EXHIBIT 4

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Bulletin

Probation and Parole in the United States, 2011

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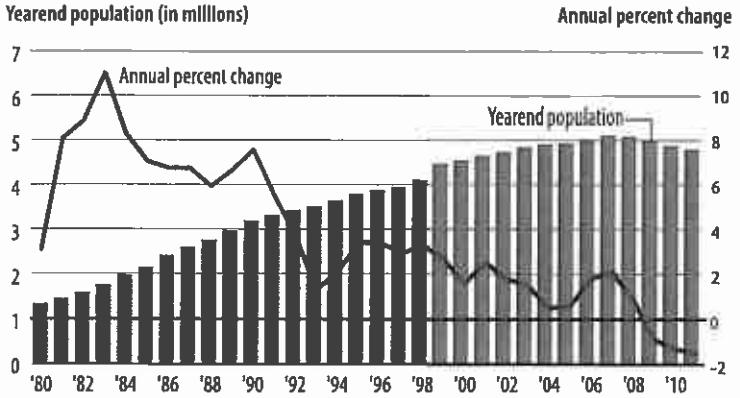
During 2011, for the third consecutive year, the number of adults under community supervision declined. At yearend 2011, there were about 4,814,200 adults under community supervision, down 1.5% or 71,300 offenders from the beginning of the year (figure 1). The community supervision population includes adults on probation, parole, or any other post-prison supervision (see text box on page 2 for definitions of probation and parole).

The drop in the probation population drove the decline in the total number of adults under community supervision. In 2011, the probation population fell 2%,

FIGURE 1
Adults under community supervision at yearend, 1980–2011



Note: Annual change was based on the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year. See *Methodology* for more details. The apparent decrease observed in the community supervison and probation rates between 2007 and 2008 was due to a change in scope for two jurisdictions and does not reflect actual declines in the populations. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*, BJS website, NJC 236019, November 2011, for a description of changes in reporting methods.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole, 1980–2011.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of adults under community supervision declined by about 71,300 during 2011, down to 4,814,200 at yearend.
- A 2% decline in the probation population along with a 1.6% increase in the parole population accounted for the overall change in the community supervision population.
- At yearend 2011, for the first time since 2002, the U.S. probation population fell below 4 million.
- During 2011, about 4.3 million adults moved onto or off probation; probation entries (2,109,500) declined for the fourth consecutive year while probation exits (2,189,100) declined for the second consecutive year.
- Two-thirds (66%) of probationers completed their term of supervision or were discharged early during 2011, about the same percentage as in 2009 and 2010 (65% in both years).
- The rate of incarceration among probationers at risk for violating their conditions of supervision in 2011 (5.5%) was consistent with the rate in 2000 (5.5%).
- Nearly 853,900 adults were on parole at yearend 2011; about 1.1 million adults moved onto or off parole during the year.
- Both parole entries (down 3.4%) and exits (down 5.3%) declined between 2010 and 2011.
- During 2011, the state parole population grew 1.1%, from about 736,800 to 744,700, while the federal population grew 5.1%, from 103,800 to 109,100.
- Slightly more than half (52%) of parolees completed their term of supervision or were discharged early in 2011, unchanged from 2010.
- Among parolees at risk for violating their conditions of supervision, about 12% were reincarcerated during 2011, down from more than 15% in 2006.

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from an estimated 4,053,100 to 3,971,300. While the parole population increased 1.6% during 2011, the increase was not enough to offset the overall decrease in the community supervision population. At yearend 2011, 1 in 50 adults in the U.S. were under community supervision.

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. (See text box at the bottom of the page.) In these data, 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*). See appendix tables for additional 2011 data by jurisdiction.

Community supervision population in 2011 fell below the 2003 level

The number of U.S. adults under community supervision (4,814,200) declined during 2011(appendix table 1). This represents the third consecutive within-year decrease in this population. In 2011, the population fell below the level not observed since 2003 (4,847,500).

BJS definition of probation and parole

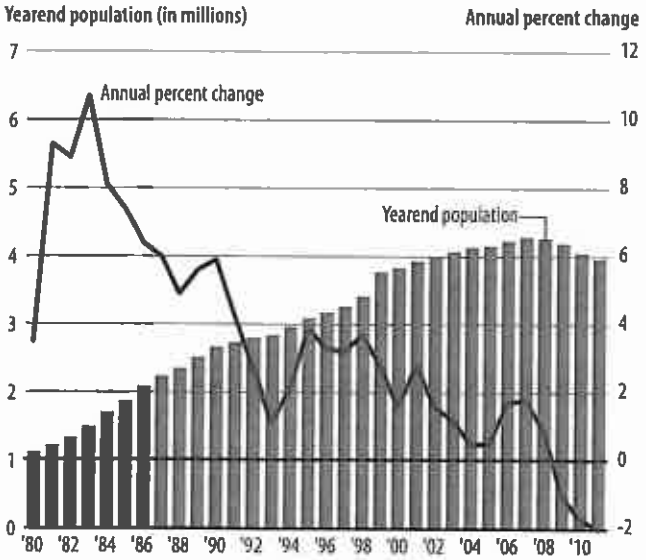
Probation is a court-ordered period of correctional supervision in the community, generally as an alternative to incarceration. In some cases, probation can be a combined sentence of incarceration followed by a period of community supervision.

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.

This downward trend in the community supervision population is relatively recent. The U.S. saw increasing numbers of adults under community supervision from 1980 through 2008. During that period, growth rates fluctuated from a high of 10.9% in 1983 to a low of 0.5% in 2004. The number of adults under community supervision declined for the first time in 2009 and continued to decline through 2011.

During 2011, the probation population declined by about 81,800, falling below 4 million (figure 2; appendix table 2). This level was last observed in 2002 (3,995,200) and marked the third consecutive within-year decline in the population. Since probationers accounted for about 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. Between 1980 and 2008, the growth of the probation population fluctuated from a high of 10.7% in 1983 to a low of 0.5% in 2004 and 2005. In 2009, the probation population declined for the first time since BJS began tracking this population in 1980.

FIGURE 2
Adults on probation at yearend, 1980–2011

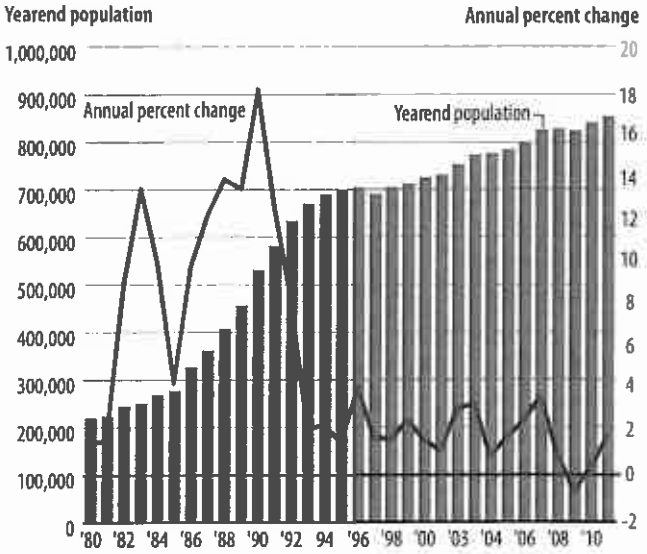


Note: Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published estimates or other BJS statistical series. Counts reflect data reported by probation agencies within the reporting year, and annual change was based on the difference between the January 1 and December 31 population counts within the reporting year. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time and probation coverage was expanded in 1998 and 1999. See *Methodology* for more details. The apparent decrease observed in the community supervison and probation rates between 2007 and 2008 was due to a change in scope for two jurisdictions and does not reflect actual declines in the populations. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*, BJS website, NJC 236019, November 2011, for a description of changes in reporting methods.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 1980–2011.

During 2011, the parole population grew by about 13,300 to nearly 853,900, a 1.6% increase from the beginning of the year (figure 3; appendix table 4). This increase slightly offset the decline in the community supervision population caused by the decreased probation population. (See text box for discussion of the California Public Safety Realignment.) The change in the number of adults under community supervision observed between the beginning of the year and yearend 2011 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 sentence of probation (see *Methodology* for discussion of adjustments).

FIGURE 3
Adults on parole at yearend, 1980–2011



Note: Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published estimates or other BJS statistical series. Counts reflect data reported by parole agencies within the reporting year, and annual change was based on the difference between the January 1 and December 31 population count within the reporting year. Reporting methods for some parole agencies changed over time. See *Methodology* for more details.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 1980–2011.

California Public Safety Realignment

On May 23, 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the ruling by a lower three-judge court that the State of California must reduce its prison population to 137.5% of design capacity (equivalent to approximately 110,000 prisoners) within two years to alleviate the overcrowding that was ruled a violation of the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. In response, the California State Legislature and Governor enacted two laws, AB 109 and AB 117, to reduce the number of inmates housed in state prisons starting October 1, 2011. The policy, termed Public Safety Realignment (PSR), will reduce the prison population through normal attrition of the existing population and will place new offenders who have not been convicted of a violent or sex offense or are not considered "serious" as defined by California's Penal Code §§ 667.5(c) and 1192.7(c) under the jurisdiction of the counties for incarceration in local jail facilities. Inmates not convicted of violent, serious, or sexual offenses who are released from prison or local jails after October 1, 2011, will be placed under a county-directed post-release community supervision program (PRCS) instead of the state's parole system.

As BJS continues to collect data on incarcerated and community supervision populations, we will continue to report trends. For BJS counting purposes, we have included the reported 12,339 persons released to PRCS between October 1, 2011, and December 31, 2011, in California's 2011 parole numbers.

Rate of adults under community supervision was below the 2000 level for the third consecutive year

The community supervision rate declined to 2,015 probationers or parolees per 100,000 U.S. adult residents at yearend 2011, down from 2,067 per 100,000 at yearend 2010. For the third consecutive year, the rate was below the 2000 level (2,162 per 100,000) (table 1). The supervision rate of probationers followed a similar trend. At yearend 2011, 1,662 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents were on probation, down from 1,715 per 100,000 at yearend 2010. The probation supervision rate in 2009 (1,796 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents) also fell below the 2000 rate (1,818 per 100,000) and remained below that level in 2010 and 2011.

The trend in the supervision rate of parolees was unlike the trends in the community supervision and probation rates. While community supervision and probation rates have declined, parole supervision rates increased from 353 per 100,000 U.S. adult residents at yearend 2009 to 357 per 100,000 at yearend 2010.

Five states accounted for more than half of the decline in the probation population

The probation population declined by nearly 81,800 probationers during 2011 to reach an estimated 3,971,300 at yearend (appendix table 2). Thirty-two states reported a cumulative 112,700 fewer probationers and 20 jurisdictions, including the District of Columbia and the federal system, reported a cumulative 30,900 more probationers at yearend 2011 than at the beginning of the year.

Among the states with declining probation populations, California, Texas, Michigan, Florida, and Georgia accounted for 56% of the total decrease. California (down 28,600) alone accounted for a quarter of the total decline.

Maryland (up 8,200) and Alabama (up 7,600) reported the largest increases in the probation population during 2011. These two states accounted for about half (51%) of the total increase in the probation population among those states reporting increases.

TABLE 1
U.S. adult residents under community supervision, on probation, and on parole, 2000–2011

	Number per 100,000 U.S. adult residents			U.S. 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
2001	2,184	1,842	342	1 in 46	1 in 54	1 in 292
2002	2,198	1,849	349	1 in 45	1 in 54	1 in 287
2003	2,219	1,865	354	1 in 45	1 in 55	1 in 282
2004	2,226	1,875	351	1 in 45	1 in 53	1 in 285
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

Note: Rates were 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. Rates based on most recent data available and may differ from previously published BJS reports.

[a]Includes adults on probation and adults on parole. For 2008 to 2011, detail does not sum to total because the community supervision rate was adjusted to exclude parolees who were also on probation. See *Methodology* for more details.

[b]Includes adults on probation and adults on parole.

[c]The apparent decrease observed in the community supervison and probation rates between 2007 and 2008 was due to a change in scope for two jurisdictions and does not reflect actual declines in the populations. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*, BJS website, NJC 236019, November 2011, for a description of changes in reporting methods.

Source: Community supervision population estimates are based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole, 2000–2011. Estimates of the U.S. adult resident population are based on U.S. Census Bureau National Intercensal Estimates, 2001–2010, and population estimates, January 1, 2011, and January 1, 2012.

Entries to probation down for the fourth consecutive year; exits down for the second consecutive year

During 2011, movement both onto and off probation declined (table 2). Between 2010 and 2011, entries to probation declined 3.7% (from about 2,190,200 to 2,109,500 offenders) and exits declined 3.2% (from an estimated 2,261,300 to 2,189,100 offenders). Overall, about 4.3 million adults moved onto and off probation during 2011, compared to more than 4.4 million during 2010.

As entries onto and exits from probation diverge, changes in the probation population are larger. When exits and entries converge, the changes are smaller. After a period of convergence in 2008 and 2009, entries and exits once again diverged. While both entries and exits declined, entries onto probation declined at a faster rate than exits, resulting in a larger decline in the probation population in 2011.

TABLE 2
Estimated probation entries and exits and annual change, 2000–2011

Year	Probation entries	Probation exits	Annual change in probation population
2000	2,160,900	2,103,000	57,900
2001	2,118,200	2,004,900	113,300
2002	2,136,700	2,072,200	64,500
2003	2,237,300	2,187,500	49,800
2004	2,225,000	2,203,400	21,600
2005	2,235,700	2,217,600	18,100
2006	2,279,900	2,209,500	70,400
2007	2,371,500	2,295,100	76,400
2008	2,348,500	2,320,100	28,400
2009	2,293,400	2,327,800	-34,400
2010	2,190,200	2,261,300	-71,100
2011	2,109,500	2,189,100	-79,600

Note: Estimates are based on most recent data available and may differ from previously published BJS reports. See *Methodology* for details about estimation methods and calculation of annual change.

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

Exit rate for probationers unchanged since 2008

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 an indication of how quickly the population turns over and an indirect measure of the average time an offender can expect to serve on probation. The turnover in the probation population over the past four years has remained relatively stable. During 2011, 55 probationers per 100 exited supervision, unchanged since 2008 (table 3). Mean length of stay on probation has remained stable at about 22 months since 2008.

Turnover due to completing the term of supervision, either through full-term completion or early discharge, has remained steady at 36 per 100 probationers since 2009.

TABLE 3
Rate of probation exits, by type of exit, 2008–2011

	Rate per 100 average daily probation population			
Type of exit	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total exit rate[a]	55	55	55	55
Completion	35	36	36	36
Incarceration[b]	9	9	9	9
Absconder	2	2	1	1
Discharged to custody, detainer, or warrant	–	–	–	–
Other unsatisfactory[c]	6	6	6	5
Transferred to another probation agency	–	–	–	–
Death	–	–	–	–
Other[d]	2	2	2	2
Estimated mean length of stay on probation (in months)[e]	22.0 mo.	21.7 mo.	21.7 mo.	22.0 mo.
Average daily probation population	4,252,694	4,218,373	4,090,274	4,012,217

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

–Less than 0.5 per 100 probationers.

[a]Exit rate is the ratio of the number of probationers that exited 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).

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

[c]Includes probationers discharged from supervision who did not 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. May include some early terminations and expirations of sentence reported as unsatisfactory exits.

[d]Includes probationers discharged from supervision through a legislative mandate because they were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); 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; were released on bond; and other types of exits.

[e]Mean length of stay is calculated as the inverse of the exit rate times 12 months. See *Methodology* for more details.

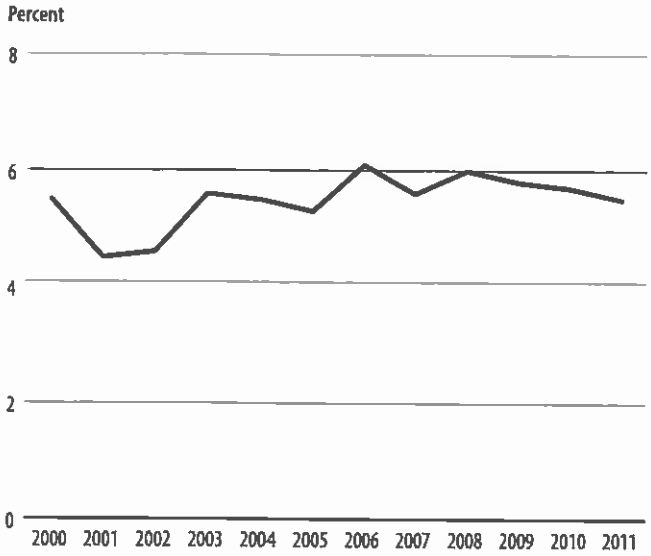
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2008–2011.

This finding was consistent with the stability observed in the percentage of probationers who were discharged after completing the terms of their supervision. Of the estimated 2,189,100 probationers who exited probation, the percentage that completed their supervision or were discharged early increased between 2008 and 2011. During 2011, 66% of probationers who exited supervision were discharged after completing the term of their supervision or receiving an early discharge, up slightly from 65% in both 2009 and 2010 (table 4). The increase observed between 2008 and 2009 occurred as overall exits increased over that same period.

Rate of incarceration among probationers decreased slightly during 2011

The rate of incarceration among probationers at risk of failing during the year decreased slightly from 2010 to 2011 (figure 4). In 2011, 5.5% of probationers at risk of failing were incarcerated, the same level as 2000, but down from 5.7% in 2010. 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. The rate of incarceration among probationers, including incarceration for a new offense, a revocation, or other reasons, has remained relatively stable since 2000, fluctuating between a low of 4.5% in 2001 and a high of 6.1% in 2006.

FIGURE 4
Estimated percent of the at-risk probation population incarcerated, 2000–2011



Note: Estimates are based on most recent available data and may differ from previously published BJS reports. See *Methodology* for more detail about the at-risk measure of incarceration, including the method of estimation. The at-risk population is defined as the number of probationers under supervision at the start of the year (on January 1) plus the number who entered supervision during the year.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000–2011.

TABLE 4
Probationers who exited supervision, by type of exit, 2008–2011

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

Note: Details may not sum to total due to rounding. Distributions are based on probationers for which type of exit was known.
– Less than 0.5%.
[a]Includes probationers who were incarcerated for a new offense and those who had their current probation sentence revoked (e.g., violating a condition of their supervision).
[b]Includes probationers discharged from supervision who did not 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. May include some early terminations and expirations of sentence reported as unsatisfactory exits.
[c]Includes probationers discharged from supervision through a legislative mandate because they were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); 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; were released on bond; and other types of exits.
[d]Estimates rounded to the nearest hundred. Includes estimates for nonreporting agencies. Estimates are based on most recent data available and may differ from previously published BJS reports. See *Methodology* for a discussion about changes in estimating probation exits from 2000 to 2011.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2008–2011.

Most characteristics of probationers in 2011 were unchanged from 2010

Most characteristics of adult probationers in 2011 remained stable when compared to those in 2010 (appendix table 3). Males made up three-quarters (75%) of the adult probation population. Over half (54%) of probationers were white non-Hispanic, and nearly a third (31%) were black non-Hispanic. Nearly three-quarters (72%) were on active status and about 1 in 5 (18%) were being supervised for a violent offense. Fifty-three percent of probationers were being supervised for a felony offense in 2011, compared to 50% in 2010.

U.S. parole population increased during 2011

After a decline in the parole population during 2009, the population during 2011 increased for the second consecutive year. During 2011, the parole population increased by nearly 13,300 offenders, from about 840,600 at the beginning of the year to 853,900 at yearend (appendix table 4). After two consecutive years of decline, the state parole population increased by 1.1% during 2011. The federal parole population increased 5.1% over the same period.

Among jurisdictions reporting an increase in their parole population during 2011, California (up about 5,900), the federal system (up 5,300), and Texas (up 1,800) accounted for more than half (56%) of the increase. Overall, 28 states and the federal system reported within-year increases totaling about 13,000 additional parolees at yearend 2011.

At yearend 2011, twenty-two states and the District of Columbia reported about 9,800 fewer persons on parole than at the beginning of the year. Four states, Michigan (down 1,900), New York (down 1,300), Pennsylvania (down 1,300), and Massachusetts (down 900) reported 55% of the decline in the parole population among those states reporting declines.

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

During 2011, nearly 1.1 million persons moved onto and off parole. About 545,800 adults entered parole and about 532,500 exited parole. While both the number of adults entering parole and exiting parole declined during 2011, the number of entries exceeded the number of exits for the second consecutive year (table 5). The decline in entries to parole from 2008 to 2011 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 2011*, BJS website, NCJ 239808, forthcoming.) However, the decline in the rate of exits (down 5.3%) exceeded that of the rate of entries (down 3.4%), resulting in the increase in the parole population.

Mandatory releases made up a smaller portion of entries to parole

About 46% of parolees who entered supervision during 2011 entered through mandatory release from prison, down from 51% in 2010 (figure 5). This marked the third consecutive year of declines in mandatory releases. While the proportion of all types of entries to parole fluctuated slightly, mandatory release remained the most common type of release.

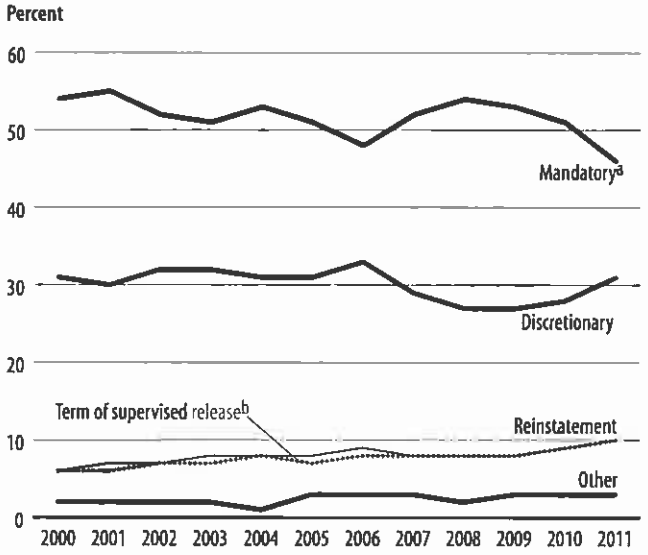
TABLE 5
Estimated parole entries and exits and annual change, 2000–2011

Year	Parole entries	Parole exits	Annual change in parole population
2000	478,800	467,900	10,900
2001	482,100	473,200	8,900
2002	476,900	456,500	20,400
2003	501,100	480,100	21,000
2004	515,600	509,700	5,900
2005	524,400	511,900	12,500
2006	543,100	526,200	16,900
2007	562,900	537,700	25,200
2008	575,000	568,000	7,000
2009	570,400	575,600	-5,200
2010	565,300	562,500	2,800
2011	545,800	532,500	13,300

Note: Estimates are based on most recent data available and may differ from previously published BJS reports. See *Methodology* for details about estimation methods and calculation of annual change.

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

FIGURE 5
Entries to parole, by type of entry, 2000–2011



[a]Includes data reported as term of supervised release by states and the District of Columbia from 2008 to 2011.

[b]Federal data only. Includes estimates for 2000 to 2007.

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

While mandatory releases to parole decreased, other types of releases to parole increased. Parolees entering through discretionary release by a parole board accounted for the largest increase, from 28% in 2010 to 31% in 2011. Parolees who had their parole reinstated accounted for a slightly larger share of parole entries during 2011 (10%) compared to 2010 (9%). Those who entered through a term of supervised release (10% in 2011 compared to 9% in 2010) also increased. A term of supervised release is a release type designated by the federal system and is similar to that of mandatory release in the state systems. If mandatory and term of 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.

Parole turnover rate declined for second consecutive year

Following a period of increase, the parole turnover rate declined for the second consecutive year. The rate fell from 67 exits per 100 parolees in 2010 to 63 per 100 parolees in 2011 (table 6). This decline resulted in an increase in mean length of stay on parole, from 17.9 months in 2010 to 19.1 months in 2011.

Contributing to the decline in the overall turnover of the parole population was both the decline in the rate of parolees that exited supervision and returned to incarceration between 2010 (22 per 100 parolees) and 2011 (20 per 100 parolees) and in the rate of parolees that completed the terms of their supervision or received an early discharge between 2010 (35 per 100 parolees) and 2011 (33 per 100 parolees).

TABLE 6
Rate of parole exits, by type of exit, 2008–2011

	Rate per 100 average daily parole population			
Type of exit	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total exit rate[a]	69	70	67	63
Completion	34	35	35	33
Returned to incarceration	24	24	22	20
With new sentence	6	6	6	5
With revocation	17	17	16	13
Other/unknown	1	1	1	2
Absconder	7	6	6	6
Other unsatisfactory exits[b]	1	1	1	1
Transferred to another state	1	1	1	1
Death	1	1	1	1
Other[c]	1	2	1	2
Estimated mean length of stay on parole (in months)[d]	17.4 mo.	17.2 mo.	17.9 mo.	19.1 mo.
Average daily parole population	824,673	826,838	839,247	841,056

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

[a]Exit rate is the ratio of the number of parolees that exited 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).

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

[c]Includes parolees discharged from supervision 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, were transferred to another state through an interstate compact agreement or discharged to probation supervision, and other types of exits.

[d]Mean length of stay is calculated as the inverse of the exit rate times 12 months. See *Methodology* for more details.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2008–2011.

Of the estimated 532,500 parolees that exited parole supervision during 2011, 52% completed the terms of their supervision or received early discharge, unchanged from 2010 (table 7). The percent of parolees that returned to incarceration continued to decline from 33% in 2010 to 32% in 2011.

Rate of reincarceration among parolees declined for the fifth straight year in 2011

During 2011, an estimated 12% of all parolees who were at risk of reincarceration were incarcerated (figure 6). This was down from 13% reincarcerated in 2010, and 16% during 2000. The rate at which all offenders 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 parolees 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.

Contributing to the overall decline in the rate of reincarceration was a corresponding decrease in the rate at which parolees returned to incarceration as the result of a revocation between 2000 (12%) and 2011 (8%). In 2011, 3% of parolees returned to incarceration for a new offense, a rate that has remained relatively stable since 2000.

Most characteristics of parolees in 2011 were unchanged from 2010

In 2011, most characteristics of adult parolees remained stable when compared to those in 2010 (appendix table 6). Males continued to make up about 9 in 10 (89%) of the adult parole population. About 4 in 10 parolees were white non-Hispanic (41%) or black non-Hispanic (39%), and about 2 in 10 (18%) were Hispanic. Among parolees, 81% were on active supervision and 96% had a maximum sentence of one year or more. More than a quarter (28%) were being supervised for a violent offense.

TABLE 7
Parolees who exited supervision, by type of exit, 2008–2011

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

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

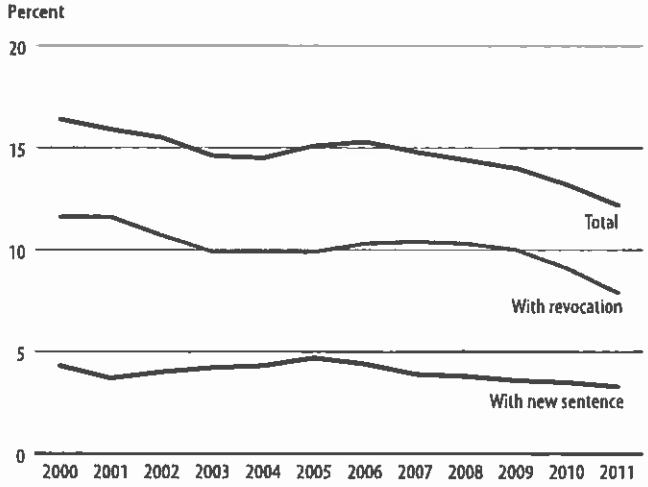
[a]Includes parolees discharged from supervision who did not meet all conditions of supervision, including some who had their parole sentence revoked but were not returned to incarceration because their sentence was immediately reinstated, and other types of unsatisfactory exits; includes some early terminations and expirations of sentence.

[b]Includes parolees discharged from supervision 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, were transferred to another state through an interstate compact agreement or discharged to probation supervision, and other types of exits.

[c]Estimates rounded to the nearest hundred. Includes estimates for nonreporting agencies. Estimates are based on most recent data available and may differ from previously published BJS reports. See *Methodology* for a discussion about changes in estimating parole exits from 2000 to 2011.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2008–2011.

FIGURE 6
Estimated percent of the at-risk parole population returned to incarceration, 2000–2011



Note: Estimates are based on most recent available data and may differ from previously published BJS reports. The at-risk population is defined as the number of parolees under supervision at the start of the year (on 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, 2000–2011.

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 U.S. 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.

In 2011, Westat Inc., served as BJS's collection agent for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the federal system were provided directly to BJS from the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services, Administrative Office of the United States Courts through the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP).

Probation

The 2011 Annual Probation Survey was sent to 469 respondents: 33 central state reporters; 436 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 (136), Missouri (2), Montana (4), New Mexico (2), Ohio (187), Oklahoma (3), Tennessee (3), Washington (32), and West Virginia (2).

One locality in Colorado, two in Florida, seven in Michigan, thirteen in Ohio, two in Washington, and the central reporter in New Mexico did not provide data for the 2011 collection. For these localities, the agency's most recent December 31 population was used to estimate the January 1 and December 31, 2011, populations.

Parole

The 2011 Annual Parole Survey was sent to 55 respondents: 50 central state reporters, 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).

Illinois did not provide data. The December 31, 2010, population count was used to estimate the January 1, 2011, population. Data on the number of parolees at midyear 2011 were used as an estimate for the December 31, 2011, population.

Federal parole (as defined here) 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 http://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 data on the number of parolees who were also on probation at yearend. The total community supervision populations from 2008 through 2011 reported in figure 1 (and the 2011 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 for 2008 through 2011 will 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 8). Because some probation and parole agencies were not able to provide these data, the total number of parolees also on probation from 2008 to 2011 may be underestimates.

TABLE 8
Parolees on probation who were excluded from the January 1 and December 31 community supervision populations, 2008–2011

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

*For 2008, 2009 and 2011, data are 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 Surveys of Probation and Parole, 2008–2011.

Changes in reporting methods within certain jurisdictions, 2000-2011

Probation

Eighteen reporting agencies in separate jurisdictions changed their methods of reporting probation data between 2000 and 2011. These changes included 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). These changes resulted in a decline of about 61,000 probationers between 2000 and 2011.

See *Probation: Explanatory notes* for a discussion about the 2011 reporting changes in Idaho and Iowa. See *Probation: Explanatory notes* in *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*, BJS website, NCJ 236019, November 2011, for a discussion about the reporting changes that occurred between 2000 and 2010.

Parole

Reporting agencies in eleven jurisdictions changed their methods of reporting parole data between 2000 and 2011. The reasons for changing their methods of reporting parole data were the same as for probation data—administrative changes, reclassification of offenders, and the addition of certain parole populations not previously reported, which can result from new, enhanced information systems that improve the tracking of all types of parolees. These changes resulted in an increase of about 23,500 parolees between 2000 and 2011.

See *Parole: Explanatory notes* for a description of the 2011 reporting changes in Iowa. See *Parole: Explanatory notes* in *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*, BJS website, NCJ 236019, November 2011, for a description of the reporting changes that occurred between 2000 and 2010.

Reporting agencies in ten jurisdictions changed their methods of reporting parole data between 2000 and 2010. In 2011, no agency reported a change in reporting parole data. See *Parole: Explanatory notes* in *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*, BJS website, NCJ 236019, November 2011, for a discussion about the reporting changes that occurred between 2000 and 2010 and the impact on the trend in the national parole population between 2000 and 2010.

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*, BJS website, NCJ 236019, November 2011, for a discussion of this expansion.

Estimating annual 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 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.

At the national level, 46 parolees were the difference between the change in the parole population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2011, populations and the difference between parole entries and exits during 2011. For probation at the national level, 2,196 probationers were the difference between the change in the probation population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2011, populations and the difference between probation entries and exits during 2011.

Estimates of annual change reported in figures 1 through 3 and appendix tables 1, 2, and 4, were calculated as the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year. Estimates of annual change reported in tables 2 and 5 were calculated as the difference between entries and exits within the reporting year, with a focus on the impact of entries and exits on annual change in populations.

Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies, 2011

BJS used three methods of ratio estimation, based on the availability of data, 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.

The first method was used to estimate entries and exits for probation agencies that were unable to report these data in 2011, but were able to report these data in 2010. We estimated probation entries in 2011 by using the ratio of entries in 2010 to the agency's probation population on January 1, 2010, and applying that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2011, population. We estimated exits from probation by adding the agency's estimated probation entries in 2011 to the agency's probation population on January 1, 2011, and subtracting that estimate from the probation population on December 31, 2011. These methods were used to estimate probation entries and exits

in nonreporting county and district agencies in Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington.

A second method was used to estimate probation entries for agencies that were unable to report entries and exits in both 2009 and 2010. The ratio of 2010 entries to the January 1, 2010, population among reporting agencies in the same state was used to estimate the number of entries for nonreporting agencies with similar numbers of probationers. To estimate probation exits for these agencies, we used the same estimation method as described in the previous paragraph. These methods were used to estimate probation entries and exits for nonreporting county and district agencies in Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, and Washington.

A third method was used to estimate probation entries for one state agency in West Virginia, which only reported interstate compact data. We estimated the number of entries for this agency by using the ratio of 2010 imputed entries to the January 1, 2010, probation population and applying that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2011, population. To estimate probation exits for this agency, we used the same estimation method as described above.

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 that show 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.

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; hence, 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 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 statue; 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*, BJS website, NCJ 236019, November 2011, for detail on estimation methods to analyze national trends for all types of entry to parole.

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

Probation: Explanatory notes

Colorado—*Nonreporting agencies in 2011*—one local agency did not report data. This agency's December 31, 2010, population count was used to estimate January 1, 2011, and December 31, 2011, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2011* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

Florida—*Nonreporting agencies in 2011*—two local agencies did not report data. The most recent available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2011, and December 31, 2011, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2011* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

Georgia—Probation counts may overstate the number of individuals under probation supervision because the agency that reports the county data has the capacity to report probation cases and not the number of individuals 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.

Idaho—*Reporting changes between 2010 and 2011*—data reported by Idaho for 2011 are not comparable to those reported in prior years. Idaho changed its method of reporting starting with the January 1, 2011, population because of changes made by the agency that reported probationers under the jurisdiction of the state. Reporting methods changed in 2011 to reflect more accurately the number of felons and misdemeanants on probation. Counts in prior years over-reported the number of felons. The total change in Idaho's probation population was a decrease of 13,721 probationers on January 1, 2011 (39,172) compared to the population reported on December 31, 2010 (52,893).

Iowa—*Reporting changes between 2010 and 2011*—data reported by Iowa for 2011 are not comparable to those reported in prior years. Iowa changed its method of reporting starting with the January 1, 2011, population as the result of changes made by the agency that reported probationers under the jurisdiction of the state. Prior to 2011, Iowa did not include absconders in its probation population count. Beginning January 1, 2011, absconders were included in its counts, resulting in an increase of 6,625 probationers on January 1, 2011 (29,004) compared to December 31, 2010 (22,379).

Michigan—*Nonreporting agencies in 2011*—seven local agencies did not report data. The most recent available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2011, and December 31, 2011, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2011* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

New Mexico—*Nonreporting agencies in 2011*—the state reporting agency did not provide data. The December 31, 2010, population count was used to estimate the January 1, 2011, and December 31, 2011 populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2011* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

Ohio—*Nonreporting agencies in 2011*—13 local agencies did not report data. The most recent available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2011, and December 31, 2011, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2011* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

Washington—*Nonreporting agencies in 2011*—two local agencies did not report data. The most recent available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2011, and December 31, 2011, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2011* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

Parole: Explanatory notes

California—California's total parole population on December 31, 2011, included 12,339 persons who were released to post community supervision as a result of California's public safety realignment. See text box on page 3 for more detailed information.

Illinois—*Nonreporting agency in 2011*—the state reporting agency did not provide data. The December 31, 2010, population count was used to estimate the January 1, 2011, population. Data on the number of parolees at midyear 2011 were used as an estimate for the December 31, 2011, population. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2011* for additional information on imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies.

Iowa—*Reporting change between 2010 and 2011*—data reported by Iowa for 2011 are not comparable to those reported in prior years. Iowa changed its method of reporting starting with the January 1, 2011, population as the result of changes made by the agency that reported parolees under the jurisdiction of the state. Prior to 2011, Iowa did not include absconders in its parole population count. Beginning January 1, 2011, absconders were included in its counts, resulting in an increase of 983 parolees on January 1, 2011 (4,180) compared to December 31, 2010 (3,197).

Appendix tables

Community supervision

Appendix Table 1. Adults under community supervision, 2011

Probation

Appendix Table 2. Adults on probation, 2011

Appendix Table 3. Characteristics of adults on probation, 2000, 2010–2011

Parole

Appendix Table 4. Adults on parole, 2011
Appendix Table 5. Adults entering parole, by type of entry, 2011
Appendix Table 6. Characteristics of adults on parole, 2000, 2010–2011

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Adults under community supervision, 2011

Jurisdiction	Community supervision population 1/1/2011[a]	Entries		Exits		Community supervision population 12/31/2011	Change, 2011		Number under community supervision per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, 12/31/11[c]
		Reported	Imputed[b]	Reported	Imputed[b]		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	4,885,500	2,586,400	2,655,300	2,653,500	2,721,600	4,814,200	-71,300	-1.5%	2,015
Federal	126,300	61,500	61,500	56,000	56,000	131,800	5,500	4.4%	55
State	4,759,100	2,525,000	2,593,800	2,597,600	2,665,600	4,682,400	-76,700	-1.6	1,960
Alabama	62,200	28,200	28,200	21,000	21,000	69,500	7,300	11.7	1,884
Alaska	9,000	2,200	2,200	1,800	1,800	8,800	-200	-2.2	1,636
Arizona[d]	88,900	36,800	38,100	41,900	43,200	83,800	-5,100	-5.7	1,714
Arkansas	51,200	18,800	18,800	18,000	18,000	52,100	900	1.8	2,328
California[e]	403,500	304,700	304,700	327,900	327,900	380,800	-22,700	-5.6	1,331
Colorado[d,e]	87,100	62,800	63,600	63,400	63,800	86,900	-200	-0.2	2,220
Connecticut	55,800	28,800	28,800	31,600	31,600	51,800	-4,000	-7.2	1,857
Delaware	16,900	13,800	13,800	14,000	14,000	16,700	-200	-1.2	2,364
District of Columbia	14,500	8,300	8,300	9,400	9,400	14,600	100	0.7	2,821
Florida[d,e]	256,900	196,600	198,100	202,700	204,200	248,900	-8,000	-3.1	1,640
Georgia[e,f]	489,500	245,900	245,900	252,700	252,700	478,700	-10,800	-2.2	6,498
Hawaii	22,700	8,200	8,200	6,800	6,800	24,100	1,400	6.2	2,241
Idaho[e]	43,100	34,300	34,300	32,900	32,900	44,500	1,400	3.2	3,825
Illinois[d,e]	157,900	56,000	76,800	62,500	83,900	150,900	-7,000	-4.4	1,539
Indiana	142,800	98,300	98,300	101,500	101,500	139,600	-3,200	-2.2	2,826
Iowa[e]	33,200	20,200	20,200	19,100	19,100	34,100	900	2.7	1,451
Kansas	22,500	22,100	22,100	25,900	25,900	22,400	-100	-0.4	1,039
Kentucky	62,300	26,800	26,800	28,000	28,000	61,200	-1,100	-1.8	1,821
Louisiana	69,900	29,000	29,000	29,400	29,400	69,500	-400	-0.6	2,002
Maine	7,300	3,300	3,300	3,400	3,400	7,200	-100	-1.4	678
Maryland	101,400	54,600	54,600	46,400	46,400	109,600	8,200	8.1	2,433
Massachusetts	75,300	78,100	78,100	82,400	82,400	70,900	-4,400	-5.8	1,361
Michigan[d,e]	218,600	118,100	129,300	127,800	139,700	207,800	-10,800	-4.9	2,733
Minnesota	117,400	66,600	66,600	70,400	70,400	113,600	-3,800	-3.2	2,779
Mississippi	33,200	13,300	13,300	9,900	9,900	36,600	3,400	10.2	1,637
Missouri	78,500	36,100	36,100	36,700	36,700	77,900	-600	-0.8	1,688
Montana	11,000	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,600	10,800	-200	-1.8	1,385
Nebraska	17,300	13,400	13,400	13,600	13,600	17,100	-200	-1.2	1,230
Nevada	16,800	10,600	10,600	10,500	10,500	17,000	200	1.2	823
New Hampshire	6,300	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	6,300	/	:	605
New Jersey	135,700	49,000	49,000	51,500	51,500	133,300	-2,400	-1.8	1,959
New Mexico[d,e]	21,700	..	6,700	..	6,600	22,800	1,100	5.1	1,453
New York	165,200	55,500	55,500	61,500	61,500	159,200	-6,000	-3.6	1,044
North Carolina	107,400	63,900	63,900	67,600	67,600	103,800	-3,600	-3.4	1,401
North Dakota	4,800	3,700	3,700	3,500	3,500	5,000	200	4.2	930
Ohio[d,e]	262,100	144,200	162,300	137,600	154,400	265,800	3,700	1.4	2,994
Oklahoma	28,300	10,200	10,200	11,500	11,500	27,000	-1,300	-4.6	941
Oregon	61,000	23,500	23,500	23,200	23,200	61,300	300	0.5	2,027
Pennsylvania	275,200	150,500	150,500	153,300	153,300	272,400	-2,800	-1.0	2,717
Rhode Island[d]	25,700	400	5,300	400	5,900	25,100	-600	-2.3	3,010
South Carolina	38,700	16,300	16,300	15,500	15,500	39,500	800	2.1	1,093
South Dakota	9,300	5,300	5,300	5,100	5,100	9,600	300	3.2	1,536
Tennessee	71,700	27,700	27,700	27,000	27,000	75,100	3,400	4.7	1,522
Texas	521,200	196,300	196,300	204,500	204,500	513,000	-8,200	-1.6	2,718
Utah	14,500	7,700	7,700	7,400	7,400	14,800	300	2.1	758
Vermont	7,300	4,300	4,300	4,500	4,500	7,100	-200	-2.7	1,415
Virginia	57,900	25,600	25,600	27,000	27,000	56,700	-1,200	-2.1	903
Washington[d,e]	98,300	61,800	64,000	61,600	64,100	96,200	-2,100	-2.1	1,822
West Virginia[d]	10,300	1,600	3,000	2,600	2,700	10,600	300	2.9	719
Wisconsin	64,000	29,100	29,100	28,900	28,900	64,300	300	0.5	1,460
Wyoming	5,800	3,300	3,300	3,000	3,000	6,100	300	5.2	1,402

Note: Counts were rounded to the nearest hundred. Because of nonresponse or incomplete data, the community supervision population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2011, does not equal the population on January 1, 2011, plus entries, minus exits.

.. Not known. / Not reported. Detail rounds to less than 50. : Not calculated.

[a]The January 1 population excludes 8,259 offenders and the December 31 population excludes 10,958 offenders under community supervision who were on both probation and parole. See *Methodology* for more detail on dual status.

[b]Reflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

[c]Rates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2012.

[d]Data for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting agencies. See *Methodology* for more detail.

[e]See probation, parole, or both *Explanatory notes* for more detail.

[f]Probation 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 Surveys of Probation and Parole, 2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Adults on probation, 2011

Jurisdiction	Probation population 1/1/2011	Entries		Exits		Probation population 12/31/2011	Change, 2011		Number on probation per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, 12/31/11[b]
		Reported	Imputed[a]	Reported	Imputed[a]		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	4,053,115	2,062,020	2,109,500	2,142,989	2,189,100	3,971,319	-81,796	-2%	1,662
Federal	22,514	11,271	11,271	11,117	11,117	22,668	154	0.7%	9
State	4,030,601	2,050,749	2,098,200	2,131,872	2,178,000	3,948,651	-81,950	-2	1,653
Alabama	53,265	26,104	26,104	18,455	18,455	60,914	7,649	14.4	1,651
Alaska	6,914	1,150	1,150	1,020	1,020	7,044	130	1.9	1,310
Arizona	80,910	24,113	25,400	28,914	30,200	76,109	-4,801	-5.9	1,557
Arkansas	29,820	9,241	9,241	9,706	9,706	29,355	-465	-1.6	1,312
California	298,322	151,226	151,226	179,794	179,794	269,754	-28,568	-9.6	943
Colorado[c,d]	76,100	53,290	54,100	53,575	54,100	76,173	73	0.1	1,946
Connecticut	52,937	25,462	25,462	27,899	27,899	49,195	-3,742	-7.1	1,764
Delaware	16,313	13,331	13,331	13,449	13,449	16,195	-118	-0.7	2,293
District of Columbia	8,641	6,637	6,637	7,544	7,544	9,013	372	4.3	1,741
Florida[c,d]	252,783	190,110	191,600	196,294	197,800	244,686	-8,097	-3.2	1,612
Georgia[d,e]	464,773	232,104	232,104	239,736	239,736	457,141	-7,632	-1.6	6,205
Hawaii	20,874	7,351	7,351	5,909	5,909	22,316	1,442	6.9	2,075
Idaho[d]	39,172	32,427	32,427	31,622	31,622	39,977	805	2.1	3,436
Illinois	131,910	56,000	56,000	62,468	62,468	125,442	-6,468	-4.9	1,279
Indiana	131,881	89,556	89,556	92,038	92,038	129,399	-2,482	-1.9	2,619
Iowa[d]	29,004	17,022	17,022	16,198	16,198	29,828	824	2.8	1,270
Kansas	17,402	17,352	17,352	21,182	21,182	17,352	-50	-0.3	805
Kentucky	49,274	19,175	19,175	21,087	21,087	47,247	-2,027	-4.1	1,406
Louisiana	43,825	13,785	13,785	15,694	15,694	41,916	-1,909	-4.4	1,207
Maine	7,278	3,305	3,305	3,417	3,417	7,166	-112	-1.5	675
Maryland	88,181	48,436	48,436	40,258	40,258	96,359	8,178	9.3	2,139
Massachusetts	72,049	75,674	75,674	79,108	79,108	68,615	-3,434	-4.8	1,318
Michigan[c,d]	194,082	106,962	118,100	114,732	126,600	185,167	-8,915	-4.6	2,435
Minnesota	111,544	60,852	60,852	64,610	64,610	107,786	-3,758	-3.4	2,637
Mississippi	26,793	10,288	10,288	7,615	7,615	29,466	2,673	10	1,318
Missouri	57,434	22,341	22,341	23,015	23,015	56,760	-674	-1.2	1,230
Montana	9,983	3,936	3,936	4,039	4,039	9,859	-124	-1.2	1,265
Nebraska	16,320	11,961	11,961	12,376	12,376	15,905	-415	-2.5	1,144
Nevada	11,834	5,918	5,918	6,115	6,115	11,637	-197	-1.7	563
New Hampshire	4,347	2,876	2,876	3,102	3,102	4,121	-226	-5.2	396
New Jersey	120,115	41,413	41,413	43,397	43,397	118,131	-1,984	-1.7	1,736
New Mexico[c,d]	19,622	..	6,100	..	6,100	19,638	16	0.1	1,251
New York	116,658	32,780	32,780	37,530	37,530	111,908	-4,750	-4.1	734
North Carolina	104,228	60,411	60,411	64,181	64,181	100,479	-3,749	-3.6	1,356
North Dakota	4,339	2,822	2,822	2,645	2,645	4,516	177	4.1	840
Ohio[c,d]	250,021	137,802	156,000	131,555	148,300	253,497	3,476	1.4	2,855
Oklahoma	25,657	9,581	9,581	10,735	10,735	24,503	-1,154	-4.5	854
Oregon	38,753	14,730	14,730	14,782	14,782	38,701	-52	-0.1	1,280
Pennsylvania	179,297	96,084	96,084	97,530	97,530	177,851	-1,446	-0.8	1,774
Rhode Island[c]	25,164	..	4,900	..	5,600	24,513	-651	-2.6	2,939
South Carolina	32,917	13,522	13,522	12,765	12,765	33,674	757	2.3	931
South Dakota	6,540	3,724	3,724	3,445	3,445	6,819	279	4.3	1,091
Tennessee	59,655	23,140	23,140	22,866	22,866	62,568	2,913	4.9	1,268
Texas	418,479	160,877	160,877	170,884	170,884	408,472	-10,007	-2.4	2,164
Utah	11,560	5,927	5,927	5,578	5,578	11,909	349	3	610
Vermont	6,304	3,730	3,730	3,962	3,962	6,072	-232	-3.7	1,210
Virginia	56,654	24,884	24,884	25,853	25,853	55,685	-969	-1.7	887
Washington[c,d]	91,337	56,031	58,200	57,237	59,700	87,825	-3,512	-3.8	1,663
West Virginia[c]	8,552	..	1,400	1,260	1,300	8,599	47	0.5	583
Wisconsin	45,588	22,418	22,418	22,041	22,041	45,965	377	0.8	1,044
Wyoming	5,196	2,888	2,888	2,655	2,655	5,429	233	4.5	1,248

Note: Because of nonresponse or incomplete data, the probation population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2011, does not equal the population on January 1, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

.. Not known.

[a]Reflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available. Details may not sum to total due to rounding.

[b]Rates were computed using the estimated adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2012.

[c]Data for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting agencies. See *Methodology* for more detail.

[d]See *Explantory notes* for more detail.

[e]Counts 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, 2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Characteristics of adults on probation, 2000, 2010–2011

Characteristic	2000	2010	2011
Total	100%	100%	100%
Sex			
Male	78%	76%	75%
Female	22	24	25
Race and Hispanic/Latino origin			
White[a]	54%	55%	54%
Black[a]	31	30	31
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%	73%	72%
Residential/other treatment program	...	1	1
Financial conditions remaining	...	1	1
Inactive	9	6	5
Absconder	9	9	9
Supervised out of jurisdiction	3	2	3
Warrant status	...	6	6
Other	3	2	2
Type of offense			
Felony	52%	50%	53%
Misdemeanor	46	47	45
Other infractions	2	2	2
Most serious offense			
Violent	...	19%	18%
Domestic violence	...	3	3
Sex offense	...	3	3
Other violent offense	...	12	12
Property	...	28	27
Drug	24	26	25
Public-order	24	18	17
DWI/DUI	18	15	15
Other traffic offense	6	3	3
Other[b]	52	10	12

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

–Less than 0.5%.

...Not available.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

[b]Includes violent and property offenses in 2000 because those data were not collected separately.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000, 2010–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Adults on parole, 2011

Jurisdiction	Parole population, 1/1/2011	Entries		Exits		Parole population, 12/31/2011	Change, 2011		Number on parole per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, 12/31/2011[b]
		Reported	Imputed[a]	Reported	Imputed[a]		Number	Percent	
U.S. total[c]	840,598	524,423	545,800	510,550	532,500	853,852	13,254	1.6%	357
Federal	103,804	50,190	50,190	44,870	44,870	109,124	5,320	5.1%	46
State[c]	736,794	474,233	495,600	465,680	487,600	744,728	7,934	1.1	312
Alabama	9,006	2,144	2,144	2,549	2,549	8,601	-405	-4.5	233
Alaska	2,089	1,043	1,043	742	742	1,777	-312	-14.9	330
Arizona	7,998	12,686	12,686	12,976	12,976	7,708	-290	-3.6	158
Arkansas	21,363	9,588	9,588	8,247	8,247	22,704	1,341	6.3	1,015
California[c,d]	105,134	153,480	153,480	148,068	148,068	111,063	5,929	5.6	388
Colorado	11,014	9,552	9,552	9,791	9,791	10,775	-239	-2.2	275
Connecticut	2,894	3,334	3,334	3,667	3,667	2,561	-333	-11.5	92
Delaware	560	516	516	553	553	553	-7	-1.3	78
District of Columbia	6,348	1,628	1,628	1,878	1,878	6,098	-250	-3.9	1,178
Florida	4,093	6,511	6,511	6,401	6,401	4,203	110	2.7	28
Georgia	24,723	13,810	13,810	12,985	12,985	25,463	740	3	346
Hawaii	1,850	872	872	931	931	1,791	-59	-3.2	167
Idaho	3,956	1,854	1,854	1,298	1,298	4,512	556	14.1	388
Illinois[d,e]	26,009	..	20,800	..	21,400	25,465	-544	-2.1	260
Indiana	10,912	8,696	8,696	9,454	9,454	10,154	-758	-6.9	206
Iowa[d]	4,180	3,174	3,174	2,908	2,908	4,446	266	6.4	189
Kansas	5,063	4,753	4,753	4,764	4,764	5,052	-11	-0.2	234
Kentucky	13,495	7,642	7,642	6,914	6,914	14,223	728	5.4	423
Louisiana	26,105	15,206	15,206	13,671	13,671	27,640	1,535	5.9	796
Maine	32	1	1	0	0	21	-11	-34.4	2
Maryland	13,195	6,172	6,172	6,130	6,130	13,237	42	0.3	294
Massachusetts	3,212	2,403	2,403	3,312	3,312	2,303	-909	-28.3	44
Michigan	24,486	11,159	11,159	13,047	13,047	22,598	-1,888	-7.7	297
Minnesota	5,812	5,786	5,786	5,758	5,758	5,840	28	0.5	143
Mississippi	6,434	2,985	2,985	2,292	2,292	7,127	693	10.8	319
Missouri	21,085	13,716	13,716	13,683	13,683	21,138	53	0.3	458
Montana	986	527	527	555	555	958	-28	-2.8	123
Nebraska	941	1,411	1,411	1,203	1,203	1,149	208	22.1	83
Nevada	4,964	4,714	4,714	4,346	4,346	5,332	368	7.4	258
New Hampshire	1,973	1,588	1,588	1,357	1,357	2,204	231	11.7	212
New Jersey	15,613	7,619	7,619	8,054	8,054	15,178	-435	-2.8	223
New Mexico[f]	3,146	..	500	..	500	3,135	-11	-0.3	200
New York	48,542	22,684	22,684	23,983	23,983	47,243	-1,299	-2.7	310
North Carolina	3,621	3,530	3,530	3,407	3,407	3,744	123	3.4	51
North Dakota	428	828	828	820	820	436	8	1.9	81
Ohio	12,076	6,354	6,354	6,086	6,086	12,344	268	2.2	139
Oklahoma	2,627	622	622	790	790	2,459	-168	-6.4	86
Oregon	22,260	8,794	8,794	8,408	8,408	22,646	386	1.7	749
Pennsylvania	95,870	54,432	54,432	55,721	55,721	94,581	-1,289	-1.3	944
Rhode Island	505	411	411	373	373	543	38	7.5	65
South Carolina	6,299	2,819	2,819	2,710	2,710	6,408	109	1.7	177
South Dakota	2,799	1,598	1,598	1,633	1,633	2,764	-35	-1.3	442
Tennessee	12,083	4,552	4,552	4,181	4,181	12,533	450	3.7	254
Texas	104,763	35,393	35,393	33,638	33,638	106,518	1,755	1.7	564
Utah	2,925	1,816	1,816	1,801	1,801	2,940	15	0.5	151
Vermont	1,032	576	576	539	539	1,069	37	3.6	213
Virginia	2,624	735	735	1,115	1,115	2,244	-380	-14.5	36
Washington	6,956	5,815	5,815	4,349	4,349	8,422	1,466	21.1	159
West Virginia	1,796	1,608	1,608	1,361	1,361	2,043	247	13.8	139
Wisconsin	20,294	6,686	6,686	6,837	6,837	20,143	-151	-0.7	457
Wyoming	623	410	410	394	394	639	16	2.6	147

Note: Because of nonresponse or incomplete data, the parole population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2011, does not equal the population on January 1, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

.. Not known.

[a]Reflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[b]Rates were computed using the estimated adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2012.

[c]The December 31 parole population includes 12,339 persons in California under post-release custody supervision

[d]See *Explanatory notes* for more detail.

[e]Population count reported for December 31 is based on a count provided as of June 30, 2011.

[f]Data for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting agencies. See *Methodology* for more detail.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Adults entering parole, by type of entry, 2011

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Discretionary[a]	Mandatory[b]	Reinstatement[c]	Term of supervised release[d]	Other[e]	Unknown or not reported
U.S. total	524,423	144,530	178,933	48,609	83,087	12,936	56,328
Federal	50,190	464	717	68	48,941	0	0
State	474,233	144,066	178,216	48,541	34,146	12,936	56,328
Alabama	2,144	..	..	..	..	..	2,144
Alaska	1,043	73	774	194	0	0	2
Arizona	12,686	40	16	524	10,801	1,305	0
Arkansas	9,588	6,483	1,221	1,456	425	3	0
California	153,480	0	98,288	36,581	0	6,272	12,339
Colorado	9,552	2,558	3,792	2,236	0	966	0
Connecticut	3,334	2,366	0	..	968	0	0
Delaware	516	..	..	..	..	..	516
District of Columbia	1,628	313	~	~	1,315	~	0
Florida	6,511	81	5,827	2	589	12	0
Georgia	13,810	13,788	0	..	0	22	0
Hawaii	872	654	0	28	0	190	0
Idaho	1,854	1,427	~	427	~	~	0
Illinois	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	8,696	0	8,696	0	0	0	0
Iowa	3,174	3,174	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	4,753	104	6	146	3,196	1,301	0
Kentucky	7,642	7,248	0	84	~	310	0
Louisiana	15,206	850	14,170	173	..	13	0
Maine	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	6,172	2,361	3,811	~	..	~	0
Massachusetts	2,403	2,213	0	190	0	0	0
Michigan	11,159	9,579	672	908	0	0	0
Minnesota	5,786	0	5,786	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	2,985	2,604	0	381	0	0	0
Missouri	13,716	10,449	920	1,202	0	1,145	0
Montana	527	527	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1,411	1,355	0	56	0	0	0
Nevada	4,714	3,390	1,199	125	~	0	0
New Hampshire	1,588	843	34	708	..	3	0
New Jersey	7,619	5,694	1,925	~	0	0	0
New Mexico	..	..	~	~	..	..	..
New York	22,684	6,823	6,364	0	8,787	710	0
North Carolina	3,530	176	752	~	2,602	0	0
North Dakota	828	828	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	6,354	133	6,022	199	0	0	0
Oklahoma	622	622	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	8,794	1,128	7,589	14	6	..	57
Pennsylvania[f]	54,432	10,938	0	2,237	0	0	41,257
Rhode Island	411	411	~	~	~	~	0
South Carolina	2,819	1,839	980	0	0	0	0
South Dakota[f]	1,598	515	1,083	..	..	~	0
Tennessee	4,552	4,311	8	219	0	14	0
Texas	35,393	33,482	1,222	169	~	520	0
Utah	1,816	1,795	0	21	0	0	0
Vermont[f]	576	363	~	178	~	35	0
Virginia	735	167	505	43	0	7	13
Washington	5,815	155	5,660	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1,608	1,608	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	6,686	227	894	0	5,457	108	0
Wyoming	410	370	0	40	0	0	0

.. Not known.

~ Not applicable.

[a]Includes persons entering because of a parole board decision.

[b]Includes persons whose release from prison was not decided by a parole board. Includes persons entering parole because of determinate sentencing, good-time provisions, or emergency releases.

[c]Includes persons returned to parole after serving time in a prison because of 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.

[d]Includes 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.

[e]Includes 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.

[f]Some or all detailed data are estimated for type of sentence.

Source. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Characteristics of adults on parole, 2000, 2010–2011

Characteristics	2000	2010	2011
Total	100%	100%	100%
Sex			
Male	88%	88%	89%
Female	12	12	11
Race and Hispanic/Latino origin			
White[a]	38%	42%	41%
Black[a]	40	39	39
Hispanic/Latino	21	18	18
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%	82%	81%
Inactive	4	7	6
Absconder	7	6	6
Supervised out of state	5	4	4
Financial conditions remaining	...	–	–
Other	1	2	3
Maximum sentence to incarceration			
Less than 1 year	3%	5%	4%
1 year or more	97	95	96
Most serious offense			
Violent	...	27%	28%
Sex offense	...	8	9
Other violent	...	19	19
Property	...	24	23
Drug	...	35	33
Weapon	...	3	3
Other[b]	...	12	13

Note: Each characteristic is based on parolees with a known status. Details may not sum to total due to rounding.
–Less than 0.5%.
...Not available.
[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[b]Includes public-order offenses.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000 and 2010–2011.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. James P. Lynch is director.

This report was written by Laura M. Maruschak and Erika Parks. Thomas P. Bonczar and Sheri Simmons verified the report.

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