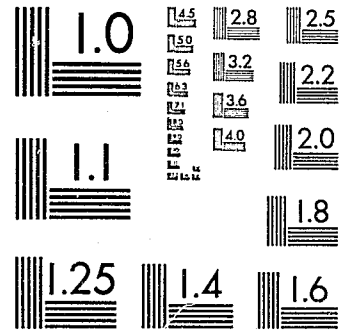


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U.S. Department of Justice  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

# Parole in the United States 1979

*Uniform Crime Reports*

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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# PAROLE IN THE UNITED STATES: 1979

*Uniform Parole Reports*  
Series 1:80:3

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## Highlights

- There were an estimated 196,500 parolees under the jurisdiction of 55 paroling authorities as of December 31, 1979.
  - Approximately 173,200 persons were on parole in all state jurisdictions, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.
  - Approximately 23,300 persons were on parole in the federal system.
- There were an estimated 25,000 mandatory releasees under the jurisdiction of paroling authorities, bringing the estimated total conditional release population to 221,500 as of December 31, 1979.
- There were 101.6 persons on conditional release out of every 100,000 persons in the United States as of December 31, 1979.
- The trend towards reduced discretion by both sentencing judges and paroling authorities continued in 1979: 29 jurisdictions in the United States, or 55%, had structured sentencing and/or parole decision making.
- There was an estimated total number of 590,772 cases being supervised by parole/community supervision agencies as of December 31, 1979. There were 8,303 caseload-carrying staff with an average caseload of 71.
- There was a substantial increase in parole use from 1965 through 1978 in the South and North Central regions, while parole use remained comparatively stable in the Northeast and West regions.
- Conditional releases constituted 75.6% of all prison releases in 1978.
- The ratio of the conditional release population to the prison population has increased: the growth rate from 1975 to 1979 was 7.6% for conditional release compared to 5.8% for prison population.
- The conditional release population jumped by nearly 20,000 in 1979. This rise followed a period of little growth in 1978. However, overall, the population increased by more than 55,000 between December 31, 1975 and December 31, 1979.
- The percentage of mandatory releases in the conditional release population jumped to 11.3% in 1979, almost triple that for 1975.

## SECTION I Introduction

### Purpose

This UPR publication series reports summary statistics on adult parole and mandatory release in the United States. This edition, based on data through 1979, is intended to answer such straightforward questions as:

- How many persons are on parole and mandatory release in the United States?
- How many persons entered parole and mandatory release?
- How do the two subgroups of conditional release (parole and mandatory release) compare?
- Is the use of parole and mandatory release increasing or decreasing?
- Is the workload of parole supervision agencies increasing or decreasing?
- How much time do persons spend under correctional supervision (prison, parole, mandatory release)?

This series is designed to increase knowledge about parole systems, the administration of parole, and agency workloads and resources. It explores relationships between conditional release data and:

- Crime level
- Jail population
- Prison admission and year-end population
- Population size

Comparing conditional release data to other published criminal justice data has three purposes:

- To establish a context for conditional release
- To point out potential special studies
- To identify gaps or inconsistencies in published criminal justice data

### Data Reported

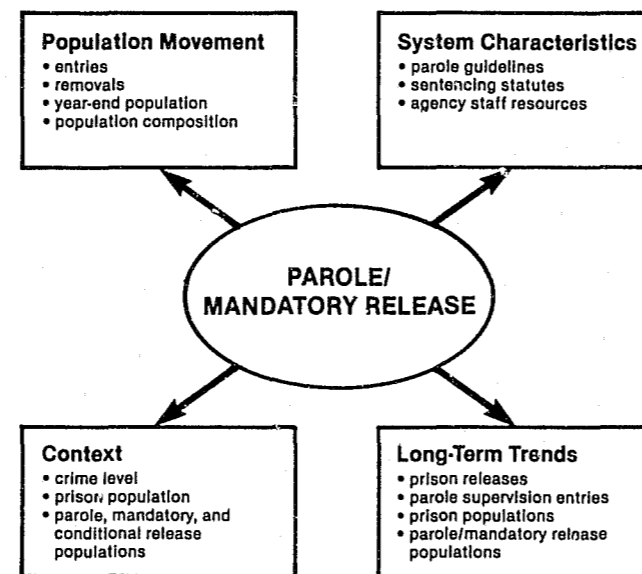
The Uniform Parole Reports Aggregate Data System, the basis for this report, receives summary statistics on adult parole and mandatory release each year. Paroling authorities and corrections departments in all 50 states, the federal government, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands voluntarily provide these data in response to the annual UPR aggregate parole data survey.

The UPR survey data include only adult males and females who have been sentenced to one year or more of imprisonment on a felony-type offense and who have entered parole supervision either by discretionary parole or mandatory release. UPR collects and presents data on the basis of agency jurisdiction. Parole and mandatory release populations are those persons under legal jurisdiction of that agency's paroling authority, no matter where they are supervised.

This year's edition reports newly collected state, regional, and national data on parole and mandatory release populations and population movement. Drawing upon previously published data from UPR and

other criminal justice programs, it also includes material on paroling authority characteristics, the context of parole, and longer term trends (see Figure 1). This year, more emphasis is placed on the total conditional release population, and special attention is given to differences between parolees and mandatory releasees.

**FIGURE 1  
Parole and Mandatory Release  
in the United States, 1979**



### Organization of the Report

The report has five major sections plus the appendices.

Section I—Introduction: purpose, organization, data sources, and definition of terms.

Section II—Conditional Release Population, 1979: parole and mandatory release year-end populations, population movement, and outcome.

Section III—Paroling Authority Characteristics, 1979: trends toward determinate sentencing and parole guidelines, supervision workload, population, and staff.

Section IV—The Context of Parole, 1978: parole and mandatory release populations in comparison to crime rates; prison and jail populations; and parole and mandatory release use rates.

Section V—Longer Term Trends: four-, five-, and fifteen-year trends in parole and mandatory release populations, compared to prison populations and total releases from prison.

Appendix A, the first of four appendices, presents in eight data tables the figures and analyses upon which Sections II-V are based. Special features of the tables appear in Appendix B (Table Notes) and special agency reporting features of the data are in Appendix C (Agency Notes). References in the text are in Appendix D (Works Cited).

### Data Sources

#### 1980 Aggregate Parole Data Survey

UPR gathered the 1978 and 1979 aggregate parole data in this report in the spring of 1980. This survey is an update of the 1978 data published in *Parole in the United States: 1978* (UPR, 1979). Continued work on definitions and state reporting capabilities has produced more complete and more accurate data for this year's edition.

#### Historical Parole Data

Trends in parole are based on historical data from previous UPR surveys. Data for 1965 through 1974 were collected from previous UPR special surveys and drawn from the UPR files. Data for 1975, 1976, and 1977 were collected in the 1978 and 1979 UPR aggregate parole data surveys.

#### Paroling Authority Characteristics Data

The discussion on determinate sentencing and parole guidelines is based on information presented in *Changes in Sentencing and Parole Decision-Making: 1976-1978* (Travis and O'Leary, 1979), "A National Survey of Parole-Related Legislation Enacted During the 1979 Legislative Sessions" (Kannensohn, 1980), and *Parole in the United States: 1978* (UPR, 1979). The staff resources data are from the 1980 UPR aggregate parole data survey and are reported in Table 8 (Appendix A).

#### Context Data

Conditional release context data are from two other national reporting systems and periodic series. The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) publishes prison population and prison release data in its annual publication series, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* (BJS: 1980, forthcoming; LEAA: 1977, 1978, 1979b). The Bureau of Justice Statistics also conducts a periodic census of prisoners in jails. Data for 1978 (LEAA, 1979a) are also included in this year's report. The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reports crime index and civilian population data in the annual UCR publication series, *Crime in the United States* (FBI, 1979). NPS and UCR data not previously published by UPR appear in Table 8 (Appendix A).

#### Estimates for Missing Data

Table 9 (Appendix A) shows the relative completeness of the data provided by the agencies during this year's survey. Not all agencies reported all data. Totals in the tables (Appendix A) are totals reported to UPR, except where noted.

For Tables 1, 4, and 8 (Appendix A), the United States estimates are based on the federal figures

reported for population and entries, the state totals reported for population and entries, and estimates for the six jurisdictions missing one or more of the figures. The estimating procedures for specific states are described in the Table Notes (Appendix B). The estimated 1978 and 1979 year-end populations and 1979 entries were used to estimate 1979 removals. Given uniform definition of categories, the previous year-end population plus the next year's entries minus the next year's removals should equal the next year-end population. Movement figures should balance with population figures. However, many jurisdictions did not provide balanced figures. The reasons for these discrepancies are in the Agency Notes (Appendix C).

### Definition of Terms

#### Initials Frequently Used

BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics
NCCD	National Council on Crime and Delinquency
NPS	National Prisoner Statistics
UCR	Uniform Crime Reports
UPR	Uniform Parole Reports

#### Active Status

Cases required to report to a supervising agent on a regular basis.

#### Commitment Offense

Offense leading to commitment to prison upon which the releasee's parole or mandatory release is based; only felony-type offenses in states where there are misdemeanants on parole supervision.

#### Conditional Releasees

Conditional releasees from prison to parole supervision, including both parolees and mandatory releasees.

#### Determinate Sentences

Prison sentences legislatively set for a specified period of time which cannot be altered by a discretionary act of a paroling authority. However, the statute may authorize reduction of sentence through good time credits.

#### Good Time

Days off the maximum (and occasionally off the minimum) sentence that a prisoner earns by satisfactory behavior. Many jurisdictions allow additional "special" good time credits for particular work assignments or meritorious performance.

#### Guidelines

Regulations that limit paroling authority discretion by establishing an explicit basis for parole release. UPR accepted each state's rating of whether or not it had guidelines; guidelines ranged from a list of paroling authority decision making considerations to complex salient factor matrices.

#### Inactive Status Cases

Cases excused from reporting to a supervising agent, but still under the legal jurisdiction of the paroling authority.

#### Jurisdiction

The legal authority of a parole agency over a case as distinguished from the provision of supervision.

#### Mandatory Releasees

Prisoners released to community supervision as a result of good time or other statutory sentence reduction measures.

#### Parolees

Releasees who entered community supervision (primarily but not exclusively from prison) by a discretionary act of a paroling authority, who must report to a supervising agent (parole officer), and who must observe other conditions until discharged.

#### Parole/Mandatory Release Population

All persons under the jurisdiction of a paroling authority as of a specified date; out-of-state releasees under courtesy supervision are counted in the population of the agency with jurisdiction.

### Parole Supervision Entries

Entries to community supervision as a result of either parole, reparole, reinstatement, or mandatory release.

### Parole Supervision Removals

Removals from community supervision, including violators returned or recommitted to prison, absconders formally suspended, deaths, early discharges, full term discharges, and discharges by court order or executive clemency.

### Paroling Authority

A board, commission, or authority with discretionary power to release offenders from prison prior to the expiration of sentence, to revoke parole and return violators to prison, and to reinstate or grant other forms of entry to parole supervision.

### Prison Population

All persons sentenced to one year or more of imprisonment and who are under the jurisdiction of a state, federal, or District of Columbia correctional institution as of a specified date.

### Supervision Agency

The agency responsible for the direct supervision of a parolee, mandatory releasee, or any other case, regardless of where formal jurisdiction over the case may reside. Typically, the agency is a division of a department of corrections, although in some places, the paroling authority administers parole supervision as well as makes parole decisions.

## SECTION II

# Conditional Release Population, 1979

### Introduction

Parole decision making and parole supervision provided the initial rationale for this publication series. With the increasing prevalence of determinate sentences followed by mandatory release to community supervision, the focus of the series must expand. This year's report emphasizes the total conditional release population and compares its two subgroups: parolees and mandatory releasees.

In past years, mandatory releasees were prisoners denied parole but required to accept parole conditions and sanctions when released early as a result of good time deductions. They represented a small minority of the total population of conditional releasees and were found in only a handful of jurisdictions. In most jurisdictions where determinate sentencing is in effect, determinate sentence releasees are subject to parole supervision for some specified period (one year being a common standard with longer periods, e.g., two years, for those convicted of particular offenses). In other words, they equate with mandatory releasees in jurisdictions where discretionary parole still exists. Depending on how far the trend toward determinate sentencing proceeds, mandatory release cases may someday make up the bulk of the workload of parole supervision agencies.

Determinate sentencing is still new. Most laws have applied to persons convicted after passage of the legislation, so that parallel systems will operate for some time—with discretionary parole release still available for a slowly declining proportion of the prison population. An exception is California where the Community Release Board (renamed the Board of Prison Terms on January 1, 1980), as provided by statute, reset the terms of all prisoners with less than life sentences using the determinate sentence provisions for each offense category as guidelines. For this reason, in reproducing California figures for year-end population and population movements during 1979, UPR is treating the entire group as mandatory release cases.<sup>1</sup>

Before examining differences between parole and mandatory release cases, attention will be given to overall population figures for 1979.

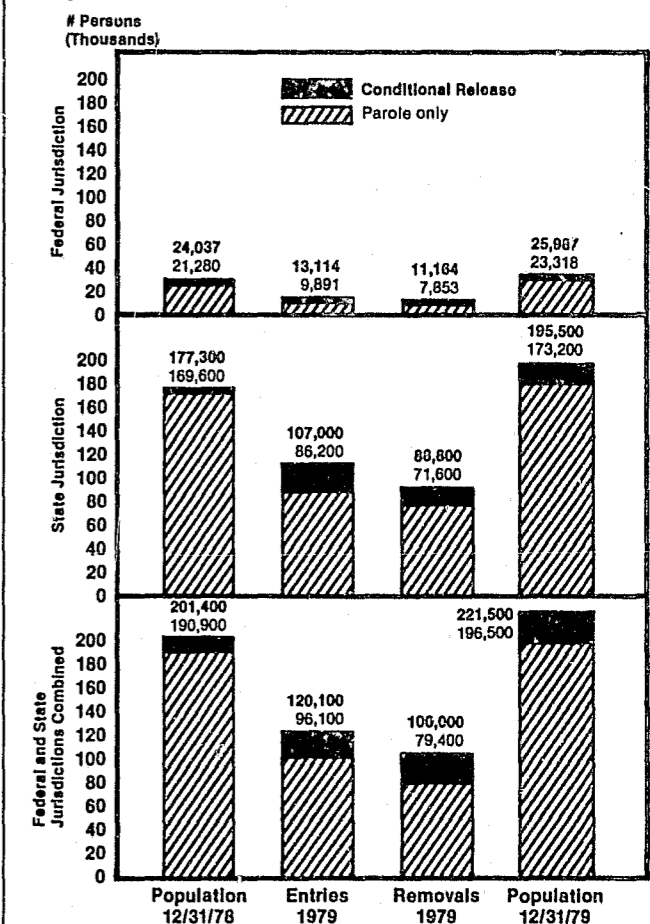
### Conditional Release Population

The estimated conditional release population under the jurisdiction of 55 paroling authorities in the United States increased by ten percent during 1979, from 201,400 to 221,500. The number of conditional releasees under state and territorial jurisdiction increased by 20,100, or 10.3%. Federal conditional releasees increased by almost 2,000, or 8.1% (see Figure 2).

As Figure 2 shows, the parole population in the states increased very little—from 169,600 to 173,200,

or 2.1%. The increase would have been greater, of course (e.g., about 9%), had the California group been classified as parolees in 1979. The federal parole population increased by almost ten percent (21,280 to 23,318).

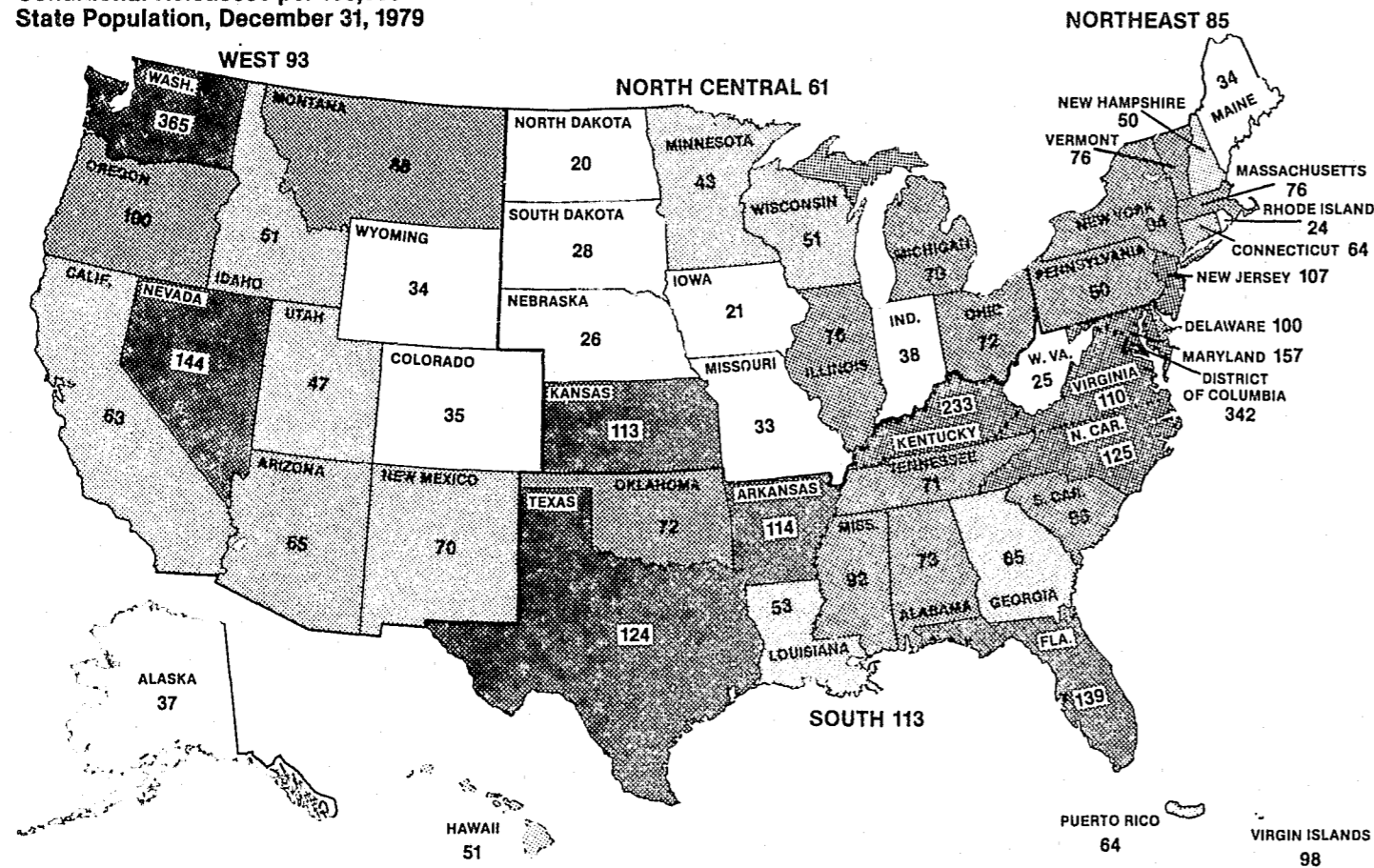
**FIGURE 2**  
Conditional Release and Parole Only Population Movement, 1979



SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from Tables 1 and 4 (Appendix A).  
NOTE: Estimates are included here for data shown as missing in Tables 1 and 4 (Appendix A). All estimated figures are rounded to the nearest hundreds.

For both the federal and state jurisdictions, as well as for parole and total conditional release, entries to supervision exceeded removals. This factor was more important in the increasing population of supervisees than was the less notable increase in the number of persons removed. Briefly, in 1979, conditional release entries totaled 9,600 more than in 1978, 120,100 versus 110,500.<sup>2</sup> But conditional release removals were 20,100 less than entries during 1979 (see Figure 2).

**FIGURE 3**  
Conditional Releasees per 100,000  
State Population, December 31, 1979



SOURCES: State civilian population from Crime in the United States, 1978 (FBI; 1979; 40-43); state conditional release population from Table 1 (Appendix A). Estimates are included here for data shown as missing in Table 1.

In the first two issues of *Parole in the United States*, a map was published showing the number of parolees per 100,000 population in each state and in each of four major regions. This year, in recognition of the system trends discussed above, the map is repeated, but total conditional release figures are used rather than only parole figures (see Figure 3).

Among the states, the range in conditional releases per 100,000 population is 20.4 (North Dakota) to 365.2 (Washington). It should be noted, however, that a very high percentage of Washington State parolees were in inactive status. This was true to varying extents in other states, including Kentucky and Florida, which rank second and third among the states by the measures used in constructing the map. In terms of actively supervised cases, Maryland ranked highest with 111.1 active conditional releasees per 100,000 state population. (Figures for the number of active and inactive cases,

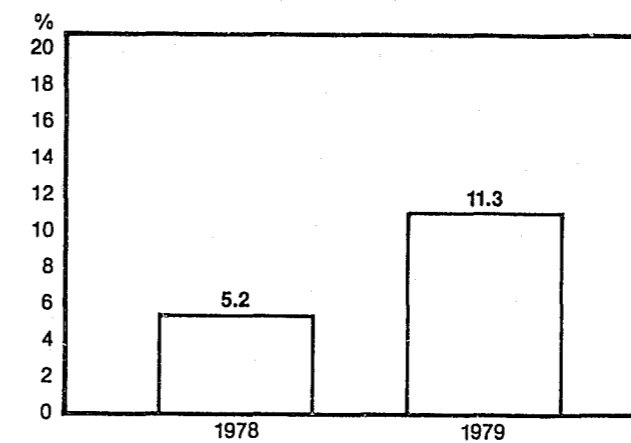
state-by-state, are presented in Appendix A, Table 5.)

Regionally, the South ranked highest in conditional releasees per 100,000 population with 112.7; followed by the West with 92.5; Northeast, 84.8; and North Central, 60.6. These compare, incidentally, with the following figures for 1978: South, 95.6; West, 91.8; Northeast, 77.4; and North Central, 57.0.<sup>3</sup>

**Population and Movement Breakdown**

Figure 4 reflects the changing picture of mandatory release use, with this component more than doubling as a proportion of total conditional release between 1978 and 1979. Associated with these statistics is the fact that two more jurisdictions reported mandatory release in 1979—the California Department of Corrections and the state of Virginia. By 1979, mandatory release was being used in 17 states and in the federal and District of Columbia systems—just over a third of

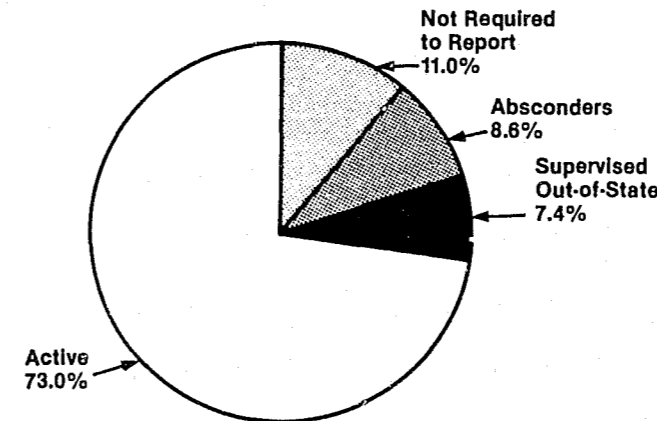
**FIGURE 4**  
Proportion of Mandatory Release to  
Total Conditional Release Population, 1978-1979



SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from Tables 1 and 4 (Appendix A).  
NOTE: The figures for mandatory releases were derived by subtracting the number of parolees (Appendix A, Table 1) from the number of conditional releasees (Appendix A, Table 4) as of December 31, 1978 and 1979.

the 55 jurisdictions represented in the 1979 UPR data.<sup>4</sup> Figure 5 shows the proportion of conditional releasees under active supervision of the jurisdiction having legal authority over them as of December 31, 1979. This was true for 73% of the total population reported. Slightly over 7% were being supervised out-of-state. Eight percent were in absconder status and 11% were not required to report.<sup>5</sup>

**FIGURE 5**  
Conditional Release Population Status,  
December 31, 1979



SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from Table 5 (Appendix A).  
NOTE: The percentages were derived from samples created by those jurisdictions providing data on particular status categories; separate universes were established for each status category. See Section II, Note 6 for a detailed explanation of the computational procedures used.

Figure 6 represents an approach to estimating the average length of time parolees continue under supervision—including those removed early for any of several reasons and those who complete the original parole term. Data are shown for the federal system

and each of the four major regions of the country. The third column presents the ratio of average 1979 parole population to 1979 parole entries. Multiplying the ratio by twelve yields an estimate of the average number of months that parolees continue under supervision. Using these estimation procedures for 1979, the average number of months parolees were under supervision was 22.9. The figures reflect little change from 1978, when the average was 21.5 months. (This indication of time served on parole is dealt with further in Section V, where data for four years are reviewed.)

**FIGURE 6**  
Ratio of Average Parole Population to Parole  
Entries by Jurisdiction and Region, 1979

Jurisdiction	1979 Average Parole Population	1979 Parole Entries	Ratio of Population to Entries	1978 Figure
Federal	22,299	9,891	2.25	2.45
State Total	164,050	85,700	1.91	1.79
Northeast	37,300	15,000	2.49	2.27
North Central	32,350	22,500	1.44	1.52
South	69,200	39,500	1.75	1.73
West	25,200	8,700	2.90	2.84

SOURCE: Data presented here for 1979 were derived from Table 1 (Appendix A) using estimates where reported figures were missing. Average 1979 parole population was estimated by adding year-end 1978 and 1979 figures and dividing by two. The figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.

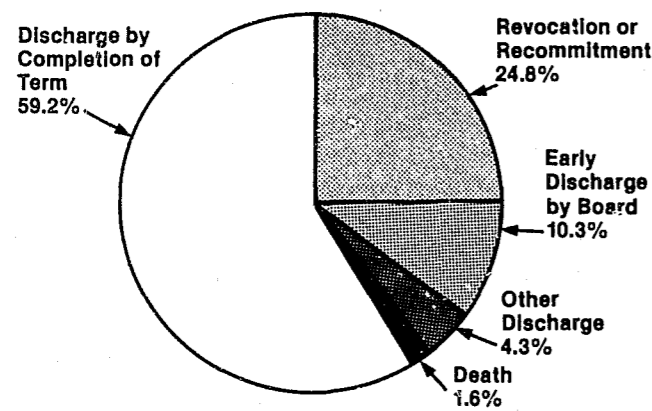
NOTE: The figures for the West differ from those presented in last year's report since California Department of Corrections data were eliminated to provide comparability with 1979 figures. As stated in the text, all California releases to supervision in 1979 were treated as mandatory.

**Parole Outcome**

Parole outcome data in 1979 (see Figure 7) are quite close to the figures for 1978, as published in last year's issue of *Parole in the United States* (UPR, 1979). Revocations and/or commitments to prison ran 24.8% compared to 24.3% in 1978. Deaths accounted for 1.6% of removals (1.2% in 1978). A change of somewhat greater magnitude was in the rate of early discharge by the board—10.3% compared to 13.4% in 1978. Those completing their terms made up 59.2%. All other discharges were 4.3%. The total of the latter two, 63.5%, can be compared with last year's figure of 61.1%.<sup>6</sup>

In last year's report, the aggregate revocation/recruitment rate for 1978 was compared with the rate for 1974 parolees during a three-year individual case follow-up. They were identical—24.3%. Figure 8 presents outcome data on 1975 parolees at the end of three years. Again, the three-year revocation/recruitment rate, 25.1%, is close to the 1979 figure of 24.8%. Each of these four figures published in this and last year's reports is within 0.8% of one another. Thus, the traditional view that three-fourths of persons paroled are classifiable as successes is further reinforced.

**FIGURE 7**  
Parole Removals by Type of Removal, 1979



SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from Table 3 (Appendix A).  
NOTE: The percentages were derived from the samples created by those jurisdictions that provided data on particular removal categories; separate universes were established for each removal category. See Section II, Note 6 for a detailed explanation of the computational procedures used. Figures do not add to exactly 100% due to rounding error.

**Parolees vs. Mandatory Releasees**

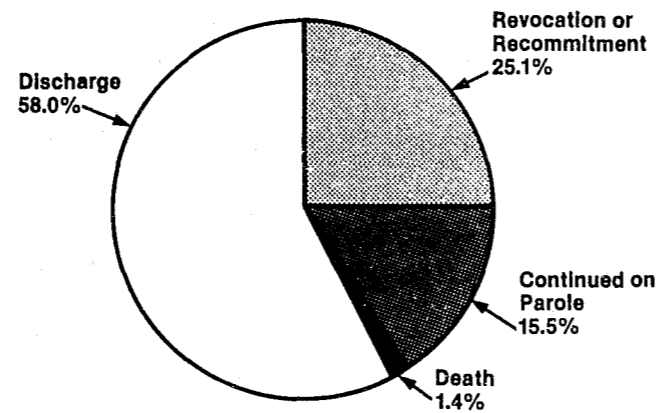
Volume of entries, absconding rates, and revocation/recommitment rates were used for preliminary comparison of parolees and mandatory releasees (see Figure 9). The term "preliminary" is used since complete data were available from only eight of the 19 jurisdictions using mandatory release on one of the issues and from nine on another. These jurisdictions accounted for 84% of the mandatory release population and 90% of all mandatory releasees discharged during 1979.<sup>7</sup>

California Department of Corrections data heavily influenced the total figures, accounting for about half (53%) of the sample's year-end population and 61% of the sample's mandatory release removals in 1979. For this reason, separate mention is made for figures from California in the analysis which follows.

The data in Figure 9 suggest that the increase in mandatory releases will even more rapidly increase supervision workload. Supervision activity rises with caseload admissions, discharges, and potential or actual violations of release conditions. In relation to population, mandatory releasees entered and left the caseload at twice the rate of parolees. Although they represented only 11% of the total conditional release workload, they accounted for approximately 20% of the intake and removal cases.

Mandatory releases at year-end 1979 reflected a very high absconding rate of 17% (16% for California cases and 19% for those from the other seven jurisdictions). The parolee absconding rate was only 10%, while the average time at risk for parolees was twice that of mandatory releasees. The comparison was similar in relation to revocation/recommitment rates: 31% for mandatory releasees versus 25% for parolees. (California's mandatory release rate ran 40% and the other eight jurisdictions had an average rate of 17%, although they ranged from 3% to 41%.) The gain in

**FIGURE 8**  
Removals from Parole,  
1975 Three-Year Follow-Up



SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from *Characteristics of the Parole Population: 1978* (UPR, forthcoming).  
NOTE: "Continued on parole" includes absconders if they were still under the legal jurisdiction of a paroling authority.

the revocation rate for parolees was lower despite their longer exposure time.

Higher unfavorable outcome rates for mandatory releasees are no doubt largely a function of nonselectivity. That is, they are considered by paroling authorities to present too high a risk (based on offense, prior record, or institutional behavior) and are, therefore, not chosen for parole. However, other factors may enter in. Traditionally, prisoners who have "done their time" and not gained early release through parole are resentful of having to submit to parole conditions and sanctions. They enter the supervision caseload with negative attitudes. By the same token, parole agents traditionally have not welcomed them into their caseloads with enthusiasm. In addition, those mandatorily released in some jurisdictions are likely to benefit less from special prerelease services and programs than parolees; often they are released with little or no planning, whereas parolees usually must devote quite a bit of time and resources to prerelease planning efforts.

Mandatory releasees are starting to be picked up in UPR's individual case-based data system. Their commitment and demographic characteristics are recorded, as well as their status from the time of entry to parole supervision until three years later—or until removal from supervision, if this occurs earlier. Thus, eventually more light will be shed on reasons for any differential performance rates of parolees and mandatory releasees.

**Section II Notes**

1. This procedure (treating all 1979 California cases as mandatory releasees) leads to a very small level of inaccuracy, since some of the persons represented in the statistics would have been lifers and, therefore, parolees.

2. The 1978 figure for conditional release entries was taken from *Parole in the United States: 1978* (UPR, 1979).

3. The 1978 figures were computed from conditional release population figures as of December 31, 1978, presented in Table 4 (Appendix A).

4. The 19 jurisdictions utilizing mandatory release in 1979 were Federal, Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and the California Department of Corrections.

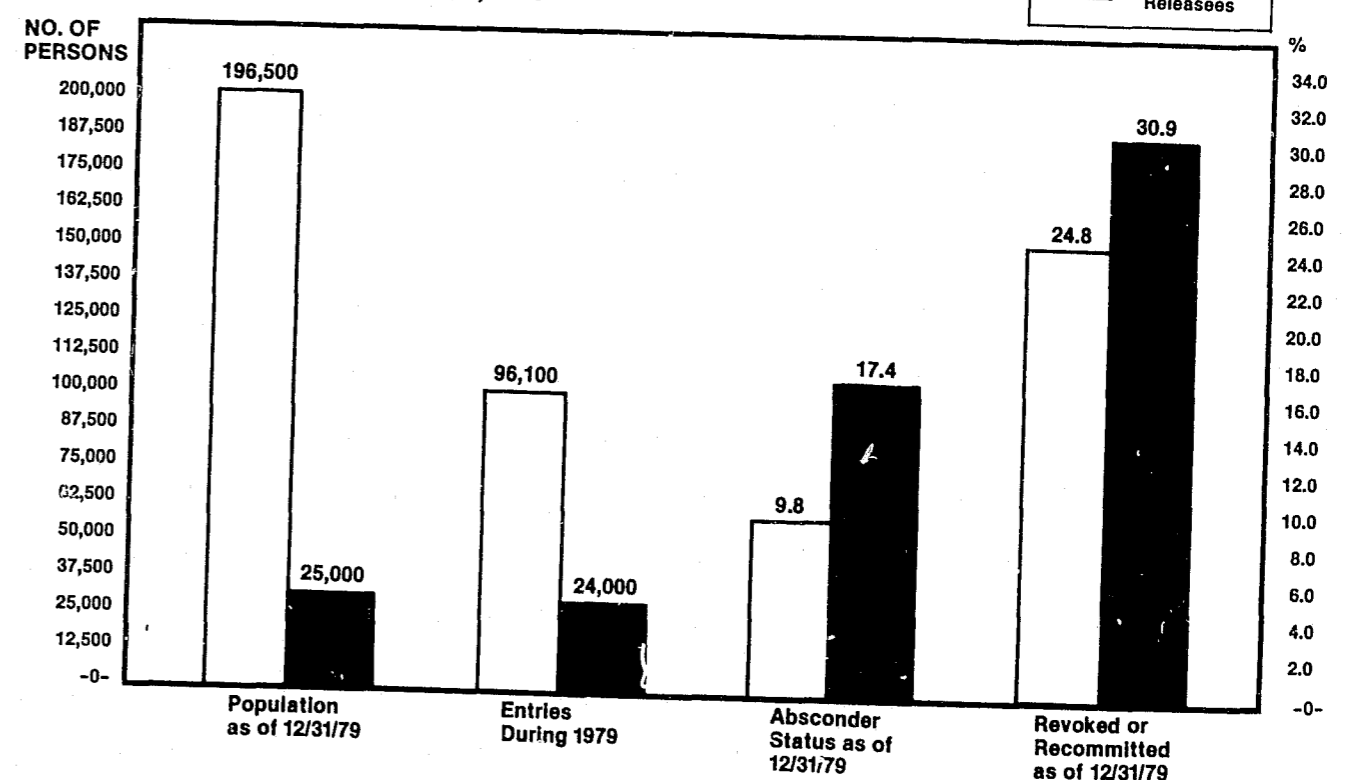
5. The percentages were derived from the total "U.S. Reported" figures in Appendix A, Table 5 (top line). However, separate universes were established for each status category: active and inactive cases; absconders; and those supervised out-of-state based on those jurisdictions which supplied data for the status category in question. Specifically, the universes were 209,683 for active cases; 201,824 for inactive; 147,844 for absconders; and 200,161 for those supervised out-of-state. The procedure yielded the following percentages: active, 73.2%; inactive, 11.5%; absconders, 10.5%; and out-of-state, 7.9%. These totaled 103.1%. Each percentage was then reduced by the category's proportionate share of 3.1 to produce the percentage figures shown in Figure 5. [The proportionate share was based on each category's share of total missing cases for all four categories. All together, there were 115,288 cases in which data were lacking on one or more of the statuses. Data on abscond-

ers were missing in 70,846 cases or 61.4% of all cases where some data were unavailable. Thus, the original percentage figure for absconders was reduced from 10.5% to 8.6% (.614 x .031 = .019). In the active category, 9,047 were missing (7.8%); 16,866, inactive (14.6%); and 18,529, supervised out-of-state (16.1%).]

6. As with Figure 5, separate universes were established for each removal category in developing percentages for Figure 7. These included all removals reported by those jurisdictions which provided data on a removal category. The universes were: 61,565 for term completion; 47,431 for early discharges; 56,078 for deaths; 62,941 for revocations or recommitments; and 49,713 for all other discharges. The overall universe was 62,941: line 1, column 1 of Table 3 (Appendix A) less all cases (8,820) from Maryland, North Carolina, and Oregon, which provided no data in the separate removal categories. The percentages were 59.2% for term completion; 10.3% for early discharge; 1.6% for death; 24.8% for revocation or recommitment; and 4.3% for all other discharges.

7. The mandatory release jurisdictions represented in the graph related to absconding and revocation/recommitment rates were Federal, Arizona, California, Florida, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, and Wisconsin. Those represented in the graph in relation to revocation/recommitment rates were Federal, Arizona, California, Florida, Nebraska, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin.

**FIGURE 9**  
Comparisons of Parolees and Mandatory Releasees on Entries, Absconding Rates, Revocation or Recombitment Rates, 1979



SOURCE: Population and entries data presented here were derived from Tables 1 and 4 (Appendix A).  
NOTE: See the section text for special considerations in constructing the figure. For lists of jurisdictions included in the samples, see Section II, Note 7.



## SECTION III Paroling Authority Characteristics, 1979

### Update

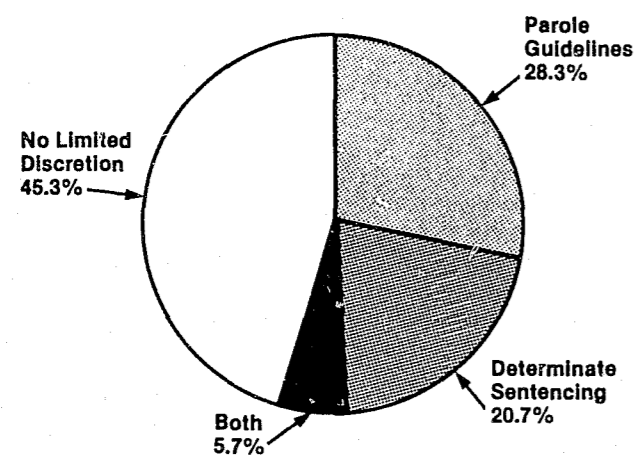
The trend toward reduced discretion by both sentencing judges and paroling authorities continued in 1979. Five additional states enacted determinate sentencing legislation, bringing the total to 14. In two of these (Minnesota and Pennsylvania), paroling authorities have also introduced parole guidelines for cases with indeterminate sentences. This was true earlier for California, where guidelines were developed for parole of lifers, the only group of prisoners still subject to the discretionary release timing of the Board of Prison Terms.

Three additional states adopted parole guidelines, bringing the total to 18. With overlapping constraints in the three states mentioned above, 29 of 53 jurisdictions, or 55%, now have structured sentencing and/or parole decision making (see Figure 10).<sup>1</sup>

The effects of this less than five-year trend show up even more dramatically in Figure 11, which indicates the proportions of the total U.S. conditional release population under the jurisdiction of authorities where determinate sentencing, parole guidelines, or both, are in effect.<sup>2</sup> Only 27% of the conditional releasees are accountable to paroling authorities which either have not adopted guidelines or are not in states that have determinate sentencing (except for a few specified crimes in some jurisdictions). Over half of the conditional releasees are under authorities using guidelines, and a fourth are in jurisdictions with broad determinate sentencing laws.

The trend toward determinate sentencing has not

**FIGURE 10**  
Proportion of Jurisdictions with Limited Discretion in Parole Decision Making, 1979



SOURCES: Data presented here were derived from *Parole in the United States: 1978* (UPR, 1979); "A National Survey of Parole-Related Legislation Enacted During the 1979 Legislative Session" (Kannensohn, 1980); *Strategies in Determinate Sentencing* (NILECJ, forthcoming). See Section II, Note 2 for a detailed explanation of sources.

NOTE: For a list of the states with either determinate sentencing or parole guidelines, see Section III, Note 1.

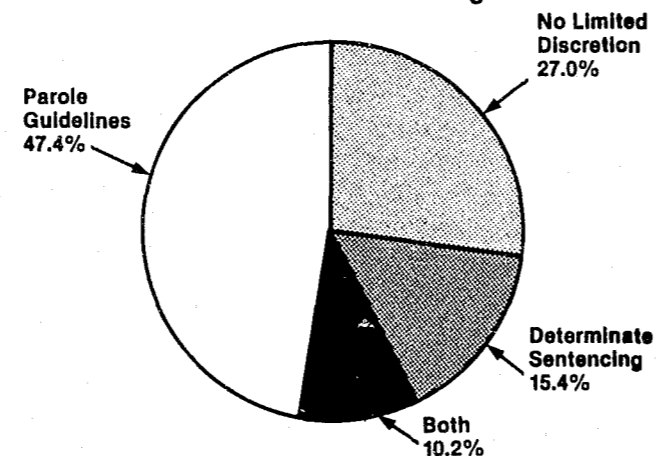
significantly affected parole supervision agencies. Except for Alaska and Maine, release from determinate sentences is to supervision, and the conditions and sanctions are comparable to those associated with discretionary parole. Even in Alaska and Maine, parole caseloads continue, since persons sentenced before the new laws went into effect are still entitled to parole consideration and subject to supervision if released.

### Staff Resources

As in 1978, the 1979 UPR aggregate data collection effort sought comprehensive information on numbers of active supervision cases and of caseload-carrying staff from correctional agencies surveyed at the end of the year. Fifty-one agencies supplied sufficient data for the purposes of this analysis. As Figure 12 reflects, these agencies reported a total population of supervisees of 590,772 and caseload-carrying personnel totaling 8,303. The average caseload, nationwide, is 71.1 cases. Of these, a fourth were conditional releasees from prison, almost two-thirds probationers, and the rest either Interstate Compact (6.7%) or other kinds of cases (3.0%).

The supervised population increased by 5.2% during 1979 (from the end of 1978 to the end of 1979; see Figure 13). This increase combined with a slight drop in total staff resources led to an increase in average caseload from the 67.0% figure for 1978. The greatest number of increases were in probation (19,000, or 64.1% of the total increase). The fastest rate of increase, however, was in Interstate Compact cases

**FIGURE 11**  
Proportion of Total Conditional Release Population in Jurisdictions with Limited Discretion in Parole Decision Making



SOURCE: Proportions of conditional release population presented here were derived from Table 4 (Appendix A). Estimates were used where data were missing.

NOTE: For jurisdictions included, see Section III, Note 3.

**FIGURE 12**  
Caseload Breakdown and Average Caseload of Conditional Release Agencies, 1979

CATEGORIES OF DATA	CATEGORIES OF SUPERVISED CASES				
	All Cases	Conditional Release	Probation <sup>b</sup>	ISC <sup>c</sup>	Other <sup>d</sup>
No. of Cases	590,772	154,540	378,852	39,672	17,492
Percent of Cases	100.0	26.2	64.1	6.7	3.0
No. of Agencies	51 <sup>a</sup>	51	31 <sup>e</sup>	51	15
Caseload Staff	8,303				
Average Caseload	71.1				

SOURCE: See Table 7 (Appendix A) for the jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction data on which this figure is based.

NOTE: <sup>a</sup> Includes the 55 agencies participating in the 1979 data collection effort, less four which furnished insufficient information for purposes of this analysis (Alaska, California Youth Authority, Virginia, and Wyoming).

<sup>b</sup> Includes an allowance of 29,465 cases for presentence reports completed at the rate of five cases per one presentence report.

<sup>c</sup> Interstate Compact cases: data were lacking for four state jurisdictions (Colorado, Louisiana, Minnesota, and North Carolina) and this category was not relevant to the federal system. The other 46 jurisdictions reported 7.8% of the total supervised cases as Interstate Compact transfers. This figure was used to estimate Interstate Compact cases for the four jurisdictions listed and the same figure was added to their totals of supervised cases. (The 6.7% of total supervised in the figure is lower than the 7.8% reported by the 46 jurisdictions because of the absence of Interstate Compact cases in the federal system.)

<sup>d</sup> Varies among jurisdictions, but may include pretrial release or diversion cases, work releases, and (in California) civil commitment to the Department of Corrections based on drug dependency.

<sup>e</sup> All but three of 34 agencies responsible for probation supervision provided data necessary to be included in the analysis.

(up 22.7%) and "other" cases (23.5%). The former figure may reflect greater mobility among conditional releasees from prison, which showed a slight drop. (Those represented in the figure are "active" supervision cases in the caseload of the original jurisdiction.) Since UPR does not collect more specific legal status information on "other" cases, the change may be real, or it may simply be a reporting artifact.

**FIGURE 13**  
Comparison of 1978 and 1979 Caseload Breakdown and Average Caseloads

	All Cases	Conditional Release	Probation	ISC	Other	Caseload Staff
1979 <sup>a</sup>	590,772	154,540	378,852	39,672	17,492	8,303
1978 <sup>b</sup>	561,287	154,971	359,824 <sup>c</sup>	32,326	14,166	8,371
Difference	29,485	(431)	19,028	7,346	3,326	(68)
%	+5.2	-0.3	+5.3	+22.7	+23.5	-0.8

SOURCE: Data presented here for 1979 were derived from Table 7 (Appendix A); 1978 data were taken from the text table in *Parole in the United States: 1978* (UPR, 1979:1) with the exception noted in Note c below.

<sup>a</sup> For 1979 data, see Figure 12 Note for the computation procedures.

<sup>b</sup> For 1978, data from Virginia and Wyoming were eliminated to make that year's figures comparable with 1979. As in 1978, Alaska and the California Youth Authority were not represented in 1979. Thus the figures above, for both years, are for the same 51 jurisdictions.

<sup>c</sup> This is an updated figure from the text table in *Parole in the United States: 1978* (UPR, 1979:11).

Average caseload size appears to have increased because of increases in probation. Comparing data on conditional release caseloads (probation excluded) for 1978 and 1979 reveals infinitesimal changes except for the ranges (see Figure 14).

**FIGURE 14**  
Range and Average Caseload, Conditional Release, 1978-1979

	No. of Agencies	Average Caseload Mean	Interquartile Median Range
1979	21	46.1	47.3 33-60
1978	15	46.6	47.0 36-52

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

NOTE: For computations, see Figure 13 Note. The caseloads include conditional releases, Interstate Compact, and "other" cases, but do not include probationers.

### Section III Notes

1. **Determinate Sentencing States:** Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Tennessee. **Parole Guideline States:** Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. **Both:** California, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania. The eighteenth jurisdiction using guidelines is the U.S. Parole Commission.

Fifteen of the 18 jurisdictions using parole guidelines were listed in *Parole in the United States: 1978* (UPR, 1979). Information as to the other three (Georgia, Louisiana, and Minnesota) is from a study in progress being conducted at the Rutgers School of Criminal Justice Research for the forthcoming publication, *Strategies for Determinate Sentencing* (NILECJ), and based on a recent survey they conducted. Nine of the 14 jurisdictions where determinate sentencing is now practiced were listed in *Parole in the United States: 1978* (UPR, 1979). Five additional states were identified by Michael Kannensohn (1980): Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.

2. These figures were reported in *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977* (UPR, 1978).

## SECTION IV The Context of Parole, 1978

### Introduction

In themselves, parole statistics are valuable for management purposes and for theoretical or policy studies. It is also possible to examine them in the context of overall criminal justice system statistics. There are, however, limitations on such an enterprise. Currently, national criminal justice data programs are limited in scope, completeness, precision, and compatibility. Nevertheless, the potential value of systemwide statistics for analysis of public policy in criminal justice administration makes the effort valuable. The preliminary analyses in this section, hopefully, will shed some light on contextual issues. In addition, suggestions for criminal justice reporting needs and potential UPR special needs will appear.

### National Data Collection Programs

Three annual national data collection programs collect and disseminate statistics on reported crimes, arrests, imprisonment, parole, and mandatory release. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) program collects data on selected crimes known to the police ("Index" crimes against persons and against property). These figures, along with arrest data and other information, are published annually by state, region, county, and standard statistical metropolitan area.

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

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency's Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) project is the third. In 1978, UPR began to publish this annual series of state-by-state parole population and population movement figures—similar to NPS figures. It also includes statistics on the total conditional release population, including parole and mandatory release (for those jurisdictions which follow this practice).

A fourth national data resource is available for 1978. This is the jail census conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics on a periodic basis (approximately every five years). While this program is not comparable in organization or regularity to the other three programs, data for 1978 are available and summary statistics are included in this report as a suggestion of the potential utility of this addition to criminal justice statistics.

Missing from criminal justice statistical reporting have been data on adult probation. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency is currently conducting a study of the feasibility of instituting a National Probation Reports (NPR) system along the lines of UPR and NPS. Current plans call for gathering aggregate

national probation population and population movement data in the fall of 1980 (covering 1979). This should provide a basis for including probation in the next issue of *Parole in the United States*. Because NPS now uses jurisdiction (rather than custody) as the basis for its reporting, it will be possible to assemble systemwide figures which cover all convicted felony-level offenders who are supervised in the community (under either probation, prison, or parole jurisdiction).

### Some Comparisons

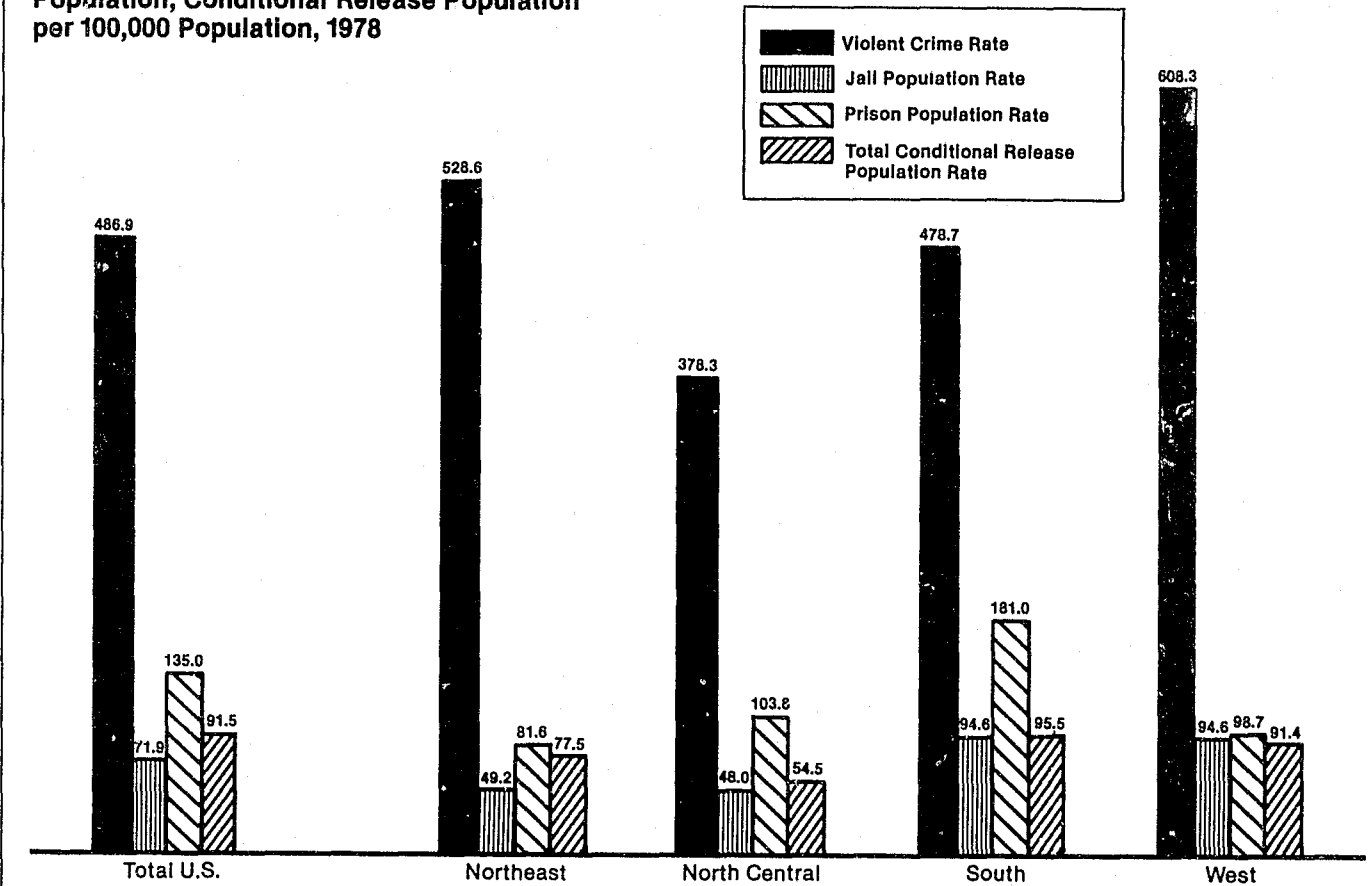
Using data from these four programs, it is possible to examine state-by-state variations in the use of jail, prison, and parole in relation to each other; to population, crime, and arrest rates; and to other state characteristics. Table 8 (Appendix A) lists selected 1978 figures from each of these programs and includes the population estimates for that year from the Bureau of the Census.<sup>1</sup> Each state and the federal correctional system are represented, with subtotals for each of the four major regions and nine principal subregions of the country. Use of 1978 data (the most recent published data from each program) requires that the 1979 UPR data reported in the previous sections not be used. This limitation is most important concerning trends in the use of mandatory release and other impacts of determinate sentencing. Comments in the text indicate trends or shifts that are expected to appear in next year's edition.

To facilitate comparative review of the data, the raw figures were converted into rates of prisoners, conditional releasees, and reported violent crimes<sup>2</sup> per 100,000 persons. The results are displayed in Figure 15. To simplify the presentation, only reported crimes against persons were used. State prison populations are made up largely of persons serving sentences as a result of conviction for such crimes<sup>3</sup> and characteristics of conditional releasees are, in part, predetermined by those prisoners. The jail figures, of course, include a large proportion of persons awaiting trial, persons serving sentences for misdemeanors, and persons in some temporary holding status. The jail figures are based on a census of those in *custody* as opposed to the *jurisdictional* basis now used for prison and conditional release statistics.

Certain similarities between the Northeast and the West appear in Figure 15. Violent crime is above the national rate in these two regions while the criminal justice measures tend to be at or below the national rates. The one exception is in the West where the jail population is considerably higher than the national rate. The North Central region tends to be well below the national rate on all measures, whereas the South, which is close to the national rates on both violent crime and conditional release rates, is higher on jail population and much higher on imprisonment.

In order to derive meaning from these differing

FIGURE 15  
Violent Crimes, Jail Population, Prison  
Population, Conditional Release Population  
per 100,000 Population, 1978



SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from Table 8 (Appendix A). The prison and conditional release population rates are based on data from the federal, District of Columbia, and 50 state jurisdictions. The jail population rates include only the 45 jurisdictions for which data were available.

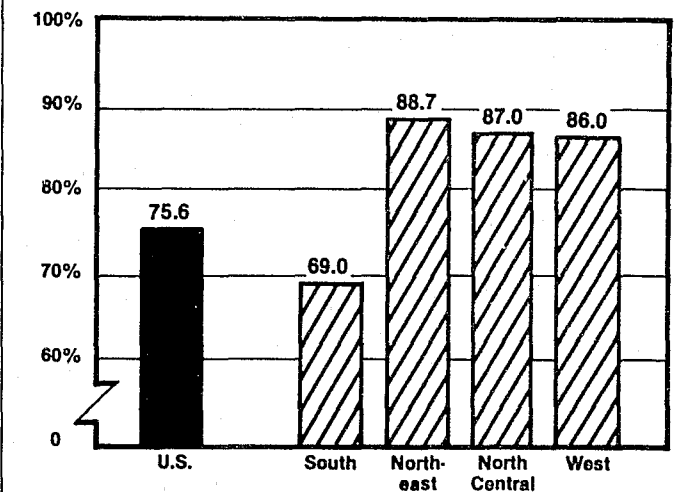
regional statistics, other data need to be taken into account. The conditional release population rates, for example, do not necessarily reflect the extent of conditional release use. The frequency of conditional releases among all persons released from prison suggests a greater use of conditional release in the North Central region and substantially lower use in the South than is indicated by the conditional release population rate (see Figure 16).<sup>4</sup>

### Intraregional Variations

Regional rates do not represent situations common to all states within the region. Intraregional variations among the states are wide on all factors measured. Populous states overshadow small ones—most notably in the western region, where California accounts for more than half of the population, the crime, the incarcerated, and the total conditional releasees.

As an illustration, the regional data in Figures 15 and 16 were disaggregated to produce regional medians and interquartile ranges on the five factors previously cited: reported violent crimes, state prison population per 100,000 persons, state jail population per 100,000 persons, state conditional release population per

FIGURE 16  
Conditional Releases as a Percentage of  
Total Prison Releases, 1978



SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978* (BJS, forthcoming).

100,000 persons, and conditional releases as a percentage of all prison releases (see Figure 17). In each section of the figure, the regions are sorted into ascending order based on the median state within the region.

Two points can be noticed. First, the interquartile ranges (25th to 75th percentiles) overlap, indicating a considerable degree of similarity among regions. This is particularly true for violent crimes, state conditional release population, and conditional release use rate. In the jail and prison population rates, the regional differences are dramatically underscored by this technique. Second, the ranking of regions by median produces a different order for each of the four factors from that produced by using overall regional rates. This, again, demonstrates the influence that large states can have in determining the regional profile.

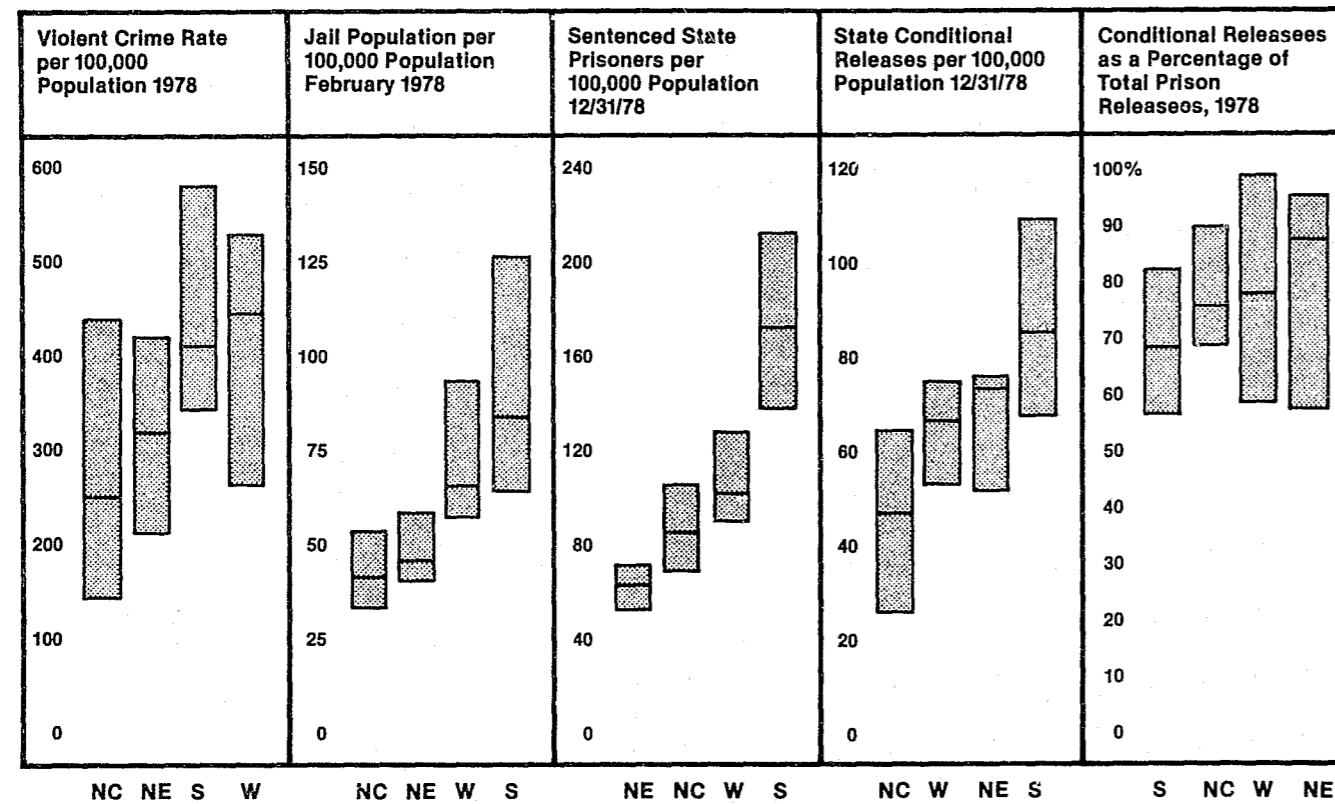
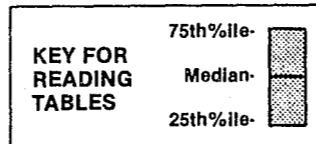
The problem is aggravated when figures for a populous state substantially lack comparability with those of most other states. In California, for example, a common disposition in felony cases is a jail sentence followed by probation. In most states, the only equivalent is a state prison sentence. Commitments to state prison in California will be low in relation to population, and jail population high. In 1978, California's

prison population rate was one-third less than the national rate while its jail population rate was more than half again as large.

Conditional release population and use rates must also be studied in the context of legal and other factors that impact on release decisions. First, the use of total conditional release (mandatory release and parole) provides a more accurate portrait of the population entering parole supervision. Although mandatory releases constituted only five percent of the parole population on December 31, 1978, they were ten percent of total conditional releases throughout the year. The difference in the percentages suggests that mandatory releases turn over more quickly, that is, serve shorter periods of time until they either complete their term or violate. As discussed in Section II, this group tends to have a higher violation rate, in part due to the lack of discretionary control over mandatory release. Furthermore, their shorter terms make the effective provision of supervision services problematic. Nonetheless, mandatory release is clearly on the increase.

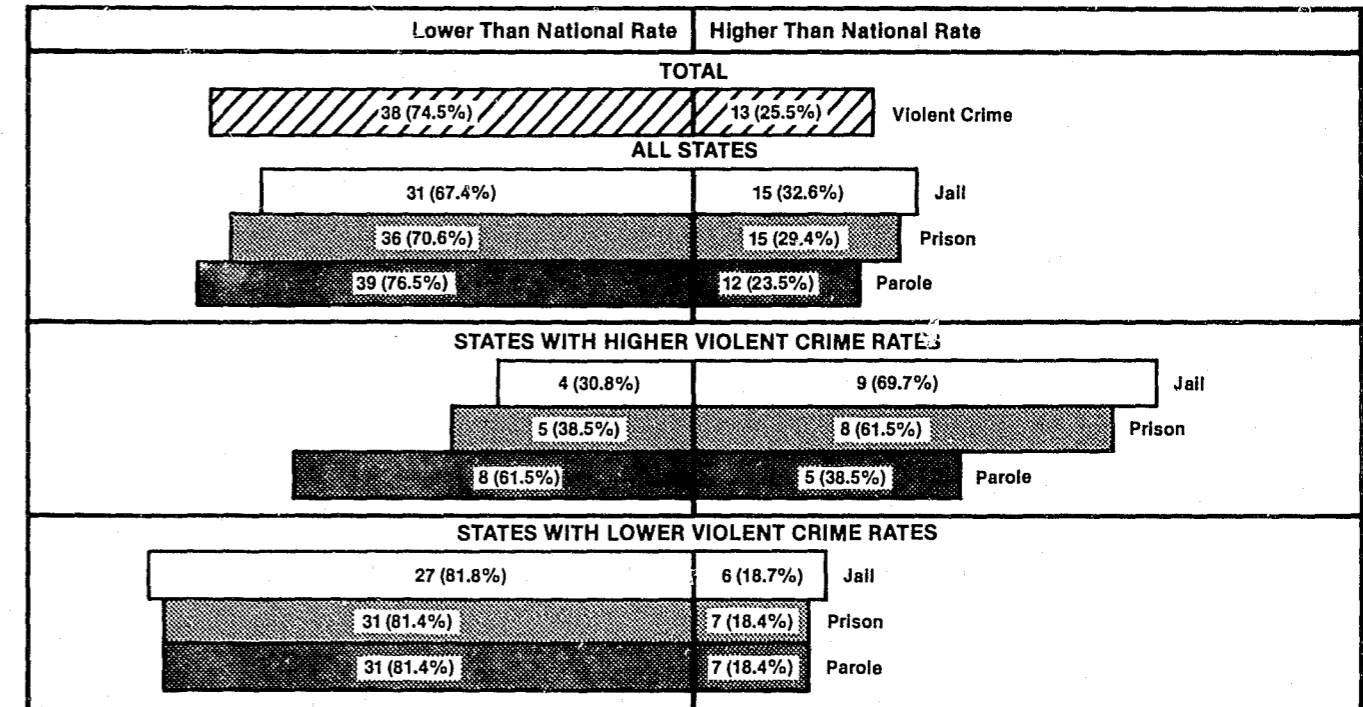
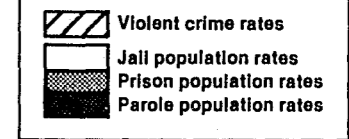
The increase in the proportion of prison releases to community supervision that appears nationally when mandatory releases are included shows up even more

**FIGURE 17**  
Intraregional Variations (Median and Interquartile Range) for Selected Crimes, Jail, Prison, and Conditional Release Measures (Regions Ordered by Ascending Medians in Each Section)



SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from Table 8 (Appendix A).

**FIGURE 18**  
State Variations (Compared to National Rates per 100,000 Population) on Selected Crime, Jail, Prison, and Conditional Release Measures, 1978



SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from Table 8 (Appendix A).

dramatically in the total conditional release use rate of states that make extensive use of the practice. In eleven jurisdictions, mandatory release accounts for at least ten percent of all conditional releases (see Appendix A, Table 8). In New York, it accounts for more than one-quarter of the conditional releases and for more than one-third in Wisconsin, Florida, and the federal system. As determinate sentencing becomes more of a factor in setting release dates, both the number of states involved and the total proportion will increase.

**Significance of the data**

The use of state civilian population in computing a prison population rate might put states with high crime rates at a "disadvantage." That they have more prisoners per 100,000 state residents than states with low crime rates is to be expected. However, the aggregate regional rates in Figure 15 do not follow this pattern. For example, the West has the highest violent crime rate but only the third highest prison rate. The ranking produced in Figure 17 fits much more closely with this assumption. The South and West are consistently either first or second on the violent crime, jail population, and prison population. The same pattern does not hold for the conditional release population or conditional release use rate.

To explore this issue, each state, based on the data shown in Table 8 (Appendix A) was ranked as being either above or below the national rate per 100,000 population for violent crime, jail population, prison population, and conditional release population. The national rate for all four measures receives a disproportionately large contribution from one or more of the large population states, resulting in the skewed distribution in the upper part of Figure 18. One in four of the jurisdictions had violent crime rates above the national, compared to one in three for jail rates, three in ten for prison rates, and one in four for conditional release rates. When these last three breakdowns are shown separately for higher crime rate states and lower crime rate states, dramatic differences appear. Among the higher rate states, a much larger proportion have higher jail rates (69.2% versus 18.2%), higher prison rates (61.5% versus 18.4%), and higher conditional release rates (38.5% versus 18.4%). The differences in percentages, particularly the 50% difference in jail rates and the 40% difference in parole rates, reflect a strong relationship between high violent crime and incarceration rates.

While the data permit no exact tracing of causes, it seems clear that no simple model of deterrence is operating. For example, just as high crime states tend

to have high prison use, so do high prison use states tend to have high crime.

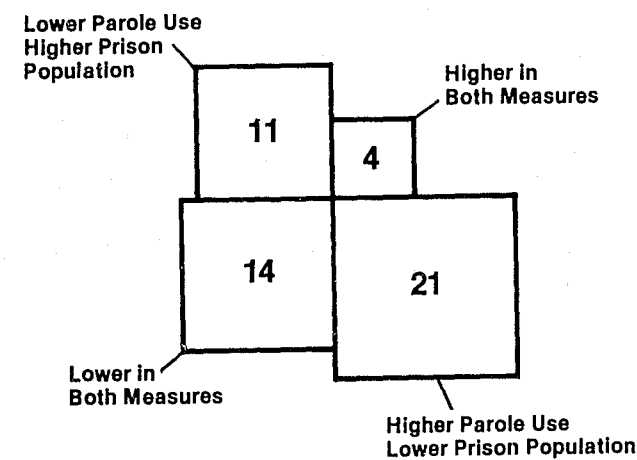
### Prison and Parole Figures

Increasing prison population is a problem in most states. From the already high levels reported in Table 8 (Appendix A), prison populations continued to rise in 1979. In all, over three-fourths of the states reported increases from December 31, 1978 to December 31, 1979 (BJS, 1980). A prison's population level is an immediate function of the number of commitments and the average length of stay. With scattered exceptions, commitments result from court sentences and the return of parole violators to prison. Length of stay is more complex. The first element is the maximum time possible a prisoner can serve as fixed by law, the judge, or the paroling (or sentencing) authority. Various kinds of discretionary release may then ensue: parole, executive clemency, or a court order modifying or setting aside a sentence. Death may interrupt a sentence. Some prisoners escape and may not be soon returned to custody. Finally, good time may serve to reduce the maximum and, in some states, the date of parole eligibility or the date of parole release.

The parole violator return rate, the parole use rate, and prison time served are controlled by the paroling authority (within statutory constraints). While this report has focused on total conditional release, it is clear that, in 1978, nine out of ten prison releases to parole were under the discretionary control of paroling authorities. Their impact on prison population is considerable, although this varies from state to state because of the relative importance of other sources of commitment and release determination. The distinction between states above and below the national rates introduced in Figure 18 was also applied to parole use rates. As shown in Figure 19, there is an inverse relationship between parole use rates and prison population. Of the states with higher parole use rates, 84% (21 of 25) had lower prison populations, compared to 56% (14 of 25) of those with lower use rates.

In states with lower parole use rates, prisoners do not necessarily serve longer average periods. Shorter

**FIGURE 19**  
Parole Use and Prison Populations



SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from Table 8, columns 6 and 12 (Appendix A).

average sentences, more generous good time rates, more frequent incidence of executive clemency or court-ordered release—any or all of these might produce comparatively short average time served figures in a state with relatively low use of parole.

### Section IV Notes

1. The population estimate used is that published in the 1978 UCR data (FBI, 1979) based on Bureau of the Census data. This is but one of many estimates developed by the Bureau of the Census for the 1978 population and was selected as the basis for all rates used in this volume primarily because it is published. In some cases, these rates may vary from those published elsewhere which are based on different population estimates.

2. "Person" or "violent" crimes: murder and negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery. "Property" crimes: burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

3. As of January, 1974, just over 50% of all prisoners confined in state correctional facilities were serving sentences for UCR Part I crimes against persons (LEAA, 1976).

4. The parole use rate is derived from NPS data (BJS, forthcoming). The number released from prison is computed as a percentage of all conditional and unconditional releases.

## SECTION V Longer Term Trends

### Introduction

Conditional releasees are but one component of a larger population of persons under correctional supervision in prison, in the community, or in some hybrid status. Policy decisions affecting the size of one component of this population may well affect other components. An increase in prison commitments, for example, will lead to a subsequent rise in the use of parole and mandatory release. A tightening up of paroling authority policies will slow prison releases and may also increase admissions to prison for parole violation, thus increasing the prison population. A shift to a determinate sentencing policy may lengthen prison terms and increase the proportion of mandatory releases in the population. Predicting the specific relationship between such statutory or administrative policy changes and correctional populations, however, requires further study. Analyses of these factors, as well as the host of additional legal, social, and economic factors that might affect correctional populations, are outside the scope of this series. At the same time, these reports will present statistics to serve as the point of departure for more in-depth studies.

This section covers longer term trends in population and population movement for prisoners, parolees, and mandatory releasees. Three general questions are addressed:

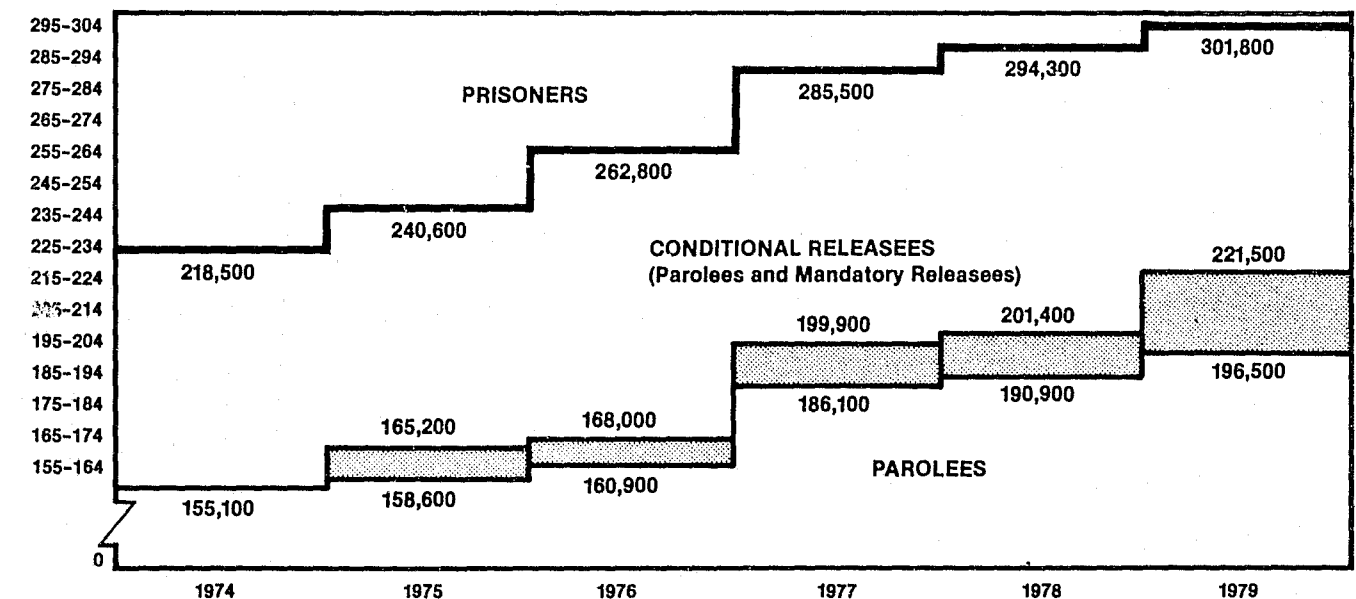
1. How do changes in the size of the conditional release population compare to changes in the prison population?
2. Are persons spending more or less time under correctional supervision (prison, parole, mandatory release)?
3. Is the use of parole and mandatory release increasing or decreasing?

### Prison and Parole Populations

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

The conditional release population jumped by nearly 20,000 in 1979. This rise followed a period of little growth in 1978; however, overall, the population increased by more than 55,000 between December 31, 1975 (the first year for which UPR gathered the total conditional release statistic) and December 31, 1979,

**FIGURE 20**  
Trends in Prison, Conditional Release, and Parole Populations (State and Federal)

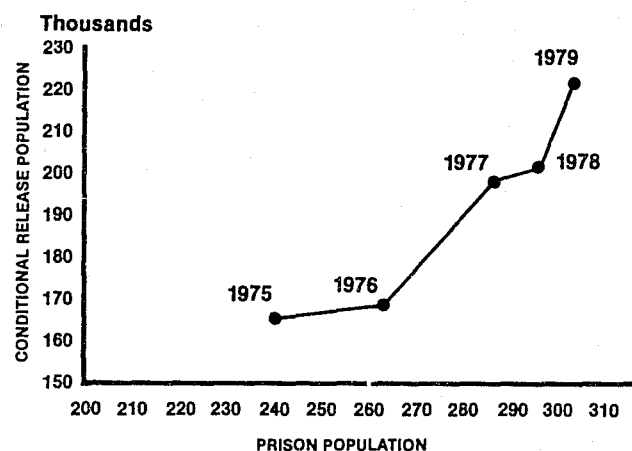


SOURCES: 1980 UPR Aggregate Parole Data Survey; *Parole in the United States, 1978* (UPR, 1979); *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1975; 1976; 1977; 1978; 1979* (LEAA: 1977, 1978, 1979b; BJS: 1980, forthcoming).

with the largest single increase, about 32,000, occurring in 1977 (see Figure 20). UPR's parole population data were first gathered in 1974 and, as the principal component of the conditional release population, followed a very similar pattern through December 31, 1978. In 1979, the impact of determinate sentencing legislation became apparent. At the start of 1979, the conditional release population of 201,000 included 191,000 parolees. Of the 20,000 increase in the conditional release population during 1979, only 6,000 were additional parolees, due primarily to the classification of all California Department of Corrections releasees on or after January 1, 1979 as mandatory releasees. (CDC's 1979 year-end population under community supervision was over 11,000.)

The adult felon prison population also increased (see Figure 20). From 218,500 in 1974, it rose to 301,800 by the end of 1979, an increase of over 80,000. Growth was larger during 1975, 1976, and 1977 when over 20,000 additional prisoners were recorded each year. The increase was 8,800 in 1978 and 7,500 in 1979. Three techniques for relating the growth in prison and conditional release populations are presented in Figures 21 through 24. Figure 21 is a plot of conditional release against prison population by year. A strong linear pattern appears: both are increasing simultaneously.

**FIGURE 21**  
Conditional Release Population Compared to Prison Population by Year



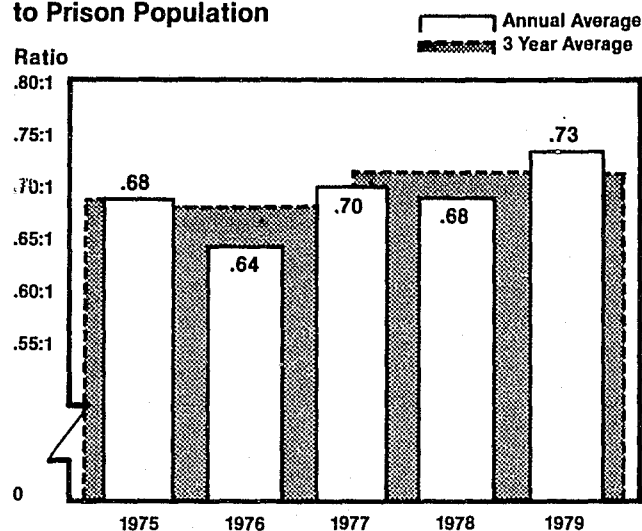
SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from Figure 20.

From a prison population management perspective, discretionary parole, the major component of conditional release, is often viewed as a safety valve. If prison population growth is constrained by the number of beds available, shortening prison sentences and increasing the proportion of prisoners who are conditionally released are two techniques for reducing or controlling prison population growth. Obviously, the size of the prison population is not the only factor that will affect the growth of the conditional release population. Others include changes in the composition of the prison population to include more persons eligible for conditional release and increases in sentence length which

lead to an increase in time served on parole. But the possibility that prison population is also an important factor is suggested by the data in Figures 22 and 23.

The ratio of the conditional release population to the prison population is increasing (see Figure 22).

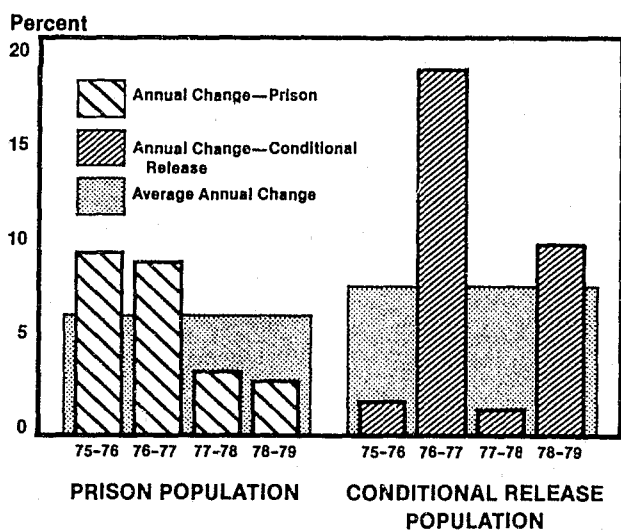
**FIGURE 22**  
Ratio of Conditional Release to Prison Population



SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from Figure 20.

Because the pattern of increase from year to year is not consistent, the average ratio for the first and the last three years is also shown (1977 data are used in computing both averages). This technique helps show

**FIGURE 23**  
Rates of Change in Prison and Conditional Release Populations



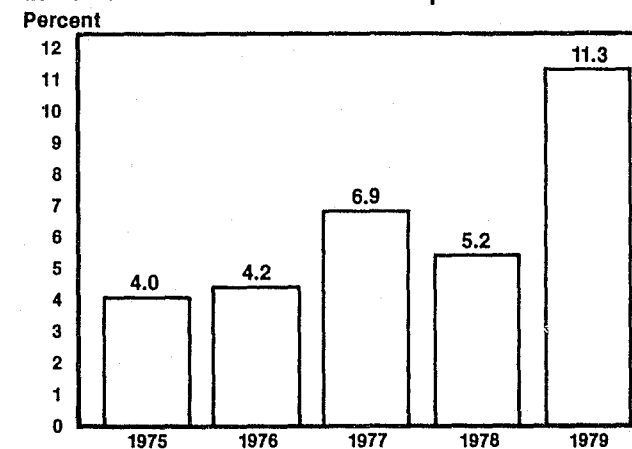
SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from Figure 20.

NOTE: Average Annual Change =  $\left( \sqrt[4]{\frac{1979 \text{ Population}}{1975 \text{ Population}}} \right) - 1$

the overall pattern of increase. Obviously, the conditional release population is growing more rapidly than the prison population, and the growth rates shown in Figure 23 affirm this. The average annual growth rate for prison population from 1975 to 1979 was 5.8% compared to 7.6% for conditional release. Prison population growth has slowed in the last two years whereas the conditional release population growth rate has been erratic. Some, but not all, of the latter fluctuation may be attributable to reporting error. Nonetheless, a comparison of the prison and conditional release growth rates demonstrates the relative elasticity of the two growth patterns in times of prison overcrowding. Clearly, the prison population cannot grow as quickly when most state prison systems are at or over capacity as was possible in the mid-seventies.

Furthermore, the increasing prevalence of determinate sentencing laws will reduce correctional systems' ability to use conditional release to control prison population growth. One measure of this phenomenon is the increasing proportion of mandatory releasees in the conditional release population. With the inclusion of California in 1979, the percentage jumped to 11.3, almost triple that for 1975, the first year in which data were gathered (see Figure 24). Even in parole law, the introduction of parole guidelines and early setting of parole dates increase the number of persons whose prison term is relatively fixed, based on criminal behavior and background. The system has less flexibility to respond to individual considerations (such as institutional behavior or various presumed signs of rehabilitation) on the one hand and to system considerations (such as overcrowding) on the other.

**FIGURE 24**  
Mandatory Releasees as a Percentage of the Total Conditional Release Population



SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from Figure 20.

**Parole Entry**

A more direct measure of paroling authority activity is data on the number of prisoners granted parole. In Figure 25, long-term trend data are shown for state prison releases to parole.<sup>2</sup> Also shown are the long-term trends in total releases from state prison. Both

total releases and releases to parole were at their lowest in 1968 (85,000 and 52,400, respectively). In the ensuing eleven years, both have increased steadily (1973 prison releases excepted) to 119,800 total releases in 1978 compared to 84,300 releases to parole. Also shown in Figure 25 is the number of mandatory releases to supervision from 1975 (5,400) to 1978 (7,000). From 1975 onward, the data in this table are drawn from NPS data (published through 1978). The 1979 data, which will incorporate the shift in California from parole to mandatory release, should show a dramatic shift in these trend lines.

At the right of Figure 25 are four bar charts showing the number of releases to parole as a percentage of total prison releases. This figure, ranging from 60% in 1965 to 70% in 1978, is identical in computation to the parole use rate discussed in Section IV. Note that these rates show the same general pattern of growth as the parole population. This growth in the relative use of parole does not necessarily imply increased paroling authority liberality in the granting of parole; it could simply be that the larger prison population provides a greater number of candidates suitable for early release by the boards' traditional standards.

The mandatory release population also showed an increase from five percent of prison releases in 1975 to six percent in 1978. As indicated above, the 1979 increase, with the inclusion of California, should be dramatic, although the parole percentage may fall. (The decline in relative use of parole may have begun during 1978; the 1977 use rate for all states was 72% and this declined to 70% in 1978.)

**Regional Trends**

Change in the use of parole from 1965 through 1978 was not uniform across the country. By far, the greatest increase in the parole use rate over the fourteen year period occurred in the South. A substantial increase also appeared in the North Central states, while parole use remained comparatively stable in the Northeast and the West (see Figure 26).

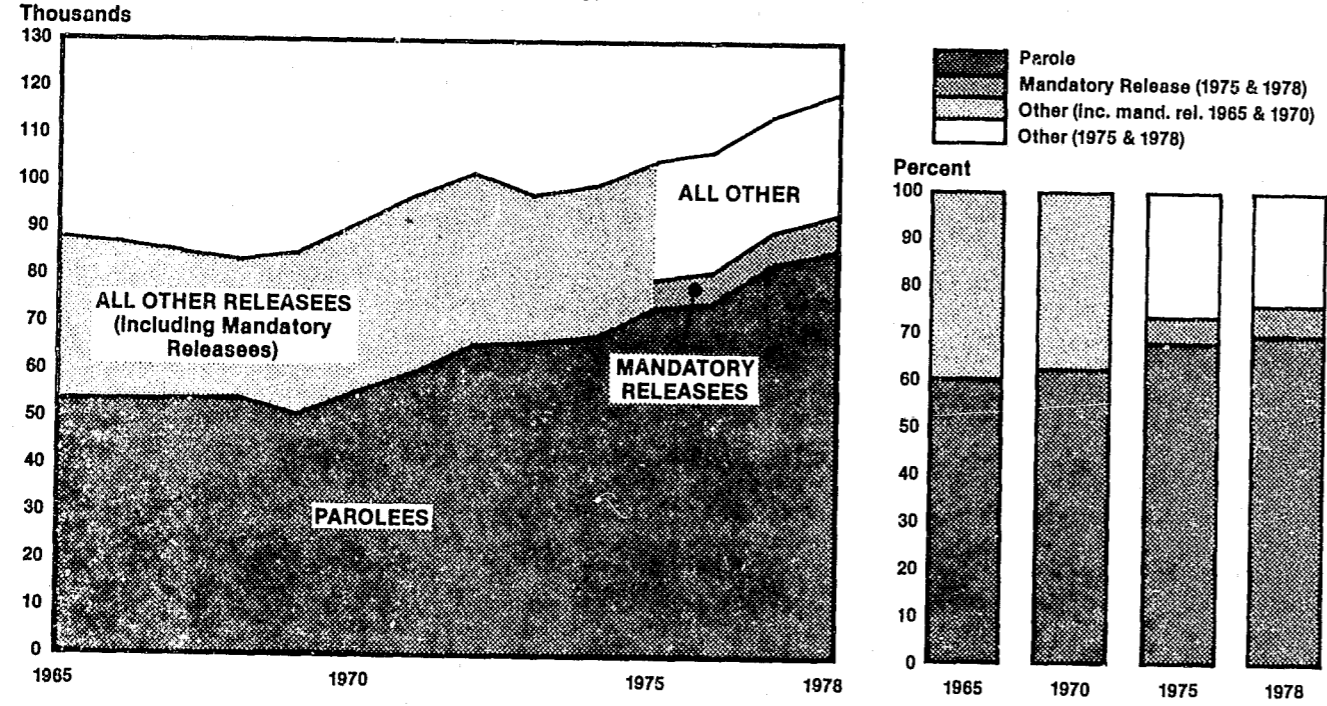
The regions showing the least change in the relative frequency of parole started from much higher base rates—in 1965, the western rate was close to 80% and the northeastern rate was close to 75%. The South's notably high increase in parole started from a 1965 base rate just half as high, about 40%.

The Northeast made the greatest use of mandatory release in both 1975 and 1978, followed by the South, North Central, and West, in that order. Again, the pattern will change dramatically in 1979 for the West with the shift in California.

**Population Turnover**

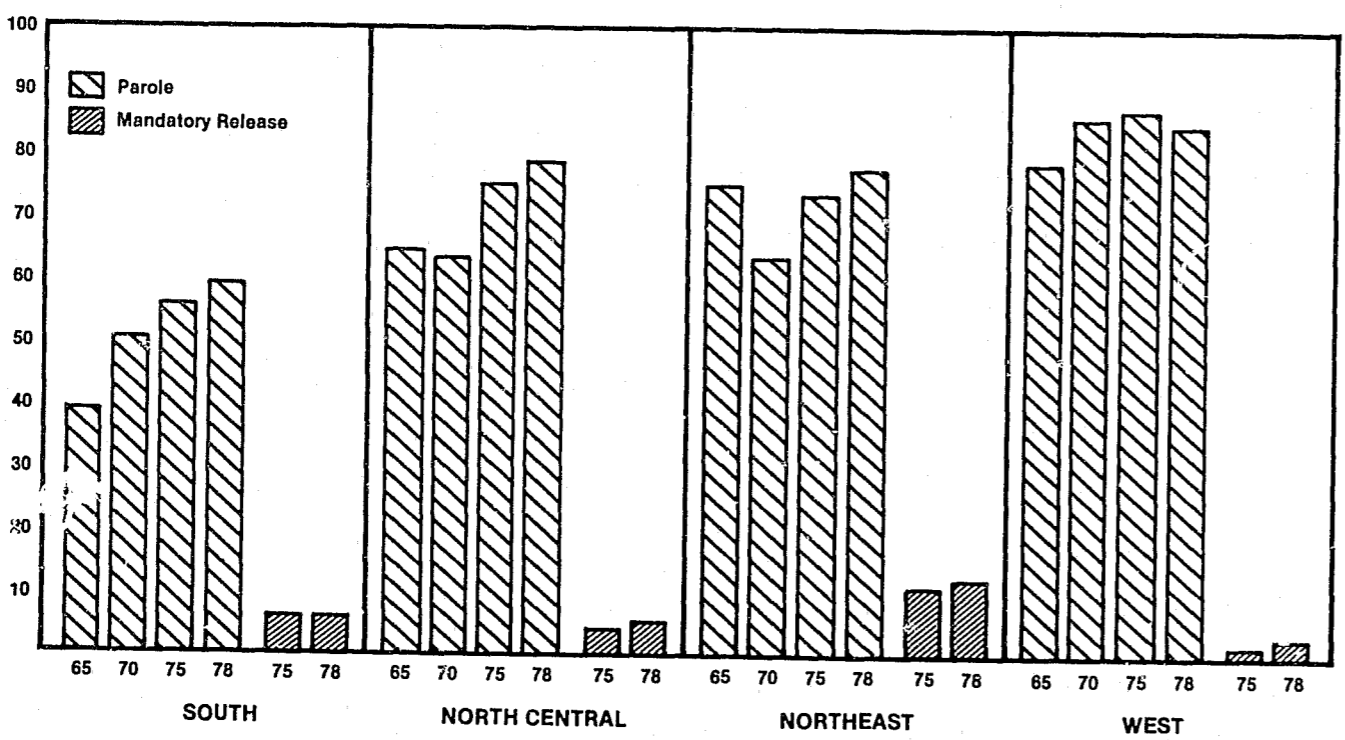
The earlier parts of this section have focused on the relationship between the prison and conditional release populations and the release from prison to parole or mandatory release. However, correctional population size is not only a function of release policy or movement from one status to another. Each component of the correctional population may also be viewed in terms of trends in the numbers entering and the length

**FIGURE 25**  
Prison Release by Parole, Mandatory Release, and Other Forms of Release (State Totals Only)



SOURCES: Parole in the United States, 1978 (UPR, 1979); Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978 (BJS, forthcoming).

**FIGURE 26**  
Regional Trends in Parole and Mandatory Release Use Rates (Regions Ordered by Ascending 1965 Parole Use Rate)

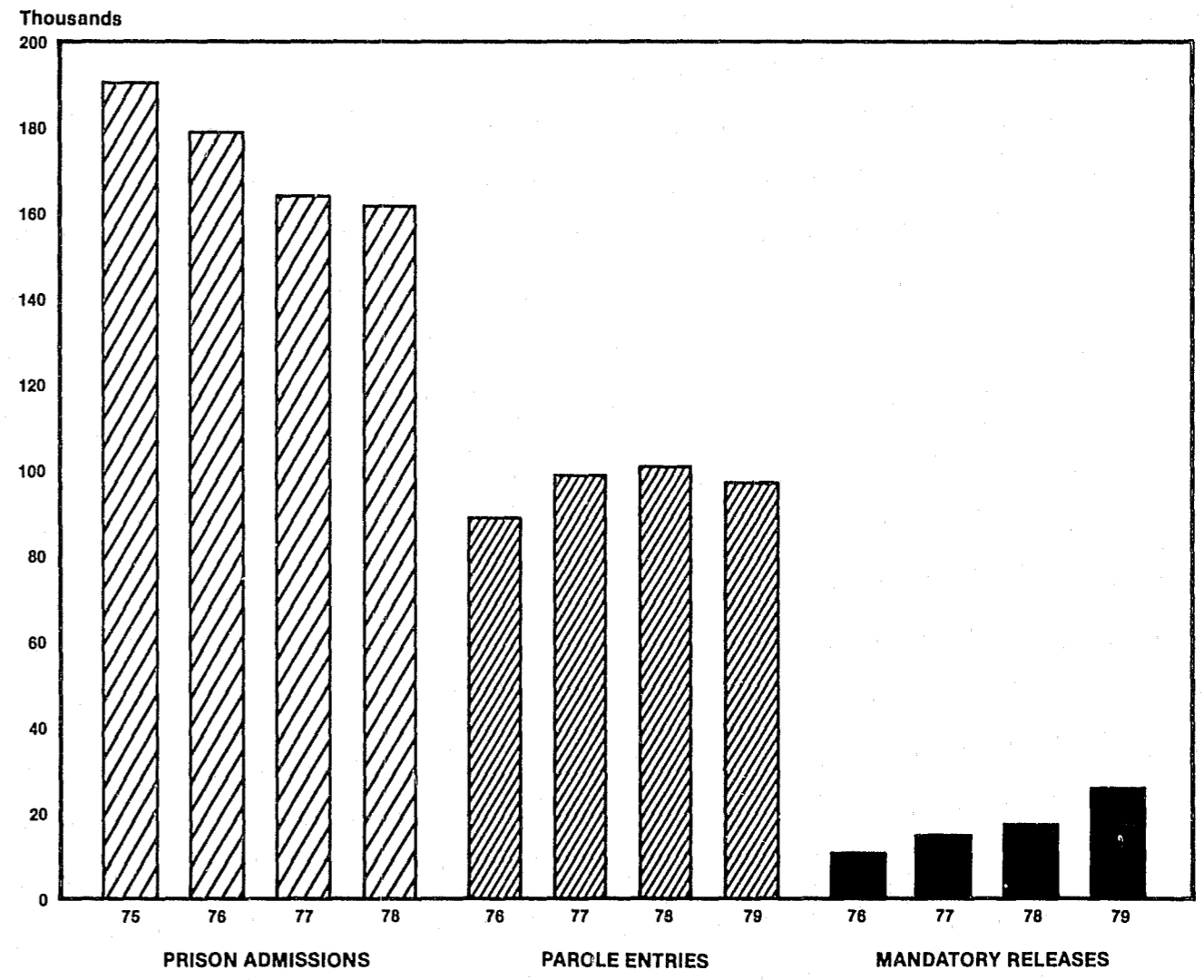


SOURCES: Parole in the United States, 1978 (UPR, 1979); Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978 (BJS, forthcoming).

of time served (see Figure 27). Entries to parole increased from 87,500 in 1976 to 99,600 in 1978 and declined to 96,100 in 1979 (because of the classification of California as a mandatory release state). The average annual increase from 1976 through 1978 was 6.7%, although it was only 3.2% for the entire four year period. Entries to mandatory release increased at an average rate of 13.2% through 1978 and, with the inclusion of California, more than doubled in 1979. The overall average growth was 41.3%. Thus, the growth of the conditional release population is clearly related to increased entries, which in turn may be related to the increasing size of the prison population. In most cases, a larger prison population will result in more cases eligible for discretionary release, or where mandatory release to supervision is used, in more cases eligible for that procedure.

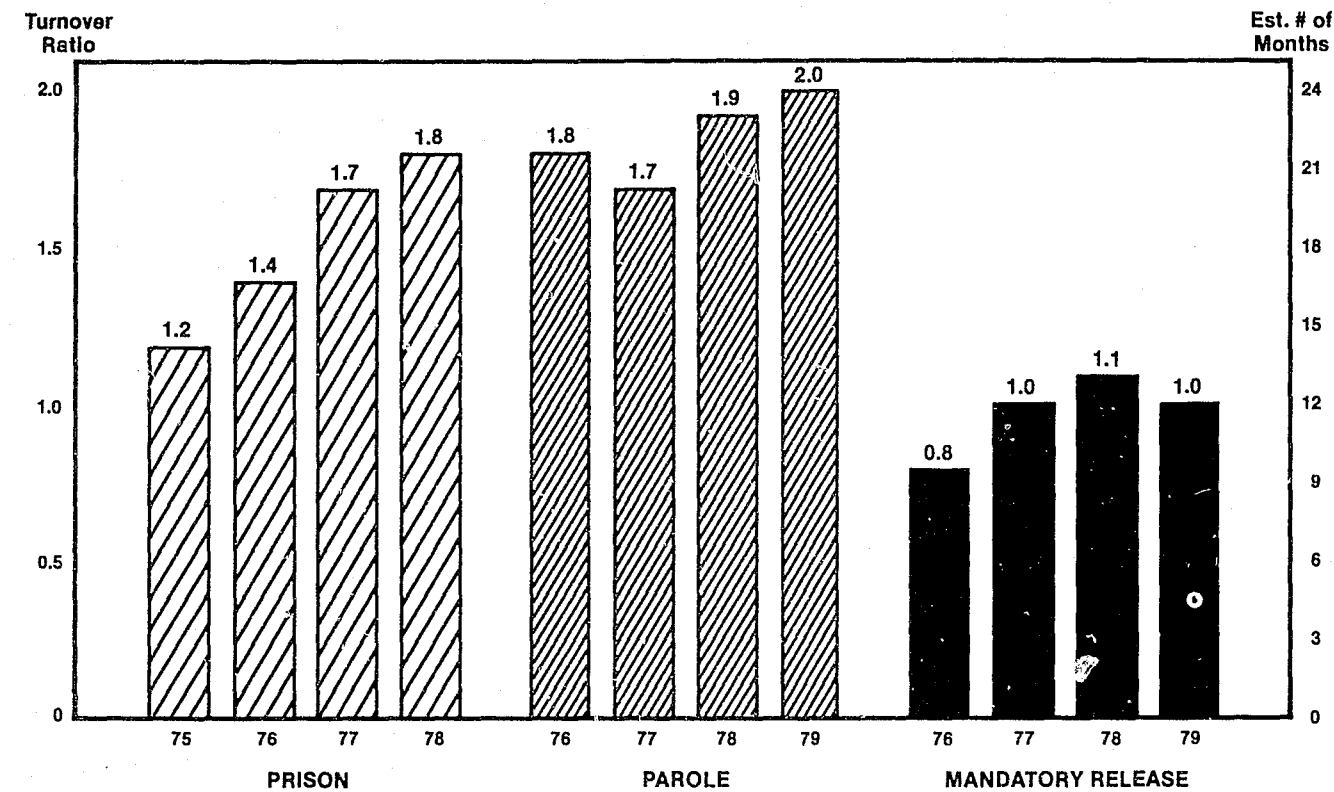
Prison admissions, on the other hand, show an opposite pattern (see Figure 27). The most recent period for which data are available (1975-1978) showed a decline from 190,000 to 162,600, with most of that change coming in the first three years. For the 1976 to 1978 period, the average annual decline was 3.1% compared to the already mentioned increases of 6.7% for parole and 13.2% for mandatory release. Furthermore, as in Figure 25, the total of conditional and unconditional releases are on the increase. Including all forms of release and the federal figure in the prison release total produces figures which show a decline although not of the same magnitude as in the decline in total admissions (LEAA, 1977; BJS, 1980). With admissions declining at a faster rate than releases, the remaining explanation for the continued increase in the prison population is an increase in time served.

**FIGURE 27**  
Trends in Admissions to Prison and Entries to Parole and Mandatory Release



SOURCES: 1978 UPR Aggregate Parole Data Survey; Parole in the United States, 1978 (UPR, 1979); Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978 (BJS, forthcoming).

**FIGURE 28**  
Trends in Turnover Rates for Prison,  
Parole, and Mandatory Release



SOURCE: Data presented here were derived from Figures 20 and 27.

NOTE: Turnover rate (TR) was computed by dividing the current year's admissions or entries into the average of the current and previous year-end populations. The rate (TR) x .12 provides a crude estimate of time served (see scale at right of figure).

Time served data are not directly available from either NPS or UPR aggregate data. A crude estimate can be developed using the turnover rate mentioned in Section II. This statistic is the ratio between the average of the year's starting and ending populations and the number of admissions. Multiplied by twelve, it produces a crude estimate of time served in months. The results of this technique are shown in Figure 28 for prison, parole, and mandatory release.<sup>3</sup> From this figure, it appears that time served in prison is increasing at a rapid rate and that time served under community supervision is increasing at a slower rate for both parolees and mandatory releasees.

**Section V Notes**

1. For this analysis, the conditional release population, to the extent possible, includes adults sentenced to one year or more in

prison who entered parole supervision by paroling authority decision or by mandatory release.

2. The figure for prison releases to parole and mandatory release, drawn from NPS data (LEAA, 1979b), differs substantially from those presented in Table 1 (Appendix A) for parole entries and Table 4 (Appendix A) for parole and mandatory release entries. In addition to releases from prison to parole of adults sentenced to one year or more (the number used in Figure 25 and the accompanying discussion), entries reported to UPR also included reactivations, reinstatements, reparaols from a status other than imprisonment, parols from a nonprison facility, and, for a limited number of jurisdictions, conditional releases involving persons sentenced to less than one year.

3. The turnover rate for 1979 parole and mandatory release was computed using only the year-end population. The transfer of the California population from parole to mandatory release that occurred in 1979 would have falsely deflated the mandatory release turnover and inflated the parole turnover somewhat had the 1978 year-end populations been used to produce an average.

**APPENDIX A**  
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**TABLE 1**  
**Movement of Parole Only Population Under State**  
**and Federal Jurisdiction, 1979 (Summary Table)**

Agency	Population 12/31/78	1979		Population 12/31/79
		Entries	Removals	
<b>UNITED STATES ESTIMATE</b>	190900	96100	79400	196500
Federal Reported	21280	9891	7853	23318
State Total Reported	156368	80116	63908	160358
<b>Northeast</b>	35985	14994	13714	38582
New England	7777	3686	3699	7764
Connecticut	2099	1007	1123	1983
Maine	432	32	95	369
Massachusetts	4247	2106	1941	4412
New Hampshire	442	156	167	431
Rhode Island	202	190	172	220
Vermont	355	195	201	349
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	28208	11308	10015	30818
New Jersey	7386	2790	3104	7817
New York	11310	5369	3687	13564
Pennsylvania	9512	3149	3224	9437
<b>North Central</b>	21503	16683	15471	23859
East North Central	15243	12419	11187	16860
Illinois	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-
Michigan	6580	4644	3931	7293
Ohio	6829	6672	6155	7731
Wisconsin	1834	1103	1101	1836
<b>West North Central</b>	6260	4264	4284	6999
Iowa	641	447	425	609
Kansas	1305	1096	974	2341
Minnesota	2051	1021	1340	1732
Missouri	1564	1000	850	1613
Nebraska	345	401	365	381
North Dakota	139	134	140	133
South Dakota	215	165	190	190



Agency	Population 12/31/78	1979		Population 12/31/79
		Entries	Removals	
South	60955	39251	26848	70701
South Atlantic	29981	20326	14852	35960
Delaware	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	1990	714	386	2261
Florida	5984	5371	2179	9191
Georgia	3341	1777	1795	3323
Maryland	5598	2816	2195	6219
North Carolina	6400	6310	5073	6946
South Carolina	2494	1236	932	2798
Virginia	3669	1800	2012	4755
West Virginia	505	302	280	467
East South Central	12169	7629	4066	12570
Alabama	2129	2295	1698	2726
Kentucky	8036	1481	1486	7631
Mississippi	2004	1091	882	2213
Tennessee	-	2762	-	-
West South Central	18805	11296	7930	22171
Arkansas	2397	1258	1159	2496
Louisiana	2235	744	872	2107
Oklahoma	1635	1544	1098	2081
Texas	12538	7750	4801	15487
West	36127	8676	7459	25322
Mountain	6127	3305	2783	5646
Arizona	1018	421	430	1009
Colorado	1752	895	795	941
Idaho	449	228	228	449
Montana	589	279	178	690
Nevada	805	522	379	948
New Mexico	829	537	455	849
Utah	568	322	254	616
Wyoming	117	101	64	144
Pacific	30000	5371	4676	19676
Alaska	105	57	52	110
California:				
CDC	11019			
CYA	3050	1880	2033	2897
Hawaii	477	53	74	456
Oregon	2257	1727	1552	2432
Washington	13092	1654	965	13781
Other Jurisdictions	1798	512	416	1894
Puerto Rico	1776	466	410	1832
Virgin Islands	22	46	6	62

SOURCE: 1980 UPR Aggregate Parole Data Survey. For explanation of special table characteristics, see Table Notes (Appendix B). For explanation of any special characteristics of each agency, see Agency Notes (Appendix C).

**TABLE 2**  
**Parole Only Population Under State and Federal**  
**Jurisdiction, December 31, 1979 (Detailed Table)**

Agency	Total Parole Population Reported	Supervised In-State			Supervised Out Of State	
		Total Reported	Active Cases	Inactive Cases		Absconders
<b>UNITED STATES REPORTED</b>	183676	161743	126160	22169	11998	14987
Federal Reported	23318	23318	18611	2127	2580	
State Total Reported	160358	138425	107549	20042	9418	14987
<b>Northeast</b>	38582	34841	30645	108	4088	3741
New England	7764	6956	5429	10	1517	808
Connecticut	1983	1797	1347	0	450	186
Maine	369	343	280		63	26
Massachusetts	4412	3931	3027		904	481
New Hampshire	431	365	275	0	90	66
Rhode Island	220	186	184	0	2	34
Vermont	349	334	316	10	8	15
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	30818	27885	25216	98	2571	2933
New Jersey	7817	7072	6250	0	822	745
New York	13564	12373	10538	98	1737	1191
Pennsylvania	9437	8440	8428		12	997
<b>North Central</b>	23859	21842	19294	0	1132	2017
East North Central	16860	15464	15059	0	405	1396
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	7293	7012	6607		405	281
Ohio	7731	6774	6774	0	-	957
Wisconsin	1836	1678	1678	0	0	158
<b>West North Central</b>	6999	6378	4235	0	727	621
Iowa	609	609	609	0	-	-
Kansas	2341	1957	1473	0	484	384
Minnesota	1732	1619	-	-	203	113
Missouri	1613	1613	1613	0	-	-
Nebraska	381	318	284	0	34	63
North Dakota	133	109	109		0	24
South Dakota	190	153	147	0	6	37

Agency	Total Parole Population Reported	Supervised In-State				Supervised Out of State
		Total Reported	Active Cases	Inactive Cases	Absconders	
South	70701	57062	43931	10098	3033	6693
South Atlantic	35960	25941	22178	1450	2313	3073
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	2261	1977	1331	581	65	284
Florida	9191	8127	6988	449	690	1064
Georgia	3323	3110	2964	-	146	213
Maryland	6219	5462	4388	320	754	757
North Carolina	6946	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	2798	2509	2383	0	126	289
Virginia	4755	4289	3657	100	532	466
West Virginia	467	467	467	-	-	-
East South Central	12570	10998	5428	4946	624	1572
Alabama	2726	2423	1587	355	481	303
Kentucky	7631	6737	2147	4590	-	894
Mississippi	2213	1838	1694	1	143	375
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-
West South Central	22171	20123	16325	3702	96	2048
Arkansas	2496	1940	1940	-	-	556
Louisiana	2107	1881	1785	-	96	226
Oklahoma	2081	1911	1911	-	-	170
Texas	15487	14391	10689	3702	-	1096
West	25322	22827	12211	9836	780	2495
Mountain	5646	4508	4046	109	353	1138
Arizona	1009	751	722	0	29	258
Colorado	941	941	941	-	-	-
Idaho	449	380	238	38	104	69
Montana	690	487	385	61	41	203
Nevada	948	607	607	0	-	341
New Mexico	849	673	592	-	81	176
Utah	616	555	457	0	98	61
Wyoming	144	114	104	10	0	30
Pacific	19676	18319	8165	9727	427	1357
Alaska	110	75	70	0	5	35
California:						
CDC						
CYA	2897	2749	2554	-	195	148
Hawaii	456	423	196	-	227	33
Oregon	2432	2091	2091	0	0	341
Washington	13781	12981	3254	9727	-	800
Other Jurisdictions	1894	1853	1468	0	385	41
Puerto Rico	1832	1792	1407	0	385	40
Virgin Islands	62	61	61	0	0	1

SOURCE: 1980 UPR Aggregate Parole Data Survey. For explanation of special table characteristics, see Table N.1es (Appendix B). For explanation of any special characteristics of each agency, see Agency Notes (Appendix C).

**TABLE 3  
Movement of Parole Only Population Under  
State and Federal Jurisdiction, 1979 (Detailed Table)**

Agency	Entries to Parole		
	Total Entries Reported	Release From Prison	Other
<b>UNITED STATES REPORTED</b>	<b>90007</b>	<b>81812</b>	<b>1363</b>
Federal Reported	9891	9703	188
State Total Reported	80116	72109	1175
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>14994</b>	<b>14617</b>	<b>377</b>
New England	3686	3683	3
Connecticut	1007	1007	0
Maine	32	32	0
Massachusetts	2106	2106	0
New Hampshire	156	153	3
Rhode Island	190	190	0
Vermont	195	195	0
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>11308</b>	<b>10934</b>	<b>374</b>
New Jersey	2790	2790	0
New York	5369	5369	0
Pennsylvania	3149	2775	374
<b>North Central</b>	<b>16683</b>	<b>16643</b>	<b>40</b>
East North Central	12419	12390	29
Illinois	-	-	-
Indiana	4644	4616	28
Michigan	6672	6672	0
Ohio	1103	1102	1
Wisconsin	-	-	-
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>4264</b>	<b>4253</b>	<b>11</b>
Iowa	447	442	5
Kansas	1096	1096	0
Minnesota	1021	1021	0
Missouri	1000	1000	0
Nebraska	401	395	6
North Dakota	134	134	0
South Dakota	165	165	0
<b>South</b>	<b>39251</b>	<b>32396</b>	<b>545</b>
South Atlantic	20326	13977	39
Delaware	-	-	-
District of Columbia	714	714	0
Florida	5371	5371	0
Georgia	1777	1777	0
Maryland	2816	2816	0
North Carolina	6310	6310	0
South Carolina	1236	1236	0
Virginia	1800	1800	0
West Virginia	302	263	39
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>7629</b>	<b>7224</b>	<b>405</b>
Alabama	2295	2272	23
Kentucky	1481	1430	51
Mississippi	1091	760	331
Tennessee	2762	2762	0
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>11296</b>	<b>11195</b>	<b>101</b>
Arkansas	1258	1258	0
Louisiana	744	715	29
Oklahoma	1544	1481	63
Texas	7750	7741	9
<b>West</b>	<b>8676</b>	<b>7941</b>	<b>213</b>
Mountain	3305	2668	115
Arizona	421	421	0
Colorado	895	895	0
Idaho	228	228	0
Montana	279	279	0
Nevada	522	-	-
New Mexico	537	422	115
Utah	322	322	0
Wyoming	101	101	0
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>5371</b>	<b>5273</b>	<b>98</b>
Alaska	57	57	-
California:	-	-	-
CDC	-	-	-
CYA	1880	1809	71
Hawaii	53	53	0
Oregon	1727	1727	0
Washington	1654	1627	27
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>0</b>
Puerto Rico	466	466	0
Virgin Islands	46	46	0

SOURCE: 1980 UPR Aggregate Parole Data Survey. For explanation of special table characteristics, see Table Notes (Appendix B). For explanation of any special characteristics of each agency, see Agency Note (Appendix C).

Total Removals Reported	Removals From Parole					
	Discharge From Parole				Death	Revocation Or Recombitment
	Total Reported	Completion Of Term	Early Discharge By Board	Other		
71761	46359	36426	4896	2153	882	15641
7853	5607	3158	2195	254	144	2102
63908	40752	33268	2701	1899	738	13539
13714	9609	8120	1286	203	220	3885
3699	3007	2512	485	10	15	677
1123	897	653	244	0	11	215
95	61	48	12	1	0	34
1941	1635	1495	140	-	-	306
167	140	42	87	9	1	26
172	122	122	0	0	3	47
201	152	152	0	0	0	49
10015	6602	5608	801	193	205	3208
3104	1897	1317	580	0	46	1161
3687	2415	2001	221	193	90	1182
3224	2290	2290	0	0	69	865
15471	11578	9480	190	1147	141	3752
11187	8482	7230	150	1102	105	2600
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3931	2655	2376	150	129	45	1231
6155	4931	3974	-	957	59	1165
1101	896	880	-	16	1	204
4284	3096	2250	40	45	36	1152
425	342	-	-	0	2	81
974	708	708	-	-	-	266
1340	868	449	-	-	11	461
850	626	606	20	0	17	207
365	293	250	18	25	1	71
140	114	114	0	0	3	23
190	145	123	2	20	2	43
26848	14958	13764	816	378	274	4348
14852	6041	5678	329	34	113	1430
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
386	217	217	-	-	15	154
2179	1757	1617	117	23	43	379
1795	1571	1571	-	-	-	224
2195	-	-	-	-	-	-
5073	-	-	-	-	-	-
932	733	722	-	11	26	173
2012	1551	1551	-	-	3	435
280	212	-	212	-	26	65
4066	3071	2510	441	120	24	971
1698	1421	1404	0	17	-	237
1486	965	426	441	98	19	502
882	685	680	0	5	5	192
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7930	5846	5576	46	224	137	1947
1159	787	787	0	0	9	363
872	707	556	-	151	15	150
1098	913	811	29	73	17	168
4801	3439	3422	17	-	96	1266
7459	4251	3548	409	171	86	1511
2783	1955	1401	176	0	30	739
430	319	287	32	-	6	105
795	670	670	-	-	14	111
228	158	-	-	-	0	70
178	94	88	6	-	2	82
379	220	-	-	-	6	153
455	323	323	0	0	-	132
254	171	33	138	0	2	81
64	-	-	-	0	0	5
4676	2296	147	233	171	56	772
52	34	34	-	0	0	18
2033	1745	23	29	0	28	260
1552	52	-	-	-	2	20
965	465	90	204	171	26	474
416	356	356	0	0	17	43
410	351	351	0	0	17	42
6	5	5	0	0	0	1

**TABLE 4**  
**Movement of Conditional Release Population (Parole and**  
**Mandatory Release) Under State and Federal Jurisdiction,**  
**1979 (Summary Table)**

Agency	Population 12/31/78	1979		Population 12/31/79
		Entries	Removals	
UNITED STATES ESTIMATE	201400	120100	100000	221500
Federal Reported	24037	13114	11164	25987
State Total Reported	175711	103020	87039	192703
Northeast	38014	17409	15314	41627
New England	7782	3729	3727	7784
Connecticut	2099	1007	1123	1983
Maine	432	32	95	369
Massachusetts	4247	2106	1941	4412
New Hampshire	442	156	167	431
Rhode Island	202	190	172	220
Vermont	360	238	229	369
Middle Atlantic	30232	13680	11587	33843
New Jersey	7386	2790	3104	7817
New York	13334	7741	5259	16589
Pennsylvania	9512	3149	3224	9437
North Central	31771	23063	22381	32683
East North Central	26792	19861	19044	27994
Illinois	9006	5785	6259	8532
Indiana	1997	1327	1265	2059
Michigan	6580	4644	3931	7293
Ohio	6829	6672	6155	7731
Wisconsin	2380	1433	1434	2379
West North Central	4979	3202	3337	4689
Iowa	641	447	425	609
Kansas	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	2051	1021	1340	1732
Missouri	1564	1000	850	1613
Nebraska	369	435	392	412
North Dakota	139	134	140	133
South Dakota	215	165	190	190

Agency	Population 12/31/78	1979		Population 12/31/79
		Entries	Removals	
South	67477	41501	29778	79551
South Atlantic	33007	21097	14868	40501
Delaware	563	371	352	582
District of Columbia	2021	743	403	2301
Florida	8251	6961	3381	11924
Georgia	3341	1777	1795	3323
Maryland	5763	3397	2652	6508
North Carolina	6400	6310	5073	6946
South Carolina	2494	1236	932	2798
Virginia	3669	-	-	5652
West Virginia	505	302	280	467
East South Central	15658	8369	6938	16175
Alabama	2129	2295	1698	2726
Kentucky	8477	1817	1852	8138
Mississippi	2004	1091	882	2213
Tennessee	3048	3166	2506	3098
West South Central	18812	12035	7972	22875
Arkansas	2397	1258	1159	2496
Louisiana	2235	744	872	2107
Oklahoma	1635	1544	1098	2081
Texas	12545	8489	4843	16191
West	36649	20535	19148	36948
Mountain	6754	3651	3234	6168
Arizona	1645	767	881	1531
Colorado	1752	895	795	941
Idaho	449	228	228	449
Montana	589	279	178	690
Nevada	805	522	379	948
New Mexico	829	537	455	849
Utah	508	322	254	616
Wyoming	117	101	64	144
Pacific	29895	16884	15914	30780
Alaska	-	-	-	-
California:				
CDC	11019	11570	11290	11214
CYA	3050	1880	2033	2897
Hawaii	477	53	74	456
Oregon	2257	1727	1552	2432
Washington	13092	1654	965	13781
Other Jurisdictions	1800	512	418	1894
Puerto Rico	1778	466	412	1832
Virgin Islands	22	46	6	62

SOURCE: 1980 UPR Aggregate Parole Data Survey. For explanation of special table characteristics, see Table Notes (Appendix B). For explanation of any special characteristics of each agency, see Agency Notes (Appendix C).

**TABLE 5**  
**Conditional Release Population (Parole and Mandatory**  
**Release) Under State and Federal Jurisdiction,**  
**December 31, 1979 (Detailed Table)**

Agency	Total Conditional Release Population Reported	Supervised In-State				Supervised Out Of State
		Total Reported	Active Cases	Inactive Cases	Absconders	
<b>UNITED STATES REPORTED</b>	<b>218690</b>	<b>195191</b>	<b>153437</b>	<b>23277</b>	<b>15531</b>	<b>15803</b>
Federal Reported	25987	25987	20471	2414	3102	
State Total Reported	192703	169204	132966	20863	12429	15803
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>41627</b>	<b>37738</b>	<b>32517</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>4741</b>	<b>3889</b>
New England	7784	6974	5113	128	1509	810
Connecticut	1983	1797	1347	0	450	186
Maine	369	343	280		63	26
Massachusetts	4412	3931	3027		904	481
New Hampshire	431	365	275	0	90	66
Rhode Island	220	186	184	0	2	34
Vermont	369	352	-	-	-	17
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>33843</b>	<b>30764</b>	<b>27404</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>3232</b>	<b>3079</b>
New Jersey	7817	7072	6250	0	822	745
New York	16589	15252	12726	128	2398	1337
Pennsylvania	9437	8440	8428		12	997
<b>North Central</b>	<b>32683</b>	<b>30610</b>	<b>27484</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>1497</b>	<b>2073</b>
East North Central	27994	26158	24693	213	1252	1836
Illinois	8532	8506	7835	0	671	26
Indiana	2059	1692	1303	213	176	367
Michigan	7293	7012	6607		405	281
Ohio	7731	6774	6774	0	-	957
Wisconsin	2379	2174	2174	0	0	205
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>4689</b>	<b>4452</b>	<b>2791</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>237</b>
Iowa	609	609	609	0	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	1732	1619	-	-	203	113
Missouri	1613	1613	1613	0	-	-
Nebraska	412	349	313	0	36	63
North Dakota	133	109	109		0	24
South Dakota	190	153	147	0	6	37

Agency	Total Conditional Release Population Reported	Supervised In-State				Supervised Out Of State
		Total Reported	Active Cases	Inactive Cases	Absconders	
South	79551	65239	50234	10646	3181	6616
South Atlantic	40501	30080	25497	1073	2332	2725
Delaware	582	506	506	-	-	76
District of Columbia	2301	2017	1371	-	-	-
Florida	11924	10575	8651	639	1285	1349
Georgia	3323	3110	2964	-	146	213
Maryland	6508	5710	4601	334	775	798
North Carolina	6946	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	2798	2509	2383	0	126	289
Virginia	5652	5186	4554	100	-	-
West Virginia	467	467	467	-	-	-
East South Central	16175	14353	7759	5841	753	1822
Alabama	2726	2423	1587	355	481	303
Kentucky	8138	7244	2209	5035	-	894
Mississippi	2213	1838	1694	1	143	375
Tennessee	3098	2848	2269	450	129	250
West South Central	22875	20806	16978	3732	96	2069
Arkansas	2496	1940	1940	-	-	556
Louisiana	2107	1881	1785	-	96	226
Oklahoma	2081	1911	1911	-	-	170
Texas	16191	15074	11342	3732	-	1117
West	36948	33764	21263	9876	2625	3184
Mountain	6168	4978	4458	109	411	1190
Arizona	1531	1221	1134	0	87	310
Colorado	941	941	941	-	-	-
Idaho	449	380	238	38	104	69
Montana	690	487	385	61	41	203
Nevada	948	607	607	0	-	341
New Mexico	849	673	592	0	81	176
Utah	616	555	457	0	98	61
Wyoming	144	114	104	10	0	30
Pacific	30780	28786	16805	9767	2214	1994
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-
California:						
CDC	11214	10542	8710	40	1792	672
CYA	2897	2749	2554	-	195	148
Hawaii	456	423	196	-	227	33
Oregon	2432	2091	2091	0	0	341
Washington	13781	12981	3254	9727	-	800
Other Jurisdictions	1894	1853	1468	0	385	41
Puerto Rico	1832	1792	1407	0	385	40
Virgin Islands	62	61	61	0	0	1



**TABLE 6**  
**Movement of Conditional Release Population**  
**(Parole and Mandatory Release) Under State and**  
**Federal Jurisdiction, 1979 (Detailed Table)**

Agency	Entries to Conditional Release Supervision		
	Total Entries Reported	Release From Prison	Other
<b>UNITED STATES REPORTED</b>	<b>116114</b>	<b>106258</b>	<b>3024</b>
Federal Reported	13114	12895	219
State Total Reported	103000	93363	2805
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>17409</b>	<b>17032</b>	<b>377</b>
New England	3729	3726	3
Connecticut	1007	1007	0
Maine	32	32	0
Massachusetts	2106	2106	0
New Hampshire	156	153	3
Rhode Island	190	190	0
Vermont	238	238	0
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>13680</b>	<b>13306</b>	<b>374</b>
New Jersey	2790	2790	0
New York	7741	7741	0
Pennsylvania	3149	2775	374
<b>North Central</b>	<b>23063</b>	<b>23014</b>	<b>49</b>
East North Central	19861	19832	29
Illinois	5785	5785	0
Indiana	1327	1327	0
Michigan	4644	4616	28
Ohio	6672	6672	0
Wisconsin	1433	1432	1
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>3202</b>	<b>3182</b>	<b>20</b>
Iowa	447	442	5
Kansas	-	-	-
Minnesota	1021	1021	0
Missouri	1000	1000	0
Nebraska	435	420	15
North Dakota	134	134	0
South Dakota	165	165	0
<b>South</b>	<b>41501</b>	<b>34642</b>	<b>549</b>
South Atlantic	21097	14748	39
Delaware	371	371	0
District of Columbia	743	743	0
Florida	6961	6961	0
Georgia	1777	1777	0
Maryland	3397	3397	0
North Carolina	6310	1236	0
South Carolina	1236	-	-
Virginia	-	-	39
West Virginia	302	263	39
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>8369</b>	<b>7960</b>	<b>409</b>
Alabama	2295	2272	23
Kentucky	1817	1762	55
Mississippi	1091	760	331
Tennessee	3166	3166	0
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>12035</b>	<b>11934</b>	<b>101</b>
Arkansas	1258	1258	0
Louisiana	744	715	29
Oklahoma	1544	1481	63
Texas	8489	8480	9
<b>West</b>	<b>20535</b>	<b>18183</b>	<b>1630</b>
Mountain	3651	3014	115
Arizona	767	767	0
Colorado	895	895	0
Idaho	228	228	0
Montana	279	279	0
Nevada	522	-	0
New Mexico	537	422	115
Utah	322	322	0
Wyoming	101	101	0
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>16884</b>	<b>15169</b>	<b>1715</b>
Alaska	-	-	-
California:	-	-	-
CDC	11570	9953	1617
CYA	1880	1809	71
Hawaii	53	53	0
Oregon	1727	1727	0
Washington	1654	1627	27
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>0</b>
Puerto Rico	446	446	0
Virgin Islands	46	46	0

SOURCE: 1980 UPR Aggregate Parole Data Survey. For explanation of special table characteristics, see Table Notes (Appendix B).  
For explanation of any special characteristics of each agency, see Agency Notes (Appendix C).

Total Removals Reported	Removals From Conditional Release Supervision				Death	Revocation Or Recombinment
	Discharge From Conditional Release Supervision					
	Total Reported	Completion Of Term	Early Discharge By Board	Other		
98203	65209	44664	13986	2541	1043	22615
11164	8442	5919	2235	288	171	2551
87039	56767	38745	11751	2253	872	20064
15314	10741	9165	1323	253	254	4319
3727	3033	2538	485	10	15	679
1123	897	653	244	0	11	215
95	61	48	12	1	0	34
1941	1635	1495	140	9	1	306
167	140	42	89	0	0	26
172	122	122	0	0	3	47
229	178	178	0	0	0	51
11587	7708	6627	838	243	239	3640
3104	1897	1317	580	0	46	1161
5259	3521	3020	258	243	124	1614
3224	2290	2290	0	0	69	865
22381	16992	9936	3858	1393	141	5248
19044	14588	8384	3812	1348	105	4351
6259	4789	887	3662	240	-	1470
1265	1044	-	-	-	-	221
3931	2655	2376	150	129	45	1231
6155	4931	3974	-	957	59	1165
1434	1169	1147	-	22	1	264
3337	2404	1552	46	45	36	897
425	342	-	-	0	2	81
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1340	868	449	-	-	11	461
850	626	606	20	0	17	207
392	309	260	24	25	1	82
140	114	114	0	0	3	23
190	145	123	2	20	2	43
29778	17349	15830	1018	411	262	4442
14868	5753	5353	343	57	101	1289
352	300	300	-	-	-	52
403	234	234	-	-	15	154
3381	2703	2526	131	46	57	621
1795	1571	1571	-	-	-	224
2652	-	-	-	-	-	-
5073	-	-	-	-	-	-
932	733	722	-	11	26	173
280	212	-	-	-	3	65
6938	5724	4875	629	130	24	1190
1698	1421	1404	0	17	-	277
1852	1321	494	629	108	19	512
882	685	680	0	5	5	192
2506	2297	2297	0	0	-	209
7972	5872	5602	46	224	137	1963
1159	787	787	0	0	9	363
872	707	556	0	151	15	150
1098	913	811	29	73	17	168
4843	3465	3448	17	-	96	1282
19148	11327	3456	5552	196	198	6012
3234	2375	1821	176	0	33	767
881	739	707	32	-	9	133
795	670	670	-	-	14	111
228	158	-	-	-	0	70
178	94	88	6	-	2	82
379	220	-	-	-	6	153
455	323	323	0	0	-	132
254	171	33	138	0	2	81
64	-	-	-	-	0	5
15914	8952	1635	5376	196	165	5245
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11290	6690	1522	5143	25	109	4491
2033	1745	-	-	-	28	260
74	52	23	29	0	2	20
1552	-	-	-	-	-	-
965	465	90	204	171	26	474
418	358	358	0	0	17	43
412	353	353	0	0	17	42
6	5	5	0	0	0	1







South							
South Atlantic							
Delaware	No Data	No Data	No Data	Complete	Partial	Partial	Complete
District of Columbia	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Partial	Partial	Complete
Florida	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Georgia	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete
Maryland	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete
North Carolina	Complete	Partial	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Partial
South Carolina	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Virginia	Complete	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial	No Data	Partial
West Virginia	Complete	Partial	Partial	Complete	Partial	Partial	Complete
East South Central							
Alabama	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete
Kentucky	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete
Mississippi	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Tennessee	Partial	No Data	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete
West South Central							
Arkansas	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete
Louisiana	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial
Oklahoma	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete
Texas	Complete	Partial	Partial	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial
West							
Mountain							
Arizona	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete
Colorado	Complete	Partial	Partial	Complete	Partial	Partial	Partial
Idaho	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete
Montana	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Nevada	Complete	Partial	Partial	Complete	Partial	Partial	Complete
New Mexico	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete
Utah	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Wyoming	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Partial
Pacific							
Alaska	Complete	Complete	Partial	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
California:							
CDC	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
CYA	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Partial
Hawaii	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Oregon	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Partial
Washington	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Partial
Other Jurisdictions							
Puerto Rico	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete	Complete	Partial	Complete
Virgin Islands	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete

## APPENDIX B Table Notes

### General Table Notes

1. Data for these tables were provided by 55 jurisdictions representing: all 50 states, the U.S. Parole Commission (federal), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

2. Missing data were reported in the following way: a dash (—) on a table indicates that the agency reported that the category was applicable to the state, but no data were available; a blank space ( ) indicates that the agency reported that the category was not applicable to the state; and a zero (0) indicates that the agency reported that the category was applicable to the state, but there were no cases in it.

**TABLE 1:  
Movement of Parole Only Population  
Under State and Federal Jurisdiction, 1979  
(Summary Table)**

1. Three jurisdictions were unable to provide any data exclusively on parole population movement: Delaware, Illinois, and Indiana. They did report parole as part of their conditional release population movement (parole and mandatory release combined) as shown in Table 4 (Appendix A).

2. It should be noted that the figures presented in the table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and, therefore, may be incomplete. See Table 9 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for this table.

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

4. The year-end parole population estimates for 1978 and 1979 and the entry estimate for 1979 were used to compute a corresponding 1979 removals estimate. This is based on the assumption that, given uniform definition of categories, the end of one year's population plus the next year's entries minus the next year's removals should equal the end of the next year's population. However, it should be pointed out that many jurisdictions did not provide balanced figures. See Agency Notes (Appendix C) for specific features of agency data.

5. The 1979 year-end estimated total United States parole population figure does not correspond with the figure for 1978 year-end estimated parole population plus the 1979 estimated parole entries minus the 1979 estimated parole removals as it has in previous years. This is a result of a legislative change in the status of California Department of Corrections parole cases. As of January 1, 1979, all releases under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Corrections were reclassified as mandatory releases. Therefore, the 1979 year-end figure for the estimated United States parole population is short the number of California cases reported as parolees as of 12/31/78 since they were counted as mandatory releases in 1979. These cases are included in the total conditional release population table (Appendix A, Table 4).

6. Mandatory releasees as well as parolees were reported in 18 jurisdictions. Four states (Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, and Tennessee) reported total conditional releasees, but did not break out parolees into one or more of the reporting categories. Using data from the eleven jurisdictions (Federal, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, Texas, Vermont, and Wisconsin) which provided complete or virtually complete data on both parole and total parole/mandatory release population movement, an estimation model was developed. The model is a simple proportional model across populations. Three sets of ratios were developed: ratios of comparable data between the December 31, 1978 parole only population, the December 31, 1979 parole only

population, and the December 31, 1979 total parole/mandatory release population. Despite the great variation in scale among the jurisdictions in the model, these ratios were sufficiently stable across jurisdictions to justify the computation of overall ratios in each category. The overall ratios constituted the proportional model. This model was applied to each agency with missing data. For Tennessee, which separates out parole entries but not year-end populations, the model was adjusted to account for the ratio between reported parole entries and reported total conditional release entries. Once the estimates for the December 31, 1978 parole population, 1979 parole entries, and the December 31, 1979 parole population were calculated, the 1979 parole removals were estimated using the procedures in Note 4 above.

**TABLE 2:  
Parole Only Population Under State and  
Federal Jurisdiction, December 31, 1979  
(Detailed Table)**

1. Four jurisdictions were unable to provide any detailed 1979 parole population composition data: Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, and Tennessee. They did report detailed parole population composition data as part of their total conditional release population (parole and mandatory releases combined) in Table 5 (Appendix A).

2. It should be noted that the figures presented in the table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and, therefore, may not be complete. See Table 9 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for this table.

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

**TABLE 3:  
Movement of Parole Only Population  
Under State and Federal Jurisdiction, 1979  
(Detailed Table)**

1. Three jurisdictions were unable to provide any 1979 parole population movement data: Delaware, Illinois, and Indiana. They did provide parole movement data as part of their total conditional release population (parole and mandatory release combined) movement data (Appendix A, Table 6).

2. It should be noted that the figures presented in the table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and, therefore, may not be complete. See Table 9 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for this table.

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

**TABLE 4:  
Movement of Conditional Release Population  
(Parole and Mandatory Release) Under State  
and Federal Jurisdiction, 1979  
(Summary Table)**

1. Of the 55 jurisdictions reporting, two were unable to provide mandatory release population movement figures: Alaska and

Kansas. They did provide parole only movement data as reported in Table 1 (Appendix A). Three jurisdictions were unable to break out either parole or mandatory release movement figures from their total conditional release movement figures: Delaware, Illinois, and Indiana. Their total conditional release population movement figures (parole and mandatory release combined) are shown in this table.

2. It should be noted that the figures presented in the table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and, therefore, may not be complete. See Table 9 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for this table.

3. The United States figures are estimates based on the federal reported figures for population and entries, each state total reported for population and entries, and estimates for the two jurisdictions missing one or more of the figures. The estimating procedures used for these two jurisdictions are described in Notes 5 and 6 below.

4. The year-end total parole/mandatory release population estimates for 1978 and 1979 and the entry estimate for 1979 were used to compute a corresponding 1979 removals estimate. This is based on the assumption that, given uniform definition of categories, the end of one year's population plus the next year's entries minus the next year's removals should equal the end of the next year's population. However, it should be pointed out that many jurisdictions were not able to provide a balanced figure. See Agency Notes (Appendix C) for specific features of agency data.

5. Kansas data were estimated using the ratio model discussed in Table 1, Note 6 above.

6. Previously, Alaska provided a December 31, 1977 total population figure (158 or 160 rounded to the nearest tens). The ratio of this figure to the reported December 31, 1977 parole only population was used to modify the estimation model described in Table 1, Note 4 above in order to derive estimates for 1979 total parole/mandatory release entries and the December 31, 1978 and 1979 total parole/mandatory release populations. The 1979 total removals were estimated using the procedure described in Note 4 above.

7. Virginia instituted mandatory release in 1979. For this reason, the December 31, 1978 parole only and total parole/mandatory release populations were assumed to be identical (3,669). Virginia did provide parole entries. The ratio of the December 31, 1979 total population to parole only population was used to modify the estimation model described in Table 1, Note 4 above in order to derive a 1979 total entries estimate. The 1979 total removals were estimated using the procedures described in Note 4 above.

**TABLE 5:  
Conditional Release Population (Parole and  
Mandatory Release) Under State and Federal  
Jurisdiction, December 31, 1979  
(Detailed Table)**

1. Of 55 jurisdictions reporting, two jurisdictions were unable to provide any detailed mandatory release population composition data: Alaska and Kansas. They did provide detailed parole only population composition data as shown in Table 2 (Appendix A). Four jurisdictions were unable to break out either parole or mandatory release composition figures from their total detailed conditional release population composition figures: Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, and Tennessee. Their detailed conditional release population composition figures (parole and mandatory release combined) are shown in this table.

2. It should be noted that the figures presented in the table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of data provided by these agencies and, therefore, may not be complete. See Table 9 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for this table.

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

**TABLE 6:  
Movement of Conditional Release Population  
(Parole and Mandatory Release) Under State  
and Federal Jurisdiction, 1979 (Detailed Table)**

1. Of 55 jurisdictions reporting, three were unable to provide any detailed mandatory release population movement data: Alaska, Kansas, and Virginia. They did provide detailed movement of parole only population data as shown in Table 3 (Appendix A). Three jurisdictions were unable to break out either detailed parole or mandatory release movement figures from their total detailed conditional release movement figures: Delaware, Illinois, and Indiana. Their detailed total conditional release population movement data (parole and mandatory release combined) are shown in this table.

2. It should be noted that the figures presented in the table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and, therefore, may not be complete. See Table 9 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for the table.

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

**TABLE 7:  
Cases Supervised and Supervision Staff,  
December 31, 1979**

1. Seven jurisdictions were unable to provide complete data on total cases supervised: Alaska, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming. Two jurisdictions were unable to provide data on presentence reports: Alaska and Oregon. Two jurisdictions were unable to provide complete data on caseload-carrying staff: Alaska and the California Youth Authority.

2. It should be noted that the figures presented in the table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and, therefore, may not be complete. See Table 9 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for this table.

3. To prevent misinterpretation of the data, if a jurisdiction did not report data for all categories of cases supervised (except Other), UPR did not report a Total Cases Supervised figure for that jurisdiction (this is noted by a dash next to the appropriate jurisdiction).

4. Only presentence reports prepared by the parole supervision agency were included; no postsentence or other reports prepared were included in this table. The formula used for computing the caseload equivalent was the number of presentence reports divided by five (Carter, 1975:167).

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

6. Total caseload was computed only if the cases supervised data reported were complete.

**TABLE 8:  
Selected Criminal Justice Indicators, 1978**

1. Reports were included for 53 jurisdictions: all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal system. This table does not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

2. Four jurisdictions were unable to provide 1978 parole data: Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, and Tennessee. Six jurisdictions were unable to provide 1978 mandatory release data: Alaska, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and Tennessee. Two jurisdictions were unable to provide complete 1978 total conditional release data: Alaska and Kansas.

3. Prison population data are published in *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979* (BJS, 1980); parole, man-

datory release, and conditional release use rates in *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978* (BJS, forthcoming); jail population data are from *Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates, 1978* (LEAA, 1979a); state population and crime index figures are from *Crime in the United States, 1978* (FBI, 1979).

4. It should be noted that the parole figures presented in the table are the total cases reported to UPR. The regional totals are the sums of these agency data and, therefore, may not be complete. The United States parole only population figures are estimates. See Estimation Procedures described in Section I and the Table Notes for Tables 1 and 4 above. Also see Table 9 (Appendix A) for the completeness of data provided by the agencies in this year's survey for this table.

5. NPS statistics, in some cases, overlap with UPR's. For example, NPS gathers data on prison releases to parole from correctional authorities while UPR gathers data on entries to parole from paroling authorities. Because people enter parole in ways other than prison release (reactivation, return from absconder status, and others), these figures are not always comparable. Thus, the figures for parole entries in Tables 1 and 4 (Appendix A) will differ from prison releases to parole published in comparable years of NPS reports. Historically, UPR and NPS definitions and data collection procedures differed considerably. Key differences are discussed in the text or notes. Others are identifiable through a review of the

Definition of Terms (Section I), Table Notes (Appendix B), Agency Notes (Appendix C), and similar appendices in NPS reports. That these differences are, for the most part, not large, made it possible to extend a 1965-1974 UPR trend study of state parole rates to include NPS data for four additional years, 1975-1978 in Section V. UPR will continue to work closely with NPS in order to resolve definitional and other data-gathering differences in order to produce as comparable a set of statistics as possible.

**TABLE 9:  
Agency Data Reported to UPR**

1. Presents the completeness of data reported to UPR for the 1980 national aggregate parole data survey by the following jurisdictions: all 50 states (with two jurisdictions in California: the California Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority), the U.S. Parole Commission (federal), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.
2. The completeness of data is grouped into three categories: complete data reported (Complete), partial data reported (Partial), and no data reported (No Data), and is presented table-by-table.
3. A tally of the number of agencies providing either complete, partial, or no data for each table is presented at the top of this table.

## APPENDIX C Agency Notes

### U.S. Parole Commission (federal)

All survey data were provided by the Statistical Analysis and Reports Division, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. For 1978, the absconder figure also includes those cases incarcerated or otherwise on inactive status pending revocation hearing. For 1979 removals, parole and mandatory release revocation figures include violators who may not have been officially revoked, but whose last activity prior to closing was the violation. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Alabama

All survey data were provided by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. For 1979 removals, the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Alaska

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

### Arizona

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

### Arkansas

All survey data were provided by the Probation and Parole Division, Department of Correction. For 1978, the total year-end parole population figure does not include those cases reported as absconders. For 1979, the total year-end parole population figure does not include those cases reported as inactive or absconders. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### California (Department of Corrections)

All survey data were provided by the Management Information Section, California Department of Corrections (CDC). For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. As of January 1, 1979, all releasees under the jurisdiction of CDC were classified as mandatory releasees as a result of statute changes.

### California (Department of Youth Authority)

All survey data were provided by the California Department of Youth Authority (CYA). For 1978, CYA did not break out those cases supervised in-state. For 1979 removals, all discharges were discharged from the jurisdiction of the CYA but may have been transferred to the jurisdiction of another agency. No staff resources data were available. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Colorado

All survey data were provided by the Office of Adult Parole. For 1978, the total year-end parole figure does not include those cases reported as inactive. For 1979, the total year-end parole population figure does not include those cases reported as inactive or absconders. For 1979 removals, Colorado did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For 1979, no data were available on those cases supervised out-of-state. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Colorado reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

### Connecticut

All survey data were provided by Parole Services, Division of Parole. For 1978 and 1979, Connecticut reported estimated figures for those cases reported as absconders. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Delaware

All survey data were provided by the Office of Probation and Parole. For 1978 and 1979, only total conditional release (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For 1978 and 1979, the total year-end population figures do not include those cases

reported as absconders. For 1979 removals, Delaware did not break out those cases discharged and the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### District of Columbia

All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole. For 1978, the total year-end parole population figure does not include those cases reported as absconders. For 1978 and 1979, the total year-end mandatory release population figure includes only active, in-state cases. For 1979 removals, the total mandatory release figure includes only those cases discharged due to completion of term. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. The District of Columbia reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

### Florida

All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Florida reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to the change from a manual to an automated recordkeeping system during 1979 and to errors in classification regarding the use of split sentences.

### Georgia

All survey data were provided by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles. For 1979 removals, the total figure includes only discharges due to completion of term and revocations or commitments. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Hawaii

All survey data were provided by the Intake Service Centers, Office of Correctional Information and Statistics. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Hawaii reported 10.5 authorized FTE staff positions. For data presentation purposes, this figure was rounded to 10.

### Idaho

All survey data were provided by the Commission for Pardons and Paroles. For 1978, Idaho did not break out those cases supervised in-state. For 1979, Idaho reported estimated figures. For 1979 removals, Idaho did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Illinois

All survey data were provided by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. For 1978 and 1979, only total conditional release (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For 1978, the total year-end population figure does not include those cases reported as absconders or cases supervised out-of-state. For 1979 entries, the total figure includes only releases from prison. For 1979 removals, the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death. For 1979, staff resources data include staff supervising parolees and mandatory releasees only. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Indiana

All survey data were provided by the Adult Authority/Community Services Division, Department of Corrections. For 1978 and 1979, only total conditional release (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For 1979 removals, Indiana did not break out those cases discharged from conditional release and the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

### Iowa

All survey data were provided by the Bureau of Management Information, Department of Social Services. For 1978 and 1979, the total year-end parole population figures do not include those cases

reported as absconders or those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1979 removals, Iowa did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Iowa reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **Kansas**

All survey data were provided by the Kansas Department of Corrections. For 1978, the total year-end parole population figure does not include those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1979 removals, Kansas did not break out those cases discharged from parole and the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death. No mandatory release data were available. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Kansas reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to changes made in recordkeeping procedures during 1979.

#### **Kentucky**

All survey data were provided by the Research and Evaluation Unit, Bureau of Corrections. For 1978 and 1979, the total year-end population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Kentucky reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to errors in classification of cases.

#### **Louisiana**

All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. For 1979, staff resources data do not include Interstate Compact cases supervised in-state. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Maine**

All survey data were provided by the Maine State Parole Board. Maine reported an estimated figure for presentence reports prepared in 1979. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Maryland**

All survey data were provided by the Division of Parole and Probation, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. For 1979 removals, only the total parole and mandatory release figures were reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Massachusetts**

All survey data were provided by the Parole Board. For 1979 removals, the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Michigan**

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

#### **Minnesota**

All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. For 1979, Minnesota did not break out those cases supervised in-state. For 1979, no Interstate Compact data were reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Mississippi**

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

#### **Missouri**

All survey data were provided by the Division of Probation and Parole, Department of Social Services. For 1978 and 1979, the total year-end parole population figures do not include those cases supervised out-of-state. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Missouri reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **Montana**

All survey data were provided by the Probation and Parole Bureau, Department of Institutions. For 1978, the total year-end parole

population figure does not include those cases reported as absconders. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Nebraska**

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

#### **Nevada**

All survey data were provided by Adult Parole and Probation. For 1978 and 1979, the total year-end parole population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders. For 1979 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1979 removals, Nevada did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **New Hampshire**

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

#### **New Jersey**

All survey data were provided by the Bureau of Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. New Jersey reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to changes made in recordkeeping procedures during 1979.

#### **New Mexico**

All survey data were provided by the Field Services Bureau, Correctional Division or were drawn from the New Mexico Field Services Bureau Annual Report, July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979. New Mexico reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1978, the total year-end parole population figure includes only active, in-state cases and those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1979 removals, the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. New Mexico reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **New York**

All survey data were provided by the Division of Parole. For 1978, New York did not break out those parole and mandatory release cases supervised in-state. For 1978, the total year-end mandatory release population does not include those cases supervised out-of-state. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. New York reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **North Carolina**

All survey data were provided by Management Information and Research, North Carolina Department of Corrections. For 1978 and 1979, only the total year-end parole population figures were reported. For 1979 entries and removals, only the total figures were reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. North Carolina reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **North Dakota**

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

#### **Ohio**

All survey data were provided by the Ohio Adult Parole Authority. For 1978 and 1979, the total year-end parole population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Ohio reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **Oklahoma**

All survey data were provided by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. For 1978 and 1979, the total year-end parole population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Oregon**

All survey data were provided by the Oregon Corrections Division. For 1979 removals, only the total figure was reported. For 1979, Oregon did not break out Interstate Compact data and the number of presentence reports prepared in 1979 was not available. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Pennsylvania**

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

#### **Rhode Island**

All survey data were provided by Adult Probation and Parole. For 1979, Rhode Island reported an estimated figure for the number of presentence reports prepared in 1979. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **South Carolina**

All survey data were provided by the South Carolina Probation and Parole Board. For 1979, South Carolina did not break out Interstate Compact data. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **South Dakota**

All survey data were provided by the Office of Correctional Services. For 1979, South Dakota did not break out Interstate Compact data. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Tennessee**

All survey data were provided by the Tennessee Board of Pardons. For 1978 and 1979, only total conditional release (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Tennessee reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **Texas**

All survey data were provided by the Board of Pardons and Pardons. Texas reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1978 and 1979, the total year-end parole and mandatory release figures do not include those cases reported as absconders. For 1979, the number of presentence reports prepared was not available. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Utah**

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

#### **Vermont**

All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. For 1978, only the total year-end parole and mandatory release population figures were reported. For 1979, Vermont did not break out those mandatory release cases supervised in-state. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Virginia**

All survey data were provided by the Division of Community and Prevention Services. For 1978, the total year-end parole population figure does not include those cases reported as absconders. For 1979, Virginia reported an estimated figure for those parole cases reported as absconders. For 1979 parole removals, Virginia did not break out those cases discharged. For 1979, the total year-end mandatory release population figure does not include those cases reported as absconders or those cases supervised out-of-state. No mandatory release entry or removal data were available. No caseload data were available. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Virginia reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **Washington**

All survey data were provided by the Adult Corrections Division, Department of Social and Health Services. For 1978 and 1979, the total year-end population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders or those cases supervised out-of-state. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **West Virginia**

All survey data were provided by the Probation and Parole Services, Department of Corrections. For 1978 and 1979, the total year-end population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders or those cases supervised out-of-state. For 1979 removals, the total figure does not include those cases discharged due to completion of term. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. West Virginia reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total year-end population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

#### **Wisconsin**

All survey data were provided by the Wisconsin Division of Corrections. For 1978 and 1979, Wisconsin reported estimated figures. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Wyoming**

All survey data were provided by the Department of Probation and Parole. For 1978, only the total year-end population figure was reported. For 1979 removals, the total figure was computed from the year-end population and entry figures reported. No caseload data were available. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Puerto Rico**

All survey data were provided by the Administration of Correction. For 1979 removals, Puerto Rico did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

#### **Virgin Islands**

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



**APPENDIX D  
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