



Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

Probation and Parole 1988

During 1988 the number of adults on probation or on parole increased to record-high levels. State and Federal agencies reported that 2,356,483 offenders were on probation and 407,977 were on parole — an estimated 1.52% of all adults in the United States. The number of men on probation or parole was 2.68% of all adult males.

The total number 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 3.7 million — an increase of 7.3% since 1987 and 38.3% since 1984. An estimated 1 out of every 49 adults in the United States were under some form of correctional supervision on a given day in 1988. One in every 27 men and 1 in every 194 women were being supervised.

Probation

The probation population in 1988 showed a 4.9% gain over the previous year's count (table 1). The increases in the States as a whole exceeded the increase in the Federal system by 4.7 percentage points. The increase in the probation population occurred in every region, with the West and the Northeast reporting the highest gains (7.5% and 5.3%) and the South the lowest (3.6%).

Four States reported increases in their probation populations of over 13%: Maine (31.6%), Rhode Island (20.1%), South Carolina (17.1%), and Minnesota (13.1%). Nine States showed decreases ranging from -.3% in Texas and Oklahoma to -9.9% in the District of Columbia.

As a ratio per 100,000 adult residents, the probation population in the South was the

highest — 1,487 offenders per 100,000 adult residents. This ratio surpassed that for the Midwest by 358 persons, the Northeast by 355, and the West by 309.

The District of Columbia had the highest individual rate of persons on probation — 2,587 per 100,000 adult residents. Georgia, Texas, Maryland, and Massachusetts also had more than 2,000 persons on probation for every 100,000 adult residents.

At the end of 1988 Texas reported the largest number of persons on probation, nearly 289,000. Federal probationers accounted for 2.6% of the national caseload.

During 1988 there were over 1.4 million admissions to probation supervision. Of the reporting jurisdictions, Florida reported the largest number of entries (204,000). Entries to Federal probation were 1.8% of the Nation's admissions.

Parole

The parole population grew 12.5% during 1988 (table 2). Eight States reported increases above 20% of their 1987 parole populations: Alabama (36.0%), North Carolina (33.3%), Oregon (31.3%), Kansas (30.7%), South Dakota (25.4%), North Dakota (22.6%), Michigan (21.1%), and Pennsylvania (21.0%). Among the regions of the country, the parole populations in the Northeast showed the largest percentage increase during the year, gaining over 15%. States in the Midwest had the slowest growing parole population, with a regional increase of 9.3%.

Thirteen States in 1988 reported a declining parole population. The average decrease for these States was 8.9%. Connecticut, Florida, Oklahoma, and

November 1989

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) presents its eighth annual bulletin summarizing statistics from the Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) and the National Probation Reports (NPR). The data from recent years, when considered with jail and prison counts, establish the importance of community corrections programs in criminal justice.

We at BJS gratefully recognize the contributions of participating probation and parole agencies.

Joseph M. Bessette
Acting Director

Wyoming each reduced its parole population more than 10% during 1988. The Northeast, the region with the largest increase in the number of persons on parole, had the highest ratio of parolees to residents: 272 per 100,000 adults. The District of Columbia had the highest ratio, 824 per 100,000. Texas reported the second highest ratio, 657 per 100,000 adults.

At the end of 1988 Texas maintained the largest parole population of any reporting jurisdiction, almost 78,000. The Federal parole population accounted for 5.0% of all parolees in the United States.

California's total of 62,773 admissions to parole supervision during the year was the largest of any State. Federal parole entries were 5.0% of admissions nationwide.

Adults under correctional supervision

Of the more than 3.7 million adults under the care or custody of a correctional agency on a given day in 1988, approximately 3 out of 4 offenders were living in the community:

Supervised in the community	74.5%
Probation	63.5
Parole	11.0
Incarcerated	25.5%
Jail	9.2
Prison	16.3
Total under correctional supervision	100.0%

The probation and parole populations increased 37.7% from 1984 to 1988 (table 3).

Types of release from prison

More than 80% 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 determination of eligibility. Usually prisoners must serve some fraction of the minimum or maximum 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 off 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.

Table 1. Adults on probation, 1988

Jurisdiction	Probation population 1/1/88	Entries in 1988	Exits in 1988	Probation population 12/31/88	Percent change in probation population during 1988	Number on probation on 12/31/88 per 100,000 adult residents
U.S. total	2,247,158	1,465,388	1,355,990	2,356,483	4.9%	1,295
Federal	60,382	25,760	25,608	60,534	.3	33
State	2,186,776	1,439,628	1,330,382	2,295,949	5.0	1,262
Northeast	413,808	223,388	201,340	435,856	5.3%	1,132
Connecticut	43,659	30,893	28,669	45,883	5.1	1,855
Maine	4,605	4,754	3,300	6,059	31.6	672
Massachusetts	97,571	52,852	58,076	92,347	-5.4	2,027
New Hampshire	2,827	2,060	1,939	2,948	4.3	364
New Jersey	53,827	28,191	22,294	59,724	11.0	1,014
New York	112,461	45,903	37,555	120,809	7.4	891
Pennsylvania	85,084	49,372	42,160	92,296	8.5	1,008
Rhode Island	8,181	6,073	4,430	9,824	20.1	1,288
Vermont	5,593	3,290	2,917	5,966	6.7	1,434
Midwest	475,162	374,382	349,751	499,793	5.2%	1,129
Illinois	82,332	50,523	42,119	90,736	10.2	1,054
Indiana	56,978	55,281	56,328	55,931	-1.8	1,366
Iowa	12,745	11,272	10,918	13,099	2.8	618
Kansas	18,059	10,146	8,743	19,462	7.8	1,057
Michigan	110,241	92,906	87,873	115,274	4.6	1,698
Minnesota	44,363	46,246	40,425	50,184	13.1	1,575
Missouri	40,766	27,509	25,777	42,498	4.2	1,110
Nebraska	11,511	15,472	15,572	11,411	-9	968
North Dakota	1,616	850	725	1,741	7.7	360
Ohio	68,769	47,641	46,204	70,206	2.1	874
South Dakota	2,594	4,500	4,590	2,504	-3.5	485
Wisconsin	25,188	12,036	10,477	26,747	6.2	747
South	892,243	586,550	554,414	924,306	3.6%	1,487
Alabama	23,406	10,955	9,183	25,178	7.6	843
Arkansas	14,609	4,389	3,067	15,931	9.0	913
Delaware	9,398	3,934	3,756	9,576	1.9	1,939
Dist. of Col.	13,750	10,178	11,535	12,393	-9.9	2,587
Florida	155,194	204,013	197,218	161,989	4.4	1,698
Georgia	110,484	64,800	60,016	115,268	4.3	2,525
Kentucky	7,181	4,075	3,858	7,398	3.0	269
Louisiana	30,313	13,067	12,162	31,218	3.0	1,004
Maryland	72,816	44,123	38,320	78,619	8.0	2,262
Mississippi	6,752	2,623	2,521	6,854	1.5	372
North Carolina	62,940	35,136	30,912	67,164	6.7	1,384
Oklahoma	23,477	--	--	23,404	-3	992
South Carolina	24,959	15,555	11,291	29,223	17.1	1,159
Tennessee	26,403	21,805	19,447	28,761	8.9	790
Texas	289,690	139,398	140,182	288,906	-3	2,437
Virginia	16,450	9,966	8,783	17,633	7.2	388
West Virginia	4,421	2,533	2,163	4,791	8.4	343
West	405,563	255,308	224,877	435,994	7.5%	1,178
Alaska	2,941	1,295	1,242	2,994	1.8	839
Arizona	23,158	10,648	8,338	25,468	10.0	1,004
California	239,985	151,428	128,617	262,796	9.5	1,262
Colorado	22,981	21,004	20,046	23,339	4.2	984
Hawaii	8,882	7,086	6,250	9,718	9.4	1,197
Idaho	4,146	2,317	2,106	4,357	5.1	623
Montana	3,168	1,362	1,255	3,275	3.4	561
Nevada	5,338	3,223	2,636	5,925	11.0	752
New Mexico	5,310	5,538	5,157	5,691	7.2	538
Oregon	24,079	11,069	10,970	24,178	.4	1,162
Utah	5,833	3,664	3,902	5,595	-4.1	528
Washington	57,825	35,887	33,468	60,244	4.2	1,742
Wyoming	1,917	787	890	1,814	-5.4	537

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

--Not reported.

The percent of supervised mandatory releases from prison increased fivefold during the past 11 years, from about 6% of all releases in 1977 to over 30% in 1988 (table 4). By contrast, prisoners released by a parole board decision declined from almost 72% of all releases in 1977 to about 40% in 1988.

Probation notes

Because many States update their population counts, the January 1, 1988, numbers may differ from those previously published for December 31, 1987.

Alabama — The State estimated entries and exits.

Arizona — Data reflect the addition of the City Court Administration of Tucson.

Arkansas — The State estimated entries, exits, and the December 31 count. The State counted 113 cases revoked without incarceration and 438 administrative closures as exits.

California — The State included caseload adjustments as entries. Exits include 8,250 transfers of jurisdiction, deaths, or loss of jurisdiction, as well as 3,348 caseload adjustments.

Colorado — Data reflect the addition of eight municipal courts.

District of Columbia — The District of Columbia counted 293 rejections as exits. The District adjusted the previously reported yearend 1987 population to include inactive bench warrants.

Florida — The State included 11,875 revocation/court orders as exits.

Georgia — The State included 2,394 abandonment and bastardy cases, interstate compact cases sent to Georgia, and suspended sentences as entries. Exits include 11,204 abandonment and bastardy, 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. The State was responsible for the following: 100,389 (1/1/88), 58,610 (entries), 53,227 (exits), and 105,772 (12/31/88).

Idaho — The State estimated exits.

Indiana — The State estimated all of its data.

Iowa — The State included transfers as entries.

Table 2. Adults on parole, 1988

Jurisdiction	Parole population 1/1/88	Entries in 1988	Exits in 1988	Parole population 12/31/88	Percent change in parole population during 1988	Number on parole on 12/31/88 per 100,000 adult residents
U.S. total	362,748	263,798	219,116	407,977	12.5%	224
Federal	18,846	13,288	11,647	20,487	8.7	11
State	343,902	250,510	207,469	387,490	12.7	213
Northeast	90,879	55,384	41,583	104,680	15.2%	272
Connecticut	466	130	225	371	-20.4	15
Maine*	0	0	0	0		0
Massachusetts	4,018	4,300	3,985	4,333	7.8	95
New Hampshire	421	213	173	461	9.5	57
New Jersey	15,709	9,943	7,189	18,463	17.5	314
New York	31,244	17,130	14,412	33,962	8.7	251
Pennsylvania	38,398	23,157	15,089	46,466	21.0	508
Rhode Island	423	403	384	442	4.5	58
Vermont	200	108	126	182	-9.0	44
Midwest	46,747	38,237	33,896	51,088	9.3%	115
Illinois	13,744	10,153	9,528	14,369	4.5	167
Indiana	3,071	3,792	3,452	3,411	11.1	83
Iowa	1,966	1,479	1,500	1,945	-1.1	92
Kansas	2,676	2,405	1,584	3,497	30.7	190
Michigan	6,342	5,886	4,551	7,677	21.1	113
Minnesota	1,444	1,799	1,604	1,639	13.5	51
Missouri	6,423	4,225	3,422	7,226	12.5	189
Nebraska	459	676	688	447	-2.6	38
North Dakota	133	139	109	163	22.6	34
Ohio	5,988	4,494	4,491	5,991	.1	75
South Dakota	492	776	651	617	25.4	120
Wisconsin	4,009	2,413	2,316	4,106	2.4	115
South	141,609	79,581	64,251	157,486	11.2%	253
Alabama	3,456	2,361	1,116	4,701	36.0	157
Arkansas	3,932	1,757	1,849	3,840	-2.3	220
Delaware	1,100	456	463	1,093	-6	221
Dist. of Col.	3,659	2,801	2,511	3,949	7.9	824
Florida	2,273	2,214	2,525	2,562	-10.8	27
Georgia	10,917	6,970	6,579	11,308	3.6	248
Kentucky	3,338	2,614	2,509	3,443	3.1	125
Louisiana	7,243	--	--	8,097	11.8	260
Maryland	8,063	5,256	4,094	9,225	14.4	265
Mississippi	3,456	1,315	1,594	3,177	-8.1	173
North Carolina	4,646	8,009	6,464	6,191	33.3	128
Oklahoma	1,762	--	--	1,455	-17.4	62
South Carolina	3,469	1,247	1,044	3,672	5.9	146
Tennessee	9,263	4,374	4,108	9,529	2.9	262
Texas	67,308	32,901	22,382	77,827	15.6	657
Virginia	6,283	6,811	6,484	6,610	5.2	145
West Virginia	841	495	529	807	-4.0	58
West	64,667	77,308	67,739	74,236	14.8%	201
Alaska	435	593	539	489	12.4	137
Arizona	2,224	3,425	3,239	2,410	8.4	95
California	41,333	62,773	54,742	49,364	19.4	237
Colorado	1,680	1,643	1,580	1,743	3.8	72
Hawaii	1,012	716	620	1,108	9.5	137
Idaho	865	273	345	793	-8.3	113
Montana	624	269	222	671	7.5	115
Nevada	1,598	1,556	1,438	1,716	7.4	218
New Mexico	1,194	1,281	1,395	1,080	-9.5	102
Oregon	1,988	2,248	1,626	2,610	31.3	125
Utah	1,137	832	751	1,218	7.1	115
Washington	10,211	1,585	1,051	10,745	5.2	311
Wyoming	366	114	191	289	-21.0	86

Note: Nine States estimated numbers in one or more categories. See detailed parole notes for further information.

--Not reported.
*Maine eliminated parole in 1976.

Kentucky — The State included releases from active supervision, releases by court order, expirations of sentence or probation, cases closed, and cases dismissed as exits. The January 1 population does not include inactive supervision cases.

Louisiana — The State estimated entries and exits.

Maine — The State included absconders, whereas in 1987 absconders were omitted. The State estimated entries and exits.

Table 3. Correctional populations: Percent of adult population under sanction and percent change, 1984-88

	1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent increase in correctional populations, 1984-88
	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	
Correctional populations total	2,684,222	1.55%	3,011,494	1.71%	3,239,631	1.82%	3,459,569	1.92%	3,713,163	2.04%	38.3%
Probation	1,740,948	1.00	1,968,712	1.12	2,114,821	1.19	2,247,158	1.25	2,356,483	1.30	35.4
Jail*	233,018	.13	254,986	.15	272,736	.15	294,092	.16	341,893	.19	46.7
Prison	448,264	.26	487,593	.28	526,436	.30	562,814	.31	606,810	.33	35.4
Parole	266,992	.15	300,203	.17	325,638	.18	355,505	.20	407,977	.22	52.8

Note: The following are estimates of the U.S. resident population age 18 or older on July 1: 1984 — 173,469,000; 1985 — 175,727,000; 1986 — 177,807,000; 1987 — 179,856,000; and 1988 —

181,963,000. Population counts for probation, parole, and prison custody are for December 31, and jail counts are for June 30. Every year some States update their report; this table uses the corrected counts.

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

Table 4. State prison releases, by method, 1977-88

Year	Total releases from prisons	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	120,954	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

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, 320,805

persons were released or removed from State prisons in 1988.

Maryland — The State included 3,487 unsatisfactory closings as exits and excluded some absconders from its counts.

Michigan — The State estimated the January 1 count, entries, and exits. The State adjusted its previously reported yearend 1987 count to exclude persons under any supervision except probation.

Missouri — The State estimated its January 1 count and some of its exits. The State included 105 probations without a sentence as entries. The State included transfers and CAPIUS closings as exits.

Montana — The State included commutations as exits.

Nebraska — The State estimated all of its data.

Nevada — The State estimated all of its data.

New Hampshire — The State revised the yearend 1987 count to exclude 743 bail supervision and collection only cases previously included. The State included unaccountable violations as exits.

New Mexico — The State included closed semiactive and interarea transfers as exits. Data reflect the addition of the Metropolitan Court of Albuquerque.

North Carolina — The State reported that approximately .6% of the figures reported may include cases that are supervised under probation and parole simultaneously.

North Dakota — The State estimated entries and exits.

Ohio — The State included intercounty and intracounty transfers in entries and exits. Data reflect the addition of the Wayne County Municipal Court in Wooster. The data exclude the Adult Probation De-

partment in Mansfield that was unable to supply data.

Oklahoma — The State was unable to provide movement data. Data exclude 5,167 admissions to and 5,240 releases from local probation agencies.

Oregon — The State estimated some of its entries and exits. The State included 2,268 absconder cases closed as exits, although the agency retains authority if the absconder is caught.

Pennsylvania — The State included unaccounted-for probationers from the county level as exits.

South Dakota — The State estimated entries and exits.

Tennessee — The State estimated entries and exits. Exits include revocations.

Virginia — The State included cases restored to supervision, received from other States, and returned from other States as entries. Exits include out-of-State cases ended and returns to other States. Virginia did not include absconders in its counts.

Wyoming — The State included interstate transfers as exits.

Parole notes

Because many States update their population counts, the January 1, 1988, numbers may differ from those previously reported for December 31, 1987.

Federal — They included absconders in the population counts.

Alaska — The State placed absconders in an inactive caseload but included them in the yearend population counts.

Arizona — The State included 274 interstate compact cases as entries.

Arkansas — The State excluded absconders from its counts.

California — Data include California Youth Authority (CYA) cases. Absconders were placed in an inactive caseload and excluded from the yearend population counts.

Colorado — The State estimated exits. It included absconders in the yearend counts.

Connecticut — The State included absconders in its counts.

Delaware — The State included absconders in its counts.

District of Columbia — The District included absconders in its counts.

Florida — The State included 1,509 absconders who reentered the parole system without prison as entries. Florida supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more. It placed absconders in an inactive caseload and omitted them from the population counts.

Hawaii — The reporting period was for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1988. The State included 32 parolees from other States as entries.

Idaho — The State counted absconders in the yearend population.

Illinois — The State estimated entries and exits. Illinois reported 12,733 persons under active supervision within the State. The State included absconders in its yearend parole population. Only persons sentenced to a year or more are supervised.

Indiana — Absconders are omitted from reported counts.

Iowa — The State only supervises persons sentenced to a year or more. Absconders are omitted from reported counts.

Kansas — 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. The State monitors absconders apart from the regular parole caseload and omits them from the reported counts.

Kentucky — The State included 406 transfers from out-of-State districts as entries.

Louisiana — The State was unable to provide movement data.

Maine — The State abolished parole in 1976. There remain 39 pre-1976 parolees under supervision and 35 in prison who will become eligible for parole.

Maryland — The State kept absconders in its yearend parole counts.

Massachusetts — The State estimated entries and exits. Absconders were counted in the parole population.

Minnesota — The State included 329 parolees on work release as entries. It counted absconders in its yearend parole population.

Mississippi — The State placed absconders in an inactive caseload and omitted them from the population counts.

Missouri — The January 1 parole population was estimated. The State counted absconders in its parole population.

Montana — The State estimated exits. Absconders were included in the yearend parole counts.

Nebraska — Yearend population counts include absconders.

Nevada — The State estimated all data. Absconders were included in the yearend parole counts.

New Hampshire — The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more. It excluded absconders from the counts.

New Jersey — The State counted absconders in its parole population.

New Mexico — The State included 489 closed cases from out of State as exits. The yearend counts omitted 166 absconders and 19 parolees supervised out of State.

New York — The State excluded 245 local parolees from the counts. The yearend counts included absconders.

North Carolina — The State counted absconders in the yearend population.

North Dakota — The State counted absconders in the yearend population.

Ohio — The State included 112 inactive or interstate compact cases as exits. It placed absconders in an inactive caseload and omitted them from the population counts.

Oklahoma — The State was unable to provide movement data. The yearend counts included absconders.

Oregon — The State terminated absconders from parole and excluded them from the yearend population counts.

Pennsylvania — Local authorities supervised 33,436 parolees. The State counted absconders in its parole population.

Rhode Island — Parole data for 1988 include 22 persons held by the parole board at the adult correctional institution on detention warrants, 7 persons being supervised by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 4 persons serving a U.S. sentence, and 3 persons in the Federal Witness Protection Program.

South Carolina — The State excluded 858 youthful offenders from the counts. They counted absconders in the yearend population.

South Dakota — The reporting period was for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1988. The State included 207 combined suspended sentences, work releases, and house arrest parolees as entries. The State kept absconders in its yearend parole counts.

Tennessee — The State estimated data for entries. It included as entries 543 of its parolees supervised in other States that were not previously counted. Absconders were kept in the yearend counts.

Texas — The reporting period was for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1988. The State placed absconders in an inactive caseload and included them in the population counts. The State only supervises persons sentenced to a year or more.

Vermont — The State excluded absconders from the population counts.

Virginia — The State included 1,011 transfers from other States and districts and within-State transfers as entries. Exits included out-of-State terminated, out-of-State under supervision, and within-State transfers. The State kept absconders in the yearend parole counts.

Washington — The State estimated the January 1, 1988, parole population. It adjusted the yearend 1987 population count to exclude 225 parolees from other States previously included. Absconders were placed in an inactive caseload and included in the yearend counts.

West Virginia — The State estimated data for exits. The State only supervises persons sentenced to a year or more. It kept absconders in its yearend parole counts.

Wisconsin — The State counted absconders in its yearend parole population.

Wyoming — The State included absconders in the yearend population counts.

Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletins are prepared principally by BJS staff. This bulletin was written by Susan Kline of BJS and edited by Thomas Hester. Richard Solari provided statistical assistance. Marilyn Marbrook, publications unit chief, administered production, assisted by Yvonne Boston and Betty Sherman. Marianne Zawitz assisted with data presentation and provided technical assistance. Lisa McNellis, Virginia Long, and Regina Yates, under the supervision of Betty Ford and Diana Cull of the Bureau of the Census, collected and processed the data.

November 1989, NCJ-119970

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following offices and bureaus: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime.

New from BJS

- Drugs and crime facts, 1988, NCJ-118312, 9/89
- Criminal cases in five States, 1983-86 (BJS Special Report), NCJ-118798, 9/89
- Compendium of Federal justice statistics, 1984, NCJ-111097, 8/89
- Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1988, NCJ-118318, 8/89
- Police departments in large cities, 1987 (BJS Special Report), NCJ-119220, 8/89
- Capital punishment 1988 (BJS Bulletin), NCJ-118313, 7/89
- Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-106356, 7/89
- Federal criminal cases, 1980-87: Federal offenses and offenders (BJS Special Report), NCJ-118311, 7/89
- Households touched by crime, 1988 (BJS Bulletin), NCJ-117434, 6/89
- Children in custody, 1975-85: Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, NCJ-114065, 5/89
- Criminal victimization in the United States, 1987, NCJ-115524, 6/89
- Prosecution of felony arrests, 1986, NCJ-113248, 6/89
- BJS data report, 1988, NCJ-116262, 4/89
- Injuries from crime (BJS Special Report), NCJ-116811, 5/89
- Strategies for improving data quality: Criminal justice information policy, NCJ-115339, 5/89
- Prisoners in 1988 (BJS Bulletin), NCJ-116315, 4/89
- Preliminary data, National Crime Survey, 1988 (press release), 4/89
- Recidivism of prisoners released in 1983 (BJS Special Report), NCJ-116261, 4/89
- BJS annual report, fiscal 1988, NCJ-115749, 4/89
- New directions for the National Crime Survey (BJS Technical Report), NCJ-115571, 4/89
- Profile of State and local law enforcement agencies, 1987 (BJS Bulletin), NCJ-113949, 3/89
- Redesign of the National Crime Survey, NCJ-111457, 2/89
- Correctional populations in the United States, 1986, NCJ-111611, 2/89
- Felony sentences in State courts, 1986 (BJS Bulletin), NCJ-115210, 2/89
- The redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected new data (BJS Special Report), NCJ-114746, 1/89
- Jail inmates 1987 (BJS Bulletin), NCJ-114319, 12/88
- Census of local jails, 1983: Data for individual jails in the—
 - Northeast, Vol. I, NCJ-112796, 11/88
 - Midwest, Vol. II, NCJ-112797, 11/88
 - South, Vol. III, NCJ-112798, 11/88
 - West, Vol. IV, NCJ-112799, 11/88Selected findings, methodology, and summary tables Vol. V., NCJ-112795, 11/88
- Probation and parole 1987 (BJS Bulletin), NCJ-113948, 11/88
- Open vs. confidential records: Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH conference, NCJ-113560, 11/88
- Public access to criminal history record information: Criminal justice information policy, NCJ-111458, 11/88
- Juvenile records and recordkeeping systems: Criminal justice information policy, NCJ-112815, 11/88
- Criminal victimization 1987 (BJS Bulletin), NCJ-113587, 10/88

To be added to any BJS mailing list, copy or cut out this page, fill it in and mail it to:

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS
U.S. Department of Justice
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

You will receive an annual renewal card. If you do not return it, we must drop you from the mailing list.

- If your mailing label below is correct, check here and do not fill in your name and address.

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Street or box:

City, State, Zip:

Daytime phone number: ()

Interest in criminal justice (or organization and title if you put home address above):

Please put me on the mailing list for—

- Law enforcement reports**—national data on State and local police and sheriffs' departments: operations, equipment, personnel, salaries, spending, policies, programs
- Federal statistics**—data describing Federal case processing, from investigation through prosecution, adjudication, and corrections
- Drugs and crime data**—sentencing and time served by drug offenders, drug use at time of crime by jail inmates and State prisoners, and other quality data on drugs, crime, and law enforcement
- Justice expenditure and employment reports**—annual spending and staffing by Federal/State/local governments and by function (police, courts, etc.)
- White-collar crime**—data on the processing of Federal white-collar crime cases
- Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy**—new legislation; maintaining and releasing intelligence and investigative records; data quality issues
- Juvenile corrections reports**—juveniles in custody in public and private detention and correctional facilities
- BJS bulletins and special reports**—timely reports of the most current justice data
- Prosecution and adjudication in State courts**—case processing from prosecution through court disposition, State felony laws, felony sentencing, criminal defense
- Corrections reports**—results of sample surveys and censuses of jails, prisons, parole, probation, and other corrections data
- National Crime Survey reports**—the only regular national survey of crime victims
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics** (annual)—broad-based data from 150+ sources (400+ tables, 100+ figures, subject index, annotated bibliography, addresses of sources)
- Send me a form to sign up for **NCJ Reports** (free 6 times a year), which abstracts both private and government criminal justice publications and lists upcoming conferences and training sessions in the field.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

**BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
DOJ/BJS
Permit No. G-91**

Washington, D.C. 20531

Bulletin