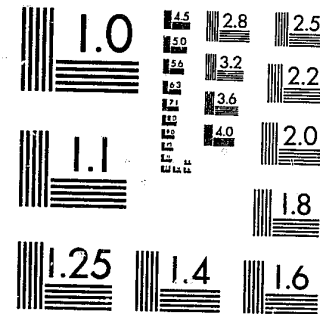


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

**ncjrs**

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

8/26/83

U.S. Department of Justice  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

# Characteristics of Persons Entering Parole During 1978 and 1979

87243

## Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(revised March 1983)

Single copies are available free from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850 (use NCJ number to order). Postage and handling is charged for multiple copies (301/251-5595).

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, P.O. Box 1240, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106, (313/764-5199).

## National Crime Survey

### Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

- 1980-81 changes based on new estimates (BJS technical report), NCJ-87577, 3/83
- 1980 (final report), NCJ-84015, 4/83
- 1979 (final report), NCJ-76710, 12/81
- 1973-79 trends, NCJ-77639, 4/82

### BJS bulletins:

- Households touched by crime 1981, NCJ-84406, 9/82
- Violent crime by strangers, NCJ-80829, 4/82
- Crime and the elderly, NCJ-79614, 1/82
- Victims of crime, NCJ-79615, 11/81
- Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

The National Crime Survey: Working papers, vol. I: Current and historical perspectives, NCJ-75374, 8/82

Crime against the elderly in 26 cities, NCJ-76706, 1/82

The Hispanic victim, NCJ-69261, 11/81

Issues in the measurement of crime, NCJ-74682, 10/81

Criminal victimization of California residents, 1974-77, NCJ-70944, 6/81

Restitution to victims of personal and household crimes, NCJ-72770, 5/81

Criminal victimization of New York State residents, 1974-77, NCJ-70944, 9/80

The cost of negligence: Losses from preventable household burglaries, NCJ-53527, 12/79

Rape victimization in 26 American cities, NCJ-55878, 8/79

Criminal victimization in urban schools, NCJ-56396, 8/79

Crime against persons in urban, suburban, and rural areas, NCJ-53551, 7/79

An introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732, 4/78

Local victim surveys: A review of the issues, NCJ-39973, 8/77

## National Prisoner Statistics

### BJS bulletins:

- Prisoners at midyear 1982, NCJ-84875, 11/82
- Prisoners in 1981, NCJ-82262, 5/82
- Prisoners 1925-81, NCJ-85861, 12/82
- Death-row prisoners 1981, NCJ-83191, 8/82

Prisoners in State and Federal institutions as of December 31, 1980 (final report), NCJ-80520, 7/82

Capital punishment 1981 (final report), NCJ-86484, 4/83

1979 survey of inmates of State correctional facilities and 1979 census of State correctional facilities (BJS bulletins):

- Prisoners and drugs, NCJ-87575, 3/83
- Prisoners and alcohol, NCJ-86223, 1/83
- Prisons and prisoners, NCJ-80697, 2/82
- Veterans in prison, NCJ-79632, 11/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates:

Jail inmates 1982 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-87161, 2/83

Census of jails, 1978: Data for individual jails, vols. I-IV, Northeast, North Central, South, West, NCJ-72279-72282, 12/81

Profile of jail inmates, 1978, NCJ-65412, 2/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates, 1978, preliminary report, NCJ-55172, 5/79

## Parole and probation

Characteristics of persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979, NCJ-87243, 4/83

Probation and parole, 1981 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-83647, 8/82

Characteristics of the parole population, 1978, NCJ-66479, 4/81

Parole in the U.S., 1979, NCJ-69562, 3/81

## Courts

State court caseload statistics:

1977 and 1981 (BJS special report), NCJ-87587, 2/83

State court organization 1980, NCJ-76711, 7/82

State court model statistical dictionary, NCJ-62320, 9/80

A cross-city comparison of felony case processing, NCJ-55171, 7/79

Federal criminal sentencing: Perspectives of analysis and a design for research, NCJ-33683, 10/78

Variations in Federal criminal sentences, NCJ-33684, 10/78

Federal sentencing patterns: A study of geographical variations, NCJ-33685, 10/78

Predicting sentences in Federal courts: The feasibility of a national sentencing policy, NCJ-33686, 10/78

State and local prosecution and civil attorney systems, NCJ-41334, 7/78

## Expenditure and employment

Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1979: Preliminary report, NCJ-73288, 1/81

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system, 1978, NCJ-66482, 7/81

Trends in expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system, 1971-77, NCJ-57463, 1/80

## Privacy and security

### Computer crime:

- Computer security techniques, NCJ-84049, 9/82
- Electronic funds transfer systems and crime, NCJ-83736, 9/82
- Legislative resource manual, NCJ-78890, 9/81
- Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81
- Criminal justice, NCJ-61550, 12/79

Privacy and security of criminal history information:

A guide to research and statistical use, NCJ-69790, 5/81

A guide to dissemination, NCJ-40000, 1/79

Compendium of State legislation: NCJ-48981, 7/78

1981 supplement, NCJ-79652, 3/82

Criminal justice information policy:

Research access to criminal justice data, NCJ-84154, 2/83

Privacy and juvenile justice records, NCJ-84152, 1/83

Survey of State laws (BJS bulletin), NCJ-80836, 6/82

Privacy and the private employer, NCJ-79651, 11/81

## General

BJS five-year program plan, FY 1982-86, 7/82

Violent crime in the U.S. (White House briefing book), NCJ-79741, 6/82

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1981, NCJ-78672, 6/82

Federal justice statistics (BJS bulletin), NCJ-80814, 3/82

Dictionary of criminal justice data terminology: Terms and definitions proposed for interstate and national data collection and exchange, 2nd ed., NCJ-76939, 2/82

Correctional data analysis systems, NCJ-76940, 8/81

Technical standards for machine-readable data supplied to BJS, NCJ-75318, 6/81

Justice agencies in the U.S., 1980, NCJ-85560, 1/81

Indicators of crime and criminal justice: Quantitative studies, NCJ-62349, 1/81

A style manual for machine-readable data, NCJ-62766, 9/80

Myths and realities about crime, NCJ-46249, 10/78

U.S. Department of Justice  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

## Characteristics of Persons Entering Parole During 1978 and 1979

Uniform Parole Reports  
April 1983  
NCJ-87243



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

Steven R. Schlesinger  
Acting Director

Benjamin H. Renshaw III  
Deputy Director

Carol B. Kalish  
Chief of Policy Analysis

**Acknowledgements.** The National Council on Crime and Delinquency prepared this report for the Bureau of Justice Statistics under support Contract Number J-LEAA-003-81 and Cooperative Agreement Numbers 80-BJ-CX-K001 and 82-BJ-CX-K005. Opinions stated herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. State parole and correctional officials provided the data, and without their help and patience this report would not be possible. The National Prisoner Statistics program, which the Bureau of the Census conducts for BJS, first published some of the data appearing in Tables 1, 2, A.1, A.2, B.1, B.2, and elsewhere throughout the report. Dwain Butler, Anner Montgomery, David Mull, and Susan Tsosie collected and processed the primary Uniform Parole Reports data. Bradford Smith was the principal author, with the assistance of James L. Galvin, David Lein, and Jane Maxwell. Jan Clifton, Frank Dillon, Deirdre Johnston, Adele Lopez, and Michael Stratton provided production support.

© 1983 by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency

U.S. Department of Justice 87243  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

**National Council on Crime  
and Delinquency**

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

## Preface

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

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

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

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

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

nation's parole population and population movement.

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

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

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

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

**Tables**

- 1 Prison releases: Sentenced prisoners **released** from state and federal institutional jurisdiction during 1978 and 1979, by type of release, 2
- 2 Prison admissions: Sentenced prisoners **admitted** to state and federal institutional jurisdiction during 1978 and 1979, by type of admission, 5
- A.1 Sentenced prisoners released to parole during 1979, by region and state, 22
- A.2 Parole violators returned to prison during 1979, by region and state, 23
- A.3 Commitment offense, multiple sentences, and prior prison commitments of persons entering parole during 1979, by state, 24
- A.4 Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1979, by major crime categories and state (in months), 25
- A.5 Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1979, by selected crime types and state (in months), 26
- A.6 Type of admission to prison of persons entering parole during 1979, by state, 27
- A.7 Time served by persons entering parole during 1979, by major crime categories and state (in months), 28
- A.8 Time served by persons entering parole during 1979, by selected crime types and state (in months), 29
- A.9 Demographic characteristics of persons entering parole during 1979, by state, 30
- B.1 Sentenced prisoners released to parole during 1978, by region and state, 32
- B.2 Parole violators returned to prison during 1978, by region and state, 33
- B.3 Commitment offense, multiple sentences, and prior prison commitments of persons entering parole during 1978, by state, 34
- B.4 Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1978, by major crime categories and state (in months), 35
- B.5 Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1978, by selected crime types and state (in months), 36
- B.6 Type of admission to prison of persons entering parole during 1978, by state, 37
- B.7 Time served by persons entering parole during 1978, by major crime categories and state (in months), 38
- B.8 Time served by persons entering parole during 1978, by selected crime types and state (in months), 39
- B.9 Demographic characteristics of persons entering parole during 1978, by state, 40

- C.1 Time served in prison by persons entering parole during 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 for all crime types, by state (in months), 42
- C.2 Time served in jail prior to sentencing for persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979, by state (in days), 43
- D.1 State agencies providing offender-based data on persons entering parole during 1978 and/or 1979, 48
- D.2 Reported cases and the estimated number of persons entering parole during 1979 in participating states, 49
- D.3 Reported cases and the estimated number of persons entering parole during 1978 in participating states, 50
- D.4 Ordering of states by region, 51

**Figures**

- 1 Sentenced prisoners admitted from and released to the community from state and federal institutional jurisdiction during 1979, 1
- 2 Parole use during 1979, by region and state, 3
- 3 Returned parole violators among 1979 prison admissions to state and federal institutional jurisdiction, by region and state, 4
- 4 Parole violators returned to prison with a new sentence during 1979, 6
- 5 Conviction offenses for persons entering parole during 1979, by state, 8
- 6 Multiple sentences among persons entering parole during 1979, 9
- 7 Prior prison commitments among persons entering parole during 1979, 9
- 8 Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1979 for all crimes, robbery, and burglary, 10
- 9 Probation or parole violation among persons entering parole during 1979, 11
- 10 Time served by persons entering parole during 1979 for all crimes, robbery, and burglary, 12
- 11 Change in time served in prison by persons entering parole from 1976 to 1979, by state, 13
- 12 Persons under 21 years of age entering parole during 1979, by state, 15
- 13 Blacks in the total population and blacks entering parole during 1979, by state, 17
- 14 High school graduates in the general adult population and high school graduates entering parole during 1979, by state, 18

**Exhibits**

- D.1 Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2), 52

**Contents**

Movement of persons between prison and parole . . . . .	1
Conviction and sentencing . . . . .	7
Type of admission to prison and time served prior to release . . . . .	11
Demographic characteristics . . . . .	15

**Appendices**

A Supplementary data for persons entering parole during 1979 . . . . .	21
B Supplementary data for persons entering parole during 1978 . . . . .	31
C Trend data for persons entering parole from 1976 to 1979 . . . . .	41
D Data collection method and forms . . . . .	45

## Movement of persons between prison and parole

### From prison to parole

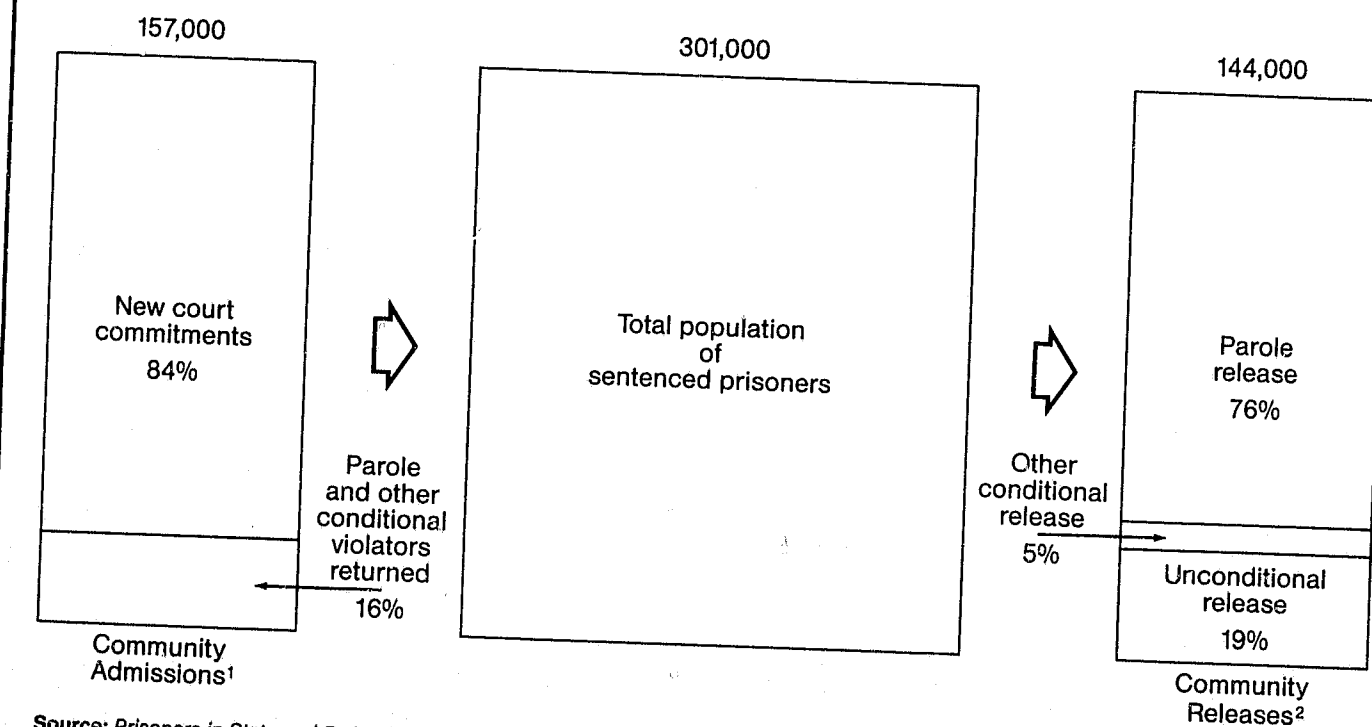
Parole is the principal route out of prison. In 1979 there were 144,000 prison releases; 110,000 (76 percent) of them were releases to parole (see Figure 1), either by the decision of a parole board (discretionary parole) or by provision of the statute under which they were sentenced (mandatory parole).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

Nationwide, the use of parole did not change from 1978

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

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

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



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

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup>Includes new court commitments and parole violators

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes conditional and unconditional releases. Excludes deaths, escapes, AWOLs, transfers, and persons released to appeal or bond.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

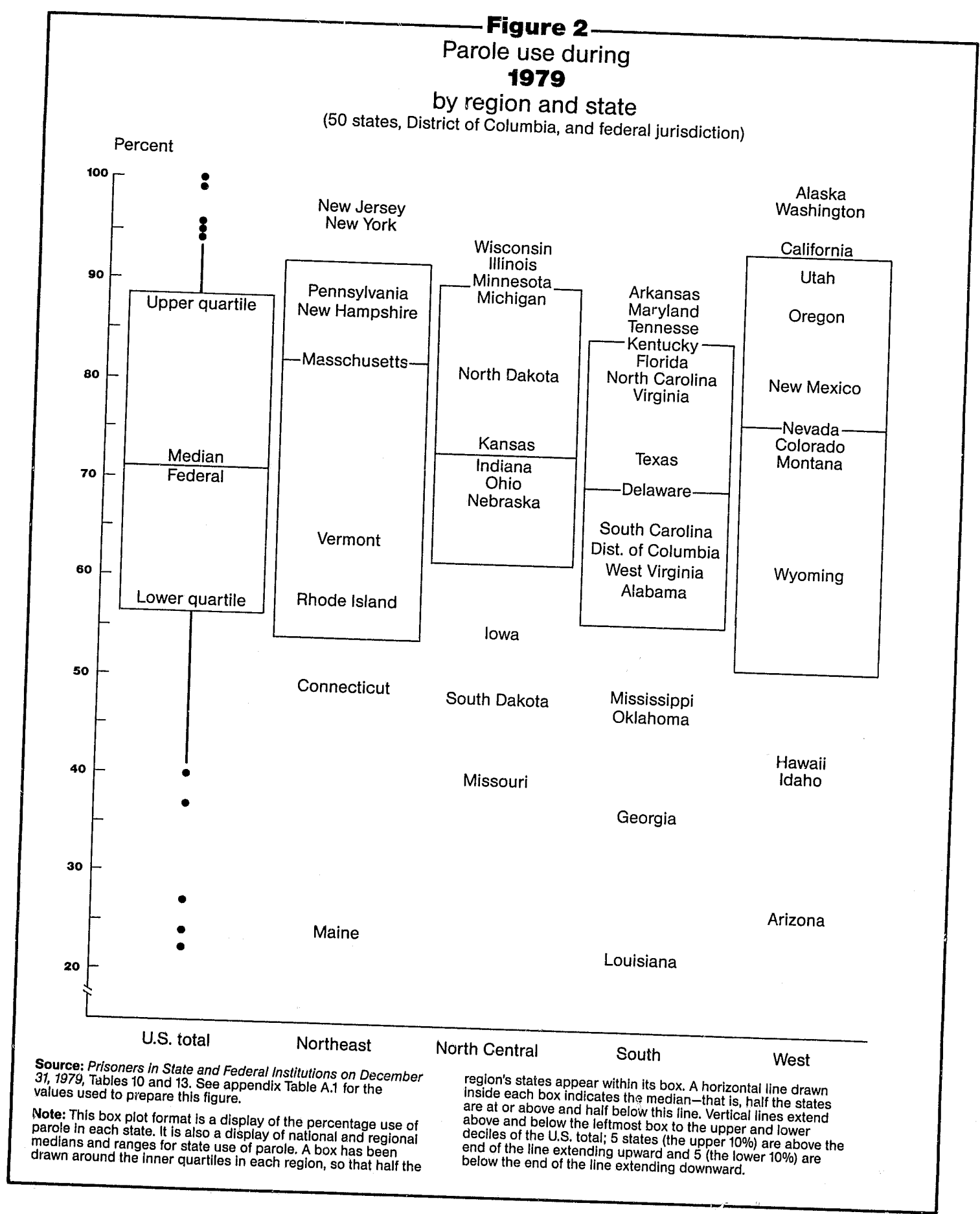
Notes: <sup>1</sup>Includes conditional and unconditional releases. Excludes deaths, escapes, AWOLs, transfers, and persons released to appeal or bond.

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

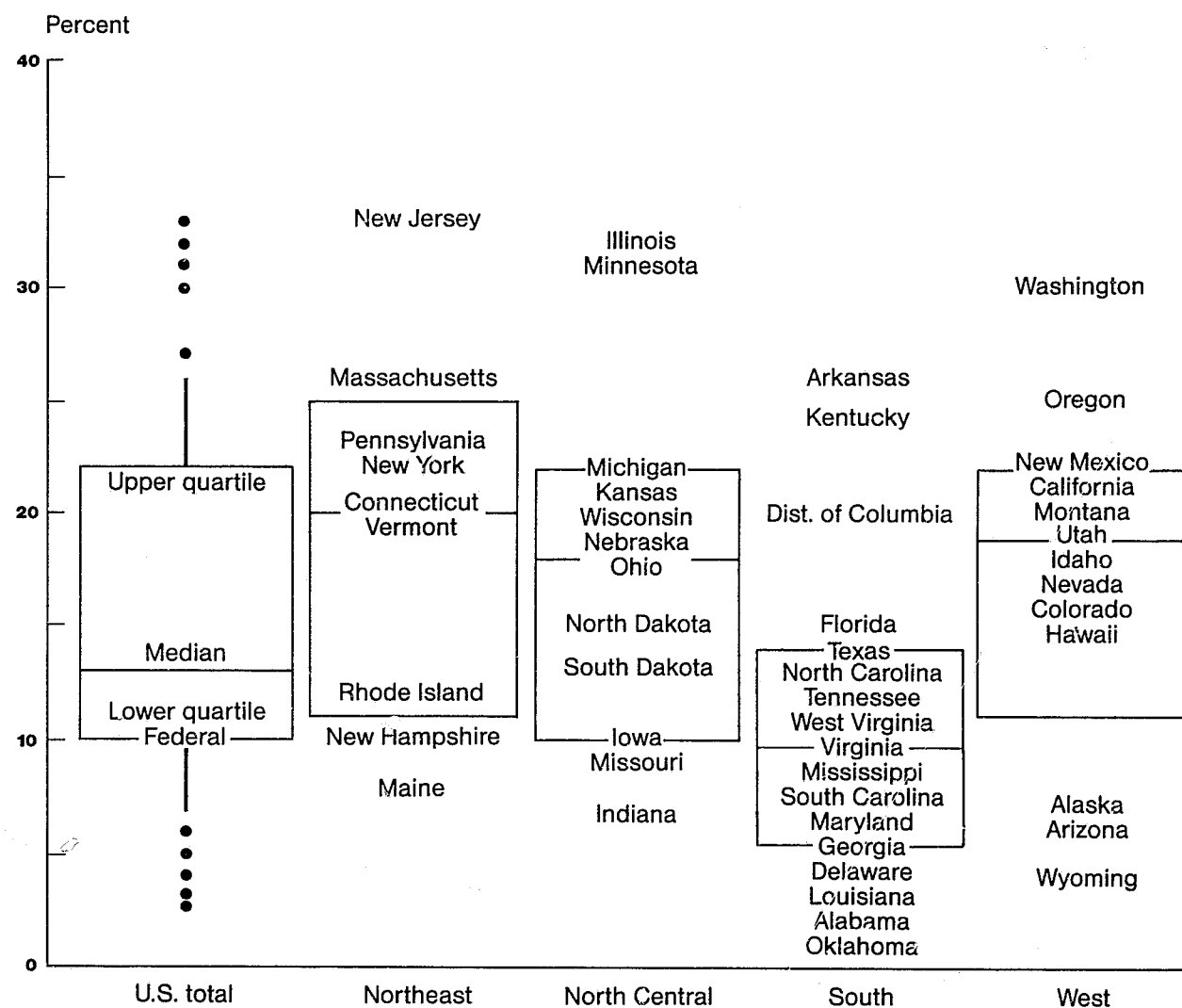
<sup>3</sup>Predominately commutation or court ordered release.

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

#### From parole to prison

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

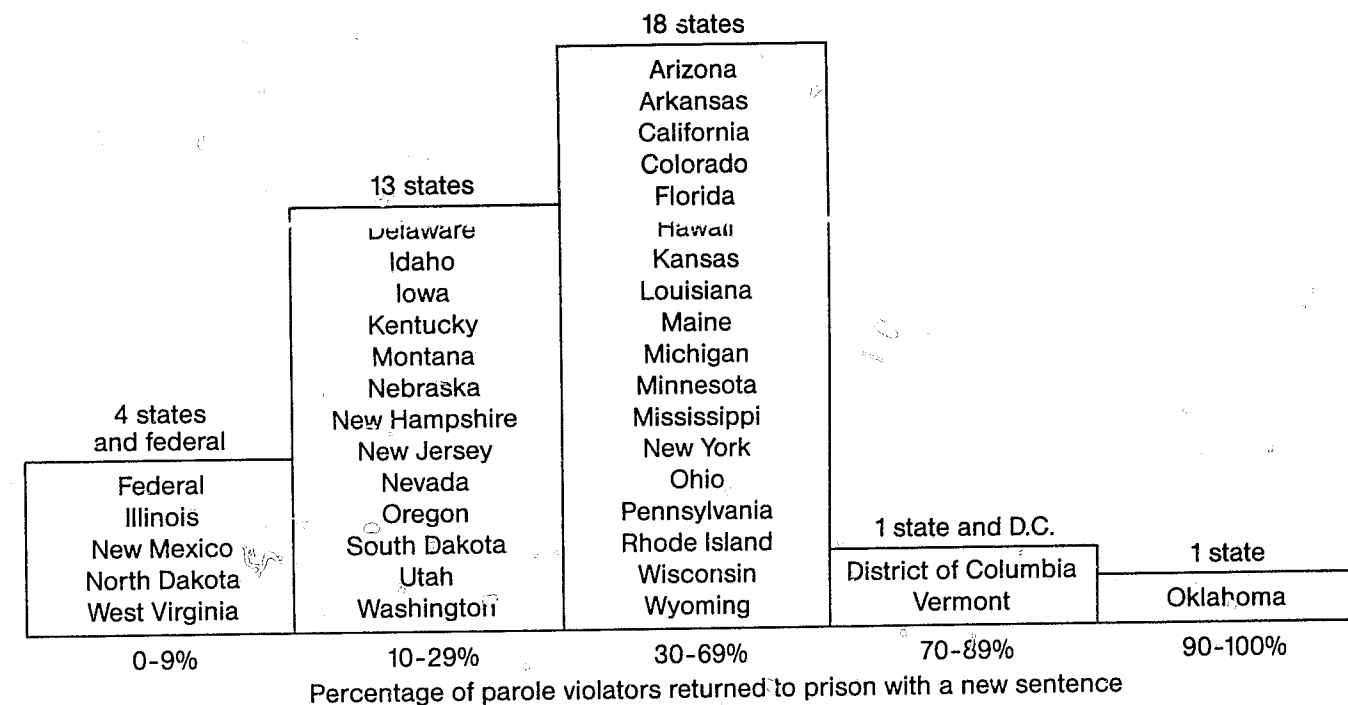
Note: <sup>1</sup>Includes new court commitments and parole violators returned. Excludes escapes, AWOLs, transfers, and persons returned from appeal or bond.

<sup>2</sup>Includes parole and other conditional release violators returned.

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

**Figure 4**  
**Parole violators returned to prison**  
**with a new sentence during**  
**1979**

(37 states, District of Columbia, and federal jurisdiction)



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

Note: States are listed in alphabetical order within categories.

## Conviction and sentencing

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

### Commitment offense

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

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

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

### Multiple sentences

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

### Prior prison commitments

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

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

### Maximum sentence

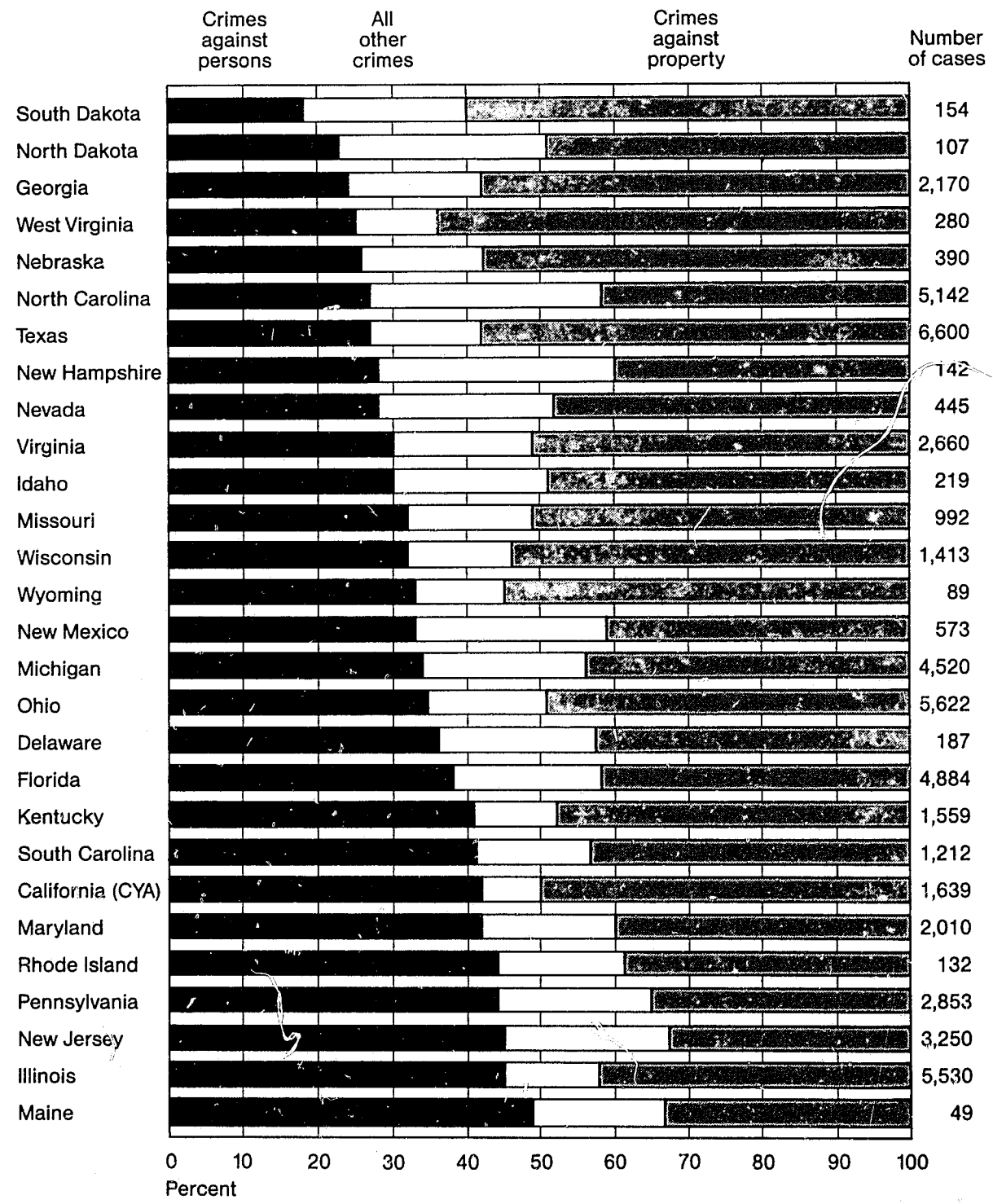
Each sentence may have several aspects. One is the length of the symbolic sentence—the maximum sentence imposed under the law (see Figure 8). Median maximum sentences for all crimes range from less than 3 to more than 7 years; the midpoint for all states is between 4 and 5 years.

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

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



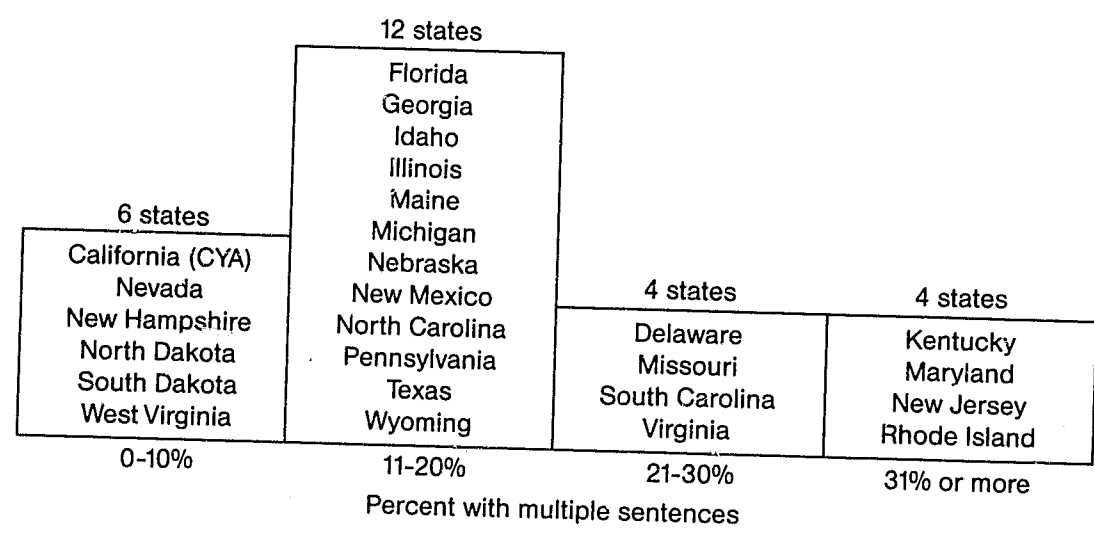
**Figure 5**  
Conviction offenses for persons entering parole during  
**1979**  
by state  
(28 states)



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

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

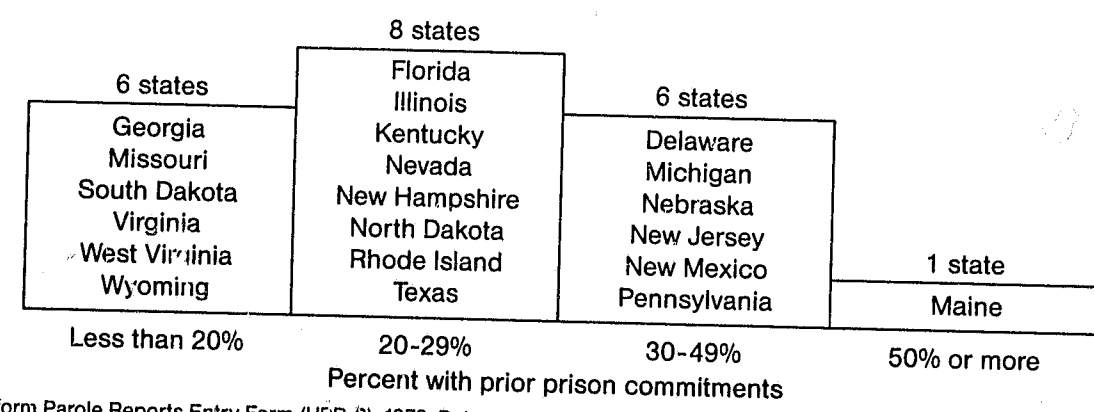
**Figure 6**  
Multiple sentences among persons  
entering parole during  
**1979**  
(26 states)



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

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

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



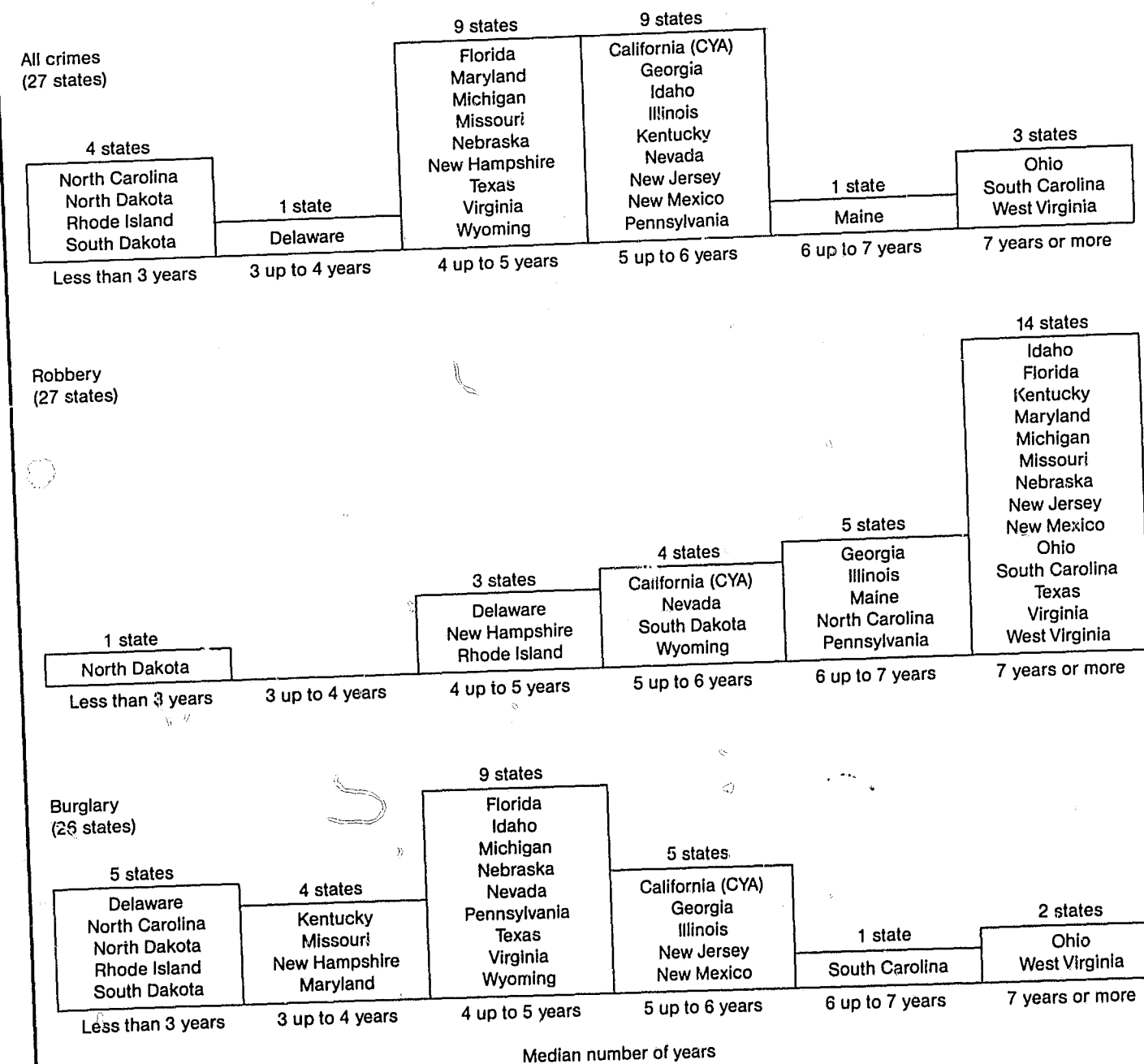
**Source:** Uniform Parole Reports Entry Form (UPR-2), 1979. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See appendix Table A.3 for the values used to prepare this figure.

**Note:** States are listed in alphabetical order within categories.

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

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

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



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

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

## Type of admission to prison and time served prior to release

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

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

### Type of most recent admission to prison

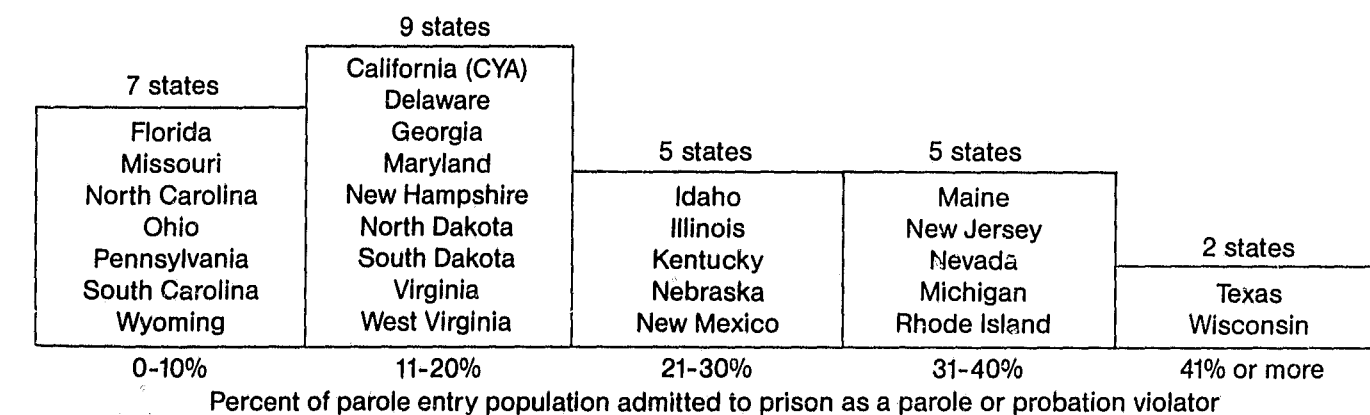
State rates for persons entering parole during 1979 whose most recent admission to prison involved a violation of parole

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

### Length of time served in prison

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

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



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

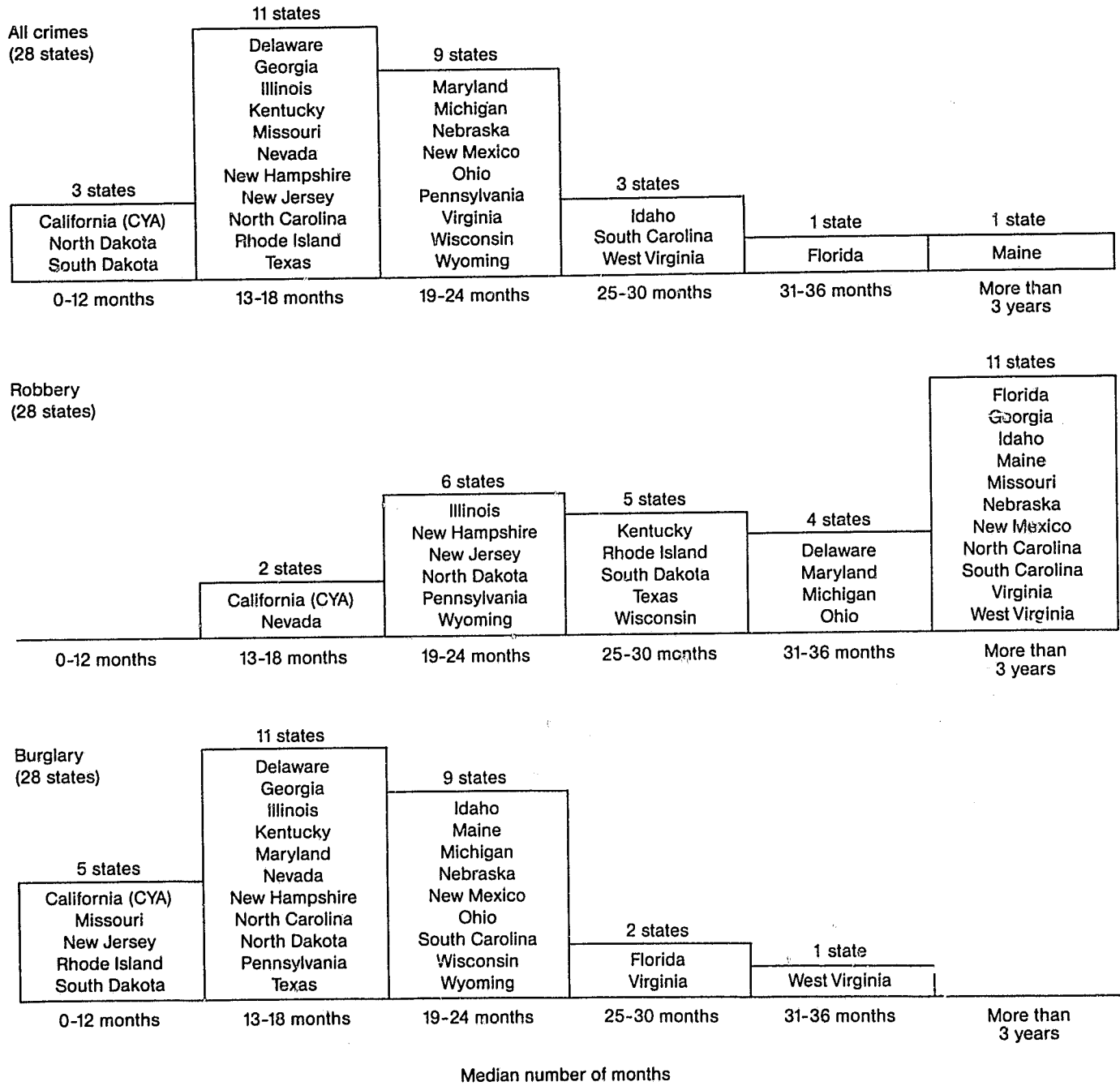
Note: States are listed in alphabetical order within categories. The California Department of the Youth Authority (CYA) has jurisdiction only over youthful offenders.

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

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

Figure 10

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



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

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

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

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

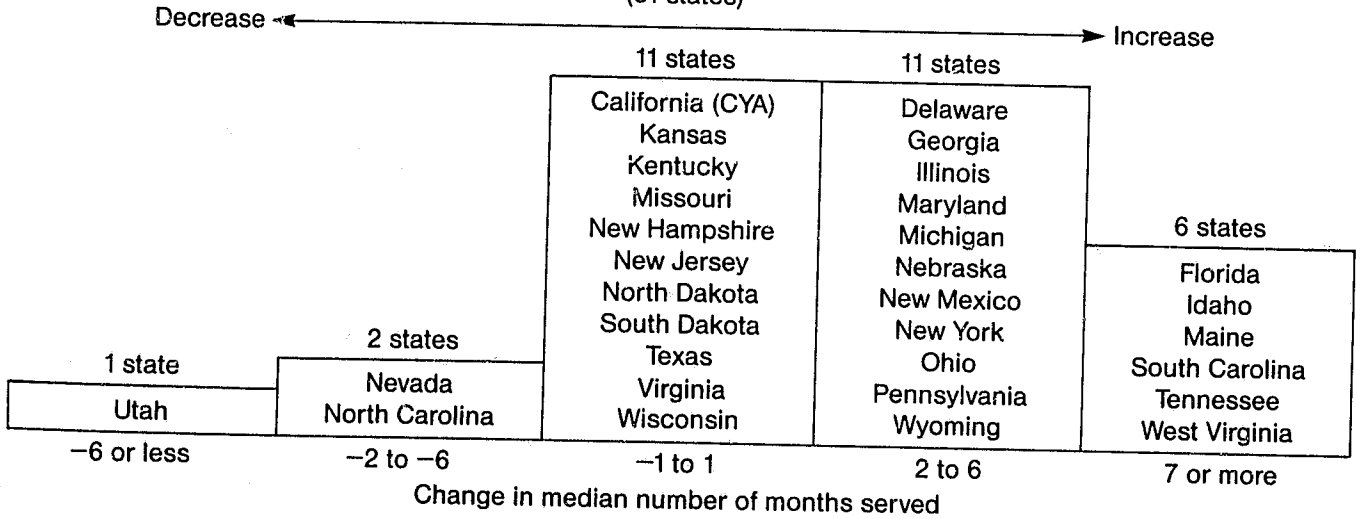
Of the 8 jurisdictions at the extremes of the overall time served distribution, 5 are states with very small numbers of parole entries—Idaho, Maine, North Dakota, South Dakota and West Virginia. One state, Florida, is among the largest in number of parole entries. Maine, whose determinate sentencing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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Demographic characteristics

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

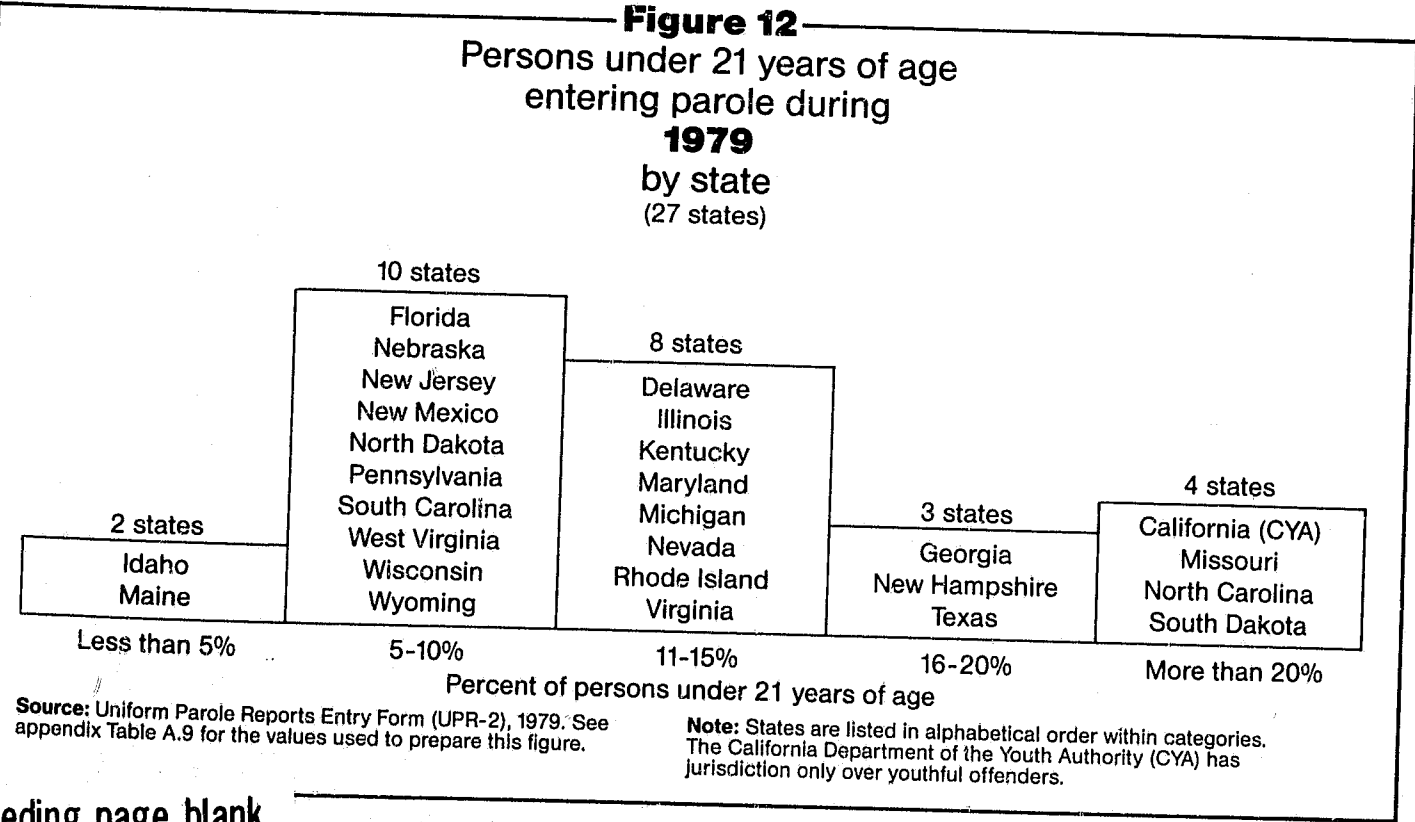
Sex

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

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

Age

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





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

#### Race/Ethnicity

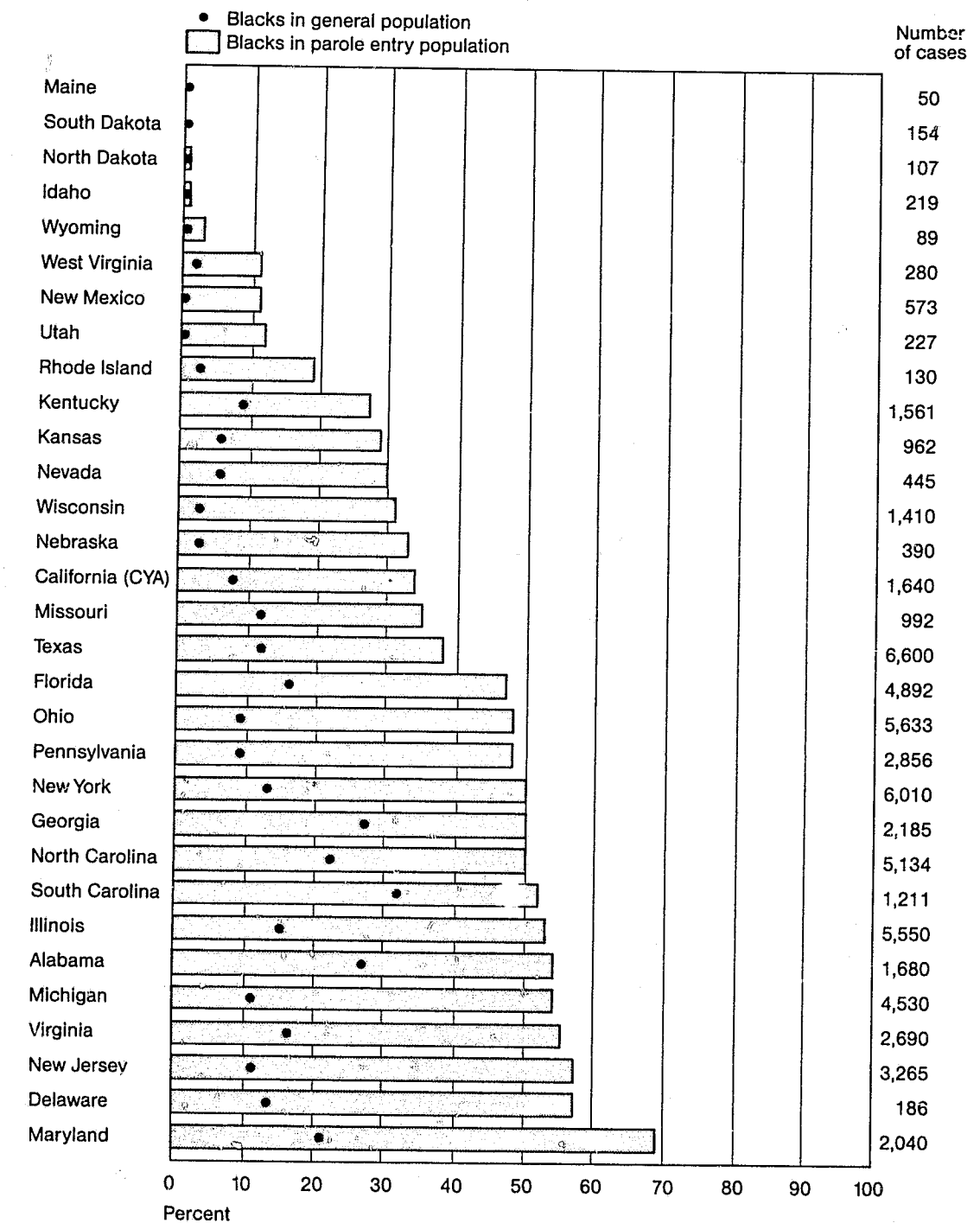
The UPR parole entry population includes 4 race/ethnicity groups—non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks, Hispanics, and others (American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders). The percentage distribution of one of these groups—non-Hispanic blacks—among the persons entering parole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

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

#### Education

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

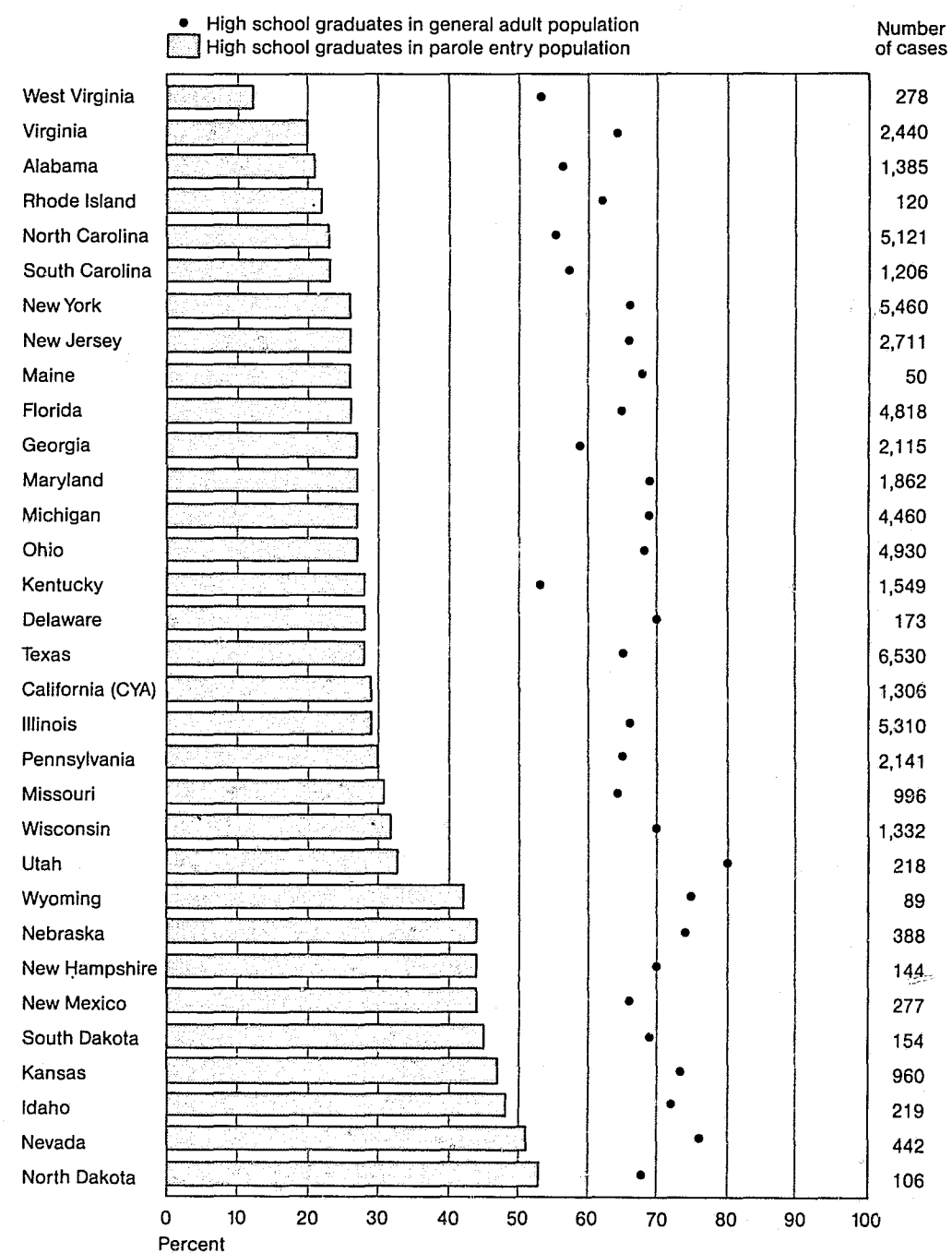
**Figure 13**  
Blacks in the total population  
and blacks entering parole during  
**1979**  
by state  
(31 states)



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

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

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



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

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

## Appendices

## Appendix A

### Tables

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

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

Region and state	National Prisoner Statistics					Uniform Parole Reports	
	Release population <sup>1</sup>	Parole entry population				Parole entry population <sup>3</sup>	Parole entry population <sup>4</sup>
		Total	Parole agency release	Mandatory conditional release	As a percentage of releases		
U.S. total	144,070	109,795	84,287	25,508	76%	119,693	-
Federal <sup>5</sup>	15,001	10,442	6,682	3,760	70	13,114	-
State total	129,569	99,353	77,605	21,748	77	106,579	-
Northeast	19,681	16,662	14,257	2,405	85	17,409	-
Maine	430	102	102	0	24	32	53
New Hampshire	167	146	146	0	87	156	154
Vermont	246	159	126	33	64	238	-
Massachusetts	1,112	917	917	0	82	2,106	-
Rhode Island <sup>6</sup>	213	124	124	0	58	190	138
Connecticut	2,726	1,327	1,327	0	49	1,007	-
New York	8,120	7,741	5,359	2,372	95	7,741	-
New Jersey	3,456	3,307	3,307	0	96	2,790	3,306
Pennsylvania	3,201	2,639	2,639	0	89	3,149	2,973
North Central	30,266	23,335	19,366	3,969	77	24,266	-
Ohio	7,783	5,524	5,524	0	71	6,672	5,706
Indiana	2,172	1,544	1,544	0	72	1,327	-
Illinois	6,597	5,917	2,683	3,234	90	5,785	5,560
Michigan	5,297	4,716	4,716	0	89	4,644	4,540
Wisconsin	1,494	1,436	719	687	94	1,433	1,413
Minnesota	992	892	892	0	90	1,021	-
Iowa	904	495	495	0	55	447	-
Missouri	2,430	961	961	0	40	1,000	996
North Dakota	147	119	119	0	81	134	113
South Dakota	288	137	137	0	48	165	155
Nebraska	689	399	399	0	68	435	395
Kansas	1,614	1,203	1,155	48	74	(1,203)	-
South	59,192	42,131	37,092	5,039	71	44,155	-
Delaware	343	242	173	69	70	371	226
Maryland	3,857	3,328	2,813	515	86	3,397	2,186
District of Columbia	1,559	1,004	884	120	64	743	-
Virginia	3,223	2,654	2,036	618	82	(2,654)	2,720
West Virginia	523	337	337	0	64	302	295
North Carolina	6,610	5,497	5,497	0	83	6,310	5,225
South Carolina	1,446	2,237	2,237	0	65	1,236	1,223
Georgia	4,432	1,680	1,680	0	37	1,777	2,210
Florida	9,476	7,929	5,976	1,953	84	6,961	5,406
Kentucky	2,312	1,964	1,596	366	85	1,817	1,634
Tennessee	2,422	2,095	1,814	281	86	3,166	-
Alabama	2,725	1,709	1,709	0	63	2,295	-
Mississippi	1,618	788	788	0	49	1,091	-
Arkansas	1,567	1,454	1,454	0	86	1,258	-
Louisiana	1,845	1,402	1,402	0	22	744	-
Oklahoma	2,615	1,229	1,229	0	47	1,544	-
Texas	10,429	7,582	6,465	1,117	73	8,489	6,650
West	20,430	17,225	6,890	10,335	84	20,749	-
Montana	300	223	223	0	74	279	-
Idaho	550	232	232	0	42	228	228
Wyoming	210	130	130	0	62	101	89
Colorado	1,200	895	895	0	75	895	-
New Mexico	787	636	636	0	81	537	606
Arizona	1,636	443	180	263	27	767	-
Utah	350	322	322	0	92	322	-
Nevada	708	540	540	0	76	522	540
Washington	1,918	1,896	1,896	0	99	1,654	-
Oregon	1,928	1,688	1,688	0	88	1,727	-
California	10,503	9,953	0	9,953	95	13,450	1,668 <sup>6</sup>
Alaska	214	95	119	100	100	(214)	-
Hawaii	127	54	54	0	42	53	-

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

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., Table 13.

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

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

Notes: <sup>5</sup>An estimated one third of this number are mandatory conditional releases.

<sup>6</sup>Includes only individuals paroled to the California Department of Youth Authority.

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

Region and state	Admission population <sup>1</sup>	Parole violators returned <sup>2</sup>				Parole violators returned <sup>3</sup>
		Total	With new sentence	Without new sentence	As a percentage of admissions	
U.S. total	156,715	25,668	-	-	16%	25,045
Federal	14,073	1,454	21	1,433	10	2,551
State total	142,642	24,214	-	-	17	22,494
Northeast	21,344	5,053	-	-	24	4,319
Maine	456	37	15	22	8	34
New Hampshire	205	21	6	15	10	26
Vermont	225	45	40	5	20	51
Massachusetts	1,349	344	-	-	26	306
Rhode Island	251	30	18	12	12	47
Connecticut	2,970	602	-	-	20	215
New York	8,966	2,001	689	1,312	22	1,614
New Jersey	3,645	1,210	207	1,003	33	1,161
Pennsylvania	3,277	763	445	318	23	865
North Central	32,027	6,515	-	-	20	5,593
Ohio	8,079	1,436	789	647	18	1,165
Indiana	2,991	203	-	-	7	221
Illinois	6,573	2,090	68	2,022	32	1,470
Michigan	5,501	1,231	629	602	22	1,231
Wisconsin	1,539	301	122	179	20	264
Minnesota	1,367	424	136	288	31	461
Iowa	1,060	110	32	78	10	81
Missouri	2,400	224	-	-	9	207
North Dakota	148	22	0	22	15	23
South Dakota	326	43	6	37	13	43
Nebraska	488	86	14	72	18	82
Kansas	1,555	345	177	168	22	( 345)
South	65,840	7,906	-	-	12	6,240
Delaware	369	21	2	19	6	52
Maryland	4,453	410	-	-	9	( 410)
District of Columbia	1,298	262	226	36	20	154
Virginia	3,565	391	-	-	11	( 391)
West Virginia	551	67	0	67	12	65
North Carolina	7,502	997	-	-	13	( 997)
South Carolina	3,319	347	-	-	10	173
Georgia	5,487	370	-	-	7	224
Florida	8,526	1,304	505	799	15	621
Kentucky	2,656	624	140	484	24	512
Tennessee	3,190	381	-	-	12	209
Alabama	2,562	70	-	-	3	277
Mississippi	1,890	200	94	106	11	192
Arkansas	2,189	561	185	376	26	363
Louisiana	2,170	111	35	76	5	150
Oklahoma	2,760	78	78	0	3	168
Texas	13,353	1,712	-	-	13	1,282
West	23,431	4,740	-	-	20	6,342
Montana	386	81	9	72	21	82
Idaho	576	107	23	84	19	70
Wyoming	256	10	4	6	4	5
Colorado	1,264	219	104	115	17	111
New Mexico	766	171	15	156	22	132
Arizona	1,641	105	68	37	6	133
Utah	427	86	19	67	20	81
Nevada	921	173	36	137	19	153
Washington	2,008	611	136	475	30	474
Oregon	2,259	561	82	479	25	( 561)
California	12,432	2,558	1,362	1,196	21	4,491
Alaska	308	29	-	-	9	( 29)
Hawaii	187	29	19	10	16	20

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

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., Table 16.

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

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



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

Region and state	Total	Commitment offense			Number of sentences		Prior prison commitments	
		Against persons <sup>1</sup>	Against property <sup>2</sup>	Other crimes <sup>3</sup>	One <sup>4</sup>	Two or more	None	One or more
Northeast								
Maine	53	24	16	9	40	10	17	27
New Hampshire	154	39	57	46	128	15	100	38
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	138	58	51	23	71	61	101	31
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	3,306	1,452	1,063	735	1,408	1,894	1,225	940
Pennsylvania	2,973	1,254	1,005	594	2,529	324	1,860	903
North Central								
Ohio	5,706	1,954	2,746	922	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	5,560	2,480	2,340	710	4,670	860	3,420	1,020
Michigan	4,540	1,550	2,000	970	3,780	750	3,090	1,420
Wisconsin	1,413	454	765	194	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	996	316	508	168	708	288	836	160
North Dakota	113	24	53	30	97	10	78	28
South Dakota	155	28	93	33	152	2	130	24
Nebraska	396	102	226	62	344	46	254	123
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South								
Delaware	226	67	80	40	132	55	103	72
Maryland	2,186	850	802	358	1,354	700	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	2,720	795	1,345	520	2,020	650	2,315	340
West Virginia	295	69	180	32	253	27	231	47
North Carolina	5,225	1,366	2,181	1,595	4,599	544	-	-
South Carolina	1,223	499	537	176	931	281	-	-
Georgia	2,210	520	1,265	385	1,745	435	1,890	250
Florida	5,406	1,868	2,060	956	3,916	968	3,822	1,030
Kentucky	1,634	638	743	178	1,041	520	1,206	303
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	6,650	1,770	3,810	1,020	5,360	1,240	4,830	1,740
West								
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	228	66	108	45	186	33	-	-
Wyoming	89	29	49	11	76	13	77	12
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	606	191	232	150	478	97	389	180
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	540	125	215	105	414	31	318	112
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	1,668	692	813	134	1,632	7	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Includes murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

<sup>2</sup>Includes larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, and stolen property.

<sup>3</sup>Includes commercial and noncommercial sex offenses, alcohol law violations, weapon offense, escape, and all other offenses.

<sup>4</sup>May include multiple counts of the same offense type where no second offense type was identified.

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

Region and state	All crimes				Crimes against persons <sup>1</sup>				Crimes against property <sup>2</sup>				Other crimes <sup>3</sup>			
	Number of cases	Median/ quartiles <sup>4</sup>			Number of cases	Median/ quartiles			Number of cases	Median/ quartiles			Number of cases	Median/ quartiles		
Northeast																
Maine	32	39	76	112	17	54	78	119	9	25	47	99	6	22	57	79
New Hampshire	134	38	52	70	39	38	54	107	57	35	52	62	38	39	54	69
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	100	12	27	54	47	24	50	79	35	11	15	31	18	12	22	42
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1,910	60	64	120	876	63	96	144	546	60	61	65	488	38	60	72
Pennsylvania	722	48	60	113	350	54	80	132	241	41	56	72	131	40	56	77
North Central																
Ohio	5,334	60	120	299	1,872	179	299	300	2,582	60	60	179	880	60	120	179
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	499	42	60	94	232	55	82	127	202	34	54	70	65	36	48	74
Michigan	406	44	54	129	143	87	129	131	186	39	48	90	77	40	49	130
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	235	35	48	72	75	60	85	156	120	24	36	48	40	35	60	60
North Dakota	76	12	23	36	16	15	35	95	38	11	21	27	22	13	22	40
South Dakota	145	18	24	48	28	36	60	93	87	18	24	36	30	17	24	36
Nebraska	328	26	48	72	89	60	82	126	188	24	36	60	51	24	36	48
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South																
Delaware	129	24	36	60	46	34	51	109	58	21	35	60	25	13	24	31
Maryland	914	25	52	89	412	46	72	120	354	20	36	59	148	18	37	62
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	509	26	58	96	156	57	95	128	251	24	48	72	102	14	37	72
West Virginia	239	78	99	120	62	59	83	134	152	90	102	120	25	50	60	119
North Carolina	4,008	18	35	70	1,191	35	73	130	1,551	16	31	50	1,266	9	17	40
South Carolina	1,190	48	84	144	490	85	139	181	527	38	61	107	173	36	60	85
Georgia	402	36	62	72	103	61	73	95	228	36	60	72	71	36	48	72
Florida	613	43	58	83	250	59	82	133	256	36	48	59	107	35	51	70
Kentucky	1,207	24	60	120	491	61	120	180	569	23	31	60	147	13	24	60
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	492	32	57	93	155	45	81	142	254	29	49	67	83	24	48	92
West																
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	59	52	60	106	19	54	73	120	32	49	60	78	11	46	57	150
Wyoming	84	36	59	84	28	59	96	426	47	36	48	60	9	24	36	120
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	450	45	72	169	157	67	91	304	172	43	62	75	121	45	75	290
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	344	36	60	84	104	48	72	96	158	36	48	61	82	45	60	102
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	237	55	64	74	98	56	67	75	120	54	63	71	19	44	59	73
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Includes murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

<sup>2</sup>Includes larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, and stolen property.

<sup>3</sup>Includes commercial and non-commercial sex offenses, alcohol law violations, weapon offenses, escape, and all other offenses.

<sup>4</sup>Median statistics are presented in bold type. Fifty percent of the cases fall between the first quartile (25th percentile) and the third quartile (75th percentile). The first quartile (to the left of the median) may be interpreted as the point in the distribution of months served where 25 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 75 percent falls above. The third quartile (to the right of the median) is the point where 75 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 25 percent falls above. Examination of the first and third quartiles, together with the median, is useful in understanding the shape and range of each distribution.

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

Region and state	All crimes				Robbery				Burglary				Narcotics			
	Number of cases		Median/ quartiles <sup>1</sup>		Number of cases		Median/ quartiles		Number of cases		Median/ quartiles		Number of cases		Median/ quartiles	
Northeast																
Maine	32	39	76	112	7	72	79	119	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
New Hampshire	134	38	52	70	17	41	54	127	35	32	44	64	8	23	57	69
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	100	12	27	54	27	28	50	72	25	12	17	25	11	11	21	38
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1,533	60	64	120	482	64	91	126	349	60	61	66	211	60	60	72
Pennsylvania	722	48	60	113	179	54	72	116	157	45	57	81	57	36	48	62
North Central																
Ohio	5,334	60	120	299	1,148	180	299	300	1,172	60	120	239	355	60	119	120
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	499	42	60	94	133	59	83	119	112	55	60	75	34	43	58	83
Michigan	406	44	54	129	67	91	130	164	68	48	52	94	51	39	66	165
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	235	35	48	72	43	60	86	144	69	24	36	48	24	36	60	60
North Dakota	76	12	23	36	12	15	35	57	14	12	25	33	8	16	25	33
South Dakota	145	18	24	48	18	41	60	87	39	18	24	36	14	24	33	37
Nebraska	328	26	48	72	36	67	84	139	86	25	48	62	21	24	36	48
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South																
Delaware	129	24	36	60	19	44	52	97	34	18	31	65	7	12	32	36
Maryland	914	25	52	89	229	59	87	137	154	34	47	66	85	24	48	67
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	509	26	58	96	83	66	96	120	127	38	59	94	55	36	60	120
West Virginia	239	78	99	120	22	76	103	127	67	93	109	121	12	49	52	60
North Carolina	4,008	15	35	70	481	55	82	136	722	17	34	57	268	20	36	46
South Carolina	1,190	48	84	144	196	119	144	180	148	48	72	120	121	36	60	90
Georgia	402	36	62	72	56	68	77	87	150	36	60	72	57	36	48	72
Florida	613	43	58	83	151	60	86	137	140	36	52	60	72	30	48	59
Kentucky	1,207	24	60	120	214	108	120	180	279	24	37	72	96	12	24	60
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	492	32	57	93	106	50	93	130	148	34	58	81	58	34	58	98
West																
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	59	52	60	106	8	56	85	116	21	40	53	77	4	-	-	-
Wyoming	84	36	59	84	6	45	69	92	22	36	54	75	3	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	450	45	72	169	64	71	257	305	88	43	66	75	65	46	77	298
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	344	36	60	84	62	48	60	87	73	36	59	72	51	48	60	118
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	237	55	64	74	62	56	67	74	64	56	63	70	8	50	61	72
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table A.7** Time served by persons entering parole during 1979, by major crime categories and state (in months)

Region and state	All crimes				Crimes against persons <sup>1</sup>				Crimes against property <sup>2</sup>				Other crimes <sup>3</sup>			
	Number of cases		Median/ quartiles <sup>4</sup>		Number of cases		Median/ quartiles		Number of cases		Median/ quartiles		Number of cases		Median/ quartiles	
Northeast																
Maine	33	13	38	49	18	29	38	45	9	10	23	62	6	8	23	51
New Hampshire	135	10	14	22	40	10	17	30	57	10	14	17	38	9	14	24
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	100	8	16	34	47	15	30	43	35	5	9	16	18	6	11	19
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1,951	9	16	33	907	14	25	41	549	8	10	17	495	8	13	25
Pennsylvania	722	11	20	32	351	13	24	42	241	9	16	26	130	10	19	25
North Central																
Ohio	5,438	12	22	37	1,916	20	33	51	2,629	11	17	28	893	12	20	31
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	507	9	15	28	234	13	23	39	206	8	13	18	67	5	12	26
Michigan	406	16	23	37	143	23	34	54	186	14	19	27	77	16	22	32
Wisconsin	1,413	13	21	32	454	18	29	44	756	12	18	26	194	7	19	24
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	237	9	13	30	77	15	40	76	120	7	10	15	40	10	13	25
North Dakota	76	9	12	19	16	11	22	39	38	9	12	17	22	9	12	19
South Dakota	145	7	11	19	28	12	24	33	87	6	10	16	30	6	9	12
Nebraska	328	13	22	38	89	29	43	58	188	12	20	31	51	11	19	24
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South																
Delaware	137	10	16	32	49	17	32	60	60	11	15	28	28	7	10	14
Maryland	921	8	19	36	414	17	30	50	356	7	12	22	151	5	12	27
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	513	11	24	38	158	18	38	55	253	11	21	31	102	6	15	30
West Virginia	238	21	30	45	61	27	47	60	152	22	30	40	25	18	20	26
North Carolina	4,009	7	15	33	1,192	14	33	52	1,551	7	14	26	1,266	5	9	21
South Carolina	1,198	18	30	52	491	34	50	72	532	15	22	36	175	13	19	32
Georgia	405	12	18	34	103	24	46	59	231	12	15	24	71	12	13	23
Florida	676	20	31	46	269	29	43	67	273	18	25	35	134	15	25	38
Kentucky	1,209	8	15	31	492	17	29	50	570	7	11	20	147	6	10	14
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	492	10	16	29	155	16	26	44	254	8	13	21	83	10	14	25
West																
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	58	17	25	37	18	25	35	49	29	14	20	31	11	13	19	49
Wyoming	85	15	24	36	29	24	36	85	47	12	18	25	9	12	18	25
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	463	15	24	40	161	19	31	46	176	14	20	32	126	14	28	42
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	345	12	14	22	104	12	19	28	159	12	13	18	82	12	14	24
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	284	9	12	15	125	11	14	18	138	8	10	13	21	8	12	14
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Includes murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

<sup>2</sup>Includes larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, and stolen property.

<sup>3</sup>Includes commercial and non-commercial sex offenses, alcohol law violations, weapon offenses, escape, and all other offenses.

<sup>4</sup>Median statistics are presented in bold type. Fifty percent of the cases fall between the first quartile (25th percentile) and the third quartile (75th percentile). The first quartile (to the left of the median) may be interpreted as the point in the distribution of months served where 25 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 75 percent falls above. The third quartile (to the right of the median) is the point where 75 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 25 percent falls above. Examination of the first and third quartiles, together with the median, is useful in understanding the shape and range of each distribution.

Table A.8 Time served by persons entering parole during 1979, by selected crime types and state (in months)

[illegible]

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

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

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

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

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

Note: <sup>1</sup>Includes American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

## Appendix B

### Tables

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



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

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., Table 13.

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

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

Note: <sup>5</sup>Includes only individuals paroled to the California Department of Youth Authority.

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

Region and state	Admission population <sup>1</sup>	Parole violators returned <sup>2</sup>				Parole violators returned <sup>3</sup>
		Total	With new sentence	Without new sentence	As a percentage of admissions	
<b>U.S. total</b>	<b>149,965</b>	<b>23,844</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>26,020</b>
<b>Federal</b>	<b>14,676</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,840</b>
<b>State total</b>	<b>135,289</b>	<b>22,415</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23,180</b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>19,657</b>	<b>4,465</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4,327</b>
Maine	387	32	13	19	8	136
New Hampshire	211	23	4	19	11	39
Vermont	263	86	71	15	33	( 86)
Massachusetts	1,331	277	0	277	21	( 34)
Rhode Island	227	34	15	19	15	43
Connecticut	1,954	354	-	-	18	215
New York	8,432	1,891	720	1,171	22	1,866
New Jersey	3,621	1,083	236	847	30	980
Pennsylvania	3,231	685	420	265	21	928
<b>North Central</b>	<b>31,332</b>	<b>5,923</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5,965</b>
Ohio	7,085	1,189	655	534	17	1,219
Indiana	2,547	118	-	-	5	164
Illinois	6,465	1,785	149	1,636	28	( 1,785)
Michigan	6,285	1,298	716	582	21	( 1,298)
Wisconsin	1,541	249	118	131	16	231
Minnesota	1,320	415	125	290	31	569
Iowa	919	127	33	94	14	66
Missouri	2,565	227	12	215	9	206
North Dakota	150	30	0	30	20	28
South Dakota	331	39	0	30	12	39
Nebraska	530	84	19	65	16	88
Kansas	1,594	362	184	178	23	272
<b>South</b>	<b>61,505</b>	<b>7,077</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6,316</b>
Delaware	339	6	1	5	2	( 6)
Maryland	4,336	357	-	-	8	( 357)
District of Columbia	2,788	230	197	33	8	( 230)
Virginia	2,842	397	26	371	14	352
West Virginia	412	53	7	46	13	54
North Carolina	6,640	682	-	-	10	711
South Carolina	3,040	29	12	17	1	162
Georgia	5,362	359	-	-	7	400
Florida	7,636	1,265	496	769	17	654
Kentucky	2,438	500	71	429	21	407
Tennessee	2,818	403	-	-	14	( 403)
Alabama	2,418	155	-	-	6	251
Mississippi	1,256	237	14	223	19	438
Arkansas	1,956	581	261	320	30	233
Louisiana	2,438	118	30	88	5	128
Oklahoma	2,192	53	53	0	2	65
Texas	12,594	1,652	-	-	13	1,465
<b>West</b>	<b>22,795</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6,572</b>
Montana	459	107	11	96	23	125
Idaho	599	108	25	83	18	70
Wyoming	224	13	3	10	6	7
Colorado	1,456	305	81	224	21	327
New Mexico	683	129	25	104	19	142
Arizona	1,620	339	235	104	21	177
Utah	386	100	35	65	26	120
Nevada	829	152	42	110	18	139
Washington	2,249	698	232	466	31	630
Oregon	1,931	355	88	267	18	318
California	11,910	2,585	1,574	1,011	22	4,473
Alaska	258	24	-	-	9	13
Hawaii	191	35	26	9	18	31

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

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., Table 16.

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

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

Table B.3 Commitment offense, multiple sentences, and prior prison commitments of persons entering parole during 1978, by state

Region and state	Commitment offense				Number of sentences		Prior prison commitments	
	Total	Against persons <sup>1</sup>	Against property <sup>2</sup>	Other crimes <sup>3</sup>	One <sup>4</sup>	Two or more	None	One or more
<b>Northeast</b>								
Maine	120	49	43	27	85	34	40	66
New Hampshire	165	49	75	35	140	22	110	38
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	6,210	2,990	1,210	1,740	5,300	730	3,760	2,150
New Jersey	3,584	1,530	970	743	1,479	1,905	-	-
Pennsylvania	2,370	1,165	733	413	1,713	610	1,144	1,120
<b>North Central</b>								
Ohio	5,090	1,810	2,400	790	3,920	1,090	3,020	1,700
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	4,824	2,124	1,956	708	4,692	96	3,696	912
Michigan	7,480	2,490	3,340	1,640	6,130	350	4,890	2,540
Wisconsin	1,347	393	765	188	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	992	263	588	135	884	108	860	128
North Dakota	110	23	64	22	92	17	61	48
South Dakota	203	30	125	48	184	19	167	36
Nebraska	383	101	217	48	334	48	241	129
Kansas	1,006	221	597	144	686	276	811	146
<b>South</b>								
Delaware	207	75	84	42	144	60	120	69
Maryland	2,426	994	842	518	1,676	744	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	1,359	533	596	234	1,052	316	1,119	142
West Virginia	286	65	154	60	257	22	209	67
North Carolina	6,420	1,569	2,664	2,099	5,668	664	-	-
South Carolina	1,134	465	439	214	706	418	-	-
Georgia	2,995	790	1,725	460	2,120	870	2,300	615
Florida	3,283	1,216	1,443	600	2,999	284	629	493
Kentucky	1,811	707	862	189	1,265	493	1,390	316
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	1,769	754	672	254	1,255	425	1,447	233
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	4,944	1,140	2,814	946	4,150	788	3,982	822
<b>West</b>								
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	87	24	53	10	81	6	76	11
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	455	138	173	98	365	44	293	101
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	228	66	121	41	185	43	153	56
Nevada	480	103	187	85	337	39	250	126
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	1,719	676	879	144	1,706	13	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uniform Parole Reports Entry Forms (UPR-2), 1978. Data from some of the states have been weighted. See Table 0.2 in Appendix 0. The number of missing values for conviction offense and prior record may be computed by subtracting the sum of the categories from the total. The parole entry population includes persons released from prison by authority of a parole agency and those released from prison through mandatory conditional release.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Includes murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

<sup>2</sup>Includes larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, and stolen property.

<sup>3</sup>Includes commercial and non-commercial sex offenses, alcohol law violations, weapon offense, escape, and all other offenses.

<sup>4</sup>May include multiple counts of the same offense type where no second offense type was identified.

Table B.4 Maximum sentence imposed on persons entering parole during 1978, by major crime categories and state (in months)

Region and state	All crimes				Crimes <sup>1</sup> against persons				Crimes <sup>2</sup> against property				Other crimes <sup>3</sup>			
	Number of cases	Median/ <sup>4</sup> quartiles			Number of cases	Median/ <sup>4</sup> quartiles			Number of cases	Median/ <sup>4</sup> quartiles			Number of cases	Median/ <sup>4</sup> quartiles		
Northeast																
Maine	67	36	60	80	33	40	74	110	20	16	50	76	14	34	68	80
New Hampshire	154	40	55	76	49	41	68	117	73	40	53	69	32	34	56	78
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	540	37	60	104	279	48	72	108	108	36	39	56	153	37	48	300
New Jersey	1,428	60	61	84	634	60	65	120	415	41	60	63	379	37	60	62
Pennsylvania	2,148	41	60	110	1,097	54	80	120	660	35	53	70	391	35	48	69
North Central																
Ohio	455	60	120	226	170	120	190	300	209	60	62	179	76	60	74	120
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	364	58	83	107	163	72	96	143	145	56	71	92	56	53	71	84
Michigan	672	47	70	129	224	65	129	131	302	42	49	90	146	39	49	162
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	229	27	48	61	62	54	62	120	137	24	36	55	30	43	60	88
North Dakota	92	19	23	35	18	20	45	78	54	21	23	34	20	13	22	34
South Dakota	185	18	24	36	30	36	52	83	110	18	24	36	45	12	18	30
Nebraska	334	36	48	72	90	48	70	120	187	36	38	60	57	24	36	60
Kansas	300	119	120	228	73	180	239	300	182	119	119	120	45	60	119	239
South																
Delaware	59	19	36	72	24	15	42	115	25	20	36	49	10	14	24	46
Maryland	1,027	23	47	94	465	36	67	120	362	21	36	60	200	16	32	59
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	563	47	60	96	204	59	83	121	254	36	50	75	105	36	60	74
West Virginia	208	118	120	122	47	111	143	216	115	119	120	120	46	60	119	122
North Carolina	5,032	15	35	67	1,351	37	72	117	2,011	16	32	53	1,670	11	22	40
South Carolina	1,074	38	72	120	448	72	120	156	420	36	60	84	206	30	48	84
Georgia	547	36	60	84	151	69	95	120	314	36	59	72	82	35	48	72
Florida	1,848	41	62	121	695	64	122	187	812	38	60	64	341	37	55	63
Kentucky	1,421	24	60	120	552	60	120	179	701	23	35	60	168	23	48	71
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	163	46	118	179	91	118	120	235	55	30	46	90	17	23	32	43
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	1,804	36	58	99	507	59	105	175	927	34	53	66	370	35	58	106
West																
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	83	36	48	72	21	48	72	120	52	36	48	60	10	33	42	60
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	230	45	73	105	75	69	75	300	101	45	71	94	54	42	57	77
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	300	46	60	85	92	60	89	120	136	36	49	61	72	37	58	72
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	250	53	64	74	107	54	66	75	118	53	64	73	25	47	61	68
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Includes murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

<sup>2</sup>Includes larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, and stolen property.

<sup>3</sup>Includes commercial and non-commercial sex offenses, alcohol law violations, weapon offenses, escape, and all other offenses.

<sup>4</sup>Median statistics are presented in bold type. Fifty percent of the cases fall between the first quartile (25th percentile) and the third quartile (75th percentile). The first quartile (to the left of the median) may be interpreted as the point in the distribution of months served where 25 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 75 percent falls above. The third quartile (to the right of the median) is the point where 75 percent of the parole entry population falls below and 25 percent falls above. Examination of the first and third quartiles, together with the median, is useful in understanding the shape and range of each distribution.

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

Region and state	All crimes				Robbery				Burglary				Narcotics			
	Number of cases	Median/ quartiles <sup>1</sup>			Number of cases	Median/ quartiles			Number of cases	Median/ quartiles			Number of cases	Median/ quartiles		
Northeast																
Maine	67	36	60	80	9	35	58	79	8	24	59	99	3	-	-	-
New Hampshire	154	40	55	76	20	42	74	107	49	39	53	64	5	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	540	37	60	104	231	48	60	94	68	36	48	60	73	170	300	300
New Jersey	1,428	60	61	84	366	60	66	120	257	60	61	64	201	60	60	62
Pennsylvania	2,148	41	60	110	523	49	69	117	395	36	58	76	175	36	57	66
North Central																
Ohio	455	60	120	226	115	171	240	300	107	60	118	180	37	60	60	120
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	364	58	83	107	109	72	94	132	113	59	76	93	35	60	72	84
Michigan	672	47	70	129	130	91	130	131	153	48	86	91	94	39	65	164
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	229	27	48	61	40	60	61	107	81	24	36	59	20	48	60	79
North Dakota	92	19	23	35	8	24	51	55	24	21	30	41	7	14	22	34
South Dakota	185	18	24	36	11	36	51	61	55	18	30	37	26	12	24	32
Nebraska	334	36	48	72	38	66	96	180	94	36	48	64	27	24	26	48
Kansas	300	119	120	228	33	239	240	300	85	119	119	120	22	120	239	240
South																
Delaware	59	19	36	72	9	31	84	131	22	23	36	50	7	12	24	36
Maryland	1,027	23	47	94	254	57	95	131	189	26	46	70	86	23	36	71
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	563	47	60	96	111	59	72	119	139	48	60	92	78	47	60	80
West Virginia	208	118	120	122	20	120	132	216	48	119	120	121	15	59	60	106
North Carolina	5,032	15	35	67	585	51	77	118	951	19	36	59	452	20	32	40
South Carolina	1,074	38	72	120	199	108	120	149	221	48	72	108	123	36	60	108
Georgia	547	36	60	34	101	72	84	119	198	36	60	72	65	33	48	72
Florida	1,848	41	62	121	393	65	122	181	521	39	60	64	256	36	52	62
Kentucky	1,421	24	60	120	288	84	120	121	380	24	36	61	100	17	36	61
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	163	46	118	179	50	118	119	175	29	28	43	87	10	22	29	61
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	1,804	36	58	99	306	60	102	146	609	35	57	70	298	36	59	109
West																
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	83	36	48	72	8	24	55	81	22	36	42	60	3	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	230	45	73	105	31	69	126	306	54	45	72	103	22	42	45	72
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	300	46	60	85	48	59	83	95	58	36	58	71	45	36	48	72
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CYA only)	250	53	64	74	64	55	69	79	74	54	67	75	11	47	63	68
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

Note: <sup>1</sup>Includes transfers from other jurisdictions, escapees and AHOs returned, and prisoners returned on appeal or bond.

Table 8.7 Time served by persons entering parole during 1978, by major crime categories and state (in months)

Region and state	All crimes				Crimes <sup>1</sup> against persons				Crimes <sup>2</sup> against property				Other crimes <sup>3</sup>			
	Number of cases		Median/ <sup>4</sup> quartiles		Number of cases		Median/ <sup>4</sup> quartiles		Number of cases		Median/ <sup>4</sup> quartiles		Number of cases		Median/ <sup>4</sup> quartiles	
Northeast																
Maine	69	15	30	40	33	16	32	45	22	7	25	35	14	18	32	41
New Hampshire	155	10	14	21	49	14	17	29	73	10	14	19	33	8	11	18
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	549	21	26	38	279	24	32	48	109	19	24	31	161	18	24	30
New Jersey	2,176	10	17	34	1,137	14	25	42	528	8	11	20	511	9	13	26
Pennsylvania	2,161	12	20	33	1,104	14	25	42	664	11	17	25	393	11	16	25
North Central																
Ohio	460	12	22	38	170	18	31	46	213	11	19	34	77	11	17	29
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	371	7	16	28	164	13	23	38	151	7	13	21	56	7	10	18
Michigan	674	14	22	33	224	19	31	51	304	13	18	26	146	12	18	27
Wisconsin	1,205	13	21	30	355	18	27	39	680	13	18	26	171	11	19	26
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	229	9	13	25	62	14	24	46	137	8	10	16	30	13	19	30
North Dakota	94	10	14	22	20	15	23	40	54	10	13	17	20	9	11	18
South Dakota	185	6	9	16	30	8	17	33	110	6	10	16	45	5	6	10
Nebraska	338	13	21	33	91	21	31	54	189	13	20	29	58	11	15	21
Kansas	306	12	16	25	77	18	25	33	184	11	14	21	45	12	16	22
South																
Delaware	83	8	16	34	24	11	25	47	27	8	15	25	10	7	9	20
Maryland	1,034	7	16	35	469	12	28	50	364	6	11	22	201	4	9	24
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	245	15	24	36	245	19	31	49	275	13	20	29	125	14	21	30
West Virginia	210	20	30	45	49	36	53	71	115	19	27	40	46	19	24	37
North Carolina	5,032	8	15	30	1,351	15	30	51	2,011	8	14	25	1,670	6	11	22
South Carolina	1,087	15	28	43	452	25	41	60	426	13	22	37	209	11	17	31
Georgia	553	13	20	39	154	24	41	59	317	12	16	26	82	11	13	22
Florida	1,550	18	27	39	697	29	40	64	817	17	23	30	346	15	21	29
Kentucky	1,427	10	16	28	554	27	27	41	705	7	13	19	168	7	13	23
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	162	13	31	50	90	31	40	61	55	8	12	31	17	7	9	18
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	1,821	9	17	30	512	18	32	52	935	7	13	22	374	7	15	26
West																
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	83	12	18	25	21	19	27	53	52	12	18	24	10	12	15	24
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	297	13	19	32	75	16	23	41	102	14	20	28	54	12	17	27
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	200	18	27	44	60	23	35	48	104	18	21	33	36	25	32	44
Nevada	307	12	17	28	93	16	27	41	136	12	15	22	72	12	14	24
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California (CA only)	255	7	20	34	111	9	12	17	119	6	8	11	26	6	9	11
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Inmate Parole Reports Entry Forms (IPR-2), 1978. The number of cases is the unweighted sample size used to compute the mean and covariances. Time served in jail prior to sentencing is used in the computation of time served. Cases are excluded when the type of most recent admission to prison does not include a new court commitment.

Notes: "The" states murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

~~Robbery, assault, simple assault,~~  
~~larceny, burglary, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, and stolen property.~~

2. "Non-Commercial" and "Non-Commercial" Sex offenses, alcohol law violations, weapon offenses, escape, and all other offenses.

**Table 8.8** Time served by persons entering parole during 1978,  
by selected crime types and state (in months)

[illegible]

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

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



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

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

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

Note: <sup>1</sup>Includes American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

Appendix C

Tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix D

### Data collection method and forms

#### Tables

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

#### Exhibits

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

## Data collection methods and forms

### Sources of data

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

### Sample design

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

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

### Weighting

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

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

### Missing data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Updating of records

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

### Time served and sentence length

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

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

missing if that element is missing.

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

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

### Ordering of states

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Table D.4

Ordering of States by region

Northeast

New England

Maine  
New Hampshire  
Vermont  
Massachusetts  
Rhode Island  
Connecticut

Mid Atlantic

New York  
New Jersey  
Pennsylvania

North Central

East North Central

Ohio  
Indiana  
Illinois  
Michigan  
Wisconsin

West North Central

Minnesota  
Iowa  
Missouri  
North Dakota  
South Dakota  
Nebraska  
Kansas

South

South Atlantic

Delaware  
Maryland  
District of Columbia  
Virginia  
West Virginia  
North Carolina  
South Carolina  
Georgia  
Florida

East South Central

Kentucky  
Tennessee  
Alabama  
Mississippi

West South Central

Arkansas  
Louisiana  
Oklahoma  
Texas

West

Mountain

Montana  
Idaho  
Wyoming  
Colorado  
New Mexico  
Arizona  
Utah  
Nevada

Pacific

Washington  
Oregon  
California  
Alaska  
Hawaii

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

# ENTRY FORM — UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

DATE OF PAROLE ENTRY:

BIRTHDATE:

MONTH / DAY / YEAR

STATE ID NUMBER:

SUBJECT NAME:

FBI NUMBER:

AGENCY PAROLING:

AGENCY RECEIVING:

Please Check One Box in Each Section Below

A. TYPE OF  
CONDITIONAL RELEASE

- 1 ☐ PAROLE AUTHORITY DECISION  
2 ☐ MANDATORY RELEASE  
3 ☐ OTHER  
X ☐ UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

B. CONDITION OF  
RELEASE

- 1 ☐ ACTIVE SUPERVISION  
2 ☐ INACTIVE SUPERVISION  
3 ☐ PAROLED TO CUSTODY DETAINER OR WARRANT  
X ☐ UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

C. SEX

- 1 ☐ MALE  
2 ☐ FEMALE  
X ☐ UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

D. RACE/ETHNICITY

- 1 ☐ AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE  
2 ☐ ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER  
3 ☐ BLACK, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN  
4 ☐ HISPANIC  
5 ☐ WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN  
X ☐ UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

C. PAROLE OR  
REPAROLE:

- 1 ☐ FIRST PAROLE ON CURRENT SENTENCE  
2 ☐ REPAROLE ON CURRENT SENTENCE  
X ☐ UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

D. MINIMUM ELIGIBLE PAROLE DATE:

MONTH / YEAR

E. MINIMUM ELIGIBLE DISCHARGE DATE:

MONTH / YEAR

F. AGGREGATE MAXIMUM RELEASE DATE:

MONTH / YEAR

## BACKGROUND DATA

I. EDUCATION

- 00 ☐ NONE OR KINDERGARTEN  
1 ☐ GRADE SCHOOL  
2 ☐ HIGH SCHOOL  
3 ☐ SOME COLLEGE  
4 ☐ COLLEGE GRADUATE  
5 ☐ SOME GRADUATE SCHOOL  
6 ☐ MASTER'S DEGREE  
7 ☐ PH.D., M.D., J.D., OTHER  
8 ☐ GED OR HED  
X ☐ UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

When for 11-16 in school, please write in the highest grade completed.

## COURT AND CORRECTIONAL DATA

J. TYPE OF MOST RECENT ADMISSION TO PRISON SYSTEM:

- 1 ☐ NEW COURT COMMITMENT  
2 ☐ PROBATION VIOLATION/NEW CONVICTION  
3 ☐ PROBATION VIOLATION/NO NEW CONVICTION  
4 ☐ PAROLE VIOLATION/NEW CONVICTION  
5 ☐ PAROLE VIOLATION/NO NEW CONVICTION  
6 ☐ TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION  
7 ☐ OTHER  
X ☐ UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

K. DATE OF MOST RECENT  
ADMISSION TO PRISON SYSTEM

MONTH / YEAR

L. DATE OF ORIGINAL ADMISSION TO  
PRISON ON THIS AGGREGATED SENTENCE

MONTH / YEAR

M. CURRENT SENTENCE OFFENSE CODES (If multiple offenses, check all that apply. If multiple offenses, check all that apply. If multiple offenses, check all that apply.)

10. CRIMES AGAINST PERSON

- 11 ☐ MURDER/INMURDER  
12 ☐ NEGLECT MANS/AUGHTER  
13 ☐ ROBBERY RACE  
14 ☐ ROBBERY  
15 ☐ AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

20. PROPERTY CRIMES

- 21 ☐ BURGLARY  
22 ☐ LARCENY THEFT  
23 ☐ MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

30. OTHER PROPERTY CRIMES

- 31 ☐ ARSON  
32 ☐ FORGERY COUNTERFEITING  
33 ☐ FRAUD EMBEZZLEMENT  
34 ☐ STOLEN PROPERTY

40. ALL OTHER OFFENSES

- 41 ☐ COMMERCIAL SEX OFFENSE  
42 ☐ OTHER SEX OFFENSE  
43 ☐ NARCOTIC LAW VIOLATION  
44 ☐ ALCOHOL LAW VIOLATION  
45 ☐ WEAPON OFFENSE  
46 ☐ ESCAPE  
47 ☐ SIMPLE ASSAULT  
48 ☐ OTHER

X ☐ UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED

N. COUNTY OF COMMITMENT FOR THIS SENTENCE

(The county, county, and county, the controlling sentence is located)

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

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

Q. COMPLETION DATE

MONTH / YEAR

COMPLETED BY

INITIALS

R. INDIVIDUAL AGENCY USE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

## NCJRS REGISTRATION

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

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

(Fold here)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Bureau of Justice Statistics  
Washington, D.C. 20531

PLACE  
STAMP  
HERE

User Services Department 2  
National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
Bureau of Justice Statistics  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Box 6000  
Rockville, Maryland 20850

(Fold here)

If you wish to receive copies of any of the Bureau of Justice Statistics Reports listed on the reverse side, please list them below.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

## Bureau of Justice Statistics reports (revised March 1983)

Single copies are available free from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850 (use NCJ number to order). Postage and handling is charged for multiple copies (301/251-5595).

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, P.O. Box 1240, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106, (313/764-5199).

## National Crime Survey

### Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

- 1980-81 changes based on new estimates (BJS technical report), NCJ-87577, 3/83
- 1980 (final report), NCJ-84015, 4/83
- 1979 (final report), NCJ-76710, 12/81
- 1973-79 trends, NCJ-77639, 4/82

### BJS bulletins:

- Households touched by crime 1981, NCJ-84406, 9/82
- Violent crime by strangers, NCJ-80829, 4/82
- Crime and the elderly, NCJ-79614, 1/82
- Victims of crime, NCJ-79615, 11/81
- Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

The National Crime Survey: Working papers, vol. I: Current and historical perspectives, NCJ-75374, 8/82

Crime against the elderly in 26 cities, NCJ-76706, 1/82

The Hispanic victim, NCJ-69261, 11/81

Issues in the measurement of crime, NCJ-74682, 10/81

Criminal victimization of California residents, 1974-77, NCJ-70944, 6/81

Restitution to victims of personal and household crimes, NCJ-72770, 5/81

Criminal victimization of New York State residents, 1974-77, NCJ-70944, 9/80

The cost of negligence: Losses from preventable household burglaries, NCJ-53527, 12/79

Rape victimization in 26 American cities, NCJ-55878, 8/79

Criminal victimization in urban schools, NCJ-56396, 8/79

Crime against persons in urban, suburban, and rural areas, NCJ-53551, 7/79

An introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732, 4/78

Local victim surveys: A review of the issues, NCJ-39973, 8/77

## National Prisoner Statistics

### BJS bulletins:

- Prisoners at midyear 1982, NCJ-84875, 11/82
- Prisoners in 1981, NCJ-82262, 5/82
- Prisoners 1925-81, NCJ-85861, 12/82
- Death-row prisoners 1981, NCJ-83191, 8/82

Prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31, 1980 (final report), NCJ-80520, 7/82

Capital punishment 1981 (final report), NCJ-86484, 4/83

1979 survey of inmates of State correctional facilities and 1979 census of State correctional facilities (BJS bulletins):

- Prisoners and drugs, NCJ-87575, 3/83
- Prisoners and alcohol, NCJ-86223, 1/83
- Prisons and prisoners, NCJ-80697, 2/82
- Veterans in prison, NCJ-79632, 11/81

### Census of jails and survey of jail inmates:

- Jail inmates 1982 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-87161, 2/83
- Census of jails, 1978: Data for individual jails, vols. I-IV, Northeast, North Central, South, West, NCJ-72279-72282, 12/81

Profile of jail inmates, 1978, NCJ-65412, 2/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates, 1978, preliminary report, NCJ-55172, 5/79

## Parole and probation

Characteristics of persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979, NCJ-87243, 4/83

Probation and parole, 1981 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-83647, 8/82

Characteristics of the parole population, 1978, NCJ-66479, 4/81

Parole in the U.S., 1979, NCJ-69562, 3/81

## Courts

### State court caseload statistics:

- 1977 and 1981 (BJS special report), NCJ-87587, 2/83

State court organization 1980, NCJ-76711, 7/82

State court model statistical dictionary, NCJ-62320, 9/80

A cross-city comparison of felony case processing, NCJ-55171, 7/79

Federal criminal sentencing: Perspectives of analysis and a design for research, NCJ-33683, 10/78

Variations in Federal criminal sentences, NCJ-33684, 10/78

Federal sentencing patterns: A study of geographical variations, NCJ-33685, 10/78

Predicting sentences in Federal courts: The feasibility of a national sentencing policy, NCJ-33686, 10/78

State and local prosecution and civil attorney systems, NCJ-41334, 7/78

## Expenditure and employment

Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1979: Preliminary report, NCJ-73288, 1/81

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system, 1978, NCJ-66482, 7/81

Trends in expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system, 1971-77, NCJ-57463, 1/80

## Privacy and security

### Computer crime:

- Computer security techniques, NCJ-84049, 9/82
- Electronic funds transfer systems and crime, NCJ-83736, 9/82
- Legislative resource manual, NCJ-78890, 9/81
- Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81
- Criminal justice, NCJ-61550, 12/79

Privacy and security of criminal history information:

- A guide to research and statistical use, NCJ-69790, 5/81
- A guide to dissemination, NCJ-40000, 1/79
- Compendium of State legislation: NCJ-48981, 7/78
- 1981 supplement, NCJ-79652, 3/82

### Criminal justice information policy:

- Research access to criminal justice data, NCJ-84154, 2/83
- Privacy and juvenile justice records, NCJ-84152, 1/83
- Survey of State laws (BJS bulletin), NCJ-80836, 6/82
- Privacy and the private employer, NCJ-79651, 11/81

## General

BJS five-year program plan, FY 1982-86, 7/82

Violent crime in the U.S. (White House briefing book), NCJ-79741, 6/82

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1981, NCJ-78672, 6/82

Federal justice statistics (BJS bulletin), NCJ-80814, 3/82

Dictionary of criminal justice data terminology: Terms and definitions proposed for interstate and national data collection and exchange, 2nd ed., NCJ-76939, 2/82

Correctional data analysis systems, NCJ-76940, 8/81

Technical standards for machine-readable data supplied to BJS, NCJ-75318, 6/81

Justice agencies in the U.S., 1980, NCJ-65560, 1/81

Indicators of crime and criminal justice: Quantitative studies, NCJ-62349, 1/81

A style manual for machine-readable data, NCJ-62766, 9/80

Myths and realities about crime, NCJ-46249, 10/78

**END**