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Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

Probation and Parole 1990

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During 1990 the number of adults on probation or on parole increased to record high levels. State and Federal agencies reported that 2,670,234 adult offenders were on probation and 531,407 were on parole — an estimated 1.7% of all adults in the United States. The number of men on probation or parole was about 3% of all adult males.

The estimated total of adults in the Nation under some form of correctional supervision, including those in local jails or State and Federal prisons, reached a new high of over 4.3 million — an increase of about 7% since 1989 and 44% since 1985 (figure 1). An estimated 1 out of every 43 adults in the United States were under some form of

correctional supervision on a given day in 1990. One in every 24 men and 1 in every 162 women were being supervised.

Probation

The probation population in 1990 showed a 5.9% gain over the previous year's count (table 1). The number of adults on probation in the States increased at a rate of 6.1%, while the number under Federal supervision decreased by 1.5 percentage points. The increase in the probation population occurred in every region, with the West reporting the highest gain (9.5%) and the Northeast the lowest (3.7%).

Five States reported increases of over 16% in their probation populations: Delaware (26.0%), Rhode Island (25.6%), Oregon (18.0%), Montana (17.1%), and

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For more than a decade, this reporting series has documented the large population of offenders who serve all or part of their sentences under supervision in the community. In 1990, among the estimated 4.3 million adults being incarcerated or supervised by correctional agencies, three-quarters were living in the community.

The agencies that supervise persons on probation or parole undertake challenging work. The probation and parole officers must impress on a growing number of offenders that society requires lawful conduct and that their behavior will be monitored.

Adult probationers are often serving their first criminal sentences, while parolees are re-entering the community from prison. For both groups the community supervision represents a period of testing. The report also notes that about 72,000 offenders on probation or parole were under intensive supervision. This intermediate punishment enables the courts to require that certain offenders be supervised more closely and regularly.

BJS depends on the cooperation of State, local, and Federal officials to report on the vital work of community correctional agencies. I trust that readers will find the results of this collaborative effort valuable, and I hope that we and the agencies can continue to work together in providing the Nation with the latest and best information on its criminal justice system.

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.
Director

Correctional populations in the United States, 1985-90

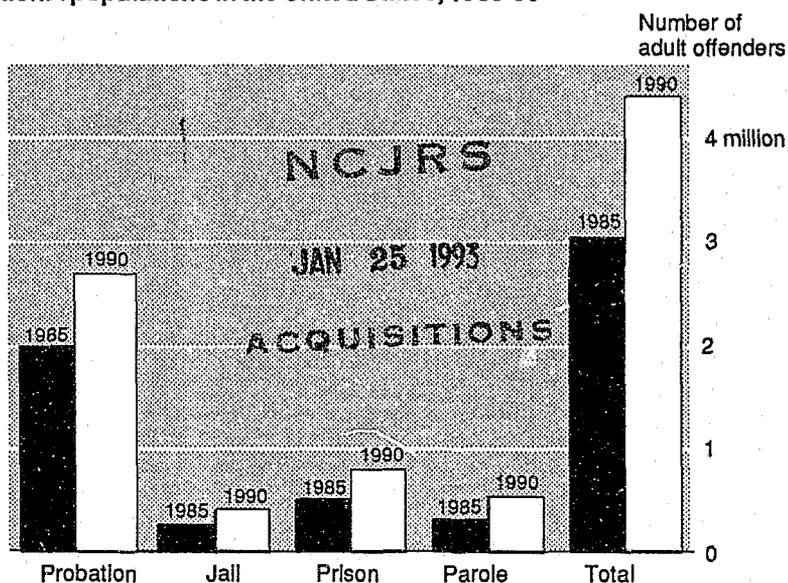


Figure 1

Table 1. Adults on probation, 1990

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population, 1/1/90	1990		Probation population, 12/31/90	Percent change in probation population during 1990	Number on probation on 12/31/90 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
U.S. total	2,521,525	1,637,557	1,489,448	2,670,234	5.9%	1,443
Federal State	59,106	20,388	21,272	58,222	-1.5%	31
	2,462,419	1,617,169	1,468,176	2,612,012	6.1	1,411
Northeast	449,418	219,442	202,854	466,006	3.7%	1,198
Connecticut	42,842	28,738	24,940	46,640	8.9	1,838
Maine	6,851	4,698	4,000	7,549	10.2	821
Massachusetts	88,529	44,486	60,556	72,459	-18.2	1,554
New Hampshire	2,991	1,775	1,620	3,146	5.2	379
New Jersey	64,398	33,540	25,597	72,341	12.3	1,220
New York	136,686	47,656	39,076	145,266	6.3	1,058
Pennsylvania	89,491	46,111	38,275	97,327	8.8	1,071
Rhode Island	12,231	9,294	6,159	15,366	25.6	1,975
Vermont	5,399	3,144	2,631	5,912	9.5	1,408
Midwest	538,394	392,972	364,127	567,839	5.5%	1,289
Illinois	93,944	58,870	57,115	95,699	1.9	1,128
Indiana	61,177	65,388	58,482	68,683	12.3	1,680
Iowa	13,722	346	173	13,895	1.3	675
Kansas	21,675	12,683	12,175	22,183	2.3	1,222
Michigan	122,459	100,151	89,171	133,439	9.0	1,952
Minnesota	58,648	31,394	30,719	59,323	1.2	1,849
Missouri	44,158	25,000	26,836	42,322	-4.2	1,113
Nebraska	12,627	17,767	15,740	14,654	16.1	1,275
North Dakota	1,644	523	436	1,731	5.3	374
Ohio	78,299	59,049	53,968	83,380	6.5	1,036
South Dakota	2,757	3,995	3,592	3,160	14.6	635
Wisconsin	27,284	17,806	15,720	29,370	7.6	815
South	984,909	695,398	638,295	1,042,012	5.8%	1,643
Alabama	25,519	14,251	12,084	27,686	8.5	928
Arkansas	15,552	3,531	3,100	15,983	2.8	924
Delaware	9,701	6,393	3,871	12,223	26.0	2,430
District of Columbia	10,132	8,070	8,460	9,742	-3.8	1,988
Florida	192,731	266,244	248,194	210,781	9.4	2,093
Georgia	125,147	76,042	66,349	134,840	7.7	2,838
Kentucky	8,062	3,030	3,610	7,482	-7.2	274
Louisiana	32,295	13,310	15,414	30,191	-6.5	1,009
Maryland	84,456	44,435	45,993	82,898	-1.8	2,291
Mississippi	7,333	3,138	2,250	8,221	12.1	450
North Carolina	72,325	41,981	36,477	77,829	7.6	1,550
Oklahoma	24,240	12,565	12,394	24,411	.7	1,057
South Carolina	31,623	14,405	13,741	32,287	2.1	1,258
Tennessee	30,906	21,925	20,112	32,719	5.9	894
Texas	291,156	151,767	134,566	308,357	5.9	2,538
Virginia	19,085	11,951	9,733	21,303	11.6	455
West Virginia	4,646	2,360	1,947	5,059	8.9	375
West	489,698	309,357	262,900	536,155	9.5%	1,385
Alaska	3,335	1,993	1,729	3,599	7.9	952
Arizona	27,340	11,978	8,921	30,397	11.2	1,133
California	284,437	173,883	152,620	305,700	7.5	1,389
Colorado	28,037	22,310	19,236	31,111	11.0	1,279
Hawaii	10,960	6,442	5,735	11,667	6.5	1,409
Idaho	4,025	2,024	1,672	4,377	8.7	627
Montana	3,459	1,873	1,280	4,052	17.1	702
Nevada	7,065	3,518	2,883	7,700	9.0	851
New Mexico	5,660	9,650	9,016	6,294	11.2	589
Oregon	31,878	15,742	9,989	37,631	18.0	1,777
Utah	5,524	3,596	3,290	5,830	5.5	532
Washington	74,918	54,791	44,892	84,817	13.2	2,353
Wyoming	3,060	1,557	1,637	2,980	-2.6	937

Note: Seven States estimated numbers in one or more categories. See the detailed probation notes for further information.

Nebraska (16.1%). Six States and the District of Columbia showed decreases ranging from -1.8% in Maryland to -18.2% in Massachusetts.

As a ratio per 100,000 adult residents, the probation population in the South was the highest — 1,643 offenders per 100,000 adult residents. This ratio surpassed that for the Northeast by 445, the Midwest by 345, and the West by 258.

The State of Georgia had the highest individual rate of persons on probation — 2,838 per 100,000 adult residents. Texas, Delaware, Washington, Maryland, and Florida also had more than 2,000 persons on probation for every 100,000 adult residents. At the end of 1990, 6 States reported over 100,000 persons on probation: New York, Michigan, Florida, Georgia, Texas, and California. Texas reported the largest number of persons on probation, over 308,000. Federal probationers (58,222) accounted for 2.2% of the national caseload.

During 1990 there were over 1.6 million admissions to probation supervision. Of the reporting jurisdictions, Florida reported the largest number of entries with more than 266,000. Entries to Federal probation (20,388) were 1.2% of the Nation's admissions.

Table 2. Adults on parole, 1990

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population, 1/1/90	1990		Parole population, 12/31/90	Percent change in parole population during 1990	Number on parole on 12/31/90 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
U.S. total	456,803	358,820	284,216	531,407	16.3%	287
Federal State	21,422	9,790	9,519	21,693	1.3%	12
	435,381	349,030	274,697	509,714	17.1%	275
Northeast	110,749	71,214	53,017	128,946	16.4%	332
Connecticut	322	49	80	291	-9.6	11
Massachusetts	4,688	5,774	5,742	4,720	.7	101
New Hampshire	477	408	363	522	9.4	63
New Jersey	20,062	13,019	9,783	23,298	16.1	393
New York	36,885	23,273	17,321	42,837	16.1	312
Pennsylvania	47,702	28,225	19,270	56,657	18.8	623
Rhode Island	393	276	348	321	-18.3	41
Vermont	220	190	110	300	36.4	71
Midwest	55,773	50,053	40,133	65,693	17.8%	149
Illinois	14,550	16,349	13,228	17,671	21.5	208
Indiana	3,456	2,965	2,643	3,778	9.3	92
Iowa	1,900	1,572	1,361	2,111	11.1	103
Kansas	5,089	3,107	2,445	5,751	13.0	317
Michigan	9,890	8,994	6,983	11,901	20.3	174
Minnesota	1,699	2,249	2,075	1,873	10.2	58
Missouri	7,545	4,746	3,095	9,196	21.9	242
Nebraska	490	840	698	632	29.0	55
North Dakota	138	136	158	116	-15.9	25
Ohio	6,464	5,788	4,307	7,945	22.9	99
South Dakota	510	571	461	620	21.6	124
Wisconsin	4,042	2,736	2,679	4,099	1.4	114
South	183,715	117,556	85,498	215,773	17.4%	340
Alabama	5,724	2,225	1,979	5,970	4.3	200
Arkansas	3,657	2,402	2,088	3,971	8.6	230
Delaware	1,013	676	406	1,283	26.7	255
District of Columbia	4,915	3,268	2,837	5,346	8.8	1,091
Florida	2,318	645	899	2,064	-11.0	20
Georgia	17,437	16,611	11,402	22,646	29.9	477
Kentucky	3,133	2,210	2,160	3,183	1.6	117
Louisiana	9,177	6,220	6,520	8,877	-3.3	297
Maryland	9,862	7,715	6,385	11,192	13.5	309
Mississippi	3,349	1,657	1,528	3,478	3.9	190
North Carolina	7,559	9,148	6,824	9,883	30.7	197
Oklahoma	1,993	1,990	747	3,236	62.4	140
South Carolina	3,386	1,129	972	3,543	4.6	138
Tennessee	10,511	5,914	5,098	11,327	7.8	309
Texas	91,294	46,476	28,044	109,726	20.2	903
Virginia	7,444	8,790	7,186	9,048	21.5	193
West Virginia	943	480	423	1,000	6.0	74
West	85,144	110,207	96,049	99,302	16.6%	256
Alaska	533	542	507	568	6.6	150
Arizona	2,048	4,087	3,424	2,711	32.4	101
California	57,515	91,379	81,332	67,562	17.5	307
Colorado	1,974	2,149	1,727	2,396	21.4	98
Hawaii	1,287	527	389	1,425	10.7	172
Idaho	298	275	270	243	2.1	35
Montana	752	406	347	811	7.8	141
Nevada	2,417	1,620	1,187	2,850	17.9	315
New Mexico	1,151	1,277	1,204	1,224	6.3	115
Oregon	5,794	5,805	3,576	8,023	38.5	379
Utah	1,277	1,244	960	1,561	22.2	143
Washington	9,832	741	958	9,615	-2.2	267
Wyoming	326	155	168	313	-4.0	98

Note: Five States estimated numbers in one or more categories. Maine eliminated parole in 1976. See the detailed parole notes for further information.

Parole

The parole population grew 16.3% during 1990 (table 2). Five States reported increases above 30% of their 1989 parole populations: Oklahoma (62.4%), Oregon (38.5%), Vermont (36.4%), Arizona (32.4%), and North Carolina (30.7%). Among regions of the country, the parole population in the Midwest showed the largest percentage increase over the year, gaining 17.8%. The Northeast had the slowest growing parole population, with an increase of 16.4%.

Seven States in 1990 reported a declining parole population. The average decrease for these States was 9%. Rhode Island, North Dakota, and Florida each reduced its parole population more than 10% during 1990.

The Midwest, the region with the largest increase in the number of persons on parole, had the lowest ratio of parolees to residents: 149 per 100,000 adults. The South had the highest ratio of parolees to residents at 340 per 100,000. Among individual jurisdictions, the District of Columbia had the highest ratio, 1,091 per 100,000. Texas reported the second highest ratio, 903 per 100,000 adults.

At the end of 1990 Texas maintained the largest parole population of any reporting jurisdiction, over 109,000 adults. The Federal parole population (21,693) accounted for 4.1% of all parolees in the United States.

California's total of 91,379 admissions to parole supervision during the year was the largest of any State. Federal parole entries (1,790) were 2.7% of admissions nationwide.

Intensive supervision and electronic monitoring

Probation and parole agencies often have several levels of supervision, according to the offenders' sentence and criminal history. The highest level of supervision, usually referred to as intensive supervision, varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction but most often includes frequent contact between officers and offenders. Some jurisdictions also use electronic monitoring, such as devices attached to the telephone system, to ensure that the probationer or parolee is observing the condition of home confinement or curfew.

Jurisdictions reported over 55,000 probationers under intensive supervision — about 2% of all adults on probation (table 3). At yearend 1990, nearly 7,000 probationers were under electronic monitoring — about 13% of all those under intensive supervision. Nearly 17,000 parolees were under intensive supervision during 1990. Of those under intensive supervision, over 1,300 were under electronic monitoring.

Adults under correctional supervision

Of the more than 4.3 million adults under the care or custody of a correctional agency on a given day in 1990, approximately 3 of 4 offenders were living in the community:

Supervised in the community	73.6%
Probation	61.4
Parole	12.2
Incarcerated	26.4%
Jail	9.3
Prison	17.1
Total under correctional supervision	100.0%

Table 3. Adults on probation or parole under intensive supervision or electronic monitoring, 1990

Reporting jurisdiction	Estimated number			
	Probation		Parole	
	Intensive supervision	Electronic monitoring	Intensive supervision	Electronic monitoring
U.S. total	55,722	7,868	16,787	1,385
Federal State	0	85	...	/
	55,722	7,783	16,787	1,385
Alabama	705	91	5	144
Alaska	0	0	15	...
Arizona	2,232	127	...	116
Arkansas	0	0	66	...
California	/	/	7,207	40
Colorado	1,015	248	...	45
Connecticut	160	6	10	2
Delaware	951	93	100	10
District of Columbia	100	0	198	...
Florida	11,215	1,312	...	...
Georgia	2,820	0	422	...
Hawaii	22	6	70	11
Idaho	141	0	/	/
Illinois	660	/	49	41
Indiana	111	983	...	...
Iowa	/	/	269	60
Kentucky	506	0	883	...
Louisiana	50	6	/	/
Maine	95	10	...	...
Maryland	151	0	541	...
Massachusetts	0	0	34	...
Michigan	1,128	1,801	...	/
Mississippi	244	0	112	...
Missouri	460	96	...	38
Montana	35	19	8	...
Nebraska	45	45	37	1
Nevada	718	25	912	8
New Hampshire	25	10	41	1
New Jersey	572	263	373	49
New Mexico	270	135	54	27
New York	3,400	/	...	16
North Carolina	1,452	704	437	124
Ohio	2,341	358	...	...
Oregon	1,033	380	65	...
Pennsylvania	10,400	200	1,397	223
Rhode Island	0	0	...	23
South Carolina	1,824	0	426	...
South Dakota	50	0	64	...
Tennessee	735	280	...	...
Texas	7,124	463	2,110	306
Utah	140	0	199	30
Vermont	230	0	34	...
Virginia	327	0	426	6
Washington	1,996	50	...	...
Wisconsin	222	55	222	55
Wyoming	17	17	1	1

Note: Counts of persons under intensive supervision reported by some States include persons under electronic monitoring. Some jurisdictions were unable to provide separate counts of parole and probation populations under intensive supervision. The following States reported either not having persons under intensive supervision and electronic monitoring or not knowing their number: Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. ...No program.
/ Jurisdiction did not know.

The probation and parole populations increased 41.2% from 1985 to 1989 (table 4).

Type of release from prison

More than 85% of those released from prison receive supervision in the community. Prisoners enter parole supervision either by a discretionary parole board decision or by fulfilling the conditions for a mandatory release.

In most jurisdictions the parole board has discretionary authority to release prisoners to conditional supervision in the community based on statutory or administrative deter-

mination of eligibility. Usually prisoners must serve some portion of their sentence before becoming eligible for parole.

In other jurisdictions, primarily those with determinate sentencing statutes, inmates are conditionally released from prison when they have served their original sentence minus time for good behavior or program participation; this type of release is referred to as supervised mandatory release. In both discretionary parole release and supervised mandatory release, conditions of the release are supervised by a parole officer, and rule violations or new crimes may result in a return to prison for the balance of the unexpired sentence.

By contrast, unconditional prison releases are those prison releases in which the offender's obligation to serve a sentence has been fully satisfied. Expiration of term, for example, refers to a release from prison after full service of a sentence or after reductions for earned credits. No further conditional supervision in the community is required.

The percent of supervised mandatory releases from prison increased fivefold over the past 12 years, from about 6% of all releases in 1977 to nearly 30% in 1990 (table 5 and figure 2). The number of prisoners released by a parole board decision declined from almost 72% of all

Table 4. Correctional populations: Percent of adult population under sanction and percent change, 1985-90

Year	Total estimated correctional population		Probation		Jail*		Prison		Parole	
	Number	Percent of adult population	Number	Percent of adult population	Number	Percent of adult population	Number	Percent of adult population	Number	Percent of adult population
1985	3,011,000	1.7%	1,968,712	1.12%	254,986	.15%	487,593	.28%	300,203	.17%
1986	3,240,000	1.8	2,114,621	1.19	272,736	.15	526,436	.30	325,638	.18
1987	3,460,000	1.9	2,247,158	1.25	294,092	.16	562,814	.31	355,505	.20
1988	3,713,000	2.0	2,356,483	1.30	341,893	.19	606,810	.33	407,977	.22
1989	4,055,000	2.2	2,521,525	1.37	393,303	.21	683,382	.37	456,803	.25
1990	4,350,000	2.4	2,670,234	1.44	403,019	.22	745,157	.40	531,407	.29
Percent change, 1985-90		44%		35.6%		36.6%		52.8%		77.0%

Note: The following are estimates of the U.S. resident population age 18 or older on July 1: 1985—175,727,000; 1986—177,807,000; 1987—179,856,000; 1988—181,963,000; and 1989—184,157,000. The 1990 Decennial Census counted 185,105,000 on April 1, 1990. Population counts for probation, parole, and prison custody are for December 31, and jail counts are for June 30 in 1985-89 and June 29, 1990. Every year some States update their report; this table uses the corrected counts. Because some persons may have multiple statuses, the sum of the number of persons on probation, on parole, in jail, and in prison will provide an overestimate of the total correctional population. (See *Technical note* on page 7 for further discussion.)

*Estimates of jail populations include convicted and unconvicted adult inmates.

Table 5. State prison releases, by method, 1977-90

Year	Total releases from prison	Percent of prison releases							
		All	Conditional releases				Unconditional releases		
			Discretionary parole	Supervised mandatory release	Probation	Other*	Expiration of sentence	Commutation	Other
1977	115,213	100%	71.9%	5.9%	3.6%	1.0%	16.1%	1.1%	.4%
1978	119,796	100	70.4	5.8	3.3	2.3	17.0	.7	.5
1979	128,954	100	60.2	16.9	3.3	2.4	16.3	.4	.6
1980	136,968	100	57.4	19.5	3.6	3.2	14.9	.5	.8
1981	142,489	100	54.6	21.4	3.7	3.1	13.9	2.4	1.0
1982	157,144	100	51.9	24.4	4.8	3.6	14.4	.3	.6
1983	191,237	100%	48.1%	26.9%	5.2%	2.5%	16.1%	.5%	.6%
1984	191,499	100	46.0	28.7	4.9	2.7	16.3	.5	.9
1985	203,895	100	43.2	30.8	4.5	3.0	16.9	.4	1.2
1986	230,672	100	43.2	31.1	4.5	4.6	14.8	.3	1.4
1987	270,506	100	40.6	31.2	4.4	5.7	16.2	1.0	.9
1988	301,378	100	40.3	30.6	4.1	6.0	16.8	1.0	1.2
1989	364,434	100%	39.1%	30.5%	4.4%	8.9%	16.0%	.2%	.9%
1990	394,682	100%	40.5	29.6	5.3	10.6	13.1	.1	.9

Note: The data are from the National Prisoner Statistics reporting program. The total releases from State prison are those for which the method of release was reported. Deaths, unspecified releases, transfers, and escapes were not included. Altogether, 419,783 persons were released or removed from State prisons in 1990.

*Other conditional releases include prisoners discharged under special procedures that included early release because of crowding, supervised work furloughs, release to home detention, release to community residence, release to special programs with required supervision, supervised reprieves, and emergency releases. Approximately 93% of the 41,837 "other conditional releases" in 1990 occurred in 5 States: Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, and Oregon.

releases in 1977 to about 41% in 1990. The percentage of prisoners released after their term had expired changed only slightly after 1977. Depending on the year, between 13% and 17% of all prisoners were released unconditionally after completing their sentence.

Probation notes

Because many States update their population counts, the January 1, 1990, numbers may differ from those previously published for December 31, 1989.

The following States omitted absconders from their January 1 and December 31, counts: California, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Alabama — The State revised the previously reported yearend 1989 count by excluding those supervised for other States.

Arizona — The State revised the previously reported yearend 1989 count for corrected pending cases.

Arkansas — The State estimated all data.

California — Exits include 13,496 transfers of jurisdiction, deaths, or loss of jurisdiction.

Delaware — The State estimated all data.

Georgia — The State included 1,945 abandonment and bastardy cases, and interstate compact cases as entries. Exits include 3,621 abandonment and bastardy cases, special termination, and transferred out-of-State cases. The transfer of abandonment and bastardy cases to another State agency is reflected in the exits. All data exclude probationers who have been sent to another State for supervision and include probationers that Georgia supervises for other States.

Indiana — Exits include 1,435 intrastate transfers and 575 interstate transfers.

Iowa — The State estimated all data.

Kentucky — The State included 13 dismissed cases as exits. Inactive supervision cases were excluded from the probation count.

Maryland — Exits include 4,875 unsatisfactory closings. The State excluded

Method of prison release, 1977-90

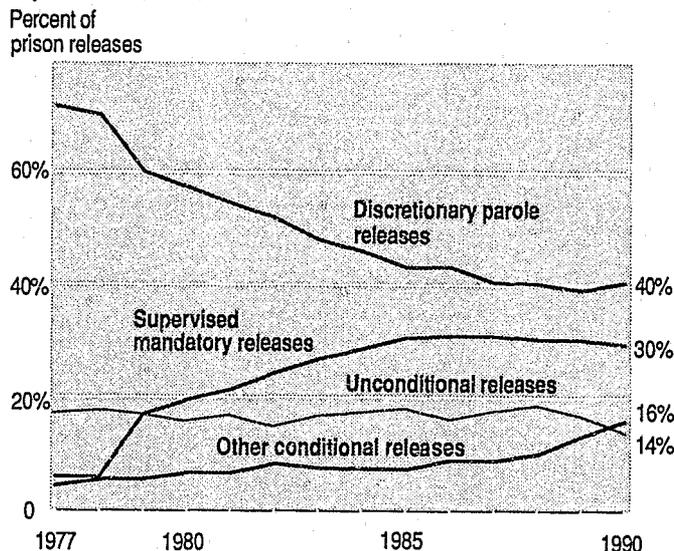


Figure 2

31,079 cases supervised under the Drinking Driver Monitor Program.

Michigan — The State estimated entries and exits.

Missouri — The State estimated all data. Entries include 118 diversion cases without sentence.

Nevada — The State estimated entries and exits.

New Mexico — The State included 1,108 closed semiactive cases and interarea transfers as exits.

Ohio — The State included persons transferred between State and county probation agencies in entries and exits.

Oklahoma — Data does not include those persons on probation with weekend incarceration.

Oregon — Data does not include 6,209 probationers supervised by county agencies.

South Dakota — All data are midyear 1990 counts.

Texas — All data are for August 1990.

Utah — Exits include 207 revocations and discharges and 6 reversals of court orders.

Virginia — The State included revocations, out-of-state cases terminated, and cases closed administratively as exits.

West Virginia — The State estimated all data. Entries include 50 reinstatements.

Wyoming — Exits include 221 bench warrants, relief of responsibility, and interstate transfers.

Parole notes

Because many States update their population counts, the January 1, 1990, numbers may differ from those previously reported for December 31, 1989.

The following States omitted absconders from their January 1 and December 31 counts: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Alaska — The State estimated all data.

Arizona — Entries include 491 interstate compact cases. Exits include 10 early discharges.

California — Data include California Youth Authority (CYA) cases.

Colorado — The January 1, 1990, count differs from the previously reported December 31, 1989, count to reflect 175 cases supervised out-of-State.

Delaware — The State estimated all data.

Florida — The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more.

Hawaii — Exits include 89 parolees whose maximum sentence had expired.

Illinois — Only persons sentenced to a year or more are supervised. Entries include 533 out-of-State parolees and 2,060 interstate compact and apprehension cases. The number under supervision by Illinois authorities on December 31, 1990, was 14,973; the remainder were under supervision by other authorities.

Iowa — The State only supervises persons sentenced to a year or more.

Kansas — The January 1 population differs from the previously reported 1989 yearend count to include 296 parolees with an active warrant but with a known location. Exits exclude an unknown number of persons returned to prison or jail, parole revocation pending; returned to prison or jail, new charges pending; or transferred to another parole jurisdiction. Exits include 275 absconded, 290 expiration of sentence, 62 pre-revocation confinements, and 229 Kansas offenders supervised out-of-State. The State monitors absconders (563) apart from the regular parole caseload.

Kentucky — The State included 489 transfers from out-of-State districts as entries.

Maine — The State abolished parole in 1976. Thirty pre-1976 parolees remain under supervision, and 25 in prison will become eligible for parole.

Massachusetts — The State estimated entries and exits.

Minnesota — Entries include 402 parolees on work release.

Mississippi — Entries include intrastate transfers and 2 work release cases.

Missouri — The State estimated all data. Data exclude 283 parolees from local jails.

New Hampshire — The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more. Entries include 92 administrative parolees.

New Jersey — Exits include 151 persons recalled by court and discharged by Parole Authority Decree.

New Mexico — The State estimated entries and exits.

Ohio — Entries include 139 parolees supervised out-of-State. Exits include 31 inactive cases and 67 interstate compact cases.

Pennsylvania — Entries include 21,271 parolees released by county courts. The State supervised 610 parolees from local jails.

Rhode Island — Absconders are removed from parole only if a revocation warrant has been issued.

South Carolina — Exits include 12 pardoned parolees. The State excluded youthful offenders from its counts.

Tennessee — The January 1, 1990, count differs from the previously reported December 31, 1989, count because 189 parolees with an alias were doublecounted. Exits include 436 inactive parolees whose supervision was terminated.

Texas — Data are for the year ending August 1990. Entries include approximately 12,000 parole releases direct from county jail.

Virginia — Entries include 367 transfers from other States. Exits include 379 terminated out-of-State cases.

West Virginia — Entries include 95 interstate compact cases.

Wisconsin — Data do not include parolees supervised out-of-State. Exits include 15 administrative closings.

Wyoming — Exits include 29 administrative closings and pardons.

Technical note

To estimate the total correctional populations in table 4, the four correctional populations are assumed to contain individuals with only one status at a time. This assumption is not valid. Multiple correctional statuses may occur because —

- probation and parole agencies are not always notified of new arrests, jail entries, or prison admissions;

- absconders on agency caseloads in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction;

- individuals may be admitted to jail or prison before the completion of formal revocation hearings by a probation or parole agency.

By adding the number of persons on probation, on parole, in jail, and in prison, some persons will be counted more than once; consequently, the sum will be an overestimate of the total number of persons under correctional supervision at any one time. The magnitude of the over-estimation is not known; however, data collected in previous BJS surveys of prison and jail inmates indicate that the number of inmates doublecounted may be small relative to the total population under correctional supervision.

Results from the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails indicated that 28% of the jail inmates were on probation and 10% were on parole at the time of their admission to jail. Results from the 1986 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities also indicated that 21% of the State prisoners were on probation and 23% were on parole at the time of their admission to prison.

If the survey results are applied to the total jail and prison populations in 1990, and if all of these inmates are assumed to have been doublecounted, then the total number of doublecounted inmates would be 452,000, or about 10.4% of the estimated correctional population in table 3. This is an extreme assumption.

Somewhat lower estimates are generated if it is assumed that the survey figures should be applied only to those jail inmates who are unconvicted and to prisoners who are technical violators of parole or probation supervision. Under this assumption, the doublecount would be an estimated 122,000 inmates, or 2.8% of the total correctional population.

Doublecounting may also include an unknown, but relatively small, number of persons on both probation and parole.

Louis Jankowski wrote this Bulletin. It was edited by Thomas Hester and produced by Marilyn Marbrook, Betty Sherman, Jayne Pugh, and Yvonne Boston. Lisa McNellis, Theresa Reitz, Betty Ford, Diana Cull, and others of the Bureau of the Census managed and carried out the collection and processing of the data.

November 1991, NCJ-133285

The Assistant Attorney General is responsible for matters of administration and management with respect to the OJP agencies: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. The Assistant Attorney General further establishes policies and priorities consistent with the statutory purposes of the OJP agencies and the priorities of the Department of Justice.

● BJS sets census of probation and parole agencies for early 1992

For the first time in 15 years, a national census will collect information about probation and parole agencies. Early in 1992 every probation and parole agency in the Nation will be able to participate in a census. It is the second such national census; the first was completed in 1976.

The census, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, will —

- enable a national description of probation and parole agencies, going beyond head-counts to include programs, staff, budgets, and policies
- serve as a means of comparison that can be used by every agency administrator
- provide more precise measures of the size and nature of the supervised population and the progress made since the last complete national census conducted in 1976.

BJS designed the questionnaire with the advice of numerous probation and parole administrators. The American Probation and Parole Association, the American Correctional Association, and National Institute of Corrections have all noted the need for a complete enumeration of agencies that supervise offenders in the community.

The 1976 census revealed that 3,868 State and local probation and parole agencies supervised nearly 1.1 million adults and 400,000 juveniles. The agencies employed 55,807 persons, including more than 33,000 who directly counseled and supervised offenders. During the year ending In September 1976 the agencies had completed almost a million presentence investigations.

Since 1976 BJS estimates that the number of offenders supervised in the community has tripled. Today more than 3 million offenders are under conditional release and supervision — about 3 times the combined number in jails and prisons.

The National Census of Probation and Parole Agencies will give an up-to-date and comprehensive description of how agencies fulfill these two crucial functions.

BJS plans a number of Bulletins and Special Reports that will present analyses of the data reported. Copies of the dataset, when complete, will be available for public use from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan. When all agencies participate in the development of these data, all agencies will also be able to benefit directly from the information.

For more information, please call any of the following BJS Corrections Unit statisticians:

Robyn Cohen (202) 616-3278

Allen Beck (202) 616-3277

Larry Greenfeld (202) 616-3281.

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Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (formerly NCJAIN), P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (toll-free 1-800-999-0960).

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