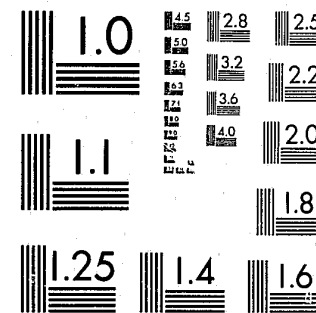


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Characteristics of the Parole Population 1978

Uniform Parole Reports

66479

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Uniform Parole Reports
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Highlights

- Approximately 39% of the 1977 parole entry population were committed to prison for crimes against property, 34% for crimes against persons, and about 27% for other crimes.
- About 73% of the population had no prior prison commitments. Seventy-six percent had single sentences, and 79.5% had been admitted to prison as new commitments with neither probation nor parole violations.
- Totalling 94.3%, males predominated the population. Parolees from the majority race comprised 46.1% while those from other races comprised 53.9%.
- Median time served in prison by 1977 parole entries before release to parole was 17.2 months.
- After the first year of parole supervision, roughly two-thirds of the population were still on parole, about one-fifth had been discharged, and approximately one-tenth were reincarcerated.
- Only a small percentage, 5.6%, of parolees in the population were recommitted to prison with a new major conviction during the first year of supervision.
- During the first year of parole supervision, returns to prison for new minor convictions or technical violations, and recommitments for new major convictions declined for the third straight year from 17.2% among 1974 parole entries to 12.1% among 1977 parole entries. This represents an overall decrease of 30% on the future rate.

SECTION I
Introduction

- What are the characteristics of individuals who were placed on parole in 1977 in terms of prison commitment, demographic background, parole entry, and parole outcome?
- To what extent was the amount of time served in prison by 1977 parole entries related to commitment offense, prior prison commitments, type of sentence, type of admission to prison, sex, age, and racial/ethnic origin?
- To what extent was the one-year parole status of 1977 parole entries related to commitment offense, prior prison commitments, type of admission to prison, type of sentence, sex, age, and racial/ethnic origin?
- What are some of the longer-term trends that characterize the 1975 parole entry population?

These questions are addressed in this publication, the second in an annual Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) series, *Characteristics of the Parole Population*. This issue focuses primarily upon 1977 parole entries—persons who were placed on parole in 1977 as a result of a paroling authority decision.¹ Selected data on 1973–1976 parole entries are also included.

The report is intended for parole officials, other criminal justice practitioners, legislators, and researchers in criminal justice. It profiles the 1977 parole entry population in terms of commitment offense, prior prison commitments, type of sentence, type of admission to prison, amount of time served in prison on current conviction, parole status, and recommitments, as well as demographic variables such as sex, age, racial/ethnic origin, and education. Using these variables, 1977 parole entries are described by four broad sets of characteristics: prison commitment, demographic background, parole entry, and parole status (see Figure 1). A discussion of longer-term trends in 1973–1977 Uniform Parole Reports data concludes the report.

Presentation of Data

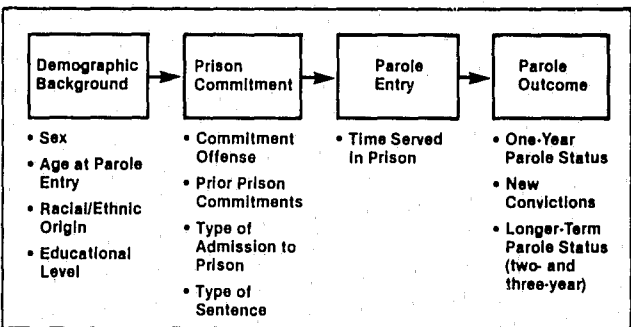
The analysis here is similar, though more detailed, than that contained in the issue on 1976 parole entries (UPR: 1979a). All of the variables analyzed in the previous report are included here. It is possible, therefore, to compare the characteristics of both the 1976 and 1977 parole entry populations.

Throughout the narrative, the unit of analysis is the individual parolee. Frequency distributions and cross-tabulations of key variables were used for the data analysis, complemented by medians for a few variables in Section VI. In order to describe the unique effect of the demographic variables on time served in prison and parole status, a subgroup of the 1977 parole entry population was selected for analysis and the results are presented in Sections II, III, and IV. The tables from which the narrative and figures were derived are included in the appendices.

Data Sources

Parole boards, parole supervision agencies, and corrections departments voluntarily provided the data discussed in this report (see Appendix A). Overall, UPR received data on the parole entry populations for the 1975–1977 period from 35 agencies nationwide, including the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Approximately two-thirds of the states (32), the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico provided one-year follow-up data on 1977 parole entries; 25 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico provided two-year follow-up data on 1976 parole entries and three-year follow-up data on 1975 parole entries. In addition, *Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977* (UPR: 1979a) contains data on the one-year parole status of 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976 parole entries who are compared with 1977 parole entries in the discussion on longer-term trends (see Section VII). With the exception of California, a single agency in each state is responsible for reporting individual case-based data to UPR. In California, the California Youth Authority (CYA) and the California Department of Corrections (CDC) supervise different parole populations; only CYA reported 1977 parole entry data to UPR.

FIGURE 1
Characteristics Of The Parole Population:
An Analytic Framework



Estimation Procedures

The parole entry data population reported to UPR is a sample of the total population entering parole each year. Many agencies provide data on a random sample of their parole entry population, mainly because of the workload involved in handscoring the data. The sample percentage is based on a mutual agreement between each agency and UPR, although UPR ensures that minimum acceptable sample sizes are maintained. UPR samples by randomly selecting cases from monthly lists of parole entries submitted by the agency.

The UPR sample has certain gaps. First, not all jurisdictions provide data every year. For example, a total of 18 states and the federal parole system are not covered in the data on 1977 parole entries. Second,

some jurisdictions occasionally are unable to provide data for all twelve months of the year. And third, many jurisdictions are unable to provide data for the entire three years of follow-up.

UPR adopted a number of changes in order to increase the number of agencies reporting individual case-based data: data collection forms were re-designed; the use of sampling was increased; and the capability to accept machine-readable data was established. Together with the growing interest in parole as state legislatures consider changes in sentencing law and the parole release structure, these efforts have prompted a number of jurisdictions either to begin, resume, or increase reporting individual case-based parole data to UPR.

In addition to making system improvements, UPR investigated possible bias as a result of the reporting difficulties. Measured were: (1) the extent of monthly variation in the data and the effect of missing months on agency data accuracy, and (2) the extent of jurisdictional variation by length of follow-up data and the effect on national sample accuracy. Neither investigation revealed significant variation. For example, any six months of a jurisdiction's data yielded an acceptable estimate for the full year (see UPR: 1980; 1978b). The sample (N = 65,310), based on these findings, accurately represents the characteristics of parole entries in reporting states.

The actual count of the total parole entries in each state is that reported to UPR in the Aggregate Data System. Aggregate data on 1977 parole entries were reported for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Federal government, and Puerto Rico in *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977* (UPR: 1978a). Individual cases reported by each state were multiplied by a weight factor so that the total state count equaled the aggregate total reported to UPR. UPR calculated the weight factor by dividing the aggregate total by the individual case total of each state. For most states, this

procedure produced a weight factor consisting of an integer plus a fraction. This resulted in certain minor inconsistencies in the number of cases in many of the crosstabulations (see Appendices C and D).² In all, the 30,768 actual cases were weighted to produce a total N of 65,310, the reported aggregate total of parole entries in the states participating in both the aggregate and individual case-based data systems.

The 1977 individual case parole entry data not only represent the 34 jurisdictions (32 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) but they also represent the national 1977 parole entry population (N = 99,300). UPR investigated several possibilities for estimating data from nonreporting states. No workable alternative exists at this point, and consequently, UPR assumes that the sample represents the national population, that the characteristics of parole entries in nonreporting states are not significantly different from those of parole entries in states which did report (UPR: forthcoming), and that the data can be aggregated to regional totals in three of the four regions. The one regional exception is the West, which is excluded since the California Department of Corrections, which dominates the region statistically, did not report individual case data on their 1977 parole entries.

Section I Notes

1. UPR was originally intended to collect and analyze follow-up data on persons under parole supervision as a result of a paroling authority decision. With the increasing use of determinate sentencing throughout the nation, UPR has expanded to include those offenders being mandatorily released to supervision in the individual case-based data collection effort. These data will be presented in future issues of this series.

2. In previous years, the inverse of the sampling percentage and the inverse of the percentage of the months for which data were reported were used to estimate totals. However, when aggregate parole data became available in 1976, UPR investigated the discrepancies in count between the aggregate and individual case data bases. In general, the aggregate data base yielded the most accurate count. As a result, aggregate totals are now used for estimating total parole entries.

SECTION II Prison Commitment and Demographic Background

UPR's individual case-based data system permits a description of the population entering parole in a given year. Key variables in this profile are those related to the nature of prison commitment preceding parole and to demographic background.

Prison Commitment

The prison commitment data include four variables: commitment offense, prior prison commitments, type of admission to prison, and type of sentence. The national distributions of these four variables for 1977 parole entries are summarized in Figure 2 and shown in detail in Appendix B. State-by-state data are discussed in Section VI and displayed in Appendix F.

Commitment Offense. The commitment offense is a felony-type crime for which persons in this population were convicted and incarcerated.¹ Commitment offenses are grouped in three major categories

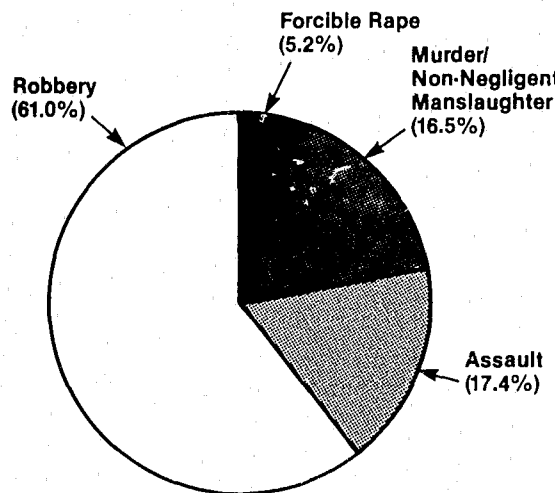
FIGURE 2
Prison Commitment:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population

Commitment Offense			
	Crimes Against Persons (33.9%)	Crimes Against Property (38.8%)	Other Crimes (27.3%)
Prior Prison	One or More (26.5%)	None (73.5%)	
Type of Admission To Prison	No New Commitments (3.2%)		
	New Commitments (96.8%)		
		New Commitments/ Not Probation or Parole Violators (79.5%)	
	Probation Violators (13.8%) Parole Violators With New Commitments (4.3%) Technical Parole Violators (3.2%)		
Type of Sentence	Multiple (24.1%)	Single (75.9%)	
Percent 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100			

according to the FBI classification system used in the Uniform Crime Reports (FBI, 1979).²

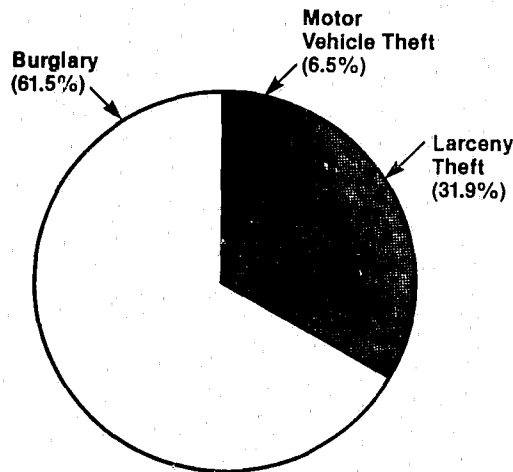
Crimes against persons (UCR Part I) include murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and assault; crimes against property (UCR Part II), burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft; and other crimes, narcotic law violations, forgery/fraud,

FIGURE 3
Commitment Offense Of Crimes Against Persons:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

FIGURE 4
Commitment Offense Of Crimes Against Property:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

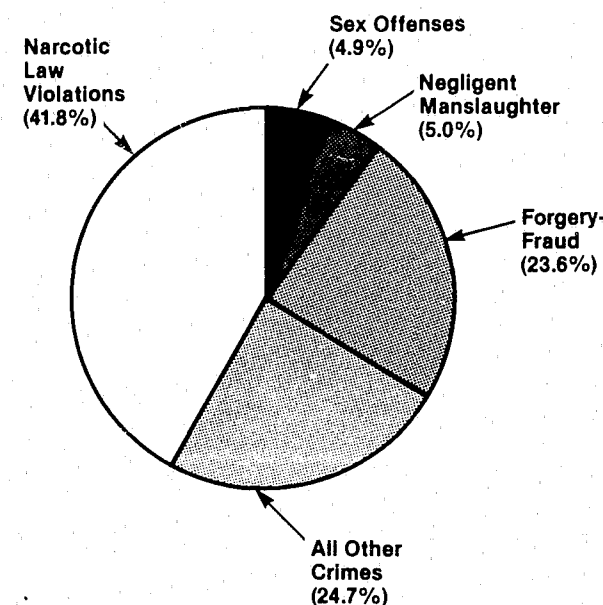
sex offenses, and all other offenses. Two out of five, 38.8%, of the 1977 parole entries had been committed to prison for crimes against property (see Figure 2). A third, 33.9%, had been convicted of crimes against persons, and just over a quarter, 27.3%, had been convicted of other crimes. The offense distributions are shown in detail in Figures 3, 4, and 5.

Both the crimes against persons and property categories, as well as the residual "other" category, include a single predominant offense. Among parolees committed for crimes against persons (see Figure 3), six out of ten parolees were committed for robbery. One in six was committed for assault, a similar proportion for murder/non-negligent manslaughter, and one in twenty for forcible rape.

Among those committed for crimes against property (see Figure 4), burglary predominated (six out of ten), followed by larceny/theft (one out of three) and motor vehicle theft (one out of fifteen). Among parolees committed for other crimes (see Figure 5), narcotic law violators constituted the single largest group (41.8%). One parolee in four was committed for forgery or fraud while one in twenty was committed for sex offenses (statutory rape, commercial sex offenses, or other sex offenses).

Prior Prison Commitments. Approximately three-fourths of those entering parole in 1977 had no record of previous prison commitments for a felony (see Figure 2). Prior prison commitments are those convictions for one year or more which resulted in incarceration within the jurisdiction of the paroling authority. Not counted are juvenile or jail commitments, short-term prison commitments, sentences not served, and out-of-state commitments. Of parolees with recorded prior prison commitments, six out of ten had one (58.2%; see Figure 6), two in ten had two, one in ten

FIGURE 5.
Commitment Offense Of Other Crimes:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population

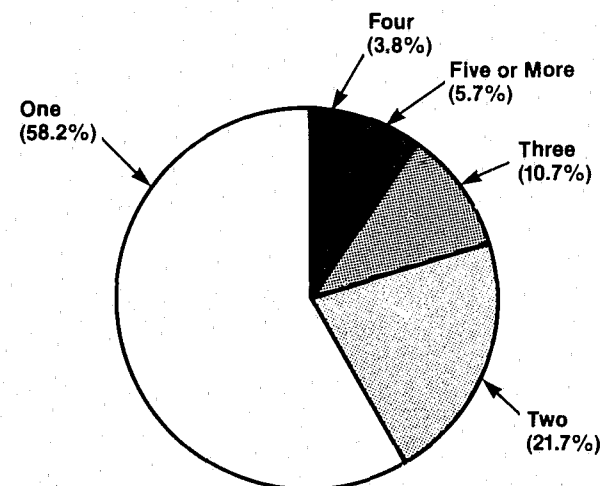


had three, and another one in ten had four or more prior prison commitments.

Type of Admission to Prison. Four types of admission to prison were reported for 1977 parole entries (see Figure 2): (1) new commitments/nonviolators, that is, those who were neither on parole nor probation when they received their current sentence; (2) new commitments/probation violators, that is, those whose current sentences involved a probation violation; (3) recommitments/parole violators, that is, those who were on parole when convicted of a new offense, and (4) technical violators, that is, those who were returned to prison from parole without a new sentence. Two distinctions can be made between parolees who were new commitments to prison and parolees who were returned to prison on a previous commitment. The first distinction is between those characterized as first paroles on most recent commitment, 96.8%, versus reparaes, 3.2%. The second distinction is between those whose most recent term in prison involved a probation or parole violation, 20.5%, versus those whose terms represented new court commitments not linked with a probation or parole violation, 79.5%.

Type of Sentence. A third variable with obvious implications for the length of time an offender may serve in prison before release on parole is the type of sentence being served. This may be either a single or multiple sentence (two or more sentences to be served either concurrently or consecutively). Three-fourths of those entering parole in 1977 were serving sentences for a single offense. Since the data gathered on 1977 entries do not identify more than the controlling offense of parolees with multiple sentences, 24.1% (see bottom of Figure 2), further analysis of the multiple-offense group is not possible.

FIGURE 6
Prior Prison Commitments:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

Demographic Background

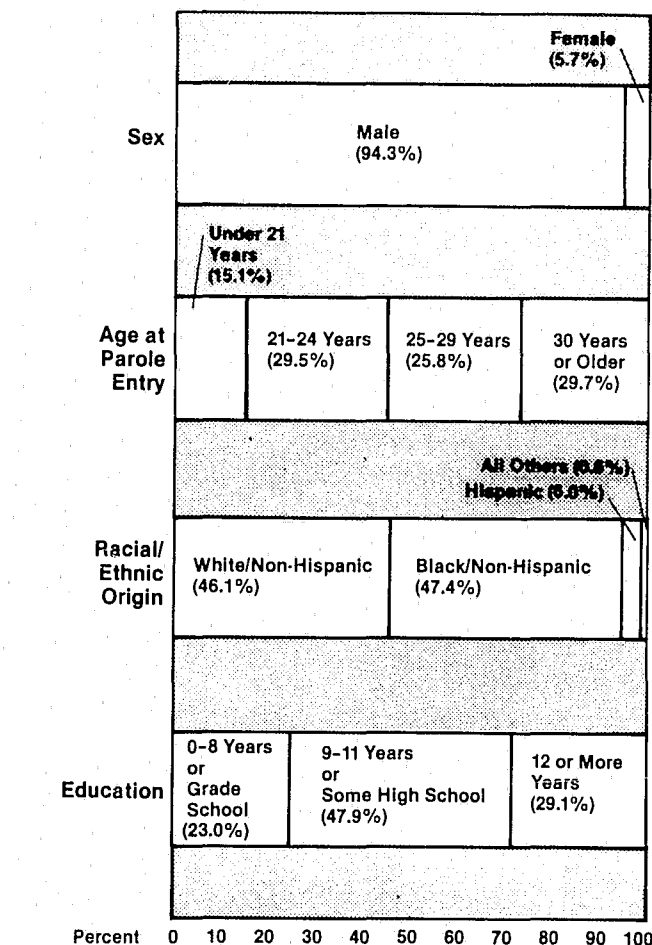
Basic Variables. The national distribution of the 1977 parole entries according to sex, age at parole entry, racial or ethnic origin, and education is summarized in Figure 7 and shown in detail in Appendix B. A state-by-state summary is discussed in Section VII and shown in Appendix F.

Almost nineteen out of twenty parolees, 94.3%, in the 1977 parole entry population were male. Nine out of twenty, 44.6%, were under 25 years old, while 25.8% were between 25 and 29 years old, and 29.7% were 30 years or older (see Figure 7).

White and Black/non-Hispanic parolees comprised well over 90% of the 1977 parole entry population. The relatively small percentages of Hispanics (6.0%), American Indian/Alaskan Natives (0.5%), and Asian-American/Pacific Islanders (0.1%) are in part attributable to gaps in reporting: several key western and southwestern states did not report 1977 parole entry data to UPR (see Appendix A).

With respect to education, approximately one parolee

FIGURE 7
Demographic Background:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



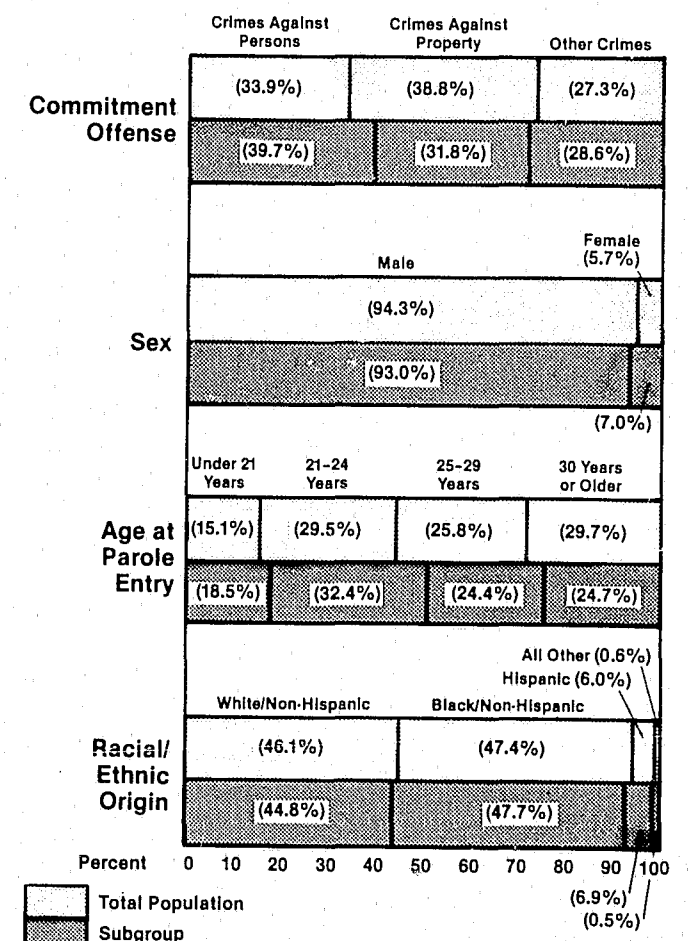
NOTE: The all others category of Racial/Ethnic Origin includes American Indian/Alaskan Native and Asian/Pacific Islander. Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

in five had completed grade school or less at the time of the most recent admission to prison. The highest percentage, 47.9%, had completed at least one year of high school yet not graduated, and 29.1% had completed 12 or more years of education.

The Subgroup. Given the effect of prison commitment factors on parole outcome, the relationship between demographic variables (sex, age, and race/ethnicity) and parole outcome variables (time served in prison and parole status one year after parole entry) was designated of special importance to this report. For example, time served in prison and parole status vary by prison commitment variables such as commitment offense and prior prison commitments, and by demographic variables such as age and sex. To isolate the effects of the demographic variables, a subgroup of parolees sharing a series of prison commitment characteristics was selected. This subgroup represents 46.6% of the total 1977 parole entry population and includes only those who met all four of the following criteria:

- (1) new court commitments;

FIGURE 8
Demographic Background
And Commitment Offense:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population And Subgroup



NOTE: The all others category of Racial/Ethnic Origin includes American Indian/Alaskan Native and Asian/Pacific Islander. Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

- (2) serving single sentences;
- (3) no prior prison commitments; and
- (4) neither probation nor parole violators at the time of their most recent commitment.

This group was not intended to represent the 1977 parole entry population. However, it did permit a comparison of time served and parole status in each of the demographic subcategories for a population with similar prison commitment characteristics. A full analysis would require treatment of a second subgroup, the residual group whose members had prior commitments, multiple sentences, or probation/parole violator status. Selected data on both subgroups are included in Appendix D and a full set of control tables are available from the authors.

Comparisons between the total population and the subgroup are illustrated in Figure 8. The subgroup had a higher proportion of commitments for crimes against persons and a smaller proportion for crimes against property. In addition, it contained a higher percentage of women (7.0% to 5.7%) and was younger than the

1977 parole entry population as a whole (50.9% under 25 years old compared to 44.6% of the total population). Finally, the proportion of Hispanics and Black/non-Hispanics was larger in the subgroup. The combined group of American Indian/Alaskan Natives and Asian-American/Pacific Islanders was smaller in the subgroup; thus, these two groups were excluded from further analysis of the racial/ethnic origin variable.

Section II Notes

1. The commitment offense does not reflect either the charge at arrest or any charge modification made during the plea bargaining. Since plea bargaining occurs in about 90% of the convictions in many jurisdictions, the arrest offense profile for this group would be somewhat different. For those who had multiple convictions, the offense with the longer or controlling sentence was used.

2. UPR adopted the FBI classification system for reporting offense categories because of its wide use nationally. On the forms used for the collection of data on 1977 entries, UPR did not request offense data by UCR categories. Therefore, data on offenses in all the categories are not available. The major omission for this report was a separate category for simple assault, which was coded under "assault" along with aggravated assault.

SECTION III Time Served in Prison Before Parole Entry

General Distribution

Just under 30% of the total 1977 parole entries spent less than a year in prison before being released on parole (see leftmost bar in Figure 9). One-third were imprisoned much longer—at least two years. The remaining group, somewhat over a third, served between one and two years.

How long a prisoner awaited parole release depended on his or her crime, number of prior prison commitments, and other prison commitment factors. The relationships between time served in prison and prison commitment variables, as well as three demographic variables, were explored. The three categories—less than one year, one to two years, and two or more years—were used in the analysis.

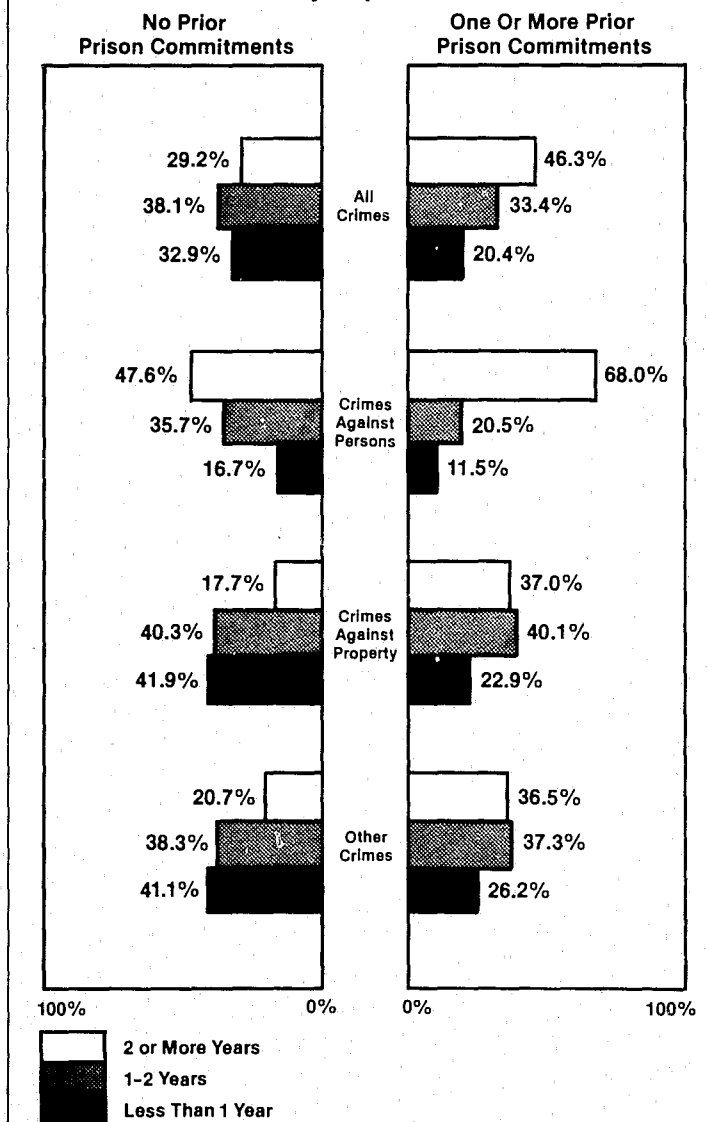
Prison Commitment

Commitment Offense and Prior Prison Commitments. Time served by commitment offense and by prior prison commitments also appears in Figure 9. More than half of those with crimes against persons as their

commitment offense served two or more years before entering parole. This was true for less than a fourth of the parolees with crimes against property and other crimes. At the same time, parolees with crimes against property and other crimes were released in less than a year at a rate twice that of parolees in the crimes against persons group (36.4% versus 15.4%; see Figure 9).

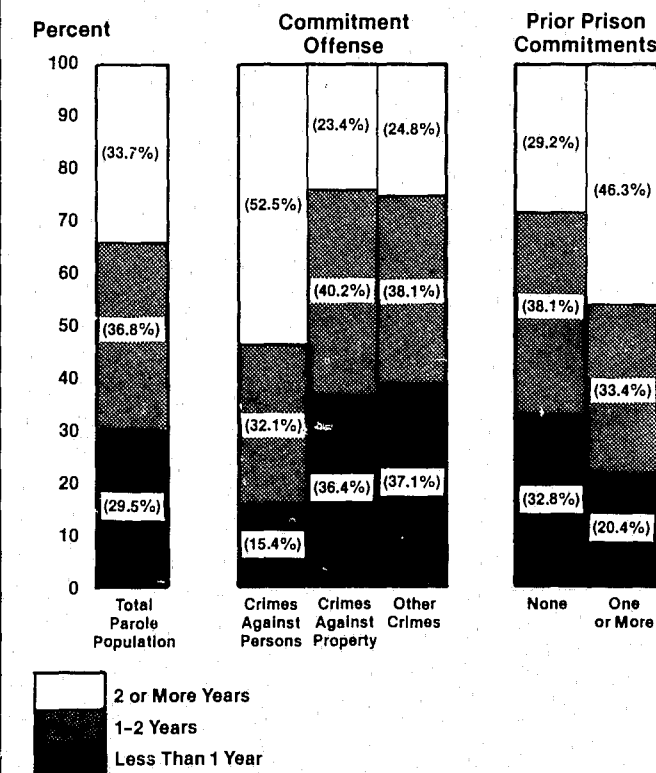
The 1977 parole entries with a prior prison commitment record served two years or more at a rate more

FIGURE 10
Time Served in Prison By Commitment Offense
And By Prior Prison Commitments:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

FIGURE 9
Time Served in Prison By Total Distribution,
By Commitment Offense, And By
Prior Prison Commitments:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



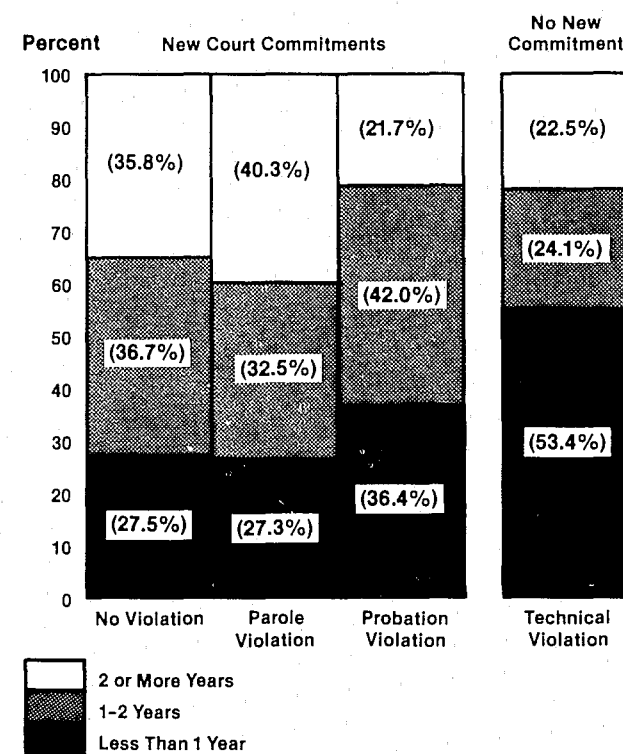
NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

than half again as large as those with no prior record (46.3% versus 29.2%; see Figure 9). On the other hand, parolees with no prior record were released from prison in less than a year at a rate half again as great as those with a prior record (32.8% versus 20.4%; see Figure 9).

The effects of commitment offense and prior prison commitments on time served in prison were investigated for parolees in each of the major offense categories: crimes against persons, crimes against property, and other crimes (see Figure 10). Among parolees committed for crimes against persons, more than two-thirds, 68.8%, with a prior prison record served long terms (two years or more) before being released on parole, compared with less than half, 47.6%, of those with no prior record. A similar difference is evident among parolees committed for crimes against property. Of those with no prior record, one in six, 17.7%, served long terms (two or more years) before being released on parole, a rate less than half the 37.0% rate of those with prior prison commitments.

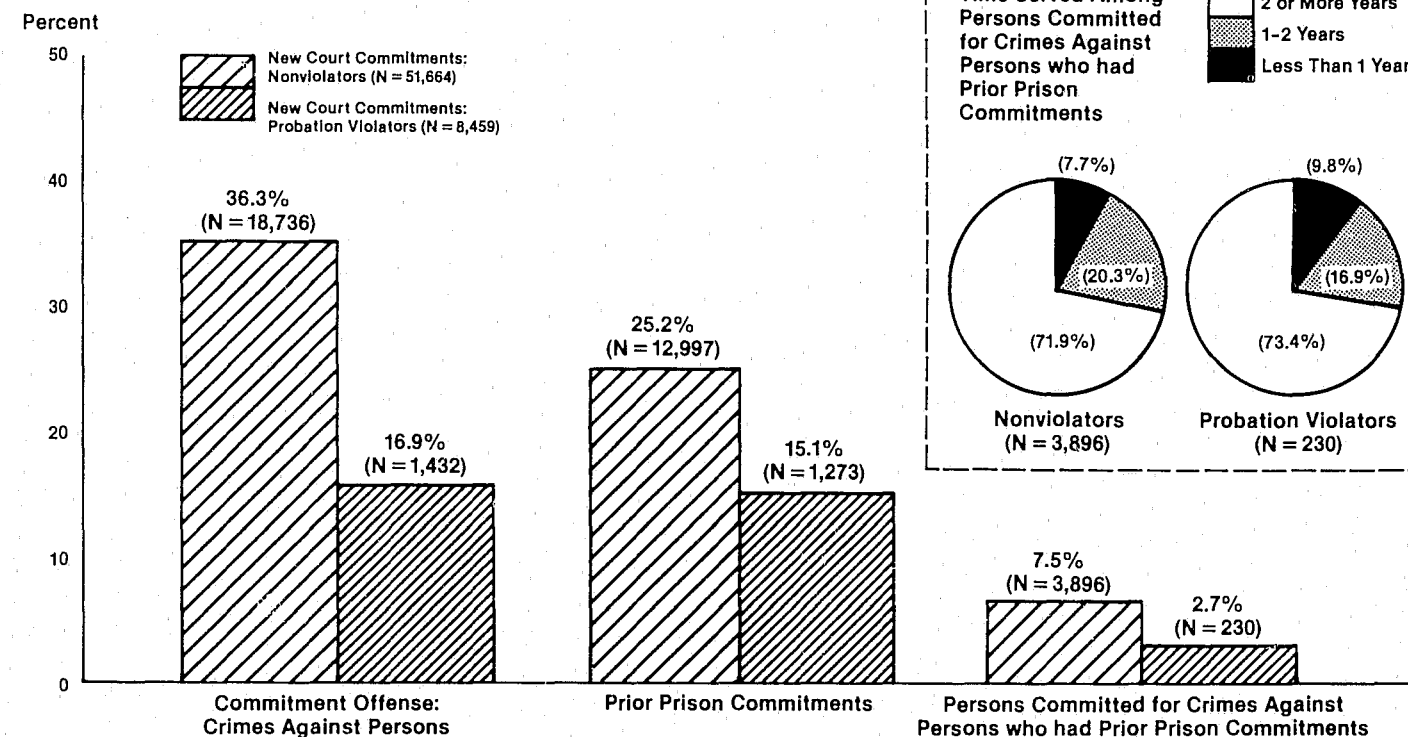
Type of Admission to Prison. Little difference is apparent between new commitments who were not parole or probation violators and those with new sentences who were violators. However, new commitments who were on probation were paroled sooner; they were released after less than a year in prison at a rate one-third higher, 36.4%, than new commitments/nonviolators, 27.5%, and new commitments/parole violators, 27.3% (see Figure 11). At the same time, the

FIGURE 11
Time Served in Prison
By Type Of Admission To Prison:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

FIGURE 12
Commitment Offense, Prior Prison Commitments,
And Time Served For New Commitments:
Nonviolators And Probation Violators



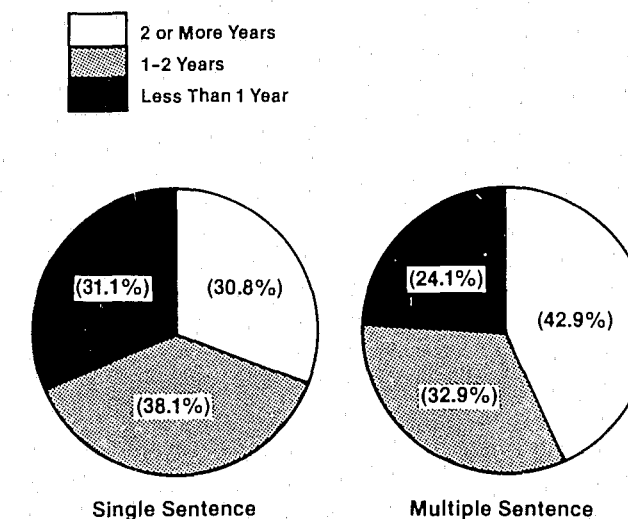
NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

rate at which they spent two or more years in prison before being released on parole was about 40% lower than that of the same two groups. Finally, more than half of those reparaoled, 53.4%, following return to prison without a new sentence (on technical parole violations) spent less than a year in prison before being released on parole, a proportion nearly double that of the group with parole violations and a new sentence.

Two interrelated factors can account for this last difference: (1) absence of a new conviction can be used to argue for less punishment and against lengthy incapacitation, and (2) the remaining terms of those without new convictions, on the average, would be less than those of prisoners with new sentences. However, the pattern of less time served among probation violators with new court commitments when compared with nonviolators with no prior prison record required further analysis. A comparison of these two groups revealed that the proportion of nonviolators who had been convicted of and were serving sentences for crimes against persons, 36.3%, was twice that of probation violators, 16.9% (see first pair of bars in Figure 12). Moreover, two-thirds more of the nonviolators had a prior prison record, 25.2% versus 15.1% (see second pair of bars in Figure 12). When the two factors were combined, the nonviolating group was found to have more than twice the rate of commitments for crimes against persons and prior prison commitments, 7.5% and 2.7% (see third pair of bars in Figure 12).

Time served in prison was computed for the latter two groups, that is, the 3,896 nonviolators and the 230 probation violators among the parolees who were committed for crimes against persons and who also had prior prison commitments. The results (see inset in Figure 12) show that the distribution of both groups according to time served in prison is quite similar, with

FIGURE 13
Time Served in Prison By Type Of Sentence:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

approximately three-fourths of each group serving two or more years in prison.

Type of Sentence. Parolees who were serving single sentences were usually released earlier (see Figure 13). Approximately 31% of those with single sentences served less than a year, compared with approximately 24% of those with multiple sentences. A similar percentage, 30.8%, of those with single sentences served two years or more, compared with 42.9% of those who were serving multiple sentences.

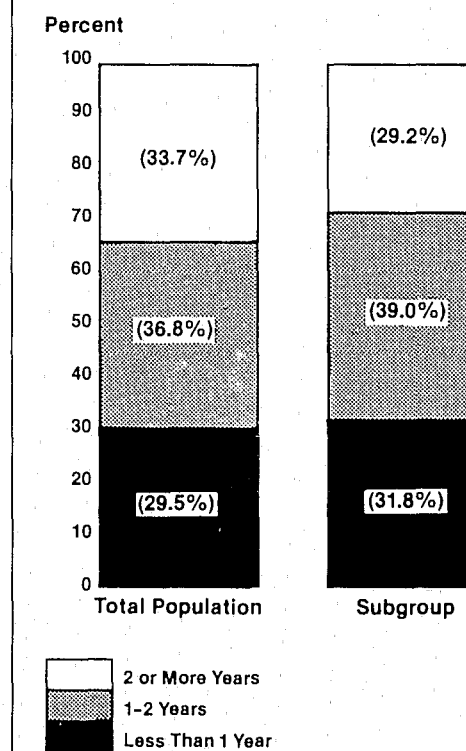
Demographic Background

Preliminary figures indicated differences in time served in prison among the 1977 parole entry population with respect to sex, age, and racial or ethnic origin. The subgroup was selected in order to provide an indication of the effect of demographic variables on parole outcome variables (such as time served) in a group sharing similar prison commitment characteristics (prior prison commitments, type of admission to prison, and type of sentence).

The distribution of time served in prison among members of the subgroup was quite similar to that of the total 1977 parole entry population. One-third of the total group, 33.7%, served two years or more prior to parole entry compared with 29.2% of the subgroup (see Figure 14). The proportions for those serving one to two years and less than one year in prison are also comparable.

One might expect that the parolees in the subgroup

FIGURE 14
Time Served in Prison:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population And Subgroup

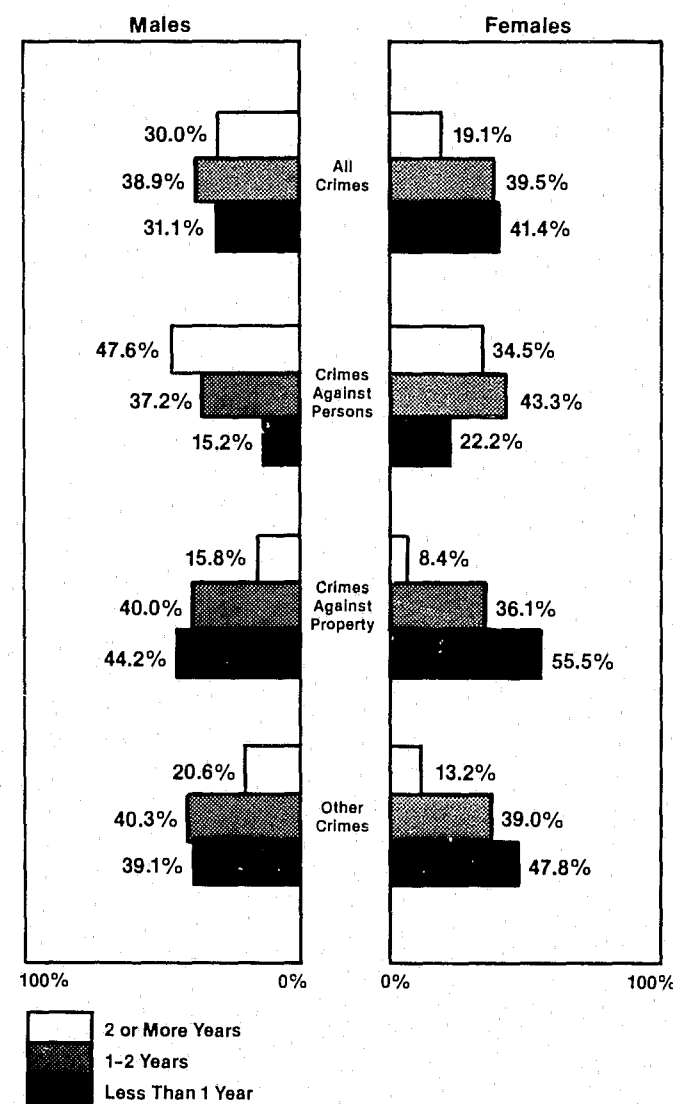


NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

would have been paroled earlier since they were non-violators with single sentences and no prior prison commitments. However, these characteristics of the subgroup parolees were offset by the higher proportion of sentences in the crimes against persons category (see Figure 8).

Sex. The distribution of time served in prison by sex in the 1977 parole entry subgroup is shown in Figure 15. A larger proportion of women than men, committed for crimes against persons, was released on parole in less than a year (22.2% versus 15.2%). Conversely, a smaller proportion of women than men served two years or more in prison before parole release (34.5% versus 47.6%). A similar distribution characterizes the male and female parolees committed for crimes against property.

FIGURE 15
Time Served In Prison By Sex
And By Commitment Offense:
Subgroup



Age. The relationship between age and time served in prison before parole among subgroup parolees committed for crimes against persons is displayed in Figure 16. Parolees under 21 years old were more likely than parolees in the other age groups to be released in less than a year and almost never waited four years for parole release. Differences in specific offenses in this commitment offense category may account for this pattern (e.g., fewer murders, more commitments for assault or robbery among the younger parolees).

As a further check on the significance of age, the data on parolees committed for crimes against property were grouped according to age and time served in prison. When compared with the other groups, the group under 21 years old still showed a notably higher rate for early parole release and a lower rate for long prison terms (two years or more in prison before parole release). However, the differences here (see Figure 17) were less pronounced than among subgroup parolees committed for crimes against persons (see Figure 16).

Although the subgroup does not include persons with a prior prison record, given the age spread, there were undoubtedly differences among parolees in this group in terms of the number of arrests, convictions,

FIGURE 16
Time Served In Prison By Age At Parole Entry:
Subgroup With Crimes Against Persons
As Commitment Offense

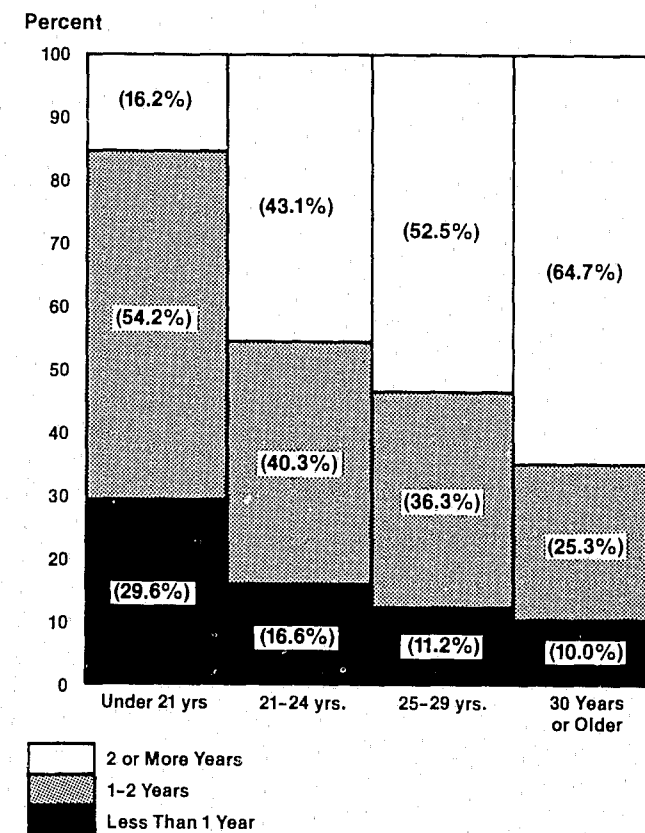
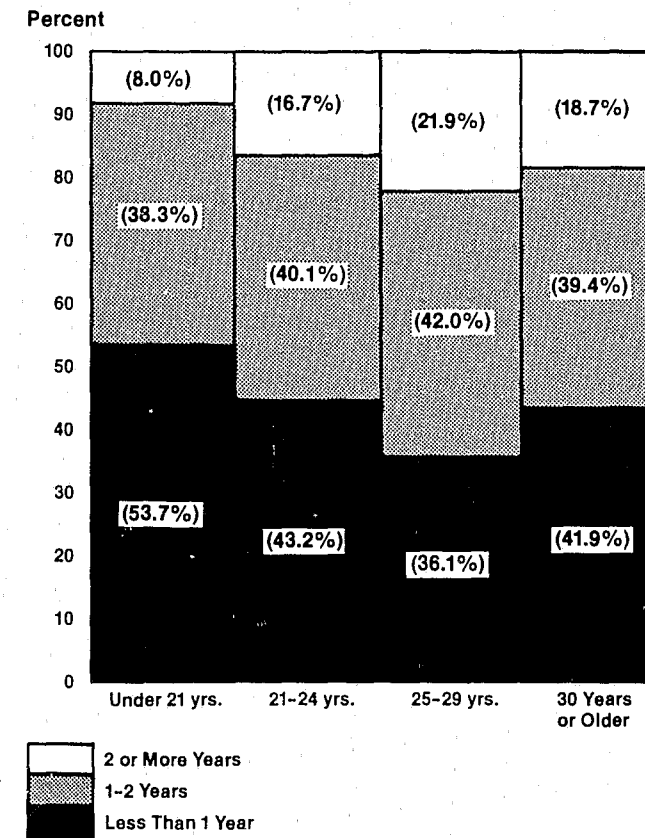


FIGURE 17
Time Served In Prison By Age At Parole Entry:
Subgroup With Crimes Against Property
As Commitment Offense



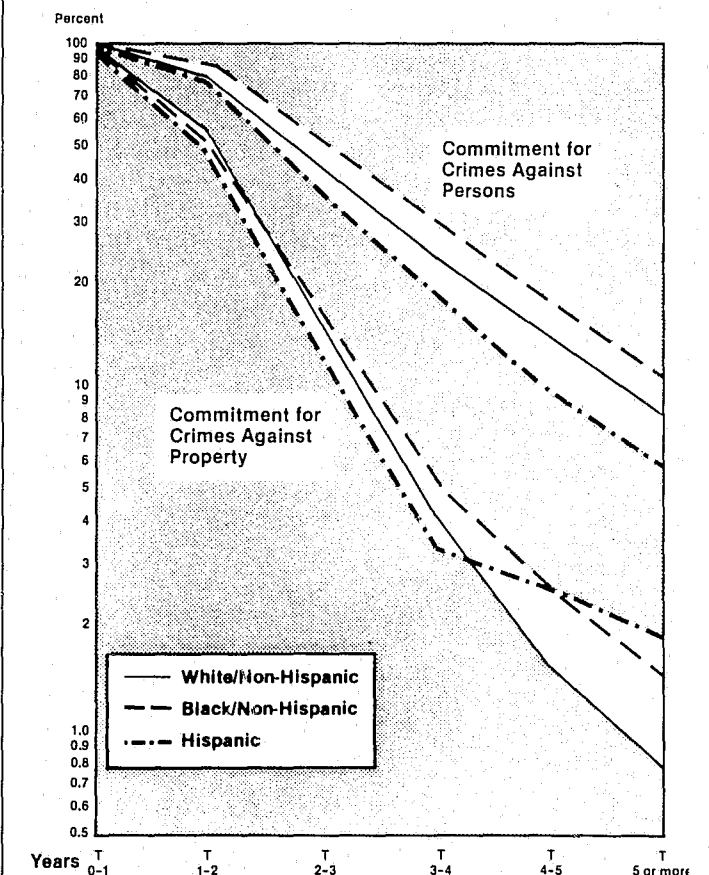
and sentences not involving prison terms. In addition, there were probably differences in prison adjustment records and in the quality of parole plans. These considerations suggest the presence of factors which may have further diluted the effects of age when these parolees were released on parole. But it is also possible that early parole release in the subgroup resulted from parole boards trying to minimize confinement among younger prisoners, especially those under 21 years of age.

Racial/Ethnic Origin. Time served by commitment offense (crimes against persons and crimes against property) for the three racial/ethnic groups in the subgroup appears in Figure 18. Among parolees committed for crimes against persons, Black/non-Hispanic prisoners tended to wait the longest for parole release, while Hispanics were more likely to be released in less than two years. The rates of time served by White/non-Hispanics were about midway between the rates for Black/non-Hispanics and Hispanics. The relationship between time served and racial/ethnic origin, as displayed in Figure 18, is a linear one where six time

served periods (less than one through five years or more) are arrayed.¹

This trend does not extend to subgroup parolees committed for crimes against property; here, the linear relationship breaks down. Fewer White/non-Hispanics, 43.2%, than Black/non-Hispanics were released in less than a year, 46.8%, and even more Hispanic parolees, 49.8% were released in less than a year. On the other hand, when the full array of time-served periods is taken into account, White/non-Hispanics are less likely to serve four or more years than either Black/non-Hispanics or Hispanics. In addition, Hispanics and Black/non-Hispanics more frequently served five years or more for crimes against property.

FIGURE 18
Time Served In Prison By Commitment Offense
And By Racial/Ethnic Origin: Subgroup
(Semilog Scale)



Section III Note

1. The disparities among these racial/ethnic groups may be related to differences in offense patterns within each group. For example, a commitment for murder (not identified separately in UPR data) may result in a longer period of time served in prison. The disproportionate presence of this offense in any of the groups will affect length of time served in prison.

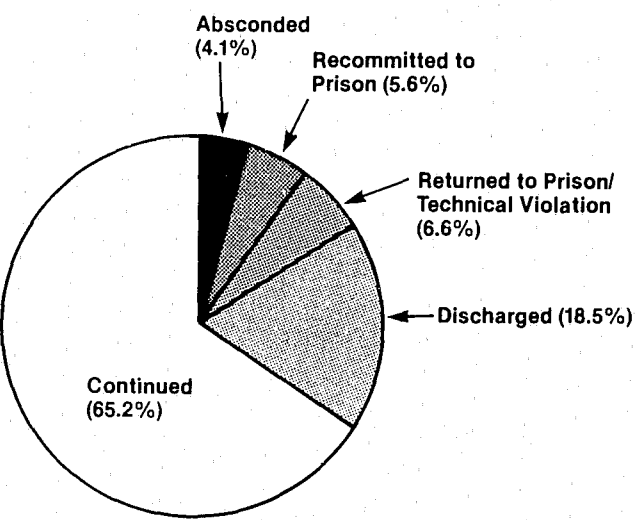
SECTION IV
Parole Status

General Distribution

The largest percentage of 1977 parole entries, 64.7%, were reported as continued on parole one year after entry; 18.4% were discharged; 5.6% were recommitted to prison on new major (felony-type) convictions; 4.1% absconded; 4.0% were returned to prison but not in lieu of prosecution nor with a new conviction; 1.7% were returned to prison in lieu of a new major conviction; and 0.9% were returned to prison with or in lieu of a new minor (misdemeanor) conviction. Finally, 0.8% died (see Appendix B).¹

With deaths excluded and certain categories combined for easier comparison, the one-year parole status data for 1977 parole entries closely approximate that of previous parole populations (see UPR: 1979a). Slightly less than two-thirds of the population were still on parole at the end of one year, and roughly one-fifth were discharged (see Figure 19). The percentage reincarcerated exceeded 12%, with just over half of those returned to prison on technical violations, and the remainder recommitted. Overall, the vast majority, 83.7%, of the 1977 parole entry population encountered no major difficulties during the first year of parole supervision (they were not reincarcerated and did not abscond).²

FIGURE 19
Parole Status:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



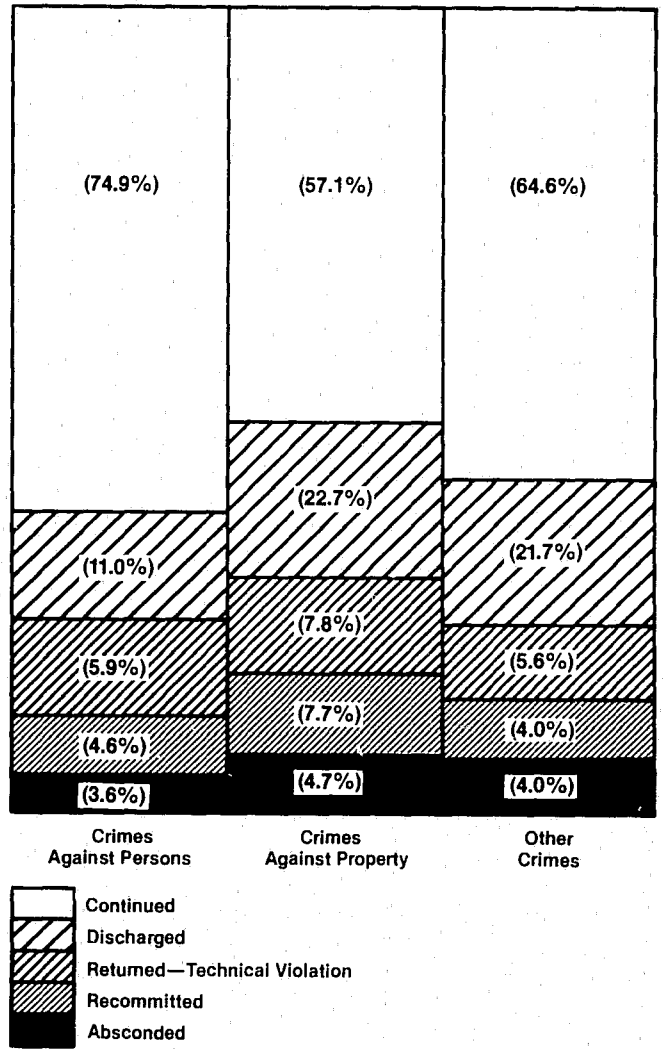
How parolees fared was assumed to be related to such factors as commitment offense, prior prison commitments, type of admission to prison, type of sentence, and their sex, age, and racial/ethnic origin. The extent to which these variables were related to the one-year parole status of 1977 parole entries is summarized below.

Prison Commitment

Commitment Offense and Prior Prison Commitments. The data in Figures 20 and 21 suggest that both commitment offense and prior prison commitments were related to a few differences in parole status but their effect was minor.

When examining parole status according to commitment offense (see Figure 20), 85.9% of the parolees with crimes against persons had no major difficulty. More parolees committed for other crimes, 86.3% had no major difficulty than those convicted for crimes against property, 79.8%. During their first year of supervision, 1977 parolees whose commitment offenses were either crimes against persons or other crimes were more likely (by approximately six per-

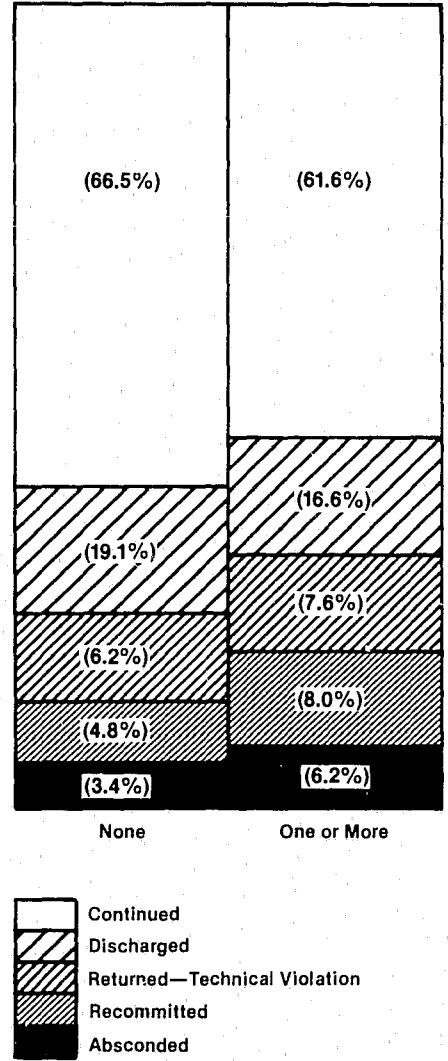
FIGURE 20
Parole Status By Commitment Offense:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

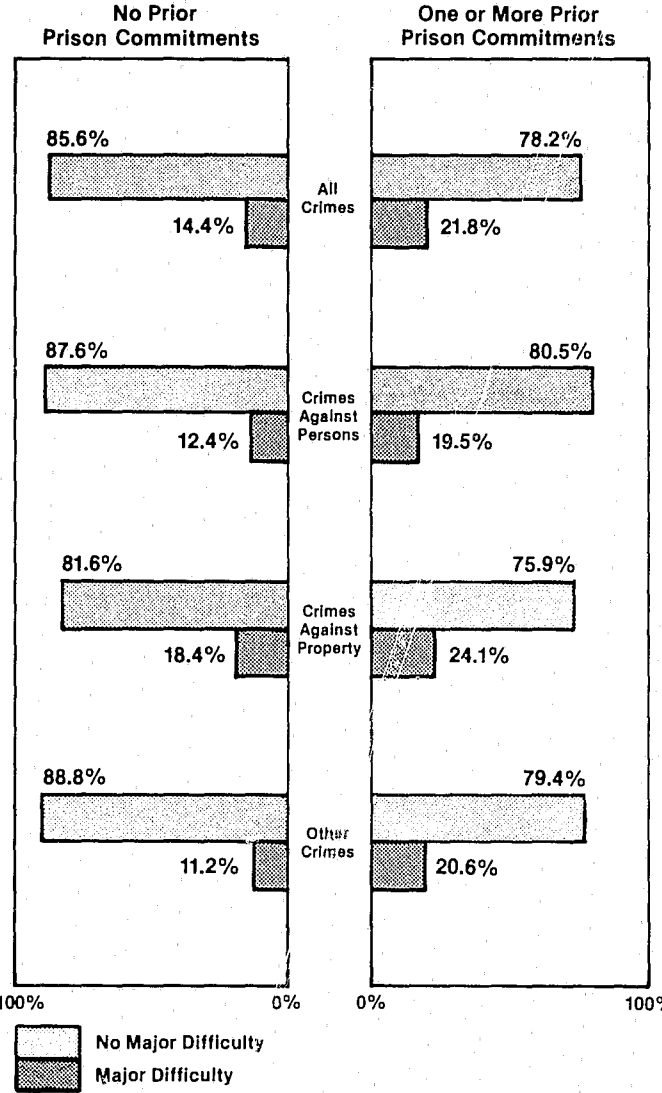
cent) to be successful on parole than the crimes against property group. As expected, a trend is evident in the parole status/prior prison commitment data (see Figure 21). In the total 1977 parole entry population, parolees who had no prior prison commitments had a lower rate of major difficulty than those parolees with such prior commitments. The difference, 7.4%, is slightly larger than the variation associated with the rates by commitment offense, 6.1%.

FIGURE 21
Parole Status By Prior Prison Commitments:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



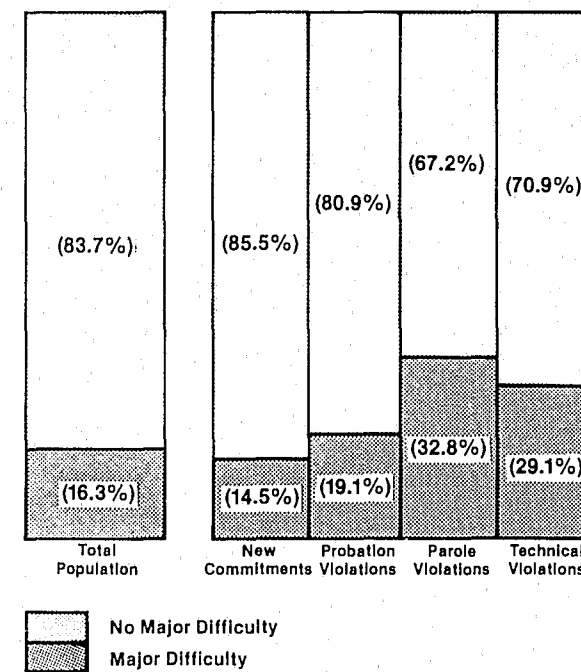
Parolees in the total 1977 parole entry population both with and without prior prison commitments in the crimes against persons and other crimes categories had a greater likelihood of having no major difficulty during their first year of parole supervision than parolees in the crimes against property group (see Figure 22). But within each of the commitment offense categories, parolees who had no prior prison commitments had a higher rate of no major difficulty than those who had

FIGURE 22
Parole Status By Prior Prison Commitments
And By Commitment Offense:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



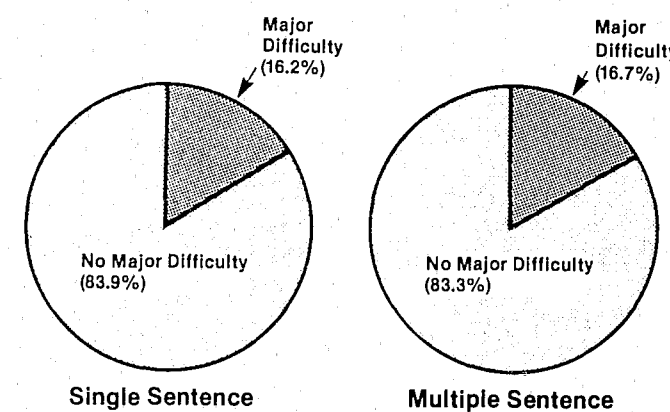
prior prison commitments. Therefore, a general pattern of a greater likelihood of no major difficulty among parolees with no prior prison commitments emerges. *Type of Admission to Prison.* Type of admission to prison is related to variation in parole status (see Figure 23). Two groups of parolees, new commitments/nonviolators, 85.5%, and new commitments/probation violators, 80.9%, had about the same likelihood of no major parole difficulty as the 1977 parole entry population as a whole, 83.7%. This likelihood declined among the other two groups with a record of previous parole difficulty—parole violators with a new commitment showed a no major difficulty rate of 67.2% while the rate for technical violators being reparaoled was 70.9%. The rate with which each of these two groups encountered difficulty while on parole was approximately twice that of the 1977 parole population as a whole, 32.8% and 29.1% versus 16.3%.

FIGURE 23
Parole Status By Type Of Admission To Prison:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



Type of Sentence. Whether or not 1977 parole entries had single or multiple sentences made little difference in their parole status during their first year of supervision (see Figure 24). Of the parolees with single sentences, 83.9% had no major difficulty compared with 83.3% of those with multiple sentences.

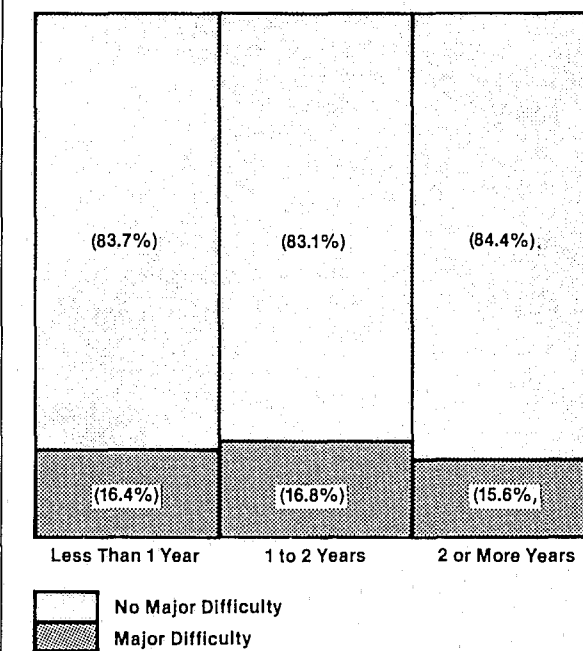
FIGURE 24
Parole Status By Type Of Sentence:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

Time Served in Prison. Does the amount of time parolees serve in prison on their current sentences have any effect upon parole status? The percentages of parolees who had no major difficulty were almost the same among those who had served less than one year (83.7%), those who had served one to two years (83.1%), and those who had served two or more years

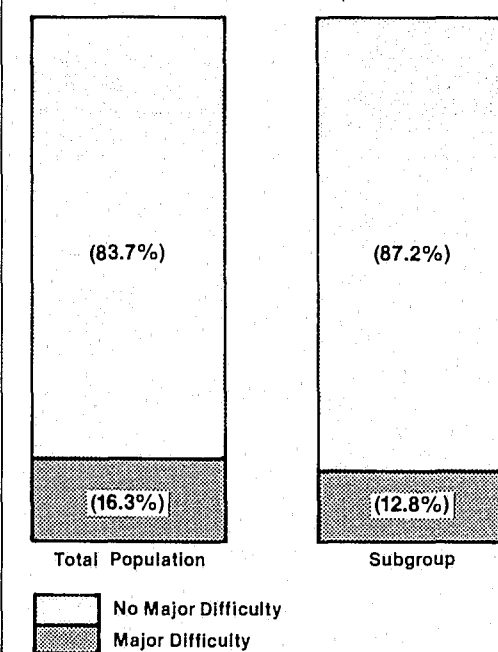
FIGURE 25
Parole Status By Time Served In Prison:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

(84.4%). This rate of no major difficulty increased slightly with more time served. However, parolees who served longer terms were more likely to have been committed for crimes against persons and thus expected to have a lower rate of major parole difficulty than the other two offense groups (see Figure 25).

FIGURE 26
Parole Status: Total 1977 Parole Entry Population
And Subgroup

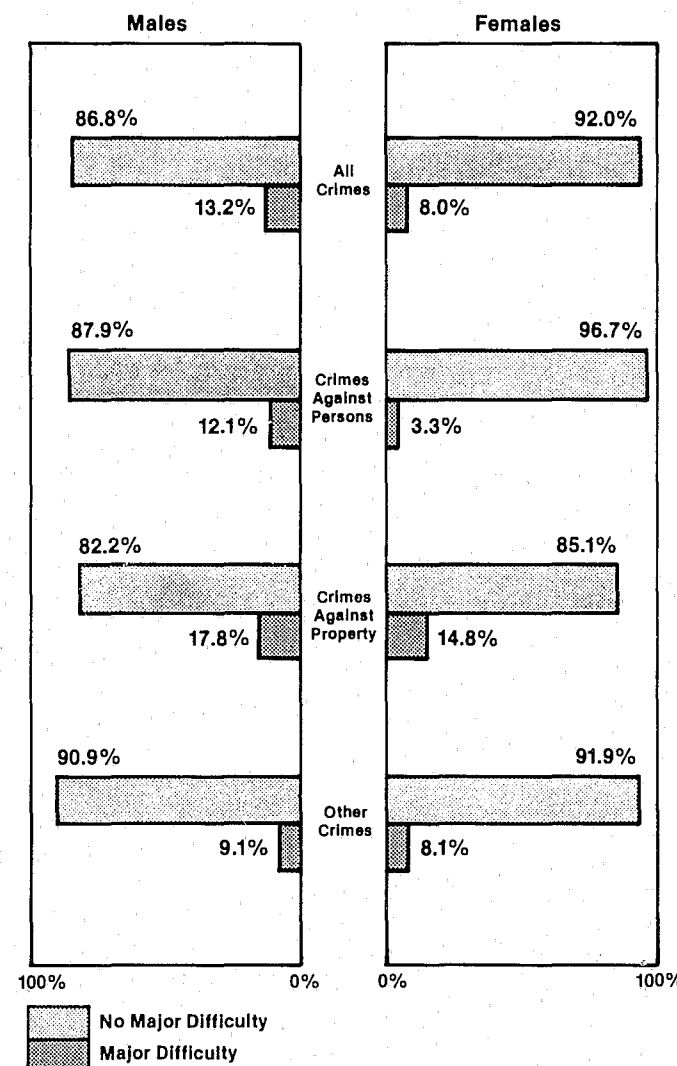


NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

Demographic Background

The subgroup was created to study the effect of demographic characteristics on parole outcome variables such as status. In general, the distribution of parole status in the subgroup differed from that of the entire population of 1977 parole entries: 87.2% of the subgroup had no major difficulty compared to 83.7% of the total parole entry population (see Figure 26). There is also a comparable difference in the percentages of parolees in both groups who had major difficulty, with the subgroup showing a slightly lower likelihood (by 3.5%) of no major difficulty. These differences in parole status are related to the prison commitment characteristics of the subgroup: it consists of a higher proportion of commitments for crimes against persons and is composed exclusively of parolees with no prior prison commitments, who were nonviolators, and who had single sentences. These factors are all associated with a lower likelihood of major difficulty.

FIGURE 27
Parole Status By Sex And Commitment Offense:
Subgroup

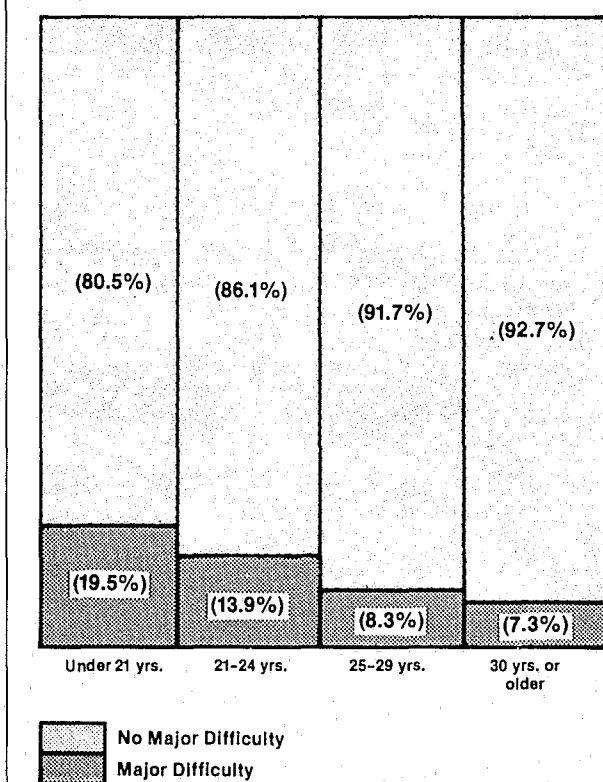


NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

Sex. When the commitment offense groups are combined (all crimes), female parolees showed a greater likelihood of having no major difficulty, 92.0%, than male parolees, 86.8% (see Figure 27). This pattern continues even when parolees are grouped according to type of commitment offense, with the highest differential (about 9%) among those with crimes against persons and smaller differentials among parolees with crimes against property (2.9%) and other crimes (1.0%).

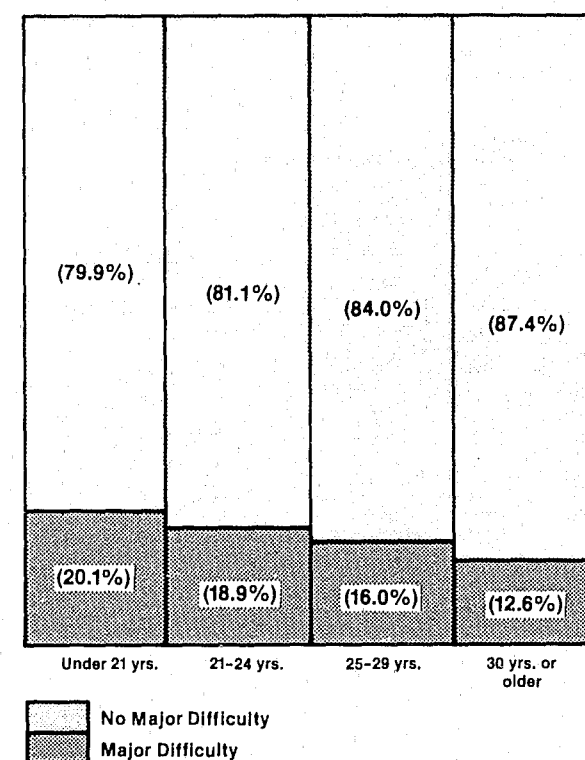
Age. The likelihood of subgroup parolees having no major difficulty during the first year of supervision increases with age. For example, the crimes against persons group shows an increase in the percentages of those who had no major difficulty—from 80.5% for parolees under 21 years, to 86.1% for those between 21 and 24 years, to 91.7% for those between 25 and 29 years, and finally, a slightly higher percentage, 92.7%, for parolees 30 years and older (see Figure 28).

FIGURE 28
Parole Status By Age:
Subgroup With Crimes Against Persons
As Commitment Offense



The differentials with respect to major parole difficulty are smaller in the crimes against property group (see Figure 29) but the general pattern identified above is again evident. The oldest parolees (30 years and older) had the highest percentage, 87.4%, without any major difficulty, and the youngest group (under 21 years) had the lowest percentage, 79.9%, without major difficulty.

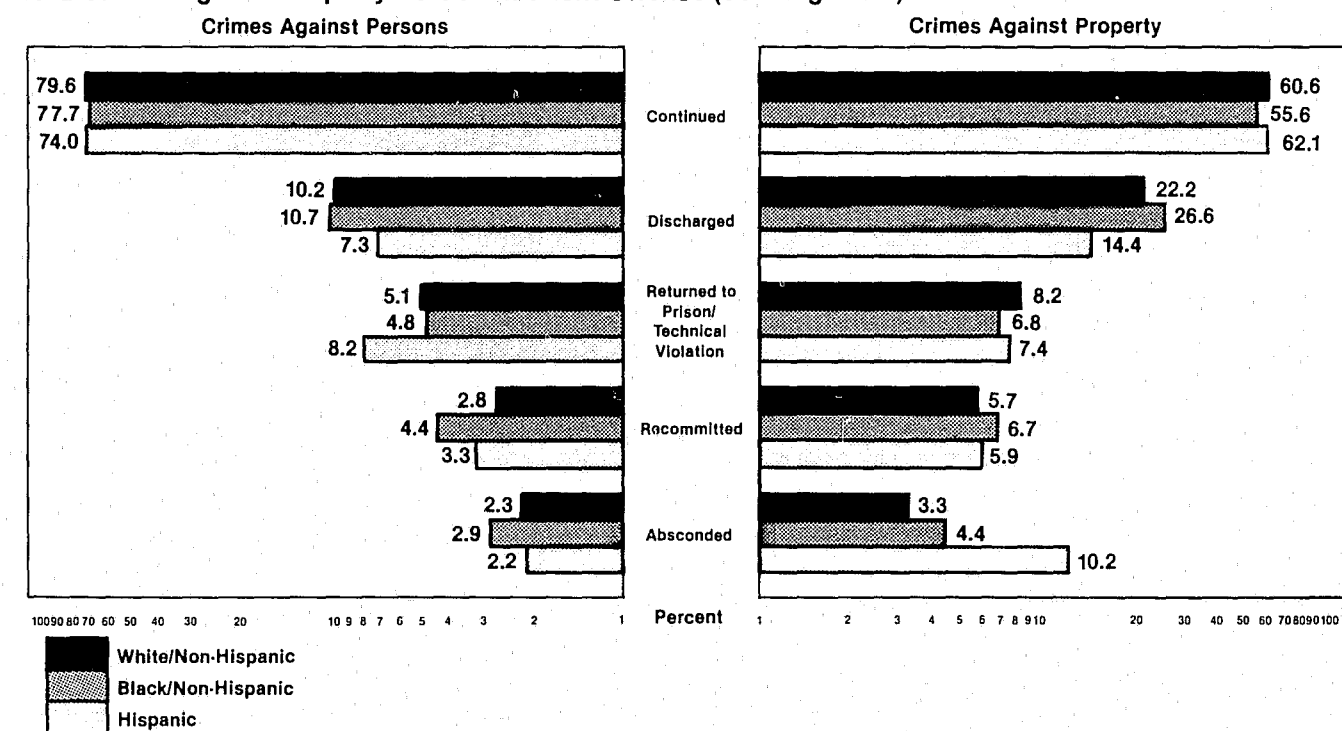
FIGURE 29
Parole Status By Age:
Subgroup With Crimes Against Property
As Commitment Offense



Racial/Ethnic Origin. The three major ethnic groups show considerable variation in parole status, especially when subgroup parolees are grouped according to commitment offense. Among parolees in the crimes against persons group, White/non-Hispanics had the highest percentage, 79.6%, continued on parole, exceeding Black/non-Hispanics, 77.2%, by a small margin (see Figure 30). On discharges from parole, both Black and White/non-Hispanics had similar percentages (10.7% and 10.2%, respectively). Hispanics followed White/non-Hispanics in the percentage continued on parole, 79.0%, but had the lowest percentage of discharges, 7.3%. On the other hand, Hispanics exceeded both White and Black/non-Hispanics in the percentage of parolees who had difficulty by being returned to prison on a technical violation (8.2% compared to 5.1% and 4.8%, respectively). The differences in the percentages reported as absconders are very small.

In contrast, however, among parolees in the crimes against property group (see Figure 30), Hispanics, 62.1%, and White/non-Hispanics, 60.6%, had higher percentages continued on parole than Black/non-Hispanics, 55.6%. Black/non-Hispanics had the highest percentage discharged from parole, 26.6%, exceeding White/non-Hispanics by 4.4% and Hispanics by 12.2%. The differentials with respect to prison for a technical violation or a new minor conviction, or recommitment on a new major conviction are somewhat smaller, with White/non-Hispanics slightly exceeding Hispanics and Black/non-Hispanics on the percentage returned to prison, and Black/non-Hispanics slightly exceeding

FIGURE 30
Parole Status By Racial/Ethnic Origin: Subgroup With Crimes Against Persons
And Crimes Against Property As Commitment Offense (Semilog scale)



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

White/non-Hispanics on the percentage recommitted to prison on a new major conviction. However, among absconders, Hispanics exceeded White and Black/non-Hispanics by approximately six percent.

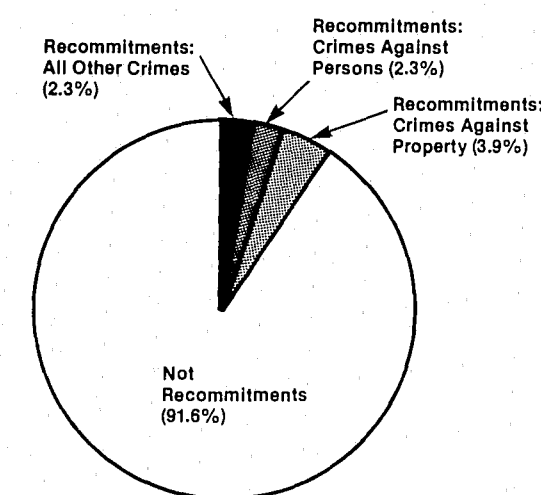
Section IV Notes

1. An estimated 35 parolees returned to prison for reasons other than violations were excluded from this breakdown.
2. Parolees are reported as having absconded when their whereabouts are not known by the supervising authority for two months or more.

SECTION V Recommitments For New Major Convictions

A typical characteristic of parolees is the high percentage who are not convicted of a new offense while on parole, a finding that dominates the recommitment data for the 1977 parole entry population. Among 1977 parole entries, 91.6% were not recommitted for new major convictions (see Figure 31 and Appendix C).

FIGURE 31
General Distribution Of Recommitments
For New Major Convictions:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

Among those who were recommitted, the highest percentage, 3.9%, committed crimes against property. The general distribution of the same group of parolees by commitment offense shows that 38.8% were originally committed for crimes against property (see Figure 32).

The breakout of recommitments by commitment offense (see Figures 33 and 34) show a similar pattern. Parolees who were committed for crimes against persons (see Figure 33) show a slightly higher rate for no recommitments, 92.6%, than parolees whose commitment was for crimes against property, 89.2% (see Figure 34). In addition, parolees repeated crimes against persons, 3.5%, to a lesser degree than they repeated crimes against property, 6.5%.

FIGURE 32
General Distribution Of Commitment And
Recommitment Offenses:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population

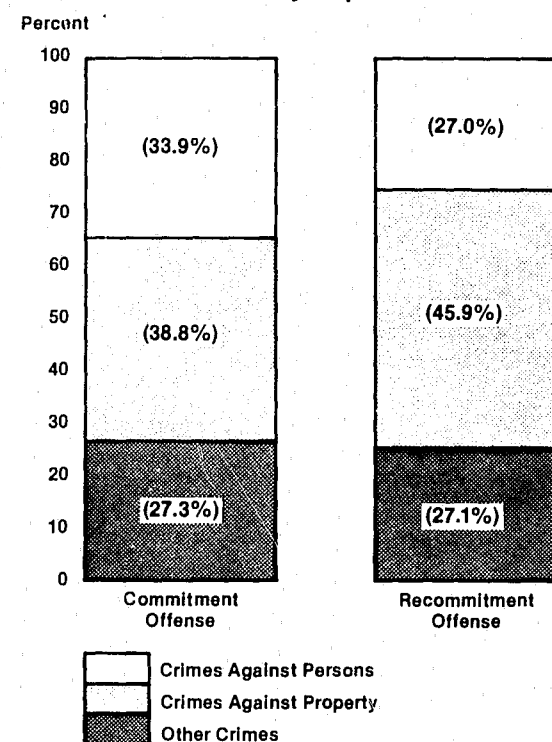


FIGURE 33
Recommitments With Crimes Against Persons
As Commitment Offense:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population

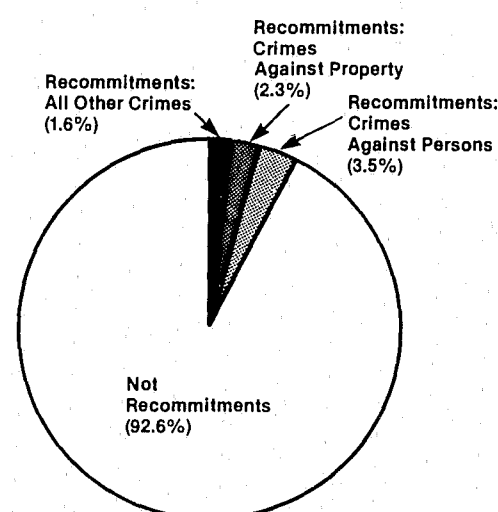
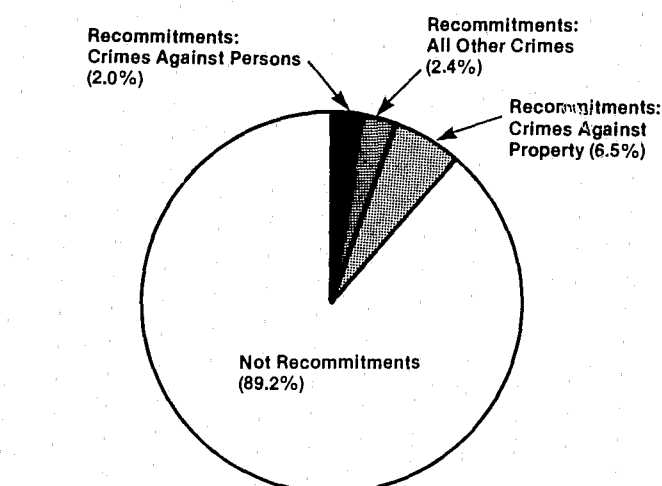


FIGURE 34
Recommitments With Crimes Against Property
As Commitment Offense:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error

SECTION VI Regional and State Profile: 1977 Parole Entry Population

This section complements the preceding discussions of national data by briefly describing the summary characteristics of 1977 parole entries and comparing these characteristics at national, regional, and state levels. The regions included are the Northeast, North Central, and South. The western states are not discussed as a region because key jurisdictions did not report data on 1977 parole entries. The data are displayed in Figure 35.

Prison Commitment

Commitment Offense. There is variation between the national population and the regional groups in the frequencies of commitment offense. For example, parolees in the national population were committed for crimes against property, 38.8%, more often than for crimes against persons, 33.9%. But in the Northeast, parolees were committed for crimes against persons, 48.9%, more often than for crimes against property, 23.8%. In the South and North Central regions, the trend in commitment offense parallels that of the national population. Among state populations, parolees in New York had the highest percentage, 60.0%, for crimes against persons; followed by those in Pennsylvania, 42.5%; New Jersey, 41.8%; California Youth Authority, 41.3%; and South Carolina, 40.2%. Utah, 12.0%, and Idaho, 13.6%, had the lowest percentages.

The North Central, 45.5%, led the regions on commitments for crimes against property, followed by the South, 41.3%. Tennessee, 53.8%, had the highest percentage; followed by Kansas, 49.7%; Georgia, 49.3%; Alabama, 48.9%; and Utah, 48.0%. Parolees in New York, 15.6%, the District of Columbia, 22.2%, and Puerto Rico, 24.3%, had the lowest percentages.

Prior Prison Commitments. Parolees in the Northeast and North Central regions were more likely to have prior prison commitments, 32.9% and 32.2%, respectively, than the national population, 26.5%. The South, 22.1%, had the lowest frequency. Parolees in Maine, 50.6%, and Idaho, 50.0%, had the highest percentages with prior prison commitments, while West Virginia, 9.4%, had the lowest. With 0.7%, the California Youth Authority reflects its highly specialized population of youthful offenders.

Type of Admission to Prison (Probation/Parole Violators). Parolees in the North Central region were more likely to have been probation or parole violators, 25.8%, than parolees in the national population, 20.5%. On the other hand, parolees in the Northeast, 18.3%, and the South, 18.6%, were less likely to be probation or parole violators than the national population.

Among the states, Wisconsin, 47.2%, and Kansas, 46.4%, had the highest percentage of parolees who

were probation or parole violators. Utah, 0%, Maryland, 3.2%, and Pennsylvania, 4.0%, had the lowest percentages.

Type of Sentence (Multiple). The South, 29.3%, and North Central, 25.4%, exceeded the national population, 24.0%, in the percentage of parolees with multiple sentences. Among the states, Virginia, 48.8%, followed by Delaware, 46.7%, and Kansas, 42.6%, had the highest percentages. Pennsylvania and Maine at 5.9% had the lowest percentages of parolees with multiple sentences.

Demographic Background

Sex. There is little variation by sex between each of the regional groups of parolees and the national population. At the national level, males predominate at 94.3% for all jurisdictions. The southern region had the highest percentage of females, 6.8%, compared with 5.7% in the national population.

Among the states, Nebraska had the highest percentage, 9.6%, of females; Maine, 1.6%, the lowest, followed by Puerto Rico, 1.7%.

Age. As with the distribution by sex, the regional variation by age is minimal. The median age in the national population is 25.9 years, similar to the median age of three regional populations: Northeast, 26.3 years; South, 26.2 years; and North Central, 25.7 years.

Parolees in the District of Columbia had the highest median age, 30.2 years, followed by parolees in Puerto Rico, 28.7 years, and Ohio, 28.4 years. Parolees under the jurisdiction of the California Youth Authority had the lowest median age, 20.4 years, followed by Missouri, 23.8 years.

Racial/Ethnic Origin. Regional and state populations do show somewhat marked variation by racial/ethnic origin. The South, with 46.6% from the majority race (White/non-Hispanic) and 53.4% from all other races, most closely approximates the national distribution of 46.1% of the parolees from the majority race and 53.9% from all other races. The North Central region, 53.4%, exceeded the national percentage of majority races, while the Northeast, 63.3%, exceeded the national percentage from other races.

New Hampshire, 97.0%, and Maine, 93.3%, had the highest percentages of parolees from the majority race; while Puerto Rico, 99.0%, and the District of Columbia, 98.6%, had the highest percentages of parolees from other races.

Education. In general, parolees varied little in education by region and state. The median education among parolees in the South, 9.8 years, was lower than that of the national parole population, 10.2 years. The median education of parolees in the North Central region,

FIGURE 35
Summary Characteristics:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population

	Total Population (N)	Commitment Offense			Prior Prison Commit- ments	% Probation/ Parole Violations	% with Multiple Sentences	Sex		Age (Median Years)	Race		Education (Median Years)
		Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Other Crimes				Male (%)	Female (%)		Majority Race (%)	Other Races (%)	
ALL REPORTING JURISDICTIONS	65,310	33.9	38.8	27.3	26.5	20.5	24.0	94.3	5.7	25.9	46.1	53.9	10.2
NORTHEAST	13,347	48.9	23.8	27.3	32.9	18.3	10.3	95.8	4.2	26.3	36.7	63.3	10.0
New England													
Connecticut	310	26.2	40.6	33.2	50.6	25.4	5.9	98.4	1.6	25.1	93.3	6.7	9.8
Massachusetts	203	28.4	35.3	36.3	24.5	23.4	16.9	97.5	2.5	26.2	97.0	3.0	9.1
New Hampshire													
Rhode Island													
Vermont													
Middle Atlantic													
New Jersey	3,975	41.8	27.5	30.7	35.6	36.3	9.3	95.6	4.4	25.3	35.1	64.9	10.2
New York	5,498	60.0	15.6	24.4	23.9	13.6	13.8	95.4	4.6	26.8	23.3	76.7	9.9
Pennsylvania	3,374	42.5	30.6	26.9	43.4	4.0	5.9	96.2	3.8	26.9	51.6	48.4	9.9
NORTH CENTRAL	17,840	27.4	45.5	27.1	32.2	25.8	25.4	94.5	5.5	25.7	53.4	46.6	10.5
East North Central													
Illinois	3,487	38.6	40.9	20.4	16.2	24.4	20.6	95.4	4.6	24.5	53.4	46.6	10.7
Indiana	5,498	24.1	48.2	27.7	34.9	25.7	12.4	96.6	3.4	25.3	46.7	53.3	10.6
Michigan	5,028	25.1	46.5	28.4	45.4	17.9	36.0	91.4	8.6	28.4	51.2	48.8	10.1
Ohio	1,052	34.7	42.8	22.5	28.5	47.2	34.1	94.4	5.6	25.3	60.8	39.2	10.6
Wisconsin													
West North Central													
Iowa	1,007	17.9	49.7	32.3	30.0	46.4	42.6	96.3	3.7	24.9	68.1	31.9	11.4
Kansas													
Minnesota													
Missouri	1,033	26.8	46.7	26.5	16.3	34.6	36.6	96.1	3.9	23.8	64.6	35.4	9.6
Nebraska	385	18.7	38.7	42.6	27.5	20.5	25.7	90.4	9.6	25.8	63.6	36.4	11.3
North Dakota	117	25.7	41.0	33.3	57.1	11.4	28.6	97.1	2.9	25.3	84.8	15.2	11.7
South Dakota	244	15.4	30.4	54.2	17.3	15.0	12.0	92.1	7.9	24.1	76.6	23.4	11.8
SOUTH	29,702	31.2	41.3	27.5	22.1	18.6	29.3	93.2	6.8	26.2	46.6	53.4	9.8
South Atlantic													
Delaware	260	24.2	37.9	37.9	48.8	24.1	46.7	93.4	6.6	24.8	48.5	51.5	9.8
Dist. of Columbia	712	35.0	22.2	42.8	24.5	8.2	25.8	92.3	7.7	30.2	1.4	98.6	10.6
Florida	3,026	34.5	37.8	27.7	20.8	8.9	13.9	92.4	7.6	26.2	56.0	44.0	10.3
Georgia	3,240	29.0	49.3	21.7	27.9	15.6	29.6	94.3	5.7	24.9	47.0	53.0	9.6
Maryland	2,468	34.7	25.0	40.3	0.0	3.2	38.6	94.0	6.0	26.1	35.0	65.0	—
North Carolina	4,888	35.2	35.4	29.4	30.2	14.8	37.4	92.0	8.0	27.6	44.9	55.1	9.9
South Carolina	1,221	40.2	37.7	22.1	25.9	5.7	31.8	93.8	6.2	27.2	43.5	56.5	9.9
Virginia	1,631	35.9	37.2	26.9	23.7	12.9	48.8	92.9	7.1	25.9	42.6	57.4	8.9
West Virginia	366	15.8	38.7	45.5	9.4	13.8	19.9	93.7	6.3	26.3	86.6	13.4	11.9
East South Central													
Alabama	1,399	24.4	48.9	26.7	12.4	27.0	38.8	94.9	5.1	25.2	51.1	48.9	9.7
Kentucky	1,507	33.2	41.9	24.9	27.5	26.1	36.5	93.7	6.3	25.4	74.3	25.7	9.6
Mississippi													
Tennessee	2,111	27.6	53.8	18.6	14.5	5.6	32.4	93.0	7.0	26.3	55.8	44.2	10.0
West South Central													
Arkansas													
Louisiana													
Oklahoma													
Texas	6,896	26.4	47.4	26.0	23.8	38.7	17.5	93.3	6.7	25.9	41.9	58.1	—
WEST													
Mountain													
Arizona													
Colorado													
Idaho	190	13.6	43.6	42.9	50.0	25.9	14.3	95.0	5.0	27.5	86.4	13.6	11.5
Montana													
Nevada	435	30.9	27.9	41.2	35.4	26.2	23.6	94.0	6.0	27.8	62.3	37.7	11.5
New Mexico	465	20.4	30.3	44.5	21.3	9.4	21.7	95.5	4.5	25.6	38.8	61.2	11.1
Utah	380	12.0	48.0	40.0	22.0	0.0	12.0	96.0	4.0	26.9	73.8	26.2	10.5
Wyoming	44	27.3	43.2	29.5	22.7	4.5	6.8	97.7	2.3	24.5	84.1	15.9	11.3
Pacific													
Alaska													
California													
—Dept. of Corrections	2,198	41.3	47.5	11.2	0.7	22.5	29.1	96.9	3.1	20.4	41.3	58.7	11.0
—Youth Authority													
Hawaii													
Oregon													
Washington													
OTHER JURISDICTION													
Puerto Rico	717	33.3	24.3	42.3	19.5	11.3	30.6	98.3	1.7	28.7	1.0	99.0	7.2

Time Served in Prison (Median Months)	% Use of Parole	Parole Status						Months Under Supervision (Median)
		Continued	Discharged	Returned	Recommitted	Absconded	Died	
17.2	69.2	65.1	17.8	6.4	5.6	4.1	0.8	11.8
16.7	79.1	71.9	8.3	8.1	5.4	5.2	1.1	11.8
16.5	57.2	51.4	27.8	11.0	3.5	5.9	0.4	11.6
11.4	99.0	69.7	5.5	11.4	3.0	10.4	0.0	11.8
10.7	94.7	67.1	13.0	8.5	3.9	6.5	0.9	11.7
19.6	70.8	75.3	4.6	9.5	4.8	4.6	1.3	11.8
17.6	61.6	74.2	7.2	4.7	8.7	4.1	1.1	11.8
17.3	79.9	69.2	11.0	5.9	7.8	5.2	0.9	11.8
14.7	92.9	82.7	1.1	5.6	7.4	2.9	0.3	11.9
19.0	91.4	60.2	16.1	8.1	10.8	4.1	0.7	11.7
19.4	77.2	80.2	0.6	2.6	7.1	8.1	1.6	11.9
20.3	69.4	62.7	21.0	2.9	8.1	4.4	0.9	11.7
14.2	75.8	76.5	0.5	8.0	7.6	6.7	0.6	11.9
10.4	45.4	51.8	30.0	10.1	0.4	7.4	0.4	11.6
18.8	67.2	17.4	66.8	8.6	5.7	1.3	0.3	5.8
12.6	85.1	26.7	59.0	10.5	0.0	1.0	2.9	6.9
10.5	60.5	31.3	56.5	8.9	1.9	0.9	0.5	7.3
18.1	59.9	58.5	27.7	6.0	4.2	3.0	0.7	11.7
10.4	75.1	55.7	26.4	7.1	6.1	3.8	0.9	11.6
20.7	51.2	76.3	9.9	1.9	9.9	1.7	0.2	11.9
21.6	43.5	73.9	13.8	3.1	4.3	4.5	0.4	11.8
18.3	51.3	24.5	65.2	5.6	2.9	1.6	0.3	7.4
11.7	70.2	63.9	22.2	12.9	0.0	0.4	0.5	11.7
21.2	72.0	62.5	28.3	3.2	1.9	3.1	1.1	11.8
24.2	63.7	74.4	17.3	4.5	1.9	1.3	0.6	11.8
16.7	66.5	66.8	19.3	5.1	3.4	4.5	0.9	11.9
23.6	74.0	87.8	0.3	7.3	1.0	2.8	0.7	11.9
14.7	52.6	28.9	54.2	11.2	2.0	3.4	0.3	8.1
12.8	62.8	64.9	17.3	10.4	4.0	3.0	0.4	11.8
17.2	53.3	51.0	37.2	3.2	3.2	4.6	0.7	11.6
17.0	85.4	69.0	10.9	7.8	7.8	3.9	0.6	11.8
18.5	38.1	67.1		11.4	4.3	7.9	0.7	11.8
17.8	80.8	61.8		12.6	6.5	3.5	0.8	11.7
14.1	82.6	73.1		8.1	3.2	7.4	0.7	11.8
27.3	96.7	84.0		12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9
18.5	24.3	61.4		13.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	11.7
9.3		67.1	12.0	5.6	10.8	3.7	0.6	11.8
20.2		89.2	4.4	1.9	0.4	3.6	0.4	11.9
20.2		89.2	4.4	1.9	0.4	3.6	0.4	11.9

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however, was higher at 10.5 years than that of the national population.

The states with the highest medians in education were West Virginia, 11.9 years; South Dakota, 11.8 years; North Dakota, 11.7 years; Idaho, 11.5 years; and Nevada, 11.5 years. Puerto Rico, 7.2 years, and Virginia, 8.9 years, had the lowest medians in education.

Parole Entry

Time Served in Prison. In the South, the median time served in prison is 18.1 months, which exceeded the national population at 17.2 months. Median time served by parolees in the Northeast, 16.7 months, and North Central, 17.3 months, closely approximated the median of the national population.

The highest medians in time served in prison before release on parole are found in Utah, 27.3 months; followed by South Carolina, 24.2 months; West Virginia, 23.6 months; Florida, 21.6 months; North Carolina, 21.2 months; District of Columbia, 20.7 months; Wisconsin, 20.3 months; and Puerto Rico, 20.2 months.

Percentage Use of Parole. The percentage use of parole refers to the percentage of persons released from prison to parole supervision in 1977 (see UPR: 1979b). The North Central region, 79.9%, and the Northeast, 79.1%, had greater percentages than the national population, 69.2%, in the use of parole. In the South, 59.9%, prisoners were paroled less frequently than elsewhere.

Among the states, New Hampshire, 99.0%, followed by Utah, 96.7%, and New Jersey, 94.7%, had the highest use of parole. Wyoming, 24.3%, followed by Idaho, 38.1%, and Missouri, 45.4%, had the lowest use of parole.

Parole Status

Parolees in the regional groups as well as many state populations showed marked variation in the first two categories of parole status—continued on parole and discharged—after one year of parole supervision when compared with the national population. Variation in the remaining four categories of parole status—returned to prison on a technical violation or minor conviction, recommitted on a new major conviction, and absconded—was minimal.

Continued on Parole. Among the regions, parolees in the Northeast, 71.9%, and the North Central, 69.2%, had a greater frequency of being continued on parole at the end of one year than parolees in the national population, 65.1%. In the South, only 58.5% were continued on parole.

Puerto Rico, 89.2%, had the highest percentage continued on parole, followed by West Virginia, 87.8%; Utah, 84.0%; Illinois, 82.7%; and Ohio, 80.2%. Nebraska, 17.4%, Georgia, 24.5%, and Alabama, 28.9%, had the lowest percentages. One implication of these data is that parolees in the latter states had shorter periods to serve on parole or were discharged early more frequently than parolees in the former states.

Discharged. Variation between the regional groups and the national parole population in the percentages discharged from parole was also wide. In most cases,

the regional and national differences here are larger than those in the regional and national distributions of parolees continued on parole.

Among the regions, the South, with 27.7% discharged, exceeded the national average of 17.8%. The other two regions had lower averages than the national population: Northeast, 8.3%, and North Central, 11.0%.

Nebraska, 66.8%, had the highest percentages of parolees discharged from parole, followed by Georgia, 65.2%; North Dakota, 59.0%; and South Dakota, 56.5%. The lowest percentages for discharges from parole were found in West Virginia, 0.3%, Kansas, 0.5%, Ohio, 0.6%, and Illinois, 1.1%.

Returned to Prison. Nationally, 6.4% of the 1977 parole entry population were returned to prison for technical violations or new minor convictions during the first year of parole. There is some variation in this category of parole status between the national and regional averages, but the differences are relatively small.

In the Northeast, 8.1% of the parolees were returned to prison at a more frequent rate of return than that of parolees in the national population. Percentages in the other regions were lower: North Central, 5.9%, and South, 6.0%.

Among the states, Wyoming, 13.6%, followed by Maryland, 12.9%, and Nevada, 12.6%, had the highest percentages of parolees returned to prison. The District of Columbia and Puerto Rico at 1.9%, Ohio, 2.6%, and Wisconsin, 2.9%, had the lowest percentages.

Recommitted to Prison. This category of parole status comprises parolees who were recommitted to prison on a new major conviction for an offense committed while on parole. Parolees in the North Central region, 7.8%, were recommitted to prison more frequently than parolees in the national population, 5.6%. Rec commitments in the South, 4.2%, and the Northeast, 5.4%, were less frequent than in the national population.

Michigan and the California Youth Authority at 10.8%, followed by the District of Columbia, 9.9%, had the highest percentages of parolees recommitted on a new major conviction. Maryland, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming had no parolees with this status, while Missouri and Puerto Rico at 0.4%, had the lowest percentages of recommitments.

Absconded. Percentages are generally low in the absconding category and variation minimal. Parolees in the Northeast and North Central regions at 5.2%, were more likely to have absconded than parolees in the national population, 4.1%. At 3.0%, parolees in the South, on the other hand, were less likely than those in the national population, again only by a small percentage, to have absconded.

Among the states, parolees in New Hampshire, 10.4%, had the highest frequency of absconding, while Utah had no cases in this category of parole status. Maryland, 0.4%, and South Dakota, 0.9%, had the lowest percentages of parolees reported as absconders.

Months Under Supervision. Since the data cover only one year of parole supervision, the maximum number of months parolees could have been under supervision was twelve. Variation was almost nonexistent between

parolees in the regional groups and those in the national population in the number of months they spent under supervision. Regional figures are: Northeast, 11.8 months; North Central, 11.8 months; and South, 11.7 months.

Throughout the nation, parolees in the District of Columbia, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, Puerto Rico, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia all spent 11.9 months under supervision, which is slightly higher than the national average of 11.8 months. Parolees in Nebraska, 5.8 months, North Dakota, 6.9 months, South Dakota, 7.3 months, and Georgia, 7.4 months, spent the least number of months under supervision.

SECTION VII Longer Term Trends in Parole Status, 1973-1977

Parole changed dramatically during the seventies. For example, determinate sentencing legislation virtually ended discretionary parole release in certain jurisdictions. Parole guidelines, which in some instances impose a fairly rigid structure upon parole release decision making, have been introduced in many jurisdictions. Court decisions, such as *Morrissey v. Brewer* (443 F. 2d 943, 8th Cir. 1971), have also changed the process by which parole status decisions are made. In addition, parole has had to function amidst public concern over law and order, a general tilt towards greater punitiveness in corrections, and an increasing decline in resources for social programs. These factors have all exerted some impact upon parole status over the last several years. In the discussion of longer-term trends in parole status, changes in parole status are analyzed by, first, comparing the one-year parole status of 1977 parole entries with that of 1976, 1975, 1974, and 1973 parole entries, and second, comparing one-year parole status with second- and third-year parole status of persons who entered parole in 1975.

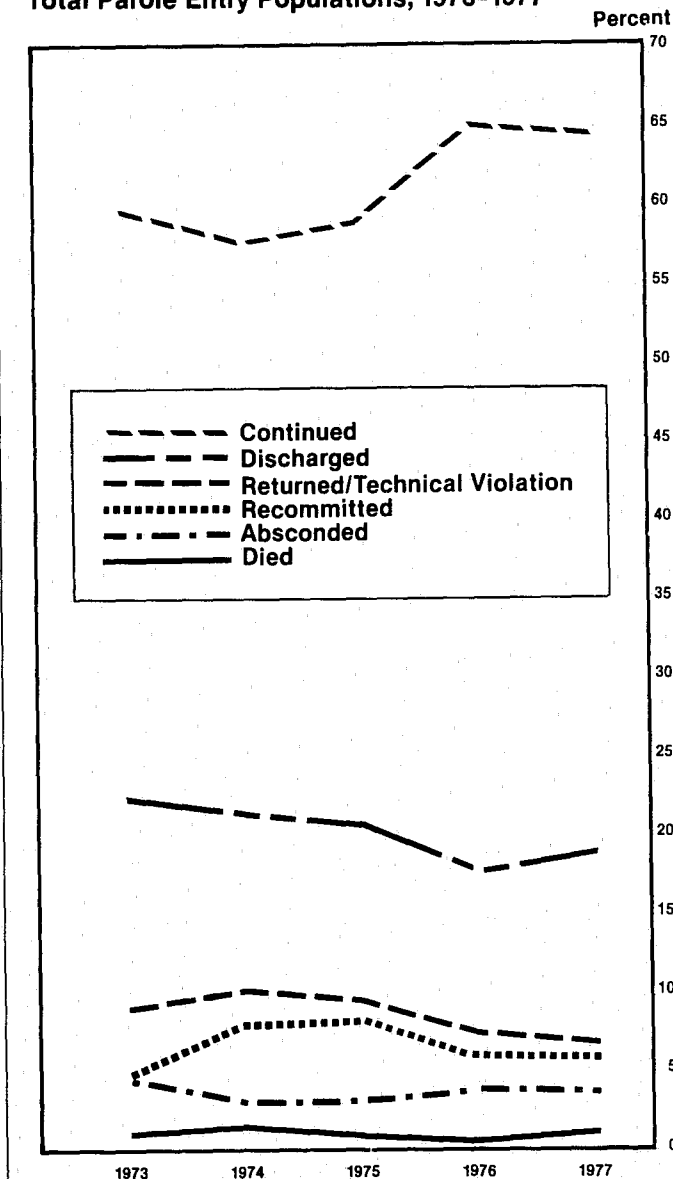
One-Year Parole Status

The one-year parole status trends available for this report do not allow a formal test of the effect of the above factors (see Figure 36). However, two trends suggest at least some tentative connections.

The first involves two categories of parole status in which parolees have encountered major difficulty: commitments to prison for a new major conviction and returns to prison for a technical violation of parole conditions or a new minor conviction. Of the 1973 and 1977 parole entries, an almost identical percentage of parolees was recommitted or returned to prison during the first year of parole supervision. Of the 1973 parole entries, 12.9% were recommitted/returned to prison, while 12.1% of the 1977 parole entries were recommitted or returned (see Figure 36). This proportion fluctuated over the five-year period, but the ratio of returns to commitments declined dramatically from just over two to one in the 1973 group to just over one to one in the 1977 group. This might have resulted from changes in parole board policies, either in direct response to, or in anticipation of, court decisions placing more constraints on the use of technical violations to return parolees to prison. It may also reflect increased activity on the part of prosecutors who sought new commitments, anticipating reduced discretion of parole boards with respect to the use of technical violations to have parolees returned to prison.

The second area involves two categories of parole status in which parolees do not encounter major difficulty: discharged from parole and continued on parole. The total percentage of parolees who were either dis-

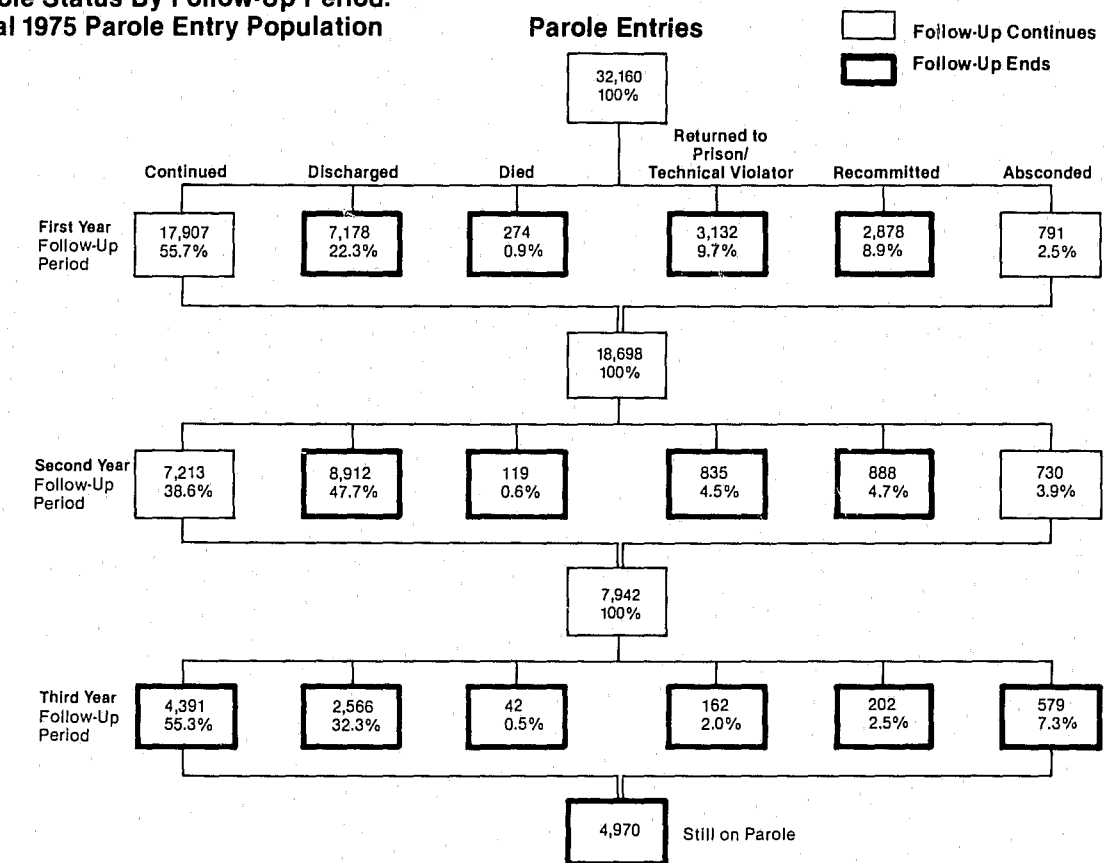
FIGURE 36
One-Year Parole Status:
Total Parole Entry Populations, 1973-1977



	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Continued	59.6	57.9	58.8	65.0	64.5
Discharged	22.2	21.1	20.5	17.1	18.3
Returned/ Technical Violation	8.7	9.7	9.0	6.9	6.5
Recommitted	4.2	7.5	8.0	5.7	5.6
Absconded	4.2	2.7	3.0	4.3	4.1
Died	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8

NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

FIGURE 37
Parole Status By Follow-Up Period:
Total 1975 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

charged during the first year of parole supervision or continued at the end of the first year of parole supervision hovered around 80% for each of the five groups of parole entries. In the 1973 group, 81.8% were discharged or continued, while in the 1977 group, 82.8% shared this status (see Figure 36). At the same time, the ratio of parolees continued to those discharged increased from 2.7:1 in the 1973 group to 3.7:1 in the 1977 group. This lends some support to the belief that the criminal justice system became more punitive during the seventies. Either sentence lengths increased or parole boards used early discharge for a smaller percentage of cases during the first year of parole supervision.

On the other hand, these changes may have been prompted by other factors. Generalizing from nationally aggregated figures such as these can never be definitive because unidentified factors may be hidden within the data. For example, the increasing percentage of parolees who are continued on parole may be a reflection of the increase in prison populations during the same period (BJS: forthcoming). This could have resulted in more persons entering parole in 1977 with less time served in prison and more time remaining to be served on parole.

Changes in parole status among 1973-1977 parole entries also could have been affected by other influences. From 1973 to 1977, the number of releases

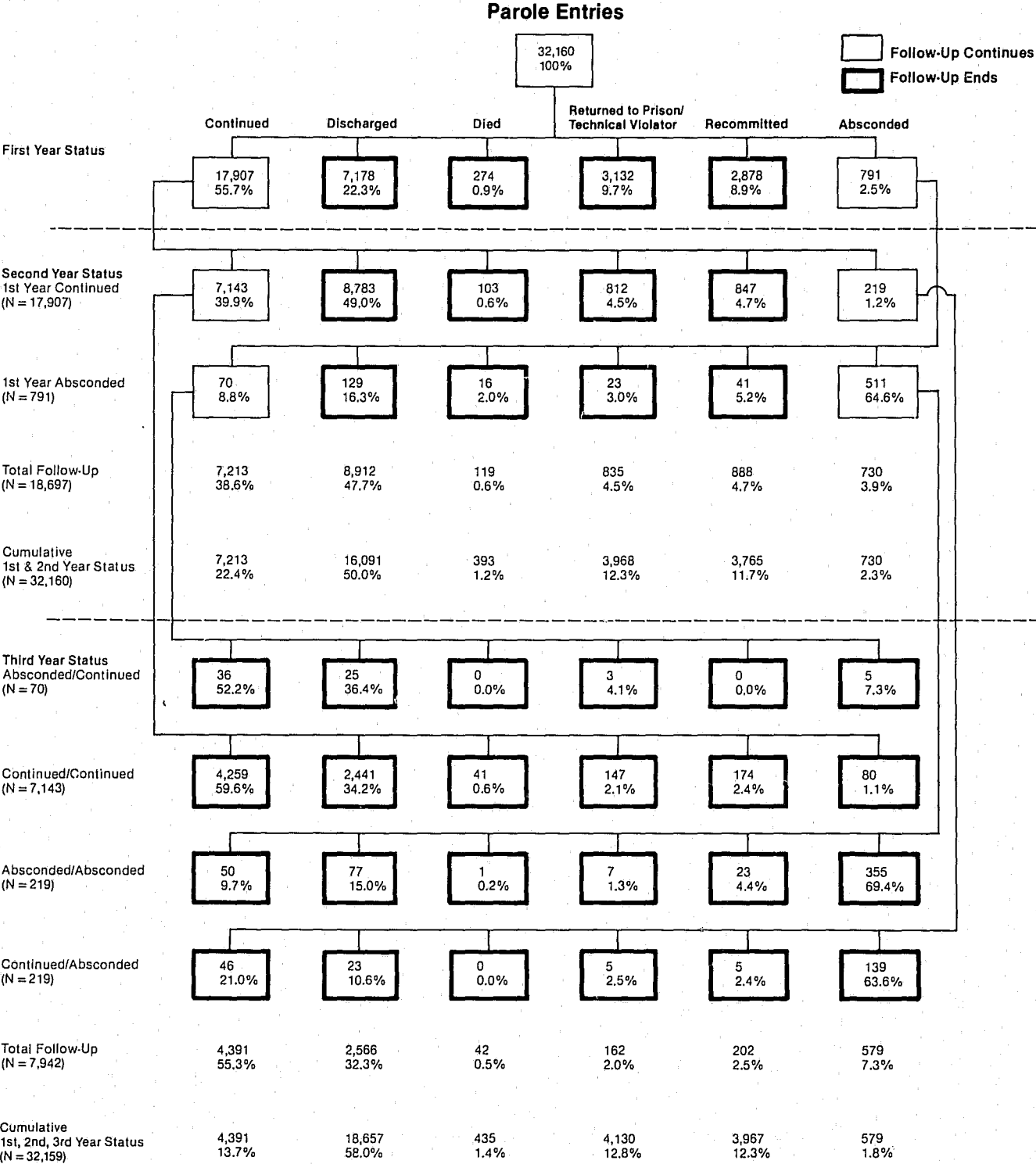
from prison to parole increased by 25% from 66,500 to 83,000. Compared with all prison releases, the proportion of this type of release represented an increase from 68% to 72% (UPR: 1979b:18; 1978a:55).

The parole entry populations also changed in terms of commitment offense, the other prison commitment variables, and the demographic variables discussed earlier. In addition, the jurisdictions reporting data to UPR varied somewhat from year to year, which also affected overall parole outcome. Finally, sampling, quality control, and other methodological changes were introduced during the period. These also could have produced changes in parole outcome.

Two- and Three-Year Parole Status

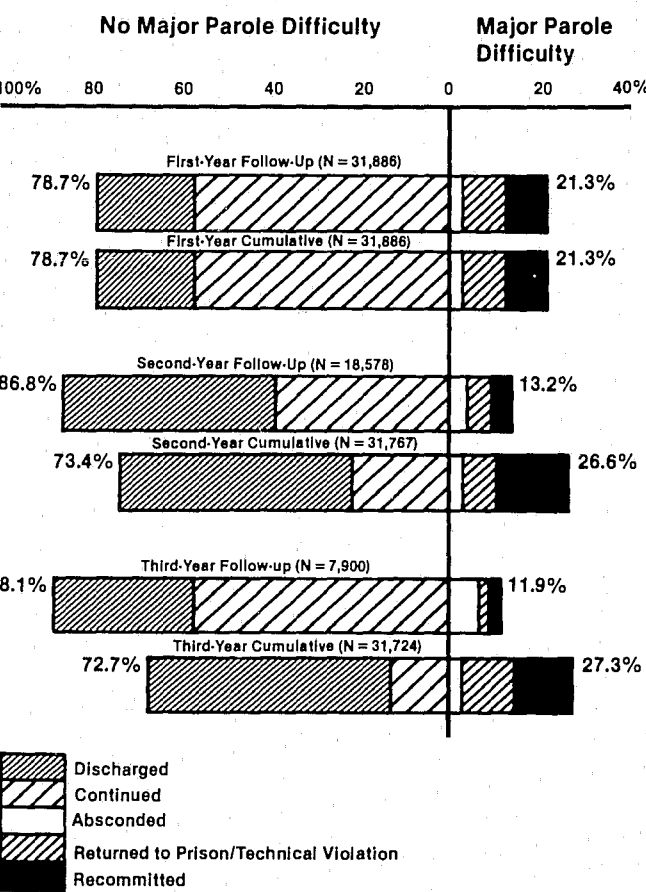
The progress of those who are still on parole during the second and third years of parole supervision is also reported by most jurisdictions providing data to UPR. Of the 32,160 who entered parole in 1975 under the jurisdiction of those agencies which reported three-year follow-up data, 18,698 (58.2%) were still on parole (either continued or in absconder status) at the beginning of the second year of supervision; 7,942 (24.7%) at the beginning of the third year; and 4,970 (15.5%) at the end of the third year (see Figure 37). Second- and third-year follow-up data are important for several reasons. First, since most parolees spend more than

FIGURE 38
Parole Status Flows In A Follow-Up Group Over
Three Years: Total 1975 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

FIGURE 39
One-, Two-, And Three-Year Follow-Up
And Cumulative Parole Status:
Total 1975 Parole Entry Population



NOTE: Figures presented here do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding error.

one year under parole supervision, truncating the follow-up at the one-year follow-up point excludes the experience of the majority of parolees under parole supervision. Second, a three-year period allows a relatively comprehensive look at the progress of a group of parole entries since about 85% are usually removed from parole by the end of three years of supervision. In assessing UPR data as a measure of recidivism, it is important to remember that not all subjects are followed for the entire three-year period. As shown in Figure 37, once a subject is removed from parole (via discharge, death, return, or recommitment to prison), UPR receives second- and third-year data only on those who are continued or in absconder status at the end of the previous follow-up period. These are the only two groups which, as groups, remain under the parole jurisdiction of the paroling authority or other correctional agency responsible for supplying follow-up data. Among 1975 parole entries, the rate at which parolees encountered major difficulty decreased as time under parole supervision increased. During the first year of supervision, 18.6% of the 32,160 parole entries were either returned or recommitted to prison. Among the 18,698 on parole during the second year, 9.2%

were returned or recommitted to prison. In the third-year group (7,943), the comparable figure was 4.5%. In part, this may be a function of reduced surveillance of those persons still on parole during the second and third years, the vast majority of whom were continued with no major difficulty. This is supported by the more rapid decline in the rate of revocations compared with the decline in recommitments. However, recommitments also declined substantially, suggesting that this population differed from that which was removed from parole during the first year. For example, those removed during the first year may have included a higher proportion of commitments for offenses that correlate with recidivism, such as burglary. The pattern for discharges is not consistent. One-fourth, or 22.3%, of the 1975 parole entries were discharged during the first year, compared with about one-half, 47.7%, of the second-year group, and one-third, 32.3%, of the third-year group. The fully detailed breakdown of parole status by previous year status as well as cumulative status through each follow-up period is shown in Figure 38. In all but one case, the best predictor of parole status is the previous year's status. Among first-year absconders, 64.6% are still absconders at the end of the second year. The pattern is similar for all second-year absconders. Among those continued at the end of the second year—whether they were continued on parole or had absconded at the end of the first year—more than 50% were continued at the end of the third year. The one exception appears among those who were continued at the end of the first year—49.0% were discharged during the second year compared with 39.9% who were continued on parole. The data on one-, two-, and three-year follow-up and cumulative status (excluding death) are displayed in Figure 39 in order to distinguish between no major parole difficulty and major parole difficulty. Two points should be noted. The decreasing rate of major parole difficulty for each year of follow-up contrasts with an increasing proportion of those in the cumulative status category with major parole difficulty. The latter is an artifact which emerged as follows: the overwhelming majority of those who are at risk during a given follow-up period were continued with no major parole difficulty during the previous period. It should be understood that these data cover only major difficulty while on parole. Half of the original group of parole entries were discharged by the end of the second year and 58.0% by the end of the third year.

Appendices

APPENDIX A
Sources of Data

AGENCY	1975			1976			1977		
	#	%	Weight	#	%	Weight	#	%	Weight
NORTHEAST									
New England									
Connecticut									
Maine							12	100	1.21
Massachusetts									
New Hampshire	11	100	1.20	12	100	1.00	12	100	1.01
Rhode Island									
Vermont									
Middle Atlantic									
New Jersey							6	100	3.92
New York	12	10	10.00	7	10	17.00	12	10	10.07
Pennsylvania	12	100	1.00	12	100	1.00	12	100	1.16
NORTH CENTRAL									
East North Central									
Illinois	12	100	1.00	12	100	1.00	12	100	1.08
Indiana									
Michigan	11	18	6.06	11	18	6.06	9	18	9.43
Ohio	8	64	2.34	11	10	10.90	12	10	9.86
Wisconsin—male							12	55	1.95
—female							12	77	1.44
West North Central									
Iowa									
Kansas	12	100	1.00	11	100	1.09	12	100	1.05
Minnesota									
Missouri	12	25	4.00	12	25	4.00	12	25	4.02
Nebraska	10	100	1.20	11	100	1.09	12	100	1.00
North Dakota	12	100	1.00	12	100	1.00	12	100	1.11
South Dakota	12	100	1.00	12	100	1.00	12	100	1.14
SOUTH									
South Atlantic									
Delaware	12	100	1.00	10	100	1.20	12	100	1.23
District of Columbia	12	100	1.00	11	100	1.09	12	100	1.72
Florida	9	100	1.33	10	100	1.20	11	100	1.31
Georgia	4	50	6.00	4	50	6.00	11	50	2.58
Maryland							9	50	2.03
North Carolina							12	50	6.50
South Carolina	12	100	1.00	12	100	1.00	12	100	1.01
Virginia	9	100	1.33	8	100	1.50	9	100	1.44
West Virginia	10	100	1.20	12	100	1.00	11	100	1.27
East South Central									
Alabama	11	25	4.36	12	25	4.00	12	25	3.93
Kentucky	12	100	1.00	12	100	1.00	12	100	1.11
Mississippi									
Tennessee	5	100	2.40	5	100	2.40	6	100	3.59
West South Central									
Arkansas									
Louisiana									
Oklahoma									
Texas	11	100	1.09	11	100	1.09	12	100	1.12
WEST									
Mountain									
Arizona									
Colorado				8	100	1.50	8	100	1.36
Idaho									
Montana									
Nevada	6	100	2.00				12	100	1.09
New Mexico				12	100	1.00	10	100	1.48
Utah				12	100	1.00	3	100	7.60
Wyoming	12	100	1.00	10	100	1.20	12	100	1.00
Pacific									
Alaska									
California									
—Department of Corrections									
—California Youth Authority									
—male							12	15	7.10
—female							12	100	1.07
Hawaii									
Oregon									
Washington									
OTHER JURISDICTION									
Puerto Rico	10	100	1.20				12	100	1.50

Appendix A Notes

1. UPR received 1975 *one-year* follow-up data on 100% of parolees: Alaska, 11 months; Arkansas, 12 months; Hawaii, 12 months; Idaho, 5 months; Iowa, 12 months; Maine, 7 months; Mississippi, 5 months; New Jersey, 12 months; New Mexico, 11 months; Rhode Island, 12 months; Utah, 12 months; Vermont, 12 months; and Wisconsin, 12 months.
2. UPR received 1975 *one-year* follow-up data on 50% of parolees: North Carolina, 12 months.
3. UPR received 1975 *two-year* follow-up data on 100% of parolees: Alaska, 3 months; Arkansas, 10 months; Idaho, 5 months; Iowa, 12 months; Maine, 6 months; New Mexico, 11 months; and Utah, 12 months.
4. UPR received 1975 and 1976 *one-year* follow-up data on 15% male and 100% female parolees: California Youth Authority, 12 months.
5. UPR received 1976 *one-year* follow-up data on 100% of parolees: Alaska, 5 months; Iowa, 7 months; Maine, 12 months; and New Jersey, 8 months.
6. UPR received 1976 *one-year* follow-up data on 50% of parolees: Arkansas, 12 months; and North Carolina, 12 months.
7. UPR received 1976 *one-year* follow-up data on 45% of parolees: Wisconsin, 12 months.

APPENDIX B
Frequency Distributions:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population

TABLE 1
Commitment Offense

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
CRIMES- PERSONS	1	22077	33.8	33.9	33.9
CRIMES- PROPERTY	2	25223	38.6	38.8	72.7
ALL OTHR CRIMES	3	17759	27.2	27.3	100.0
NOT REPORTED	-1	259	0.4	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		65310	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 2
Prior Prison Commitments

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
NONE	0	47753	73.1	73.5	73.5
ONE	1	10025	15.3	15.4	88.9
TWO	2	3734	5.7	5.7	94.7
THREE	3	1836	2.8	2.8	97.5
FOUR	4	652	1.0	1.0	98.5
FIVE OR MORE	5	982	1.5	1.5	100.0
NOT REPORTED	-1	340	0.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		65310	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 3
Type Of Admission To Prison

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
NEW COMM-NO VIOL	0	51664	79.1	79.5	79.5
NEW COMM-PBN VIOL	1	8459	13.0	13.0	92.6
NEW COMM-PAR VIOL	2	2773	4.2	4.3	96.8
NO NW CO-TCH VIO	3	2061	3.2	3.2	100.0
NOT REPORTED	-1	358	0.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		65310	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 4
Type Of Sentence

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
SINGLE	0	49372	75.6	75.9	75.9
MULTIPLE	1	15689	24.0	24.1	100.0
NOT REPORTED	-1	251	0.4	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		65310	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 5
Sex

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
MALE	1	61396	94.0	94.3	94.3
FEMALE	2	3696	5.7	5.7	100.0
NOT REPORTED	-1	221	0.3	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		65310	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 6
Age At Parole Entry

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
UNDER 21 YEARS	1	9846	15.1	15.1	15.1
21 TO 24 YEARS	2	19245	29.5	29.5	44.5
25 TO 29 YEARS	3	16832	25.8	25.8	70.3
30 YEARS OR MORE	4	19402	29.7	29.7	100.0
TOTAL		65310	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 7
Racial/Ethnic Origin

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
WHITE NON HISP	0	29799	45.6	46.1	46.1
BLACK NON HISP	1	30660	46.9	47.4	93.4
HISPANIC	2	3881	5.9	6.0	99.4
AMER IND-AK NAT	3	311	0.5	0.5	99.9
ASIAN OR PAC ISL	4	51	0.1	0.1	100.0
NOT REPORTED	-1	617	0.9	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		65310	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 8
Educational Level

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
GRADE SCHOOL	0	13749	21.1	23.0	23.0
SOME HIGH SCH	1	28605	43.8	47.9	70.9
HIGH SCH OR MORE	2	17384	26.6	29.1	100.0
NOT REPORTED	-1	5584	8.5	MISSING	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		55310	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 9
Time Served In Prison

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
UP TO 1 YEAR	1	18965	29.0	29.5	29.5
1 UP TO 2 YEARS	2	23715	35.3	36.8	66.3
2 UP TO 3 YEARS	3	10350	15.8	16.1	82.4
3 UP TO 4 YEARS	4	4466	6.8	6.9	89.3
4 UP TO 5 YEARS	5	2563	3.9	4.0	93.3
5 YEARS OR MORE	6	4324	6.6	6.7	100.0
NOT REPORTED	-1	940	1.4	MISSING	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		65310	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 10
One-Year Parole Status

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
CONT PAR-NO DIFF	1	40903	62.6	62.8	62.8
CONT PAR-DIFF	2	1230	1.9	1.9	64.7
DISCHRGD	3	11962	18.3	18.4	83.0
ABSCNDED	4	2671	4.1	4.1	87.1
RET- NO CN,NO LU	5	2592	4.0	4.0	91.1
RET-MIN,IN LIEU	6	572	0.9	0.9	92.0
RET- IN LIEU MAJ	7	1077	1.6	1.7	93.6
RECOMMIT-NEW MAJ	8	3642	5.6	5.6	99.2
DIED	9	521	0.8	0.8	100.0
NOT REPORTED	-1	156	0.2	MISSING	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		65310	100.0	100.0	

APPENDIX C
Prison Commitment, Parole Entry, and Parole Status:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population (Crosstabs)

TABLE 1
Commitment Offense By Type Of Offense

COUNT COL PCT	CRIMES- PERSONS 1	CRIMES- PROPERTY 2	ALL OTHR CRIMES 3	ROW TOTAL
1	3637	0	0	3637
MURDER, N-NG MSL	16.5	0.0	0.0	5.6
2	0	0	893	893
NEG LGNT MSLGHTER	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.4
10	10328	0	0	10328
ARMED ROBBERY	45.9	0.0	0.0	15.9
11	3136	0	0	3136
UNARMED ROBBERY	14.2	0.0	0.0	4.8
20	3845	0	0	3845
ASSAULT	17.4	0.0	0.0	5.9
30	0	15521	0	15521
BURGLARY	0.0	61.5	0.0	23.8
40	0	8054	0	8054
THEFT- LARCENY	0.0	31.9	0.0	12.4
50	0	1652	0	1652
VEHICLE THEFT	0.0	5.5	0.0	2.5
60	0	0	3606	3606
FORGERY-FRAUD	0.0	0.0	20.3	5.5
61	0	0	590	590
OTHER FRAUD	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.9
70	1144	0	0	1144
FORCIBLE RAPE	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.8
71	0	0	207	207
STATUTRY RAPE	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3
72	0	0	427	427
SEX OFF AGN JUVS	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.7
73	0	0	24	24
COMREL SEX OFF	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
74	0	0	207	207
OTHER SEX OFF	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3
80	0	0	7420	7420
NARCOTICS VIOL	0.0	0.0	41.8	11.4
81	0	0	142	142
ALCOHOL LAWS	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
90	0	0	4252	4252
ALL OTHR CRIMES	0.0	0.0	23.9	6.5
COLUMN TOTAL	22091	25227	17768	65085
	33.9	38.8	27.3	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 225

TABLE 2
Commitment Offense By Prior Prison Commitments

COUNT COL PCT	NONE 0	ANY 1	ROW TOTAL
1	16809	5228	22037
CRIMES- PERSONS	35.3	30.4	34.0
2	17741	7392	25133
CRIMES- PROPERTY	37.2	42.9	38.7
3	13111	4599	17710
ALL OTHR CRIMES	27.5	26.7	27.3
COLUMN TOTAL	47661	17219	64880
	73.5	26.5	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 430

TABLE 3
Commitment Offense By Type Of Admission
To Prison

COUNT COL PCT	NEW COMM -NO VIOL 0	NEW COMM -PBN VIO 1	NEW COMM -PAR VIO 2	NO NW CO -TCH VIO 3	ROW TOTAL
1	18736	1432	963	882	22012
CRIMES- PERSONS	36.3	16.9	34.7	42.8	33.9
2	18622	4528	1276	733	25159
CRIMES- PROPERTY	36.1	53.5	46.0	35.6	38.8
3	14213	2499	533	443	17688
ALL OTHR CRIMES	27.6	29.5	19.2	21.5	27.3
COLUMN TOTAL	51571	8458	2772	2058	64859
	79.5	13.0	4.3	3.2	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 451

TABLE 4
Commitment Offense By Type Of Sentence

COUNT COL PCT	SINGLE 0	MULTIPLE 1	ROW TOTAL
1	17216	4828	22044
CRIMES- PERSONS	34.9	30.8	33.9
2	18153	7026	25179
CRIMES- PROPERTY	34.8	44.9	38.8
3	13940	3804	17744
ALL OTHR CRIMES	28.3	24.3	27.3
COLUMN TOTAL	49309	15658	64967
	75.9	24.1	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 343

TABLE 5
Time Served In Prison By Commitment Offense

COUNT COL PCT	CRIMES- PERSONS 1	CRIMES- PROPERTY 2	ALL OTHR CRIMES 3	ROW TOTAL
1	3387	9037	6497	18921
UP TO 1 YR	15.4	36.4	37.1	29.1
2	7030	9996	5667	23693
1 UP TO 2 YRS	32.1	40.2	38.1	36.9
3	11513	5811	4343	21667
2 OR MRE YRS	52.5	23.4	24.8	31.7
COLUMN TOTAL	21930	24844	17506	64280
	34.1	38.6	27.2	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1029

TABLE 6
Time Served In Prison By Prior Prison Commitments

	COUNT COL PCT	NONE		ANY	ROW TOTAL
		0	1		
UP TO 1 YR	1	15444 32.8	3471 20.4	18915 29.5	
1 UP TO 2 YRS	2	17956 38.1	5686 33.4	23642 36.8	
2 OR MRE YRS	3	13749 29.2	7884 46.3	21633 33.7	
COLUMN TOTAL		47149 73.5	17041 26.5	64190 100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1128

TABLE 7
Time Served In Prison By Type Of Admission
To Prison

	COUNT COL PCT	NEW COMM	NEW COMM	NEW COMM	NO NW CO	ROW TOTAL
		-NO VIOL 0	-PBN VIO 1	-PAR VIO 2	-TCH VIO 3	
UP TO 1 YR	1	14037 27.5	3032 36.4	755 27.3	1097 53.4	18921 29.5
1 UP TO 2 YRS	2	18723 36.7	3501 42.0	898 32.5	495 24.1	23617 36.8
2 OR MRE YRS	3	18259 35.8	1808 21.7	1114 40.3	462 22.5	21542 33.7
COLUMN TOTAL		51018 79.5	8342 13.0	2767 4.3	2053 3.2	64130 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1130

TABLE 8
Time Served In Prison By Type Of Sentence

	COUNT COL PCT	SINGLE	MULTIPLE	ROW TOTAL
		0	1	
UP TO 1 YR	1	15194 31.1	3734 24.1	18928 29.4
1 UP TO 2 YRS	2	18588 38.1	5098 32.9	23686 36.8
2 OR MRE YRS	3	15021 30.8	6645 42.9	21666 33.7
COLUMN TOTAL		48803 75.9	15477 24.1	64281 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1029

TABLE 9
One-Year Parole Status By Commitment Offense

	COUNT COL PCT	CRIMES- PERSONS 1	CRIMES- PROPERTY 2	ALL OTHR CRIMES 3	ROW TOTAL
DISCHRGD	1	2405 11.0	5689 22.7	3822 21.7	11916 18.5
CONTINUED	2	16351 74.9	14303 57.1	11389 64.6	42043 65.2
RET-TECH OR MIN	3	1281 5.9	1956 7.8	990 5.6	4227 6.6
RECOMMIT-NEW MAJ	4	999 4.6	1918 7.7	713 4.0	3630 5.6
ABSCNDED	5	789 3.6	1174 4.7	706 4.0	2668 4.1
COLUMN TOTAL		21825 33.8	25040 38.8	17620 27.3	64484 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 825

TABLE 10
One-Year Parole Status By Prior Prison
Commitments

	COUNT COL PCT	NONE		ANY	ROW TOTAL
		0	1		
DISCHRGD	1	9071 19.1	2822 16.6	11893 18.5	
CONTINUED	2	31530 66.5	10480 51.6	42010 65.2	
RET-TECH OR MIN	3	2931 6.2	1289 7.6	4220 6.6	
RECOMMIT-NEW MAJ	4	2275 4.8	1355 8.0	3630 5.6	
ABSCNDED	5	1595 3.4	1059 6.2	2654 4.1	
COLUMN TOTAL		47403 73.6	17004 26.4	64407 100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 903

TABLE 11
One-Year Parole Status By Type Of Admission
To Prison

	COUNT COL PCT	NEW COMM	NEW COMM	NEW COMM	NO NW CO	ROW TOTAL
		-NO VIOL 0	-PBN VIO 1	-PAR VIO 2	-TCH VIO 3	
DISCHRGD	1	9129 17.8	2017 24.0	270 9.8	480 23.6	11896 18.5
CONTINUED	2	34676 67.7	4774 56.9	1575 57.4	963 47.3	41989 65.2
RET-TECH OR MIN	3	2948 5.8	672 8.0	295 10.8	305 15.0	4220 6.6
RECOMMIT-NEW MAJ	4	2553 5.0	593 7.1	372 13.6	112 5.5	3631 5.6
ABSCNDED	5	1903 3.7	337 4.0	231 8.4	174 8.6	2646 4.1
COLUMN TOTAL		51210 79.5	8394 13.0	2743 4.3	2035 3.2	64382 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 928

TABLE 12
One-Year Parole Status By Type Of Sentence

	COUNT COL PCT	SINGLE	MULTIPLE	ROW TOTAL
		0	1	
DISCHRGD	1	8902 18.4	2932 18.9	11914 18.5
CONTINUED	2	32037 65.5	10007 64.4	42045 65.2
RET-TECH OR MIN	3	3185 6.5	1031 6.6	4216 6.5
RECOMMIT-NEW MAJ	4	2717 5.6	925 5.9	3640 5.6
ABSCNDED	5	2018 4.1	649 4.2	2667 4.1
COLUMN TOTAL		48940 75.9	15541 24.1	64481 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 829

TABLE 13
One-Year Parole Status By Time Served in Prison

	COUNT COL PCT	UP TO ONE YR 1	ONE TO TWO YRS 2	TWO OR M RE YRS 3	ROW TOTAL
DISCHRGD	1	5057 26.9	3913 16.6	2582 12.0	11552 18.1
CONTINUED	2	10683 56.8	15659 66.5	15538 72.4	41880 65.6
RET-TECH OR MIN	3	1271 6.8	1558 6.6	1288 6.0	4117 6.5
RECOMMIT-NEW MAJ	4	1070 5.7	1398 5.9	1129 5.3	3598 5.6
ABSCNDED	5	726 3.9	1006 4.3	924 4.3	2657 4.2
COLUMN TOTAL		18808 29.5	23534 36.9	21461 33.6	63803 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1507

TABLE 14
New Offense By Commitment Offense

	COUNT COL PCT	CRIMES- PERSONS 1	CRIMES- PROPERTY 2	ALL OTHR CRIMES 3	ROW TOTAL
NO NEW OFFENSE	0	20426 92.6	22450 89.2	16615 93.7	59491 91.6
CRIMES- PERSONS	1	775 3.5	492 2.0	215 1.2	1482 2.3
CRIMES- PROPERTY	2	504 2.3	1638 6.5	373 2.1	2515 3.9
ALL OTHR CRIMES	3	358 1.6	598 2.4	532 3.0	1488 2.3
COLUMN TOTAL		22063 34.0	25178 38.7	17736 27.3	64976 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 334

APPENDIX D
Demographic Background, Parole Entry, and Parole Status: Total 1977 Parole Entry Population and Subgroup (Crosstabs)

TABLE 1
Time Served In Prison By Sex

	COUNT COL PCT	SEX		ROW TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
		1	2	
UP TO 1 YR	1	17431 28.8	1509 41.2	18940 29.5
1 UP TO 2 YRS	2	22279 36.8	1398 38.1	23677 36.8
2 OR MRE YRS	3	20984 34.5	760 20.7	21644 33.7
	COLUMN TOTAL	60593 94.3	3668 5.7	64261 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1049

TABLE 2
Time Served In Prison By Age At Parole Entry

	COUNT COL PCT	AGE AT PAROLE ENTRY				ROW TOTAL
		UNDER 21 YEARS	21 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 29 YEARS	30 YEARS OR MORE	
		1	2	3	4	
UP TO 1 YR	1	4689 49.0	6062 31.9	4159 25.0	4968 21.2	18978 29.5
1 UP TO 2 YRS	2	3892 40.7	7728 40.6	6013 36.1	6094 31.8	23726 36.8
2 OR MRE YRS	3	981 10.3	5229 27.5	4485 28.9	9007 47.0	21701 33.7
	COLUMN TOTAL	9562 14.8	19018 29.5	16657 25.9	19168 29.8	64405 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 905

TABLE 3
Time Served In Prison By Racial/Ethnic Origin

	COUNT COL PCT	RACIAL/ETHNIC ORIGIN						ROW TOTAL
		WHITE NON HISP	BLACK NON HISP	HISPANIC	AMER IND -AK NAT	ASIAN OR PAC ISL		
		0	1	2	3	4		
UP TO 1 YR	1	9628 32.7	7994 26.3	1089 28.3	107 33.0	25 51.7		18840 29.5
1 UP TO 2 YRS	2	11247 38.2	10624 35.0	1574 40.9	114 36.6	15 28.4		23574 36.9
2 OR MRE YRS	3	8539 29.0	11720 38.5	1189 30.9	95 30.4	10 19.9		21552 33.7
	COLUMN TOTAL	29414 46.0	30338 47.4	3852 6.0	311 0.5	51 0.1		63966 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1344

TABLE 4
One-Year Parole Status By Sex

	COUNT COL PCT	SEX		ROW TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
		1	2	
DISCHRGD	1	11002 18.1	928 25.3	11929 18.5
CNTINUED	2	39488 65.2	2351 64.1	42039 65.2
RET-TECH OR MIN	3	4075 5.7	159 4.3	4234 6.6
RECOMMIT-NEW MAJ	4	3563 5.9	75 2.0	3638 5.6
ABSCNDED	5	2512 4.1	154 4.2	2666 4.1
	COLUMN TOTAL	60839 94.3	3667 5.7	64506 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 304

TABLE 5
One-Year Parole Status By Age At Parole Entry

	COUNT COL PCT	AGE AT PAROLE ENTRY				ROW TOTAL
		UNDER 21 YEARS	21 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 29 YEARS	30 YEARS OR MORE	
		1	2	3	4	
DISCHRGD	1	2099 21.6	3485 18.2	3051 18.3	3333 17.4	11969 18.5
CNTINUED	2	5606 57.8	12182 63.8	11224 67.2	13133 68.5	42145 65.2
RET-TECH OR MIN	3	838 8.6	1403 7.3	871 5.2	1129 5.9	4241 6.6
RECOMMIT-NEW MAJ	4	807 8.3	1311 6.9	859 5.1	664 3.5	3642 5.6
ABSCNDED	5	350 3.6	717 3.8	699 4.2	904 4.7	2671 4.1
	COLUMN TOTAL	9700 15.0	19099 29.5	16705 25.8	19163 29.6	64668 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 642

TABLE 6
One-Year Parole Status By Racial/Ethnic Origin

	COUNT COL PCT	RACIAL/ETHNIC ORIGIN						ROW TOTAL
		WHITE NON HISP	BLACK NON HISP	HISPANIC	AMER IND -AK NAT	ASIAN OR PAC ISL		
		0	1	2	3	4		
DISCHRGD	1	5751 19.5	5552 18.3	445 11.6	109 35.2	3 5.1		11859 18.5
CNTINUED	2	18788 63.7	20042 65.9	2755 71.5	152 49.3	45 90.1		41784 65.2
RET-TECH OR MIN	3	2178 7.4	1743 5.7	270 7.0	24 7.6	2 3.8		4217 6.6
RECOMMIT-NEW MAJ	4	1544 5.2	1838 6.0	214 5.6	17 5.6	0 0.0		3613 5.6
ABSCNDED	5	1247 4.2	1235 4.1	165 4.3	7 2.2	0 0.0		2654 4.1
	COLUMN TOTAL	29508 46.0	30409 47.4	3849 6.0	309 0.5	51 0.1		64127 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1183

TABLE 7
Sex By Subgroup

	COUNT COL PCT	SUBGROUP	ALL OTHERS		ROW TOTAL
			0	1	
MALE	1	27938 93.0	32999 95.5	60937 94.4	
FEMALE	2	2095 7.0	1542 4.5	3637 5.6	
	COLUMN TOTAL	30033 46.5	34541 53.5	64574 100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 736

TABLE 8
Age At Parole Entry By Subgroup

	COUNT COL PCT	SUBGROUP	ALL OTHERS		ROW TOTAL
			0	1	
UNDER 21 YEARS	1	5570 18.5	4041 11.7	9611 14.9	
21 TO 24 YEARS	2	9744 32.4	9363 27.1	19106 29.5	
25 TO 29 YEARS	3	7350 24.4	9381 27.1	16731 25.9	
30 YEARS OR MORE	4	7450 24.7	11816 34.1	19265 29.8	
	COLUMN TOTAL	30114 46.5	34600 53.5	64714 100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 596

TABLE 9
Racial/Ethnic Origin By Subgroup

	COUNT COL PCT	SUBGROUP	ALL OTHERS		ROW TOTAL
			0	1	
WHITE	0	13371 44.8	16193 47.1	29565 46.0	
BLACK	1	14252 47.7	16184 47.1	30436 47.4	
HISPANIC	2	2074 6.0	1779 5.2	3854 6.0	
AMER IND-AX NAT	3	127 0.4	185 0.5	311 0.5	
ASIAN OR PAC ISL	4	35 0.1	16 0.0	51 0.1	
	COLUMN TOTAL	29859 46.5	34357 53.5	64216 100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1094

TABLE 10
Commitment Offense By Subgroup

	COUNT COL PCT	SUBGROUP	ALL OTHERS		ROW TOTAL
			0	1	
CRIMES- PERSONS	1	11916 39.7	18029 29.0	21944 34.0	
CRIMES- PROPERTY	2	9543 31.8	15481 44.8	25024 38.7	
ALL OTHR CRIMES	3	8592 28.5	9041 26.2	17633 27.3	
	COLUMN TOTAL	30050 46.5	34550 53.5	64600 100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 710

TABLE 11
Time Served In Prison By Subgroup

	COUNT COL PCT	SUBGROUP	ALL OTHERS		ROW TOTAL
			0	1	
UP TO 1 YR	1	9453 31.8	9371 27.4	18834 29.5	
1 UP TO 2 YRS	2	11595 39.0	11930 34.9	23525 36.8	
2 OR MRE YRS	3	8704 29.2	12854 37.6	21559 33.7	
	COLUMN TOTAL	29752 46.6	34155 53.4	63918 100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1392

TABLE 12
One-Year Parole Status By Subgroup

	COUNT COL PCT	SUBGROUP	ALL OTHERS		ROW TOTAL
			0	1	
DISCHRGD	1	5403 18.1	6443 18.8	11846 18.5	
CNTINUED	2	20656 69.1	21181 61.9	41836 65.2	
RET-TECH OR MIN	3	1671 5.6	2532 7.4	4203 6.6	
RECOMMIT-NEW MAJ	4	1239 4.1	2377 6.9	3616 5.6	
ABSCNDED	5	920 3.1	1707 5.0	2627 4.1	
	COLUMN TOTAL	29890 46.6	34240 53.4	64130 100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1180

APPENDIX E
Parole Status: 1975 Parole Entry Population

TABLE 1
One-Year Parole Status

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
CNTINUED	1	17905	55.7	55.7	55.7
DISCHRGD	2	7178	22.3	22.3	78.0
RET-TECH OR MIN	3	3132	9.7	9.7	87.7
RECOMMIT-NEW MAJ	4	2878	8.9	8.9	96.7
ABSCNDED	5	791	2.5	2.5	99.1
DIED	6	274	0.9	0.9	100.0
NOT REPORTED	-1	4	0.0	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		32160	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 2
Two-Year Parole Status

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
CNTINUED	1	7212	22.4	22.4	22.4
DISCHRGD	2	16091	50.0	50.0	72.5
RET-TECH OR MIN	3	3968	12.3	12.3	84.8
RECOMMIT-NEW MAJ	4	3765	11.7	11.7	96.5
ABSCNDED	5	730	2.3	2.3	98.8
DIED	6	393	1.2	1.2	100.0
NOT REPORTED	-1	4	0.0	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		32160	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 3
Three-Year Parole Status

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
CNTINUED	1	4391	13.7	13.7	13.7
DISCHRGD	2	18657	58.0	58.0	71.7
RET-TECH OR MIN	3	4130	12.8	12.8	84.5
RECOMMIT-NEW MAJ	4	3967	12.3	12.3	96.8
ABSCNDED	5	579	1.8	1.8	98.6
DIED	6	435	1.4	1.4	100.0
NOT REPORTED	-1	4	0.0	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		32160	100.0	100.0	

APPENDIX F
Time Served in Prison by Commitment Offense:
Total 1977 Parole Entry Population

TABLE 1
Time Served in Prison by Commitment Offense
(UCR Part 1)

COUNT	MURDER, N-NG	NEGLGNT MSL	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ALL OTHR CRIMES	ROW TOTAL	
COL PCT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
UP TO 1 YEAR	1	225	122	125	2030	1007	5122	3212	708	6375	18926
		6.3	13.7	11.1	15.1	26.4	33.4	40.8	43.4	38.4	29.4
1 UP TO 2 YEARS	2	540	305	248	4675	1569	6125	3259	615	6362	23699
		15.1	34.1	22.0	34.8	41.2	39.9	41.4	37.6	38.3	36.9
2 UP TO 3 YEARS	3	620	175	225	2865	609	2525	927	169	2219	10333
		17.3	19.6	20.0	21.4	16.0	16.4	11.8	10.3	13.4	16.1
3 UP TO 4 YEARS	4	532	136	106	1630	299	702	255	83	720	4464
		14.9	15.3	9.4	12.1	7.8	4.6	3.2	5.1	4.3	6.9
4 UP TO 5 YEARS	5	441	72	129	850	143	364	109	24	431	2563
		12.3	8.1	11.4	6.3	3.7	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.6	4.0
5 YEARS OR MORE	6	1222	83	295	1369	185	516	106	34	507	4316
		34.1	9.3	26.1	10.2	4.9	3.4	1.3	2.1	3.1	6.7
COLUMN TOTAL		3581	893	1129	13419	3811	15353	7869	1633	16614	64302
		5.6	1.4	1.8	20.9	5.9	23.9	12.2	2.5	25.8	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1008

TABLE 2
Criterion Variable Time Served in Prison
Broken Down By Commitment Offense
(UCR Part 1)

	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
	1578277.2845	24.5543	28.0109	784.6117	(64277)
1. MURDER, N-NG MSL	220544.7132	61.5866	58.0182	3366.1058	(3581)
2. NEGLGNT MSLGHTER	28500.9525	31.9307	25.9209	671.8936	(893)
3. FORCIBLE RAPE	58572.5600	51.8725	55.1877	3045.6827	(1129)
4. ROBBERY	411269.2850	30.6691	27.7615	770.7012	(13410)
5. ASSAULT	86915.9290	22.8060	21.0083	441.3498	(3811)
6. BURGLARY	310063.4876	20.2063	22.1434	490.3321	(15345)
7. LARCENY THEFT	127121.4250	16.1614	12.6455	159.9081	(7866)
8. VEHICLE THEFT	27928.4303	17.0933	17.6368	311.0578	(1634)
9. ALL OTHR CRIMES	307360.5019	18.5060	17.6655	312.0707	(16609)

TOTAL CASES = 65333
MISSING CASES = 1056 OR 1.6 PCT.

APPENDIX G Works Cited

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