of months served where 25 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 75 percent falls above. The third quartile (to the right of the median) is the point where 75 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 25 percent falls above. Examination of the first and third quartiles, together with the median, is useful in understanding the shape and range of each distribution.

Table B.6 Type of admission to prison of persons entering parole during 1978, by state

Region and state	Total	New court commitments	Probation violation		Parole violation		Other admissions ¹	Missing data
			New sentence	No new sentence	New sentence	No new sentence		
Northeast								
Maine	120	58	0	0	20	38	2	2
New Hampshire	165	137	5	0	10	7	0	6
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	6,210	4,530	430	100	480	380	30	260
New Jersey	3,584	2,179	0	19	225	601	0	560
Pennsylvania	2,370	1,978	34	19	163	116	0	60
North Central								
Ohio	5,090	3,630	450	230	550	70	30	130
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	4,824	4,188	0	0	288	228	0	120
Michigan	7,480	5,040	1,050	50	460	490	180	210
Wisconsin	1,347	740	373	45	93	96	0	0
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	992	808	108	56	4	16	0	0
North Dakota	110	89	3	9	3	5	0	1
South Dakota	203	181	8	10	0	3	0	1
Nebraska	383	311	7	16	22	25	0	2
Kansas	1,006	590	74	79	55	137	2	67
South								
Delaware	207	171	18	0	0	6	0	12
Maryland	2,426	2,058	274	8	22	24	16	24
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	1,369	1,233	38	24	27	26	0	21
West Virginia	286	239	7	8	10	8	2	11
North Carolina	6,420	4,942	0	0	90	208	1,092	88
South Carolina	1,134	1,008	74	14	20	4	0	14
Georgia	2,995	2,510	220	155	55	40	0	15
Florida	3,283	3,150	15	15	29	11	3	60
Kentucky	1,811	1,282	76	100	74	183	41	55
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	1,769	1,399	206	69	0	7	0	89
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	4,944	2,810	776	1,260	42	6	0	50
West								
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	87	82	2	2	0	1	0	0
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	455	338	9	35	5	17	3	48
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	228	177	2	1	24	17	0	7
Nevada	480	238	53	59	7	12	3	108
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	1,719	1,178	40	20	257	190	0	34
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2), 1978. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See Table D.2 in Appendix D. This table is not directly comparable with Table B.2. The individuals counted in this table began parole during 1978 and therefore began their prison terms sometime earlier. The individuals counted in Table B.2 began their prison terms in 1978; most of these individuals were not eligible for parole during 1978. The parole entry population includes persons released from prison by authority of a parole agency and those released from prison through mandatory conditional release.

Note: ¹Includes transfers from other jurisdictions, escapees and ANOLs returned, and prisoners returned on appeal or bond.

Table B.9 Demographic characteristics of persons entering parole during 1978, by state

Region and state	Total	Age at parole entry			Race/ethnicity				Sex		Education	
		Under 21	21-29	30 years or older	Not hispanic				Men	Women	Less than high school grad	High school grad
					White	Black	Hispanic	Other ¹				
Northeast												
Maine	120	3	63	52	113	3	0	2	116	3	85	34
New Hampshire	165	21	81	59	-	-	-	-	160	2	103	56
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	6,210	690	3,320	2,020	1,880	2,970	1,140	20	5,840	190	4,190	1,270
New Jersey	3,584	316	2,027	968	1,065	2,009	216	0	3,232	152	2,009	678
Pennsylvania	2,370	166	1,268	861	1,119	1,172	23	5	2,219	101	1,607	620
North Central												
Ohio	5,090	-	-	-	2,560	2,420	20	10	4,540	470	3,610	1,320
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	4,824	720	2,808	1,248	2,160	2,424	168	12	4,632	144	3,420	1,236
Michigan	7,480	970	4,530	1,970	3,140	4,100	180	60	7,080	400	4,860	2,550
Wisconsin	1,347	204	773	369	831	456	13	42	1,274	73	867	399
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	992	-	-	-	700	284	4	4	932	60	680	312
North Dakota	110	10	54	44	82	6	0	21	102	6	49	60
South Dakota	203	36	121	45	162	1	1	39	191	12	90	111
Nebraska	383	36	207	138	227	128	8	18	350	32	205	164
Kansas	1,006	146	595	218	619	283	36	24	907	55	516	444
South												
Delaware	207	36	108	51	90	105	0	3	189	15	132	45
Maryland	2,426	226	804	454	824	1,566	4	14	2,308	106	1,504	592
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	1,369	221	827	320	676	686	0	6	1,285	83	928	352
West Virginia	286	16	142	118	232	44	0	2	260	18	226	52
North Carolina	6,420	1,404	2,862	2,056	3,009	3,122	0	188	5,993	339	4,880	1,435
South Carolina	1,134	79	648	380	507	612	1	4	1,062	62	843	274
Georgia	2,995	595	1,490	880	1,380	1,605	0	0	2,850	140	2,065	790
Florida	3,283	265	1,861	1,132	1,769	1,507	0	4	3,045	236	1,970	1,000
Kentucky	1,811	225	983	537	1,256	499	2	1	1,671	87	1,289	468
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	1,760	254	782	542	782	898	0	0	1,605	75	1,097	288
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	4,944	636	2,766	1,500	2,178	1,882	862	6	4,578	348	3,442	1,282
West												
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	87	9	37	40	71	3	3	10	82	5	61	26
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	455	21	242	123	111	54	221	23	371	36	213	164
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	228	5	119	103	169	27	27	4	221	7	146	72
Nevada	480	17	220	126	216	135	16	9	345	31	188	188
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	1,719	1,024	682	0	730	594	340	42	1,674	45	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2), 1978. Data from some of the States has been weighted. See Table D.2 in Appendix D. The number of missing values for each characteristic may be computed by subtracting the sum of the categories from the total. The parole entry population includes persons released from prison by authority of a parole agency and those released from prison through mandatory conditional release.

Note: ¹Includes American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

Appendix C

Tables

- C.1 Time served in prison by persons entering parole during 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 for all crime types, by state (in months)
- C.2 Time served in jail prior to sentencing for persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979, by state (in days)

Table C.1 Time served in prison by persons entering parole during 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1979, for all crime types, by state (in months)

Region and state	1976				1977				1978				1979			
	Number of cases		Median/ quartiles ¹		Number of cases		Median/ quartiles		Number of cases		Median/ quartiles		Number of cases		Median/ quartiles	
Northeast																
Maine	518	6	9	15	237	9	16	23	69	15	30	40	33	13	38	49
New Hampshire	185	7	11	18	185	7	11	22	155	7	12	17	135	7	11	19
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	8	16	34
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	249	14	19	27	509	15	20	31	549	17	23	33	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1,306	9	14	29	857	8	11	23	2,176	9	15	33	1,951	8	13	30
Pennsylvania	2,718	10	17	30	2,820	10	18	30	2,161	12	20	33	722	11	19	32
North Central																
Ohio	414	11	17	27	497	10	19	32	460	11	20	35	5,438	10	20	36
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	2,091	8	13	20	3,068	8	15	23	371	7	15	28	507	8	15	28
Michigan	617	12	19	28	583	13	19	27	674	13	19	30	406	14	20	33
Wisconsin	505	15	20	30	710	14	20	29	1,206	13	21	30	1,413	13	21	32
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	243	14	17	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	306	7	10	17	248	6	10	18	229	7	12	22	237	7	10	25
North Dakota	109	8	12	18	105	9	13	18	94	9	11	20	76	8	12	17
South Dakota	132	5	10	15	212	6	10	17	185	6	8	15	145	6	10	17
Nebraska	269	11	16	26	343	11	17	26	338	12	20	32	328	12	21	37
Kansas	762	11	14	24	866	11	15	21	306	11	15	24	-	-	-	-
South																
Delaware	84	6	12	20	216	6	10	20	61	8	16	31	137	8	14	30
Maryland	-	-	-	-	1,176	5	12	29	1,034	5	14	32	921	6	16	32
District of Columbia	316	5	14	32	403	11	21	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	1,761	9	18	35	1,129	9	17	34	646	10	17	28	513	6	17	31
West Virginia	297	13	19	31	278	17	24	36	210	19	27	42	238	19	27	42
North Carolina	907	11	19	33	748	12	21	37	5,032	7	15	30	4,009	6	15	32
South Carolina	898	13	21	41	1,205	14	24	41	1,087	14	26	41	1,198	17	29	50
Georgia	503	11	14	21	1,231	12	18	32	553	12	19	36	405	12	17	33
Florida	2,860	11	18	29	2,280	14	22	32	1,860	16	24	36	676	17	27	43
Kentucky	1,179	7	13	24	1,204	8	13	25	1,427	7	13	25	1,209	6	13	26
Tennessee	1,194	12	17	31	570	12	17	28	162	10	28	47	-	-	-	-
Alabama	342	5	12	26	232	7	15	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	692	6	11	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	4,264	9	17	30	6,092	9	17	28	1,821	9	17	30	492	10	16	29
West																
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	179	11	14	24	134	12	18	26	-	-	-	-	58	15	24	36
Wyoming	45	13	18	24	44	13	20	30	83	12	18	25	85	13	21	36
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	351	9	17	32	251	8	14	28	231	12	18	31	463	13	23	38
Arizona	-	-	-	-	39	24	27	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	178	23	36	58	398	11	18	27	200	18	27	44	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	398	11	18	27	301	11	14	24	345	10	12	19
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	397	8	11	15	346	6	9	13	256	7	10	14	284	9	12	15
Alaska	24	13	22	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2). The number of cases is the unweighted sample size used to compute the median and quartiles. Some of the figures reported in this table for 1976 and 1977 may differ from those reported in Characteristics of the Parole Population: 1977 and Characteristics of the Parole Population: 1978. The median number of months served in prison excludes persons on reparole on their original sentence for all four years presented. The figures in the earlier reports did not. Some of the figures reported in this table for 1978 and 1979 may differ from those reported in Tables A.8, A.9, B.8, and B.9. Net time credits allowed from jail by judge or statute were not collected prior to 1978 and hence, to aid in comparison, have been excluded from the computation of time served for 1978 and 1979 in this table. Time served in jail prior to sentencing (i.e., net time credits) for 1978 and 1979 is presented in Table C.2.

Note: ¹Median statistics are presented in bold type. Fifty percent of the cases fall between the first quartile (25th percentile) and the third quartile (75th percentile). The first quartile (to the left of the median) may be interpreted as the point in the distribution of months served where 25 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 75 percent falls above. The third quartile (to the right of the median) is the point where 75 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 25 percent falls above. Examination of the first and third quartiles, together with the median, is useful in understanding the shape and range of each distribution.

Table C.2 Time served in jail prior to sentencing for persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979, by state (in days)

Region and state	1978				1979			
	Number of cases		Median/ quartiles ¹		Number of cases		Median/ quartiles	
Northeast								
Maine	22	0	0	12	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	155	6	64	129	136	2	64	155
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	564	48	120	210	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central								
Ohio	412	20	60	98	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	661	7	41	108	432	11	51	116
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	243	19	72	120	244	16	68	145
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South								
Delaware	51	0	8	104	130	0	60	149
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	649	82	153	241	525	80	142	222
West Virginia	222	19	60	123	254	14	66	162
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	814	11	36	90
Georgia	583	1	21	56	429	1	18	56
Florida	1,665	211	75	130	686	16	75	128
Kentucky	1,575	24	64	125	1,339	25	68	123
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	244	1	50	123	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West								
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	57	8	41	80
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	363	24	72	129	425	14	68	118
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2). The number of cases is the unweighted sample size used to compute the medians and quartiles.

Note: ¹Median statistics are presented in bold type. Fifty percent of the cases fall between the first quartile (25th percentile) and the third quartile (75th percentile). The first quartile (to the left of the median) may be interpreted as the point in the distribution of days served where 25 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 75 percent falls above. The third quartile (to the right of the median) is the point where 75 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 25 percent falls above. Examination of the first and third quartiles, together with the median, is useful in understanding the shape and range of each distribution.

Appendix D

Data collection method and forms

Tables

- D.1 State agencies providing offender-based data on persons entering parole during **1978** and/or **1979**
- D.2 Reported cases and the estimated number of persons entering parole during **1979** in participating states
- D.3 Reported cases and the estimated number of persons entering parole during **1978** in participating states
- D.4 Ordering of states by region

Exhibits

- D.1 Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2)

Data collection methods and forms

Sources of data

Parole/corrections agencies in participating states (listed in Table D.1) provide data to UPR voluntarily. The UPR data collection form for entry data appears as Exhibit D.1. Data are reported either on these forms or on machine readable tape.

Sample design

Some of the states using hand-scored entry data forms do not report data on all persons entering parole. These states submit lists of names of all persons entering parole; these lists provide the sampling from from which random samples are selected. The states that submit automated data include all persons entering parole; however, subsequent followup data are based on random samples.

Sample sizes are determined by the size of the state's parole entry population, the completeness of the data, and the method by which the data are submitted. A standard random number generating software package is used to identify the specific cases to be included in each sample; all cases have an equal probability of being selected. (A few states unable to supply simple random samples supply stratified samples with strata defined by either the offender's date of parole entry or by sex. All cases within a given stratum have equal probability of being selected.)

Weighting

Since many states provide UPR with sample data, their complete entry population sizes have been estimated with the use of a single, multiplicative weighting factor. (States which provide stratified samples are assigned individual weights for each stratum.) Weights are computed from the inverse of the sampling proportion for each participating state. Each case is then weighted, enlarging its representation in all parole entry populations and subpopulations in this report. All tables indicating "number of cases" reflect the weighted figures.

Tables D.2 and D.3 display the sampling design, weights, and estimated parole entry populations for the 1979 and 1978 parole entry populations. Note that when the weight is computed from the inverse of the sampling proportion, the number of months reported is taken into account. The estimated parole entry population sizes are the products of the weights and the corresponding number of cases reported.

Missing data

Data items may be missing because they are unreported or miscoded or because of panel loss. In addition, two small subpopulations have been designated as missing in all statistical tables.

Unreported and miscoded data. Specific data items which are not reported to UPR due to their unavailability are designated as missing and are not represented in any of the tables in this report. Several of the variables reported by UPR are created from two or more component variables. The parole outcome measure, for example, is a variable created from responses to three different followup questions. Created

variables have been designated as missing if any of their component parts are missing.

In rare instances variables are miscoded or transcribed incorrectly at the time of data entry and consequently fall out of the accepted range of values. These variables are designated as missing and are not reported in any of the statistical tables in this report.

Panel loss. Panel loss occurs either because data for a sampled case were not submitted or, in the case of parole status data for the 1978 parole entry populations, because followup data were not submitted.

In rare instances, panel loss is due to the submission of inappropriate cases. When this happens, the state's parole entry population as initially reported differs from the true universe of persons entering parole. Occasionally the original parole entry lists include persons scheduled for parole entry who did not actually enter the parole system. Sometimes parolees whose names are provided on the original parole entry lists are transferred to another jurisdiction.

Missing subpopulations. Some states have provided UPR with a small number of cases who have been paroled to a custody detainer. These cases are not included in the statistical breakdowns; they are, however, represented in the estimation of the parole entry population sizes.

Similarly, cases where the release to parole was made by neither a parole authority nor a mandatory release program are included only in the estimate of the population sizes and not in the statistical summaries.

Updating of records

Values for some cases may occasionally be updated or altered within the followup period. Although updating is a continuous process, some corrections are provided only after the annual submission of data and hence are not included in the reported statistics. The magnitude of this type of error is quite small.

Time served and sentence length

Time served as displayed in appendix Tables A.7, A.8, B.7, and B.8 is the sum of time served in prison and time served in jail as credited toward a sentence. Some states do not provide UPR with jail credit data for all cases; time served is computed using jail credits only when they are provided. The time served measure always includes the time served in prison; it is only designated as missing if the time served in prison is missing. Time served statistics for 1976 to 1979 which appear in appendix Table C.1 have been computed without jail credit. Since jail credit data were not collected prior to 1978, this has been done to aid in year-to-year comparisons.

The maximum sentence length as displayed in appendix Tables A.4, A.5, B.4, and B.5 is the sum of the length of the maximum sentence for each offense to be served consecutively (based on the aggregate maximum release date) and the time served in jail as credited toward a sentence. It is computed using jail credit only when provided. The maximum sentence measure always includes sentence length based on the aggregate maximum release date and is only designated as

missing if that element is missing.

Time served and maximum sentence length are computed only for individual offenders whose type of admission to prison includes a new conviction. Cases where the type of admission is for a parole or probation violation with no new sentence or where the imposition of a new sentence is not known, have been excluded. Time served for these cases cannot be accurately measured since their original dates of parole are not available.

Dashes appear in all time served and maximum sentence tables where the number of cases does not exceed 5.

Ordering of states

The ordering of states for all tables in this report is displayed in Table D.4. This regional and subregional ordering, commonly used in Bureau of the Census reports, is based on groupings of contiguous states.

Table D.1 State agencies providing offender-based data on persons entering parole during 1978 and/or 1979

STATE	AGENCY
Alabama	Board of Pardons and Paroles
California	Research Division California Department of the Youth Authority
Delaware	Office of Probation and Parole Bureau of Adult Correction
Florida	Probation and Parole Commission
Georgia	State Board of Pardons and Paroles
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Parole Department of Corrections
Illinois	Prisoner Review Board Department of Corrections
Kansas	Research and Planning Department of Corrections
Kentucky	Offender Records Section Bureau of Corrections
Maine	Maine State Parole Board
Maryland	Division of Parole and Probation Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
Michigan	Department of Corrections
Missouri	Board of Probation and Parole Department of Social Services
Nebraska	Board of Pardons and Paroles
New Jersey	Bureau of Parole Department of Corrections
New Mexico	Central Records Department of Corrections
North Carolina	Parole Commission Department of Corrections
North Dakota	Department of Parole and Probation
Ohio	Adult Parole Authority
Pennsylvania	Research and Statistics Board Board of Probation and Parole
Rhode Island	Bureau of Probation and Parole
South Carolina	Probation, Parole, and Pardon Board
Texas	Board of Pardons and Paroles
Utah	State Board of Pardons
Virginia	Probation and Parole Services
West Virginia	Probation and Parole Services Department of Corrections
Wisconsin	Department of Corrections
Wyoming	Department of Probation and Parole

Table D.2 Reported cases and the estimated number of persons entering parole during 1979 in participating states

State	Number of months for which data were reported	Percentage of cases randomly sampled	Number of reported cases	Weight	Estimated number of persons entering parole
California					
Men	12	15%	243	6.67	1,623
Women	12	100	45	1.00	45
Delaware	10	100	188	1.20	226
Florida					
January-November	11	10	481	10.00	4,810
December	1	50	298	2.00	596
Georgia	12	20	442	5.00	2,210
Idaho	4	100	76	3.00	228
Illinois	12	10	556	10.00	5,560
Kentucky	12	100	1,634	1.00	1,634
Maine	12	100	53	1.00	53
Maryland	12	50	1,093	2.00	2,186
Michigan	12	10	454	10.00	4,540
Missouri	12	25	249	4.00	996
Nebraska	12	100	396	1.00	396
Nevada	12	100	540	1.00	540
New Hampshire	12	100	154	1.00	154
New Jersey	12	100	3,306	1.00	3,306
New Mexico	12	100	606	1.00	606
North Carolina	12	100	5,225	1.00	5,225
North Dakota	10	100	94	1.20	113
Ohio	12	100	5,706	1.00	5,706
Pennsylvania	8	50	991	3.00	2,973
Rhode Island	11	100	127	1.09	138
South Carolina	12	100	1,223	1.00	1,223
South Dakota	12	100	155	1.00	155
Texas	12	10	665	10.00	6,650
Virginia	12	20	544	5.00	2,720
West Virginia	11	100	271	1.09	295
Wisconsin	12	100	1,413	1.00	1,413
Wyoming	12	100	89	1.00	89

Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2), 1979.

Table D.3 Reported cases and the estimated number of persons entering parole during 1978 in participating states

State	Number of months for which data were reported	Percentage of cases randomly sampled	Number of reported cases	Weight	Estimated number of persons entering parole
Alabama	7	25%	258	6.86	1,769
California					
Male	12	15	251	6.67	1,674
Female	12	100	45	1.00	45
Delaware	4	100	69	3.00	207
Florida					
January-July	7	100	1,933	1.00	1,933
August-September	5	10	135	10.00	1,350
Georgia	12	20	599	5.00	2,995
Illinois	10	10	402	12.00	4,824
Kansas	5	100	419	2.40	1,006
Kentucky	12	100	1,811	1.00	1,811
Maine	11	100	110	1.09	120
Maryland	12	50	1,213	2.00	2,426
Michigan	12	10	748	10.00	7,480
Missouri	12	25	248	4.00	992
Nebraska	12	100	383	1.00	383
Nevada	12	100	480	1.00	480
New Hampshire	12	100	165	1.00	165
New Jersey	12	100	3,584	1.00	3,584
New Mexico	8	100	303	1.50	455
New York	12	10	621	10.00	6,210
North Carolina	12	100	6,420	1.00	6,420
North Dakota	12	100	110	1.00	110
Ohio	12	10	509	10.00	5,090
Pennsylvania	12	100	2,370	1.00	2,370
South Carolina	12	100	1,134	1.00	1,134
South Dakota	12	100	203	1.00	203
Texas	12	50	2,472	2.00	4,944
Utah	12	100	228	1.00	228
Virginia					
January/June-December	8	20	172	5.00	860
February-May	4	100	509	1.00	509
West Virginia	10	100	238	1.20	286
Wisconsin	12	100	1,347	1.00	1,347
Wyoming	12	100	87	1.00	87

Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2), 1978.

Table D.4
Ordering of States by region

<u>Northeast</u>	<u>North Central</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>
<u>New England</u>	<u>East North Central</u>	<u>South Atlantic</u>	<u>Mountain</u>
Maine	Ohio	Delaware	Montana
New Hampshire	Indiana	Maryland	Idaho
Vermont	Illinois	District of Columbia	Wyoming
Massachusetts	Michigan	Virginia	Colorado
Rhode Island	Wisconsin	West Virginia	New Mexico
Connecticut		North Carolina	Arizona
	<u>West North Central</u>	South Carolina	Utah
	Minnesota	Georgia	Nevada
	Iowa	Florida	
	Missouri		<u>Pacific</u>
<u>Mid Atlantic</u>		<u>East South Central</u>	Washington
New York		Kentucky	Oregon
New Jersey		Tennessee	California
Pennsylvania		Alabama	Alaska
		Nebraska	Hawaii
		Kansas	
		<u>West South Central</u>	
		Arkansas	
		Louisiana	
		Oklahoma	
		Texas	

Exhibit D.1—Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2)

ENTRY FORM — UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

DATE OF PAROLE ENTRY:

BIRTHDATE:

MONTH / DAY / YEAR

STATE ID NUMBER:

SUBJECT NAME:

FBI NUMBER:

AGENCY PAROLING:

AGENCY RECEIVING:

Please Check One Box (X) In Each Section Below

- A. TYPE OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE: 1. PAROLE AUTHORITY DECISION, 2. MANDATORY RELEASE, 3. OTHER, X. UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

- C. PAROLE OR REPAROLE: 1. FIRST PAROLE ON CURRENT SENTENCE, 2. REPAROLE ON CURRENT SENTENCE, X. UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

- B. CONDITION OF RELEASE: 1. ACTIVE SUPERVISION, 2. INACTIVE SUPERVISION, 3. PAROLED TO CUSTODY, 4. DETAINER OR WARRANT, X. UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

D. MINIMUM ELIGIBLE PAROLE DATE: MONTH / YEAR

E. MINIMUM ELIGIBLE DISCHARGE DATE: MONTH / YEAR

F. AGGREGATE MAXIMUM RELEASE DATE: MONTH / YEAR

- G. SEX: 1. MALE, 2. FEMALE, X. UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

BACKGROUND DATA

- H. RACE/ETHNICITY: 1. AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE, 2. ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER, 3. BLACK, 4. HISPANIC, 5. WHITE, X. UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

- I. EDUCATION: 00. NONE OR KINDERGARTEN, 01. GRADE SCHOOL, 02. HIGH SCHOOL, 03. SOME COLLEGE, 04. COLLEGE GRADUATE, 05. SOME GRADUATE SCHOOL, 06. MASTER'S DEGREE, 07. PH.D., M.D., J.D., OTHER, 08. GED OR HED, X. UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

COURT AND CORRECTIONAL DATA

- J. TYPE OF MOST RECENT ADMISSION TO PRISON SYSTEM: 1. NEW COURT COMMITMENT, 2. PROBATION VIOLATION, 3. PAROLE VIOLATION, 4. PAROLE VIOLATION, 5. PAROLE VIOLATION, 6. TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION, 7. OTHER, X. UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

K. DATE OF MOST RECENT ADMISSION TO PRISON SYSTEM: MONTH / YEAR

L. DATE OF ORIGINAL ADMISSION TO PRISON ON THIS AGGREGATED SENTENCE: MONTH / YEAR

M. CURRENT SENTENCE OFFENSE CODES (Check all that apply)

- 10. CRIMES AGAINST PERSON: 101. MURDER, 102. NEGLECT, 103. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, 20. PROPERTY CRIMES: 201. BURGLARY, 202. LARCENY, 203. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, 30. OTHER PROPERTY CRIMES: 301. ARSON, 302. FORGERY, 303. FRAUD, 304. STOLEN PROPERTY, 40. ALL OTHER OFFENSES: 401. COMMERCIAL SEX OFFENSE, 402. OTHER SEX OFFENSE, 403. NARCOTIC LAW VIOLATION, 404. ALCOHOL LAW VIOLATION, 405. WEAPON OFFENSE, 406. ESCAPE, 407. SIMULATED ASSAULT, 408. OTHER

N. COUNTY OF COMMITMENT FOR THIS SENTENCE

O. NET TIME CREDITS ALLOWED FROM JAIL BY JUDGE OR STATUTE ON THIS CURRENTLY SERVING SENTENCE

P. NUMBER OF PRIOR INCARCERATIONS ON A COURT COMMITMENT WITH SENTENCE OF ONE YEAR OR MORE IN ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Q. COMPLETION DATE: MONTH / YEAR

R. INDIVIDUAL AGENCY USE

NCJ-87243 April 1983

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