



Probation and Parole in the United States, 2019

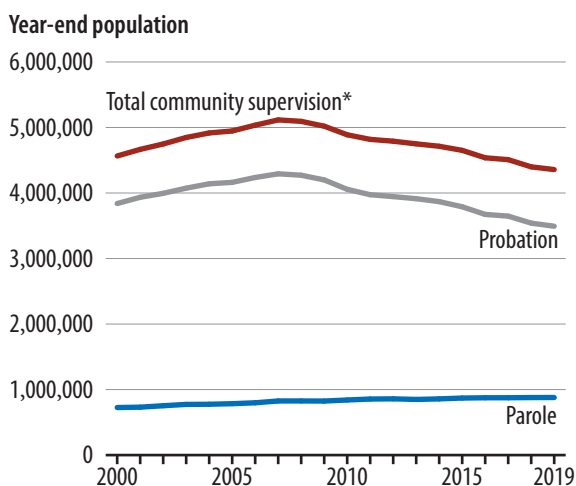
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The number of adults on probation or parole in the United States decreased from 4,399,000 at year-end 2018 to 4,357,700 at year-end 2019 (figure 1).¹ This 0.9% decline was solely driven by a reduction in probationers, who made up the majority (80%) of the community supervision population. During this period, the number of probationers fell from 3,540,000 to 3,492,900 (down 1.3%), while the number of parolees remained relatively steady, increasing slightly from 878,000 to 878,900 (up 0.1%). Among all adults in the U.S., about 1 in 59 were under some form of community supervision at year-end 2019.

Findings are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and Federal Justice Statistics Program, which collect data on adults placed on supervision (entries) or removed from supervision (exits) during the reporting year and on characteristics

¹The community supervision population excludes parolees also on probation to avoid double counting. See *Methodology*.

FIGURE 1
Adults on probation or parole, 2000–2019



Note: Counts for 2018 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. Counts are for December 31 of each year. See table 1 for counts from 2000 to 2019.

*Details may not sum to totals because the community supervision counts were adjusted to exclude parolees who were also on probation. See table 3 for counts of parolees also on probation.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The total number of adults on probation or parole decreased by an estimated 41,300 offenders (down 0.9%) from 2018 to 2019.
- An estimated 1 in 59 adults in the U.S. were under community supervision at the end of 2019, down from 1 in 46 in 2000.
- The adult probation population declined 1.3% from 2018 to 2019, while the adult parole population remained relatively stable (with a 0.1% increase).
- During 2019, the probation population increased in 22 states and declined in 27 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. federal system.
- During 2019, the parole population increased in 26 states and the U.S. federal system and decreased in 23 states and the District of Columbia.
- The adult probation rate fell 25% from 2000 to 2019, while the adult parole rate remained stable.
- In 2019, probation exits outpaced entries for the eleventh consecutive year.

of the population at year-end. These are the only national data collections that cover community corrections in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. federal system.

For this report, an adult is defined as any person subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency. Reporting methods for some probation and parole agencies have changed over time. (See *Methodology*.) Appendix tables 8 through 15 present additional 2019 data on probation and parole.

From 2000 to 2019, the adult probation population declined while the parole population increased

From year-end 2000 to year-end 2019, the total adult community supervision population decreased 4.5%, from 4,564,900 to 4,357,700 (table 1). This decrease

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 may be a combined sentence involving incarceration followed by a period of community supervision.

Parole is a period of conditional supervised release in the community following a term in state or federal prison. Parolees include persons released through discretionary or mandatory supervised release from prison.

The definition of parole used in this report may differ from those in other statistical series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

**TABLE 1
Adults under community supervision, 2000–2019**

Year	Total*	Probation	Parole
2000	4,564,900	3,839,400	725,500
2001	4,665,700	3,934,500	731,100
2002	4,748,100	3,995,000	753,100
2003	4,847,300	4,073,800	773,500
2004	4,916,300	4,140,400	775,900
2005	4,946,600	4,162,300	784,400
2006	5,035,000	4,236,800	798,200
2007	5,115,500	4,293,000	826,100
2008	5,093,400	4,271,200	826,100
2009	5,019,900	4,199,800	824,600
2010	4,888,500	4,055,900	840,800
2011	4,818,300	3,973,800	855,500
2012	4,790,700	3,944,900	858,400
2013	4,749,800	3,912,900	849,500
2014	4,713,200	3,868,400	857,700
2015	4,650,900	3,789,800	870,500
2016	4,537,100	3,673,100	874,800
2017	4,508,900	3,647,200	875,000
2018	4,399,000	3,540,000	878,000
2019	4,357,700	3,492,900	878,900
Percent change			
2000–2019	-4.5%	-9.0%	21.1%
2018–2019	-0.9	-1.3	0.3

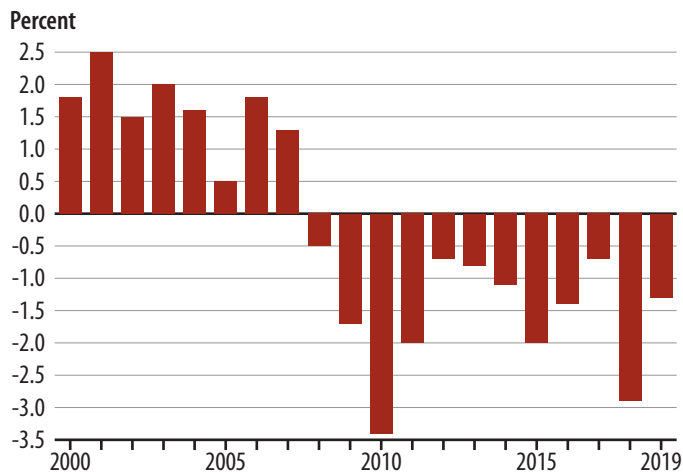
Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Counts are for December 31 of each year. Percent change is the difference in populations on December 31. See *Methodology*.

*Details may not sum to totals because community supervision counts were adjusted to exclude parolees who were also on probation. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2019.

was due to a 346,500 (9%) decline in probationers, while the number of parolees grew by 153,000 (21%). The community supervision population has declined each year since 2007, when it peaked at 5,115,500. The

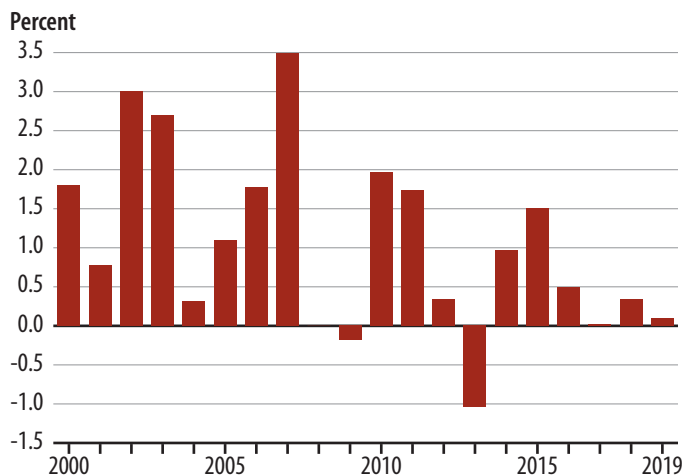
FIGURE 2
Annual percent change of adults on probation, 2000–2019



Note: Counts for 2018 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. See appendix table 1 for estimates. Annual percent change is the difference in population from January 1 to December 31 for 2016 and from December 31 to the previous December 31 for all other years. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2016* (NCJ 251148, BJS, April 2018). Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000–2019.

probation population has also declined each year since 2007 (figure 2). The parole population increased or stayed relatively the same each year since 2014 (figure 3).

FIGURE 3
Annual percent change of adults on parole, 2000–2019



Note: Counts for 2018 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. See appendix table 2 for estimates. Annual percent change is the difference in population from December 31 to the previous December 31 for each year. Annual percent change from 2007 to 2008 was less than 0.01%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2019.

From January to December 2019, the probation population decreased in 27 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. federal system

Patterns in the number of adults on probation from January 1 to December 31, 2019 differed by jurisdiction (table 2).² Probation populations declined in 27 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. federal system during 2019, for a total decline of 61,135 probationers.

²Oregon did not provide data during 2019, and the change in its probation population was imputed as 0.

California, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and New Jersey accounted for a decline of 35,955 probationers, or 59% of the total decline among jurisdictions where probation populations fell during 2019.

Probation populations grew in 22 states during 2019, for a total increase of 33,015 probationers. Alabama, Illinois, Nevada, Arkansas, and Virginia accounted for an increase of 17,089 probationers, or 52% of the total increase among jurisdictions where probation populations grew.

TABLE 2
Changes in probation populations, by jurisdiction, 2019

Jurisdiction	Number of probationers		Change	Percent of total decrease/increase	Number of jurisdictions ^a
	January 1, 2019	December 31, 2019			
U.S. total	3,521,000	3,492,880	-28,120	100%	52
Jurisdictions with a decrease in probationers	2,249,870	2,188,735	-61,135	100%	29
Selected jurisdictions ^b					
California	209,765	199,313	-10,452	17.1	1
New York	95,679	88,879	-6,800	11.1	1
Pennsylvania	178,730	172,052	-6,678	10.9	1
Michigan	149,101	142,653	-6,448	10.5	1
New Jersey	133,381	127,804	-5,577	9.1	1
Jurisdictions with an increase in probationers	1,235,398	1,268,413	33,015	100%	22
Selected jurisdictions ^b					
Alabama	50,345	55,349	5,004	15.2	1
Illinois	89,468	93,400	3,932	11.9	1
Nevada	13,260	16,247	2,987	9.0	1
Arkansas	36,511	39,268	2,757	8.4	1
Virginia	63,111	65,520	2,409	7.3	1

Note: See appendix table 9 for estimates for all jurisdictions.

^aDetails do not sum to totals because Oregon did not provide data during 2019 and the change in its probation population was imputed as 0. See *Imputing for nonreporting agencies*.

^bDuring 2019, selected jurisdictions accounted for more than half of the decrease in probationers in jurisdictions where their populations declined and more than half of the increase in probationers in jurisdictions where their populations grew.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2019.

During 2019, the parole population increased in 26 states and the U.S. federal system

From January 1 to December 31, 2019, the parole population decreased in 23 states and the District of Columbia and increased in 26 states and the U.S. federal system (table 3).³ Among jurisdictions where parole

³Hawaii did not provide data during 2019, and the change in its parole population was imputed as 0.

populations fell, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kentucky, and Louisiana accounted for 6,700 (53%) of the total decline of 12,626 parolees. Among the 27 jurisdictions where parole populations grew, California, Missouri, and Nevada accounted for 7,878 (54%) of the total increase of 14,572 parolees. California had the largest increase at 4,553 parolees and accounted for 31% of the total increase among jurisdictions where parole populations grew.

TABLE 3
Changes in parole populations, by jurisdiction, 2019

Jurisdiction	Number of parolees		Change	Percent of total decrease/increase	Number of jurisdictions ^a
	January 1, 2019	December 31, 2019			
U.S. total	876,912	878,858	1,946	100%	52
Jurisdictions with a decrease in parolees	473,172	460,546	-12,626	100%	24
Selected jurisdictions ^b					
Pennsylvania	109,247	105,938	-3,309	26.2	1
Georgia	20,448	19,256	-1,192	9.4	1
Kentucky	16,211	15,050	-1,161	9.2	1
Louisiana	29,321	28,283	-1,038	8.2	1
Jurisdictions with an increase in parolees	402,074	416,646	14,572	100%	27
Selected jurisdictions ^b					
California	102,586	107,139	4,553	31.2	1
Missouri	19,350	21,520	2,170	14.9	1
Nevada	6,492	7,647	1,155	7.9	1

Note: See appendix table 12 for estimates for all jurisdictions.

^aDetails do not sum to totals because Hawaii did not provide data during 2019 and the change in its parole population was imputed as 0. See *Imputing for nonreporting agencies*.

^bDuring 2019, selected jurisdictions accounted for more than half of the decrease in probationers in jurisdictions where their populations declined and more than half of the increase in probationers in jurisdictions where their populations grew.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2019.

The rate of adults supervised in the community fell to 1,701 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents in 2019

The rate of adults under community supervision declined 1.6% from year-end 2018 to year-end 2019, from 1,729 to 1,701 offenders per 100,000 adult U.S. residents (table 4). During that time, the rate of adults on probation declined 2% (from 1,391 to 1,363 per 100,000), and the rate of adults on parole decreased

0.6% (from 345 to 343 per 100,000). From 2000 to 2019, the community supervision rate decreased 21%, from 2,162 to 1,701 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents. In 2019, the community supervision rate was at its lowest level since 1990, when it was 1,720 per 100,000 (not shown in tables). The community supervision and probation rates have decreased for 12 consecutive years since 2008, while the parole rate has decreased since 2015.

TABLE 4
Community supervision rates of adult U.S. residents, 2000, 2005, and 2010–2019

Year	Per 100,000 adult U.S. residents			Adult U.S. residents on—		
	Community supervision ^{a,b}	Probation	Parole	Community supervision ^{a,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
2010	2,067	1,715	356	1 in 48	1 in 58	1 in 281
2011	2,017	1,663	358	1 in 50	1 in 60	1 in 279
2012	1,984	1,634	356	1 in 50	1 in 61	1 in 281
2013	1,949	1,606	349	1 in 51	1 in 62	1 in 287
2014	1,916	1,572	349	1 in 52	1 in 64	1 in 287
2015	1,873	1,527	351	1 in 53	1 in 66	1 in 285
2016	1,811	1,466	349	1 in 55	1 in 68	1 in 287
2017	1,786	1,444	347	1 in 56	1 in 69	1 in 289
2018	1,729	1,391	345	1 in 58	1 in 72	1 in 290
2019	1,701	1,363	343	1 in 59	1 in 73	1 in 291

Note: Counts for 2018 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. Rates are based on the total community supervision, probation, and parole population counts as of December 31 of the reporting year and were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year.

^aIncludes adults on probation or parole.

^bDetails may not sum to totals because community supervision counts were adjusted to exclude parolees who were also on probation. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2000–2020.

Exits from probation outnumbered entries for the eleventh consecutive year in 2019

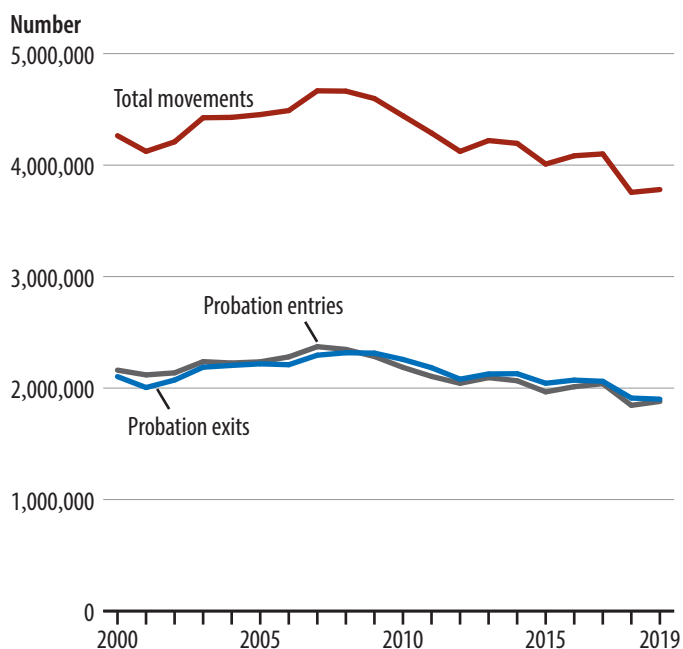
Movements onto (entries) and off of (exits) probation stayed relatively the same from 2018 to 2019, increasing 0.7% from an estimated 3,755,700 to an estimated 3,780,800 (figure 4). In the last 20 years, probation movements reached a high of 4,666,400 in 2007 then decreased to 3,780,800 (down 19%) by 2019. Entries and exits reflect the administrative caseloads of probation agencies. A person can enter or exit the probation system several times during a year or concurrently serve multiple probation sentences for separate crimes.

Probation entries increased 2% from year-end 2018 to year-end 2019, from an estimated 1,845,200 to an estimated 1,880,300. Probation exits stayed relatively the same, increasing 0.5% from an estimated 1,910,500 in 2018 to an estimated 1,900,500 in 2019. In 2019, exits outpaced entries by 20,200, making it the eleventh consecutive year with more probation exits than entries. (See appendix table 3.)

Probation exits include successful completions of supervision; exits to serve a period of incarceration, including to receive treatment; exits due to absconding, detainment, or other unsatisfactory reasons besides incarceration; and exits due to death or other reasons. From 2000 to 2019, the type of probation exit was unknown or unreported for 20% to 38% of adult probationers (table 5). Among probationers with known types of exits in 2019, the majority (69%) exited after successful completion of probation. The percentage of exits due to probation completion increased from 58% in 2006 to 68% in 2012, then decreased to 60% in 2016 before increasing to 69% in 2019.

Of probation exits in 2019 whose type was known, about 16% occurred so the probationer could serve a period of incarceration. The percentage of adults who exited probation for incarceration remained mostly steady from 2003 to 2019, changing less than 3% from year to year, except in 2003 (up 5.7%) and in 2018 (up 4.9%). In 2019, about 10% of adult probationers with known exit types exited for an unsatisfactory reason other than incarceration (such as absconding or being discharged to a warrant), and the remaining 5% exited due to death or other reasons.

FIGURE 4
Estimated total probation movements, entries, and exits, 2000–2019



Note: Counts for 2018 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Counts are based on movements from January 1 to December 31 each year. See appendix table 3 for estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000–2019.

TABLE 5
Exits from probation, by type of exit, 2000–2019

Year	Percent of total imputed exits					Percent of known types of exits ^a			
	Completion	Incarcerated	Unsatisfactory exit other than incarceration	Death/other	Unknown/not reported	Completion	Incarcerated	Unsatisfactory exit other than incarceration	Death/other
2000	39.5%	7.2%	9.8%	6.5%	37.0%	62.6%	11.5%	15.6%	10.3%
2001	47.0	7.2	11.8	6.5	27.5	64.8	9.9	16.2	9.0
2002	46.6	7.2	12.9	5.8	27.5	64.3	10.0	17.8	8.0
2003	39.7	10.6	11.6	5.4	32.7	59.0	15.7	17.3	8.1
2004	43.7	11.1	11.0	6.6	27.6	60.4	15.3	15.1	9.1
2005	39.0	10.3	11.2	5.6	33.9	59.0	15.5	16.9	8.5
2006	35.8	11.3	11.0	4.1	37.8	57.6	18.2	17.7	6.5
2007	42.9	11.2	10.6	4.5	30.7	62.0	16.1	15.3	6.5
2008	44.5	12.2	10.0	3.5	29.8	63.5	17.3	14.3	4.9
2009	45.9	11.7	10.2	3.5	28.8	64.4	16.4	14.3	4.9
2010	47.4	11.8	10.4	3.8	26.6	64.5	16.1	14.2	5.1
2011	51.3	12.3	9.4	3.7	23.2	66.8	16.1	12.3	4.8
2012	52.9	11.7	9.5	4.0	21.9	67.8	14.9	12.2	5.1
2013	50.2	11.6	10.3	3.8	24.1	66.1	15.3	13.6	5.0
2014	51.7	11.5	12.7	4.3	19.7	64.5	14.3	15.8	5.4
2015	49.1	11.4	13.1	4.8	21.5	62.6	14.5	16.7	6.2
2016	46.9	11.3	15.6	4.5	21.8	59.9	14.4	20.0	5.7
2017	50.0	11.4	15.6	4.4	18.7	61.4	14.0	19.2	5.4
2018	56.3	15.4	6.3	3.5	18.5	69.1	18.9	7.7	4.3
2019	50.5	11.8	7.6	3.4	26.7	68.9	16.2	10.3	4.6

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 8 for detailed types of exits. Georgia was unable to report data in 2016. Percentages for 2017 through 2019 are not comparable to previously reported data. From 2016 to 2018, California reported incomplete data for probation exits and did not report any details on exits in 2019.

^aExcludes unknown and unreported types of exits.

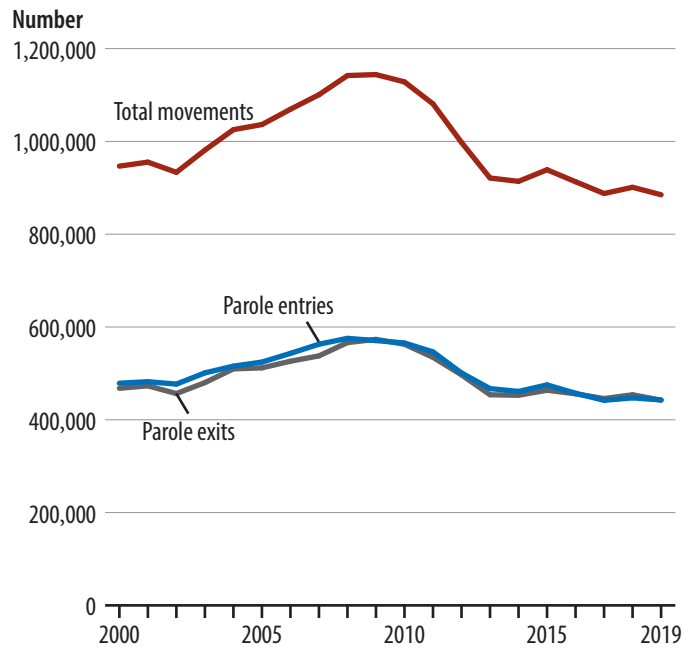
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000–2019.

Parole entries and exits declined from 2018 to 2019

From 2018 to 2019, the number of offenders entering parole decreased from an estimated 447,200 to 442,800 (down 4,400), while exits decreased from 453,900 to 442,200 (down 11,700) (figure 5). Total movements onto and off of parole decreased from 901,100 in 2018 to 885,000 in 2019 (down 16,100). In 2019, total parole movements reached their lowest point since 2000, after declining 23% from the high of 1,144,000 in 2009.

Among adults with known reasons for exiting parole in 2019, most (63%) exited after successful completion of parole, about 30% exited to serve a period of incarceration, 2% exited in another unsatisfactory way, and the remaining 5% exited due to death or other reasons (table 6). From 2000 to 2019, the percentage of adults exiting parole after completion increased by 46%, from 43% to 63%. During that period, the percentage of adults exiting parole to serve a period of incarceration declined by 30%, from 42% to 29%.

FIGURE 5
Estimated total parole movements, entries, and exits, 2000–2019



Note: Counts for 2018 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Counts are based on movements from January 1 to December 31 each year. See appendix table 4 for estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2019.

TABLE 6
Exits from parole, by type of exit, 2000–2019

Year	Percent of total imputed exits					Percent of known types of exits ^a			
	Completion	Returned to incarceration	Unsatisfactory exit other than returned to incarceration	Death/other	Unknown/not reported	Completion	Returned to incarceration	Unsatisfactory exit other than returned to incarceration	Death/other
2000	39.5%	38.0%	10.1%	3.5%	9.0%	43.4%	41.7%	11.1%	3.8%
2001	43.7	38.5	10.8	2.4	4.5	45.8	40.3	11.3	2.6
2002	43.9	39.9	10.7	2.7	2.8	45.2	41.0	11.0	2.8
2003	44.5	35.7	10.1	3.4	6.3	47.5	38.1	10.8	3.6
2004	42.2	35.3	11.0	6.3	5.3	44.5	37.2	11.7	6.6
2005	42.5	35.9	12.0	3.8	5.8	45.2	38.1	12.7	4.1
2006	43.4	37.1	11.8	4.1	3.7	45.0	38.5	12.2	4.3
2007	44.4	36.6	12.0	3.4	3.5	46.0	37.9	12.5	3.6
2008	45.0	33.0	11.3	2.8	7.9	48.9	35.8	12.3	3.0
2009	47.6	32.4	10.2	4.2	5.6	50.5	34.3	10.8	4.5
2010	51.3	32.9	10.1	3.6	2.0	52.3	33.6	10.3	3.7
2011	50.0	30.0	10.3	3.7	6.0	53.2	32.0	10.9	3.9
2012	56.7	24.5	11.8	4.0	3.1	58.5	25.2	12.2	4.1
2013	50.2	25.2	2.7	4.1	17.7	61.0	30.7	3.3	5.0
2014	53.4	24.2	3.3	3.3	15.9	63.5	28.8	3.9	3.9
2015	51.6	23.3	3.2	4.3	17.6	62.6	28.3	3.9	5.2
2016	53.1	25.5	2.9	5.3	13.2	61.2	29.4	3.4	6.1
2017	56.2	27.0	2.6	4.6	9.5	62.1	29.9	2.9	5.1
2018	53.0	24.6	3.1	4.5	14.8	62.2	28.9	3.6	5.3
2019	53.1	24.7	2.0	4.3	15.9	63.1	29.4	2.4	5.1

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 12 for detailed types of exits. The 2012 decrease in the incarcerated population is due to the California public safety realignment. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2012* (NCJ 243826, BJS, December 2013) for more information. Percentages for 2013 through 2019 exclude exit data from California due to reporting issues.

^aExcludes unknown and unreported types of exits.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2019.

Methodology

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began the Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey in 1980. The surveys collect data from U.S. probation and parole agencies that supervise adults. These data collections define adults as persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency. Juveniles sentenced 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.

Data collections

Starting in January of each calendar year, the two surveys collect data on the number of adults supervised in the community on both January 1 and December 31 of the previous calendar year, the number of entries to and exits from supervision during the reporting year, and the characteristics of the probation and parole populations at year-end. Both surveys cover the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. federal system. BJS depends on the voluntary participation of state central reporters and separate state, county, and court agencies for these data. Data for the U.S. federal system were provided through BJS's Federal Justice Statistics Program, which provides community supervision data collected from the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

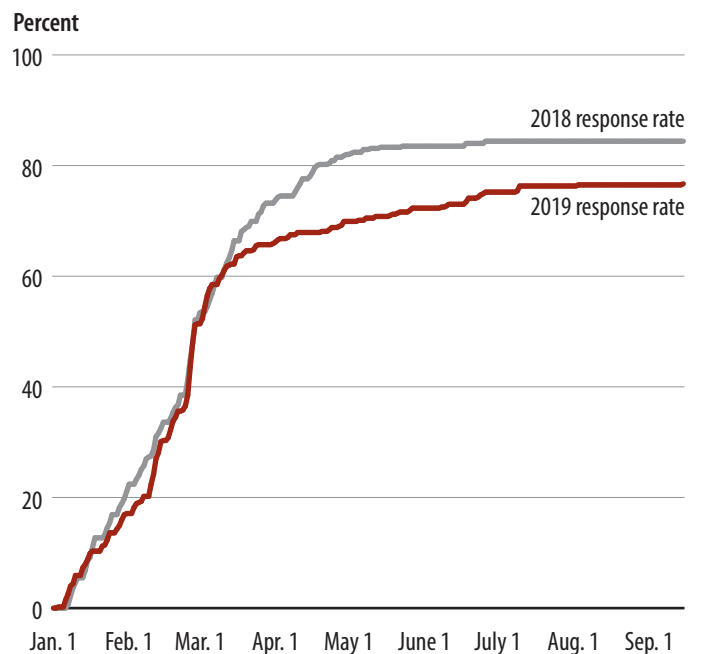
The 2019 Annual Probation Survey was sent to 454 agencies: 40 central state agencies and the District of Columbia; 413 separate state, county, or court agencies; and the federal system. States with multiple state agencies included Alabama (3), Colorado (8), Florida (41), Georgia (2), Idaho (2), Kentucky (3), Michigan (129), Missouri (2), Montana (4), New Mexico (2), Ohio (182), Oklahoma (3), Pennsylvania (2), Tennessee (3), and Washington (32). Georgia and Pennsylvania are included as central state agencies, but each provides data from two departments within the state government.

Of the 454 agencies in the Annual Probation Survey population frame, 381 (84%) provided at least a population estimate for one of these four key items: January 1, 2019; December 31, 2019; number of entries in 2019; or number of exits in 2019. The remaining 73 (16%) did not provide any data for the 2019 collection. This included 2 agencies in Colorado, 6 in Florida, 26 in Michigan, 1 in New Mexico, 28 in Ohio, 1 in Oklahoma, 1 in Oregon, 1 in Tennessee, and 7 in Washington. In 2019, about 77% of the 454 agencies responded to all four key items asking about the population at the beginning or end of the year and the number of

probation entries and exits (figure 6). The remaining 23% did not respond to at least one of the four key items, including the 73 that provided no data and 33 agencies that provided incomplete data: 5 in Florida, 1 in Georgia, 9 in Michigan, 1 in Montana, 11 in Ohio, 1 in Rhode Island, 1 in Vermont, 3 in Washington, and 1 in Wisconsin. The 2019 response rate followed the same pattern as previous years' response rates until March 2020, during which time the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic resulted in the closure of many agencies in the U.S.

The 2019 Annual Parole Survey was sent to 52 agencies: 50 central state reporters, 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, or special parole. A federal judge orders a term of supervised release at the time of sentencing, which is served after release from a federal prison sentence. In the case of Alaska, probationers and parolees are supervised under a common program, and the state's data provider was unable to report probation and parole counts separately. The state reported combined probationer and parolee counts to BJS through the probation questionnaire.

FIGURE 6
Response rate for Annual Probation Survey, by month, 2018–2019



Note: Respondents were agencies that provided a response to four key items in the survey: January 1 and December 31 population, and probation entries and exits for the year. In most years, data collection efforts end around the end of May. During the COVID-19 pandemic, BJS extended the available time for collection until mid-September. See appendix table 5 for estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2018–2019.

In response, January 1 and December 31 parolee counts were imputed for Alaska, and these figures were deducted from the combined reported totals for the calculation of the state's January 1 and December 31 probationer counts.

Of the 52 total agencies surveyed for 2019, 96% provided the population count for the beginning or end of the year or the number of parole exits or entries, and 92% responded to all of these key items. Oregon did not provide any data for the 2019 collection, Vermont and Wisconsin did not provide complete data on the four key survey items, and Alaska's data were estimated using the combined community supervision data provided.

Types of federal offenders under community supervision

Since the enactment of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 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 offenders transferred under foreign treaties. (See <https://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/overview-probation-supervised-release-conditions>.)

In 2008, the Annual Parole Survey included a new type of entry-to-parole category (term of supervised release) to better classify the large majority of entries to parole reported by the federal system. The term 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. For details about estimation methods used to analyze national trends for all types of entry to parole, see *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010* (NCJ 236019, BJS, November 2011).

The Sentencing Reform Act also required the adoption and use of sentencing guidelines, which took effect on the same day as enactment. 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, August 1998) and were updated in *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2002: With Trends 1982-2002, Reconciled Data* (NCJ 207447, BJS, January 2005).

Adjustment and changes in parole and population counts

Dual community supervision status

Some persons on probation or parole may have had dual community supervision statuses because they were serving separate probation and parole sentences at the same time. Beginning with 2007 data, BJS began collecting information on the number of parolees who were also on probation at year-end. To avoid double counting, the total community supervision populations from 2008 through 2019 reported in figure 1 (and the 2019 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 2007 through 2019 do not sum to the community supervision population. All counts for parolees with dual community supervision statuses reflect data reported by parole agencies that could provide the information for the reporting year (table 7). In 2019, 13 agencies provided data. The total number of parolees also on probation from 2007 to 2019 may be underestimated due to nonresponding agencies.

TABLE 7
Parolees also on probation excluded from the January 1 and December 31 community supervision populations, 2007–2019

Year	January 1*	December 31
2007	...	3,562
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
2014	12,511	12,919
2015	12,919	9,375
2016	9,375	10,822
2017	10,822	13,302
2018	13,302	18,878
2019	18,878	14,057

Note: Counts for 2016 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. The community supervision counts were adjusted to exclude parolees who were also on probation.

...Not available.

*Data are based on the December 31 count of the prior reporting year for all years except 2010. 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, 2007–2019.

Changes in adults on probation and parole

In each collection year, respondents are asked to provide both the January 1 and December 31 population counts for the previous year. Therefore, while the December 31, 2018 count was collected in 2019, the January 1, 2019 count was not collected until 2020. At times, the January 1 count from a given year may differ from the December 31 count of the prior year, given the normal daily flow of entries and exits. Additionally, the difference reported may have resulted from administrative changes, such as—

- implementing new information systems, leading to data review and cleanup
- reconciling probationer records
- reclassifying offenders, including those on probation to parole and those with dual community supervision statuses
- including certain probation populations not previously reported (e.g., persons supervised for DUI or DWI, some probationers who had absconded, and some on an inactive status).

The difference between the probation counts for December 31, 2018 and January 1, 2019 resulted in a decrease of 18,950 probationers (table 8). The difference between the parole population counts for December 31, 2018 and January 1, 2019 resulted in a decrease of 1,040 parolees.

TABLE 8
One-day difference based on reporting changes for probation and parole, 2008–2019

Year	Probation population difference from December 31 to January 1 of the following year	Parole population difference from December 31 to January 1 of the following year
2008	-33,670	1,390
2009	-73,120	13,700
2010	-2,400	-80
2011	9,770	-2,830
2012	2,960	-23,640
2013	20,980	540
2014	9,750	170
2015	-64,150	130
2016	5,030	2,200
2017	-45,010	-1,240
2018	-18,950	-1,040

Note: Counts are calculated as the difference between December 31 of the year displayed and January 1 of the following year. Counts are rounded to the nearest 10.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2008–2019.

Estimating change in population counts

In theory, the change in probation and parole populations from the beginning to the end of the year should equal the difference between entries and exits during the year. In practice, 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 persons, while January 1 and year-end populations represent persons. Some persons are being supervised for more than one charge or case simultaneously. Additionally, all data on entries and exits may not have been logged into the respondents' information systems, or the information systems may not have fully processed all data before submission to BJS.

As a result, the January 1, 2019 probation population, plus entries, minus exits, is 7,920 fewer persons than the published December 31 population at the national level. For parolees, the calculated total is 1,346 fewer persons than the published December 31 population. Respondents report all entries and exits from January 1 to December 31 each year.

As discussed, jurisdiction counts reported for January 1 may differ from December 31 counts reported in the previous year. As a result, the direction of change based on year-end data could be in the opposite direction of the within-year change.

In figures 1 through 3, change was calculated as the difference between December 31 populations for each year, with the exception of 2016. Change in 2016 was measured from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. This was due to the large discrepancy from December 31, 2015 to January 1, 2016 caused by reporting changes in multiple states. Annual change in reports prior to 2013 was calculated as the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year.

Imputing for nonreporting agencies

BJS used the following methods to impute missing probation and parole data for key items, including the January 1 population, entries, exits, and the December 31 population. The variation in the number and size of reporting agencies per state requires different imputation methods. Depending on the availability of reported data and the number of reporting agencies in each state, one of the following methods was applied.

Imputing the January 1 probation population

When the January 1, 2019 probation population was missing, the December 31 probation population from the last reported year going back to 2015 was carried forward. This method was used to estimate the January 1, 2019 probation population in 65 nonreporting counties and district agencies in Colorado, Florida, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington. The January 1, 2019 population was imputed for 3.0% of the total probation population.

Imputing the December 31 probation population

When counts were missing for the December 31, 2019 probation population, total entries, or total exits, the missing values were imputed by assuming no intrayear growth and setting the missing value to the January 1, 2019 population size. This method was used to estimate the December 31, 2019 probation population in 76 nonreporting counties and district agencies in Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington. The December 31, 2019 population was imputed for 3.3% of the total probation population.

Imputing probation entries

Based on the availability of data, BJS used four methods of ratio estimation to impute probation entries for agencies not reporting these data. Total entries to probation in 2019 were imputed for 17.1% of the entry population.

The first method was used for agencies that reported all four key items in at least 1 year since 2015 and for which the January 1 and December 31, 2019 populations were equal (likely due to the imputation of one or both of those variables). The entries and exits in the most recent of those years were divided by the beginning and year-end populations from the same year (stock overflow), and the resulting ratio was multiplied by the January 1, 2019 population. When this method was used, entries and exits were imputed with the same value. This method was used to estimate probation entries in 64 nonreporting counties and district agencies in Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington.

The second method was used to estimate 2019 probation entries for agencies that did not report all four key items in any single year since 2010 or had different beginning and year-end populations. The ratio of 2018 entries to

the January 1, 2018 population was multiplied by the January 1, 2019 population to derive the 2019 entries. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for six nonreporting counties and district agencies in Colorado, Florida, Michigan, and Ohio.

The third method estimated 2019 entries in agencies with small populations. This method estimated the relationship between 2019 entries and the January 1, 2019 population by calculating the ratio of the sums of these variables across agencies of similar size within the same state. This ratio was then multiplied by the January 1, 2019 value to obtain 2019 entries. To ensure the stability of the ratio estimator, this method was employed only in states with at least 30 reporting units and was consequently used for 14 agencies in Florida, Michigan, and Ohio.

The fourth method used to estimate probation entries took the ratio of 2018 imputed entries to the January 1, 2018 probation population and applied that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2019 population. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for seven nonreporting agencies in New Mexico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Imputing the January 1, 2019 parole population

When the January 1, 2019 parole population was missing, the December 31 probation population from the prior year was carried forward. This method was used to estimate the January 1, 2019 parole population for Alaska and Oregon. This represented 2.9% of the total parole population.

Imputing the December 31, 2019 parole population

When counts were missing for the December 31, 2019 parole population, total entries, or total exits, the missing values were imputed by adding to (or subtracting from) the January 1, 2019 parole population to estimate population change based on what was observed in 2018. The intrayear change in population from January 1 to December 31, 2018—expressed as a proportion of the January 1, 2018 total—was multiplied by the January 1, 2019 total to estimate the 2019 population change. This method was used to estimate the December 31, 2019 parole population for Alaska and Oregon. This represented 2.8% of the total parole population.

Imputing parole entries

To estimate parole entries for agencies that were unable to report these data in 2019 but were able to report in 2018, BJS calculated the ratio of entries in 2018 to the agency's parole population on January 1, 2018 and applied that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2019 population. This method was used to estimate parole entries in Alaska, Vermont, and Oregon. Total entries in 2019 were imputed for 2.2% of the entering parole population.

Imputing probation and parole exits

A single method was used to estimate exits from probation that were not set equal to imputed entries as noted in *Imputing probation entries* above and for all parole agencies. For both probation and parole, BJS added each agency's estimated entries in 2019 to that agency's population on January 1, 2019 and subtracted that estimate from the population on December 31, 2019. For probation, this method was used for 32 nonreporting agencies in Colorado, Florida, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. For parole, this method was used in Alaska, Oregon, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Total exits in 2019 were imputed for 2.2% of the exiting probation population and 4.0% of the exiting parole population.

Probation: Explanatory notes for 2019

Probation agencies vary in their ability to provide counts each year consistent with Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) definitions. Some agencies report the number of cases, while others report the number of persons they supervise. Because a person can have multiple probation sentences, counting cases can artificially inflate probation totals. BJS requests that agencies report the number of persons under supervision, and each year some agencies make the conversion, resulting in what appears to be a large decrease from previous years' data. BJS documents these and other reporting anomalies below.

Alaska—The state supervises probation and parole in a combined program. The state agency was unable to report probation and parole data separately, so both populations were reported in the probation survey. The January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 probation population counts were derived based on the difference between the reported probation and imputed parole count (imputed using the December 31, 2018 parole population count).*

Colorado—Nonreporting agencies in 2019—two local agencies did not report data. The December 31, 2018 population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 populations.*

Florida—Nonreporting agencies in 2019—four local agencies did not report data. The December 31, 2018 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 counts for these agencies. Five other agencies did not report the number of entries and exits.*

Georgia—Nonreporting agencies in 2019—one state agency did not report the number of entries to probation.*

Iowa—The difference in the 2019 population numbers from prior years was due to the exclusion of informal, bench, or paper cases.

Kentucky—Nonreporting agencies in 2019—one local agency did not report data. The December 31, 2018 population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 populations.*

Michigan—Multiple agencies noted a decrease in cases in 2019 due to the legalization of marijuana. Nonreporting agencies in 2019—29 local agencies did not report data. December 31, 2018 population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 populations. Other agencies did not report the number of entries to or exits from probation.*

Montana—Nonreporting agencies in 2019—one local agency did not report data. The December 31, 2018 population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 populations.*

New Mexico—Nonreporting agencies in 2019—one local agency did not report data. The December 31, 2018 population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 populations.*

Ohio—Nonreporting agencies in 2019—29 local agencies did not report data. The December 31, 2018 population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 populations.*

Rhode Island—Nonreporting agencies in 2019—the state agency did not report data on entries to or exits from probation.*

Tennessee—Nonreporting agencies in 2019—one local agency did not report data. December 31 probation population counts from the last reported year going back to 2015 were used to estimate January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 populations.

Washington—Nonreporting agencies in 2019—eight local agencies did not report data. The December 31, 2018 population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 populations. Other agencies did not report the number of entries to or exits from probation.*

Wisconsin—The state probation agency, overseeing the entire state probation population, was not able to report either the total number of exits or the total number of entries to probation during 2019.*

*See *Imputing for nonreporting agencies*.

Parole: Explanatory notes for 2019

Each year, changes in legislation or offender management systems require states to alter previously submitted data or the data they can currently submit. The Bureau of Justice Statistics documents these changes as reported by the respondents.

Alaska—Alaska supervises probation and parole in a combined program. The state agency was unable to report probation and parole data separately, so both populations were reported in the probation survey. The January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 parole population counts were imputed based on the December 31, 2018 parole population count.*

California—Parole data for January 1, 2019 included 43,038 offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision and 12,178 offenders on Mandatory Supervision. Parole populations on December 31, 2019 included 43,038 offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision and 12,178 offenders on Mandatory Supervision. During 2019, parole entries and exits included 21,326 offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision and 5,228 placed on Mandatory Supervision.

Connecticut—Reporting changes from 2018 to 2019—Previous years' reporting was completed by a different agency, with data gleaned from different sources. The 2019 data provider has access to a broader range of information and resources and was able to report data that was more accurate than in past years.

Massachusetts—Reporting changes from 2018 to 2019—The Massachusetts Parole Board began to receive parolees granted mandatory release from prison beginning in March 2019.

Pennsylvania—The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections reported that 9 of the 65 participating county probation departments did not respond to the survey and that these counties' populations were estimated based on the prior year's caseload.

*See *Imputing for nonreporting agencies*.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Estimates for figure 2: Annual percent change of adults on probation, 2000–2019**

Year	Annual percent change
2000	1.8%
2001	2.5
2002	1.5
2003	2.0
2004	1.6
2005	0.5
2006	1.8
2007	1.3
2008	-0.5
2009	-1.7
2010	-3.4
2011	-2.0
2012	-0.7
2013	-0.8
2014	-1.1
2015	-2.0
2016	-1.4
2017	-0.7
2018	-2.9
2019	-1.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Estimates for figure 4: Estimated total probation movements, entries, and exits, 2000–2019**

Year	Total movements	Probation exits	Probation entries
2000	4,263,700	2,102,913	2,160,825
2001	4,123,000	2,004,851	2,118,133
2002	4,208,800	2,072,133	2,136,623
2003	4,424,700	2,187,435	2,237,226
2004	4,428,200	2,203,324	2,224,917
2005	4,453,100	2,217,517	2,235,610
2006	4,489,200	2,209,391	2,279,804
2007	4,666,400	2,295,027	2,371,410
2008	4,663,500	2,316,855	2,346,648
2009	4,597,000	2,313,660	2,283,323
2010	4,442,300	2,256,761	2,185,544
2011	4,287,600	2,182,800	2,104,800
2012	4,122,900	2,080,000	2,042,900
2013	4,220,200	2,126,600	2,093,600
2014	4,194,900	2,129,100	2,065,800
2015	4,009,300	2,043,200	1,966,100
2016	4,083,600	2,071,400	2,012,200
2017	4,100,300	2,060,800	2,039,500
2018	3,755,700	1,910,500	1,845,200
2019	3,780,800	1,900,500	1,880,300

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Estimates for figure 3: Annual percent change of adults on parole, 2000–2019**

Year	Annual percent change
2000	1.8%
2001	0.8
2002	3.0
2003	2.7
2004	0.3
2005	1.1
2006	1.8
2007	3.5
2008	0.0
2009	-0.2
2010	2.0
2011	1.7
2012	0.3
2013	-1.0
2014	1.0
2015	1.5
2016	0.5
2017	0.0
2018	0.3
2019	0.1

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Estimates for figure 5: Estimated total parole movements, entries, and exits, 2000–2019**

Year	Total movements	Parole entries	Parole exits
2000	946,700	478,800	467,900
2001	955,300	482,100	473,200
2002	933,400	476,900	456,500
2003	981,200	501,100	480,100
2004	1,025,300	515,600	509,700
2005	1,036,300	524,400	511,900
2006	1,069,300	543,100	526,200
2007	1,100,600	562,900	537,700
2008	1,141,900	575,500	566,400
2009	1,144,000	570,700	573,300
2010	1,128,300	565,500	562,800
2011	1,080,900	546,300	534,600
2012	997,700	500,900	496,800
2013	921,100	467,200	453,900
2014	913,900	461,100	452,800
2015	938,900	475,200	463,700
2016	913,100	457,100	456,000
2017	887,700	442,000	445,700
2018	901,100	447,200	453,900
2019	885,000	442,800	442,200

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Estimates for figure 6: Response rate for Annual Probation Survey, by month, 2018–2019**

Date	2018	2019
January 1	0.0%	0.0%
February 1	22.4	17.1
March 1	53.4	51.4
April 1	73.8	66.2
May 1	82.0	69.9
June 1	83.5	72.3
July 1	84.4	75.2
August 1	84.4	76.3
September 1	84.4	76.5
September 15	84.4	76.7

Note: Data collection was closed and final on Sept 15th for 2019 data. The COVID-19 pandemic required collection to stay open about 4 months longer than a normal collection year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2018–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Adults under community supervision, 2019

Jurisdiction	Community supervision population, January 1, 2019 ^a	Entries		Exits		Community supervision population, December 31, 2019 ^a	Change, January 1, 2019–December 31, 2019		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, December 31, 2019 ^c
		Reported	Estimated ^b	Reported	Estimated ^b		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	4,379,100	1,972,300	2,323,100	2,199,500	2,342,700	4,357,700	-21,400	-0.5%	1,701
Federal	122,800	55,000	55,000	57,400	57,400	122,500	-300	-0.2%	48
State	4,256,300	1,917,200	2,268,100	2,142,100	2,285,300	4,235,200	-21,200	-0.5%	1,653
Alabama	60,200	27,500	27,500	23,400	23,400	64,300	4,000	6.7	1,680
Alaska ^d	3,400	4,800	5,200	4,700	5,400	3,300	-200	-4.6	592
Arizona	84,300	34,600	34,600	33,700	33,700	85,300	900	1.1	1,497
Arkansas	53,600	24,600	24,600	21,400	21,400	63,400	9,800	18.3	2,728
California ^d	312,400	141,400	160,600	149,100	163,800	306,500	-5,900	-1.9	999
Colorado ^d	91,300	65,200	65,900	63,100	63,800	93,800	2,500	2.8	2,069
Connecticut ^d	42,000	21,900	21,900	22,500	22,500	40,100	-1,900	-4.5	1,413
Delaware	14,500	8,700	8,700	9,800	9,800	13,400	-1,200	-7.9	1,726
District of Columbia	8,400	4,800	4,800	5,600	5,600	7,600	-700	-8.9	1,314
Florida ^d	208,800	133,100	145,500	137,100	149,700	208,500	-300	-0.2	1,200
Georgia ^d	430,600	50,100	265,100	268,700	268,700	427,600	-3,100	-0.7	5,236
Hawaii	21,900	4,700	4,700	5,000	5,000	21,300	-600	-2.6	1,909
Idaho	39,700	17,600	17,600	16,600	16,600	40,600	1,000	2.4	2,997
Illinois	116,700	107,600	107,600	104,700	104,700	119,600	3,000	2.6	1,215
Indiana	115,700	95,600	95,600	93,600	93,600	117,600	1,900	1.7	2,269
Iowa ^d	26,400	13,800	13,800	13,100	13,100	27,000	700	2.5	1,111
Kansas	21,900	24,900	24,900	23,100	23,100	23,600	1,700	7.9	1,066
Kentucky ^d	65,400	32,000	32,000	32,600	32,600	63,900	-1,500	-2.3	1,842
Louisiana	62,300	29,800	29,800	32,100	32,100	60,000	-2,300	-3.7	1,686
Maine	6,900	2,900	2,900	3,700	3,700	6,600	-300	-4.4	600
Maryland	77,700	38,900	38,900	36,800	36,800	79,900	2,200	2.8	1,693
Massachusetts ^d	53,700	60,100	60,100	61,100	61,100	52,700	-1,000	-1.8	949
Michigan ^d	163,600	79,100	94,200	87,500	102,500	156,100	-7,400	-4.5	1,988
Minnesota	107,300	54,000	54,000	55,700	55,700	105,600	-1,700	-1.6	2,427
Mississippi	37,200	16,200	16,200	14,500	14,500	38,900	1,700	4.7	1,706
Missouri	62,700	41,800	41,800	39,600	39,600	64,900	2,200	3.5	1,359
Montana ^d	11,000	5,100	5,300	5,000	5,200	11,100	100	0.8	1,317
Nebraska	15,900	12,000	12,000	11,700	11,700	14,000	-1,900	-11.8	956
Nevada	19,800	19,800	19,800	15,600	15,600	23,900	4,100	21.0	991
New Hampshire	6,300	3,200	3,200	3,600	3,600	5,900	-400	-5.9	533
New Jersey	148,300	25,500	25,500	30,800	30,800	143,000	-5,400	-3.6	2,058
New Mexico ^d	13,700	8,500	8,500	7,500	7,500	12,400	-1,300	-9.8	760

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 6 (continued)
Adults under community supervision, 2019

Jurisdiction	Community supervision population, January 1, 2019 ^a	Entries		Exits		Community supervision population, December 31, 2019 ^a	Change, January 1, 2019–December 31, 2019		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, December 31, 2019 ^c
		Reported	Estimated ^b	Reported	Estimated ^b		Number	Percent	
New York	140,900	41,500	41,500	48,600	48,600	133,800	-7,100	-5.0	868
North Carolina	94,100	59,400	59,400	62,600	62,600	90,900	-3,200	-3.4	1,103
North Dakota	7,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	0	-0.5	1,194
Ohio ^d	245,000	138,600	155,300	137,700	154,700	244,100	-900	-0.3	2,676
Oklahoma	43,300	9,900	10,400	11,700	12,200	41,500	-1,800	-4.1	1,378
Oregon	59,900	..	34,200	..	34,600	59,600	-400	-0.6	1,767
Pennsylvania ^d	288,000	129,900	129,900	139,900	139,900	278,000	-10,000	-3.5	2,731
Rhode Island ^d	20,900	300	4,200	200	4,700	20,500	-400	-2.0	2,388
South Carolina	36,100	17,000	17,000	17,300	17,300	35,800	-300	-0.7	880
South Dakota	9,100	6,000	6,000	6,300	6,300	8,900	-300	-2.9	1,322
Tennessee ^d	71,200	22,600	26,100	20,300	23,700	73,500	2,300	3.2	1,375
Texas	474,100	161,200	161,200	161,200	161,200	474,100	100	<0.05	2,178
Utah	16,500	9,800	9,800	10,400	10,400	15,900	-600	-3.7	692
Vermont	4,600	..	2,600	..	2,300	4,800	300	5.5	950
Virginia	65,000	35,800	35,800	33,300	33,300	67,400	2,500	3.8	1,007
Washington ^d	95,500	50,900	55,900	42,900	51,300	94,200	-1,300	-1.4	1,571
West Virginia	10,900	8,200	8,200	7,900	7,900	11,200	300	2.7	782
Wisconsin ^d	64,500	8,100	29,400	..	29,000	65,000	400	0.7	1,423
Wyoming	6,300	3,500	3,500	3,300	3,300	6,500	200	3.8	1,465

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data quality may vary across jurisdictions for counts of entries and exits. Therefore, the population on December 31, 2019 does not equal the population on January 1, 2019, plus entries, minus exits. Rates are based on the total community supervision, probation, and parole population counts as of December 31 of the reporting year and were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year.

..Not known.

^aThe January 1 population excludes 18,878 offenders and the December 31 population excludes 14,057 offenders under community supervision who were on both probation and parole. See *Methodology*.

^bReported data will equal estimated data in cases where no imputation was required.

^cRates were computed using the estimated adult U.S. resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2020.

^dSee *Probation: Explanatory notes for 2019* and *Parole: Explanatory notes for 2019* for more details.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 7
Adults on probation, 2019

Jurisdiction	Probation population, January 1, 2019	Entries		Exits		Probation population, December 31, 2019	Change, January 1, 2019– December 31, 2019		Number on probation per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, December 31, 2019 ^a
		Reported	Estimated ^a	Reported	Estimated ^a		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	3,521,000	1,558,265	1,880,300	1,789,498	1,900,500	3,492,880	-28,120	-0.8%	1,364
Federal	14,939	7,147	7,147	7,973	7,973	14,142	-797	-5.3%	6
State	3,506,061	1,551,118	1,873,100	1,781,308	1,892,500	3,478,738	-27,323	-0.8%	1,358
Alabama	50,345	24,049	24,049	19,045	19,045	55,349	5,004	9.9	1,447
Alaska ^c	2,074	4,774	4,774	4,748	4,748	2,100	26	1.3	381
Arizona	76,844	24,468	24,468	23,098	23,098	78,214	1,370	1.8	1,373
Arkansas	36,511	13,895	13,895	11,325	11,325	39,268	2,757	7.6	1,690
California	209,765	114,802	114,802	122,539	122,539	199,313	-10,452	-5.0	650
Colorado ^c	80,537	56,575	57,300	54,904	55,600	82,677	2,140	2.7	1,823
Connecticut	38,495	19,491	19,491	20,224	20,224	36,475	-2,020	-5.2	1,284
Delaware	14,176	8,512	8,512	9,678	9,678	13,010	-1,166	-8.2	1,679
District of Columbia	5,456	3,706	3,706	4,139	4,139	5,023	-433	-7.9	867
Florida ^c	204,480	126,626	139,100	130,661	143,200	204,159	-321	-0.2	1,175
Georgia ^c	414,208	40,988	256,000	258,434	258,434	411,768	-2,440	-0.6	5,042
Hawaii	20,196	3,648	3,648	4,225	4,225	19,619	-577	-2.9	1,759
Idaho	34,406	14,724	14,724	13,614	13,614	35,516	1,110	3.2	2,620
Illinois	89,468	87,514	87,514	83,582	83,582	93,400	3,932	4.4	949
Indiana	109,298	90,343	90,343	88,060	88,060	111,581	2,283	2.1	2,153
Iowa ^c	20,126	9,181	9,181	9,051	9,051	20,256	130	0.6	833
Kansas	16,455	20,392	20,392	18,751	18,751	18,096	1,641	10.0	816
Kentucky ^c	49,156	20,396	20,396	19,795	19,795	49,757	601	1.2	1,434
Louisiana	35,025	13,615	13,615	14,899	14,899	33,741	-1,284	-3.7	948
Maine	6,873	2,888	2,888	3,701	3,701	6,568	-305	-4.4	598
Maryland	67,835	35,193	35,193	32,801	32,801	70,227	2,392	3.5	1,488
Massachusetts	52,228	57,978	57,978	58,868	58,868	51,338	-890	-1.7	925
Michigan ^c	149,101	70,408	85,600	77,846	92,900	142,653	-6,448	-4.3	1,816
Minnesota	99,948	47,883	47,883	49,441	49,441	98,390	-1,558	-1.6	2,261
Mississippi	27,294	9,562	9,562	8,398	8,398	28,458	1,164	4.3	1,249
Missouri	43,368	24,952	24,952	24,907	24,907	43,413	45	0.1	909
Montana ^c	9,619	4,260	4,500	4,507	4,500	9,589	-30	-0.3	1,136
Nebraska	14,894	10,936	10,936	10,677	10,677	13,023	-1,871	-12.6	890
Nevada	13,260	13,391	13,391	10,404	10,404	16,247	2,987	22.5	674
New Hampshire	3,916	2,039	2,039	2,289	2,289	3,659	-257	-6.6	330
New Jersey	133,381	20,662	20,662	26,239	26,239	127,804	-5,577	-4.2	1,839
New Mexico ^c	12,076	6,415	6,400	5,749	5,700	12,354	278	2.3	760
New York	95,679	22,285	22,285	29,085	29,085	88,879	-6,800	-7.1	577

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APPENDIX TABLE 7 (continued)
Adults on probation, 2019

Jurisdiction	Probation population, January 1, 2019	Entries		Exits		Probation population, December 31, 2019	Change, January 1, 2019– December 31, 2019		Number on probation per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, December 31, 2019 ^a
		Reported	Estimated ^a	Reported	Estimated ^a		Number	Percent	
North Carolina	80,068	45,205	45,205	48,368	48,368	76,905	-3,163	-4.0	933
North Dakota	6,096	3,977	3,977	3,874	3,874	6,199	103	1.7	1,063
Ohio ^c	223,861	126,428	143,100	126,249	143,300	222,292	-1,569	-0.7	2,436
Oklahoma	41,562	9,302	9,800	11,275	11,800	39,589	-1,973	-4.7	1,313
Oregon	35,732	..	25,500	..	25,500	35,732	0	<.5	1,060
Pennsylvania	178,730	82,504	82,504	89,182	89,182	172,052	-6,678	-3.7	1,690
Rhode Island ^c	20,402	..	4,000	..	4,500	19,897	-505	-2.5	2,323
South Carolina	31,497	14,410	14,410	14,579	14,579	31,328	-169	-0.5	770
South Dakota	5,918	3,517	3,517	4,011	4,011	5,424	-494	-8.3	809
Tennessee ^c	60,365	19,082	22,600	16,975	20,500	62,472	2,107	3.5	1,168
Texas	367,670	125,234	125,234	125,151	125,151	367,753	83	<.5	1,689
Utah	12,654	6,411	6,411	7,212	7,212	11,853	-801	-6.3	515
Vermont	3,738	..	2,100	..	1,900	3,987	249	6.7	781
Virginia	63,111	35,183	35,183	32,774	32,774	65,520	2,409	3.8	979
Washington ^c	83,290	44,818	49,800	37,760	46,100	81,095	-2,195	-2.6	1,353
West Virginia	6,593	5,666	5,666	5,805	5,805	6,454	-139	-2.1	452
Wisconsin ^c	42,916	..	21,300	..	21,500	42,693	-223	-0.5	935
Wyoming	5,365	2,830	2,830	2,626	2,626	5,569	204	3.8	1,248

Note: Data quality may vary across jurisdictions for counts of entries and exits. Therefore, the population on December 31, 2019 does not equal the population on January 1, 2019, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data. Rates are based on the probation population counts as of December 31 of the reporting year and were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year.

..Not known.

^aReported data will equal estimated data in cases where no imputation was required.

^bRates were calculated using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2020.

^cSee *Probation: Explanatory notes for 2019* for more details.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 8
Adults exiting probation, by type of exit, 2019

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Incarcerated				Unsatisfactory reason other than incarceration					
			With new sentence	Under current sentence	To receive treatment	Other/ unknown	Absconder	Discharged to warrant/detainer	Other unsatisfactory ^a	Death	Other ^b	Unknown
U.S. total	1,789,498	959,119	68,926	90,447	2,488	63,061	52,468	9,529	82,048	13,720	50,634	397,058
Federal	7,973	6,631	0	713	~	~	0	0	68	105	0	456
State	1,781,525	952,488	68,926	89,734	2,488	63,061	52,468	9,529	81,980	13,615	50,634	396,602
Alabama ^c	19,045	10,863	2,316	885	25	0	50	25	5	343	4,523	10
Alaska ^c	4,748	954	926	2,785	~	~	696	~	~	28	~	0
Arizona ^c	23,098	16,706	..	5,283	~	587	..	..	~	451	71	0
Arkansas ^c	11,325	6,420	812	3,134	702	0	0	5	0	238	14	0
California	122,539	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122,539
Colorado ^c	54,904	32,966	178	872	..	8,412	5,617	..	249	424	5,406	780
Connecticut ^c	20,224	18,228	..	..	..	..	215	1,781	..	..	0	0
Delaware	9,678	6,699	244	711	..	..	..	..	1,290	150	584	0
District Of Columbia	4,139	3,272	0	0	0	687	0	0	86	42	52	0
Florida ^c	130,661	73,397	13,208	18,699	5	10	233	2,431	3,762	1,136	845	16,935
Georgia ^c	258,434	208,042	3,489	1,758	..	..	2,556	..	41,689	900	..	0
Hawaii ^c	4,225	2,894	213	508	..	565	..	..	..	45	0	0
Idaho ^c	13,614	2,679	1,253	874	..	..	1,100	..	0	102	782	6,824
Illinois ^c	83,582	45,999	..	..	..	458	5,775	..	6,773	..	13,676	10,901
Indiana ^c	88,060	51,173	9,877	10,745	0	0	9,151	0	0	0	7,114	0
Iowa	9,051	4,947	1,464	253	0	0	0	0	2,275	104	8	0
Kansas ^c	18,751	13,273	129	2,866	0	..	2,483	..	..	..	0	0
Kentucky	19,795	9,560	1,363	5,971	0	0	2,407	0	11	400	83	0
Louisiana ^c	14,899	9,023	1,547	2,645	~	0	~	~	1,431	208	45	0
Maine ^c	3,701	3,213	..	..	..	488	..	..	..	..	..	0
Maryland	32,801	19,531	3,053	1,953	..	~	..	..	4,207	512	1,438	2,107
Massachusetts ^c	58,868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,868
Michigan ^c	77,846	41,608	1,048	1,525	62	27	74	691	1,327	421	248	30,815
Minnesota	49,441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,441
Mississippi	8,398	4,978	693	1,514	~	545	~	~	..	60	556	52
Missouri ^c	24,907	10,420	827	2,650	637	19	7,572	..	..	451	2,310	21
Montana ^c	4,507	1,569	328	607	0	3	18	0	122	100	550	1,210
Nebraska ^c	10,677	7,678	1,897	84	~	..	~	~	951	67	~	0
Nevada	10,404	4,923	311	409	..	..	53	..	1,961	59	1,374	1,314
New Hampshire ^c	2,289	2,120	0	149	0	0	0	20	0	0
New Jersey ^c	26,239	6	17	..	26,216
New Mexico ^c	5,749	5,635	28	9	..	77	..	0

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APPENDIX TABLE 8 (continued)
Adults exiting probation, by type of exit, 2019

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Incarcerated				Unsatisfactory reason other than incarceration					
			With new sentence	Under current sentence	To receive treatment	Other/unknown	Absconder	Discharged to warrant/detainer	Other unsatisfactory ^a	Death	Other ^b	Unknown
New York	29,085	17,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	481	..	11,294
North Carolina	48,368	25,055	3,416	1,611	~	~	6,724	~	9,677	756	~	1,129
North Dakota ^c	3,874	2,016	513	737	..	0	236	..	298	53	21	0
Ohio ^c	126,249	54,293	4,790	8,393	1,057	2,070	6,070	3,352	2,999	1,162	1,759	40,304
Oklahoma ^c	11,275	9,487	660	955	..	..	..	..	44	129	..	0
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania ^c	89,182	67,749	9,921	3,103	0	0	1,028	24	552	1,033	5,772	0
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	14,579	11,853	454	1,976	0	0	0	0	0	296	0	0
South Dakota ^c	4,011	935	..	..	..	763	..	..	..	..	..	2,313
Tennessee ^c	16,975	11,150	1,813	3,545	0	0	0	0	0	467	0	0
Texas ^c	125,151	85,123	..	..	..	37,605	..	..	~	1,717	706	0
Utah	7,212	3,006	512	465	0	0	46	0	1,626	101	1,456	0
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	32,774	23,567	..	..	..	7,655	..	..	..	732	413	407
Washington ^c	37,760	18,807	1,291	1,052	0	745	31	1,211	549	220	382	13,472
West Virginia ^c	5,805	1,719	206	564	~	2,422	24	~	55	78	446	291
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	2,626	1,648	174	453	0	0	275	0	41	35	0	0

Note: Based on reported data only. See appendix table 7 for imputed exits from probation. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

..Not known.

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes probationers discharged from supervision when they did not complete the conditions of probation or fulfill obligations.

^bIncludes 15,213 probationers who transferred to another jurisdiction and 38,347 probationers who exited supervision for other reasons.

^cSome or all data were estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Characteristics of adults on probation, 2008 and 2019

Characteristic	Percent of total probationers		Percent with known characteristics	
	2008	2019	2008	2019
Sex	100%	100%	100%	100%
Male	56	55	76	75
Female	17	19	24	25
Unknown	27	26	~	~
Race/ethnicity	100%	100%	100%	100%
White ^a	36	38	55	54
Black ^a	18	21	28	30
Hispanic	9	9	13	13
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^a	1	1	1	1
Asian ^a	0	1	1	1
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^a	0	0	0	0
Two or more races ^a	0	0	0	0
Unknown	35	30	~	~
Status of supervision	100%	100%	100%	100%
Active	51	55	71	70
Residential/other treatment program	1	0	1	1
Financial conditions remaining	1	2	2	3
Inactive	5	4	8	5
Absconder	6	6	8	8
Supervised out of jurisdiction	2	2	3	3
Warrant status	4	4	6	5
Other	1	4	2	6
Unknown	28	22	~	~
Type of offense	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felony	39	52	50	64
Misdemeanor	38	28	48	34
Other infraction	2	1	2	1
Unknown	21	19	~	~
Most serious offense	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	10	14	19	22
Domestic violence	2	3	4	4
Sex offense	2	2	3	4
Other violent offense	6	9	12	14
Property	13	15	25	25
Drug	15	16	28	26
Public order	9	9	17	14
DUI/DWI	7	7	14	12
Other traffic offense	2	1	4	2
Other ^b	5	8	10	12
Unknown ^c	47	39	~	~

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates for 2008 may differ from previously published statistics.

~Not applicable.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

^bIncludes other offenses, such as public intoxication, disorderly conduct, false statement, insufficient funds, and other miscellaneous charges.

^cMany agencies face challenges in reporting detailed characteristics on probationers supervised for misdemeanor offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2008 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 10
Adults on parole, 2019

Jurisdiction	Parole population, January 1, 2019	Entries		Exits		Parole population, December 31, 2019	Change, January 1, 2019– December 31, 2019		Number on parole per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, December 31, 2019 ^b
		Reported	Estimated ^a	Reported	Estimated ^a		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	876,912	413,985	442,800	410,006	442,200	878,858	1,946	0.2%	343
Federal	107,853	47,896	47,896	49,445	49,445	108,361	508	0.5%	42
State	769,059	366,089	394,900	360,561	392,800	770,497	1,438	0.2%	301
Alabama	10,266	3,430	3,430	4,400	4,400	9,296	-970	-9.4	243
Alaska ^c	1,348	..	500	..	600	1,163	-185	-13.7	211
Arizona	7,536	10,144	10,144	10,566	10,566	7,114	-422	-5.6	125
Arkansas	24,668	10,708	10,708	10,122	10,122	25,034	366	1.5	1,078
California ^c	102,586	26,554	45,800	26,554	41,200	107,139	4,553	4.4	349
Colorado	10,759	8,639	8,639	8,243	8,243	11,155	396	3.7	246
Connecticut ^c	3,504	2,409	2,409	2,262	2,262	3,651	147	4.2	129
Delaware	350	172	172	160	160	362	12	3.4	47
District of Columbia	3,062	1,101	1,101	1,432	1,432	2,731	-331	-10.8	472
Florida	4,345	6,458	6,458	6,454	6,454	4,349	4	0.1	25
Georgia	20,448	9,064	9,064	10,256	10,256	19,256	-1,192	-5.8	236
Hawaii	1,666	1,048	1,048	806	806	1,666	0	<0.5	149
Idaho	5,263	2,860	2,860	3,001	3,001	5,122	-141	-2.7	378
Illinois	27,185	20,056	20,056	21,166	21,166	26,237	-948	-3.5	266
Indiana	6,399	5,217	5,217	5,576	5,576	6,040	-359	-5.6	117
Iowa	6,477	4,578	4,578	4,020	4,020	7,035	558	8.6	289
Kansas	5,438	4,487	4,487	4,395	4,395	5,530	92	1.7	249
Kentucky	16,211	11,645	11,645	12,806	12,806	15,050	-1,161	-7.2	434
Louisiana	29,321	16,169	16,169	17,207	17,207	28,283	-1,038	-3.5	794
Maine	20	1	1	2	2	19	-1	-5.0	2
Maryland	9,878	3,750	3,750	3,959	3,959	9,669	-209	-2.1	205
Massachusetts ^c	1,447	2,153	2,153	2,252	2,252	1,348	-99	-6.8	24
Michigan	14,479	8,654	8,654	9,645	9,645	13,488	-991	-6.8	172
Minnesota	7,383	6,143	6,143	6,283	6,283	7,243	-140	-1.9	166
Mississippi	9,866	6,641	6,641	6,075	6,075	10,432	566	5.7	458
Missouri	19,350	16,879	16,879	14,709	14,709	21,520	2,170	11.2	450
Montana	1,419	801	801	687	687	1,533	114	8.0	182
Nebraska	958	1,024	1,024	1,023	1,023	959	1	0.1	66
Nevada	6,492	6,384	6,384	5,229	5,229	7,647	1,155	17.8	317
New Hampshire	2,367	1,201	1,201	1,302	1,302	2,251	-116	-4.9	203
New Jersey	14,967	4,813	4,813	4,586	4,586	15,194	227	1.5	219
New Mexico	2,766	2,070	2,070	1,761	1,761	2,679	-87	-3.1	165
New York	45,192	19,244	19,244	19,519	19,519	44,917	-275	-0.6	291

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APPENDIX TABLE 10 (continued)
Adults on parole, 2019

Jurisdiction	Parole population, January 1, 2019	Entries		Exits		Parole population, December 31, 2019	Change, January 1, 2019– December 31, 2019		Number on parole per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, December 31, 2019 ^b
		Reported	Estimated ^a	Reported	Estimated ^a		Number	Percent	
North Carolina	14,215	14,222	14,222	14,225	14,225	14,212	-3	0.0	172
North Dakota	906	1,017	1,017	1,156	1,156	767	-139	-15.3	131
Ohio	21,113	12,182	12,182	11,463	11,463	21,832	719	3.4	239
Oklahoma	1,780	616	616	437	437	1,959	179	10.1	65
Oregon	24,183	..	8,700	..	9,100	23,832	-351	-1.5	707
Pennsylvania ^c	109,247	47,367	47,367	50,676	50,676	105,938	-3,309	-3.0	1,041
Rhode Island	463	267	267	173	173	557	94	20.3	65
South Carolina	4,837	2,574	2,574	2,679	2,679	4,732	-105	-2.2	116
South Dakota	3,214	2,520	2,520	2,294	2,294	3,440	226	7.0	513
Tennessee	10,863	3,486	3,486	3,291	3,291	11,058	195	1.8	207
Texas	109,213	35,999	35,999	36,053	36,053	109,159	-54	0.0	501
Utah	3,885	3,388	3,388	3,200	3,200	4,073	188	4.8	177
Vermont	856	..	400	..	400	871	15	1.8	171
Virginia	1,860	622	622	561	561	1,921	61	3.3	29
Washington	12,163	6,077	6,077	5,184	5,184	13,056	893	7.3	218
West Virginia	4,287	2,499	2,499	2,068	2,068	4,718	431	10.1	330
Wisconsin	21,627	8,076	8,076	..	7,400	22,292	665	3.1	488
Wyoming	931	680	680	643	643	968	37	4.0	217

Note: Data quality may vary across jurisdictions for counts of entries and exits. Therefore, the population on December 31, 2019 does not equal the population on January 1, 2019, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data. Rates are based on the parole population counts as of December 31 of the reporting year and were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year.

..Not known.

^aReported data will equal estimated data in cases where no imputation was required.

^bRates were calculated using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2020.

^cSee *Parole: Explanatory notes for 2019* for more details.

^dIncludes Post-Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision parolees: 55,216 on January 1, 2019 and 55,216 on December 31, 2019, with 26,554 entries and 26,554 exits.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Adults entering parole, by type of entry, 2019

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Discretionary ^a	Mandatory ^b	Reinstatement ^c	Term of supervised release ^d	Other	Unknown/ not reported
U.S. total	413,985	178,074	85,049	13,886	103,045	7,205	26,726
Federal	47,896	255	0	0	47,641	0	0
State	366,089	177,819	85,049	13,886	55,404	7,205	26,726
Alabama ^e	3,430	1,019	1,058	1,000	353	0	0
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona ^e	10,144	29	2	50	8,400	1,663	0
Arkansas ^e	10,708	8,892	32	0	1,784	0	0
California ^e	26,554	..	..	..	..	0	26,554
Colorado	8,639	4,705	3,102	684	0	148	0
Connecticut ^e	2,409	961	..	..	1,448	0	0
Delaware ^e	172	..	..	..	..	0	172
District of Columbia	1,101	175	0	0	926	0	0
Florida	6,458	53	5,463	0	903	39	0
Georgia ^e	9,064	9,064	~	~	~	0	0
Hawaii	1,048	768	0	280	~	0	0
Idaho ^e	2,860	1,713	744	403	..	0	0
Illinois ^e	20,056	16	19,770	~	~	270	0
Indiana ^e	5,217	0	5,217	0	0	0	0
Iowa	4,578	4,578	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	4,487	0	2	235	4,250	0	0
Kentucky	11,645	5,109	5,099	0	1,411	26	0
Louisiana ^e	16,169	862	14,896	368	29	14	0
Maine	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Maryland ^e	3,750	1,518	2,232	..	..	0	0
Massachusetts	2,153	1,959	42	149	0	3	0
Michigan	8,654	7,900	483	271	0	0	0
Minnesota	6,143	0	10	0	5,715	418	0
Mississippi ^e	6,641	4,381	~	1,583	~	677	0
Missouri ^e	16,879	12,601	919	1,343	~	2,016	0
Montana ^e	801	734	~	67	~	0	0
Nebraska	1,024	854	0	170	0	0	0
Nevada ^e	6,384	6,384	..	..	~	0	0
New Hampshire ^e	1,201	634	0	500	~	67	0
New Jersey	4,813	2,754	2,059	~	~	0	0
New Mexico	2,070	..	..	..	1,830	240	0
New York	19,244	6,539	4,609	~	7,240	856	0
North Carolina ^e	14,222	49	279	~	13,894	0	0
North Dakota ^e	1,017	1,017	~	..	~	0	0
Ohio	12,182	275	9,738	2,169	~	0	0
Oklahoma ^e	616	616	~	~	~	0	0
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania ^e	47,367	44,013	0	3,354	0	0	0
Rhode Island ^e	267	267	~	~	~	0	0
South Carolina	2,574	1,147	1,427	0	0	0	0
South Dakota ^e	2,520	742	1,486	..	72	220	0
Tennessee	3,486	3,395	0	88	0	3	0
Texas ^e	35,999	35,225	109	242	~	423	0
Utah	3,388	3,014	0	252	0	122	0
Vermont
Virginia	622	336	286	0	0	0	0
Washington	6,077	230	5,257	590	0	0	0

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APPENDIX TABLE 11 (continued)
Adults entering parole, by type of entry, 2019

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Discretionary ^a	Mandatory ^b	Reinstatement ^c	Term of supervised release ^d	Other	Unknown/not reported
West Virginia	2,499	2,427	72	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin ^e	8,076	271	656	..	7,149	0	0
Wyoming	680	593	0	87	0	0	0

Note: Based on reported data only. See appendix table 10 for imputed entries to parole. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

..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 and persons entering due to determinate sentencing, good time provisions, or emergency releases.

^cIncludes persons returned to parole after serving time in 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, mandatory release, or a combination of both. They may also include persons 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.

^eSome or all data were estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Adults exiting parole, by type of exit, 2019

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Returned to incarceration				Unsatisfactory reason other than returned to incarceration		Death	Other ^b	Unknown
			With new sentence	With revocation	To receive treatment	Other/unknown	Absconder	Other unsatisfactory ^a			
U.S. total	410,006	235,048	28,497	63,230	2,357	15,263	5,524	3,261	6,017	13,013	37,796
Federal	49,445	29,154	0	11,764	~	0	1	280	838	0	7,408
State	360,561	205,894	28,497	51,466	2,357	15,263	5,523	2,981	5,179	13,013	30,388
Alabama ^c	4,400	2,577	1,064	312	~	~	..	~	135	312	0
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	10,566	8,128	18	2,322	0	0	28	12	58	0	0
Arkansas ^c	10,122	4,410	876	4,584	0	0	0	0	239	13	0
California	26,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,554
Colorado	8,243	4,761	1,195	2,129	0	0	0	0	110	48	0
Connecticut ^c	2,262	953	84	101	..	949	136	39	..	~	0
Delaware ^c	160	25	2	3	..	..	..	5	4	121	0
District of Columbia	1,432	495	0	0	0	606	0	123	81	127	0
Florida	6,454	4,191	334	682	0	0	0	0	2	1,021	224
Georgia ^c	10,256	7,408	222	33	..	2,440	~	~	153	~	0
Hawaii	806	188	1	363	..	..	119	0	7	128	0
Idaho ^c	3,001	726	275	691	8	9	511	..	45	14	722
Illinois	21,166	12,527	~	~	~	7,569	65	~	299	628	78
Indiana	5,576	3,174	375	1,624	0	0	133	0	55	215	0
Iowa	4,020	1,833	790	1,204	0	0	1	132	60	0	0
Kansas	4,395	2,583	163	849	0	0	500	0	45	255	0
Kentucky	12,806	7,903	339	4,380	0	7	0	0	177	0	0
Louisiana ^c	17,207	9,669	1,915	828	~	1,110	~	784	272	2,629	0
Maine	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Maryland	3,959	2,395	401	198	..	~	..	600	116	85	164
Massachusetts	2,252	1,437	63	512	0	0	0	206	22	12	0
Michigan	9,645	7,080	860	1,546	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Minnesota	6,283	3,419	357	2,451	0	0	0	0	56	0	0
Mississippi	6,075	3,272	863	1,216	~	374	~	..	57	~	293
Missouri	14,709	5,801	973	2,287	532	1,872	1,556	~	291	~	1,397
Montana ^c	687	310	27	293	17	23	0	~	17	0	0
Nebraska	1,023	658	0	355	0	5	0	..	3	1	1
Nevada ^c	5,229	4,210	426	467	~	0	54	..	72	~	0
New Hampshire	1,302	580	..	722	~	~	..	~	0
New Jersey	4,586	2,767	117	1,448	0	0	~	0	143	111	0

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APPENDIX TABLE 12 (continued)
Adults exiting parole, by type of exit, 2019

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Returned to incarceration				Unsatisfactory reason other than returned to incarceration			Death	Other ^b	Unknown
			With new sentence	With revocation	To receive treatment	Other/unknown	Absconder	Other unsatisfactory ^a				
New Mexico	1,761	662	31	988	..	40	..	..	40	..	0
New York	19,519	10,947	1,255	5,223	1,800	0	~	~	294	~	0	
North Carolina	14,225	9,744	1,269	288	~	~	1,666	704	142	~	412	
North Dakota ^c	1,156	827	155	125	~	~	28	~	6	15	0	
Ohio	11,463	6,342	2,120	3,001	~	0	..	..	..	0	0
Oklahoma ^c	437	412	~	~	~	~	~	~	22	3	0	
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania ^c	50,676	32,851	4,923	4,357	0	0	585	257	735	6,968	0	
Rhode Island	173	134	6	29	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	
South Carolina	2,679	2,367	29	183	0	0	0	40	60	0	0	
South Dakota ^c	2,294	981	208	807	~	48	0	~	38	212	0	
Tennessee	3,291	1,818	596	745	0	0	0	0	132	0	0	
Texas	36,053	28,755	4,827	891	~	211	~	3	827	~	539	
Utah	3,200	681	475	1,834	0	0	0	73	42	95	0	
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	561	436	85	30	0	0	0	..	7	0	3	
Washington	5,184	3,561	711	830	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	
West Virginia	2,068	1,486	19	393	0	0	112	0	58	0	0	
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	643	410	48	142	0	0	29	3	11	0	0	

Note: Based on reported data only. See appendix table 10 for imputed exits from parole. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

..Not known.

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes persons discharged because they were released to special sentence. Also includes closures due to deportation, pending parole institutional hearing, other revocations, other unsuccessful discharges, or early terminations.

^bIncludes 1,282 parolees who were transferred to another state and 11,731 parolees who exited for other reasons.

^cSome or all data are estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Characteristics of adults on parole, 2008 and 2019

Characteristic	Percent of total parolees		Percent with known characteristic	
	2008	2019	2008	2019
Sex	100%	100%	100%	100%
Male	88	74	88	87
Female	12	11	12	13
Unknown	<1	15	...	...
Race/ethnicity	100%	100%	100%	100%
White ^a	39	38	41	45
Black ^a	37	32	38	38
Hispanic	18	12	19	15
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^a	1	1	1	1
Asian ^a	1	1	1	1
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^a	<1	<1	<1	<1
Two or more races ^a	<1	<1	<1	<1
Unknown	4	17	...	...
Status of supervision	100%	100%	100%	100%
Active	85	69	85	82
Inactive	3	4	3	5
Absconder	6	6	6	7
Supervised out of state	4	3	4	4
Financial conditions remaining	0	0	<1	0
Other	2	2	2	2
Unknown	0	15	...	...
Maximum sentence to incarceration	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than 1 year	5	5	6	8
1 year or more	78	66	94	92
Unknown	17	29	...	...
Most serious offense	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	22	26	26	32
Sex offense	...	7	...	9
Other violent offense	...	19	...	23
Property	20	16	24	19
Drug	32	24	37	30
Weapons	3	4	3	5
Other/b	9	11	11	13
Unknown	13	18	...	...

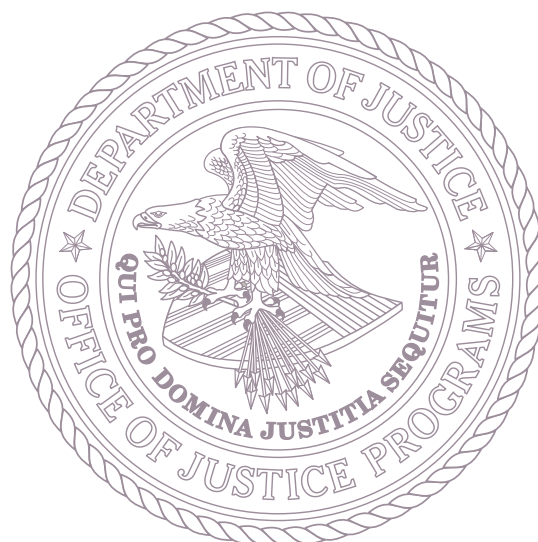
Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates for 2008 may differ from previously published statistics.

...Not available.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

^bIncludes public order offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2008 and 2019.



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 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. Doris J. James is the acting director.

This report was written by Barbara Oudekerk and Danielle Kaeble. Stephanie Mueller and Zhen Zeng verified the report. RTI, International is the data collection agent for the report. Matthew DeMichele, Ashley Griggs, Erin Kennedy, Nicole Mack, Timothy Smith, and Ryan Weber led data collection and processing efforts for the report.

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