



Probation and Parole in the United States, 2012

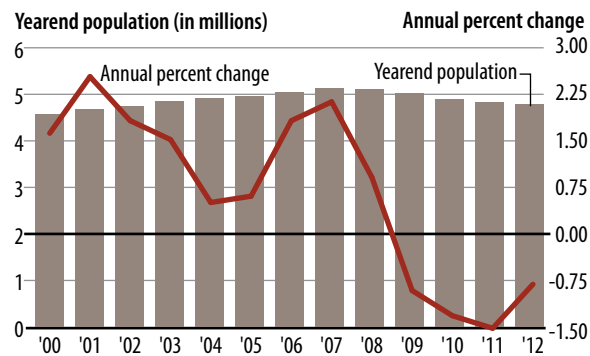
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During 2012, the number of adults under community supervision declined for the fourth consecutive year. At yearend 2012, an estimated 4,781,300 adults were under community supervision, down 40,500 offenders from the beginning of the year (figure 1). About 1 in 50 adults in the United States was under community supervision at yearend 2012. The community supervision population includes adults on probation, parole, or any other post-prison supervision. (See *BJS definition of probation and parole.*)

The decline in the total number of adults under community supervision is attributed to the drop in the probation population as probationers accounted for the majority (82%) of adults under community supervision. The decline of 38,300 offenders in the probation population (from an estimated 3,981,000 to 3,942,800) accounted for about 95% of the decline in the overall community supervision population. The

parole population declined by about 500 offenders during 2012, falling from an estimated 851,700 to 851,200.

FIGURE 1
Adults under community supervision at yearend, 2000–2012



Note: See *Methodology* for estimating change in population counts.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2012.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of adults under community supervision declined by about 40,500 during 2012, down to 4,781,300 offenders at yearend 2012.
- Both the probation (down 38,300) and parole (down 500) populations declined during 2012.
- During 2012, an estimated 4.1 million adults moved onto or off probation.
- Probation entries (2,048,300) declined for the fifth consecutive year, while probation exits (2,089,800) declined for the third consecutive year.
- Sixty-eight percent of probationers completed their term of supervision or were discharged early during 2012, up from 66% in 2011.
- The rate of incarceration among probationers at risk for violating their conditions of supervision during 2012 (5.1%) dropped below the rate observed in 2008 (6.0%).
- The adult parole population at yearend 2012 fell to about 851,200, with nearly 1 million adults moving onto or off parole during the year.
- Both parole entries (down 9.1%) and exits (down 6.8%) declined between 2011 and 2012.
- During 2012, the state parole population fell about 0.6%, from an estimated 744,700 to 740,400, while the federal parole population grew 3.5%, from 106,955 to 110,739.
- Fifty-eight percent of parolees completed their term of supervision or were discharged early in 2012, up from 52% in 2011.
- The reincarceration rate among parolees at risk for violating their conditions of supervision continued to decline, dropping to 9% during 2012 from about 12% in 2011.

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 reporting year, characteristics of the populations at yearend, and other information. The reporting methods for some probation and parole agencies have changed over time (see *Methodology*). Appendix tables present additional 2012 data by jurisdiction.

Community supervision population declined for the fourth consecutive year in 2012, driven by the decline in probationers

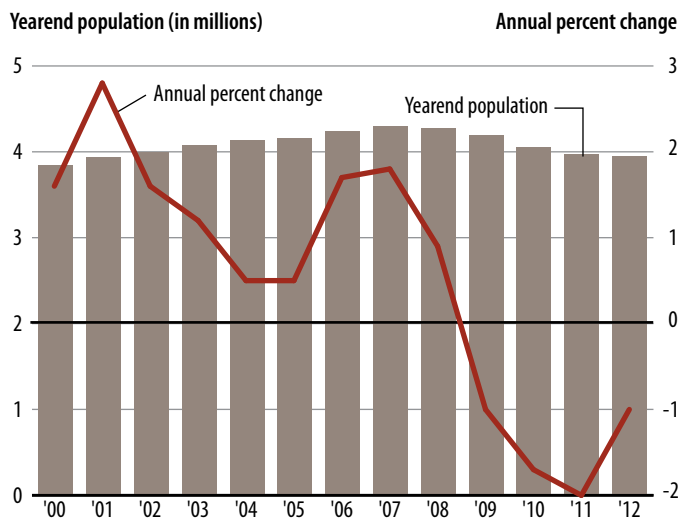
The number of U.S. adults under community supervision declined by about 40,500 in 2012, falling below 4.8 million (appendix table 1). This represents the fourth consecutive within-year decline in the community supervision population. Since probationers accounted for 82% of the adults under community supervision, the trend observed among the community supervision population was largely driven by the trend in the probation population.

The number of adults under community supervision increased every year from 1980 to 2008, during which time the within-year growth rates ranged from 0.5% to 10.9%. The number of adults under community supervision declined for the first time in 2009 and continued to decline each year through 2012. (See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2011*, NCJ 239686, BJS web, November 2012, for trend data beginning in 1980.)

The change in the number of adults under community supervision observed between beginning of the year and yearend 2012 was slightly different from the cumulative change in probationers and parolees over the same period, because community supervision numbers were adjusted to account for parolees who were also serving a probation sentence. (See *Methodology* for discussion of adjustments.)

During 2012, the probation population declined by about 38,300, falling to an estimated 3,942,800 (figure 2; appendix table 2). This marked the fourth consecutive within-year decline in the probation population.

FIGURE 2
Adults on probation at yearend, 2000–2012



Note: Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published estimates or other BJS statistical series. 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, 2000–2012.

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.

The parole population declined by about 500 offenders during 2012, dropping to about 851,200 (figure 3; appendix table 4). This slight decline in the parole population was largely the result of the decline in the California parole population. Without California's decline in the parole population, the U.S. parole population would have increased.

Rate of adults under community supervision continued to decline during 2012

Consistent with the decline in the number of adults under community supervision, the community supervision rate also declined at yearend 2012, down to 1,981 persons per 100,000 U.S. adult residents from 2,015 at yearend 2011 (table 1). The supervision rate of probationers was similar at yearend 2012, dropping to 1,633 persons per 100,000 U.S. adult residents from 1,662 per 100,000 at yearend 2011.

Community supervision and probation rates declined each year from 2007 to 2012, while parole rates fluctuated. From 2011 to 2012, the parole supervision rate declined from 357 to 353 persons on parole per 100,000 U.S. adult residents.

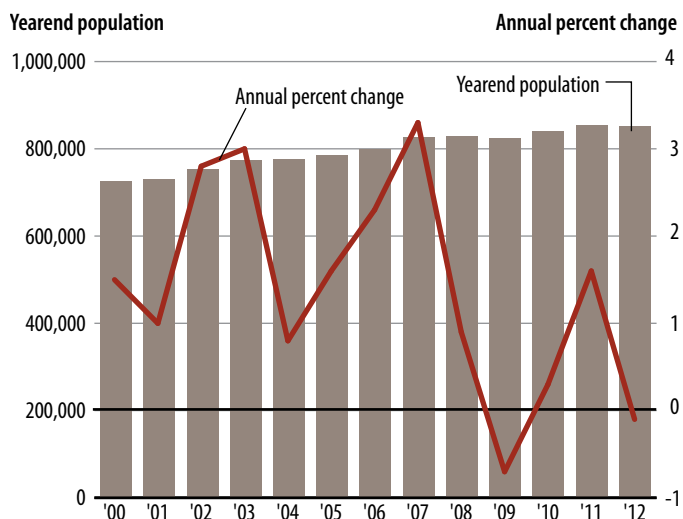
Four states accounted for half of the decline in the probation population

During 2012, the probation population declined by about 38,300 probationers, reaching an estimated 3,942,800 at yearend (appendix table 2). Thirty-three jurisdictions, including the District of Columbia and the federal system, reported an estimated 63,700 fewer probationers, and 19 states reported an estimated 25,400 increase in probationers at yearend 2012 than at the beginning of the year.

Among jurisdictions with declining probation populations, Georgia, Michigan, New York, and North Carolina accounted for 51% of the total decrease. Georgia (down 15,156) accounted for nearly a quarter of the total decline.

Four states—Washington, Ohio, Tennessee, and Idaho—reported the largest increases in probation population during 2012. These four states accounted for about half (51%) of the total increase in the probation population among states reporting increases.

FIGURE 3
Adults on parole at yearend, 2000–2012



Note: Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published estimates or other BJS statistical series. See *Methodology* for estimating change in population counts.

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

TABLE 1
Number of U.S. adult residents on community supervision, probation, and parole, 2000, 2005–2012

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	2,015	1,662	357	1 in 50	1 in 60	1 in 280
2012	1,981	1,633	353	1 in 50	1 in 61	1 in 284

Note: Rates based on most recent data available and may differ from previously published BJS estimates or other BJS statistical series. Rates based on the community supervision, probation, and parole population counts as of December 31 within 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 2012, detail may not sum to total because the community supervision rate was adjusted to exclude parolees who were also on probation. See *Methodology* for more details.

^bIncludes adults on probation and adults on parole.

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

Source: Community supervision population estimates based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey; estimates of the U.S. adult resident population based on U.S. Census Bureau's National Intercensal Estimates, 2001, 2005–2010, and population estimates, January 1, 2011, 2012, and 2013.

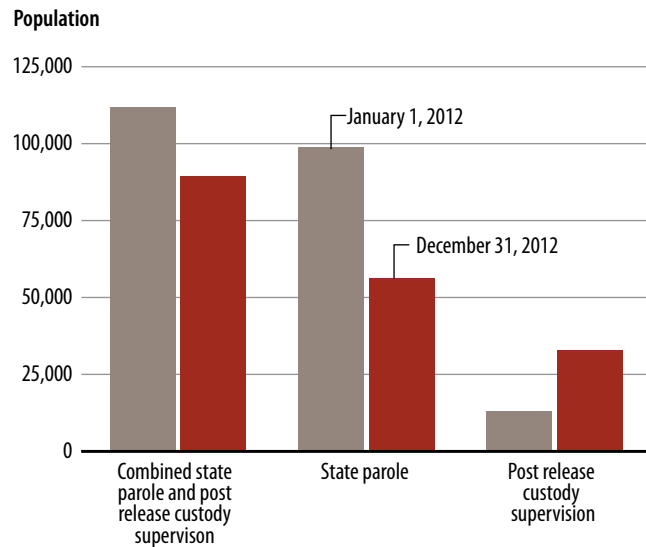
California Public Safety Realignment

As mandated by laws enacted on October 1, 2011, to alleviate overcrowding in prisons, California continued placing new nonviolent, nonserious, nonsex offenders under county jurisdiction for incarceration in local jail facilities during 2012. In addition, inmates serving time in prison not convicted of violent, serious, or sexual offenses continued to be released to a county-directed post-release community supervision (PRCS) program instead of to the state's parole system. For counting purposes, BJS has included data on counts and movements of offenders under PRCS to data reported for offenders on state parole.

Since enactment of the law, the number of inmates released and placed under PRCS has increased. During 2012, the number of offenders on PRCS increased from 12,979 at the beginning of the year to 32,948 at yearend (**figure 4**). The increase observed in the PRCS population is consistent with the decline observed in California's prison population. (See *Prisoners in 2012 - Advance Counts*, NCJ 242467, BJS web, July 2012.) During 2012, the number of offenders under state parole declined from 98,724 to 56,339 offenders. The large decline (42,385 offenders) in the state parole population offset the increase (19,969 offenders) in the population on PRCS, resulting in an overall decline of 22,416 in the combined parole population. During the same time, the national parole population declined by about 500 offenders. Excluding the overall observed decline of parolees in California, the national parole population would have increased by about 21,900 offenders.

While California's probation population has been declining, the decline during 2012 was smaller than declines in the previous 4 years (**table 2**). From 2008 to 2011, California's probation population declined between about 3% and 10%. During 2012, the population declined by less than 0.1% or 189 offenders. Over the past 2 years, the number of persons entering probation in California increased. Following a period of decline from 2008 to 2010, probation entries increased more than 1% from 2010 to 2011 and increased about 7% from 2011 to 2012.

FIGURE 4
California adult parole population, 2012



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

TABLE 2
California probation entries and exits and percent change within year, 2008–2012

Year	Probation entries	Probation exits	Annual percent change in probation population
2008	189,926	199,528	-2.9%
2009	168,610	181,633	-4.0
2010	149,029	167,883	-6.0
2011	151,226	179,794	-9.6
2012	161,335	161,524	-0.1
Annual percent change in entries			
2008–2009	-11.2%		
2009–2010	-11.6		
2010–2011	1.5		
2011–2012	6.7		

*Calculated as the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year.

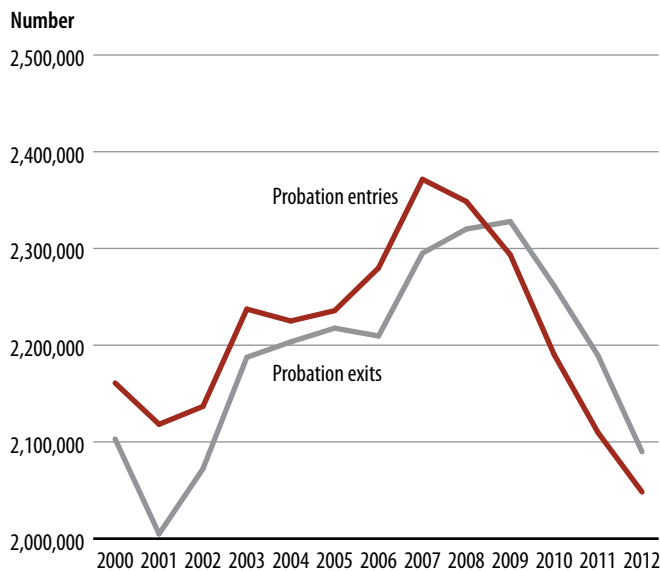
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2008–2012.

Entries to probation declined for the fifth consecutive year; exits declined for the third consecutive year

During 2012, movement both onto and off probation declined (figure 5). Between 2011 and 2012, entries to probation declined 2.9%, from about 2,109,500 to 2,048,300 offenders, and exits declined 4.5%, from about 2,189,100 to 2,089,800 offenders. Overall, about 4.1 million adults moved onto and off probation during 2012, compared to nearly 4.3 million during 2011.

During 2009, the number of exits from probation exceeded the number of entries for the first time since data collection began. While both probation entries and exits continued to decline from 2009 to 2011, the difference between the two grew larger, resulting in larger declines in the population. Probation exits still exceeded entries during 2012; however, the difference was smaller, resulting in a smaller decline in the population.

FIGURE 5
Estimated probation entries and exits, 2000–2012



Note: Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published estimates or other BJS statistical series. See *Methodology* for details about estimation methods.

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

Exit rate for probationers declined during 2012

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 indirect measure of the average time an offender can expect to serve on probation. During 2012, 53 probationers per 100 exited supervision, down for the first time since remaining stable at the 2008 rate of 55 per 100 (table 3). Turnover due to completing the term of supervision, either through full-term completion or early discharge, remained stable at 36 per 100 probationers. Due to the decline in the exit rate, the mean length of stay on probation increased to nearly 23 months after remaining stable at about 22 months from 2008 to 2011.

TABLE 3
Rate of probation exits, by type of exit, 2008–2012

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

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

--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 discharged from supervision through a legislative mandate because they were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement; transferred to another state through an interstate compact agreement; had their sentence dismissed or overturned by the court through an appeal; had their sentence closed administratively, deferred, or terminated by the court; were awaiting a hearing; or 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, 2008–2012.

During 2012, 68% of the 2,089,800 probationers who exited supervision were discharged after completing their term of supervision or receiving an early discharge, up slightly from 66% in 2011 (table 4).

Rate of incarceration among probationers decreased during 2012

The rate of incarceration among probationers—including incarceration for a new offense, a revocation, or other reasons—has been gradually declining over the past 4 years from the rate of 6.0% in 2008 (figure 6). During 2012, 5.1% of probationers at risk of failing were incarcerated, compared to 5.5% in 2011. The rate at which all adults on probation during the year can be incarcerated is defined as the ratio of the number of probationers who are discharged during the year as the result of incarceration to the number of probationers who

could have been incarcerated at any point during the year. The number who could have been incarcerated equals the sum of the start of the year population plus entries onto probation. This pool is defined as those at risk of incarceration.

Most characteristics of probationers have remained stable since 2000

The characteristics of adult probationers during 2012 have remained relatively unchanged since 2000 (appendix table 3). In 2000 and 2012, more than half (54%) of probationers were non-Hispanic white and about a third (30% in 2012 and 31% in 2000) were non-Hispanic black. Fifty-three percent of probationers were being supervised for a felony offense in 2012 compared to 52% in 2000, and 72% were on active status in 2012, compared to 76% in 2000. During 2012, males made up about 76% of the adult probation population, compared to 78% in 2000.

TABLE 4
Probationers who exited supervision, by type of exit, 2008–2012

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

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Distributions are based on probationers for which type of exit was known, and reporting agencies may change from year to year.

--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).

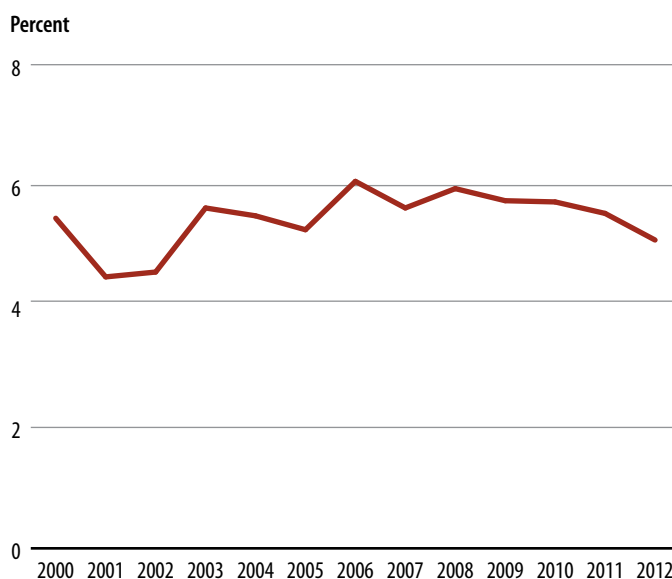
^bIncludes probationers discharged from supervision who failed to meet all conditions of supervision, including some with only financial conditions remaining, some who had their probation sentence revoked but were not incarcerated because their sentence was immediately reinstated, and other types of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

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

^dEstimates rounded to the nearest hundred. Includes estimates for nonreporting agencies. Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published BJS estimates or other BJS statistical series. See *Methodology* for a discussion about changes in estimating probation exits.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2008–2012.

FIGURE 6
Estimated percent of the at-risk probation population incarcerated, 2000–2012



Note: Estimates are based on most recent available data and may differ from previously published BJS estimates or other BJS statistical series. 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, 2000–2012.

U.S. parole population decreased slightly during 2012

The parole population declined slightly in 2012 after 2 consecutive years of within-year increases. During 2012, the parole population decreased by about 500 offenders, from an estimated 851,700 at the beginning of the year to 851,200 at yearend (appendix table 4). The federal parole population increased 3.5% over the same period, from 106,955 at the beginning of the year to 110,739 at yearend. (See *Offenders under federal community supervision*.)

Among jurisdictions reporting an increase in their parole population during 2012, Pennsylvania (up 6,770), Texas (up 6,292), and the federal system (up 3,784) accounted for more than half (55%) of the increase. Overall, 25 states and the federal system reported within-year increases, totaling about 30,800 additional parolees at yearend 2012.

At yearend 2012, 24 states and the District of Columbia reported an estimated 31,300 fewer persons on parole than at the beginning of the year. The decline in California's parole population accounted for 72% of the decline among states reporting declines.

Offenders under federal community supervision

Federal offenders serve three distinct forms of community supervision, including probation, parole (i.e., mandatory release, military parole, and special parole), and a term of supervised release after having served a term in prison. The federal community supervision data are based on federal fiscal year data ending September 30, which is a different reference period from findings elsewhere in this report. (See *Methodology* for more detail on types of federal offenders under community supervision and the source of these data.)

Most federal offenders under community supervision were serving a term of supervised release

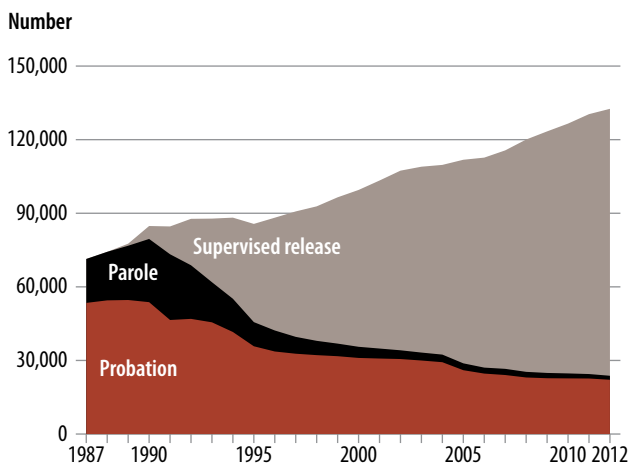
Over the 25-year period from 1987 to 2012, the number of offenders on community supervision experienced an average annual increase of 2.5%, from 71,400 at midyear 1987 to an estimated 132,600 on September 30, 2012 (figure 7). During this same period, the number of offenders on post-incarceration supervision increased from 17,900 (consisting entirely of parolees) to an estimated 110,400 (including 1,600 parolees and 108,800 on supervised release). Federal offenders on probation decreased from 53,500 at midyear 1987 to an estimated 22,100 on September 30, 2012.

Males were a larger share of the population serving a term of supervised release

The number of females serving a term of federal supervised release increased by more than a third, from an estimated 11,600 on September 30, 2000, to 15,700 on September 30, 2010 (the latest date for which information is available). However, the percentage of females serving a term of supervised release decreased from 18% to 15% (see appendix table 7). This occurred as the number of males on supervised release increased by nearly two-thirds, from an estimated 52,400 in 2000 to 86,100 in 2010. Nearly all federal parolees at fiscal yearend 2010 were male (97%), as both the number and percentage of females on parole decreased from 2000 to 2010.

The percentage of females on federal probation increased from 31% in 2000 to 36% in 2010, as both the number of females and males serving a sentence of federal probation decreased.

FIGURE 7
Number of offenders under federal supervision, by type of supervision, 1987–2012



Note: Data from 1987 to 1994 based on a count of the supervised population as of June 30. Data beginning in 1995 based on a count as of September 30.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 1987–2012.

Felony drug offenders serving a term of supervised release increased more rapidly compared to other offenders

Felony drug offenders continued to make up the largest share of federal offenders under community supervision, increasing from 40% of the total population in 2000 to 46% in 2010 (see appendix table 8). This increase was due to a 61% increase in drug offenders who were serving a term of supervised release, from an estimated 34,100 in 2000 to 54,900 in 2010. The increase in drug offenders on supervised release offset the decrease in federal felony drug offenders on probation and parole, from an estimated 5,700 in 2000 to 3,300 in 2010.

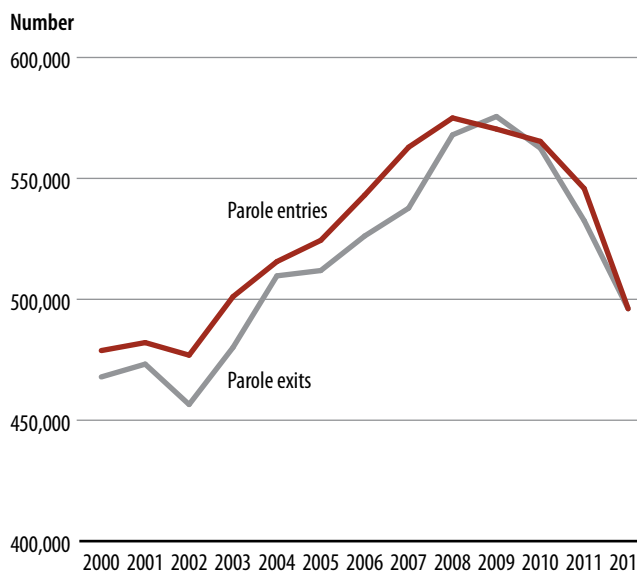
Entries and exits to parole both declined; entries declined at a faster rate

During 2012, nearly 1 million persons moved onto and off parole. About 496,100 adults entered parole, while the same estimated number exited parole (figure 8). The decline in entries to parole from 2008 to 2012 was consistent with the decrease observed in the total number of prisoners released from state jurisdiction during this period, coupled with a decline in the number of prisoners conditionally released to community supervision. (See *Prisoners in 2012 - Advance Counts*, NCJ 242467, BJS web, July 2013.) From 2011 to 2012, the decline in entries (9.1%) exceeded the decline in exits (6.8%).

Parolees entering through discretionary release surpassed those entering through mandatory release

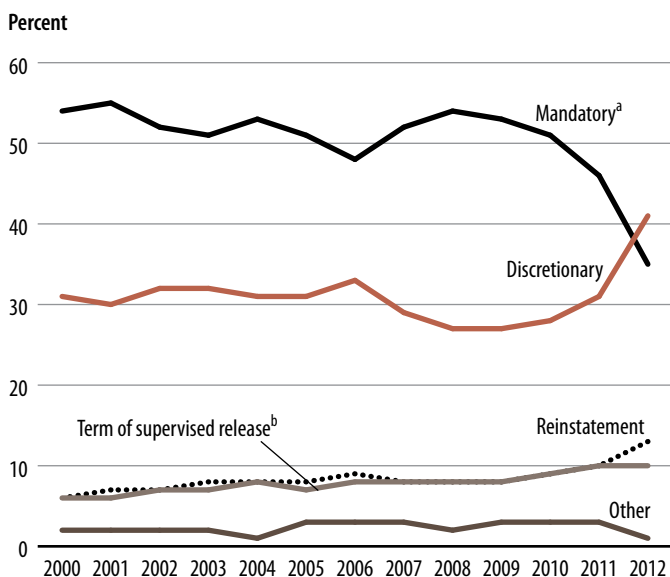
More than a third (35%) of parolees who entered supervision during 2012 entered through mandatory release from prison, continuing the decline that began in 2008, when more than half (54%) entered through mandatory release (figure 9). This marks the fourth consecutive year of decline in mandatory releases. During 2012, parolees entering through a discretionary release (41%) surpassed those entering through a mandatory release, becoming the most common type of entry to parole. Parolees who had their parole reinstated accounted for a larger share of parole entries during 2012 (13%) than during 2011 (10%). One in 10 entered through a term of supervised release, which was unchanged from 2011. A term of supervised release is a release type designated by the federal system and is similar to that of mandatory release. If mandatory and supervised release were combined into one category, the decline in those entering parole through mandatory release would be slightly offset by the increase in those entering through a term of supervised release.

FIGURE 8
Estimated parole entries and exits, 2000–2012



Note: Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published estimates or other BJS statistical series. See *Methodology*.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2012.

FIGURE 9
Entries to parole, by type of entry, 2000–2012



^aIncludes data reported as term of supervised release by states and the District of Columbia from 2008 to 2012.
^bFederal data only. Includes estimates for 2000 to 2007.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2012.

Parole turnover rate declined for third consecutive year

The parole turnover rate fell from 63 exits per 100 parolees in 2011 to 58 per 100 parolees in 2012, continuing a declining trend since 2010 (table 5). This decline resulted in an increase in the mean length of stay on parole, from 19.1 months in 2011 to 20.6 months in 2012.

The decline in the overall turnover of the parole population was driven by the decline in the rate of parolees who exited supervision and returned to incarceration between 2011 and

2012 (20 per 100 parolees compared to 15 per 100 parolees). This decline was offset slightly by the increase in the rate of parolees who completed their term of supervision or received an early discharge between 2011 and 2012 (33 per 100 parolees compared to 34 per 100 parolees).

Among the estimated 496,100 parolees who exited supervision in 2012, 58% completed their term of supervision or received an early discharge, up from 52% in 2011 (table 6). A quarter (25%) of parolees returned to incarceration in 2012, compared to about a third (32%) in 2011.

TABLE 5
Rate of parole exits, by type of exit, 2008–2012

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

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^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.

^cIncludes, but not limited to, parolees discharged from supervision through a legislative mandate because they were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), 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.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2008–2012.

TABLE 6
Percent of parole exits, by type of exit, 2008–2012

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

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Distributions based on parolees for which type of exit was known.

^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 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, or were transferred to another state through an interstate compact agreement or discharged to probation supervision.

^cEstimates rounded to the nearest hundred. Includes estimates for nonreporting agencies. Estimates based on most recent data available and may differ from previously published BJS estimates or other BJS statistical series. See *Methodology* for a discussion about changes in estimating parole exits.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2008–2012.

Since 2006, the rate of reincarceration among parolees steadily declined

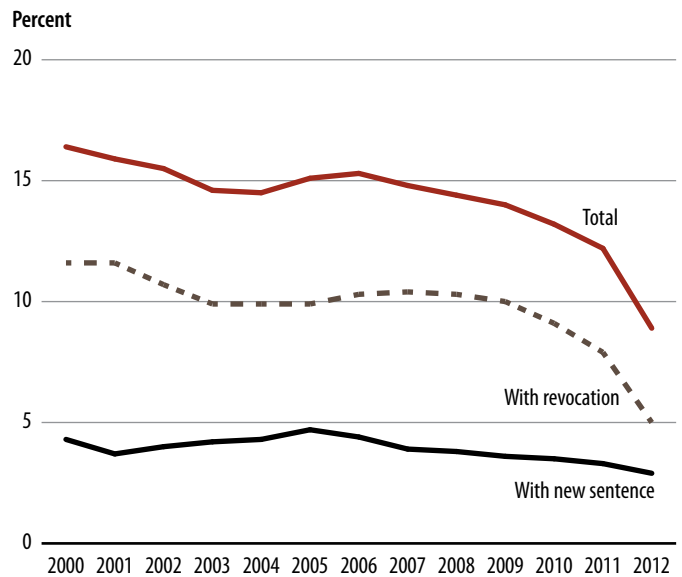
During 2012, an estimated 9% of all parolees who were at risk of reincarceration were incarcerated (figure 10). This is down from 12% reincarcerated in 2011. The decline observed was largely due to the decline in the number of parolees being returned to incarceration in California. The rate at which all adults on parole during the year could be incarcerated is defined as the ratio of the number of parolees who were discharged during the year as a result of incarceration to the number of probationers who could have been incarcerated at any point during the year. The number who could have been incarcerated equals the sum of the start of the year population plus entries onto parole during the year. This pool is defined as those at risk of incarceration.

While the rates at which parolees returned to incarceration with either a new sentence or as a result of revocation declined from 2008 to 2012, the rate of parolees who returned with a new sentence decreased more slowly (from about 4% in 2008 to 3% in 2012) than the rate of those who returned as a result of revocation (from about 10% in 2008 to 5% in 2012).

Most characteristics of parolees were unchanged during 2012

During 2012, most characteristics of adult parolees remained stable when compared to those in 2011. Males continued to make up about 9 in 10 (89%) of the adult parole population (appendix table 6). About 4 in 10 parolees were non-Hispanic white (41%) or non-Hispanic black (40%), and about 2 in 10 (17%) were Hispanic. Among parolees, 82% were on active supervision, and 95% had a maximum sentence of one year or more. Nearly 3 in 10 (29%) were being supervised for a violent offense.

FIGURE 10
Estimated percent of the at-risk parole population returned to incarceration, 2000–2012



Note: Estimates based on most recent available data and may differ from previously published BJS estimates or other BJS statistical series. 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* for more detail about the at-risk measure of incarceration, including the method of estimation.

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

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 adults who enter and exit 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 2012, 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 (AOUSC) through the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP).

Probation

The 2012 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), Tennessee (3), Washington (33), and West Virginia (2).

Three localities in Florida, one in Kentucky, nine in Michigan, 16 in Ohio, and three in Washington did not provide data for the 2012 collection. For these localities, the agency's most recent December 31 population was used to estimate the January 1 and December 31, 2012, populations.

Parole

The 2012 Annual Parole Survey was sent to 55 respondents: 50 central state reporters, including the California Youth Authority; 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. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (2) and California (2).

One respondent in California did not provide data. The December 31, 2011, population count was used to estimate the January 1, 2012, and December 31, 2012, populations.

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. The total community supervision populations from 2008 through 2012 reported in figure 1 (and the 2012 counts in appendix table 1), have been adjusted based on available information by excluding the total number of parolees who were also on probation to avoid double counting. As a result, the probation and parole counts from 2008 through 2012 do not sum to the total community supervision population within 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). Because some probation and parole agencies were not able to provide these data, the total number of parolees also on probation from 2008 through 2012 may be underestimates.

TABLE 7
Parolees on probation excluded from the January 1 and December 31 community supervision populations, 2008–2012

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

*For 2008–2009 and 2011–2012, data based on the December 31 count of the prior reporting year. For 2010, the December 31, 2010, count 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, 2008–2012.

Reporting changes in the number of adults on probation and parole, 2000–2012

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 prior) between 2000 and 2012 in the probation population counts resulted in an overall decline of about 139,600 probationers (table 8). Discrepancies between the yearend and beginning year parole population count resulted in an increase of about 22,800 parolees between 2000 and 2012 (table 9).

Probation coverage expanded beginning in 1998 through 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. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*, NCJ 236019, BJS web, November 2011, for a discussion of this expansion.

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	...
Total change, yearend 2000–2012	103,244	-139,562

... Not available.

*Calculated as the difference between the January 1 probation population in the year of the reporting change and the December 31 probation population in the year prior to the reporting change.

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

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.

Estimates of annual 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. At the national level, 504 parolees were the difference between the change in the parole population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2012, populations and the difference between parole entries and exits during 2012. For probation at the national level, 3,186 probationers were the difference between the change in the probation population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2012, populations and the difference between probation entries and exits during 2012.

In figures 1, 2, and 3, the annual percent change was based on the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year, while change calculated

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	...
Total change, yearend 2000–2012	125,631	22,765

... Not available.

*Calculated as the difference between the January 1 parole population in the year of the reporting change and the December 31 parole population in the year prior to the reporting change.

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

using the yearend populations in these figures would be the difference between December 31 populations in each given 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 annual percent change. This occurred between 2007 and 2008. The apparent decrease observed in the community supervision and probation rate between 2007 and 2008 was due to a change in scope for two jurisdictions. While a comparison of yearend to yearend yields a decline, the annual percent change actually increased. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*, BJS web, NCJ 236019, November 2011, for a description of changes in reporting methods.

Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies during 2012

Based on the availability of data, BJS used three methods of ratio estimation to impute probation entries for agencies not reporting these data. We used a single method to impute probation exits, a single method to impute entries to parole, and a single method to impute exits to parole.

Imputing probation entries

The first method was used to estimate entries for probation agencies that were unable to report these data in 2012, but able to report in 2011. We estimated probation entries in 2012 by using the ratio of entries in 2011 to the agency's probation population on January 1, 2011, and applying that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2012, population. This method was used to estimate probation entries in nonreporting counties and district agencies in Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Washington.

The second method was used to estimate 2012 probation entries for agencies that did not report entries in both 2011 and 2012. The ratio of 2012 entries to the January 1, 2012, 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 2011 imputed entries to the January 1, 2011, probation population and applying that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2012, population. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in Colorado, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

Imputing parole entries

To estimate parole entries for parole agencies that were unable to report these data in 2012 but were able to report in 2011, we calculated the ratio of entries in 2011 to the agency's parole population on January 1, 2011, and applied that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2012, population. This method was used to estimate 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 2012 to the agency's population on January 1, 2012, and subtracted that estimate from the population on December 31, 2012. 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.¹ 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.

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 that 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.

¹See Patterson, E.J., & Preston, S.H. (2007). Estimating Mean Length of Stay in Prison: Methods and Applications. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 24:33-49.

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 or 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 that is labeled “term of supervised release” (TSR). It is defined as 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. As a consequence, 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. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*, NCJ 236019, BJS web, November 2011, for detail on estimation methods to analyze national trends for all types of entry to parole.

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). Federal offenders under supervision in the District of Columbia are reported separately in this report. Unlike other parts of this report where all forms of federal post-prison supervision are grouped together under the generic term “parole,” the data in this box separate federal

offenders who were serving a term of supervised release from the types of federal post-prison supervision which are more precisely described as parole.

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, August 1998), and updated in *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2002: With trends 1982–2002, Reconciled Data* (NCJ 207447, January 2005).

Source of data

The source of data for the federal population from 1987 to 2010, as reported in the box on page 7 is BJS’s Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) database, compiled from source files provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC). Data for 2011 and 2012, which appear in Figure 6: Number of offenders under federal supervision, by type of supervision, 1987–2012, were estimated by averaging counts for June 30 and December 30, obtained directly from the AOUSC website on October 30, 2013 (<http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/StatisticalTablesForTheFederalJudiciary.aspx>), table E-2.

Unlike the federal data presented elsewhere in this report, which are for the calendar year ending December 31, the data presented in this box are based on the federal fiscal year ending September 30 (or, as noted, for June 30), permitting analysis of the two major types of federal post-prison supervision to begin in 1987. Calendar year data for federal offenders with a term of supervised release, as distinct from those on other types of post-prison supervision, including parole (includes military parole and special parole) and mandatory release, were not collected by the Annual Parole Survey until 2008, though some estimates from 1998 to 2007 are possible. Comparison of the federal fiscal year data in this box with data collected by the Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey for years in which there is overlap showed a very close correspondence, with differences attributable to the variations between federal fiscal year and calendar year reference periods.

Use of the federal fiscal year data also allowed for an analysis of type of supervision by sex and by type of offense, neither of which are available from the Annual Parole Survey.

The number of offenders by sex for September 30, 2000, reported in Appendix table 7: Federal offenders under supervision, by sex, 2000, 2005, and 2010, were estimated by applying the percentages of males and females, as reported in BJS’s *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2000*, table 7.2 (NCJ 194067), to updated counts of the number of persons under supervision obtained from BJS’s *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2002: With trends 1982–2002, Reconciled Data, 2004*, figure 4 (NCJ 207447).

The number of offenders by type of offense for September 30, 2000, reported in Appendix table 8: Federal offenders under supervision, by type of offense, 2000, 2005, and 2010, were estimated, by recalculating the percentage of the total represented by each type of offense, as reported in BJS's *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2000*, table 7.1 (NCJ 194067), and applying these revised percentages to updated counts of the number of persons under supervision obtained from BJS's *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2002: With trends 1982–2002*, Reconciled Data, 2004, figure 4 (NCJ 207447).

Probation: Explanatory notes

Florida—Nonreporting agencies in 2012—three local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2012, and December 31, 2012, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2012* 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.

Kentucky—Nonreporting agencies in 2012—one local agency did not report data. This agency's December 31, 2011, population count was used to estimate January 1, 2012, and December 31, 2012, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2012* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

Michigan—Nonreporting agencies in 2012—nine local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2012, and December 31, 2012, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2012* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

Ohio—Nonreporting agencies in 2012—16 local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2012, and December 31, 2012, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2012* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

Washington—Nonreporting agencies in 2012—three local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2012, and December 31, 2012, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2012* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

Parole: Explanatory notes

Alabama—Closed agency in 2012—one agency has been removed from the roster because they no longer supervise parolees for the state.

California—Nonreporting agency in 2012—one respondent in California did not provide data. The December 31, 2011, population count was used to estimate the January 1, 2012, and December 31, 2012, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2012* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

California's total parole population includes 12,979 persons on January 1, 2012, and 32,948 persons on December 31, 2012, who were under post-release community supervision as a result of California's public safety realignment. These persons account for 29,298 parolees entering and 9,329 parolees exiting supervision during 2012.

Appendix tables

Community supervision

Appendix table 1. Adults under community supervision, 2012

Probation

Appendix table 2. Adults on probation, 2012

Appendix table 3. Characteristics of adults on probation, 2000, 2011, and 2012

Parole

Appendix table 4. Adults on parole, 2012

Appendix table 5. Adults entering parole, by type of entry, 2012

Appendix table 6. Characteristics of adults on parole, 2000, 2011, and 2012

Federal supervision

Appendix table 7. Federal offenders under supervision, by sex and year, 2000, 2005, and 2010

Appendix table 8. Federal offenders under supervision, by type of offense and year, 2000, 2005, and 2010

Revised January 21, 2015

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Adults under community supervision, 2012

Jurisdiction	Community supervision population, 1/1/2012 ^a	Entries		Exits		Community supervision population, 12/31/2012 ^a	Change, 2012		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult residents, 12/31/2012 ^c
		Reported	Imputed ^b	Reported	Imputed ^b		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	4,821,800	2,500,200	2,544,400	2,537,400	2,585,900	4,781,300	-40,500	-0.8%	1,981
Federal	129,400	60,000	60,000	56,800	56,800	132,600	3,200	2.4%	55
State	4,692,400	2,440,200	2,484,400	2,480,600	2,529,000	4,648,700	-43,700	-0.9%	1,926
Alabama ^d	69,500	22,000	22,000	24,900	24,900	66,600	-2,900	-4.2	1,795
Alaska	8,700	2,600	2,600	2,300	2,300	9,100	300	-3.7	1,655
Arizona	83,100	38,500	38,500	39,800	39,800	79,900	-3,200	-3.8	1,608
Arkansas	54,700	18,200	18,200	19,400	19,400	52,600	-2,100	-3.8	2,344
California ^d	409,600	252,700	252,700	275,400	275,400	387,000	-22,600	-5.5	1,335
Colorado ^e	86,900	63,900	64,200	62,600	63,000	89,300	2,300	2.7	2,240
Connecticut	51,800	27,600	27,600	27,800	27,800	50,500	-1,300	-2.5	1,799
Delaware	16,700	13,300	13,300	13,800	13,800	16,200	-500	-3.0	2,269
District of Columbia	14,300	7,800	7,800	8,500	8,500	13,700	-700	-4.7	2,587
Florida ^{d,e}	249,200	174,700	177,700	175,500	178,700	245,400	-3,800	-1.5	1,591
Georgia ^{d,f}	478,800	242,800	242,800	258,700	258,700	462,500	-16,300	-3.4	6,192
Hawaii	24,000	7,100	7,100	7,200	7,200	23,800	-200	-0.7	2,178
Idaho	33,300	14,900	14,900	12,700	12,700	35,500	2,200	6.6	3,019
Illinois	151,700	85,600	85,600	85,300	85,300	152,000	300	0.2	1,544
Indiana	135,100	93,400	93,400	97,200	97,200	131,300	-3,800	-2.8	2,645
Iowa	34,100	18,100	18,100	17,900	17,900	34,300	200	0.6	1,455
Kansas	22,600	25,000	25,000	25,500	25,500	22,100	-500	-2.0	1,020
Kentucky ^{d,e}	69,600	26,200	32,300	25,200	33,100	68,900	-700	-1.0	2,044
Louisiana	69,800	29,500	29,500	29,100	29,100	70,100	400	0.6	2,005
Maine	7,200	3,300	3,300	3,500	3,500	7,000	-200	-3.0	654
Maryland	109,600	47,900	47,900	47,300	47,300	110,300	700	0.6	2,416
Massachusetts	70,900	77,700	77,700	77,800	77,800	70,800	-100	-0.1	1,343
Michigan ^{d,e}	208,600	115,800	127,000	122,900	135,000	197,700	-10,900	-5.2	2,588
Minnesota	113,300	67,600	67,600	66,700	66,700	114,200	900	0.8	2,770
Mississippi	36,600	12,400	12,400	11,400	11,400	37,600	1,000	2.7	1,673
Missouri	78,100	37,300	37,300	39,200	39,200	76,100	-1,900	-2.4	1,644
Montana	10,800	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	10,800	/	:	1,376
Nebraska	17,000	12,300	12,300	13,600	13,600	15,600	-1,400	-8.1	1,118
Nevada	17,000	9,900	9,900	10,100	10,100	16,700	-300	-1.6	791
New Hampshire	6,300	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	6,300	-100	-1.1	596
New Jersey	129,900	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	129,900	/	:	1,891
New Mexico ^e	22,800	9,900	12,300	6,400	8,800	26,500	3,600	16.0	1,680
New York	160,300	53,800	53,800	60,200	60,200	154,000	-6,300	-4.0	1,002
North Carolina	103,800	62,500	62,500	65,700	65,700	99,900	-3,900	-3.7	1,331
North Dakota	5,000	3,900	3,900	3,700	3,700	5,200	200	3.8	941
Ohio ^{d,e}	265,200	141,800	154,500	134,600	148,300	271,500	6,300	2.4	3,050
Oklahoma	26,900	11,500	11,500	10,600	10,600	27,800	900	3.4	962
Oregon	59,900	22,600	22,600	22,600	22,600	60,000	100	0.1	1,965
Pennsylvania	272,400	150,700	150,700	144,000	144,000	279,100	6,700	2.5	2,775
Rhode Island ^e	25,000	400	5,200	400	5,900	24,300	-700	-2.8	2,908
South Carolina	39,100	16,600	16,600	15,200	15,200	40,500	1,400	3.6	1,107
South Dakota	9,600	5,100	5,100	4,700	4,700	10,000	400	3.9	1,571
Tennessee	74,000	32,700	32,700	31,800	31,800	77,600	3,600	4.8	1,555
Texas	512,400	199,100	199,100	195,800	195,800	515,000	2,500	0.5	2,676
Utah	14,800	7,300	7,300	7,800	7,800	14,400	-500	-3.1	725
Vermont	7,100	4,100	4,100	4,300	4,300	7,000	-200	-2.1	1,390
Virginia	51,600	21,100	21,100	19,000	19,000	53,900	2,200	4.4	847
Washington ^{d,e}	92,700	56,600	60,100	60,400	63,400	97,200	4,600	4.9	1,821
West Virginia ^e	10,600	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,500	10,600	/	:	721
Wisconsin	64,400	29,500	29,500	29,300	29,300	64,600	200	0.3	1,460
Wyoming	5,700	3,400	3,400	3,100	3,100	5,900	300	4.7	1,332

Note: Counts were rounded to the nearest hundred. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the community supervision population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2012, does not equal the population on January 1, 2012, plus entries, minus exits.

/ Not reported.

: Not calculated.

^aThe January 1 population excludes 10,958 offenders and the December 31 population excludes 12,672 offenders under community supervision who were on both probation and parole. See *Methodology* for more detail on dual status.

^bReflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available.

^cRates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2013.

^dSee probation, parole, or both *Explanatory notes* for more detail.

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

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

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

Revised January 21, 2015

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Adults on probation, 2012

Jurisdiction	Probation population, 1/1/2012	Entries		Exits		Probation population, 12/31/2012	Change, 2012		Number on probation per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, 12/31/2012 ^b
		Reported	Imputed ^a	Reported	Imputed ^a		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	3,981,090	2,004,073	2,048,300	2,041,341	2,089,800	3,942,776	-38,314	-1.0%	1,633
Federal	22,455	10,332	10,332	10,950	10,950	21,837	-618	-2.8%	9
State	3,958,635	1,993,741	2,038,000	2,030,391	2,078,800	3,920,939	-37,696	-1.0%	1,624
Alabama	60,913	19,507	19,507	22,427	22,427	57,993	-2,920	-4.8	1,563
Alaska	6,955	1,678	1,678	1,460	1,460	7,173	218	3.1	1,311
Arizona	75,409	26,446	26,446	27,503	27,503	72,452	-2,957	-3.9	1,459
Arkansas	31,039	9,140	9,140	10,057	10,057	30,122	-917	-3.0	1,341
California	297,917	161,335	161,335	161,524	161,524	297,728	-189	-0.1	1,027
Colorado ^c	76,164	54,219	54,600	53,626	54,000	77,793	1,629	2.1	1,953
Connecticut	49,257	24,685	24,685	25,181	25,181	47,736	-1,521	-3.1	1,700
Delaware	16,195	12,756	12,756	13,310	13,310	15,641	-554	-3.4	2,185
District of Columbia	8,706	6,239	6,239	6,679	6,679	8,266	-440	-5.1	1,566
Florida ^{c,d}	245,040	168,720	171,700	169,861	173,100	240,869	-4,171	-1.7	1,561
Georgia ^{d,e}	457,217	230,474	230,474	245,630	245,630	442,061	-15,156	-3.3	5,919
Hawaii	22,316	6,192	6,192	6,297	6,297	22,211	-105	-0.5	2,029
Idaho	29,203	13,277	13,277	10,874	10,874	31,606	2,403	8.2	2,691
Illinois	125,442	58,404	58,404	59,339	59,339	124,507	-935	-0.7	1,265
Indiana	124,967	84,443	84,443	88,265	88,265	121,145	-3,822	-3.1	2,441
Iowa	29,828	14,364	14,364	14,859	14,859	29,333	-495	-1.7	1,243
Kansas	17,353	21,275	21,275	21,607	21,607	17,021	-332	-1.9	784
Kentucky ^{c,d}	56,140	15,893	22,000	15,653	23,600	54,511	-1,629	-2.9	1,617
Louisiana	42,753	13,709	13,709	15,164	15,164	41,298	-1,455	-3.4	1,181
Maine	7,159	3,275	3,275	3,492	3,492	6,942	-217	-3.0	652
Maryland	96,359	41,063	41,063	40,782	40,782	96,640	281	0.3	2,117
Massachusetts	68,615	74,906	74,906	74,848	74,848	68,673	58	0.1	1,303
Michigan ^{c,d}	185,984	106,408	117,600	110,062	122,200	178,597	-7,387	-4.0	2,338
Minnesota	107,423	61,811	61,811	61,077	61,077	108,157	734	0.7	2,625
Mississippi	29,466	9,574	9,574	8,272	8,272	30,768	1,302	4.4	1,370
Missouri	56,912	23,496	23,496	24,938	24,938	55,470	-1,442	-2.5	1,197
Montana	9,875	3,898	3,898	3,899	3,899	9,874	-1	--	1,255
Nebraska	15,876	10,399	10,399	11,910	11,910	14,260	-1,616	-10.2	1,019
Nevada	11,637	5,576	5,576	5,892	5,892	11,321	-316	-2.7	536
New Hampshire	4,119	2,815	2,815	2,846	2,846	4,088	-31	-0.8	390
New Jersey	114,611	40,622	40,622	40,347	40,347	114,886	275	0.2	1,673
New Mexico ^c	19,852	7,232	9,600	5,798	8,200	21,381	1,529	7.7	1,358
New York	113,071	31,489	31,489	36,813	36,813	107,747	-5,324	-4.7	701
North Carolina	100,479	58,286	58,286	62,084	62,084	96,070	-4,409	-4.4	1,280
North Dakota	4,563	3,074	3,074	2,873	2,873	4,764	201	4.4	863
Ohio ^{c,d}	252,901	133,403	146,100	128,544	142,200	256,853	3,952	1.6	2,886
Oklahoma	24,448	11,046	11,046	9,988	9,988	25,506	1,058	4.3	882
Oregon	37,468	13,744	13,744	14,084	14,084	37,128	-340	-0.9	1,216
Pennsylvania	177,851	97,469	97,469	97,543	97,543	177,777	-74	--	1,768
Rhode Island ^c	24,518	..	4,800	..	5,500	23,818	-700	-2.9	2,848
South Carolina	33,362	14,158	14,158	12,575	12,575	34,945	1,583	4.7	954
South Dakota	6,819	3,604	3,604	3,223	3,223	7,200	381	5.6	1,136
Tennessee	61,852	27,297	27,297	27,160	27,160	64,430	2,578	4.2	1,292
Texas	408,472	158,133	158,133	161,132	161,132	405,473	-2,999	-0.7	2,107
Utah	11,912	5,561	5,561	6,079	6,079	11,394	-518	-4.3	575
Vermont	6,072	3,638	3,638	3,757	3,757	5,953	-119	-2.0	1,184
Virginia	50,566	20,539	20,539	18,149	18,149	52,956	2,390	4.7	832
Washington ^{c,d}	84,229	50,867	54,400	56,015	59,100	88,339	4,110	4.9	1,654
West Virginia ^c	8,599	1,861	2,000	1,891	2,000	8,573	-26	-0.3	582
Wisconsin	45,710	22,890	22,890	22,272	22,272	46,328	618	1.4	1,047
Wyoming	5,041	2,851	2,851	2,730	2,730	5,162	121	2.4	1,161

Note: Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the probation population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2012, does not equal the population on January 1, 2012, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

-- Less than 0.05%.

..Not known.

^aReflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^bRates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2013.

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

^dSee *Explanatory notes* for more detail.

^eCounts include private agency cases and may overstate the number of persons under supervision. See *Methodology* and *Explanatory notes* for more detail.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Characteristics of adults on probation, 2000, 2011, and 2012**

Characteristic	2000	2011	2012
Total	100%	100%	100%
Sex			
Male	78%	75%	76%
Female	22	25	24
Race/Hispanic origin			
White ^a	54%	54%	54%
Black/African American ^a	31	31	30
Hispanic/Latino	13	13	13
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	1	1	1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander ^a	1	1	1
Two or more races ^a	...	...	...
Status of supervision			
Active	76%	72%	72%
Residential/other treatment program	...	1	1
Financial conditions remaining	...	1	1
Inactive	9	5	7
Absconder	9	9	10
Supervised out of jurisdiction	3	3	3
Warrant status	...	6	3
Other	3	2	3
Type of offense			
Felony	52%	53%	53%
Misdemeanor	46	45	45
Other infractions	2	2	2
Most serious offense			
Violent	...%	18%	19%
Domestic violence	...	3	4
Sex offense	...	3	3
Other violent offense	...	12	12
Property	...	27	28
Drug	24	25	25
Public-order	24	17	17
DWI/DUI	18	15	15
Other traffic offense	6	3	2
Other ^b	52	12	11

Note: Each characteristic is based on probationers with a known status. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

...Not available.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000, 2011, and 2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Adults on parole, 2012

Jurisdiction	Parole population, 1/1/2012	Entries		Exits		Parole population, 12/31/2012	Change, 2012		Number on parole per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, 12/31/2012 ^b
		Reported	Imputed ^a	Reported	Imputed ^a		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	851,662	496,080	496,100	496,071	496,100	851,158	-504	-0.1%	353
Federal	106,955	49,659	49,659	45,875	45,875	110,739	3,784	3.5%	46
State	744,707	446,421	446,400	450,196	450,200	740,419	-4,288	-0.6%	307
Alabama	8,601	2,508	2,508	2,493	2,493	8,616	15	0.2	232
Alaska	1,777	922	922	817	817	1,882	105	5.9	344
Arizona	7,708	12,019	12,019	12,267	12,267	7,460	-248	-3.2	150
Arkansas	23,670	9,066	9,066	9,364	9,364	23,372	-298	-1.3	1,041
California ^{c,d,e}	111,703	91,363	91,400	113,905	113,900	89,287	-22,416	-20.1	308
Colorado	10,775	9,638	9,638	8,955	8,955	11,458	683	6.3	288
Connecticut	2,561	2,875	2,875	2,643	2,643	2,793	232	9.1	99
Delaware	553	524	524	476	476	601	48	8.7	84
District of Columbia	6,153	1,527	1,527	1,797	1,797	5,883	-270	-4.4	1,114
Florida	4,203	5,956	5,956	5,621	5,621	4,538	335	8.0	29
Georgia	25,489	12,342	12,342	13,070	13,070	24,761	-728	-2.9	332
Hawaii	1,706	868	868	942	942	1,632	-74	-4.3	149
Idaho	4,047	1,661	1,661	1,860	1,860	3,848	-199	-4.9	328
Illinois	26,208	27,229	27,229	25,981	25,981	27,456	1,248	4.8	279
Indiana	10,154	8,973	8,973	8,974	8,974	10,153	-1	--	205
Iowa	4,446	3,700	3,700	2,995	2,995	5,151	705	15.9	218
Kansas	5,254	3,767	3,767	3,895	3,895	5,126	-128	-2.4	236
Kentucky	13,699	10,269	10,269	9,549	9,549	14,419	720	5.3	428
Louisiana	27,092	15,838	15,838	13,984	13,984	28,946	1,854	6.8	828
Maine	21	0	0	0	0	21	0	--	2
Maryland	13,237	6,871	6,871	6,475	6,475	13,633	396	3.0	299
Massachusetts	2,264	2,801	2,801	2,959	2,959	2,106	-158	-7.0	40
Michigan	22,598	9,361	9,361	12,846	12,846	19,113	-3,485	-15.4	250
Minnesota	5,841	5,813	5,813	5,648	5,648	6,006	165	2.8	146
Mississippi	7,127	2,783	2,783	3,106	3,106	6,804	-323	-4.5	303
Missouri	21,140	13,804	13,804	14,272	14,272	20,672	-468	-2.2	446
Montana	958	501	501	509	509	950	-8	-0.8	121
Nebraska	1,149	1,928	1,928	1,694	1,694	1,383	234	20.4	99
Nevada	5,332	4,280	4,280	4,233	4,233	5,379	47	0.9	255
New Hampshire	2,204	1,353	1,353	1,390	1,390	2,167	-37	-1.7	207
New Jersey	15,306	6,859	6,859	7,178	7,178	14,987	-319	-2.1	218
New Mexico	2,958	2,686	2,686	566	566	5,078	2,120	71.7	322
New York	47,243	22,323	22,323	23,344	23,344	46,222	-1,021	-2.2	301
North Carolina	3,744	4,232	4,232	3,617	3,617	4,359	615	16.4	58
North Dakota	440	843	843	854	854	429	-11	-2.5	78
Ohio	12,344	8,398	8,398	6,093	6,093	14,649	2,305	18.7	165
Oklahoma	2,459	443	443	592	592	2,310	-149	-6.1	80
Oregon	22,463	8,902	8,902	8,493	8,493	22,872	409	1.8	749
Pennsylvania	94,581	53,230	53,230	46,460	46,460	101,351	6,770	7.2	1,008
Rhode Island	505	410	410	417	417	498	-7	-1.4	60
South Carolina	6,315	2,445	2,445	2,644	2,644	6,116	-199	-3.2	167
South Dakota	2,764	1,522	1,522	1,525	1,525	2,761	-3	-0.1	436
Tennessee	12,138	5,355	5,355	4,625	4,625	13,138	1,000	8.2	263
Texas	105,996	40,992	40,992	34,700	34,700	112,288	6,292	5.9	583
Utah	2,933	1,786	1,786	1,726	1,726	2,993	60	2.0	151
Vermont	1,069	493	493	525	525	1,037	-32	-3.0	206
Virginia	2,244	568	568	829	829	1,983	-261	-11.6	31
Washington	8,422	5,731	5,731	4,349	4,349	8,895	473	5.6	167
West Virginia	2,043	1,532	1,532	1,523	1,523	2,052	9	0.4	139
Wisconsin	20,452	6,570	6,570	6,999	6,999	20,023	-429	-2.1	453
Wyoming	618	561	561	417	417	762	144	23.3	171

Note: Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the parole population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2012, does not equal the population on January 1, 2012, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

-- Less than 0.05%.

^aReflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^bRates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2013.

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

^dSee *Explanatory notes* for more detail.

^eIncludes post-release community supervision parolees: 12,979 on January 1, 2012; and 29,298 entries, 9,329 exits, and 32,948 on December 31, 2012.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Adults entering parole, by type of entry, 2012

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Discretionary ^a	Mandatory ^b	Reinstatement ^c	Term of supervised release ^d	Other ^e	Unknown or not reported
U.S. total	496,080	187,003	128,098	57,916	82,823	5,734	34,506
Federal	49,659	457	732	52	48,418	0	0
State	446,421	186,546	127,366	57,864	34,405	5,734	34,506
Alabama	2,508	..	..	..	..	..	2,508
Alaska	922	..	..	..	..	..	922
Arizona	12,019	39	506	223	10,202	1,049	0
Arkansas	9,066	5,695	26	3,082	257	6	0
California ^f	91,363	..	18,376	43,293	..	396	29,298
Colorado	9,638	3,984	3,204	2,172	0	278	0
Connecticut	2,875	1,899	0	..	976	0	0
Delaware	524	..	..	..	..	..	524
District of Columbia	1,527	278	0	0	1,249	0	0
Florida	5,956	44	5,067	3	594	16	232
Georgia	12,342	12,342	0	..	0	0	0
Hawaii ^g	868	640	0	26	0	202	0
Idaho ^g	1,661	1,250	~	411	~	~	0
Illinois	27,229	16	25,268	240	..	956	749
Indiana	8,973	0	8,973	0	0	0	0
Iowa	3,700	3,700	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	3,767	0	5	131	3,586	45	0
Kentucky	10,269	6,728	3,541	~	~	~	0
Louisiana	15,838	1,167	14,440	209	..	22	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	6,871	3,427	3,444	~	..	~	0
Massachusetts	2,801	2,545	0	205	17	34	0
Michigan	9,361	8,417	602	342	~	0	0
Minnesota	5,813	~	5,813	~	~	~	0
Mississippi	2,783	2,322	0	461	0	0	0
Missouri	13,804	10,358	913	1,399	0	1,134	0
Montana	501	501	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1,928	1,864	0	54	0	0	10
Nevada	4,280	2,999	1,122	159	~	0	0
New Hampshire	1,353	706	0	542	..	99	6
New Jersey	6,859	4,816	2,043	~	0	0	0
New Mexico ^g	2,686	~	1,360	1,326	~	~	0
New York	22,323	6,267	6,975	~	8,392	689	0
North Carolina	4,232	75	548	~	3,609	0	0
North Dakota	843	843	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	8,398	147	8,013	238	0	0	0
Oklahoma	443	443	..	..	..	..	0
Oregon	8,902	1,134	7,702	11	11	0	44
Pennsylvania ^g	53,230	50,721	0	2,509	0	0	0
Rhode Island	410	410	~	~	~	~	0
South Carolina	2,445	1,380	1,065	0	0	0	0
South Dakota ^g	1,522	511	913	..	..	..	98
Tennessee	5,355	5,096	3	238	0	18	0
Texas	40,992	39,298	677	353	0	549	115
Utah	1,786	1,659	0	8	0	119	0
Vermont ^g	493	340	0	141	0	12	0
Virginia	568	128	399	40	0	1	0
Washington ^g	5,731	200	5,531	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1,532	1,532	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	6,570	112	837	0	5,512	109	0
Wyoming	561	513	0	48	0	0	0

..Not known.

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes persons entering due to a parole board decision.

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

^cIncludes persons 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 persons 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.

^fIncludes 32,948 Post-Release Community Supervision parolees on December 31, 2012.

^gSome or all detailed data are estimated for type of sentence.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Characteristics of adults on parole, 2000, 2011, and 2012**

Characteristic	2000	2011	2012
Total	100%	100%	100%
Sex			
Male	88%	89%	89%
Female	12	11	11
Race/Hispanic origin			
White ^a	38%	41%	41%
Black/African American ^a	40	39	40
Hispanic/Latino	21	18	17
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	1	1	1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander ^a	--	1	1
Two or more races ^a	...	--	--
Status of supervision			
Active	83%	81%	82%
Inactive	4	6	5
Absconder	7	6	6
Supervised out of state	5	4	4
Financial conditions remaining	...	--	--
Other	1	3	3
Maximum sentence to incarceration			
Less than 1 year	3%	4%	5%
1 year or more	97	96	95
Most serious offense			
Violent	...%	28%	29%
Sex offense	...	9	9
Other violent	...	19	20
Property	...	23	22
Drug	...	33	33
Weapon	...	3	4
Other ^b	...	13	13

Note: Each characteristic is based on parolees with a known status. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

--Less than 0.5%.

...Not available.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^bIncludes public-order offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000, 2011, and 2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 7**Federal offenders under supervision, by sex, 2000, 2005, and 2010**

Type of supervision	Number			Percent		
	2000 ^a	2005	2010	2000 ^a	2005	2010
Total offenders under supervision						
All offenders^b	99,500	111,807	126,554	100%	100%	100%
Male	78,058	88,728	102,266	78.5	79.4	81.1
Female	21,442	22,995	23,843	21.5	20.6	18.9
Probation						
All offenders^b	31,019	26,022	22,685	100%	100%	100%
Male	21,341	16,956	14,209	68.8	65.2	63.7
Female	9,678	9,036	8,093	31.2	34.7	36.3
Supervised release						
All offenders^b	63,937	82,989	101,839	100%	100%	100%
Male	52,364	69,055	86,082	81.9	83.2	84.6
Female	11,573	13,884	15,695	18.1	16.7	15.4
Parole						
All offenders^b	4,544	2,796	2,030	100%	100%	100%
Male	4,353	2,717	1,975	95.8	97.2	97.3
Female	191	75	55	4.2	2.7	2.7

Note: Fiscal year data ending September 30.

^aCounts and percentages for 2000 may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to updated information or revised estimation methods. See *Methodology*.

^bTotal includes offenders whose sex was unknown.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2000, 2005, and 2010.

APPENDIX TABLE 8
Federal offenders under supervision, by type of offense, 2000, 2005, and 2010

Type of supervision	Number			Percent		
	2000 ^a	2005	2010	2000 ^a	2005	2010
Most serious offense of conviction						
Total offenders under supervision						
All offenses ^b	99,500	111,807	126,554	100%	100%	100%
Felonies	89,007	103,641	119,814	89.5	92.8	94.8
Violent	5,817	6,606	6,648	5.9	5.9	5.3
Property	28,838	27,699	26,214	29.0	24.8	20.7
Drug	39,756	48,484	58,221	40.0	43.4	46.0
Public-order	8,518	8,449	9,190	8.6	7.6	7.3
Weapon	4,534	9,325	14,658	4.6	8.4	11.6
Immigration	1,543	2,910	4,759	1.5	2.6	3.8
Misdemeanors	10,493	8,166	6,740	10.5	7.3	5.3
Probation						
All offenses ^b	31,019	26,022	22,685	100%	100%	100%
Felonies	21,074	18,309	16,620	67.9	70.6	73.5
Violent	647	360	348	2.1	1.4	1.5
Property	11,853	10,136	8,651	38.2	39.1	38.2
Drug	3,440	2,966	2,831	11.1	11.4	12.5
Public-order	3,758	2,852	2,715	12.1	11.0	12.0
Weapon	697	1,158	1,151	2.2	4.5	5.1
Immigration	679	743	864	2.2	2.9	3.8
Misdemeanors	9,945	7,713	6,065	32.1	29.7	26.8
Supervised release						
All offenses ^b	63,937	82,989	101,839	100%	100%	100%
Felonies	63,397	82,538	101,168	99.2	99.5	99.4
Violent	3,831	5,084	5,251	6.0	6.1	5.2
Property	16,522	17,314	17,402	25.8	20.9	17.1
Drug	34,098	44,495	54,924	53.3	53.7	54.0
Public-order	4,421	5,394	6,293	6.9	6.5	6.2
Weapon	3,667	8,016	13,341	5.7	9.7	13.1
Immigration	859	2,163	3,894	1.3	2.6	3.8
Misdemeanors	540	451	671	0.8	0.5	0.7
Parole						
All offenses ^b	4,544	2,796	2,030	100%	100%	100%
Felonies	4,536	2,794	2,026	99.8	100	99.9
Violent	1,340	1,162	1,049	29.5	41.6	51.7
Property	463	249	161	10.2	8.9	7.9
Drug	2,219	1,023	466	48.8	36.6	23.0
Public-order	339	203	182	7.5	7.3	9.0
Weapon	170	151	166	3.7	5.4	8.2
Immigration	5	4	1	0.1	0.1	--
Misdemeanors	8	2	4	0.2	0.1	0.2

Note: Fiscal year data ending September 30.

--Less than 0.05%.

^aCounts and percentages may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to updated information or revised estimation methods. See Methodology.

^bTotal in 2005 and 2010 includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2000, 2005, and 2010.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics, located in the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, collects, analyses, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. William J. Sabol is acting director.

This report was written by Laura M. Maruschak and Thomas P. Bonczar. Erinn J. Herberman, Ph.D., and Sheri Simmons verified the report.

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December 2013, NCJ 243826



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