



Probation and Parole in the United States, 2013

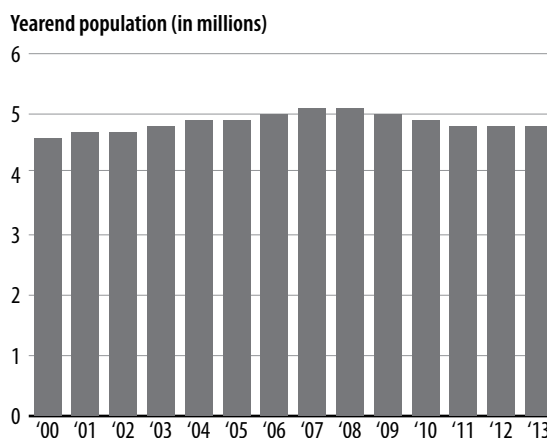
Erinn J. Herberman, Ph.D., and Thomas P. Bonczar, *BJS Statisticians*

At yearend 2013, an estimated 4,751,400 adults were under community supervision—a decline of about 29,900 offenders from yearend 2012 (**figure 1**).¹ About 1 in 51 adults in the United States was under community supervision at yearend 2013. The community supervision population includes adults on probation, parole, or any other post-prison supervision. (See *BJS definition of probation and parole*.)

The small decline in the number of adults under community supervision was due to the drop in the probation population. Probationers accounted for most (82%) of the adults under community supervision. The probation population declined from an estimated 3,942,800 offenders at yearend 2012 to 3,910,600 at yearend 2013, falling about 32,100 offenders. The decline in the adult community corrections population was slightly offset by a small increase in the parole population, which grew from about 851,200 offenders at yearend 2012 to 853,200 at yearend 2013.

¹The community supervision population excludes parolees who were on probation to avoid double counting offenders. See table 7 and *Methodology*.

FIGURE 1
Adults under community supervision at yearend, 2000–2013



Note: Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2013.

HIGHLIGHTS

- At yearend 2013, an estimated 4,751,400 adults were under community supervision—down about 29,900 offenders from yearend 2012.
- Approximately 1 in 51 adults in the United States was under community supervision at yearend 2013, the lowest rate observed since 1996.
- Between yearend 2012 and 2013, the adult probation population declined by about 32,100 offenders, falling to an estimated 3,910,600 offenders at yearend 2013.
- Movement both onto and off probation increased during 2013, with about 2,094,100 entries and 2,131,300 exits.
- The incarceration rate among probationers at risk of violating their conditions of supervision remained stable at 5.4% in 2013, following a 4-year period of gradual decline.
- The adult parole population increased by about 2,100 offenders between yearend 2012 and 2013, to about 853,200 offenders at yearend 2013.
- Both parole entries (down 6.2%) and exits (down 7.8%) declined between 2012 and 2013, with approximately 922,900 movements onto and off parole during 2013.
- The reincarceration rate among parolees at risk of violating their conditions of supervision remained stable at about 9% in 2013.

TABLE 1**U.S. adult residents on community supervision, probation, and parole, 2000–2013**

Year	Community supervision population	Probation	Parole
2000	4,565,100	3,839,500	725,500
2001	4,665,900	3,934,700	731,100
2002	4,748,300	3,995,200	753,100
2003	4,847,500	4,074,000	773,500
2004	4,916,500	4,140,600	775,900
2005	4,946,800	4,162,500	784,400
2006	5,035,200	4,237,000	798,200
2007	5,119,300	4,293,200	826,100
2008	5,095,200	4,271,000	828,200
2009	5,017,900	4,198,200	824,100
2010	4,887,900	4,055,500	840,700
2011	4,814,200	3,971,300	853,900
2012	4,781,300	3,942,800	851,200
2013	4,751,400	3,910,600	853,200
Average annual percent change, 2000–2012	0.4%	0.2%	1.3%
Percent change, 2012–2013	-0.6	-0.8	0.2

Note: Counts rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2013.

BJS definition of probation and parole

Probation is a court-ordered period of correctional supervision in the community, generally as an alternative to incarceration. In some cases, probation can be a combined sentence of incarceration followed by a period of community supervision.

Parole is a period of conditional supervised release in the community following a prison term. It includes parolees released through discretionary or mandatory supervised release from prison, those released through other types of post-custody conditional supervision, and those sentenced to a term of supervised release.

Data in this report were collected through the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey. Both surveys began in 1980 and collect data from U.S. probation and parole agencies that supervise adults. For this report, an adult is any person subject to the jurisdiction of an adult trial court or corrections agency. Juveniles prosecuted as adults in a criminal court are considered adults. Respondents are asked to report the number of adults on probation or parole at the beginning and end of each reporting year, the number entering and exiting supervision during the year, characteristics of the populations at yearend, and other information. Reporting methods for some probation and parole agencies have changed over time (see *Methodology*). Appendix tables present additional 2013 data by jurisdiction.

Community supervision population experienced a small decline in 2013, due to a drop in probationers

The number of U.S. adults under community supervision declined by about 29,900 (down 0.6%) between yearend 2012 and 2013, dropping to an estimated 4,751,400 offenders at yearend 2013 (**table 1**). The number of adults under community supervision at yearend declined for the first time in 2008 and continued to decrease each year through 2013. This decline follows more than two and a half decades of population growth (ranging from 0.6% to 12.9%), as the number of adults under community supervision increased each year from 1980 to 2007. For trend data beginning in 1980, see *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2011* (NCJ 239686, BJS web, November 2012).

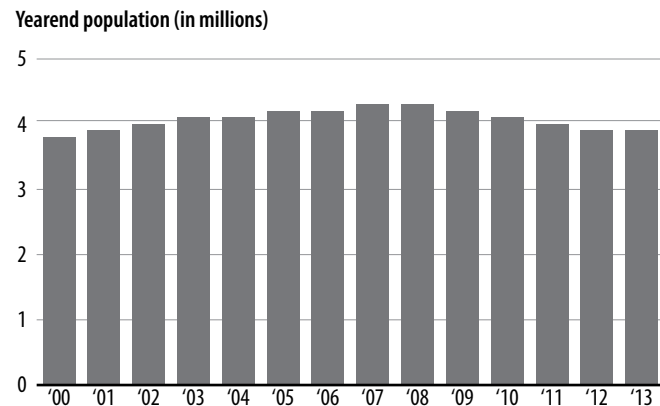
The probation population declined by about 32,100 between yearend 2012 and 2013, falling to an estimated 3,910,600 offenders at yearend 2013 (**figure 2**; appendix table 2). During the same period, the parole population grew by about 2,100, increasing to an estimated 853,200 offenders at yearend 2013 (**figure 3**; appendix table 4).

Rate of adults under community supervision continued to decline during 2013

Community supervision and probation rates declined each year from 2007 to 2013, while parole rates fluctuated. The rate of adults under community supervision fell from 1,980 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents at yearend 2012 to 1,950 at yearend 2013, which was consistent with the decline in the number of adults under community supervision (**table 2**).² The probation rate dropped from 1,633 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents at yearend 2012 to 1,605 at yearend 2013.

²The rate of adults under community supervision in 2013 (1 in 51 U.S. adult residents) was the lowest since 1996.

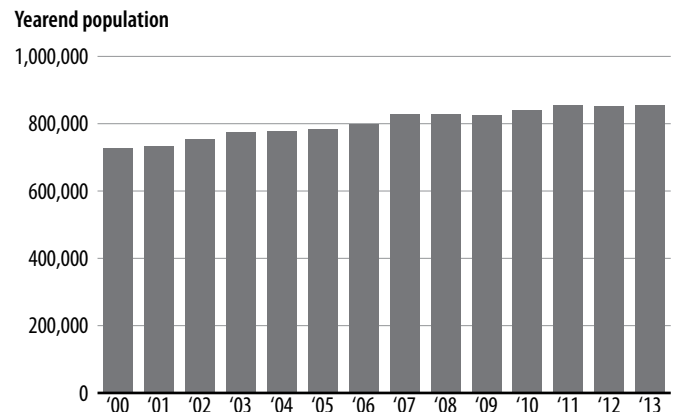
FIGURE 2
Adults on probation at yearend, 2000–2013



Note: Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time, and probation coverage was expanded in 1998 and 1999. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000–2013.

FIGURE 3
Adults on parole at yearend, 2000–2013



Note: Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2013.

TABLE 2
U.S. adult residents on community supervision, probation, and parole, 2000, 2005–2013

Year	Number per 100,000 U.S. adult residents			U.S. adult residents on—		
	Community supervision ^a	Probation	Parole	Community supervision ^b	Probation	Parole
2000	2,162	1,818	344	1 in 46	1 in 55	1 in 291
2005	2,215	1,864	351	1 in 45	1 in 54	1 in 285
2006	2,228	1,875	353	1 in 45	1 in 53	1 in 283
2007	2,239	1,878	361	1 in 45	1 in 53	1 in 277
2008 ^c	2,203	1,846	358	1 in 45	1 in 54	1 in 279
2009	2,147	1,796	353	1 in 47	1 in 56	1 in 284
2010	2,067	1,715	355	1 in 48	1 in 58	1 in 281
2011	2,014	1,662	357	1 in 50	1 in 60	1 in 280
2012	1,980	1,633	353	1 in 50	1 in 61	1 in 284
2013	1,950	1,605	350	1 in 51	1 in 62	1 in 286

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Rates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. Rates based on the community supervision, probation, and parole population counts as of December 31 of the reporting year and the estimated U.S. adult resident population on January 1 of each subsequent year.

^aIncludes adults on probation and adults on parole. For 2008 to 2013, detail may not sum to total because the community supervision rate was adjusted to exclude parolees who were also on probation. See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes adults on probation and parole.

^cSee *Methodology* for estimating change in population counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2000, 2005–2013; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2001, 2005–2010, and Population Estimates, January 1, 2011–2014.

Although the number of offenders on parole increased somewhat, the rate declined slightly (from 353 parolees per 100,000 U.S. adult residents at yearend 2012 to 350 at yearend 2013), given that the U.S. adult resident population also increased.

Probation entries increased following five consecutive years of decline; exits increased after three consecutive years of decline

During 2013, movement both onto and off probation increased (**figure 4**). Probation entries increased (up 2.2%) from about 2,048,300 entries during 2012 to 2,094,100 during 2013. Probation exits also increased (up 2.0%) during the same period, from about 2,089,800 exits during 2012 to 2,131,300 during 2013. Overall, more than 4.2 million movements occurred onto and off probation during 2013, compared to nearly 4.1 million during 2012.

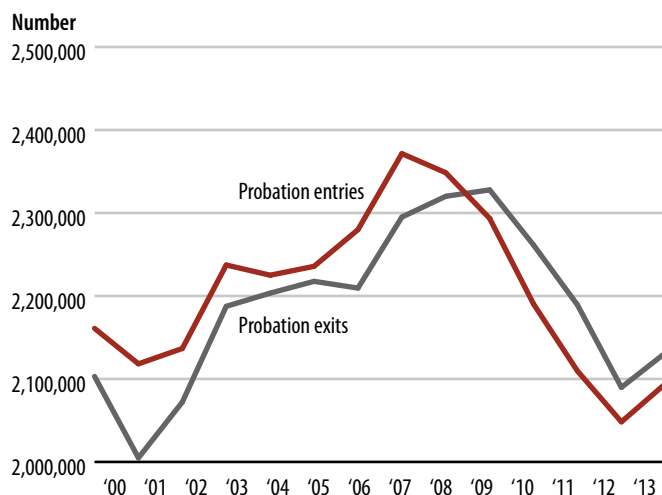
During 2009, the number of exits from probation exceeded the number of entries for the first time since data collection began. This trend continued during 2013, with exits from probation exceeding entries by approximately 37,200. (See *Methodology* for a discussion of estimating change in population counts.)

Completion rates for probationers have remained stable since 2009

The completion rate—turnover due to completing the term of supervision either through a full-term completion or early discharge—was 36 exits per 100 probationers during 2013. This rate is consistent with rates observed since 2009 (**table 3**).

The rate at which probationers exit supervision—the number that exit probation divided by the average of the probation population at the beginning and end of the year—provides a measure of how quickly the population turns over and an

FIGURE 4
Estimated probation entries and exits, 2000–2013



Note: Counts rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000–2013.

TABLE 3
Rate of probation exits, by type of exit, 2008–2013

Type of exit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total exit rate ^a	55	55	55	55	53	54
Completion	35	36	36	36	36	36
Incarceration ^b	9	9	9	9	8	8
Absconder	2	2	1	1	1	1
Discharged to custody, detainer, or warrant	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other unsatisfactory ^c	6	6	6	5	5	6
Transferred to another probation agency	--	--	--	--	--	--
Death	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other ^d	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estimated mean time served on probation (in months) ^e	22 mo.	22 mo.	22 mo.	22 mo.	23 mo.	22 mo.

Note: Rate per 100 probationers. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Rates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

--Less than 0.5 per 100 probationers.

^aThe ratio of the number of probationers exiting supervision during the year to the average daily probation population (i.e., average of the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year).

^bIncludes probationers who were incarcerated for a new offense and those who had their current probation sentence revoked (e.g., violating a condition of supervision).

^cIncludes probationers discharged from supervision who failed to meet all conditions of supervision, including some with only financial conditions remaining, some who had their probation sentence revoked but were not incarcerated because their sentence was immediately reinstated, and other types of unsatisfactory exits. Includes some early terminations and expirations of sentence.

^dIncludes, but not limited to, probationers who were discharged from supervision through a legislative mandate because they were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement; were transferred to another state through an interstate compact agreement; had their sentence dismissed or overturned by the court through an appeal; had their sentence administratively closed, deferred, or terminated by the court; were awaiting a hearing; and were released on bond.

^eCalculated as the inverse of the exit rate times 12 months. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2008–2013.

indirect measure of the average time an offender can expect to serve on probation. The exit rate increased slightly during 2013, from 53 per 100 probationers in 2012 to 54 per 100 in 2013, which resulted in a small decline in the mean length of stay on probation (from 23 months in 2012 to 22 months in 2013).

During 2013, 66% of the 2,131,300 probationers who exited supervision were discharged because they either completed their term of supervision or received an early discharge (table 4). The incarceration rate (15%) was unchanged from 2012.

Incarceration rate among at-risk probationers remained stable in 2013

The incarceration rate among probationers at risk of violating their conditions of supervision—including incarceration for a new offense, a revocation, and other reasons—was stable in 2013 at 5.4% (figure 5). The incarceration rate is defined as the ratio of the number of probationers who were discharged during the year as the result of incarceration to the number of probationers who were at risk of incarceration at any point during the year. The probation population at risk of incarceration is comprised of the population at the beginning of the year and all probation entries during the year.

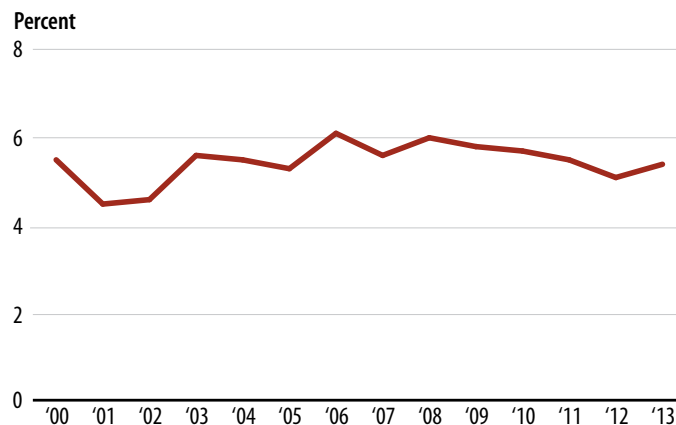
Percentage of females on probation increased slightly since 2000

The percentage of females in the adult probation population increased slightly over the past decade, climbing from 22% in 2000 to 25% in 2013 (appendix table 3). At yearend 2013, over half (54%) of probationers were non-Hispanic white, 30% were

non-Hispanic black, and 14% were Hispanic or Latino—a similar distribution for race and Hispanic origin observed since 2000.

The percentage of probationers supervised for a felony offense increased from 52% in 2000 to 55% in 2013. The percentage of probationers on active status has decreased since 2000, falling from 76% in 2000 to 69% in 2013.

FIGURE 5
Estimated percent of the at-risk probation population incarcerated, 2000–2013



Note: Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. The at-risk population is defined as the number of probationers under supervision at the start of the year (January 1) plus the number who entered supervision during the year. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000–2013.

TABLE 4
Probationers who exited supervision, by type of exit, 2008–2013

Type of exit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Completion	63%	65%	65%	66%	68%	66%
Incarceration ^a	17	16	16	16	15	15
Absconder	4	3	3	2	3	3
Discharged to custody, detainer, or warrant	1	1	1	1	1	--
Other unsatisfactory ^b	10	10	11	9	9	11
Transferred to another probation agency	1	--	1	1	1	1
Death	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other ^c	4	4	4	4	4	3
Estimated number ^d	2,320,100	2,327,800	2,261,300	2,189,100	2,089,800	2,131,300

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Percents based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. Percents based on probationers with known type of exit. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time. See *Methodology*.

-- Less than 0.5%.

^aIncludes probationers who were incarcerated for a new offense and those who had their current probation sentence revoked (e.g. violating a condition of supervision).

^bIncludes probationers discharged from supervision who failed to meet all conditions of supervision, including some with only financial conditions remaining, some who had their probation sentence revoked but were not incarcerated because their sentence was immediately reinstated, and other types of unsatisfactory exits. Includes some early terminations and expirations of sentence.

^cIncludes, but not limited to, probationers who were discharged from supervision through a legislative mandate because they were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement; were transferred to another state through an interstate compact agreement; had their sentence dismissed or overturned by the court through an appeal; had their sentence administratively closed, deferred, or terminated by the court; were awaiting a hearing; and were released on bond.

^dCounts rounded to the nearest 100. Calculated as the inverse of the exit rate times 12 months. Includes estimates for nonreporting agencies. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2008–2013.

California Public Safety Realignment

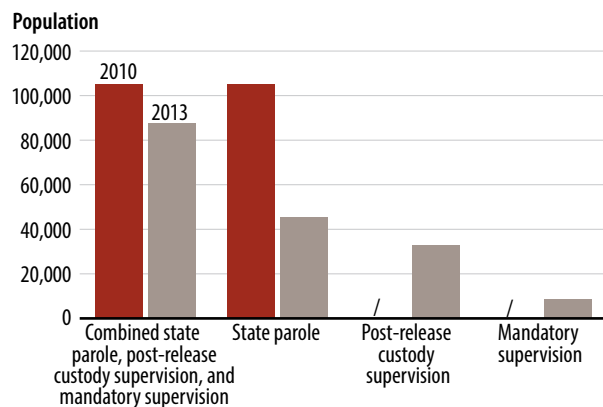
California's Public Safety Realignment (PSR) policy responded to a U.S. Supreme Court mandate to reduce prison overcrowding. The policy took effect on October 1, 2011. The PSR is designed to reduce the prison population through normal attrition of the existing population while placing new offenders not convicted of violent, serious, or sexual offenses under county jurisdiction for incarceration in local jail facilities rather than state prisons. Under the PSR, offenders not convicted of violent, serious, or sexual offenses who are serving time in state prisons become eligible for post-release community supervision (PRCS) rather than the traditional state parole. Some new offenders receive a straight sentence to county jail, while other new offenders' sentences include a term of mandatory supervision (MS) in the community following release from incarceration. Both the PRCS and MS populations fall within the BJS definition of parole, which includes post-custody conditional supervision.

At yearend 2013, California's combined parole population (87,500 offenders) included an estimated 45,600 offenders under state parole by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), 33,100 offenders on PRCS, and 8,800 offenders on MS (figure 6). At yearend 2010, the year before PSR took effect, California's parole population (105,100 offenders) was comprised entirely of parolees under state parole. By yearend 2013, the state's combined parole population declined by 17,600 offenders. During this time, California's state parole population declined by 59,500 offenders, while the PRCS and MS populations increased to 41,900 offenders. Nationally, the parole population grew by 12,500 offenders (up 1.5%) between yearend 2010 and yearend 2013. The increase of about 4.1% (up 30,100 offenders) in jurisdictions other than California since 2010 was partially offset by the decrease in California's parole population.

Combined total entries to parole in California declined 64%, from 166,300 offenders in 2010 (when all entries were to state parole) to an estimated 60,000 in 2013 (figure 7).³ This was the result of a decrease in entries to state parole of nearly 80%, to an estimated 35,400 during 2013.

³Entries and exits to state parole supervision for 2013 were not available from the CDCR and were imputed by BJS. See *Methodology*.

FIGURE 6
California adult parole population, 2010 and 2013

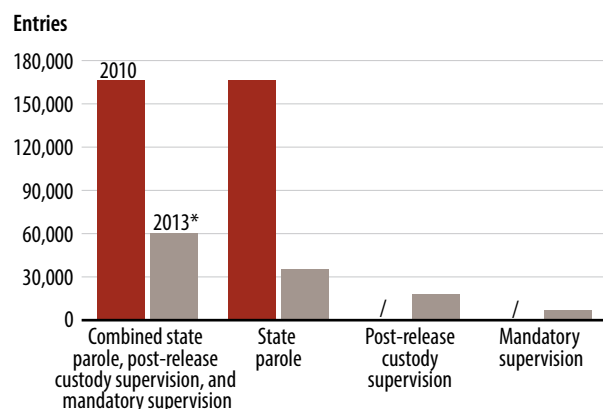


Note: Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

/ Value equals zero.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2010 and 2013.

FIGURE 7
California parole entries, 2010 and 2013



Note: Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

*Data were imputed.

/ Value equals zero.

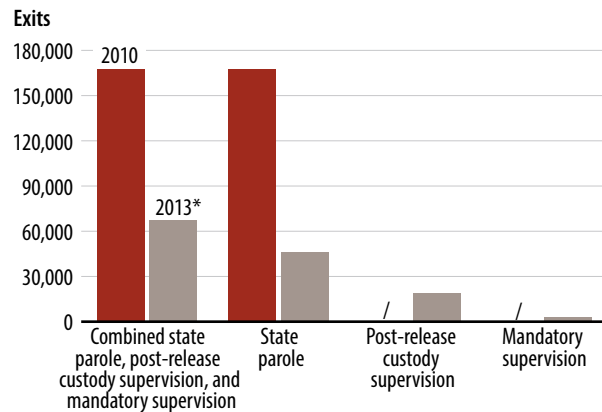
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2010 and 2013.

continued on next page

California Public Safety Realignment (continued)

The smaller number of entries to state parole during 2013 was partially offset by entries to the newly established PRCS and MS. In 2013, state parolees accounted for 59% (35,400) of combined total entries, PRCS accounted for 30% (17,900), and MS accounted for 11% (6,700). In 2013, combined total exits (67,600) from parole supervision exceeded entries (60,000). (figure 8).

FIGURE 8
California parole exits, 2010 and 2013



Note: Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

*Data were imputed.

/ Value equals zero

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2010 and 2013.

Since PSR was implemented, entries to probation increased nearly 15%, from an estimated 149,000 offenders in 2010 to 170,800 in 2013. During the same period, California's probation population remained relatively stable, growing 0.4% (up about 1,200 offenders) (table 5).

TABLE 5
California adult probation population, 2010 and 2013

Year	Probation entries	Probation exits	December 31 probation population
2010	149,029	167,883	292,874
2013	170,803	166,655	294,057
Percent change of population			
Probation entries	14.6%		
Probation exits	-0.7		
Yearend probation population	0.4		

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2010 and 2013.

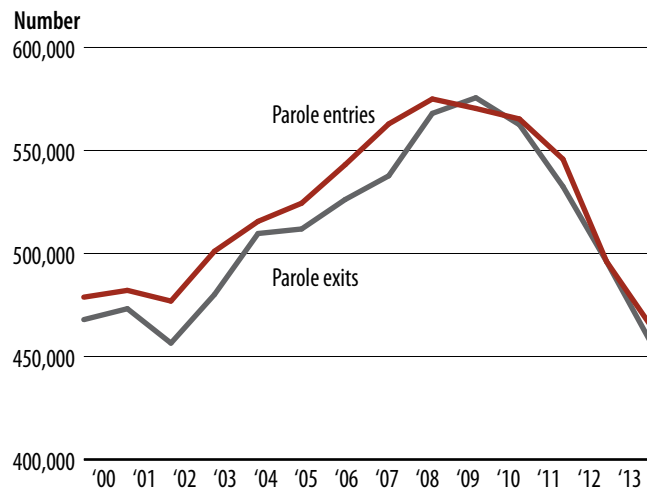
U.S. parole population increased slightly in 2013

From yearend 2012 to 2013, the parole population increased slightly (up about 2,100 offenders), from an estimated 851,200 offenders at yearend 2012 to 853,200 at yearend 2013. Both the state (up about 1,600 offenders) and federal (up 500 offenders) parole populations grew slightly during this period.

Parole entries and exits declined during 2013; exits decreased at a faster rate

In 2013, about 922,900 movements occurred onto and off parole, with an estimated 465,400 entries and about 457,500 exits (**figure 9**). Both entries and exits have declined since 2009. During 2013, the decline in exits (7.8%) exceeded the decline in entries (6.2%). The decline in entries to parole was consistent with the 2.1% decline in the number of prison releases from yearend 2012 to yearend 2013. For more information, see *Prisoners in 2013* (NCJ 247282, BJS web, September 2014).

FIGURE 9
Estimated parole entries and exits, 2000–2013



Note: Counts rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2013.

Parole turnover rate decreased for fourth consecutive year

The parole turnover rate fell from 58 exits per 100 parolees in 2012 to 54 per 100 parolees in 2013, continuing a downward trend that started in 2009 (**table 6**). This decline resulted in an increase in the mean length of stay on parole, rising from 21 months in 2012 to 22 months in 2013.

The rate of parolees who completed their term of supervision or received an early discharge decreased from 34 per 100 parolees in 2012 to 33 per 100 parolees in 2013, while the rate of parolees who exited supervision and returned to incarceration decreased from 15 per 100 parolees in 2012 to 14 per 100 parolees in 2013.

TABLE 6
Rate of parole exits, by type of exit, 2008–2013

Type of exit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total exit rate ^a	69	70	67	63	58	54
Completion	34	35	35	33	34	33
Returned to incarceration	24	24	22	20	15	14
With new sentence	6	6	6	5	5	5
With revocation	17	17	16	13	8	8
Other/unknown	1	1	1	2	2	2
Absconder	7	6	6	6	6	4
Other unsatisfactory ^b	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transferred to another state	1	1	1	1	1	0
Death	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other ^c	1	2	1	2	1	1
Estimated mean time served on parole (in months) ^d	17 mo.	17 mo.	18 mo.	19 mo.	21 mo.	22 mo.

Note: Rate per 100 parolees. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Rates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Rates based on parolees with known type of exit. Type of exit for 2013 includes imputed data for California, based on information provided for 2012. See appendix table 7 for reported type of exit by jurisdiction.

^aThe ratio of the number of parolees exiting supervision during the year to the average daily parole population (i.e., average of the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year).

^bIncludes parolees discharged from supervision who failed to meet all conditions of supervision, including some who had their parole sentence revoked but were not incarcerated because their sentence was immediately reinstated, and other types of unsatisfactory exits. Includes some early terminations and expirations of sentence reported as unsatisfactory exits.

^cIncludes, but not limited to, parolees who were discharged from supervision because they were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, had their sentence terminated by the court through an appeal, or were transferred to another state through an interstate compact agreement and discharged to probation supervision.

^dCalculated as the inverse of the exit rate times 12 months. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2008–2013.

Reincarceration rate among at-risk parolees remained stable during 2013

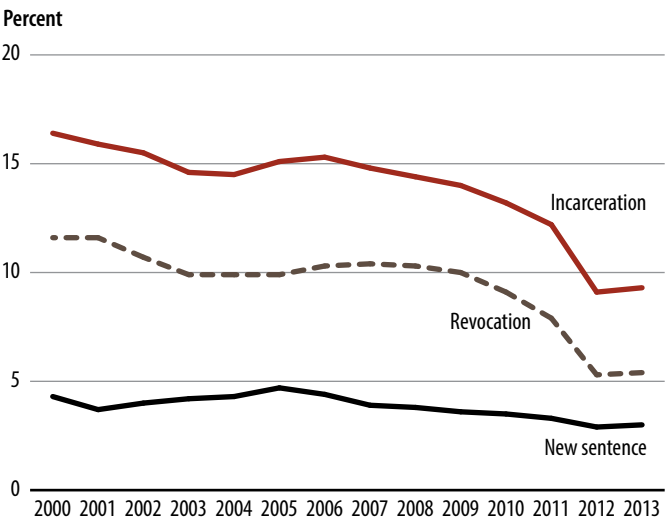
An estimated 9.3% of all parolees who were at risk of reincarceration were incarcerated during 2013—about the same as in 2012 (figure 10). The incarceration rate is defined as the ratio of the number of parolees who were discharged during the year as the result of incarceration to the number of parolees who were at risk of incarceration at any point during the year. The parole population at risk of incarceration is defined as the sum of the population at the beginning of the year and all parole entries during the year.

During 2013, 3.0% of parolees who were at risk of reincarceration were incarcerated for a new sentence. The rate at which parolees were reincarcerated as a result of revocation was about 5.4% in 2013.

Most characteristics of parolees were unchanged during 2013

Characteristics of adult parolees remained stable when compared to those in 2012. Males continued to make up about 88% of the adult parole population (appendix table 6). Approximately 43% of parolees were non-Hispanic white, 38% were non-Hispanic black, and 17% were Hispanic or Latino. The percentage of parolees on active supervision increased from 82% in 2012 to 84% in 2013. During the same period, the majority (95%) of parolees had a maximum sentence of one year or more and 29% of parolees were being supervised for a violent offense—both levels unchanged from those observed in 2012.

FIGURE 10
Estimated percent of the at-risk parole population returned to incarceration, 2000–2013



Note: Percents based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Estimates based on parolees with known type of exit. Type of exit for 2013 includes imputed data for California, based on information provided for 2012. See appendix table 7 for reported type of exit by jurisdiction. The at-risk population is defined as the number of parolees under supervision at the start of the year (January 1) plus the number who entered supervision during the year. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2013.

Methodology

The Bureau of Justice Statistics’ (BJS) Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey began in 1980 and collect data from probation and parole agencies in the United States that supervise adults. In these data, adults are persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency. Juveniles prosecuted as adults in a criminal court are considered adults. Juveniles under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or correctional agency are excluded from these data. The National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, BJS’s predecessor agency, began a statistical series on parole in 1976 and on probation in 1979.

The two surveys collect data on the total number of adults supervised in the community on January 1 and December 31 each year, the number of entries and exits to supervision during the reporting year, and characteristics of the population at yearend. See appendix tables for detailed data.

Both surveys cover all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal system. BJS depends on the voluntary participation of state central reporters and separate state, county, and court agencies for these data.

During 2013, Westat (Rockville, MD) served as BJS’s collection agent for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the federal system were provided directly to BJS from the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services, Administrative Office of the United States Courts through the Federal Justice Statistics Program.

Probation

The 2013 Annual Probation Survey was sent to 468 respondents: 33 central state reporters; 435 separate state, county, or court agencies, including the state probation agency in Pennsylvania, which also provided data for 65 counties in Pennsylvania; the District of Columbia; and the federal system. The states with multiple reporters were Alabama (3), Arizona (2), Colorado (8), Florida (41), Georgia (2), Idaho (2), Kentucky (3), Michigan (134), Missouri (2), Montana (4), New Mexico (2), Ohio (187), Oklahoma (3), Pennsylvania (2), Tennessee (3), Washington (33), and West Virginia (2).

Two localities in Colorado, five in Florida, 13 in Michigan, nine in Ohio, and two in Washington did not provide data for the 2013 collection. For these localities, the agency’s most recent December 31 population was used to estimate the January 1 and December 31, 2013, populations. The largest respondent in Oklahoma, composing the majority of the state’s probation population, provided limited estimates for the 2013 collection that were used in the state and national totals but not used to estimate Oklahoma state populations.

Parole

The 2013 Annual Parole Survey was sent to 54 respondents: 50 central state reporters; one municipal agency in Alabama; the state parole agency in Pennsylvania, which also provided data for 65 counties in Pennsylvania; the District of Columbia; and the federal system.

In this report, federal parole includes a term of supervised release from prison, mandatory release, parole, military parole, and special parole. A term of supervised release is ordered at the time of sentencing by a federal judge, and it is served after release from a federal prison sentence. Definitional differences exist between parole reported here and in other BJS statistical series.

Additional information about the data collection instruments is available on the BJS website at www.bjs.gov.

Adjustments to account for offenders with dual community correctional status

Some offenders on probation or parole may have had dual community correctional statuses because they were serving separate probation and parole sentences concurrently. With the 2007 data, BJS began collecting information on the number of parolees who were also on probation at yearend. To avoid double counting, the total community supervision populations from 2008 through 2013 reported in figure 1 (and the 2013 counts in appendix table 1) have been adjusted based on available information by excluding the total number of parolees who were also on probation. As a result, the probation and parole counts from 2008 through 2013 do not sum to the total community supervision population in the same year.

All of the estimates for parolees with dual community correctional statuses are based on data reported by parole agencies that were able to provide the information for the reporting year (table 7). Some probation and parole agencies

TABLE 7
Parolees on probation excluded from the January 1 and December 31 community supervision populations, 2008–2013

Year	January 1*	December 31
2008	3,562	3,905
2009	3,905	4,959
2010	8,259	8,259
2011	8,259	10,958
2012	10,958	12,672
2013	12,672	12,511

Note: Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics.
*For 2008–2009 and 2011–2013, data were based on the count as of December 31 of the prior reporting year. For 2010, the count as of December 31, 2010, was used as a proxy because additional states reported these data in 2010.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2008–2013.

were not able to provide these data. Therefore, the total number of parolees also on probation from 2008 through 2013 may be underestimated, which may result in overestimations of the total population under community supervision.

Reporting changes in the number of adults on probation and parole, 2000–2013

In a given data collection year, respondents are asked to provide both the January 1 and December 31 population counts. At times, the January 1 count differs greatly from the December 31 count of the prior year. The difference reported may result from administrative changes, such as implementing new information systems, resulting in data review and cleanup; reconciling probationer records; reclassifying offenders, including those on probation to parole and offenders on dual community supervision statuses; and including certain probation populations not previously reported (e.g., supervised for an offense of driving while intoxicated or under the influence, some probationers who had absconded, and some on an inactive status). The cumulative discrepancies between the yearend and beginning year (for the year following) between 2000 and 2012 in the probation population counts resulted in an overall decline of about 136,543 probationers (table 8). Discrepancies between the yearend and following year parole population count resulted in an increase of about 11,158 parolees between 2000 and 2012 (table 9).

TABLE 8
Change in the number of adults on probation based on reporting changes, 2000–2012

Year	December 31 probation population	Change*
2000	3,839,532	-13,323
2001	3,934,713	-2,982
2002	3,995,165	28,902
2003	4,073,987	18,856
2004	4,140,638	3,154
2005	4,162,495	4,262
2006	4,237,023	-21,662
2007	4,293,163	-58,692
2008	4,270,917	-32,327
2009	4,198,155	-73,122
2010	4,055,514	-2,399
2011	3,971,319	9,771
2012	3,942,776	3,019
Total change, yearend 2000–2012	71,115	-136,543

Note: Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics.

*Calculated as the difference between the December 31 probation population in the reporting year and the January 1 probation population in the following year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2012.

Probation coverage expanded, 1998–1999

The number of probation agencies included in the survey expanded in 1998 and continued to expand through 1999 to include misdemeanor probation agencies in a few states that fell within the scope of this survey. For a discussion of this expansion, see *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010* (NCJ 236019, BJS web, November 2011).

Estimating change in population counts

Technically, the change in the probation and parole populations from the beginning of the year to the end of the year should equal the difference between entries and exits during the year. However, those numbers may not be equal. Some probation and parole information systems track the number of cases that enter and exit community supervision, not the number of offenders. This means that entries and exits may include case counts as opposed to counts of offenders, while the beginning and yearend population counts represent individuals. Additionally, all of the data on entries and exits may not have been logged into the information systems, or the information systems may not have fully processed all of the data before the data were submitted to BJS.

TABLE 9
Change in the number of adults on parole based on reporting changes, 2000–2012

Year	December 31 parole population	Change*
2000	725,527	-1,629
2001	731,147	1,186
2002	753,141	-2,207
2003	773,498	23,614
2004	775,875	-4,023
2005	784,354	-3,738
2006	798,219	1,656
2007	826,097	-4,920
2008	828,169	1,391
2009	824,115	13,703
2010	840,676	-78
2011	853,852	-2,190
2012	851,158	-11,607
Total change, yearend 2000–2012	127,688	11,158

Note: Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics.

*Calculated as the difference between the December 31 probation population in the reporting year and the January 1 parole population in the following year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2012.

At the national level, 2,014 probationers were the difference between the change in the probation population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2013, populations and the difference between probation entries and exits during 2013. For parole, 5,702 parolees were the difference between the change in the parole population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2013, populations and the difference between parole entries and exits during 2013.

The percentage change reported in appendix tables 1, 2, and 4 were calculated as the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year.

In figures 1, 2, and 3, the annual percentage change was based on the difference between the December 31 populations for each year. As previously discussed, jurisdiction counts reported for January 1 may be different from December 31 counts reported in the previous year. As a result, the direction of change based on yearend data could be in the opposite direction of the within-year change.

Imputing for nonreporting agencies during 2013

BJS used the methods described below to impute missing probation and parole data for key items, including the January 1, 2013, population, entries, exits, and the December 31, 2013, population.

Imputing the January 1, 2013, probation population

When the January 1, 2013, probation population was missing, the December 31, 2012, probation population value was carried over. This method was used to estimate the January 1, 2013, probation population in nonreporting counties and district agencies in Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, and Washington.

Imputing the December 31, 2013, probation population

When the December 31, 2013, probation population was missing along with either the total entries or total exits, the missing value was imputed by estimating the net difference between the December 31, 2013, population and the January 1, 2013, population based on the ratio of the 2012 net difference between the December 31, 2012, population and the January 1, 2012, population to the January 1, 2012, population, and then adding the estimated difference to the January 1, 2013, population. This method was used to estimate the December 31, 2013, probation population in nonreporting counties and district agencies in Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, and Washington.

Imputing probation entries

Based on the availability of data, BJS used three methods of ratio estimation to impute probation entries for agencies not reporting these data. The first method was used to estimate entries for probation agencies that were unable to report these data in 2013 but were able to report in 2012. BJS estimated probation entries in 2013 by using the ratio of entries in

2012 to the agency's probation population on January 1, 2012, and applying that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2013, population. This method was used to estimate probation entries in nonreporting counties and district agencies in Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Washington.

The second method was used to estimate 2013 probation entries for agencies that did not report entries in both 2012 and 2013. The ratio of 2013 entries to the January 1, 2013, population among reporting agencies of similar size within the state was used to estimate the number of entries for nonreporting agencies. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for nonreporting counties and district agencies in Florida, Michigan, Ohio, and Washington.

The third method was used to estimate probation entries by using the ratio of 2012 imputed entries to the January 1, 2012, probation population and applying that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2013, population. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in Colorado, New Mexico, and Rhode Island.

Imputing parole entries

To estimate parole entries for parole agencies that were unable to report these data in 2013 but were able to report in 2012, BJS calculated the ratio of entries in 2012 to the agency's parole population on January 1, 2012, and applied that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2013, population. This method was used to estimate parole entries in California.

Imputing probation and parole exits

A single method was used to estimate probation and parole exits. For both probation and parole, BJS added the agency's estimated entries in 2013 to the agency's population on January 1, 2013, and subtracted that estimate from the population on December 31, 2013. For probation, this method was used in Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, Washington, and West Virginia. For parole, this method was used in California.

Calculating mean length of stay

Mean length of stay is calculated as the inverse of the exit rate. Patterson and Preston (2007) provide tests of various methods for estimating expected length of stay and report the results of simulations showing that under assumptions of a stationary population with a small growth rate, the inverse of the exit rate performs well relative to a life-table approach to estimating mean time served.⁴ Based on the small growth rates in the probation and parole populations in recent years, the inverse of the exit rate suffices to provide an estimate of mean stay on probation or parole in recent years.

⁴See Patterson, E.J. & Preston, S.H. (2007). Estimating Mean Length of Stay in Prison: Methods and Applications. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 24:33–49.

Community supervision outcome measures

The percentage of probationers and the percentage of parolees who completed supervision are defined as the number of probationers or parolees who completed supervision during the year and were discharged, among all probationers or parolees who were discharged from supervision during the year. The formula used to calculate this outcome measure is $C(t)/D(t)$, where $D(t) = C(t) + I(t) + O(t)$. In this formula, t equals the year referenced, $C(t)$ equals the number of probationers or parolees who were discharged from supervision during the year after completing their terms or who received an early discharge, and $D(t)$ equals the total number who were discharged from supervision during the year. $D(t)$ includes $C(t)$, the number of offenders who completed supervision; $I(t)$, the number who were incarcerated during the year; and $O(t)$, the number who were discharged during the year for other reasons.

The percentage of probationers and the percentage of parolees incarcerated are calculated using the formula in the previous paragraph, except the numerator is the number of probationers or parolees who were discharged from supervision during the year as the result of being incarcerated.

The rate of incarceration (for parolees this is also referred to as the rate of return to incarceration or the rate of reincarceration) based on the at-risk probation or parole population is defined as the ratio of the number of probationers or parolees who were discharged from supervision during the year because they were incarcerated for a new offense, a revocation, or other reasons, to the number of all probationers or parolees at risk of being incarcerated during the year. The at-risk population is defined as the number of probationers or parolees under supervision at the start of the year (on January 1) plus the number who entered supervision during the year. This pool of probationers or parolees could be incarcerated at any time during the year; therefore, they were at risk of incarceration. The formula used to calculate this outcome measure is $I(t)/(P(t-1) + E(t))$, where t equals the year referenced, $P(t-1)$ equals the start of the year population, and $E(t)$ equals the number of probationers or parolees who entered supervision during the year.

The at-risk measure of incarceration accounts for all probationers or parolees under supervision during the year (i.e., probationers or parolees who were under supervision on January 1 plus those who entered during the year) who are the probationers or parolees at risk of being incarcerated. This measure is not limited to those who are discharged during the year and permits each probationer and parolee to be incarcerated at any time during the year.

Change in the Annual Parole Survey

In 2008, the Annual Parole Survey included a new category for type of entry to parole, term of supervised release (TSR). TSR is a fixed period of release to the community that follows a fixed period of incarceration based on a determinate sentencing statute; both are determined by a judge at the time

of sentencing. Accordingly, some states began reporting term of supervised releases in 2008. The new category was added to better classify the large majority of entries to parole reported by the federal system. For detail on estimation methods to analyze national trends for all types of entry to parole, see *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010* (NCJ 236019, BJS web, November 2011).

Types of federal offenders under community supervision

Since the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 was enacted on November 1, 1987, offenders sentenced to federal prison are no longer eligible for parole but are required to serve a term of supervised release following release from prison. Those sentenced to prison prior to November 1, 1987, continue to be eligible for parole, as do persons violating laws of the District of Columbia, military offenders, and foreign treaty transfer offenders (see [http://www.uscourts.gov/news/TheThirdBranch/11-05-01/Parole in the Federal Probation System.aspx](http://www.uscourts.gov/news/TheThirdBranch/11-05-01/Parole%20in%20the%20Federal%20Probation%20System.aspx)).

The Sentencing Reform Act also requires the adoption and use of sentencing guidelines, which also took effect on November 1, 1987. Many offenses for which probation had been the typical sentence prior to this date, particularly property and regulatory offenses, subsequently resulted in sentences to prison. Changes in how federal offenders are supervised in the community were first described in the BJS report, *Federal Offenders under Community Supervision, 1987–96* (NCJ 168636, BJS web, August 1998), and updated in the report, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2002: With trends 1982–2002, Reconciled Data* (NCJ 207447, BJS web, January 2005).

Probation: Explanatory notes

Colorado—Nonreporting agencies in 2013—two local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013, populations. See *Imputing for nonreporting agencies during 2013* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

Florida—Nonreporting agencies in 2013—five local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013, populations. See *Imputing for nonreporting agencies during 2013* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

Georgia—Probation counts may overstate the number of persons under probation supervision because the agency that reports county data has the capacity to report probation cases and not the number of persons under supervision. Probationers with multiple sentences could potentially have one or more cases with one or more private probation agencies in one jurisdiction and/or one or more private probation agencies within jurisdictions.

Georgia reporting changes between 2012 and 2013—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years. Starting on January 1, 2013, Georgia began including previously

unaccounted misdemeanor probationers in its population counts. This change in reporting methods resulted in an increase of 73,835 probationers on January 1, 2013 (515,896), compared to December 31, 2012 (442,061).

Maryland—Reporting changes between 2012 and 2013—data for 2013 are not comparable to those reported in previous years. Starting on January 1, 2013, Maryland began reporting on the number of persons under supervision, as opposed to cases, resulting in a decrease of 55,517 probationers on January 1, 2013 (41,123), compared to December 31, 2012 (96,640).

Michigan—Nonreporting agencies in 2013—13 local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013, populations. See *Imputing for nonreporting agencies during 2013* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies. Closed agencies in 2013—three agencies were removed from the roster because its cases were transferred to two other agencies.

Ohio—Nonreporting agencies in 2013—nine local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013, populations. See *Imputing for nonreporting agencies during 2013* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

Oklahoma—Nonreporting agencies in 2013—one agency did not report data but provided estimates for the January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013, populations, entries, and exits that were used in the state and national totals.

Pennsylvania—Reporting changes between 2012 and 2013—data for 2013 are not comparable to those reported in previous years. Beginning on January 1, 2013, Pennsylvania resolved a double-counting issue, resulting in a decrease of 15,552 probationers on January 1, 2013 (162,225), compared to December 31, 2012 (177,777).

Washington—Nonreporting agencies in 2013—two local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013, populations. See *Imputing for nonreporting agencies during 2013* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

West Virginia—Closed agency in 2013—one agency was removed from the roster because its counts were included in the data from other agencies.

Parole: Explanatory notes

California—Closed agency in 2013—one agency was removed from the roster because it no longer supervised parolees for the state. Nonreporting agencies in 2013—one agency was not able to report entries and exits due to a high-level data conversion project.

California reporting changes between 2012 and 2013—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years. Starting on January 1, 2013, the number of persons under mandatory supervision were included in the total parole population and

adjustments were made to the number of parolees under post-release community supervision, resulting in an increase of 5,833 parolees on January 1, 2013 (95,120), compared to December 31, 2012 (89,287).

California's total parole population includes 33,847 persons on January 1, 2013, and 33,129 persons on December 31, 2013, who were under post-release community supervision as a result of California's Public Safety Realignment. These persons account for 17,867 parolees entering and 18,585 parolees exiting supervision during 2013.

California's total parole population includes 4,934 persons on January 1, 2013, and 8,818 persons on December 31, 2013, under mandatory supervision. These persons account for 6,692 parolees entering and 2,808 parolees exiting supervision during 2013. Detailed information on the types of entries and exits were not available for these populations.

Maryland—Reporting changes between 2012 and 2013—data for 2013 are not comparable to those reported in previous years. Starting on January 1, 2013, Maryland began reporting on the number of persons under supervision, as opposed to cases, resulting in a decrease of 7,985 parolees on January 1, 2013 (5,648), compared to December 31, 2012 (13,633).

Pennsylvania—Reporting changes between 2012 and 2013—data for 2013 are not comparable to those reported in previous years. Starting on January 1, 2013, Pennsylvania resolved a double-counting issue, resulting in a decrease of 9,036 parolees on January 1, 2013 (92,315), compared to December 31, 2012 (101,351).

Washington—Reporting changes between 2012 and 2013—data for 2013 are not comparable to those reported in previous years. Washington's parole population increased by 6,196 between December 31, 2012 (8,895), and January 1, 2013 (15,091), in part because of the inclusion of inactive cases for the first time in 2013.

Appendix tables

Community supervision

Appendix table 1. Adults under community supervision, 2013

Probation

Appendix table 2. Adults on probation, 2013

Appendix table 3. Characteristics of adults on probation, 2000, 2012, and 2013

Parole

Appendix table 4. Adults on parole, 2013

Appendix table 5. Adults entering parole, by type of entry, 2013

Appendix table 6. Characteristics of adults on parole, 2000, 2012, and 2013

Appendix table 7. Adults exiting parole, by type of exit, 2013

Appendix table 8. Percent of parole exits, by type of exit, 2008–2013

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Adults under community supervision, 2013

Jurisdiction	Community supervision population, 1/1/2013 ^a	Entries		Exits		Community supervision population, 12/31/2013 ^a	Change, 2013		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult residents, 12/31/2013 ^c
		Reported	Imputed ^b	Reported	Imputed ^b		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	4,772,700	2,464,400	2,559,500	2,445,200	2,588,700	4,751,400	-21,300	-0.4%	1,950
Federal	130,400	59,000	59,000	57,500	57,500	131,900	1,500	1.2%	54
State	4,642,300	2,405,400	2,500,500	2,387,700	2,531,200	4,619,400	-22,800	-0.5%	1,895
Alabama	71,000	23,200	23,200	23,400	23,400	70,800	-200	-0.3	1,896
Alaska ^e	9,200	1,100	2,800	800	2,500	9,500	300	3.5	1,728
Arizona	79,900	39,000	39,000	38,900	38,900	79,200	-700	-0.9	1,570
Arkansas	52,300	17,800	17,800	20,300	20,300	50,200	-2,100	-4.1	2,223
California	390,100	195,400	230,800	188,100	234,200	381,600	-8,500	-2.2	1,301
Colorado ^{d,e}	89,300	62,700	63,200	62,300	62,800	89,700	400	0.5	2,209
Connecticut	50,600	23,900	23,900	27,700	27,700	45,400	-5,200	-10.3	1,608
Delaware	16,200	13,600	13,600	13,200	13,200	16,700	500	2.8	2,299
District of Columbia	13,500	6,900	6,900	7,900	7,900	12,600	-900	-6.9	2,326
Florida ^{d,e}	245,100	171,500	180,500	177,600	187,100	237,800	-7,300	-3.0	1,521
Georgia ^f	536,200	305,000	305,000	304,500	304,500	536,200	-100	--	7,117
Hawaii	23,900	5,800	5,800	6,300	6,300	23,300	-600	-2.3	2,116
Idaho	34,800	11,300	11,300	11,700	11,700	35,200	400	1.1	2,957
Illinois	152,000	88,400	88,400	86,900	86,900	153,400	1,500	1.0	1,552
Indiana	133,400	93,000	93,000	92,400	92,400	134,000	600	0.5	2,677
Iowa	34,300	20,100	20,100	19,700	19,700	34,700	400	1.2	1,462
Kansas	22,100	24,900	24,900	26,500	26,500	20,500	-1,600	-7.4	942
Kentucky ^e	72,100	42,100	42,100	28,300	48,300	65,900	-6,200	-8.6	1,943
Louisiana	69,700	30,900	30,900	29,900	29,900	70,700	1,000	1.4	2,006
Maine	7,000	3,200	3,200	3,400	3,400	6,700	-200	-3.2	631
Maryland	46,800	38,200	38,200	36,200	36,200	46,300	-400	-0.9	1,006
Massachusetts	70,800	76,300	76,300	77,100	77,100	70,000	-900	-1.2	1,313
Michigan ^{d,e}	202,100	109,800	125,000	111,300	129,000	195,200	-6,900	-3.4	2,545
Minnesota	111,900	52,900	52,900	57,000	57,000	107,800	-4,200	-3.7	2,590
Mississippi	37,600	12,700	12,700	11,700	11,700	38,600	1,000	2.7	1,707
Missouri	76,400	39,500	39,500	45,400	45,400	70,400	-6,000	-7.8	1,511
Montana	9,200	4,400	4,400	4,300	4,300	9,500	300	2.8	1,194
Nebraska	14,500	12,200	12,200	11,900	11,900	14,800	300	2.3	1,048
Nevada	16,700	9,500	9,500	8,600	8,600	17,600	900	5.5	823
New Hampshire	6,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	6,300	/	:	593
New Jersey	129,600	47,700	47,700	49,100	49,100	128,100	-1,400	-1.1	1,856
New Mexico ^e	19,400	7,300	9,700	6,700	9,700	18,700	-700	-3.5	1,184
New York	156,400	53,900	53,900	58,900	58,900	151,400	-5,000	-3.2	979
North Carolina	99,900	64,600	64,600	62,400	62,400	100,600	700	0.7	1,323
North Dakota	5,200	4,200	4,200	4,000	4,000	5,500	200	4.6	959
Ohio ^{d,e}	271,700	135,800	149,300	140,700	162,100	267,400	-4,300	-1.6	2,989
Oklahoma ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	59,700	23,200	23,200	21,800	21,800	61,100	1,400	2.3	1,981
Pennsylvania	254,500	152,100	152,100	130,900	130,900	275,800	21,200	8.3	2,734
Rhode Island ^e	24,300	400	5,100	400	5,900	23,400	-900	-3.5	2,791
South Carolina	40,100	16,000	16,000	15,300	15,300	40,900	800	2.1	1,102
South Dakota	9,500	4,300	4,300	4,200	4,200	9,500	/	:	1,489
Tennessee	77,100	31,000	31,000	32,300	32,300	77,900	800	1.0	1,550
Texas	515,100	191,600	191,600	198,600	198,600	508,000	-7,100	-1.4	2,597
Utah	14,400	7,600	7,600	7,500	7,500	14,500	100	0.8	717
Vermont	7,000	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,200	6,900	-100	-1.5	1,365
Virginia	54,400	29,400	29,400	29,800	29,800	55,800	1,400	2.6	869
Washington ^{d,e}	100,400	53,800	57,400	45,800	56,700	111,100	10,800	10.7	2,056
West Virginia ^e	10,500	1,900	3,200	2,700	2,700	11,000	500	4.8	748
Wisconsin	64,500	29,300	29,300	28,600	28,600	65,300	800	1.2	1,468
Wyoming	5,600	3,400	3,400	3,000	3,000	6,000	400	6.3	1,338

Note: Counts rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the community supervision population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2013, does not equal the population on January 1, 2013, plus entries, minus exits.

--Less than 0.05%.

: Not calculated.

..Not known.

/Not reported.

^aThe January 1 population excludes 12,672 offenders and the December 31 population excludes 12,511 offenders under community supervision who were on both probation and parole. See *Methodology* for more detail on dual status.

^bReflects reported data, excluding jurisdictions for which data were unavailable.

^cComputed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2014.

^dSee *Explanatory notes* for more detail.

^eData for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting agencies. See *Methodology*.

^fProbation counts include private agency cases and may overstate the number of persons under supervision. See *Methodology* and *Explanatory notes*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Adults on probation, 2013

Jurisdiction	Probation population, 1/1/2013	Entries		Exits		Probation population, 12/31/2013	Change, 2013		Number on probation per 100,000 adult residents, 12/31/2013 ^b
		Reported	Imputed ^a	Reported	Imputed ^a		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	3,945,795	2,034,375	2,094,100	2,033,860	2,131,300	3,910,647	-35,148	-0.9%	1,605
Federal	21,698	9,800	9,800	10,822	10,822	20,676	-1,022	-4.7%	8
State	3,924,097	2,024,575	2,084,300	2,023,038	2,120,400	3,889,971	-34,126	-0.9%	1,596
Alabama	62,368	20,741	20,741	21,308	21,308	61,801	-567	-0.9	1,655
Alaska ^c	7,154	..	1,700	..	1,713	7,167	13	0.2	1,308
Arizona	72,452	27,048	27,048	27,173	27,173	71,527	-925	-1.3	1,418
Arkansas	29,946	8,547	8,547	9,600	9,600	29,289	-657	-2.2	1,298
California	294,993	170,803	170,803	166,655	166,655	294,057	-936	-0.3	1,003
Colorado ^{c,d}	77,793	53,991	54,500	53,011	53,500	78,843	1,050	1.3	1,942
Connecticut	47,798	21,554	21,554	25,162	25,162	42,723	-5,075	-10.6	1,515
Delaware	15,641	13,049	13,049	12,651	12,651	16,039	398	2.5	2,209
District of Columbia	8,051	5,411	5,411	6,111	6,111	7,351	-700	-8.7	1,362
Florida ^{c,d}	240,607	165,208	174,200	171,448	181,000	233,128	-7,479	-3.1	1,491
Georgia ^{d,e}	515,896	290,462	290,462	291,881	291,881	514,477	-1,419	-0.3	6,829
Hawaii	22,211	4,957	4,957	5,592	5,592	21,576	-635	-2.9	1,958
Idaho	30,978	9,435	9,435	9,038	9,038	31,375	397	1.3	2,634
Illinois	124,507	60,179	60,179	60,824	60,824	123,862	-645	-0.5	1,253
Indiana	123,250	83,459	83,459	83,036	83,036	123,673	423	0.3	2,471
Iowa	29,333	16,421	16,421	16,453	16,453	29,301	-32	-0.1	1,233
Kansas	17,021	21,255	21,255	21,830	21,830	16,446	-575	-3.4	756
Kentucky ^c	57,720	31,876	31,876	18,569	38,569	51,027	-6,693	-11.6	1,505
Louisiana	42,753	14,836	14,836	15,543	15,543	42,046	-707	-1.7	1,192
Maine	6,942	3,209	3,209	3,432	3,432	6,719	-223	-3.2	629
Maryland	41,123	34,766	34,766	32,982	32,982	40,716	-407	-1	884
Massachusetts	68,673	73,505	73,505	74,394	74,394	67,784	-889	-1.3	1,273
Michigan ^{c,d}	183,031	99,214	114,435	100,105	117,802	176,795	-6,236	-3.4	2,305
Minnesota	105,923	46,948	46,948	51,109	51,109	101,762	-4,161	-3.9	2,446
Mississippi	30,768	9,574	9,574	8,667	8,667	31,675	907	2.9	1,402
Missouri	55,700	25,618	25,618	30,290	30,290	51,028	-4,672	-8.4	1,094
Montana	8,295	3,793	3,793	3,766	3,766	8,472	177	2.1	1,066
Nebraska	13,077	10,447	10,447	9,979	9,979	13,545	468	3.6	960
Nevada	11,321	5,448	5,448	4,667	4,667	12,102	781	6.9	565
New Hampshire	4,088	2,759	2,759	2,853	2,853	3,994	-94	-2.3	379
New Jersey	114,594	41,451	41,451	42,814	42,814	113,231	-1,363	-1.2	1,639
New Mexico ^c	16,925	6,294	8,700	5,956	8,900	16,696	-229	-1.4	1,057
New York	110,204	32,320	32,320	36,115	36,115	106,409	-3,795	-3.4	688
North Carolina	96,070	56,843	56,843	57,623	57,623	94,442	-1,628	-1.7	1,242
North Dakota	4,791	3,173	3,173	3,066	3,066	4,898	107	2.2	860
Ohio ^{c,d}	257,058	127,348	140,800	134,424	155,800	250,630	-6,428	-2.5	2,802
Oklahoma ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	36,990	14,272	14,272	13,371	13,371	37,891	901	2.4	1,228
Pennsylvania	162,225	94,442	94,442	84,697	84,697	171,970	9,745	6.0	1,705
Rhode Island ^c	23,818	..	4,600	..	5,500	22,988	-830	-3.5	2,737
South Carolina	34,625	13,923	13,923	12,723	12,723	35,825	1,200	3.5	964
South Dakota	6,744	2,698	2,698	2,490	2,490	6,952	208	3.1	1,084
Tennessee	64,129	25,790	25,790	27,586	27,586	64,216	87	0.1	1,278
Texas	405,653	156,509	156,509	162,507	162,507	399,655	-5,998	-1.5	2,043
Utah	11,379	5,646	5,646	5,822	5,822	11,203	-176	-1.5	554
Vermont	5,955	3,539	3,539	3,703	3,703	5,791	-164	-2.8	1,148
Virginia	53,607	28,831	28,831	29,262	29,262	54,020	413	0.8	841
Washington ^{c,d}	85,270	47,883	51,500	34,818	45,700	95,217	9,947	11.7	1,762
West Virginia ^c	8,465	..	1,300	1,294	1,294	8,465	0	0	574
Wisconsin	45,777	22,741	22,741	21,760	21,760	46,758	981	2.1	1,051
Wyoming	4,899	2,824	2,824	2,516	2,516	5,207	308	6.3	1,165

Note: Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. Counts may not be actual, as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data. Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the probation population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2013, does not equal the population on January 1, 2013, plus entries, minus exits. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time, and probation coverage was expanded in 1998 and 1999. See *Methodology*.

..Not known.

^aDetail may not sum to total due to rounding. Reflects reported data, excluding jurisdictions for which data were unavailable.

^bComputed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2014.

^cData for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting agencies. See *Methodology*.

^dSee *Explanatory notes* for more detail.

^eIncludes private agency cases and may overstate the number of persons under supervision. See *Methodology and Explanatory notes*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Characteristics of adults on probation, 2000, 2012, and 2013**

Characteristic	2000	2012	2013
Total	100%	100%	100%
Sex			
Male	78%	76%	75%
Female	22	24	25
Race/Hispanic origin^a			
White	54%	54%	54%
Black/African American	31	30	30
Hispanic/Latino	13	13	14
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	1	1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	1	1	1
Two or more races	...	...	--
Status of supervision			
Active	76%	72%	69%
Residential/other treatment program	...	1	1
Financial conditions remaining	...	1	1
Inactive	9	7	6
Absconder	9	10	9
Supervised out of jurisdiction	3	3	2
Warrant status	...	3	9
Other	3	3	3
Type of offense			
Felony	52%	53%	55%
Misdemeanor	46	45	43
Other infractions	2	2	2
Most serious offense			
Violent	...%	19%	19%
Domestic violence	...	4	4
Sex offense	...	3	3
Other violent offense	...	12	12
Property	...	28	29
Drug	24	25	25
Public order	24	17	17
DWI/DUI	18	15	14
Other traffic offense	6	2	2
Other ^b	52	11	10

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

Characteristics based on probationers with known type of status.

--Less than 0.5%.

...Not available.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, unless specified.

^bIncludes violent and property offenses in 2000 because those data were not collected separately.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000, 2012, and 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Adults on parole, 2013

Jurisdiction	Parole population, 1/1/2013	Entries		Exits		Parole population, 12/31/2013	Change, 2013		Number on parole per 100,000 adult residents, 12/31/2013 ^b
		Reported	Imputed ^a	Reported	Imputed ^a		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	839,551	430,018	465,500	411,305	457,500	853,215	13,664	1.6%	350
Federal	108,679	49,212	49,212	46,665	46,665	111,226	2,547	2.3%	46
State	730,872	380,806	416,200	364,640	410,800	741,989	11,117	1.5%	304
Alabama	8,616	2,428	2,428	2,062	2,062	8,982	366	4.2	241
Alaska	2,000	1,103	1,103	800	800	2,303	303	15.2	420
Arizona	7,460	11,929	11,929	11,753	11,753	7,636	176	2.4	151
Arkansas	23,227	9,238	9,238	10,660	10,660	21,709	-1,518	-6.5	962
California ^{c,d,e}	95,120	24,559	60,000	21,396	67,600	87,532	-7,588	-8	298
Colorado	11,458	8,716	8,716	9,328	9,328	10,846	-612	-5.3	267
Connecticut	2,793	2,367	2,367	2,520	2,520	2,640	-153	-5.5	94
Delaware	601	579	579	523	523	657	56	9.3	90
District of Columbia	5,928	1,467	1,467	1,772	1,772	5,623	-305	-5.1	1,042
Florida	4,538	6,252	6,252	6,107	6,107	4,683	145	3.2	30
Georgia	24,673	14,565	14,565	12,627	12,627	26,611	1,938	7.9	353
Hawaii	1,659	802	802	680	680	1,738	79	4.8	158
Idaho	3,848	1,897	1,897	2,674	2,674	3,851	3	0.1	323
Illinois	27,456	28,236	28,236	26,106	26,106	29,586	2,130	7.8	299
Indiana	10,153	9,574	9,574	9,387	9,387	10,340	187	1.8	207
Iowa	5,151	3,675	3,675	3,231	3,231	5,595	444	8.6	235
Kansas	5,126	3,600	3,600	4,661	4,661	4,065	-1,061	-20.7	187
Kentucky	14,416	10,267	10,267	9,761	9,761	14,922	506	3.5	440
Louisiana	27,092	16,058	16,058	14,406	14,406	28,744	1,652	6.1	815
Maine	21	1	1	1	1	21	/	:	2
Maryland	5,648	3,403	3,403	3,239	3,239	5,623	-25	-0.4	122
Massachusetts	2,130	2,785	2,785	2,749	2,749	2,166	36	1.7	41
Michigan	19,113	10,539	10,539	11,213	11,213	18,439	-674	-3.5	240
Minnesota	6,006	5,918	5,918	5,927	5,927	5,997	-9	-0.1	144
Mississippi	6,804	3,106	3,106	3,009	3,009	6,901	97	1.4	305
Missouri	20,679	13,863	13,863	15,141	15,141	19,401	-1,278	-6.2	416
Montana	943	608	608	530	530	1,021	78	8.3	128
Nebraska	1,383	1,764	1,764	1,901	1,901	1,246	-137	-9.9	88
Nevada	5,379	4,085	4,085	3,942	3,942	5,522	143	2.7	258
New Hampshire	2,167	1,496	1,496	1,407	1,407	2,256	89	4.1	214
New Jersey	14,987	6,266	6,266	6,335	6,335	14,918	-69	-0.5	216
New Mexico	2,468	1,038	1,038	762	762	2,010	-458	-18.6	127
New York	46,222	21,570	21,570	22,753	22,753	45,039	-1,183	-2.6	291
North Carolina	4,359	7,723	7,723	4,800	4,800	7,171	2,812	64.5	94
North Dakota	427	1,051	1,051	917	917	561	134	31.4	99
Ohio	14,653	8,450	8,450	6,306	6,306	16,797	2,144	14.6	188
Oklahoma	2,310	908	908	664	664	2,554	244	10.6	87
Oregon	22,755	8,930	8,930	8,439	8,439	23,246	491	2.2	753
Pennsylvania	92,315	57,654	57,654	46,167	46,167	103,802	11,487	12	1,029
Rhode Island	481	408	408	430	430	459	-22	-4.6	55
South Carolina	6,000	2,105	2,105	2,549	2,549	5,556	-444	-7.4	150
South Dakota	2,761	1,570	1,570	1,716	1,716	2,595	-166	-6	405
Tennessee	12,981	5,229	5,229	4,761	4,761	13,657	676	5.2	272
Texas	112,288	35,076	35,076	36,062	36,062	111,302	-986	-0.9	569
Utah	2,986	1,929	1,929	1,632	1,632	3,283	297	9.9	162
Vermont	1,037	568	568	510	510	1,095	58	5.6	217
Virginia	1,891	534	534	568	568	1,800	-91	-4.8	28
Washington	15,091	5,870	5,870	11,017	11,017	15,908	817	5.4	294
West Virginia	2,052	1,917	1,917	1,416	1,416	2,553	501	24.4	173
Wisconsin	20,491	6,592	6,592	6,832	6,832	20,251	-240	-1.2	455
Wyoming	729	538	538	491	491	776	47	6.4	174

Note: Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Counts may not be actual, as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data. Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the parole population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2013, does not equal the population on January 1, 2013, plus entries, minus exits.

: Not calculated.

/ Not reported.

^aDetail may not sum to total due to rounding. Reflects reported data, excluding jurisdictions for which data were unavailable.

^bComputed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2014.

^cData for entries and exits were estimated when data were incomplete. See *Methodology*.

^dSee *Explanatory notes* for more detail.

^eIncludes post-release community supervision and mandatory supervision parolees: 38,781 on January 1, 2013; and 24,559 entries, 21,393 exits, and 41,947 on December 31, 2013.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Adults entering parole, by type of entry, 2013

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Discretionary ^a	Mandatory ^b	Reinstatement ^c	Term of supervised release ^d	Other ^e	Unknown or not reported
U.S. total	430,018	183,899	109,768	13,060	85,972	4,782	32,537
Federal	49,212	361	862	69	47,920	0	0
State	380,806	183,538	108,906	12,991	38,052	4,782	32,537
Alabama	2,428	..	..	..	..	..	2,428
Alaska ^f	1,103	..	..	..	..	..	1,103
Arizona	11,929	146	117	144	10,576	946	0
Arkansas	9,238	5,912	1,224	2,102	0	0	0
California	24,559	..	..	..	..	..	24,559
Colorado	8,716	3,668	2,793	2,047	0	208	0
Connecticut	2,367	1,344	..	..	1,023	0	0
Delaware	579	..	..	..	..	..	579
District of Columbia	1,467	253	0	0	1,214	0	0
Florida	6,252	38	5,569	0	640	5	0
Georgia	14,565	14,565	0	..	0	0	0
Hawaii	802	791	0	11	0	0	0
Idaho ^f	1,897	1,408	~	489	~	~	0
Illinois	28,236	13	26,729	257	~	778	459
Indiana	9,574	0	9,574	0	0	~	0
Iowa	3,675	3,675	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	3,600	0	9	106	3,433	52	0
Kentucky	10,267	6,724	3,543	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	16,058	616	15,105	307	14	16	0
Maine	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Maryland ^f	3,403	..	..	..	..	..	3,403
Massachusetts	2,785	2,444	0	229	112	0	0
Michigan	10,539	9,174	629	736	~	0	0
Minnesota	5,918	0	5,918	0	0	~	0
Mississippi	3,106	2,596	0	510	0	0	0
Missouri	13,863	10,869	834	1,222	~	938	0
Montana	608	608	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1,764	1,723	0	41	0	0	0
Nevada	4,085	2,814	1,125	146	~	0	0
New Hampshire	1,496	773	0	586	~	133	4
New Jersey	6,266	4,226	2,040	~	0	0	0
New Mexico	1,038	..	955	83	..	..	0
New York	21,570	5,624	7,036	~	8,174	736	0
North Carolina	7,723	33	441	~	7,249	~	0
North Dakota	1,051	1,051	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	8,450	91	8,138	221	0	0	0
Oklahoma	908	908	..	..	..	..	0
Oregon	8,930	1,354	7,520	6	9	41	0
Pennsylvania ^f	57,654	54,749	0	2,905	0	0	0
Rhode Island	408	408	~	~	~	~	0
South Carolina	2,105	773	1,332	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1,570	472	942	~	~	154	2
Tennessee	5,229	4,990	7	221	0	11	0
Texas	35,076	33,737	509	369	0	461	0
Utah	1,929	1,764	0	33	0	132	0
Vermont ^f	568	320	~	180	~	68	0
Virginia	534	156	378	0	0	0	0
Washington	5,870	193	5,677	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1,917	1,917	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	6,592	119	762	0	5,608	103	0
Wyoming	538	499	0	39	0	0	0

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

..Not known.

^aIncludes offenders entering due to a parole board decision.

^bIncludes offenders whose release from prison was not decided by a parole board, offenders entering due to determinate sentencing, good-time provisions, and emergency releases.

^cIncludes offenders returned to parole after serving time in a prison due to a parole violation. Depending on the reporting jurisdiction, reinstatement entries may include only parolees who were originally released from prison through a discretionary release, only those originally released through a mandatory release, or a combination of both types. May also include those originally released through a term of supervised release.

^dIncludes offenders sentenced by a judge to a fixed period of incarceration based on a determinate statute immediately followed by a period of supervised release in the community.

^eIncludes parolees who were transferred from another state, placed on supervised release from jail, released to a drug transition program, released from a boot camp operated by the Department of Corrections, and released from prison through a conditional medical or mental health release to parole. Also includes absconders who were returned to parole supervision, on pretrial supervision, under supervision due to a suspended sentence, and others.

^fSome or all detailed data were estimated for type of sentence.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Characteristics of adults on parole, 2000, 2012, and 2013**

Characteristic	2000	2012	2013
Total	100%	100%	100%
Sex			
Male	88%	89%	88%
Female	12	11	12
Race/Hispanic origin^a			
White	38%	41%	43%
Black/African American	40	40	38
Hispanic/Latino	21	17	17
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	1	1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	--	1	1
Two or more races	...	--	--
Status of supervision			
Active	83%	82%	84%
Inactive	4	5	5
Absconder	7	6	6
Supervised out of state	5	4	4
Financial conditions remaining	...	--	--
Other	1	3	1
Maximum sentence to incarceration			
Less than 1 year	3%	5%	5%
1 year or more	97	95	95
Most serious offense			
Violent	...%	29%	29%
Sex offense	...	9	10
Other violent	...	20	20
Property	...	22	22
Drug	...	33	32
Weapon	...	4	4
Other ^b	...	13	13

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

Characteristics based on parolees with known type of status.

--Less than 0.5%.

...Not available.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, unless specified.

^bIncludes public order offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000, 2012, and 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 7
Adults exiting parole, by type of exit, 2013

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Returned to incarceration				Absconder	Other unsatisfactory ^a	Death	Other ^b	Unknown or not reported
			With new sentence	With revocation	To receive treatment	Other/ unknown					
U.S. total	411,305	234,691	33,499	67,462	2,820	9,482	7,552	4,779	5,126	13,760	32,134
Federal	46,665	26,153	1,946	10,085	5	97	1,443	1,443	634	28	4,831
State	364,640	208,538	31,553	57,377	2,815	9,385	6,109	3,336	4,492	13,732	27,303
Alabama	2,062	1,552	213	121	..	0	132	..	14	30	0
Alaska ^c	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
Arizona	11,753	8,427	193	2,979	0	0	0	0	57	97	0
Arkansas	10,660	3,651	1,373	5,352	0	0	90	24	170	0	0
California	21,396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,396
Colorado	9,328	4,480	3,811	867	0	~	~	~	62	108	0
Connecticut	2,520	1,392	..	..	..	996	132	0	..	0	0
Delaware	523	331	..	..	..	..	..	85	2	105	0
District of Columbia	1,772	828	0	0	0	394	0	308	53	189	0
Florida	6,107	3,973	376	750	0	0	0	0	31	766	211
Georgia	12,627	10,092	353	557	5	1,217	113	0	103	187	0
Hawaii	680	431	1	232	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
Idaho ^c	2,674	673	~	~	~	1,646	333	~	22	~	0
Illinois	26,106	14,476	1,945	7,081	~	~	835	0	79	1,017	673
Indiana	9,387	2,775	720	2,078	0	0	1,633	0	64	2,117	0
Iowa	3,231	1,831	79	479	0	0	0	812	27	3	0
Kansas	4,661	3,832	174	0	0	246	169	0	21	219	0
Kentucky	9,761	5,326	376	3,212	0	749	0	0	96	2	0
Louisiana	14,406	7,259	654	992	~	1,379	~	833	178	3,111	0
Maine	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland ^c	3,239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,239
Massachusetts	2,749	2,086	101	541	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
Michigan	11,213	7,646	1,388	2,029	~	~	~	~	150	~	0
Minnesota	5,927	3,127	353	2,433	0	0	0	~	14	0	0
Mississippi	3,009	1,802	..	..	..	664	3	..	23	41	476
Missouri	15,141	6,554	1,257	3,726	844	1,280	1,251	~	206	~	23
Montana	530	304	9	208	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Nebraska ^c	1,901	1,295	82	508	0	0	1	0	6	2	7
Nevada ^c	3,942	2,877	253	250	~	473	41	0	48	0	0
New Hampshire	1,407	621	..	786	~	~	..	~	..	..	0
New Jersey	6,335	4,436	112	1,631	0	0	~	0	113	43	0
New Mexico	762	439	..	..	..	..	66	169	30	58	0
New York	22,753	11,817	1,408	7,327	1,962	0	0	~	239	~	0
North Carolina	4,800	3,652	323	239	~	0	504	41	41	~	0
North Dakota	917	657	35	200	..	0	16	..	5	0	4
Ohio	6,306	4,292	1,281	112	0	0	172	0	120	329	0
Oklahoma	664	573	33	42	..	..	..	..	16	..	0
Oregon	8,439	4,813	890	1,744	4	~	2	717	124	25	120
Pennsylvania ^c	46,167	29,954	5,261	4,457	0	0	534	155	583	5,223	0
Rhode Island	430	292	36	95	..	0	0	0	7	0	0
South Carolina	2,549	2,060	122	288	0	0	0	45	34	0	0
South Dakota	1,716	871	75	710	~	5	0	~	14	0	41
Tennessee	4,761	2,646	1,157	818	0	0	0	0	140	0	0
Texas	36,062	27,471	5,938	811	..	322	..	..	1,214	..	306
Utah	1,632	306	211	928	0	0	0	125	24	38	0
Vermont ^c	510	318	80	94	~	14	~	0	4	0	0
Virginia	568	255	174	63	0	0	20	0	30	22	4
Washington	11,017	10,861	..	..	..	0	0	0	156	0	0
West Virginia	1,416	825	12	508	0	0	59	0	12	0	0
Wisconsin	6,832	4,050	656	2,015	0	~	0	0	111	0	0
Wyoming	491	309	38	113	0	0	3	22	3	0	3

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

..Not known.

^aIncludes parolees discharged from supervision who failed to meet all conditions of supervision, had their parole sentence rescinded, had their parole sentence revoked but were not returned to incarceration because their sentence was immediately reinstated, and other types of unsatisfactory exits. Includes some early terminations and expirations of sentence.

^bIncludes 3,543 parolees who were transferred to another state and 10,217 parolees who exited for other reasons. Other reasons include, but not limited to, parolees who were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, had their sentence terminated by the court through an appeal, and were transferred to another state through an interstate compact agreement or discharged to probation supervision.

^cSome or all data were estimated for type of exit.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Percent of parole exits, by type of exit, 2008–2013**

Type of exit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Completion	49%	51%	52%	52%	58%	62%
Returned to incarceration	36%	34%	33%	32%	25%	30%
With new sentence	9	9	9	9	8	9
With revocation	25	24	23	21	14	18
Other/unknown	1	1	1	2	3	3
Absconder	11%	9%	9%	9%	11%	2%
Other unsatisfactory^a	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Transferred to another state	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Death	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other^b	1%	3%	1%	3%	3%	3%
Estimated number ^c	568,000	575,600	562,500	532,500	496,100	457,500

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Percents based on parolees with known type of exit. See appendix table 7 for type of exit by jurisdiction.

^aIncludes parolees discharged from supervision who failed to meet all conditions of supervision, including some who had their parole sentence revoked but were not incarcerated because their sentence was immediately reinstated, and other types of unsatisfactory exits. Includes some early terminations and expirations of sentence reported as unsatisfactory exits.

^bIncludes, but not limited to, parolees who were discharged from supervision through a legislative mandate because they were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, had their sentence terminated by the court through an appeal, and were transferred to another state through an interstate compact agreement or discharged to probation supervision.

^cEstimates rounded to the nearest 100. Includes estimates for nonreporting agencies. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2008–2013.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable and valid statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. William J. Sabol is acting director.

This report was written by Erinn J. Herberman and Thomas P. Bonczar. Danielle M. Kaeble verified the report.

Morgan Young and Lockheed Martin edited the report. Tina Dorsey produced the report.

October 2014, NCJ 248029



Office of Justice Programs
Innovation • Partnerships • Safer Neighborhoods
www.ojp.usdoj.gov