

Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole

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Attachment 1 – BJS Authorizing Legislation

DERIVATION

Title I

THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968
(Public Law 90-351)

42 U.S.C. § 3711, *et seq.*

AN ACT to assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of crime, to increase the effectiveness, fairness, and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice systems at all levels of government, and for other purposes.

As Amended By

THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1970
(Public Law 91-644)

THE CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1973
(Public Law 93-83)

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974
(Public Law 93-415)

THE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS' BENEFITS ACT OF 1976
(Public Law 94-430)

THE CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1976
(Public Law 94-503)

THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1979
(Public Law 96-157)

THE JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1984
(Public Law 98-473)

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1986
(Public Law 99-570-Subtitle K)

THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988
TITLE VI, SUBTITLE C - STATE AND LOCAL NARCOTICS CONTROL
AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE IMPROVEMENTS
(Public Law 100-690)

THE CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1990
(Public Law 101-647)

BRADY HANDGUN VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT
(Public Law 103-159)

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1994
(Public Law 103-322)

NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION ACT OF 1993, AS AMENDED
(Public Law 103-209)

and

CRIME IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1998
(Public Law 105-251)

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
CHAPTER 46 - SUBCHAPTER III [TITLE I -
PART C]

42 USC § 3731

[Sec. 301.] Statement of purpose

It is the purpose of this subchapter [part] to provide for and encourage the collection and analysis of statistical information concerning crime, juvenile delinquency, and the operation of the criminal justice system and related aspects of the civil justice system and to support the development of information and statistical systems at the Federal, State, and local levels to improve the efforts of these levels of government to measure and understand the levels of crime, juvenile delinquency, and the operation of the criminal justice system and related aspects of the civil justice system. The Bureau shall utilize to the maximum extent feasible State governmental organizations and facilities responsible for the collection and analysis of criminal justice data and statistics. In carrying out the provisions of this subchapter [part], the Bureau shall give primary emphasis to the problems of State and local justice systems.

42 USC § 3732

[Sec. 302.] Bureau of Justice Statistics

(a) Establishment. There is established within the Department of Justice, under the general authority of the Attorney General, a Bureau of Justice Statistics (hereinafter referred to in this subchapter [part] as “Bureau”).

(b) Appointment of Director; experience; authority; restrictions. The Bureau shall be headed by a Director appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall have had experience in statistical programs. The Director shall have final authority for all grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts awarded by the Bureau. The Director shall report to the Attorney General through the Assistant Attorney General. The Director shall not engage in any other employment than that of serving as Director; nor shall the Director hold any office in, or act in any capacity for, any organization, agency, or institution with which the Bureau makes any contract or other arrangement under this Act.

(c) Duties and functions of Bureau. The Bureau is authorized to—

- (1) make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with public agencies, institutions of higher education, private organizations, or private individuals for purposes related to this subchapter [part]; grants shall be made subject to continuing compliance with standards for gathering justice statistics set forth in rules and regulations promulgated by the Director;
- (2) collect and analyze information concerning criminal victimization, including crimes against the elderly, and civil disputes;
- (3) collect and analyze data that will serve as a continuous and comparable national social indication of the prevalence, incidence, rates, extent, distribution, and attributes of crime, juvenile delinquency, civil disputes, and other statistical factors related to crime, civil disputes, and juvenile delinquency, in support of national, State, and local justice policy and decision making;
- (4) collect and analyze statistical information, concerning the operations of the criminal justice system at the Federal, State, and local levels;
- (5) collect and analyze statistical information concerning the prevalence, incidence, rates, extent, distribution, and attributes of crime, and juvenile delinquency, at the Federal, State, and local levels;
- (6) analyze the correlates of crime, civil disputes and juvenile delinquency, by the use of statistical information, about criminal and civil justice systems at the Federal, State, and local levels, and about the extent, distribution and attributes of crime, and juvenile delinquency, in the Nation and at the Federal, State, and local levels;
- (7) compile, collate, analyze, publish, and disseminate uniform national statistics concerning all aspects of criminal justice and related aspects of civil justice, crime, including crimes against the elderly, juvenile delinquency, criminal offenders, juvenile delinquents, and civil disputes in the various States;
- (8) recommend national standards for justice statistics and for insuring the reliability and validity of justice statistics supplied pursuant to this chapter [title];

- (9) maintain liaison with the judicial branches of the Federal and State Governments in matters relating to justice statistics, and cooperate with the judicial branch in assuring as much uniformity as feasible in statistical systems of the executive and judicial branches;
 - (10) provide information to the President, the Congress, the judiciary, State and local governments, and the general public on justice statistics;
 - (11) establish or assist in the establishment of a system to provide State and local governments with access to Federal informational resources useful in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of programs under this Act;
 - (12) conduct or support research relating to methods of gathering or analyzing justice statistics;
 - (13) provide for the development of justice information systems programs and assistance to the States and units of local government relating to collection, analysis, or dissemination of justice statistics;
 - (14) develop and maintain a data processing capability to support the collection, aggregation, analysis and dissemination of information on the incidence of crime and the operation of the criminal justice system;
 - (15) collect, analyze and disseminate comprehensive Federal justice transaction statistics (including statistics on issues of Federal justice interest such as public fraud and high technology crime) and to provide technical assistance to and work jointly with other Federal agencies to improve the availability and quality of Federal justice data;
 - (16) provide for the collection, compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of information and statistics about the prevalence, incidence, rates, extent, distribution and attributes of drug offenses, drug related offenses and drug dependent offenders and further provide for the establishment of a national clearinghouse to maintain and update a comprehensive and timely data base on all criminal justice aspects of the drug crisis and to disseminate such information;
 - (17) provide for the collection, analysis, dissemination and publication of statistics on the condition and progress of drug control activities at the Federal, State and local levels with particular attention to programs and intervention efforts demonstrated to be of value in the overall national anti- drug strategy and to provide for the establishment of a national clearinghouse for the gathering of data generated by Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies on their drug enforcement activities;
 - (18) provide for the development and enhancement of State and local criminal justice information systems, and the standardization of data reporting relating to the collection, analysis or dissemination of data and statistics about drug offenses, drug related offenses, or drug dependent offenders;
 - (19) provide for research and improvements in the accuracy, completeness, and inclusiveness of criminal history record information, information systems, arrest warrant, and stolen vehicle record information and information systems and support research concerning the accuracy, completeness, and inclusiveness of other criminal justice record information;
 - (20) maintain liaison with State and local governments and governments of other nations concerning justice statistics;
 - (21) cooperate in and participate with national and international organizations in the development of uniform justice statistics;
 - (22) ensure conformance with security and privacy requirement of section 3789g of this title and identify, analyze, and participate in the development and implementation of privacy, security and information policies which impact on Federal and State criminal justice operations and related statistical activities; and
 - (23) exercise the powers and functions set out in subchapter VIII [part H] of this chapter [title].
- (d) Justice statistical collection, analysis, and dissemination. To insure that all justice statistical collection, analysis, and dissemination is carried out in a coordinated manner, the Director is authorized to—
- (1) utilize, with their consent, the services, equipment, records, personnel, information, and facilities of other Federal, State, local, and private agencies and instrumentalities with or without reimbursement therefore, and to enter into agreements with such agencies and instrumentalities for purposes of data collection and analysis;

- (2) confer and cooperate with State, municipal, and other local agencies;
- (3) request such information, data, and reports from any Federal agency as may be required to carry out the purposes of this chapter [title];
- (4) seek the cooperation of the judicial branch of the Federal Government in gathering data from criminal justice records; and
- (5) encourage replication, coordination and sharing among justice agencies regarding information systems, information policy, and data.

(e) Furnishing of information, data, or reports by Federal agencies. Federal agencies requested to furnish information, data, or reports pursuant to subsection (d)(3) of this section shall provide such information to the Bureau as is required to carry out the purposes of this section.

(f) Consultation with representatives of State and local government and judiciary. In recommending standards for gathering justice statistics under this section, the Director shall consult with representatives of State and local government, including, where appropriate, representatives of the judiciary.

42 USC § 3733 **[Sec. 303.] Authority for 100 per centum grants**

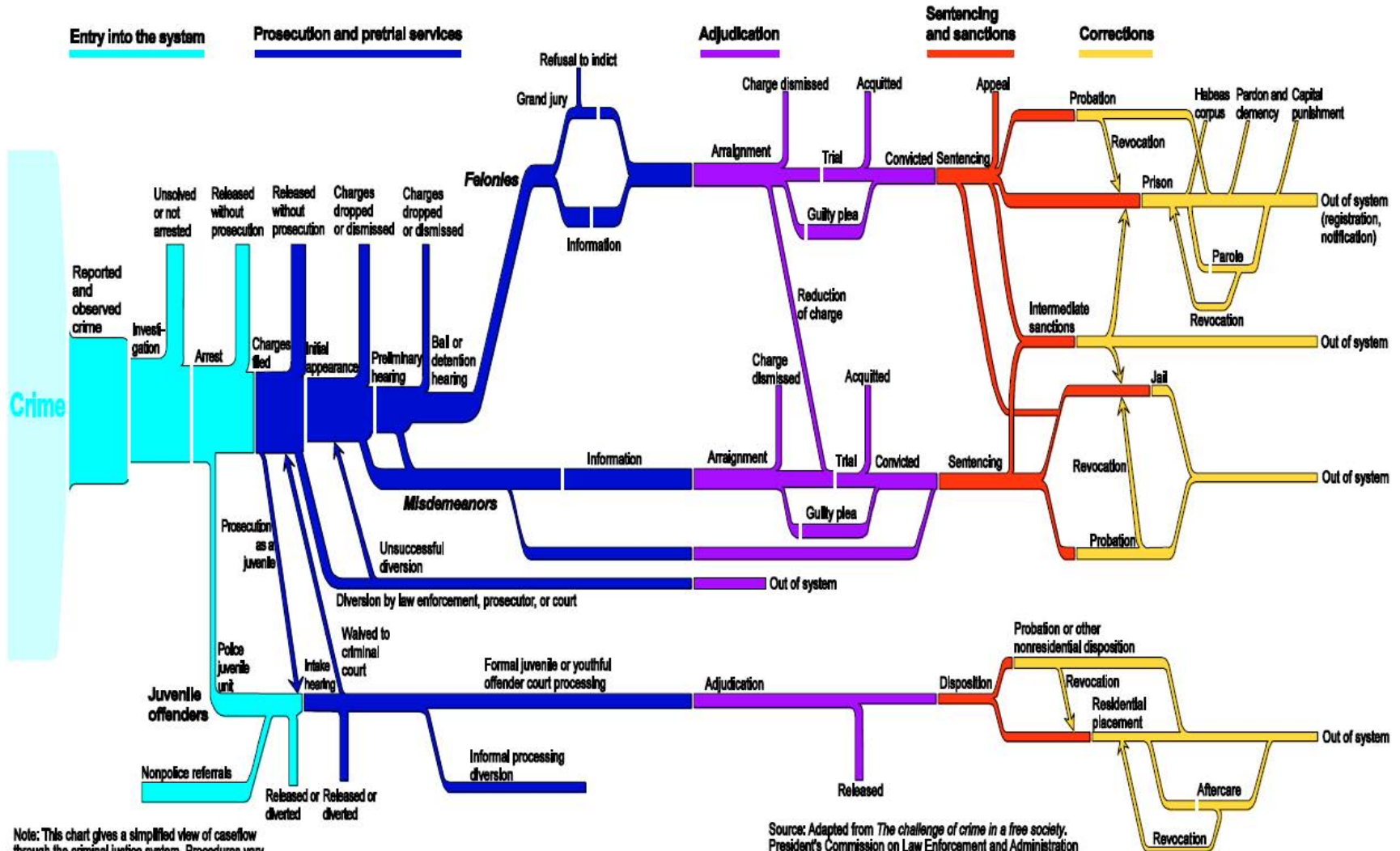
A grant authorized under this subchapter [part] may be up to 100 per centum of the total cost of each project for which such grant is made. The Bureau shall require, whenever feasible as a condition of approval of a grant under this subchapter [part], that the recipient contribute money, facilities, or services to carry out the purposes for which the grant is sought.

42 USC § 3735 **[Sec. 304.] Use of data**

Data collected by the Bureau shall be used only for statistical or research purposes, and shall be gathered in a manner that precludes their use for law enforcement or any purpose relating to a particular individual other than statistical or research purposes.

Attachment 2 – BJS Criminal Justice Flowchart

What is the sequence of events in the criminal justice system?



Note: This chart gives a simplified view of caseload through the criminal justice system. Procedures vary among jurisdictions. The weights of the lines are not intended to show actual size of caseloads.

Source: Adapted from *The challenge of crime in a free society*. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967. This revision, a result of the Symposium on the 30th Anniversary of the President's Commission, was prepared by the Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1987.



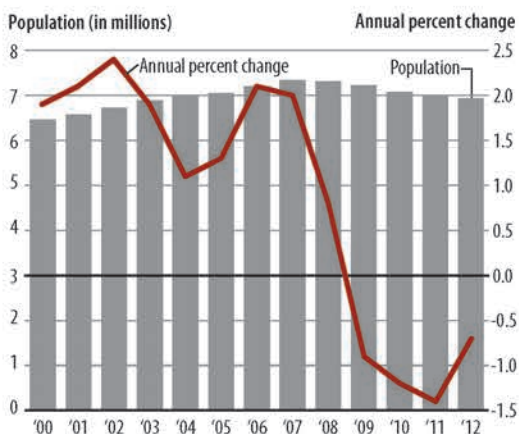
Correctional Populations in the United States, 2012

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At yearend 2012, the combined U.S. adult correctional systems supervised about 6,937,600 offenders, down by about 51,000 offenders during the year (figure 1). The decrease observed during 2012 marked the fourth consecutive year of decline in the correctional population. However, this was the smallest decrease (down 0.7%) since the correctional population first declined in 2009, reversing a three-year trend of increasing rates of decline that started in 2009 and continued through 2011. About 1 in every 35 adult residents in the United States was under some form of correctional supervision at yearend 2012, the lowest rate observed since 1997.

This report summarizes data from several Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) correctional data collections to provide statistics on the total population supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States. (See *Methodology* for sources.) These systems include offenders living in the community while supervised by probation or parole agencies and those held in the custody of state or federal prisons or local jails.

FIGURE 1
Total population under the supervision of adult correctional systems and annual percent change, 2000–2012



Note: See *Methodology* for information on the methods used to calculate annual change in the correctional population.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2012.

HIGHLIGHTS

- About 6,937,600 offenders were under the supervision of adult correctional systems at yearend 2012, declining by about 51,000 offenders during the year.
- The decrease during 2012 was the fourth consecutive year of decline in the U.S. correctional population.
- Although the correctional population declined by 0.7% during 2012, this was the slowest rate of decline observed since 2009 when the population first decreased.
- In 2012 about 1 in every 35 adults in the United States, or 2.9% of adult residents, was on probation or parole or incarcerated in prison or jail, the same rate observed in 1997.
- An estimated 1 in every 50 adult residents was supervised in the community on probation or parole at yearend 2012, compared to 1 in every 108 adults incarcerated in prison or jail.
- The decrease in the probation (down 38,300) and prison (down 21,100) populations accounted for nearly all of the decline in the total correctional population during 2012.
- More than half (56%) of the decrease in the U.S. correctional population during 2012 was attributed to a drop (28,700 offenders) in California's correctional population, a decline driven by the state's Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011.

Bulletin

BJS

By yearend 2012, the rate of offenders under correctional supervision dropped below the 2000 level

About 2,870 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents (or about 2.9% of adults) were under some form of correctional supervision at yearend 2012 (table 1). The correctional supervision rate dropped below 2,900 per 100,000 adult residents for the first time since 2000, which was similar to the rate last observed in 1997 (2,860 per 100,000) when about 1.2 million fewer offenders were under correctional supervision (5.7 million).

After peaking in 2007 at 3,210 offenders per 100,000 adult residents, the rate of correctional supervision declined each year. Slightly more than half (52%) of the decrease from 2007 to 2011 was attributed to the decrease in the number of offenders under correctional supervision during the period. Less than half (48%) of the decline was due to the increase in the number of adult residents in the United States (not shown in table).¹ In contrast, from

¹See *Methodology* for information about the method used to decompose the decline in the correctional supervision rate since 2007.

2011 to 2012 the increase in the adult resident population accounted for most (63%) of the decline in the correctional supervision rate, while 37% was due to the decline in the number of offenders under correctional supervision.

About 1,980 offenders per 100,000 adult residents were supervised in the community on probation or parole in 2012, a drop from 2,010 per 100,000 in 2011. By yearend 2012, the community supervision rate fell below 2,000 per 100,000 adult residents for the first time since 2000, which was similar to the rate last observed in 1997 (1,990 per

TABLE 1
U.S. adult residents supervised by adult correctional systems, 2000–2012

Year	Total population supervised by adult correctional systems ^a		Community supervision population		Incarcerated population ^b	
	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. adult residents ^c	U.S. adult residents under correctional supervision—	Number on probation or parole per 100,000 U.S. adult residents ^c	U.S. adult residents on probation or parole—	Number incarcerated in prison or jail per 100,000 U.S. adult residents ^c	U.S. adult residents incarcerated in prison or jail—
2000	3,060	1 in 33	2,160	1 in 46	920	1 in 109
2001	3,080	1 in 32	2,180	1 in 46	920	1 in 109
2002	3,120	1 in 32	2,200	1 in 45	940	1 in 106
2003	3,150	1 in 32	2,220	1 in 45	950	1 in 105
2004	3,170	1 in 32	2,230	1 in 45	970	1 in 103
2005	3,160	1 in 32	2,210	1 in 45	980	1 in 102
2006	3,190	1 in 31	2,230	1 in 45	1,000	1 in 100
2007	3,210	1 in 31	2,240	1 in 45	1,000	1 in 100
2008	3,160	1 in 32	2,200	1 in 45	1,000	1 in 100
2009	3,090	1 in 32	2,150	1 in 47	980	1 in 102
2010	2,990	1 in 33	2,070	1 in 48	960	1 in 104
2011	2,920	1 in 34	2,010	1 in 50	940	1 in 107
2012	2,870	1 in 35	1,980	1 in 50	920	1 in 108

Note: Rates were estimated to the nearest 10. Estimates may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to updated information or rounding.

^aIncludes offenders in the community under the authority of probation or parole agencies and those held in the custody of state or federal prisons or local jails.

^bIncludes inmates held in the custody of state or federal prisons, local jails, or privately operated facilities.

^cRates were computed using the U.S. adult resident population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year.

Sources: Adult correctional population estimates are based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2012. The adult resident population estimates are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's National Intercensal Estimates, 2000–2011, and unpublished adult resident population estimates on January 1, 2012, and January 1, 2013.

Official BJS measure of the U.S. prison population

BJS's official measure of the prison population is the count of prisoners under the jurisdiction or legal authority of state or federal adult correctional officials (1,570,400 in 2012), which is reported in *Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991–2012*, BJS web, NCJ 243920, December 2013. These prisoners may be held in public and privately operated prison or jail facilities, outside of the state, or in the federal prison system. The prison population reported in table 2 and appendix table 1 is the number held in custody or physically housed in state (1,267,000 in 2012) or federal (216,900 in 2012) adult correctional facilities, regardless of which entity has legal authority over

the prisoners. The custody population includes state or federal prisoners held in privately operated facilities. The difference between the number of prisoners in custody and the number under jurisdiction is the number of state or federal prisoners held in the custody of local jails, inmates held in other states, inmates out to court, and those in transit from one jurisdiction of legal authority to the custody of a confinement facility outside that jurisdiction. BJS uses the count of the number of prisoners held in custody to avoid double counting prisoners held in local jails.

100,000). The incarceration rate also decreased between 2011 (940 inmates per 100,000 adults) and 2012 (920 per 100,000). About 1 in every 108 adults was incarcerated in prison or jail at yearend 2012, compared to about 1 in every 50 under community supervision.

During 2012, the community supervision and incarcerated populations had the smallest decreases since 2009

About 4,781,300 offenders were supervised in the community on probation (3,942,800) or parole (851,200) at yearend 2012, representing about 7 in 10 offenders under correctional supervision (table 2).² In comparison, about 3 in 10 offenders (or 2,228,400) under correctional supervision were in the custody of state or federal prisons (1,483,900) or local jails (744,500).³

²The total community supervision population excludes parolees who were also on probation to avoid double counting offenders. See table 7 and Methodology.

The decline of about 40,500 offenders under community supervision during 2012 represented the smallest decrease in this population since it first decline in 2009 (down 46,300). From 2009 (down 0.9%) to 2011 (down 1.5%), the rate of decline in the community supervision population increased. However, during 2012, the community supervision population decreased by about half (down 0.8%) of the rate of decline compared to the previous year. Similar changes occurred in the incarcerated population, as the decrease of 12,100 inmates during 2012 was the smallest decline observed since 2009 (down 16,400) when the population first declined. The rate of decline in the incarcerated population slowed to 0.5% during 2012, reversing a trend of increasing rates of decline from 2009 (down 0.7%) to 2011 (down 1.3%).

³See text box on Official BJS measure of the U.S. prison population, for the difference between the jurisdiction and custody prison population counts. Jurisdiction counts are the official BJS measure of the prison population as reported in *Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991-2012*, BJS web, NCJ 243920, December 2013.

Most of the decrease in the community supervision population during 2012 was attributed to the decline in the number of probationers. While the probation population declined by 1.0% (down 38,300 probationers) during 2012, the parole population remained relatively stable (down 0.1% or 500 parolees).

During 2012, the decrease in the incarcerated population resulted from the drop in the number of inmates held in the custody of state or federal prisons (down 1.4% or 21,100 prisoners), as the number of inmates held in local jails (up 1.2% or 8,900 inmates) increased. The state prison population (down 1.8% or 23,200 prisoners) decreased during 2012, accounting for the entire decline in the U.S. custody prison population (appendix table 1). The increase in the federal prison population (up 1.0% or 2,100) slightly offset the total decline in the U.S. prison population.

TABLE 2
Estimated number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems, by correctional status, 2000, 2005, 2010–2012

Year	Total correctional population ^a	Community supervision			Incarcerated ^b		
		Total ^{a,c}	Probation	Parole	Total	Jail ^d	Prison ^e
2000	6,461,000	4,565,100	3,839,500	725,500	1,938,500	621,100	1,317,300
2005	7,050,400	4,946,800	4,162,500	784,400	2,195,000	747,500	1,447,400
2010	7,079,500	4,887,900	4,055,500	840,700	2,270,100	748,700	1,521,400
2011	6,978,500	4,814,200	3,971,300	853,900	2,240,600	735,600	1,505,000
2012	6,937,600	4,781,300	3,942,800	851,200	2,228,400	744,500	1,483,900
Average annual percent change, 2000–2011	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%
Percent change, 2011–2012 ^f	-0.7%	-0.8%	-1.0%	-0.1%	-0.5%	1.2%	-1.4%

Note: Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100 and may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to updated information or rounding. Totals include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. See Methodology. Total community supervision, probation, parole, and prison custody estimates are for December 31; jail population estimates are for the last weekday in June.

^aEstimates were adjusted to account for some offenders with multiple correctional statuses. See Methodology.

^bIncludes local jail inmates and prisoners held in the custody of state or federal prisons or privately operated facilities.

^cIncludes some offenders held in a prison or jail but who remained under the jurisdiction of a probation or parole agency.

^dTotals are estimates based on the Annual Survey of Jails, except the total for 2005, which is a complete enumeration based on the Census of Jails Inmates. See appendix table 5 for standard errors and Methodology.

^eIncludes prisoners held in the custody of state or federal prisons or privately operated facilities. The custody prison population is not comparable to the jurisdiction prison population, which is BJS's official measure of the prison population. See text box on page 2 for a discussion of the differences between the two prison populations.

^fSee Methodology for information on the methods used to calculate annual change within each correctional population and the total correctional population.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jail Inmates, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000, 2005, and 2010–2012.

Decreases in probation and prison populations accounted for nearly all of the decline in the total correctional population during 2012

At yearend 2012, the probation population represented more than half (57%) of all offenders under the supervision of adult correctional systems (table 3). The number of prisoners held in the custody of state or federal prisons represented the next largest component of the correctional population (21%). Parolees conditionally released to supervision in the community (12%) and local jail inmates (11%) represented the smallest components of the correctional

population. These findings remained relatively unchanged since 2011.

Combined, the probation, parole, and prison populations decreased by 59,900 offenders during 2012. About 38,300 fewer probationers were under supervision at yearend 2012, compared to the beginning of the year, accounting for 64% of the combined total decrease in the correctional population during the year (table 4). Even though the probation population was more than two and half times larger than the custody prison population at yearend 2012, the decline in the prison population (down 21,100) accounted for 35% of the total decrease.

The drop of 500 parolees (down 1.0%) between the beginning and end of 2012 had minimal impact on the total decline in the correctional population. After three consecutive years of decline, the jail population increased (up 8,900) during 2012. It was the only correctional population to increase during the year, partially offsetting the overall decline in the correctional population. Most of the increase in the jail population during 2012 occurred in California jails.⁴

⁴See California's Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 and the U.S. correctional populations in this report, for the size and change in the state's correctional populations and its impact on the U.S. correctional populations.

TABLE 3
Estimated number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems, by correctional status, 2011-2012

Correctional populations	2011		2012	
	Population	Percent of total population	Population	Percent of total population
Total ^a	6,978,500	100%	6,937,600	100%
Probation ^b	3,971,300	56.9	3,942,800	56.8
Parole ^b	853,900	12.2	851,200	12.3
Prison ^c	1,505,000	21.6	1,483,900	21.4
Local jail ^d	735,600	10.5	744,500	10.7
Offenders with multiple correctional statuses ^e	87,200	:	84,700	:

Note: Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to total due to rounding and because offenders with multiple correctional statuses were excluded from the total correctional population. Includes estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. See *Methodology*.

^aNot calculated.

^bEquals the sum of each correctional population and excludes the number of offenders with multiple correctional statuses.

^cPopulation as of December 31.

^dCustody prison population as of December 31. See the text box on page 2 for a discussion of the differences between the custody and jurisdiction prison populations.

^ePopulation as of the last weekday in June.

^fSome probationers and parolees on December 31 were held in a prison or jail but still remained under the jurisdiction of a probation or parole agency and some parolees were also on probation. They were excluded from the total correctional population to avoid double counting. See table 7 and *Methodology*.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2011-2012.

TABLE 4
Change in the number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems, 2012

	Change in number	Percent of total
Total change ^a	-51,000	100%
Total increase	8,900	100%
Local jail ^b	8,900	100
Total decrease	-59,900	100%
Probation ^c	-38,300	63.9
Parole ^c	-500	0.8
Prison ^d	-21,100	35.2

Note: Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. See *Methodology* for methods used to calculate change.

^aChange equals the sum of the change for each correctional population.

^bChange equals the difference between the populations on the last weekday in June for the prior year and reporting year (e.g., last weekday of June of 2011 and 2012).

^cChange equals the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the year.

^dChange equals the difference between the December 31 custody prison populations for the prior year and reporting year (e.g., December 31 of 2011 and 2012).

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2011-2012.

California's Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 and the U.S. correctional populations

In October 2011, the state of California and its counties implemented the Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011, redirecting nonserious, nonviolent, and nonsex offenders from the state prison and parole systems to sentences in local jails or county-directed post-release community supervision. The legislation was designed to reduce the number of inmates in California's prison system to alleviate crowding and to stop low-level offenders from cycling in and out of prison.

Although all 58 counties in California designated probation agencies as the correctional entities responsible for post-release community supervision, BJS included that population in California's parole population rather than the probation population for counting purposes. This method was used because the post-release community supervision population was conditionally released to the community after a sentence to incarceration, regardless of the entity that had authority over the population while in the community.

About 598,600 offenders were under the supervision of California's adult correctional systems at yearend 2012. Offenders supervised in the community on probation (297,700) represented the largest component of California's correctional population (table 5). An additional 132,900 offenders were held in the custody of state prisons; 89,300 were on parole or post-release community supervision; and 78,700 were incarcerated in local jails.

Fewer offenders (down 28,700) were under correctional supervision in California at yearend 2012 than in 2011. Although California's correctional population represented about 9% of the U.S. correctional population at yearend 2012, more than half of the year's decrease in the U.S. correctional population (down 51,000 offenders) was attributed to the decrease in the state's correctional population. All other states, the federal system, and the District of Columbia accounted for 91% of all offenders under correctional supervision but accounted for less of the decline (44%) in the U.S. correctional population than did California.

(Continued on next page.)

TABLE 5
Estimated number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems and change in the population, by jurisdiction and correctional status, 2012

	Population, 2012	Percent of total population	Population change, 2012	
			Number	Percent of total decline
U.S. correctional population ^a	6,937,600	100%	-51,000	100%
California ^a	598,600	8.6%	-28,700	56.3%
Probation ^b	297,700	4.3	-200	:
Parole ^{b,c}	89,300	1.3	-22,400	:
State parole	56,300	0.8	-42,400	:
Post-release community supervision	32,900	0.5	20,000	:
Prison ^d	132,900	1.9	-14,600	:
Local jail ^e	78,700	1.1	8,500	:
All other jurisdictions ^a	6,339,000	91.4%	-22,200	43.5%
Probation ^b	3,645,000	52.5	-38,100	:
Parole ^b	761,900	11.0	21,900	:
Prison ^d	1,351,000	19.5	-6,400	:
Local jail ^e	665,800	9.6	400	:

Note: Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and because offenders with multiple correctional statuses were excluded from the total correctional population. See *Methodology* for information on methods used to calculate population change.

:Not calculated.

^aTotal population equals the sum of each correctional population and excludes the number of offenders with multiple correctional statuses. Change equals the sum of the change for each correctional population.

^bPopulation as of December 31, 2012. Change equals the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations during 2012.

^cIncludes offenders on state parole supervision and county-directed post-release community supervision.

^dCustody prison population as of December 31. Change equals the difference between the December 31 custody prison populations for the prior year and reporting year (e.g., December 31 of 2011 and 2012).

^ePopulation as of the last weekday in June. Change equals the difference between the populations on the last weekday in June for the prior year and reporting year (e.g., last weekday in June of 2011 and 2012).

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2011-2012.

California's Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 and the U.S. correctional populations (*continued*)

Yearend 2012 marked the first full year of the Public Safety Realignment Act, and the impact was reflected in the changes in California's correctional populations during the year. Almost all of the decrease in California's correctional population during 2012 was attributed to declines in the parole (down 22,400 or 20%) and prison (down 14,600 or 10%) populations (**table 6**).

All of the decrease in California's parole population resulted from the significant drop in state parole (down 42,400), as the number of offenders under county-directed post-release community supervision (up 20,000) increased during the year (**table 5**). The percentage of prisoners in the state who were released unconditionally to the community reached 62% of all releases during 2012, up from 12% in 2011, and about 2% in 2010.⁵ The significant increase in the number of unconditional releases from prison during 2012 was consistent with the drop in California's state parole population. The 65% decline in the number of admissions to California's prison system during the year, which

was driven by an 87% decline in the number of parole violators admitted to prison, was associated with the decrease observed in the state's prison population.

Although California's total correctional population dropped in 2012, the decrease was partially offset by an increase of about 8,500 inmates incarcerated in local jails (**table 5**). The state's jail population dropped to a record low in 2011 (70,200 inmates), but that population increased by 12.1% during 2012.⁶

The number of probationers supervised in California remained fairly stable during 2012, after decreasing an average of 5.6% annually from 2005 to 2010 and 9.6% in 2011. The relative stability in this population during 2012 was associated with an increase in the number of offenders placed on probation. During 2012, the growth in entries to probation (up 6.7%) was about four and half times larger than in 2011 (up 1.5%), the year in which the largest decrease in California's probation population was observed since 2005.⁷

⁵See *Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991-2012*, BJS web, NCJ 243920, December 2013, for more information about California's prison population.

⁶See *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2012 - Statistical Tables*, BJS web, NCJ 241264, May 2013, for more information about California's jail population.

⁷See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2012*, BJS web, NCJ 243826, December 2013, for more information on California's probation and parole populations.

TABLE 6
Estimated number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in California, by correctional status, 2005–2012

Year	Total correctional population ^a	Community supervision population		Incarcerated population	
		Probation ^b	Parole ^{bc}	Jail ^d	Prison ^e
2005	750,100	388,300	111,700	82,100	168,000
2006	774,700	401,700	118,600	82,300	172,300
2007	733,000	354,000	123,800	84,200	171,400
2008	700,000	325,100	120,800	83,300	171,100
2009	669,700	312,000	106,000	83,200	168,800
2010	633,900	292,900	105,100	73,300	162,800
2011	598,600	269,800	111,100	70,200	147,600
2012 ^f	598,600	297,700	89,300	78,700	132,900
Average annual percent change, 2005–2010	-3.4%	-5.6%	-1.2%	-2.3%	-0.6%
Percent change					
2010–2011	-6.5%	-9.6%	5.6%	-4.2%	-9.4%
2011–2012 ^g	-4.8	-0.1	-20.1	12.1	-9.9

Note: Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and because offenders with multiple correctional statuses were excluded from the total correctional population. See *Methodology*.

^aTotal population equals the sum of each correctional population and excludes the number of offenders with multiple correctional statuses.

^bPopulation as of December 31. Change equals the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations.

^cThe 2011 and 2012 counts include offenders on state parole supervision and county-directed post-release community supervision.

^dPopulation as of the last weekday in June. Change equals the difference between the populations on the last weekday in June for the prior year and reporting year (e.g., last weekday in June of 2011 and 2012).

^eCustody prison population as of December 31. Change equals the difference between the December 31 custody prison populations for the prior year and reporting year (e.g., December 31 of 2011 and 2012).

^fThe apparent stability in California's total correctional population between December 31, 2011, and 2012 was due to a change in reporting of their probation population counts. See *Methodology* for more information on this issue and the methods used to calculate annual change.

^gSee table 5 for additional information on change within California's total correctional population during 2012. See *Methodology* for information on the methods used to calculate annual change.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2005–2012.

Methodology

Sources of data

The statistics presented in this report include data from five separate BJS data collections, each relying on the voluntary participation of federal, state, and local respondents. For more information about any of the following data collections, go to the Data Collections page on the BJS website at www.bjs.gov.

Annual Probation Survey; Annual Parole Survey. The Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey began in 1980. They collect data from probation and parole agencies in the United States that supervise adults. Both surveys cover the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal system. In these data, adults are persons who are subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency. Persons younger than age 18 who were prosecuted in criminal court as if they were adults are considered adults, but persons under age 18 who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or agency are excluded.

Annual Survey of Jails. The Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) has collected data from a nationally representative sample of local jails each year since 1982, except in 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, and 2005, when a complete census of U.S. local jails was conducted. Jails are confinement facilities, usually administered by a local law enforcement agency, that are intended to hold adults, but they may also hold youth under age 18 before or after they are adjudicated. The data used in this report include inmates under age 18 who were held either before or after they were adjudicated (about 5,400 persons in 2012).

Census of Jails. The Census of Jails began in 1970 and was conducted in 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, 2002, 2005, and 2006. The census is part of a series of data collection efforts, including the Census of Jail Inmates and the Census of Jail Facilities, aimed at studying the nation's jails and their inmate populations.

Survey of Jails in Indian Country.

The Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) has been conducted annually since 1998, except in 2005 and 2006. The SJIC collects detailed information on all adult and juvenile confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. The data reflected in this report exclude inmates under age 18 who were confined in facilities that held juveniles only (218 in 2012). The SJIC data are only included in appendix table 2 of this report.

National Prisoner Statistics Program.

The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program began in 1926 under a mandate from Congress and has been conducted annually since then. It collects data from the nation's state departments of corrections and the federal Bureau of Prisons.

NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction of correctional authorities.⁸ The prison data in this report reflect the NPS custody counts and include all inmates held within a state's facilities. These counts include inmates housed for other correctional facilities, prisoners held in privately operated facilities, prisoners under age 18 who were serving time in a state or federal correctional facility after being sentenced in criminal court as if they were adults (1,300 persons in 2012), and inmates in the six states in which prisons and jails form one integrated system, including inmates under age 18 who may have been held before or after adjudication.⁹

Through the annual NPS collection, since 1994 BJS has obtained yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council. In 1994, the council, composed

of representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized report (DD Form 2720) that obtains data on persons held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside of the continental United States. These data are only included in appendix tables 2 and 4 of this report.

In 1995, BJS began collecting yearend counts of inmates from the departments of corrections in the U.S. Territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and U.S. Commonwealths (Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico). These data are only included in appendix tables 2 and 3 of this report and represent all inmates in the physical custody of prison or local jail facilities in the U.S. Territories or Commonwealths.

Probation and parole populations

Total correctional population counts reflect data reported by probation and parole agencies within the specific reporting year. For example, the 2012 probation and parole totals are the December 31, 2012, population counts.

Some agencies may update their probation and parole data after submitting them or change their reporting methods from one year to the next.¹⁰ BJS does not request updated data for prior years; as a result, probation and parole population counts on January 1 of the current year may differ from population counts on December 31 of the prior reporting year. For these reasons, annual change in the probation and parole populations was calculated within the reporting year. See page 9, Estimating annual change in the total correctional populations, for more information.

¹⁰See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2012*, BJS web, NCJ 243826, December 2013, for information about the reasons why agencies may update their data.

⁸See text box on page 2 that explains the difference between the two types of prison populations.

⁹See *Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991-2012*, BJS web, NCJ 243920, December 2013, for more information about the six states with combined prison and jail systems.

Local jail and custody prison populations

Respondents to the ASJ report the number of jail inmates confined as of the last weekday in June of each year. The total correctional population counts in each year include jail population counts as of the last weekday in June for all inmates confined in local jails. This is used as an estimate of the number of inmates in local jails at yearend.

Respondents to the NPS submit population counts of the number of prisoners in custody and under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional facilities on December 31 of each year. The total correctional population count in each year reflects the custody prison populations as of December 31, and differs from the jurisdiction population counts (See *Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991-2012*, BJS web, NCJ 243920, December 2013.)

Counts adjusted for offenders with multiple correctional statuses

Offenders under correctional supervision may have multiple correctional statuses for several reasons. For example, probation or parole agencies may not always be notified immediately of new arrests, jail admissions, or prison admissions; absconders included in a probation or parole agency's population in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction; persons may be admitted to jail or prison before formal revocation hearings and potential discharge by a probation or parole agency; and persons may be serving separate probation and parole sentences concurrently.

In 1998, BJS began collecting data on the number of offenders with multiple correctional statuses and has expanded on the information collected since then. Table 6 includes adjustments that were made to the total correctional population estimates presented in this report to exclude offenders with multiple correctional statuses (table 7).

These estimates are based on data reported by the probation or parole agencies that provided the information within the specific reporting year. Because some probation and parole agencies did not provide these data each year, the numbers may underestimate the total number of offenders who had multiple correctional statuses from 2000 to 2012. Due to these adjustments, the sum of the four correctional populations in tables 2, 3, and 4 will not equal the total correctional population. In addition, the sum of the probation and parole populations from 2008 to 2012 will not yield the total community supervision population because the total was adjusted for parolees who were also on probation.

Decomposing the decline in the correctional supervision rate

The decline in the correctional supervision rate from 2007 to 2011 was decomposed in four steps:

- (1) The change in the rate was calculated by subtracting the 2011 rate from the 2007 rate.
- (2) An expected rate per 100,000 in 2011 was calculated by dividing the 2007 correctional population by the 2011 U.S. adult resident population and then multiplying by 100,000. This

is the expected supervision rate if there had been no change in the correctional population from 2007 to 2011.

- (3) The observed 2007 rate minus the expected rate (from step 2) divided by the total change (from step 1) times 100% represents the percentage of total change due to the growth in the U.S. adult resident population.

- (4) The percentage of total change due to the decline in the correctional population is the residual difference (100% – percent change in step 3).

The same method was used to decompose the decline in the correctional supervision rate from 2011 to 2012.

Estimating annual change in the correctional populations

Because probation and parole population counts on January 1 of the current year may differ from population counts on December 31 of the prior reporting year, annual change in the probation and parole populations was calculated within the reporting year. (See page 7, Probation and parole populations, and *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2012*, BJS web, NCJ 243826, December 2013, for more information.) For example, annual change in the probation

TABLE 7
Number of offenders with multiple correctional statuses at yearend, by correctional status, 2000–2012

Year	Total	Probationers in—		Parolees—		
		Local jails	State or federal prison	In local jails	In state or federal prison	On probation
2000	42,500	20,400	22,100	--	--	--
2001	43,600	23,400	20,200	--	--	--
2002	50,300	29,300	20,900	--	--	--
2003	47,000	25,500	21,500	--	--	--
2004	56,000	34,400	21,600	--	--	--
2005	91,400	32,600	22,100	18,300	18,400	--
2006	92,000	33,900	21,700	20,700	15,700	--
2007	75,800	19,300	23,100	18,800	14,600	--
2008	95,000	23,800	32,400	19,300	15,600	3,900
2009	82,900	21,400	23,100	19,100	14,300	5,000
2010	86,800	21,300	21,500	21,400	14,400	8,300
2011	87,200	21,100	22,300	18,000	14,900	11,000
2012	84,700	21,200	21,600	18,500	10,700	12,700

Note: Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100 and may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to updated information. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

-- Not collected or excluded from total correctional population.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, and Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2012.

population in 2012 was calculated as the difference between the January 1 and December 31, 2012, probation populations. This same method was used to calculate annual change in the parole population and California's probation and parole populations.

The annual change in the community supervision population was also calculated within the reporting year for the same reasons. For the years from 2008 to 2012, change in the community supervision population was calculated after accounting for offenders with multiple community supervision statuses. (See page 8, Counts adjusted for offenders with multiple correctional statuses.) For these reasons, from 2008 to 2012, the sum of the changes in the probation and parole populations does not equal the total change in the community supervision population. For example, the change in the probation population (down 38,300) during 2012 plus the change in the parole population (down 500) during the year does not equal the total change in the community supervision population (down 40,500). The difference (1,700) is the change in the number of parolees who were also on probation during 2012.

The annual change in the jail and custody prison populations was based on the change from the prior year to the current year because respondents were asked only to report a population count for one reference date. For example, the annual change in the jail population for 2012 is the difference (up 8,900) between the populations on the last weekday in June 2011 and June 2012. The annual change in the custody prison population for 2012 is the difference (down 21,100) between the December 31, 2011, and December 31, 2012, custody prison populations. The change in the total incarcerated population was calculated as the sum of the change in the jail and custody prison populations from the prior to the current year.

The annual change in the total correctional population for each year was calculated as the sum of the annual changes for each correctional population. For example, the annual change in the total correctional population (down 51,000) during 2012 was calculated as the sum of four components: (1) the change in the probation population (down 38,300) during 2012; (2) the change in the parole population (down 500) during 2012; (3) the change in the jail population (up 8,900) between 2011 and 2012; and (4) the change in the custody prison population (down 21,100) between 2011 and 2012. This same method was used to calculate annual change in California's total correctional population. (See table 4 for the change in California's total correctional population and each correctional population during 2012.)

Adjustments for nonresponse

Probation, parole, jail, and prison population counts were adjusted to account for nonresponse across the data collections. The methods varied and depended on the type of collection, type of respondent, and availability of information. For more information for 2012, see the following reports: *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2012*, BJS web, NCJ 243826, December 2013; *Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991-2012*, BJS web, NCJ 243920, December 2013; and *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2012 - Statistical Tables*, BJS web, NCJ 241264, May 2013.

The total number of prisoners in the custody of correctional authorities in the U.S. Territories and Commonwealths (see appendix tables 2 and 3) in 2011 and 2012 includes estimates for nonresponse. The U.S. Virgin Islands did not provide any data in 2011 and Guam did not provide any data in 2012. Because of limited information, the U.S. Virgin Islands' prison population in 2012 was used to impute its 2011 population and the estimate was included in the U.S. total for 2011. Guam's prison population for 2011 was used to impute its population for 2012 and the estimate was included in the U.S. total for 2012. American Samoa was unable to provide the number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year in 2012. Ratio estimation was used to impute the data and the estimate was included in the U.S. total for 2012. Specifically, the ratio of the number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year in 2011 divided by American Samoa's total prison population in 2011 was applied to American Samoa's prison population in 2012 to generate the estimate of the number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year in 2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Inmates held in custody in state or federal prisons or in local jails, 2000 and 2011–2012**

Inmates in custody	Number of inmates			Average annual percent change, 2000–2011	Percent change, 2011–2012
	2000	2011	2012		
Total	1,938,500	2,240,600	2,228,400	1.3%	-0.5%
Federal prisoners ^a	140,100	214,800	216,900	3.9%	1.0%
Prisons	133,900	206,000	208,000	3.9	1.0
Federal facilities	124,500	176,200	176,500	3.2	0.2
Privately operated facilities	9,400	29,800	31,500	10.5	5.7
Community corrections centers ^b	6,100	8,800	8,900	3.3	1.1
State prisoners	1,177,200	1,290,200	1,267,000	0.8%	-1.8%
State facilities	1,101,100	1,197,800	1,170,200	0.8	-2.3
Privately operated facilities	76,100	92,400	96,800	1.8	4.8
Local jails ^c	621,100	735,600	744,500	1.5%	1.2%
Incarceration rate ^d	680	720	710	0.5%	-1.4%
Adult incarceration rate ^e	920	940	920	0.2	-2.1

Note: Population counts were rounded to the nearest 100 and include imputed estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions; see *Methodology*. Rates were rounded to the nearest 10. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Estimates may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to rounding or updated information. Total includes all inmates held in local jails, state or federal prisons, or privately operated facilities. Excludes inmates held in U.S. Territories (appendix tables 2 and 3), military facilities (appendix tables 2 and 4), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, facilities contracted by the U.S. Marshals Service, jails in Indian country, or juvenile facilities. See *Methodology* for sources of incarceration data and the text box on page 2 for a discussion of the differences between the custody and jurisdiction prison populations.

^aAfter 2001, responsibility for sentenced prisoners from the District of Columbia was transferred to the federal Bureau of Prisons.

^bNonsecure, privately operated community corrections centers.

^cCounts for inmates held in local jails are for the last weekday in June of each year. Counts were estimated from the Annual Survey of Jails. See *Methodology*.

^dThe total number of inmates in the custody of local jails, state or federal prisons, or privately operated facilities within the year per 100,000 U.S. residents. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year.

^eThe total number of inmates in custody within the year per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older. Adult resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000 and 2011–2012; the total and adult resident population estimates are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's National Intercensal Estimates, 2001, and unpublished total and adult resident population estimates, January 1, 2012, and January 1, 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Number of inmates incarcerated by other adult correctional systems, 2000, 2005, and 2011–2012**

	Number of inmates				Average annual percent change, 2000–2011	Percent change, 2011–2012
	2000	2005	2011	2012		
Total	20,169	19,678	16,529	16,940	-1.8%	2.5%
Territorial prisons ^a	16,130	15,735	12,990	13,360	-2.0	2.8
Military facilities	2,420	2,322	1,527	1,434	-4.2	-6.1
Jails in Indian country ^b	1,619	1,621	2,012	2,146	2.0	6.7

Note: Population counts are for December 31 of the reporting year. Totals exclude inmates held in local jails, state or federal prisons, privately operated prisons, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, facilities contracted by the U.S. Marshals Service, or juvenile facilities. See appendix table 3 for more information on inmates in territorial prisons and appendix table 4 for inmates in military facilities.

^aThe 2011 and 2012 totals include population counts that were imputed for some territories due to nonresponse. See *Methodology*.

^bPopulation counts are for the last weekday in June of each year. The 2005 population count is estimated as the 2004 population count because the Survey of Jails in Indian Country was not conducted in 2005 or 2006. Estimates exclude inmates under age 18 who were confined in facilities that held juveniles only. See *Methodology*.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, and Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2000, 2004, 2005, and 2011–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Prisoners in custody of correctional authorities in the U.S. Territories and Commonwealths, 2000, 2005, and 2011–2012**

	Number of prisoners					
	Total ^a	American Samoa	Guam	Commonwealth of the Northern Marina Islands	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	U.S. Virgin Islands
Total population						
2000	16,130	140	684	97	14,691	518
2005	15,735	222	505	149	14,263	596
2011	13,010	167	632	162	11,470	/
2012	13,810	192	/	168	12,244	577
Incarceration rate, 2012 ^b	340	349	:	327	332	548
Average annual percent change, 2000–2011	-2.0%	1.6%	-0.7%	4.7%	-2.3%	:
Percent change, 2011–2012	6.1%	15.0%	:	3.7%	6.7%	:
Population sentenced to more than 1 year						
2000	11,916	114	323	51	11,075	353
2005	12,399	174	238	83	11,469	435
2011	9,940	117	240	91	9,210	/
2012	10,550	/	/	109	9,781	281
Incarceration rate, 2012 ^b	260	:	:	212	265	267
Average annual percent change, 2000–2011	-1.6%	0.2%	-2.7%	5.3%	-1.7%	:
Percent change, 2011–2012	6.1%	:	:	19.8%	6.2%	:

Note: Population counts are for December 31 of the reporting year. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 10.

/Not reported.

:Not calculated.

^aIncludes population counts for the U.S. Virgin Islands in 2011 and Guam and American Samoa in 2012 that were imputed because of nonresponse. See *Methodology*.

^bThe number of prisoners with a sentence of more than one year per 100,000 U.S. residents on July 1, 2012.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000, 2005, and 2011–2012; resident population estimates were based on the U.S. Census Bureau's International Database estimates.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, 2000, 2005, and 2011–2012**

Branch of service	Number of prisoners				Average annual percent change, 2000–2011	Percent change, 2011–2012
	2000	2005	2011	2012		
Total population	2,420	2,322	1,527	1,434	-4.2%	-6.1%
Prisoners who served in —						
Air Force	413	422	285	262	-3.4%	-8.1%
Army	789	949	702	689	-1.1	-1.9
Marine Corps	730	527	299	264	-8.1	-11.7
Navy	474	406	235	214	-6.4	-8.9
Coast Guard	14	18	6	5	-7.7	-16.7
Prisoners held by —						
Air Force	102	120	54	52	-5.8%	-3.7%
Army	994	1,059	828	809	-1.7	-2.3
Marine Corps	563	470	102	90	-15.5	-11.8
Navy	761	673	543	483	-3.1	-11.0
Population sentenced to more than 1 year	1,346	1,340	1,051	1,014	-2.2%	3.5
Prisoners who served in —						
Air Force	253	258	204	182	-2.0%	-10.8%
Army	585	638	512	531	-1.2	3.7
Marine Corps	280	209	157	126	-5.3	-19.7
Navy	222	223	176	173	-2.1	-1.7
Coast Guard	6	12	2	2	-10.0	--
Prisoners held by —						
Air Force	11	24	5	6	-7.2%	20.0%
Army	831	818	678	685	-1.8	1.0
Marine Corps	134	133	5	2	-29.9	-60.0
Navy	370	365	363	321	-0.2	-11.6

--Less than 0.05%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000, 2005, and 2011–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Estimated standard errors for local jail inmates, 2000 and 2010–2012**

Year	Total	Standard error	Relative standard error (percent)*
2000	621,100	2,550	0.4%
2010	748,700	5,640	0.8
2011	735,600	6,170	0.8
2012	744,500	7,870	1.1

Note: Population estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. Standard errors were rounded to the nearest 10.

*Calculated by dividing the standard error by the survey estimate and multiplying by 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000 and 2010–2012.



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

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Morgan Young edited the report, and Barbara Quinn produced the report.

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Probation and Parole in the United States, 2012

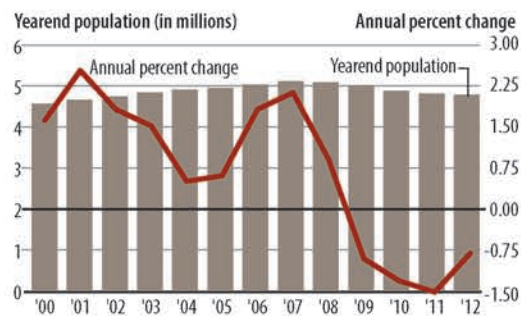
Laura M. Maruschak and Thomas P. Bonczar, *BJS Statisticians*

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

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

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

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



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

HIGHLIGHTS

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

Data in this report were collected through the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey. Both surveys began in 1980 and collect data from U.S. probation and parole agencies that supervise adults. For this report, an adult is any person subject to the jurisdiction of an adult trial court or corrections agency. Juveniles prosecuted as adults in a criminal court are considered adults. Respondents are asked to report the number of adults on probation or parole at the beginning and end of each reporting year, the number entering and exiting supervision during the reporting year, characteristics of the populations at yearend, and other information. The reporting methods for some probation and parole agencies have changed over time (see *Methodology*). Appendix tables present additional 2012 data by jurisdiction.

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

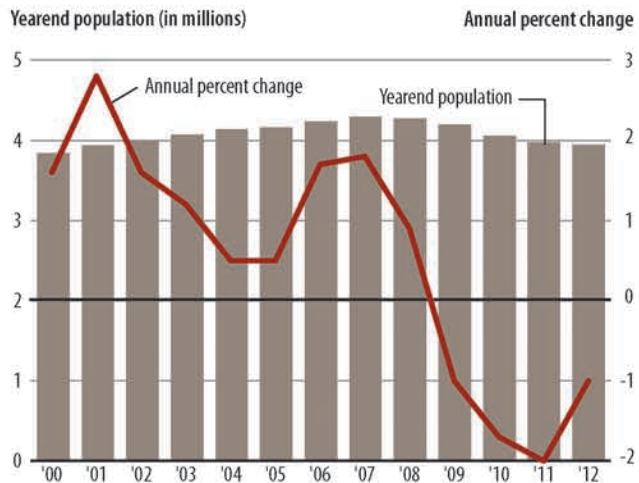
The number of U.S. adults under community supervision declined by about 40,500 in 2012, falling below 4.8 million (appendix table 1). This represents the fourth consecutive within-year decline in the community supervision population. Since probationers accounted for 82% of the adults under community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

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

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

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

FIGURE 2
Adults on probation at yearend, 2000–2012



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

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

BJS definition of probation and parole

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

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

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

Rate of adults under community supervision continued to decline during 2012

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

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

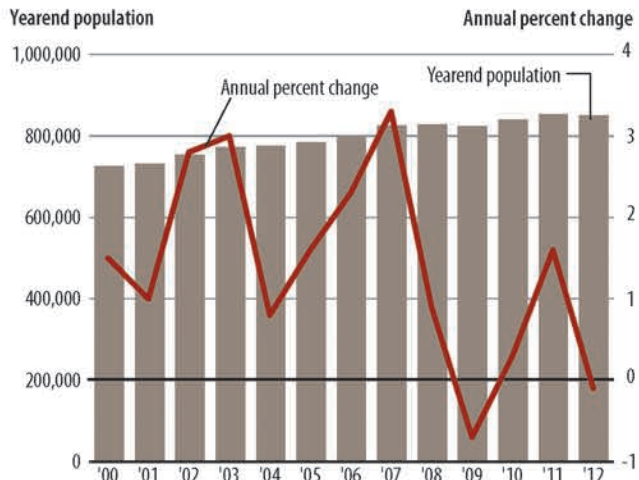
Four states accounted for half of the decline in the probation population

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

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

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

FIGURE 3
Adults on parole at yearend, 2000–2012



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

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

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

Year	Number per 100,000 U.S. adult residents			U.S. adult residents on—		
	Community supervision ^a	Probation	Parole	Community supervision ^b	Probation	Parole
2000	2,162	1,818	344	1 in 46	1 in 55	1 in 291
2005	2,215	1,864	351	1 in 45	1 in 54	1 in 285
2006	2,228	1,875	353	1 in 45	1 in 53	1 in 283
2007	2,239	1,878	361	1 in 45	1 in 53	1 in 277
2008 ^c	2,203	1,846	358	1 in 45	1 in 54	1 in 279
2009	2,147	1,796	353	1 in 47	1 in 56	1 in 284
2010	2,067	1,715	355	1 in 48	1 in 58	1 in 281
2011	2,015	1,662	357	1 in 50	1 in 60	1 in 280
2012	1,981	1,633	353	1 in 50	1 in 61	1 in 284

Note: Rates based on most recent data available and may differ from previously published BJS estimates or other BJS statistical series. Rates based on the community supervision, probation, and parole population counts as of December 31 within the reporting year and the estimated U.S. adult resident population on January 1 of each subsequent year.

^aIncludes adults on probation and adults on parole. For 2008 to 2012, detail may not sum to total because the community supervision rate was adjusted to exclude parolees who were also on probation. See *Methodology* for more details.

^bIncludes adults on probation and adults on parole.

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

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

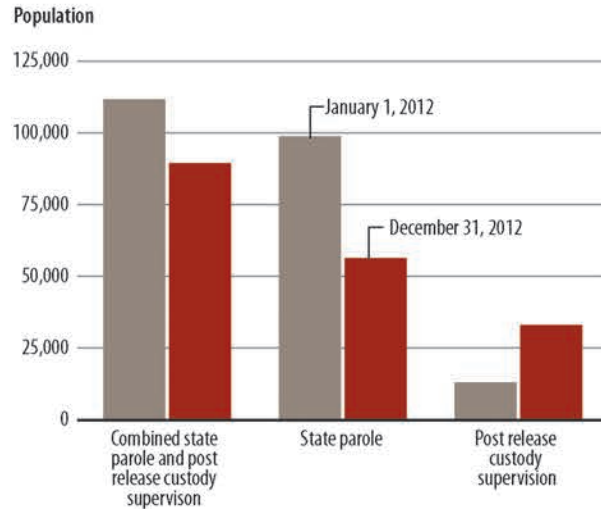
California Public Safety Realignment

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

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

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

FIGURE 4
California adult parole population, 2012



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

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

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

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

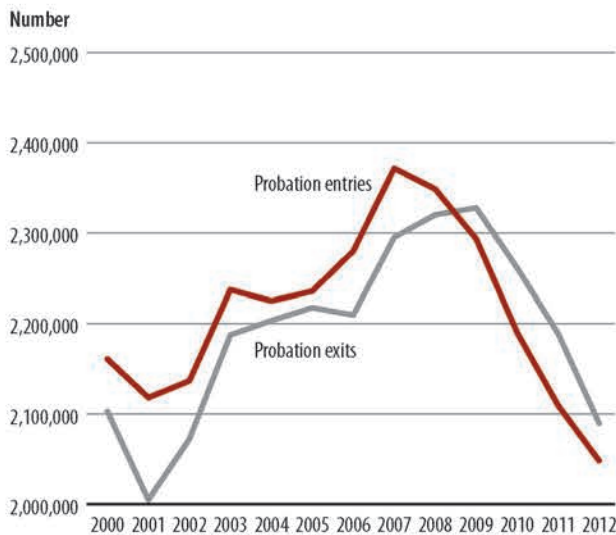
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2008–2012.

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

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

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

FIGURE 5
Estimated probation entries and exits, 2000–2012



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

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

Exit rate for probationers declined during 2012

The rate at which probationers exit supervision—the number that exit probation divided by the average of the probation population at the beginning and end of the year—provides a measure of how quickly the population turns over and an indirect measure of the average time an offender can expect to serve on probation. During 2012, 53 probationers per 100 exited supervision, down for the first time since remaining stable at the 2008 rate of 55 per 100 (table 3). Turnover due to completing the term of supervision, either through full-term completion or early discharge, remained stable at 36 per 100 probationers. Due to the decline in the exit rate, the mean length of stay on probation increased to nearly 23 months after remaining stable at about 22 months from 2008 to 2011.

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

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

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

--Less than 0.5 per 100 probationers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rate of incarceration among probationers decreased during 2012

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

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

Most characteristics of probationers have remained stable since 2000

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

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

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

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

--Less than 0.5%.

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

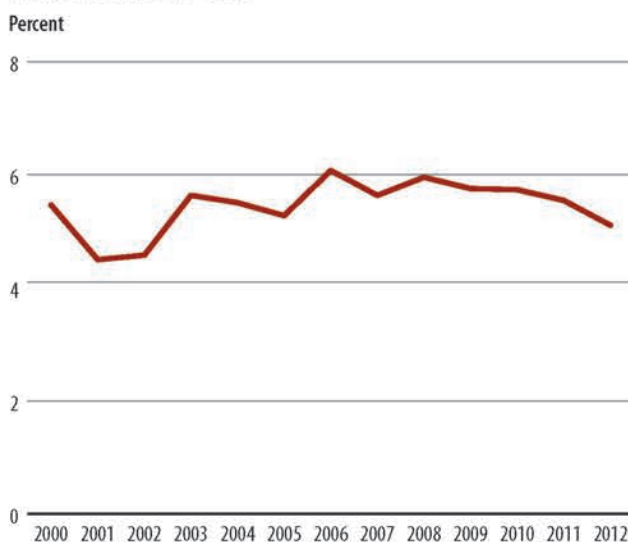
^bIncludes probationers discharged from supervision who failed to meet all conditions of supervision, including some with only financial conditions remaining, some who had their probation sentence revoked but were not incarcerated because their sentence was immediately reinstated, and other types of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

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

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

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

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



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

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

U.S. parole population decreased slightly during 2012

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

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

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

Offenders under federal community supervision

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

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

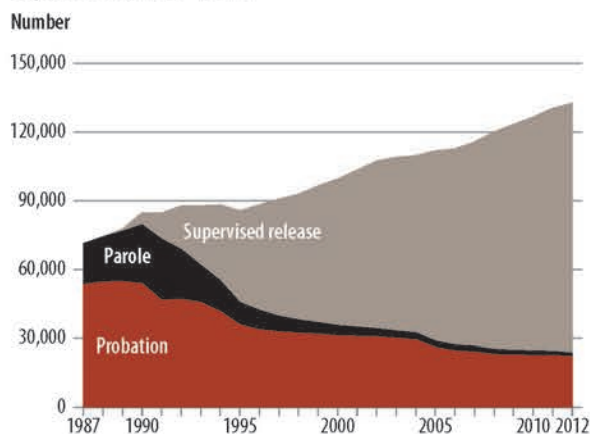
Over the 25-year period from 1987 to 2012, the number of offenders on community supervision experienced an average annual increase of 2.5%, from 71,400 at midyear 1987 to an estimated 132,600 on September 30, 2012 (figure 7). During this same period, the number of offenders on post-incarceration supervision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

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

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

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

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



Note: Data from 1987 to 1994 based on a count of the supervised population as of June 30. Data beginning in 1995 based on a count as of September 30.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 1987–2012.

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

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

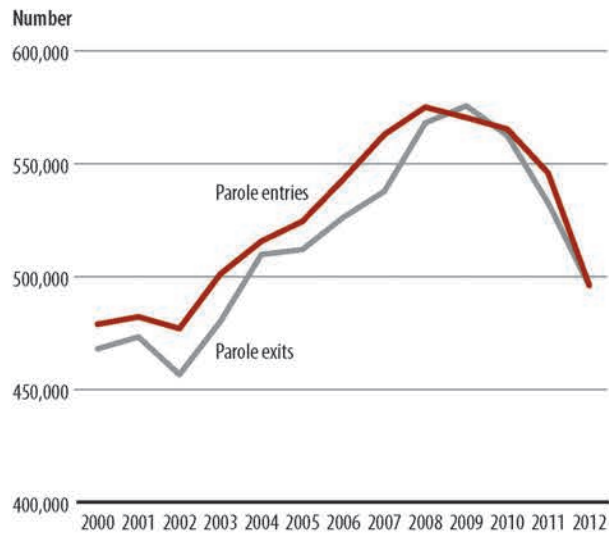
Entries and exits to parole both declined; entries declined at a faster rate

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

Parolees entering through discretionary release surpassed those entering through mandatory release

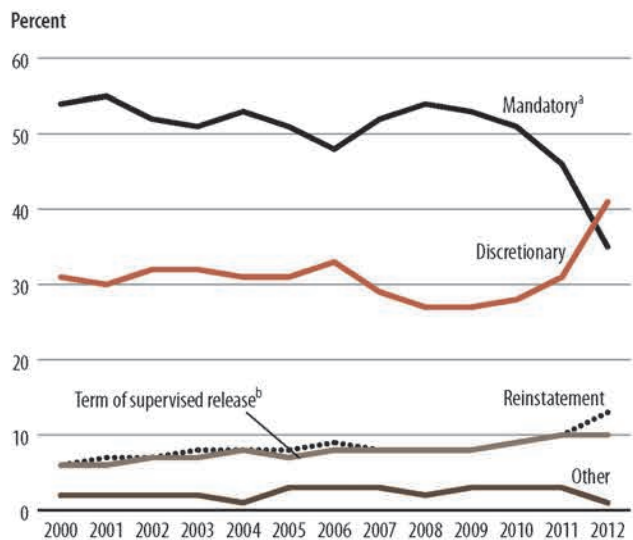
More than a third (35%) of parolees who entered supervision during 2012 entered through mandatory release from prison, continuing the decline that began in 2008, when more than half (54%) entered through mandatory release (figure 9). This marks the fourth consecutive year of decline in mandatory releases.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

FIGURE 8
Estimated parole entries and exits, 2000–2012



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

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



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

Parole turnover rate declined for third consecutive year

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since 2006, the rate of reincarceration among parolees steadily declined

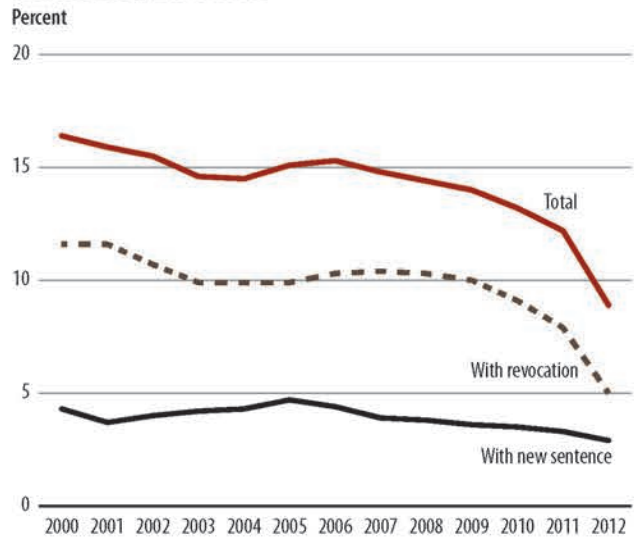
During 2012, an estimated 9% of all parolees who were at risk of reincarceration were incarcerated (figure 10). This is down from 12% reincarcerated in 2011. The decline observed was largely due to the decline in the number of parolees being returned to incarceration in California. The rate at which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

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

Most characteristics of parolees were unchanged during 2012

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

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



Note: Estimates based on most recent available data and may differ from previously published BJS estimates or other BJS statistical series. The at-risk population is defined as the number of parolees under supervision at the start of the year (January 1) plus the number who entered supervision during the year. See *Methodology* for more detail about the at-risk measure of incarceration, including the method of estimation.

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

Methodology

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

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

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

During 2012, Westat (Rockville, MD) served as BJS's collection agent for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the federal system were provided directly to BJS from the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services, Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC) through the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP).

Probation

The 2012 Annual Probation Survey was sent to 468 respondents: 33 central state reporters; 435 separate state, county, or court agencies, including the state probation agency in Pennsylvania, which also provided data for 65 counties in Pennsylvania; the District of Columbia; and the federal system. The states with multiple reporters were Alabama (3), Arizona (2), Colorado (8), Florida (41), Georgia (2), Idaho (2), Kentucky (3), Michigan (134), Missouri (2), Montana (4), New Mexico (2), Ohio (187), Oklahoma (3), Tennessee (3), Washington (33), and West Virginia (2).

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

Parole

The 2012 Annual Parole Survey was sent to 55 respondents: 50 central state reporters, including the California Youth Authority; one municipal agency in Alabama; the state parole agency in Pennsylvania, which also provided data for 65 counties in Pennsylvania; the District of Columbia; and the federal system. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (2) and California (2).

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

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

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

Adjustments to account for offenders with dual community correctional status

Some offenders on probation or parole may have had dual community correctional statuses because they were serving separate probation and parole sentences concurrently. With the 2007 data, BJS began collecting information on the number of parolees who were also on probation at yearend. The total community supervision populations from 2008 through 2012 reported in figure 1 (and the 2012 counts in appendix table 1), have been adjusted based on available information by excluding the total number of parolees who were also on probation to avoid double counting. As a result, the probation and parole counts from 2008 through 2012 do not sum to the total community supervision population within the same year.

All of the estimates for parolees with dual community correctional statuses are based on data reported by parole agencies that were able to provide the information for the reporting year (table 7). Because some probation and parole agencies were not able to provide these data, the total number of parolees also on probation from 2008 through 2012 may be underestimates.

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

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

*For 2008–2009 and 2011–2012, data based on the December 31 count of the prior reporting year. For 2010, the December 31, 2010, count was used as a proxy because additional states reported these data in 2010.

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

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

In a given data collection year, respondents are asked to provide both the January 1 and December 31 population counts. At times, the January 1 count differs greatly from the December 31 count of the prior year. The difference reported may result from administrative changes, such as implementing new information systems, resulting in data review and cleanup; reconciling probationer records; reclassifying offenders, including those on probation to parole and offenders on dual community supervision statuses; and including certain probation populations not previously reported (e.g., supervised for an offense of driving while intoxicated or under the influence, some probationers who had absconded, and some on an inactive status). The cumulative discrepancies between the yearend and beginning year (for the year prior) between 2000 and 2012 in the probation population counts resulted in an overall decline of about 139,600 probationers (table 8). Discrepancies between the yearend and beginning year parole population count resulted in an increase of about 22,800 parolees between 2000 and 2012 (table 9).

Probation coverage expanded beginning in 1998 through 1999

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

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

Year	December 31 probation population	Change*
2000	3,839,532	-13,323
2001	3,934,713	-2,982
2002	3,995,165	28,902
2003	4,073,987	18,856
2004	4,140,638	3,154
2005	4,162,495	4,262
2006	4,237,023	-21,662
2007	4,293,163	-58,692
2008	4,270,917	-32,327
2009	4,198,155	-73,122
2010	4,055,514	-2,399
2011	3,971,319	9,771
2012	3,942,776	...
Total change, yearend 2000–2012	103,244	-139,562

... Not available.

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

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

Estimating change in population counts

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

Estimates of annual change reported in appendix tables 1, 2, and 4 were calculated as the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year. At the national level, 504 parolees were the difference between the change in the parole population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2012, populations and the difference between parole entries and exits during 2012. For probation at the national level, 3,186 probationers were the difference between the change in the probation population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2012, populations and the difference between probation entries and exits during 2012.

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

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

Year	December 31 parole population	Change*
2000	725,527	-1,629
2001	731,147	1,186
2002	753,141	-2,207
2003	773,498	23,614
2004	775,875	-4,023
2005	784,354	-3,738
2006	798,219	1,656
2007	826,097	-4,920
2008	828,169	1,391
2009	824,115	13,703
2010	840,676	-78
2011	853,852	-2,190
2012	851,158	...
Total change, yearend 2000–2012	125,631	22,765

... Not available.

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

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

using the yearend populations in these figures would be the difference between December 31 populations in each given year. As previously discussed, jurisdiction counts reported for January 1 may be different from December 31 counts reported in the previous year. As a result, the direction of change based on yearend data could be in the opposite direction of the annual percent change. This occurred between 2007 and 2008. The apparent decrease observed in the community supervision and probation rate between 2007 and 2008 was due to a change in scope for two jurisdictions. While a comparison of yearend to yearend yields a decline, the annual percent change actually increased. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*, BJS web, NCJ 236019, November 2011, for a description of changes in reporting methods.

Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies during 2012

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

Imputing probation entries

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

The second method was used to estimate 2012 probation entries for agencies that did not report entries in both 2011 and 2012. The ratio of 2012 entries to the January 1, 2012, population among reporting agencies of similar size within the state was used to estimate the number of entries for nonreporting agencies. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for nonreporting counties and district agencies in Florida, Michigan, Ohio, and Washington.

The third method was used to estimate probation entries by using the ratio of 2011 imputed entries to the January 1, 2011, probation population and applying that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2012, population. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in Colorado, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

Imputing parole entries

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

Imputing probation and parole exits

A single method was used to estimate probation and parole exits. For both probation and parole, BJS added the agency's estimated entries in 2012 to the agency's population on January 1, 2012, and subtracted that estimate from the population on December 31, 2012. For probation, this method was used in Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, Washington, and West Virginia. For parole, this method was used in California.

Calculating mean length of stay

Mean length of stay is calculated as the inverse of the exit rate. Patterson and Preston (2007) provide tests of various methods for estimating expected length of stay and report the results of simulations showing that under assumptions of a stationary population with a small growth rate, the inverse of the exit rate performs well relative to a life-table approach to estimating mean time served.¹ Based on the small growth rates in the probation and parole populations in recent years, the inverse of the exit rate suffices to provide an estimate of mean stay on probation or parole in recent years.

Community supervision outcome measures

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

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

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

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

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

Change in the Annual Parole Survey

In 2008, the Annual Parole Survey included a new category for type of entry to parole that is labeled “term of supervised release” (TSR). It is defined as a fixed period of release to the community that follows a fixed period of incarceration based on a determinate sentencing statute; both are determined by a judge at the time of sentencing. As a consequence, some states began reporting term of supervised releases in 2008. The new category was added to better classify the large majority of entries to parole reported by the federal system. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*, NCJ 236019, BJS web, November 2011, for detail on estimation methods to analyze national trends for all types of entry to parole.

Types of federal offenders under community supervision

Since the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 was enacted on November 1, 1987, offenders sentenced to federal prison are no longer eligible for parole, but are required to serve a term of supervised release following release from prison. Those sentenced to prison prior to November 1, 1987, continue to be eligible for parole, as do persons violating laws of the District of Columbia, military offenders, and foreign treaty transfer offenders (see http://www.uscourts.gov/news/TheThirdBranch/11-05-01/Parole_in_the_Federal_Probation_System.aspx). Federal offenders under supervision in the District of Columbia are reported separately in this report. Unlike other parts of this report where all forms of federal post-prison supervision are grouped together under the generic term “parole,” the data in this box separate federal

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

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

Source of data

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

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

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

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

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

Probation: Explanatory notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parole: Explanatory notes

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

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

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

Appendix tables

Community supervision

Appendix table 1. Adults under community supervision, 2012

Probation

Appendix table 2. Adults on probation, 2012

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

Parole

Appendix table 4. Adults on parole, 2012

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

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

Federal supervision

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Adults under community supervision, 2012

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

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

/ Not reported.

: Not calculated.

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

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

^cRates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2012.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Adults on probation, 2012

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

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

-- Less than 0.05%.

..Not known.

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

^bRates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2012.

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

^dSee *Explanatory notes* for more detail.

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

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

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

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

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

...Not available.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Adults on parole, 2012

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

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

- Less than 0.05%.

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

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

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

^dSee *Explanatory notes* for more detail.

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

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

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

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

..Not known.

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes persons entering due to a parole board decision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

--Less than 0.5%.

...Not available.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^bIncludes public-order offenses.

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

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

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

Note: Fiscal year data ending September 30.

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

^bTotal includes offenders whose sex was unknown.

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

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

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

Note: Fiscal year data ending September 30.

--Less than 0.05%.

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

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

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



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

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

Morgan Young and Jill Thomas edited the report, and Barbara Quinn produced the report.

December 2013, NCJ 243826



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Forthcoming – Webtools to access data from the Annual Probation and Parole Surveys



Home | Data Analysis Tools - Corrections Statistical Analysis Tool (CSAT) - Parole

Corrections Statistical Analysis Tool (CSAT) - Parole


Home Quick Tables Custom Tables Methodology Definitions Supporting Documents FAQs

Jurisdiction	Years	Population*	Variable*
All	2008	Yearend population	Select a population to display its variables
National Statistics (U.S. Total)	2009	Select one measure	
Federal	2010	Yearend population	
State (Total)	2011	Entries	
Alabama	2012	Exits	

Type of supervision rate
Select rate

* = Required

Attachment 6 – Screen shots from study questionnaire



Annual Probation and Parole Surveys


OMB No. 1121-0064. Exp. 08/31/2014


Welcome to the 2013 Annual Probation and Parole Surveys.


To begin, please enter the username and password that you received in the mail.
If you need this information again or have technical difficulties, please contact the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.

Username:

Password:

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Annual Parole Survey (CJ-7)

OMB No. 1121-0064. Exp. 08/31/2014

[Web Survey Instructions](#) | [List of Survey Questions](#) | [Adobe PDF Version of Blank Survey](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Logout](#)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Please complete the survey before **February 28, 2014**. If you need assistance or have any questions, please contact us at bjs-aps@westat.com or call the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.

Who is covered by this survey?

- INCLUDE all persons sentenced as adults, who were conditionally released to parole supervision, by parole board decision, by mandatory conditional release, through other types of post-custody conditional supervision, or as the result of a sentence to a term of supervised release. (Adults are persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency.)
- INCLUDE adult parolees legally your responsibility but supervised outside your jurisdiction, such as through an interstate compact agreement.
- INCLUDE adult parolees on active supervision, including those who report electronically, or inactive supervision.
- INCLUDE adult parolees under your jurisdiction, regardless of supervision status or sentence length.
- INCLUDE absconders who have not been discharged from parole.

Who is not covered by this survey?


- EXCLUDE juveniles (persons under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or corrections agency).
- EXCLUDE interstate compact cases supervised by your jurisdiction for another state.
- EXCLUDE adult parolees supervised by your jurisdiction but legally the responsibility of another jurisdiction.


Burden statement

- Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 1.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington, DC 20531; and to the Office of Management and Budget, OMB No. 1121-0064, Washington, DC 20503.

Upload instructions

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Web Survey Instructions

Answering Questions

- The "List of Survey Questions" screen contains links to all survey questions.
- Navigate through the survey by answering each question and clicking the "Save and Go to Next Question" button, the "Save and Go to Previous Question" button, or the "Save and Go to List of Survey Questions" button. (Do not use your browser's back and forward buttons, this may result in lost data.) When you click the "Save and Go to Next Question" button, the responses you entered on that page will be saved and the next question screen will appear. You may save your responses and return to the previous question by clicking the "Save and Go to Previous Question" button. To view the status of completion for your survey or to navigate to a specific question, click the "Save and Go to List of Survey Questions" button. You may enter or change answers to questions at any time prior to submission.
- If you need assistance or have any questions, please contact us at bjs-aps@westat.com or call the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.
- Please provide a response to each item. Blank items will be interpreted as "unknown" ("DK"). If the answer to a question is "none" or "zero," enter "0" in the space provided.
- Whenever counts are required, there is a drop down menu that provides several options:
 - If the answer to a question is an exact count, leave "ACT" (for actual) in the drop-down menu.
 - If the answer to a question is an estimate, select "EST" from the drop-down menu beside the question.
 - If the answer to a question is "unknown," select "DK" from the drop-down menu and leave the data field blank.
 - If the answer to a question is "not applicable," select "NA" from the drop-down menu and leave the data field blank.
- When questions asking for counts have multiple parts, there will be a running total automatically entered in the total box for your convenience. You may overwrite this automatic total.

Saving Your Answers

- After answering each question, it is very important to save your entries; click the "Save and Go to Next Question" button, the "Save and Go to Previous Question" button, or the "Save and Go to List of Survey Questions" button to ensure that you do not lose the data you have entered.
- Do not use the back button on your browser; this will not save your data to the system. If you leave a question screen without clicking the "Save and Go to Next Question" button, the "Save and Go to Previous Question" button, or the "Save and Go to List of Survey Questions" button, any answers you've just entered will be lost.

Finishing Later

- You can stop your work in the survey at any time - just be sure to click "Save and Go to Next Question" or the "Save and Go to List of Questions" button before you leave the survey.
- When you come back, you'll arrive at the "List of Survey Questions" screen, and you'll be able to resume your work from there.

What the Icons Mean

- The survey uses two icons on the "List of Survey Questions" screen: Data Saved (✓), to acknowledge that you have entered data for a question, and Check Your Data (➔) to signal that a question is partially complete.

Print a Blank Survey

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Print Your Completed Survey

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- Click on the button labeled "Print Completed Survey" on the "End of Survey" screen.
- This must be done before you click the "Submit Survey" button. This option is not available after you hit the submit button.
- If you need a copy with your answers after you submit the survey, please contact Westat at bjs-aps@westat.com or call the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.

Submitting the Completed Survey

- After completing the survey, you must click on the "Submit Survey" button on the "End of Survey" screen. When we receive the survey, we will review your responses and contact you with any questions.
- To revise a response after you have clicked "Submit Survey," please contact Westat at bjs-aps@westat.com or call the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.

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If you visit our site to read or download information, we collect and store certain information about the internet address from which you accessed the site. This applies only to the website and not to the survey itself.

- The name of the internet domain (for example, "agencyname.gov" if you connect from a government account) and the IP address (a number that is automatically assigned to your computer when you are using the internet) from which you access our site.
- The type of browser and operating system used to access our site.
- The date and time you access our site.
- The internet address of any Web site from which you linked directly to our site.
- The pages you visit and the information you request.

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Security

For site security purposes our computer system, like government systems, employs software programs to monitor network traffic to identify unauthorized attempts to upload or change information, or otherwise cause damage. Anyone using this system expressly consents to such monitoring and is advised that if such monitoring reveals evidence of possible abuse or criminal activity, such evidence may be provided to appropriate law enforcement officials. Unauthorized attempts to upload or change information on this server are strictly prohibited and may be punishable by law.

[Go to List of Survey Questions](#)



List of Survey Questions

Click on **Contact information** to start the survey.

✓ = data saved ➔ = partial complete

- ➔ [Contact information](#)
- ➔ 1. [Adult parole population on January 1, 2013](#)
- ➔ 2. [Entries to parole by type of entry](#)
- ➔ 3. [Discharges from parole by type of discharge](#)
- ➔ 4. [Adult parole population on December 31, 2013](#)
- ➔ 5. [Adult parole population based on individuals or cases](#)
- ➔ 6. [Interstate compact: Parolees supervised for your agency by another state](#)
- ➔ 7. [Interstate compact: Parolees supervised by your agency for another state](#)
- ➔ 8. [Adult parole population by maximum sentence to incarceration](#)
- ➔ 9. [Adult parole population by sex](#)
- ➔ 10. [Adult parole population by race or Hispanic/Latino origin](#)
- ➔ 11. [Adult parole population by type of offense](#)
- ➔ 12. [Adult parole population by supervision status](#)
- ➔ 13. [Adult parolees under additional types of correctional supervision](#)
- ➔ 14. [Adult parole population by type of release from prison](#)
- ➔ 15. [Adult parolees tracked through a Global Positioning System \(GPS\)](#)
- ➔ [General comments](#)
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Your agency's adult parole population on December 31, 2012 was 2,089.

[Save and Go to List of Survey Questions](#)

Question 1

On January 1, 2013, what was your agency's adult parole population? ACT ▾

- Click on the "General Information" tab at the top of the screen to see instructions for persons to INCLUDE and EXCLUDE.

Provide additional comments if desired:

(2000 characters remaining)

[Save and Go to Previous Question](#)

[Save and Go to Next Question](#)



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Question 2

Between January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013, how many adults entered parole by –

- Individuals entering parole more than once during the year should be counted each time (e.g., entered, discharged, and re-entered should be counted as two entries).
- Individuals who enter parole and, without being discharged, are placed on parole for a second offense, should be counted as one entry.

a. Discretionary release from prison

 ACT ▾

- Persons who entered parole as a result of a parole board decision, Governor's pardon, or commutation of sentence.

b. Mandatory release from prison

 ACT ▾

- Persons who entered parole as a result of determinate sentencing statute or good-time provision.

c. Reinstatement of parole

 ACT ▾

- Persons returned to parole status, including discharged absconders whose cases were re-opened, revocations with immediate reinstatement, and offenders re-paroled at any time under the same sentence.

d. Term of supervised release from prison

 ACT ▾

- Persons sentenced by a judge to a fixed period of incarceration based on a determinate statute, immediately followed by a period of supervised release.

e. Other, specify

 ACT ▾

f. Not known

 ACT ▾

g. Total entries

 ACT ▾

- *The total is the sum of items 2a-2f.*

Provide additional comments if desired:

(2000 characters remaining)

Save and Go to Previous Question

Save and Go to Next Question



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GENERAL INFORMATION

Please complete the survey before **February 28, 2014**. If you need assistance or have any questions, please contact us at bis-aps@westat.com or call the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.

Who is covered by this survey?

- INCLUDE all adults regardless of conviction status, who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order. (Adults are persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency.)
- INCLUDE adult probationers legally your responsibility but supervised outside your jurisdiction, such as through an interstate compact agreement.
- INCLUDE adult probationers contracted out to private agencies.
- INCLUDE adult probationers on active supervision, including those who report electronically, or inactive supervision or in a residential/other treatment program but not in regular contact with a probation authority.
- INCLUDE absconders who have not been discharged from probation.
- INCLUDE adult probationers who may be under local jurisdiction but not reported separately by another agency.

Who is not covered by this survey?

- EXCLUDE juveniles (persons under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or agency).
- EXCLUDE interstate compact cases supervised by your jurisdiction for another state.
- EXCLUDE adult probationers supervised by your jurisdiction but legally the responsibility of another jurisdiction.

Burden statement

- Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 1.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington, DC 20531; and to the Office of Management and Budget, OMB No. 1121-0064, Washington, DC 20503.

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- The name of the internet domain (for example, "agencyname.gov" if you connect from a government account) and the IP address (a number that is automatically assigned to your computer when you are using the internet) from which you access our site.
- The type of browser and operating system used to access our site.
- The date and time you access our site.
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- The pages you visit and the information you request.

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For site security purposes our computer system, like government systems, employs software programs to monitor network traffic to identify unauthorized attempts to upload or change information, or otherwise cause damage. Anyone using this system expressly consents to such monitoring and is advised that if such monitoring reveals evidence of possible abuse or criminal activity, such evidence may be provided to appropriate law enforcement officials. Unauthorized attempts to upload or change information on this server are strictly prohibited and may be punishable by law.

[Go to List of Survey Questions](#)



List of Survey Questions

Click on [Contact information](#) to start the survey.

✓ = data saved ✦ = partial complete

- [Contact information](#)
- ✦ 1. [Adult probation population on January 1, 2013](#)
- ✦ 2. [Entries to probation by type of entry](#)
- ✦ 3. [Discharges from probation by type of discharge](#)
- ✦ 4. [Adult probation population on December 31, 2013](#)
- ✦ 5. [Adult probation population based on individuals or cases](#)
- ✦ 6. [Adult probation population by sex](#)
- ✦ 7. [Adult probation population by race or Hispanic/Latino origin](#)
- ✦ 8. [Adult probation population by type of offense](#)
- ✦ 9. [Adult probation population by specific offense categories](#)
- ✦ 10. [Interstate compact: Adult probationers supervised for your agency by another state](#)
- ✦ 11. [Interstate compact: Adult probationers supervised by your agency for another state](#)
- ✦ 12. [Availability of data on time served for same offense](#)
- ✦ 13. [Adult probationers under additional types of correctional supervision](#)
- ✦ 14. [Adult probation population by sentence type](#)
- ✦ 15. [Adult probation population by supervision status](#)
- ✦ 16. [Adult probationers tracked through a Global Positioning System \(GPS\)](#)
- ✦ [General comments](#)
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[Save and Go to List of Survey Questions](#)

Your agency's adult probation population on December 31, 2012 was 959.

Question 1

On January 1, 2013, what was your agency's adult probation population? ACT

- Click on the "General Information" tab at the top of the screen to see instructions for persons to INCLUDE and EXCLUDE.

Provide additional comments if desired:

(2000 characters remaining)

[Save and Go to Previous Question](#)

[Save and Go to Next Question](#)



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Save and Go to List of Survey Questions

Question 2

Between January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013, how many adults entered probation by –

- Individuals entering probation more than once during the year should be counted each time (e.g., entered, discharged, and re-entered should be counted as two entries).
- Individuals who enter probation and, without being discharged, are placed on probation for a second offense, should be counted as one entry.

a. Probation without incarceration

 ACT ▾

- Persons sentenced to probation with no jail or prison term.

b. Probation with incarceration

 ACT ▾

- Include all split sentences to probation and incarceration.
- Persons sentenced to probation with a term of incarceration in jail or prison (e.g., those individuals who entered probation from a correctional facility).

c. Other, specify

 ACT ▾

d. Not known

 ACT ▾

e. Total entries

 ACT ▾

- The total is the sum of items 2a-2d.

Provide additional comments if desired:

(2000 characters remaining)

Save and Go to Previous Question

Save and Go to Next Question



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Welcome to the 2013 Annual Probation and Parole Surveys.

To begin, please enter the username and password that you received in the mail.
If you need this information again or have technical difficulties, please contact the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.

Username:

Password:

Login to Survey



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[Web Survey Instructions](#) | [List of Survey Questions](#) | [Adobe PDF Version of Blank Survey](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Logout](#)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Please complete the survey before **February 28, 2014**. If you need assistance or have any questions, please contact us at bis-aps@westat.com or call the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.

Who is covered by this survey?

- **INCLUDE** all adults regardless of conviction status, who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order. (Adults are persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency.)
- **INCLUDE** adult probationers legally your responsibility but supervised outside your jurisdiction, such as through an interstate compact agreement.
- **INCLUDE** adult probationers contracted out to private agencies.
- **INCLUDE** adult probationers on active supervision, including those who report electronically, or inactive supervision or in a residential/other treatment program but not in regular contact with a probation authority.
- **INCLUDE** absconders who have not been discharged from probation.
- **INCLUDE** adult probationers who may be under local jurisdiction but not reported separately by another agency.

Who is not covered by this survey?

- **EXCLUDE** juveniles (persons under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or agency).
- **EXCLUDE** interstate compact cases supervised by your jurisdiction for another state.
- **EXCLUDE** adult probationers supervised by your jurisdiction but legally the responsibility of another jurisdiction.

Burden statement

- Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington, DC 20531; and to the Office of Management and Budget, OMB No. 1121-0064, Washington, DC 20503.

Upload instructions

- If you want to upload data rather than completing any portion of the survey, please call the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718 for instructions.

Continue



This is the official website for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Annual Probation and Parole Surveys. The website is hosted at Westat. You can access the BJS website by clicking on this link: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov>



Web Survey Instructions

Answering Questions

- The "List of Survey Questions" screen contains links to all survey questions.
- Navigate through the survey by answering each question and clicking the "Save and Go to Next Question" button, the "Save and Go to Previous Question" button, or the "Save and Go to List of Survey Questions" button. (Do not use your browser's back and forward buttons, this may result in lost data.) When you click the "Save and Go to Next Question" button, the responses you entered on that page will be saved and the next question screen will appear. You may save your responses and return to the previous question by clicking the "Save and Go to Previous Question" button. To view the status of completion for your survey or to navigate to a specific question, click the "Save and Go to List of Survey Questions" button. You may enter or change answers to questions at any time prior to submission.
- If you need assistance or have any questions, please contact us at bis-aps@westat.com or call the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.
- Please provide a response to each item. Blank items will be interpreted as "unknown" ("DK"). If the answer to a question is "none" or "zero", enter "0" in the space provided.
- Whenever counts are required, there is a drop down menu that provides several options:
 - If the answer to a question is an exact count, leave "ACT" (for actual) in the drop-down menu.
 - If the answer to a question is an estimate, select "EST" from the drop-down menu beside the question.
 - If the answer to a question is "unknown," select "DK" from the drop-down menu and leave the data field blank.
 - If the answer to a question is "not applicable," select "NA" from the drop-down menu and leave the data field blank.
- When questions asking for counts have multiple parts, there will be a running total automatically entered in the total box for your convenience. You may overwrite this automatic total.

Saving Your Answers

- After answering each question, it is very important to save your entries; click the "Save and Go to Next Question" button, the "Save and Go to Previous Question" button, or the "Save and Go to List of Survey Questions" button to ensure that you do not lose the data you have entered.
- Do not use the back button on your browser; this will not save your data to the system. If you leave a question screen without clicking the "Save and Go to Next Question" button, the "Save and Go to Previous Question" button, or the "Save and Go to List of Survey Questions" button, any answers you've just entered will be lost.

Finishing Later

- You can stop your work in the survey at any time - just be sure to click the "Save and Go to Next Question" or the "Save and Go to List of Survey Questions" button before you leave the survey.
- When you come back, you'll arrive at the "List of Survey Questions" screen, and you'll be able to resume your work from there.

What the Icons Mean

- The survey uses two icons on the "List of Survey Questions" screen: Data Saved (✓), to acknowledge that you have entered data for a question, and Check Your Data (➔) to signal that a question is partially complete.

Print a Blank Survey

- To print or save a blank survey, click on the tab labeled "Adobe PDF Version of Blank Survey" at the top of the "List of Survey Questions" screen. The file can be printed or saved for future reference.

Print Your Completed Survey

- Once you have completed the survey and before you have submitted it, you can save a .pdf version and/or print a hardcopy of the survey with your answers. This will be formatted to appear like a paper questionnaire.
- Click on the button labeled "Print Completed Survey" on the "End of Survey" screen.
- This must be done before you click the "Submit Survey" button. This option is not available after you hit the submit button.
- If you need a copy with your answers after you submit the survey, please contact Westat at bis-aps@westat.com or call the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.

Submitting the Completed Survey

- After completing the survey, you must click on the "Submit Survey" button on the "End of Survey" screen. When we receive the survey, we will review your responses and contact you with any questions.
- To revise a response after you have clicked "Submit Survey," please contact Westat at bis-aps@westat.com or call the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.

Privacy Statement

Information Collected and Stored Automatically

If you visit our site to read or download information, we collect and store certain information about the internet address from which you accessed the site. This applies only to the website and not to the survey itself.

- The name of the internet domain (for example, agencyname.gov if you connect from a government account) and the IP address (a number that is automatically assigned to your computer when you are using the internet) from which you access our site.
- The type of browser and operating system used to access our site.
- The date and time you access our site.
- The internet address of any Web site from which you linked directly to our site.
- The pages you visit and the information you request.

Cookies

"Cookies" are small bits of text that are either used for the duration of a session ("session cookies"), or saved on a user's hard drive in order to identify that user, or information about that user, the next time the user logs on to a Web site ("persistent cookies"). Westat does not use persistent cookies. We may use session cookies to provide streamlined navigation through the sites. These session cookies are deleted from the component's server soon after your session ends and are not collected or saved.

Security

For site security purposes our computer system, like government systems, employs software programs to monitor network traffic to identify unauthorized attempts to upload or change information, or otherwise cause damage. Anyone using this system expressly consents to such monitoring and is advised that if such monitoring reveals evidence of possible abuse or criminal activity, such evidence may be provided to appropriate law enforcement officials. Unauthorized attempts to upload or change information on this server are strictly prohibited and may be punishable by law.

[Go to List of Survey Questions](#)



[Web Survey Instructions](#) | [General Information](#) | [Adobe PDF Version of Blank Survey](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Logout](#)

List of Survey Questions

Click on **Contact information** to start the survey.

✓ = data saved ➔ = partial complete

- ➔ [Contact information](#)
- ➔ 1. [Adult probation population on January 1, 2013](#)
- ➔ 2. [Entries to probation](#)
- ➔ 3. [Discharges from probation](#)
- ➔ 4. [Adult probation population on December 31, 2013](#)
- ✓ 5. [Adult probation population based on individuals or cases](#)
- ➔ 6. [Adult probation population by sex](#)
- ➔ 7. [Adult probation population by type of offense](#)
- ➔ [General comments](#)
- [End of Survey](#)



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[Web Survey Instructions](#) | [General Information](#) | [Adobe PDF Version of Blank Survey](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Logout](#)

Save and Go to List of Survey Questions

Your agency's adult probation population on December 31, 2012 was 1,970.

Question 1

On January 1, 2013, what was your agency's adult probation population? ACT ▾

- Click on the "General Information" tab at the top of the screen to see instructions for persons to INCLUDE and EXCLUDE.

Provide additional comments if desired:

(2000 characters remaining)

Save and Go to Previous Question

Save and Go to Next Question



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[Web Survey Instructions](#) | [General Information](#) | [Adobe PDF Version of Blank Survey](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Logout](#)

Save and Go to List of Survey Questions

Question 2

Between January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013, how many adults entered probation?

ACT ▾

- Individuals entering probation more than once during the year should be counted each time (e.g., entered, discharged, and re-entered should be counted as two entries).
- Individuals who enter probation and, without being discharged, are placed on probation for a second offense, should be counted as one entry.

Provide additional comments if desired:

(2000 characters remaining)

Save and Go to Previous Question

Save and Go to Next Question



This is the official website for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Annual Probation and Parole Surveys. The website is hosted at Westat. You can access the BJS website by clicking on this link: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov>



Attachment 7 – CJ-7 Annual Parole Survey

CJ-7

OMB No. XXX-XXXX: Approval Expires XX/XX/XXXX

RETURN TO	WESTAT BJS Annual P/P Survey RW-2634 1600 Research Boulevard Rockville, MD 20850-3129	FORM CJ-7	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS <h3 style="margin: 0;">2014 ANNUAL PAROLE SURVEY</h3>
PLEASE ENTER THE CONTACT INFORMATION FOR THE PERSON FILLING OUT THIS FORM			
Name		Title	
Address 1			
Address 2			
City		State	Zip code
TELEPHONE	Area code	Number	Extension
FAX NUMBER	Area code	Number	
EMAIL ADDRESS			
AGENCY UID			

GENERAL INFORMATION

- If you have any questions, call the **Agency Support Team, Westat**, at **1-888-371-3718**, or email **bjs-aps@westat.com**.
- Please complete the questionnaire before **February 28, 2015** using the web-reporting option at **www.bjs-aps.org**, by mailing the completed questionnaire to **WESTAT** at the address above, or by **faxing** all pages toll-free to **1-888-371-3949**.

Who is covered by this survey?

- INCLUDE** all persons sentenced as adults, who were conditionally released to parole supervision, by parole board decision, by mandatory conditional release, through other types of post-custody conditional supervision, or as the result of a sentence to a term of supervised release. (Adults are persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency.)
- INCLUDE** adult parolees legally your responsibility but supervised outside your jurisdiction, such as through an interstate compact agreement.
- INCLUDE** adult parolees on active supervision, including those who report electronically, or inactive supervision.
- INCLUDE** adult parolees under your jurisdiction regardless of supervision status or sentence length.
- INCLUDE** absconders who have not been discharged from parole.

Who is not covered by this survey?

- EXCLUDE** juveniles (persons under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or corrections agency).
- EXCLUDE** interstate compact cases supervised by your jurisdiction for another state.
- EXCLUDE** adult parolees supervised by your jurisdiction but legally the responsibility of another jurisdiction.

Burden statement

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 1.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington, DC 20531; and to the Office of Management and Budget, OMB No. XXXX-XXXX, Washington, DC 20503.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Please provide a response to each item. Blank items will be interpreted as "unknown" ("DK").**
- If the answer to a question is **"none"** or **"zero,"** write **"0"** in the space provided.
- If the answer to a question is **"unknown,"** write **"DK"** in the space provided.
- If the answer to a question is **"not applicable,"** write **"NA"** in the space provided.
- When an exact numeric answer is not available, provide an **estimate** and mark **(X)** in the box beside each figure. For example 1,000 .

ITEMS AND DEFINITIONS

Your agency's adult parole population on December 31, 2013..... _____

1. On January 1, 2014, what was your agency's adult parole population?
Population on January 1, 2014 _____

2. Between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, how many adults entered parole by —

a. Discretionary release from prison..... _____

b. Mandatory release from prison _____

c. Reinstatement of parole _____

d. Term of supervised release from prison _____

e. Other – *Specify*

f. Not known _____

g. **Total entries** (Should equal the sum of items 2a through 2f.)..... _____

3. Between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, how many adult parolees were discharged from supervision for the following reasons —

a. Completions _____

b. Returned to incarceration —

1) With new sentence _____

2) With revocation, without new sentence..... _____

3) To receive treatment _____

4) Other – *Specify*

5) Not known..... _____

c. Absconder..... _____

d. Transferred to another parole agency.. _____

e. Death..... _____

f. Other discharges – *Specify each*

1) Other completions

2) Unsatisfactory

3) Other

g. Not known _____

h. **Total discharges** (Should equal the sum of items 3a through 3g.)..... _____

4. On December 31, 2014, what was your agency's adult parole population?
(Should equal Question 1 plus item 2g minus item 3h.)
Population on December 31, 2014..... _____

- ← **1.** See cover page for persons to INCLUDE and EXCLUDE.
- ← **2.** Individuals entering parole more than once during the year should be counted each time (e.g., entered, discharged, and re-entered should be counted as two entries). Individuals who enter parole and, without being discharged, are placed on parole for a second offense, should be counted as one entry.
- a. Discretionary releases are persons who entered parole as a result of a parole board decision, Governor's pardon, or commutation of sentence.
- b. Mandatory releases are persons who entered parole as a result of a determinate sentencing statute or good-time provision.
- c. Reinstatements are persons returned to parole status, including discharged absconders whose cases were re-opened, revocations with immediate reinstatement, and offenders re-paroled at anytime under the same sentence.
- d. Term of supervised release are persons sentenced by a judge to a fixed period of incarceration based on a determinate statute, immediately followed by a period of supervised release.
- ← **3.** Individuals exiting parole more than once during the year should be counted each time (e.g., individuals who are discharged from all parole supervision, re-enter parole, and are fully discharged again, should be counted as two discharges).
- a. Completions are parolees who served full-term sentences or who were released early due to a parole authority decision, commutation, or pardon.
- b. 1) Parolees sent back to incarceration after receiving a sentence for a new offense.
- 2) Parolees sent back to incarceration after their sentence to parole was revoked (e.g., violating a condition of their parole) but without receiving a sentence for a new offense.
- 3) Parolees incarcerated in order to receive any type of treatment.
- 4) Parolees sent back to incarceration pending a revocation, trial, sentencing, or others.
- 5) Parolees who have been incarcerated, for whom the reason was unknown.
- c. Discharged absconders who had failed to report and could not be located.
- d. Parolees transferred to another agency if they are no longer in your record system.
- f. Specify type of discharge within the categories of other completions, unsatisfactory, and other.
- 1) Other completions are those which did not fully meet the definition of item 3a.
- 2) Unsatisfactory discharges are those parolees who did not fulfill all conditions of their supervision or violated the conditions of their supervision but were not returned to incarceration (e.g. revocation with immediate reinstatement). Exclude absconders (item 3c).
- ← **4.** The count of adult parolees at yearend 2014. This total should equal the population on January 1, plus the total entering parole in 2014, minus the total discharged from parole in 2014. (See cover page for persons to INCLUDE and EXCLUDE.)

5. Does the total parole population on December 31, 2014 (reported in Question 4) represent a count of individuals or cases? (Please mark (X) in one box.)
- 1 Individuals
2 Cases
6. On December 31, 2014, were any adult parolees legally your responsibility being supervised by another state through an interstate compact agreement?
- Include parolees SENT to another state.
- 1 Yes —
- a. How many adult parolees legally your responsibility were supervised by another state? _____
- b. Are these parolees included in Question 4? Yes No
- 2 No
7. Does the total parole population on December 31, 2014, (reported in Question 4) include interstate compact cases supervised by your agency for another state that could not be excluded from the total?
- 1 Yes —
- a. How many adult parolees were being supervised by your agency for another state that could not be excluded from the total? _____
- 2 No
8. On December 31, 2014, how many adult parolees had a maximum sentence to incarceration of —
- a. A year or less _____
- b. More than a year _____
- c. Not known _____
- d. Total (Sum of items 8a through 8c should equal Question 4.) _____
9. On December 31, 2014, how many adult parolees in your jurisdiction were —
- a. Male _____
- b. Female _____
- c. Not known _____
- d. Total (Sum of items 9a through 9c should equal Question 4.) _____

10. On December 31, 2014, how many adult parolees in your jurisdiction were — (See race/ethnicity definitions on Page 5.)
- a. White (not of Hispanic origin) _____
- b. Black or African American (not of Hispanic origin) _____
- c. Hispanic or Latino _____
- d. American Indian/Alaska Native (not of Hispanic origin) _____
- e. Asian (not of Hispanic origin) _____
- f. Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (not of Hispanic origin) _____
- g. Two or more races (not of Hispanic origin) _____
- h. Additional categories in your information system – Specify
- _____
- i. Not known _____
- j. Total (Sum of items 10a through 10i should equal Question 4.) _____
11. On December 31, 2014, how many adult parolees had as their most serious offense —
- a. Sex offense (Include any forcible or nonforcible sex act. Exclude prostitution, commercialized vice, and offenses reported in 11b.) _____
- b. Other violent offense (Include murder, manslaughter, robbery, kidnapping, assault, and other violent offenses. Exclude sex offenses reported in item 11a.) _____
- c. Property offense (Include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, fraud, and other property offenses.) _____
- d. Drug offense (Include unlawful possession, sale, use, distribution, importation, growing, or manufacturing of narcotic drugs.) _____
- e. Weapon offense _____
- f. Other offense – Specify
- _____
- g. Not known _____
- h. Total (Sum of items 11a through 11g should equal Question 4.) _____

- 12. On December 31, 2014, how many adult parolees supervised by your agency had a status of —**
- Exclude parolees supervised by your agency for another state through an interstate compact agreement or by your jurisdiction but legally the responsibility of another jurisdiction.
 - a. Active** (Those required to regularly contact a supervisory parole authority in person, by mail, by telephone, or electronically. Exclude those reported in items 12b-12e.)
 - b. Only have financial conditions remaining** (Exclude those reported in items 12a and 12c-12e.)
 - c. Inactive** (Exclude those reported in items 12a, 12b, 12d, and 12e.)
 - d. Absconder** (Include those still on parole but have failed to report and cannot be located. Exclude those reported in items 12a-12c and 12e.)
 - e. Supervised out of state** (Include active and inactive parolees under your jurisdiction who are supervised by authorities of another state. Exclude those reported in items 12a-12d.)
 - f. Other – Specify**
 - g. Not known**
 - h. Total** (Sum of items 12a through 12g should equal Question 4.)

- 13. Does the total parole population on December 31, 2014 (reported in Question 4) include any persons who were also under probation supervision, or who were held in jail, prison, or a U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) holding facility?**
- 1 Yes —
- a. How many were also on probation supervision?
 - b. How many were in local jails? (Include evening confinements.)
 - c. How many were in a state or federal prison?
 - d. How many were in an ICE holding facility?
- 2 No

- 14. On December 31, 2014, how many of the adult parolees in your jurisdiction were being supervised following —**
- a. Discretionary release from prison** (Persons who entered supervision as a result of a parole board decision, Governor's pardon, or commutation of sentence.)
 - b. Mandatory release from prison** (Persons who entered supervision as a result of a determinate sentencing statute or good-time provision.)
 - c. Special conditional release from prison** (e.g., medical release, early release for the terminally ill, other special release.)
 - d. Term of supervised release from prison** (Persons who entered as the result of a sentence by a judge to a fixed period of incarceration based on a determinate statute, immediately followed by a fixed period of supervised release.)
 - e. Other – Specify**
 - f. Not known**
 - g. Total** (Sum of items 14a through 14f should equal Question 4.)

- 15. Does the total parole population on December 31, 2014, (reported in Question 4) include any parolees who had their location tracked through a Global Positioning System (GPS), either directly by your agency or through a contract?**
- 1 Yes —
- a. How many parolees were tracked using GPS?
 - b. How many of the parolees reported in item 15a (above) were sex offenders?
- 2 No

Notes and comments – (Please attach additional notes if necessary. Please explain changes in how data are reported compared with last year.)

Race/ethnicity definitions for Question 10.

- a. **White.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
- b. **Black or African American.** A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- c. **Hispanic or Latino.** A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
- d. **American Indian or Alaska Native.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- e. **Asian.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- f. **Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

DRAFT

Attachment 8 – CJ-8 Annual Probation Survey

CJ-8

OMB No. XXXX-XXXX: Approval Expires XX/XX/XXXX

RETURN TO	WESTAT BJs Annual P/P Survey RW-2634 1600 Research Boulevard Rockville, MD 20850-3129	FORM CJ-8	2014 ANNUAL PROBATION SURVEY PLEASE ENTER THE CONTACT INFORMATION FOR THE PERSON FILLING OUT THIS FORM
Name		Title	
Address 1			
Address 2			
City		State	Zip code
TELEPHONE	Area code	Number	Extension
FAX NUMBER	Area code	Number	
EMAIL ADDRESS			

AGENCY UID	
-------------------	--

GENERAL INFORMATION

- If you have any questions, call the **Agency Support Team, Westat**, at 1-888-371-3718, or email bjs-aps@westat.com.
- Please complete the questionnaire before **February 28, 2015** using the web-reporting option at www.bjs-aps.org, by mailing the completed questionnaire to **WESTAT** at the address above, or by faxing all pages toll-free to **1-888-371-3949**.

Who is covered by this survey?

- **INCLUDE** all adults regardless of conviction status, who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order. (Adults are persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency.)
- **INCLUDE** adult probationers legally your responsibility but supervised outside your jurisdiction, such as through an interstate compact agreement.
- **INCLUDE** adult probationers contracted out to private agencies.
- **INCLUDE** adult probationers on active supervision, including those who report electronically, or inactive supervision or in a residential/other treatment program but not in regular contact with a probation authority.
- **INCLUDE** absconders who have not been discharged from probation.
- **INCLUDE** adult probationers who may be under local jurisdiction but not reported separately by another agency.

Who is not covered by this survey?

- **EXCLUDE** juveniles (persons under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or agency).
- **EXCLUDE** interstate compact cases supervised by your jurisdiction for another state.
- **EXCLUDE** adult probationers supervised by your jurisdiction but legally the responsibility of another jurisdiction.

Burden statement

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 95 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington, DC 20531; and to the Office of Management and Budget, OMB No. XXXX-XXXX, Washington, DC 20503.

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Please provide a response to each question. Blanks will be interpreted as "unknown" ("DK").**
- If the answer to a question is **"none"** or **"zero,"** write **"0"** in the space provided.
- If the answer to a question is **"unknown,"** write **"DK"** in the space provided.
- If the answer to a question is **"not applicable,"** write **"NA"** in the space provided.
- When an exact numeric answer is not available, provide an **estimate** and mark (X) in the box beside each figure. For example 1,000 .

Your agency's adult probation population on December 31, 2013

ITEMS AND DEFINITIONS

1. On January 1, 2014, what was your agency's adult probation population?

Population on January 1, 2014

2. Between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, how many adults entered probation by —

a. Probation without incarceration

b. Probation with incarceration

c. Other - Specify

d. Not known

e. Total entries (Should equal the sum of items 2a through 2d.)

3. Between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, how many adult probationers were discharged from supervision for the following reasons —

a. Completions

b. Incarcerated —

1) With new sentence

2) With revocation, without new sentence

3) To receive treatment

4) Other - Specify

5) Not known

c. Absconder

d. Discharged to a warrant or detainer

e. Transferred to another probation agency

f. Death

g. Other discharges - Specify each

1) Other completions

2) Unsatisfactory

3) Other

h. Not known

i. Total discharges (Should equal the sum of items 3a through 3h.)

4. On December 31, 2014, what was your agency's adult probation population? (Should equal Question 1 plus item 2e minus item 3i.)

Population on December 31, 2014

1. Include adult probationers who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order, regardless of conviction status.

2. Individuals entering probation more than once during the year should be counted each time (e.g., entered, discharged, and re-entered should be counted as two entries). Individuals who enter probation and, without being discharged, are placed on probation for a second offense, should be counted as one entry.

a. Probation without incarceration is a sentence to probation with no jail or prison term.

b. Probation with incarceration is a sentence to probation with a term of incarceration in jail or prison (e.g., those individuals who entered probation from a correctional facility). Include all split sentences to probation and incarceration.

3. Individuals exiting probation more than once during the year should be counted each time (e.g., individuals who are discharged from all probation supervision, re-enter probation, and are fully discharged again, should be counted as two discharges).

a. Completions are probationers who completed their sentence and were discharged or who were discharged early.

b. 1) All probationers and returned absconders removed from probation supervision because of incarceration due to a sentence for a new offense.

2) All probationers and returned absconders whose probation was revoked (e.g., violating a condition of their probation) and who were incarcerated under their current sentence.

3) Probationers incarcerated in order to receive any type of treatment.

4) Probationers incarcerated pending a revocation, trial, sentencing, or others.

5) Probationers who have been incarcerated, for whom the reason was unknown.

c. Discharged probationers who had failed to report and could not be located.

e. Probationers transferred to another agency if they are no longer in your record system.

g. Specify type of discharge within the categories of other completions, unsatisfactory, and other.

1) Other completions are those which did not fully meet the definition of item 3a.

2) Unsatisfactory discharges are those probationers who did not fulfill all conditions of their supervision or violated the conditions of their supervision but were not incarcerated (item 3b) or discharged to a warrant or detainer (item 3d). Exclude absconders (item 3c).

4. The count of adult probationers at yearend 2014. This total should equal the population on January 1, plus the total entering probation in 2014, minus the total discharged from probation in 2014. (See cover page for persons to INCLUDE and EXCLUDE.)

5. Does the total probation population on December 31, 2014 (reported in Question 4) represent a count of individuals or cases? (Please mark (X) in one box.)

- 1 Individuals
- 2 Cases

6. On December 31, 2014, how many adult probationers in your jurisdiction were —

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Not known
- d. Total (Sum of items 6a through 6c should equal Question 4.)

7. On December 31, 2014, how many adult probationers in your jurisdiction were — (See race/ethnicity definitions on Page 7.)

- a. White (not of Hispanic origin)
- b. Black or African American (not of Hispanic origin)
- c. Hispanic or Latino
- d. American Indian/Alaska Native (not of Hispanic origin)
- e. Asian (not of Hispanic origin)
- f. Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (not of Hispanic origin)
- g. Two or more races (not of Hispanic origin)
- h. Additional categories in your information system – Specify ↴
.....
- i. Not known
- j. Total (Sum of items 7a through 7i should equal Question 4.)

8. On December 31, 2014, how many adult probationers had as their most serious offense —

- a. Felony
- b. Misdemeanor
- c. Other – Specify ↴
.....
- d. Not known
- e. Total (Sum of items 8a through 8d should equal Question 4.)

9. On December 31, 2014, how many adult probationers reported in Question 4, regardless of conviction status, had as their most serious offense —

- a. Domestic violence (Include abuse, cruelty, abandonment, or threat to a spouse, intimate, or dependent child. Exclude offenses reported in items 9b and 9c.)
- b. Sex offense (Include any forcible or nonforcible sex act. Exclude prostitution, commercialized vice, and offenses reported in items 9a and 9c.)
- c. Other violent offense (Include murder, manslaughter, robbery, kidnapping, assault, and other violent offenses. Exclude offenses reported in items 9a and 9b.)
- d. Property offense (Include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, fraud, and other property offenses.)
- e. Drug law violation (Include unlawful possession, sale, use, distribution, importation, growing, or manufacturing of narcotic drugs.)
- f. Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- g. Other traffic offense (Exclude offenses reported in item 9f.)
- h. Other offense – Specify ↴
.....
- i. Not known
- j. Total (Sum of items 9a through 9i should equal Question 4.)

10. On December 31, 2014, were any adult probationers legally your responsibility being supervised by another state through an interstate compact agreement?

- Include probationers SENT to another state.
- 1 Yes —
 - a. How many adult probationers legally your responsibility were supervised by another state?
 - b. Are these probationers included in Question 4? Yes No
- 2 No

11. Does the total probation population on December 31, 2014, (reported in Question 4) include interstate compact cases supervised by your agency for another state that could not be excluded from the total?

- 1 Yes —
 - a. How many adult probationers were being supervised by your agency for another state that could not be excluded from the total?
- 2 No

12. Would your agency be able to report the number of probationers who had previously served a sentence to prison for the same offense for which they were on probation on December 31, 2014?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

13. Does the total probation population on December 31, 2014 (reported in Question 4), include any persons who were also under parole supervision, or who were held in jail, prison, a community-based correctional facility, or a U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) holding facility?

- 1 Yes —
 - a. How many were also on parole supervision?
 - b. How many were in local jails? (Include evening confinements.)
 - c. How many were in a state or federal prison?
 - d. How many were in a community-based correctional facility?
 - e. How many were in an ICE holding facility?

- 2 No

14. Of those on probation on December 31, 2014 (reported in Question 4), how many were placed on probation supervision through —

- a. Direct sentence to probation
- b. Split sentence (Incarceration combined with probation)
- c. Suspended execution of sentence to incarceration (Incarceration sentence imposed then suspended)
- d. Suspended imposition of sentence (Persons not fully adjudicated, e.g., probation before verdict.)
- e. Other – Specify
- f. Not known
- g. Total (Sum of items 14a through 14f should equal Question 4.)

15. On December 31, 2014, how many adult probationers supervised by your agency had a status of —

- Exclude probationers supervised by your jurisdiction for another state through an interstate compact agreement or by your jurisdiction but legally the responsibility of another jurisdiction.
- a. Active (Those required to regularly contact a probation authority in person, by mail, by telephone, or electronically. Exclude those reported in items 15b-15g.)
- b. In residential/other treatment program (Include those on probation who were reporting to a treatment program, but not in regular contact with a probation authority. Exclude those reported in items 15a and 15c-15g.)
- c. Only have financial conditions remaining (Exclude those reported in items 15a, 15b, and 15d-15g.)
- d. Inactive (Exclude those reported in items 15a-15c and 15e-15g.)
- e. Absconder (Include those still on probation but have failed to report and cannot be located. Exclude those reported in items 15a-15d, 15f, and 15g.)
- f. Warrant status (Exclude those reported in items 15a-15e and 15g.)
- g. Supervised out of jurisdiction (Include active and inactive probationers under your jurisdiction who are supervised by authorities of another jurisdiction. Exclude those reported in items 15a-15f.)
- h. Other – Specify
- i. Not known
- j. Total (Sum of items 15a through 15i should equal Question 4.)

16. Does the total probation population on December 31, 2014, (reported in Question 4) include any probationers who had their location tracked through a Global Positioning System (GPS), either directly by your agency or through a contract?

- 1 Yes —
 - a. How many probationers were tracked using GPS?
 - b. How many of the probationers reported in item 16a (above) were sex offenders?

- 2 No

Notes and comments – (Please attach additional notes if necessary. Please explain changes in how data are reported compared with last year.)

17. Review the following list of agencies in your state. Please check each agency whose partial or total adult probation population (i.e., felony, misdemeanor, or other offense) was INCLUDED in your agency's response to Question 4.

- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name

18. Please list below the name and county of any other adult probation supervising agencies not listed above that are included in the 2014 yearend probation counts your agency provided in Question 4.

<u>Agency name</u>	<u>County</u>
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____

19. What levels of courts refer adults for probation supervision to the agencies you checked or listed in Questions 8 and 9? (Check all that apply.)

Level of court	Yes	No	Don't Know
a. Insert court type	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-9 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Insert court type	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-9 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Insert court type	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-9 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Insert court type	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-9 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (specify _____)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-9 <input type="checkbox"/>

Race/ethnicity definitions for Question 7.

- a. **White.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
- b. **Black or African American.** A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- c. **Hispanic or Latino.** A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
- d. **American Indian or Alaska Native.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- e. **Asian.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- f. **Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

DRAFT

Attachment 9 – CJ-8A Annual Parole Survey (Short Form)

CJ-8A

OMB No. XXXX-XXXX: Approval Expires XX/XX/XXXX

RETURN TO	WESTAT BJS Annual P/P Survey RW-2634 1600 Research Boulevard Rockville, MD 20850-3129	FORM CJ-8A 2014 ANNUAL PROBATION SURVEY (SHORT FORM)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
PLEASE ENTER THE CONTACT INFORMATION FOR THE PERSON FILLING OUT THIS FORM			
Name		Title	
Address 1			
Address 2			
City		State	Zip code
TELEPHONE	Area code	Number	Extension
FAX NUMBER	Area code	Number	
EMAIL ADDRESS			

AGENCY UID	
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GENERAL INFORMATION

- If you have any questions, call the **Agency Support Team, Westat**, at 1-888-371-3718, or email bjs-aps@westat.com.
- Please complete the questionnaire before **February 28, 2015** using the web-reporting option at www.bjs-aps.org, by mailing the completed questionnaire to **WESTAT** at the address above, or by faxing all pages toll-free to **1-888-371-3949**.

Who is covered by this survey?

- INCLUDE** all adults regardless of conviction status, who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order. (Adults are persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency.)
- INCLUDE** adult probationers legally your responsibility but supervised outside your jurisdiction, such as through an interstate compact agreement.
- INCLUDE** adult probationers contracted out to private agencies.
- INCLUDE** adult probationers on active supervision, including those who report electronically, or inactive supervision or in a residential/other treatment program but not in regular contact with a probation authority.
- INCLUDE** absconders who have not been discharged from probation.
- INCLUDE** adult probationers who may be under local jurisdiction but not reported separately by another agency.

Who is not covered by this survey?

- EXCLUDE** juveniles (persons under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or agency).
- EXCLUDE** interstate compact cases supervised by your jurisdiction for another state.
- EXCLUDE** adult probationers supervised by your jurisdiction but legally the responsibility of another jurisdiction.

Burden statement

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 35 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington, DC 20531; and to the Office of Management and Budget, OMB No. XXXX-XXXX, Washington, DC 20503.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Please provide a response to each question. Blanks will be interpreted as "unknown" ("DK").**
- If the answer to a question is **"none"** or **"zero,"** write **"0"** in the space provided.
- If the answer to a question is **"unknown,"** write **"DK"** in the space provided.
- If the answer to a question is **"not applicable,"** write **"NA"** in the space provided.
- When an exact numeric answer is not available, provide an **estimate** and mark (X) in the box beside each figure. For example 1,000 .

Your agency's adult probation population on December 31, 2013

ITEMS AND DEFINITIONS

1. On January 1, 2014, what was your agency's adult probation population?

← 1. Include adult probationers who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order, regardless of conviction status.

Population on January 1, 2014.....

2. Between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, how many adults entered probation?

← 2. Individuals entering probation more than once during the year should be counted each time (e.g., entered, discharged, and re-entered should be counted as two entries). Individuals who enter probation and, without being discharged, are placed on probation for a second offense, should be counted as one entry.

Number of entries.....

3. Between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, how many adult probationers were discharged from supervision?

← 3. Individuals exiting probation more than once during the year should be counted each time (e.g., individuals who are discharged from all probation supervision, re-enter probation, and are fully discharged again, should be counted as two discharges).

Number of discharges.....

4. On December 31, 2014, what was your agency's adult probation population? (Should equal Question 1 plus Question 2 minus Question 3.)

← 4. The count of adult probationers at yearend 2014. This total should equal the population on January 1, plus the total entering probation in 2014, minus the total discharged from probation in 2014. (See cover page for persons to INCLUDE and EXCLUDE.)

Population on December 31, 2014.....

5. Does the total probation population on December 31, 2014 (reported in Question 4) represent a count of individuals or cases? (Please mark (X) in one box.)

Notes and comments – (Please attach additional notes if necessary. Please explain changes in how data are reported compared with last year.)

- 1 Individuals
- 2 Cases

6. On December 31, 2014, how many adult probationers in your jurisdiction were —

a. Male.....

b. Female.....

c. Not known.....

d. Total (Sum of items 6a through 6c should equal Question 4.).....

7. On December 31, 2014, how many adult probationers had as their most serious offense —

a. Felony.....

b. Misdemeanor.....

c. Other – Specify

d. Not known.....

e. Total (Sum of items 7a through 7d should equal Question 4.).....

8. Review the following list of agencies in your state. Please check each agency whose partial or total adult probation population (i.e., felony, misdemeanor, or other offense) was INCLUDED in your agency's response to Question 4.

- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name
- Insert agency name

9. Please list below the name and county of any other adult probation supervising agencies not listed above that are included in the 2014 yearend probation counts your agency provided in Question 4.

<u>Agency name</u>	<u>County</u>
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____

10. What levels of courts refer adults for probation supervision to the agencies you checked or listed in Questions 8 and 9? (Check all that apply.)

Level of court	Yes	No	Don't Know
a. Insert court type	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-9 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Insert court type	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-9 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Insert court type	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-9 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Insert court type	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-9 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (specify _____)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-9 <input type="checkbox"/>



(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection:*

(a) Form number: NPS–1B. Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

(b) Form number: NPS–1B(T). Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* For the NPS–1B form, 51 central reporters (one from each state and the Federal Bureau of Prisons) responsible for keeping records on inmates will be asked to provide information for the following categories:

(a) As of December 31, the number of male and female inmates within their custody and under their jurisdiction with maximum sentences of more than one year, one year or less; and unsentenced inmates;

(b) The number of inmates housed in privately operated facilities, county or other local authority correctional facilities, or in other state or Federal facilities on December 31;

(c) Prison admission information in the calendar year for the following categories: new court commitments, parole violators, other conditional release violators returned, transfers from other jurisdictions, AWOLs and escapees returned, and returns from appeal and bond;

(d) Prison release information in the calendar year for the following categories: expirations of sentence, commutations, other conditional releases, probations, supervised mandatory releases, paroles, other conditional releases, deaths by cause, AWOLs, escapes, transfers to other jurisdictions, and releases to appeal or bond;

(e) Number of inmates under jurisdiction on December 31 by race and Hispanic origin;

(f) Number of inmates in custody classified as non-citizens and/or under 18 years of age;

(g) Testing of incoming inmates for HIV; and HIV infection and AIDS cases on December 31; and

(h) The aggregated rated, operational, and/or design capacities, by sex, of the state/BOP's correctional facilities at year-end.

For the NPS–1B(T) form, five central reporters from the U.S. Territories and Commonwealths of Guam, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa will be asked to provide information for the following categories for the calendar year just ended, and, if available, for the previous calendar year:

(a) As of December 31, the number of male and female inmates within their custody and under their jurisdiction with maximum sentences of more than one year, one year or less; and unsentenced inmates; and an assessment of the completeness of these counts (complete, partial, or estimated);

(b) The number of inmates under jurisdiction on December 31 but in the custody of facilities operated by other jurisdictions' authorities solely to reduce prison overcrowding;

(c) Number of inmates under jurisdiction on December 31 by race and Hispanic origin;

(d) The aggregated rated, operational, and/or design capacities, by sex, of the territory's/Commonwealth's correctional facilities at year-end.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics uses this information in published reports and for the U.S. Congress, Executive Office of the President, practitioners, researchers, students, the media, and others interested in criminal justice statistics.

(5) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time needed for an average respondent to respond:

(a) NPS–1B form: 51 respondents, each taking an average 6.5 total hours to respond.

(b) NPS–1B(T) form: 5 respondents, each taking an average of 2 hours to respond.

Burden hours remain the same for the 51 respondents to the NPS–1B form. An additional 10 hours are added for the 5 respondents to the NPS–1B(T) form.

(6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection: 342 annual burden hours.

If additional information is required contact: Jerri Murray, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Avenue, 145 N Street NE., Room 3W–1407B, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: March 25, 2014.

Jerri Murray,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2014–06950 Filed 3–27–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1121–0064]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Extension and Minor Revision of Existing Collection; Annual Parole Survey, Annual Probation Survey, and Annual Probation Survey (Short Form)

AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice.

ACTION: 60-day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The proposed information collection is published to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until May 27, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have comments especially on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact Tom Bonczar, Statistician, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh St. NW., Washington, DC 20531 (email Tom.Bonczar@usdoj.gov; telephone 202–616–3615).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Evaluate whether and if so how the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected can be enhanced; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other

technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of information collection:* Extension and minor revision of currently approved collection.

(2) *The title of the Form/Collection:* Annual Parole Survey, Annual Probation Survey, and Annual Probation Survey (Short Form).

(3) *The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:* Forms: CJ-7 Annual Parole Survey; CJ-8 Annual Probation Survey; and CJ-8A Annual Probation Survey (Short Form). Corrections Statistics Program, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, United States Department of Justice.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary: state departments of corrections or state probation and parole authorities. Others: The Federal Bureau of Prisons, city and county courts and probation offices for which a central reporting authority does not exist. For the CJ-7 form, the affected public consists of 53 respondents including 51 central reporters (two state respondents in Pennsylvania, and one each from the remaining states), the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons responsible for keeping records on parolees. For the CJ-8 form, the affected public includes 307 reporters including 51 state respondents (two state respondents in Pennsylvania, and one each from the remaining states), the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and 254 from local authorities responsible for keeping records on probationers. For the CJ-8A form, the affected public includes 161 reporters from local authorities responsible for keeping records on probationers. The Annual Parole Survey and Annual Probation surveys have been used since 1977 to collect annual year-end counts and yearly movements of community corrections populations; characteristics of the community supervision population, such as gender, racial composition, ethnicity, conviction status, offense, supervision status; outcomes including the number of revocations and the re-incarceration rate of parolees (i.e., recidivism measures); and the numbers of probationers and parolees who had their location tracked through a Global Positioning System (GPS). Starting with the 2014 Annual Probation Survey, two questions will be added to assess the scope of probation

agencies being included by respondents and the levels of court responsible for referring adults to probation supervision. The Bureau of Justice Statistics uses this information in published reports and for the U.S. Congress, Executive Office of the President, practitioners, researchers, students, the media, and others interested in criminal justice statistics.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* 521 respondents each taking an average of 1.63 hours to respond.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* 848 annual burden hours.

If additional information is required contact: Jerri Murray, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE., 3W-1407B, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: March 25, 2014.

Jerri Murray,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2014-06949 Filed 3-27-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1190-0008]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Approval, With Change, of a Previously Approved Collection; FCS Complaint and Consent Form

AGENCY: Civil Rights Division, Federal Coordination and Compliance Section (FCS), Department of Justice.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice (DOJ), Civil Rights Division, will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** Volume 79, Number 15, page 3874, on January 23, 2014, allowing for a 60-day comment period.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 30 days until April 28, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have comments especially on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a

copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact Deena L. Jang, Chief, USDOJ-CRT-FCS, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW-NWB, Washington, DC 20530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* FCS Complaint and Consent Form.

(3) *Agency form number:* 1190-0008.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* General Public.

Information is used to find jurisdiction to investigate the alleged discrimination, to seek whether a referral to another agency is necessary and to provide information needed to initiate investigation of the complaint. Respondents are individuals.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* It is estimated that 4000 respondents will complete each form within approximately 30 minutes.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* There are an estimated 2000 total annual burden hours associated with this collection.



transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

By order of the Commission.

Dated: May 28, 2014.

Lisa R. Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2014–12750 Filed 6–2–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–1148 (Review)]

Frontseating Service Valves From China; Termination of Five-Year Review

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The subject five-year review was initiated on March 3, 2014 to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order on frontseating service valves from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury. On May 14, 2014, the Department of Commerce published notice that it was revoking the order effective April 28, 2014, because “no domestic interested party filed a notice of intent to participate in response to the *Initiation Notice* by the applicable deadline.” (79 FR 27573). Accordingly, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), the subject review is terminated.

DATES: *Effective Date:* May 21, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher J. Cassise (202–708–5408), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission’s TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>).

Authority: This review is being terminated under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.69 of the Commission’s rules (19 CFR 207.69).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: May 27, 2014.

William R. Bishop,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2014–12657 Filed 6–2–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1121–0064]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Extension and Minor Revision of Existing Collection

AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Annual Parole Survey, Annual Probation Survey, and Annual Probation Survey (Short Form); 30-day Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs, will be submitting the following information collection to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** Volume 79, Number 60, pages 17775–17576, on March 28, 2014, allowing a 60-day comment period. Following publication of the 60-day notice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics received and responded to one request for a copy of the proposed information collection instrument and instructions. No other comments were received.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for an additional 30 days until July 3, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice, especially the estimated public burden or associated response time, should be directed to OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10. Request written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

- Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including

- the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g. permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension and minor revision of currently approved collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Annual Parole Survey, Annual Probation Survey, and Annual Probation Survey (Short Form).

(3) *Agency form number:* Forms: CJ–7 Annual Parole Survey; CJ–8 Annual Probation Survey; and CJ–8A Annual Probation Survey (Short Form). Corrections Statistics Program, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, United States Department of Justice.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary: state departments of corrections or state probation and parole authorities. Others: The Federal Bureau of Prisons, city and county courts and probation offices for which a central reporting authority does not exist. For the CJ–7 form, the affected public consists of 53 respondents including 51 central reporters (two state respondents in Pennsylvania, and one each from the remaining states), the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons responsible for keeping records on parolees. For the CJ–8 form, the affected public includes 307 reporters including 51 state respondents (two state respondents in Pennsylvania, and one each from the remaining states), the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and 254 from local authorities responsible for keeping records on probationers. For the CJ–8A form, the affected public includes 161 reporters from local authorities responsible for keeping records on probationers. The Annual Parole Survey and Annual Probation surveys have been used since 1977 to collect annual yearend counts and yearly movements of community corrections populations; characteristics of the community supervision population, such as gender, racial composition, ethnicity, conviction status, offense, supervision status; outcomes including the number of

revocations and the re-incarceration rate of parolees (i.e., recidivism measures); and the numbers of probationers and parolees who had their location tracked through a Global Positioning System (GPS). Starting with the 2014 Annual Probation Survey, three questions will be added to assess the scope of probation agencies being included by respondents and the levels of court responsible for referring adults to probation supervision. This is an increase of one question compared with the two questions that were proposed in the 60-day notice for this collection. One of the two questions originally proposed was separated into two questions to improve user comprehension and ease of reporting. A pretest with 9 respondents who agreed to a pretest of the three new items demonstrated that the additional items will increase burden by an average of 5 minutes per response for the 2014 Annual Probation Survey as compared with the 2013 Annual Probation Survey. The estimate obtained from the pre-test is less than the estimate of 15 minutes per response for the Annual Probation Survey that appeared in the 60-day notice. The burden estimates in the 30-day notice have been revised accordingly. The Bureau of Justice Statistics uses this information in published reports and for the U.S. Congress, Executive Office of the President, practitioners, researchers, students, the media, and others interested in criminal justice statistics.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time needed for an average respondent to respond:* 521 respondents each taking an average of 1.49 hours to respond.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* 778 annual burden hours.

If additional information is required contact: Jerri Murray, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Avenue, 145 N Street NE., Room 3E.405B, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: May 28, 2014.

Jerri Murray,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2014-12753 Filed 6-2-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1125-0007]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comments Requested

AGENCY: Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Immigration Practitioner Complaint Form, 30-day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice (DOJ), Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** Volume 79, Number 63, page 18581, on April 2, 2014, allowing for a 60 day comment period.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for an additional 30 days until July 3, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have comments especially on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact Jeff Rosenblum, General Counsel, USDOJ-EOIR-OGC, Suite 2600, 5107 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia 22041; telephone: (703) 305-0470, or you may submit your comments to OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to

respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Immigration Practitioner Complaint Form.

(3) *Agency form number:* EOIR-44 (OMB #1125-0007).

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary: Individuals who wish to file a complaint against an immigration practitioner authorized to appear before the Board of Immigration Appeals and the immigration courts. Other: None. Abstract: The information on this form will be used to determine whether, assuming the truth of the factual allegations, the Office of the General Counsel of the Executive Office for Immigration Review should conduct a preliminary disciplinary inquiry, request additional information from the complainant, refer the matter to a state bar disciplinary authority or other law enforcement agency, or take no further action.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* It is estimated that 200 respondents will complete each form within approximately 2 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* There are an estimated 400 total annual burden hours associated with this collection.

If additional information is required contact: Jerri Murray, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE., Room 3E.405B, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: May 29, 2014.

Jerri Murray,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2014-12820 Filed 6-2-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-30-P

Attachment 12 – Designation Form

November 2014

«HEAD_FIRST_NAME» «HEAD_LAST_NAME»«HEAD_TITLE_COMMA» «HEAD_TITLE»
«ATTN» «ATTN_FIRST_NAME» «ATTN_LAST_NAME»
«AGENCY_NAME»«AGENCY_NAME_COMMA» «AGENCY_NAME_2»
«HEAD_ADDRESS»
«HEAD_ADDRESS_2»
«HEAD_CITY», «HEAD_STATE» «HEAD_ZIP_A»«HEAD_ZIP_DASH»«HEAD_ZIP_B»

Dear «HEAD_FIRST_NAME» «HEAD_LAST_NAME»,

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is preparing to launch the «Annual_Probation_SurveyParole_SurveySu», «a_surveysurveys» we have conducted every year since 1980. «This_survey_isThese_surveys_are» part of our core set of correctional statistics; the data are used to track the size of the «probation_populationparole_populationp», movements of offenders onto and off of supervision and composition of the «probation_populationparole_populationp». This type of information is essential for policy development and criminal justice planning at all levels of government and is not available from any other single source. The data that you provide enables us to produce complete and accurate statistics about the «probation_populationparole_populationp» throughout the United States. Once again, Westat, a nationally known and highly regarded survey research firm, will be acting as the data collection agent for «this_surveythese_surveys».

In mid-December, I will send your agency an invitation to the 2014 collection. When you receive the invitation, you will be able to sign in, review the questions and begin entering responses directly on the web. We will need your completed «surveysurveys» by February 28, 2015. I understand that you have competing demands and may need extra time to prepare your agency's data and complete the «surveysurveys». If at this time you know that you will be unable to submit your «surveysurveys» by the due date or if we can assist you in any way, please let us know by calling the Westat Agency Support Team toll free at 888-371-3718 or email bjs-aps@westat.com.

The current contact information that we have for your agency appears on the enclosed Designation Form. Please let Westat know if the head of agency and designated survey respondent information is accurate or if any updates or corrections are needed by November 29, 2014. If you want to designate someone else to respond to the «surveysurveys», please complete or update the form provided and fax it to 888-371-3949 or email the contact information to bjs-aps@westat.com. In December, we will send survey materials to your designee.

BJS is committed to publishing findings from this collection in a timely fashion and plans to release Probation and Parole in the United States, 2014 in the summer of 2015. Information about the «Annual_Probation_SurveyParole_SurveySu» and the series of reports on the «probation_populationparole_populationp» are available at the Bureau of Justice Statistics website <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=15>.

Thank you for your continued support of the BJS statistical programs. If you have any general comments about these collections, please contact me at 202-514-8302 or Erinn.Herberman@usdoj.gov. BJS and Westat look forward to working with you on the «Annual_Probation_SurveyParole_SurveySu».

Sincerely,

Erinn Herberman, Ph.D.
BJS Statistician, <<surveys>>
Corrections Statistics Unit

2014 <<Annual Probation Survey/Annual Parole Survey>>

Designation Form

Please review the information below. Indicate whether the head of agency and designated survey respondent information is accurate and make updates or corrections as needed.

<u>Head of agency</u>	
Information on file	Updated information
«HEAD_FIRST_NAME» «HEAD_LAST_NAME»	
«HEAD_TITLE»	_____
«HEAD_ADDRESS»	_____
«HEAD_ADDRESS_2»	_____
«HEAD_CITY», «HEAD_STATE»	_____
«HEAD_ZIP_A»«HEAD_ZIP_DASH»«HEAD_ZIP_B»	_____
Email: «HEAD_EMAIL»	_____
Phone: «HEAD_PHONE» «HEAD_PHONE_EXT»	_____
Fax: «HEAD_FAX»	_____
Attn: «ATTN_FIRST_NAME»	_____
«ATTN_LAST_NAME»	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> All information is correct.	

<u>Designated survey respondent</u>	
Information on file	Updated information
«DP_FIRST_NAME» «DP_LAST_NAME»	
«DP_TITLE»	_____
«DP_ADDRESS»	_____
«DP_ADDRESS_2»	_____
«DP_CITY», «DP_STATE»	_____
«DP_ZIP_A»«DP_Zip_dash»«DP_ZIP_B»	_____
Email: «DP_EMAIL»	_____
Phone: «DP_PHONE» «DP_PHONE_EXT»	_____
Fax: «DP_FAX»	_____
Attn:	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> All information is correct.	

Please fax or email this information to Westat by November 29, 2014.
Fax: 888-371-3949
Email: bjs-aps@westat.com
If you have any questions, please telephone 888-371-3718.

Attachment 13 – Survey Invitation

December 2014

«D_FIRSTNAME» «D_LASTNAME»«D_TITLECOMMA» «D_TITLE»
«AGENCYNAME»«AGENCYNAMECOMMA» «AGENCYNAME2»
«DP_ADDRESS»
«DP_ADDRESS_2»
«DP_CITY», «DP_STATE» «DP_ZIP_A»«H_ZIPDASH»«DP_ZIP_B»

Dear «D_FIRSTNAME» «D_LASTNAME»,

I would like to inform you of the start of the 2014 <<Annual Probation/Annual Parole/Annual Probation and Parole>> <<Survey(s)>>, part of the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) core set of correctional statistics since 1980. We conduct <<this/these_survey(s)>> annually to collect <<probation/parole/p&p>> information from your agency and other agencies nationwide. BJS has again engaged the services of Westat, a nationally known and highly-regarded survey research firm, to act as the data collection agent.

We depend on your participation in <<this/these_survey(s)>> to help ensure its success. The statistics produced are imperative to understanding the total population of persons under correctional authority. Data such as these are used by state and local criminal justice officials to justify budgets, compare changes in populations with comparable jurisdictions, and track outcomes of those on <<probation/parole/p&p>>. There is no other ongoing, comprehensive, nationally-representative survey of the <<probation/parole/p&p>> population. Information about this survey and the most recent survey reports are available on the BJS website at <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=15>. Although participation is voluntary, your agency's data are needed to compile the most complete and accurate statistics on the <<probation/parole/p&p>> population in the United States. The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 3732), authorizes the collection of these data.

BJS is committed to providing stakeholders with the results of this study as quickly as possible. We need your <<survey(s)>> by **February 28, 2015** in order to meet our publication deadline. I understand that you have competing demands and may need to complete certain processes to prepare your agency's survey data. Please let Westat know if this will have any impact on submitting your <<survey(s)>> by the due date, or if any efforts on our part can assist you.

The enclosed information sheet provides your agency's unique login information for <<this web survey/these web surveys>>. The website is open now and you can sign in, review the survey questions and begin entering responses directly on the web. The website is secure and allows you to save and exit the survey at any time and re-open it later to continue or edit your entries. You can print a copy of your completed <<survey(s)>> for your records. Westat staff is available to provide any assistance you may need to submit your data. If you are unable to submit your <<survey(s)>> online, please contact Westat's **Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718** or by email at bjs-aps@westat.com and they will provide an alternative format.

Thank you for your continued support of BJS' statistical programs. If you have any general comments about this survey, feel free to contact me at 202-514-8302 or at Erinn.Herberman@usdoj.gov or contact Westat's **Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718** or by email at bjs-aps@westat.com.

Sincerely,

Erinn Herberman, Ph.D.
Project Manager, «Annual_Probation_SurveyParole_SurveySu»
BJS Statistician, Corrections Statistics Unit

2014 <<Annual Probation Survey/Annual Parole Survey>>

«AGENCY_NAME»«AGENCY_NAME_COMMA» «AGENCY_NAME_2»

Head of Agency: «HEAD_FIRST_NAME» «HEAD_LAST_NAME»

Data Provider: «D_FIRSTNAME» «D_LASTNAME»

The username and password below provide you access to the online parole survey at: www.bjs-aps.org.

Username: «UID»

Password: «Password»

Please submit your completed survey by **February 28, 2015**.

Below is a screenshot of the survey sign-in webpage.



BJS Bureau of
Justice Statistics **Annual Probation and Parole Surveys**
OMB No. XXXX-XXXX. Exp. MM/DD/YYYY

Welcome to the 2014 Annual Probation and Parole Surveys.

To begin, please enter the username and password that you received in the mail.
If you need this information again or have technical difficulties, please contact the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.

Username:

Password:

 This is the official website for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Annual Probation and Parole Surveys. The website is hosted at Westat. You can access the BJS website by clicking on this link: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov> 

For assistance or more information, contact your <<Annual Probation Survey/Annual Parole Survey>> Agency Support Team, Vanessa and Ben, at 1-888-371-3718 or bjs-aps@westat.com.

Attachment 14 – Thank-you/Reminder Letter

February 2015

«DP_SALUTATION» «DP_FIRST_NAME» «DP_LAST_NAME»«DP_TITLE_COMMA» «DP_TITLE»
«AGENCY_NAME»«Agency_name_comma» «AGENCY_NAME_2»
«DP_ADDRESS»
«DP_ADDRESS_2»
«DP_CITY», «DP_STATE» «DP_ZIP_A»«zip_dash»«DP_ZIP_B»

Dear «DP_SALUTATION» «DP_FIRST_NAME» «DP_LAST_NAME»,

The 2014 <<Annual Probation/Annual Parole/Annual Probation and Parole>> <<Survey(s)>> began in December 2014. <<This/These_survey(s)_has/had>> a due date of **February 28, 2015**. If you have already submitted your <<Annual Probation/Annual Parole/Annual Probation and Parole>> <<Survey(s)>>, I thank you for your participation. After processing your <<form(s)>> Westat – the research firm conducting the <<survey(s)>> on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics – may contact you to clarify answers to ensure that your reporting jurisdictions are represented as accurately as possible.

If you have not yet submitted your <<Annual Probation/Annual Parole/Annual Probation and Parole>> <<Survey(s)>>, I want to alert you to the due date. <<This/these_survey(s)_is/are>> the only ongoing, comprehensive, nationally-representative <<survey(s)>> of the <<probation/parole/p&p>> <<population(s)>>. BJS is committed to publishing findings from this collection in a timely fashion, and your completion of <<this/these_survey(s)>> is vital to meeting this objective.

I encourage you to complete the online web <<survey(s)>> using the sign-in information in the enclosed information sheet. If this is not possible, **please contact Westat's Agency Support Team** (888-371-3718 or bjs-aps@westat.com), and they will provide an alternative format that you can use to respond by mail, fax, or telephone.

I understand that there may be circumstances that delay your data availability or that impede your ability to submit by February 28, 2015. If you know that you are unable to meet the deadline or you need assistance with the <<survey(s)>> please contact Westat at the number or email listed above. You may also contact me, Erinn Herberman, the project officer at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, directly at 202 514-8302 or at Erinn.Herberman@usdoj.gov.

I look forward to receiving your completed <<survey(s)>> and thank you in advance for your support of this data collection effort.

Sincerely,

Erinn Herberman, Ph.D.
Project Officer, Annual Probation Survey
BJS Statistician, Corrections Statistics Unit



2014 <<Annual Probation Survey/Annual Parole Survey>>

«AGENCY_NAME»
«AGENCY_NAME_2»

Head of Agency: «HEAD_SAL» «HEAD_FIRST» «HEAD_LAST»
Data Provider: «DP_SALUTATION» «DP_FIRST_NAME»
«DP_LAST_NAME»

The username and password below provide you access to the online probation survey at: www.bjs-aps.org.

Username: «CJ8UID»
Password: «CJ8PSWD»

Please submit your completed survey by **February 28, 2015**.

Below is a screenshot of the survey sign-in webpage.

BJS Bureau of Justice Statistics Annual Probation and Parole Surveys
OMB No. XXXX-XXXX. Exp. MM/DD/YYYY

Welcome to the 2014 Annual Probation and Parole Surveys.

To begin, please enter the username and password that you received in the mail. If you need this information again or have technical difficulties, please contact the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.

Username:
Password:

This is the official website for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Annual Probation and Parole Surveys. The website is hosted at Westat. You can access the BJS website by clicking on this link: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov>

For assistance or more information, contact your <<Annual Probation Survey/Annual Parole Survey>> Agency Support Team, Vanessa and Ben, at 1-888-371-3718 or bjs-aps@westat.com.

Attachment 15 – Thank-you Email

DATE, 2015

<<D_SAL>> <<D_NAME>>, <<D_TITLE>>
<<AGENCY_Name1>>, <<AGENCY_Name2>>
<<D_ADDRESS>>
<<D_CITY>>, <<D_STATE>> <<D_ZIP>>

Dear <<D_SAL>> <<D_NAME>>,

Thank you for submitting your 2014 Annual <<Probation/Parole/P&P>> <<Survey(s)>>. Our research analysts will review the data and we will be in touch if we have any questions regarding your submission. If you need to make updates to your 2014 survey data or have any questions, please contact us at 1-888-371-3718 or by email at bjs-aps@westat.com. Thank you for your support of this data collection.

Sincerely,

Agency Support Team
Vanessa Kranz and Ben Korelitz
Annual Probation/Parole Survey
bjs-aps@westat.com
1-888-371-3718

Attachment 16 – Second Thank-you/Reminder Email

DATE, 2015

2nd Reminder – please respond as soon as possible!

<<D_SAL>> <<D_NAME>>, <<D_TITLE>>
«AGENCY_NAME»«AGENCY_NAME_COMMA» «AGENCY_NAME2»
<<D_ADDRESS>>
<<D_CITY>>, <<D_STATE>> <<D_ZIP>>

Dear <<D_SAL>> <<D_NAME>>,

The 2014 <<Annual Probation/Annual Parole/Annual Probation and Parole>> <<Survey(s)>> <<was/were>> fielded in December 2014 by Westat, on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. BJS has made a commitment to agencies nationwide to share the survey findings in a timely fashion. We need your help to make this possible. <<This/These_survey(s)>> <<was/were>> due on **February 28, 2015**. If you have already submitted your <<form(s)>>, I thank you for your participation. After processing your <<form(s)>>, Westat may contact you to clarify answers to ensure that your reporting jurisdictions are represented as accurately as possible.

If you have not submitted your <<form(s)>>, please do so as soon as possible. State and local criminal justice officials use these data to justify budgets, compare changes in populations with comparable jurisdictions, and track outcomes of those on <<probation/parole/p&p>>. Your participation in <<this/these>> is vital to <<its/their>> success.

I encourage you to complete the <<survey(s)>> now online using the sign in information in the enclosed information <<sheet(s)>>. If this is not possible, **please contact Westat's Agency Support Team** (888-371-3718 or bjs-aps@westat.com), and they will arrange to collect your data by telephone, fax, or mail. I understand that there may be circumstances that impeded your ability to complete your survey by the due date. If this is the case, please contact Westat and they will work with you to collect any data that you can provide, even if you cannot complete the entire survey. You may also contact me, Erinn Herberman, the project officer at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 202-514-8302 or at Erinn.Herberman@usdoj.gov.

I look forward to receiving your <<survey(s)>> and thank you in advance for your assistance with this important data collection.

Sincerely,

Erinn Herberman, Ph.D.
Project Officer, <<APS_FORM(S)>>
BJS Statistician, Corrections Statistics Unit



2014 <<Annual Probation Survey/Annual Parole Survey>>

«AGENCYNAME»«AGENCYNAMECOMMA» «AGENCYNAME2»

Head of Agency: «H_SAL» «H_FIRSTNAME» «H_LASTNAME»
Data Provider: «D_SAL» «D_FIRSTNAME» «D_LASTNAME»

The username and password below provide you access to the online parole survey at: www.bjs-aps.org.

Username: «CJ7UID»
Password: «CJ7PSWD»

Please submit your completed survey by **February 28, 2015**.

Below is a screenshot of the survey sign-in webpage.

BJS Bureau of Justice Statistics **Annual Probation and Parole Surveys**
OMB No. XXXX-XXXX. Exp. MM/DD/YYYY

Welcome to the 2014 Annual Probation and Parole Surveys.

To begin, please enter the username and password that you received in the mail. If you need this information again or have technical difficulties, please contact the Agency Support Team at 1-888-371-3718.

Username:
Password:

This is the official website for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Annual Probation and Parole Surveys. The website is hosted at Westat. You can access the BJS website by clicking on this link: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov>

For assistance or more information, contact your <<Annual Probation Survey/Annual Parole Survey>> Agency Support Team, Vanessa and Ben, at 1-888-371-3718 or bjs-aps@westat.com.

Attachment 17 – Third Thank-you/Reminder Letter

April 2015

3rd Reminder – please respond as soon as possible!

«HEAD_SALUTATION» «HEAD_FIRST_NAME» «HEAD_LAST_NAME»
«AGENCY_NAME»«agency_name_comma» «AGENCY_NAME_2»
«HEAD_ADDRESS»
«HEAD_ADDRESS_2»
«HEAD_CITY», «HEAD_STATE» «HEAD_ZIP_A»«zip_dash1»«HEAD_ZIP_B»

Dear «HEAD_SALUTATION» «HEAD_FIRST_NAME» «HEAD_LAST_NAME»,

The 2014 Annual <<Probation/Parole/P&P>> <<survey(s) <<was/were>> fielded in December 2014 by Westat on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). <<This/These_survey(s)_was/were>> due on **February 28, 2015**. We have not received your completed 2014 <<survey(s)>> and have been unable to reach you/ «who_to_reach» to discuss your agency's submission.

To be responsive to requests from state and local agencies regarding the release of statistics on the probation and parole populations, BJS plans to publish the annual report, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2014*, earlier than in past years. Therefore, data collection will end at the end of April – sooner than in prior data collection cycles. Any data your agency can provide will help us meet this goal. Without your participation in <<this/these>> national <<survey(s)>>, our data will not provide the most accurate picture possible of the <<probation/parole/p&p>> <<population(s)>> in the United States. If you cannot complete the entire <<survey(s)>> it will still be useful to receive these four key pieces of data from your agency. **Total <<Probation/Parole/P&P>> Population on Jan 1, 2014, Entries and Exits in 2014, and Ending Population on Dec 31,2014.**

Westat's Agency Support Team (888-371-3718 or bjs-aps@westat.com) is available to work with you to collect any data that you can provide. The Agency Support Team can collect your information by telephone, email, mail, or fax, whichever is most convenient for you. You may also contact me, Erinn Herberman, the project officer at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, at 202-514-8302 or at Erinn.Herberman@usdoj.gov.

I look forward to receiving any data you can provide and thank you in advance for your assistance with this data collection.

Sincerely,

Erinn Herberman, Ph.D.
Project Officer, Annual Parole Survey
BJS Statistician, Corrections Statistics Unit

<<Annual Probation Survey/Annual Parole Survey>>

«AGENCY_NAME»«agency_name_comma» «AGENCY_NAME_2»

Head of Agency: «HEAD_SALUTATION» «HEAD_FIRST_NAME»
«HEAD_LAST_NAME»

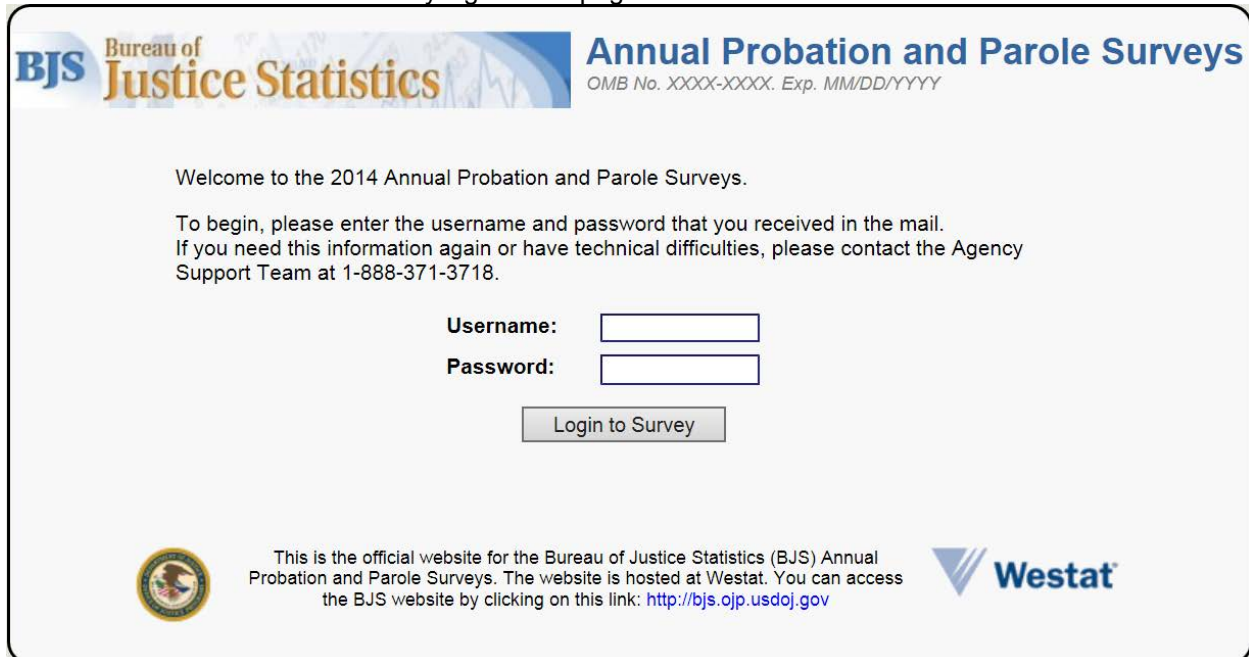
Data Provider: «DP_SALUTATION» «DP_FIRST_NAME»
«DP_LAST_NAME»

The username and password below provide you access to the online parole survey at: www.bjs-aps.org.

Username: «CJ7_UID»
Password: «CJ7_PWD»

Please submit your completed survey by **February 28, 2015**.

Below is a screenshot of the survey sign-in webpage.



The screenshot shows the sign-in page for the 2014 Annual Probation and Parole Surveys. It features the BJS logo and the title "Annual Probation and Parole Surveys" with the OMB number "OMB No. XXXX-XXXX, Exp. MM/DD/YYYY". The page includes a welcome message, instructions to enter the username and password received in the mail, and a contact number for the Agency Support Team. There are input fields for "Username:" and "Password:", and a "Login to Survey" button. At the bottom, there is a disclaimer about the official website and a Westat logo.

For assistance or more information, contact your **<<Annual Probation Survey/Annual Parole Survey>>** Agency Support Team, Vanessa and Ben, at 1-888-371-3718 or bjs-aps@westat.com.

Attachment 18 – Targeted Non-Response Follow-up

Non response Script

Basic script:

Hi, this is <<staff member name>>. I'm calling on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics regarding the Annual Parole/Probation Survey. We recently sent your agency a survey packet describing the study; did you receive it?

[If no, offer to send again and explain purpose of study and continue below. Ask where they would like you to send the packet – email address, mail address, or fax number.]

[If no survey in previous year:] I'm calling now because our records indicate that we do not have the survey data for your Probation/Parole agency from 2013. I wanted to see if you will be able to provide data for 2014 and if there is anything we can do to assist you in submitting the survey.

[If submitted survey in previous year:] We haven't received your survey for 2014. I'm calling to see if you will be able to provide the necessary survey data for your Probation/Parole agency and if there is anything we can do to assist you in submitting your survey.

[Address concerns, answer questions, negotiate due date, other options for submitting data, such as providing estimates.]

Attachment 19 – Request to Discuss Inconsistencies

Data Retrieval Script

1. Call – Navigate to proper person

- A. **SCRIPT:** *I am calling on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics to speak with <<name of Data Provider>> about the Annual <<Probation/Parole>> Survey.*
- a. **IF <name> is AVAILABLE:** *I am calling on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Your agency recently completed the 2014 Annual <<Probation/Parole>> Survey, indicating you as the Data Provider. We have a few questions about the data that we'd like to talk through. It shouldn't take more than 10 minutes. Can you tell me if you completed the survey for your agency?*
 - b. **IF <name> DID NOT SUBMIT THE SURVEY:** *Let me see if our contact information is correct -- (Data Provider Name, phone-- note if incorrect). Would you mind directing me to the person who did? (Note name and phone)*
 - i. **IF <name> DID NOT SUBMIT THE SURVEY BUT WANTS TO TALK THROUGH THE ISSUES:** *(Try to get the person who actually submitted on the line but otherwise, go ahead.)*
 - c. **IF <name> CONFIRMS THEY SUBMITTED:** *Great, as I mentioned, we received your survey and have just a few questions about the data that we'd like to talk through.*
 - d. **IF <name> is NOT AVAILABLE:**
 - i. **Sample voicemail:** *I am calling from Westat on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Your agency recently submitted the 2014 Annual <<Probation/Parole>> Survey, indicating you as the Data Provider. We have a few questions about the data that we'd like to talk through. It shouldn't take more than 10 minutes. Please call me back at 888-371-3718.*

2. Call – Cover issue

The following scripts use examples from the survey. Replace the text in <<>> with the appropriate question information.

- A. **SCRIPT:** *We have <<#>> of questions to cover. If it's all right with you, I'll go in the order they appeared on the survey.*

Note: If there were comments on the survey relevant to the issues you're calling about, always let them inform your approach and conversation.

- a. **IF ITEM MISSING:** *The submitted survey did not report <<content of missing item (NOT missing item number)>>. Can you provide that number now?*
 - i. **IF APPROPRIATE, PROMPT:** *Last year, your agency reported <<number reported in 2013 data for this item>>. Do you think the <<actual number or the proportion>> was the same for 2014?*

- b. **IF DIFFERENCE GREATER THAN 10%:** *Throughout the survey, we asked for your <<population count, entries, or exits>> at <<the end of 2013, the start of 2014 and the end of 2014>>. The numbers provided indicate more than a 10% from the year beginning of the year to the end of the year (or a 5% change between the end of 2013 and the beginning of 2014). BJS' annual bulletin lists the States with the top increases in their population so we want to verify your numbers and determine if there is any particular reason (such as new legislation) why your population experienced the large increase/decrease.*

Note: Look at the answer to Q4, the agency's total population to get a sense of how much change actually occurred to trigger the 10% flag (or a 5% flag between the end of 2013 and the beginning of 2014). If they have a small population to begin with, then their percentage is more sensitive to change. If it's less than 20 people, don't ask. If it's more than 20 but still relatively small, acknowledge that when you ask about reasons behind the change.

- c. **IF SUM UP:** *One item asked <how many adults entered probation throughout the year> and we asked you to break that down by <type>. The number entries by type don't add up to <the total number of entries>...*
- d. **IF COMPARE WITH ITEM 4 – POPULATION ON 12/31/13:** *For the question about <probationers/parolees> <most serious offense>s, the total number of offenders doesn't add up to the population count given...*

Attachment 20 – Follow-up Letter to Agency Head Regarding Data Revision

Hello <name>,

Thank you for speaking with me about the Annual <<Probation/Parole>> Survey. Per your instructions on <date>, our Agency Support Team has made the following edits to your survey responses.

- <<Changed question 8a to 200 and 8b to 100.>>

This email is for informational purposes only and does not require a response. If you disagree with these changes or if we can provide any additional information, please contact me at the Agency Support Team, 888-371-3718.

Thank you,

<<Staff member name>>

Westat Agency Support Team
Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole
Bjs-aps@westat.com
1-888-371-3718

Attachment 21 – Completion Thank You Letter

May 2015

«M_SAL» «M_F_NAME» «M_L_NAME»«Title_comma» «M_TITLE»
«M_ATTENTION» «Att_F_NAME» «Att_L_NAME»
«AGENCY_Name1»«GENCYNAMECOMMA» «AGENCY_Name2»
«AGENCY_STREET»
«AGENCY_PO»
«AGENCY_CITY», «AGENCY_STATE» «AGENCY_ZIP»«ZipDash»«AGENCY_ZIP2»

Dear «M_SAL1» «M_F_NAME1» «M_L_NAME1»,

On behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and Westat, I would like to thank you for your participation in the 2014 «forms». I truly appreciate your support and «effortthe_efforts_of» «D_SAL» «D_F_NAME» «D_L_NAME» in completing the survey, as they are vital to the success of this national collection.

This letter confirms that we have processed your <<survey(s)>> and the data you provided are ready for inclusion in our analysis file. We anticipate that the bulletin, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2014*, will be published in the fourth quarter of 2015. For the most recent probation and parole data available, see *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2013* on the BJS website at <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=15>. These data are useful to justify budgets and track changes and outcomes of your and other jurisdictions' populations.

I look forward to working with you again next year and will contact you this fall when BJS announces the 2015 collection. In the meantime, if you have questions or updates to the contact information for you or your agency, you may contact the Westat Agency Support Team at 888-371-3718 or by email at bjs-aps@westat.com. You may also contact me directly at 202-514-8302 or at Erinn.Herberman@usdoj.gov.

Sincerely,

Erinn Herberman, Ph.D.
Project Officer, «APS_FORMS»
BJS Statistician, Corrections Statistics Unit

Attachment 22 – Final Closeout Letter, No Data Submitted

May 2015

«HEAD_SALUTATION» «HEAD_FIRST_NAME» «HEAD_LAST_NAME»«head_title_comma» «HEAD_TITLE»
«attn» «ATTN_FIRST_NAME» «ATTN_LAST_NAME»
«AGENCY_NAME»«agency_name_comma» «AGENCY_NAME_2»
«HEAD_ADDRESS»
«HEAD_ADDRESS_2»
«HEAD_CITY», «HEAD_STATE» «HEAD_ZIP_A»«zip_dash»«HEAD_ZIP_B»

Dear «HEAD_SALUTATION» «HEAD_FIRST_NAME» «HEAD_LAST_NAME»,

I am writing to inform you that the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is closing data collection for the 2014 <<survey(s)>>. I understand that your agency was unable to provide data this year, but I want to reemphasize that your participation in <<this/these_survey(s)>> is vital to <<its/their>> success. Data collected from <<this/these_survey(s)>> illustrate the importance of the <<probation/parole/p&p>> population in understanding the total population of persons under correctional authority. At the federal, state, and local levels, they inform decisions about budget, policy and practice. There is no other source for these data.

For the 2014 reporting year, we will make estimations for your agency's <<probation/parole/p&p>> data. Individual agency estimates will not be shown; however, they will be included in aggregate state and national counts. If at any point in the future you are able to provide the data requested in the <<survey(s)>>, please do so and we will update our data file. In November of this year, I will be back in contact with you to notify you of the upcoming 2015 data collection cycle. I hope at that time you will be able to provide <<probation/parole/p&p>> data to BJS through our <<survey(s)>>.

Thank you for your support of BJS' statistical programs. If you have any general comments about this survey, feel free to contact me at 202-514-8302 or at Erinn.Herberman@usdoj.gov.

Sincerely,

Erinn Herberman, Ph.D.
Project Officer, «surveys»
BJS Statistician, Corrections Statistics Unit

Attachment 23 – Final Closeout Letter, Partial Data Submitted

May 2015

«HEAD_SALUTATION» «HEAD_FIRST_NAME» «HEAD_LAST_NAME»«head_title_comma» «HEAD_TITLE»
«attn» «ATTN_FIRST_NAME» «ATTN_LAST_NAME»
«AGENCY_NAME»«agency_name_comma» «AGENCY_NAME_2»
«HEAD_ADDRESS»
«HEAD_ADDRESS_2»
«HEAD_CITY», «HEAD_STATE» «HEAD_ZIP_A»«zip_dash»«HEAD_ZIP_B»

Dear «HEAD_SALUTATION» «HEAD_FIRST_NAME» «HEAD_LAST_NAME»,

I am writing to inform you that the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is closing out the collection of our 2014 <<survey(s)>>. I appreciate that your agency provided some data despite being unable to complete the <<survey(s)>> this year, but I want to reemphasize that your full participation in <<this/these_survey(s)>> is vital to <<its/their>> success. Data collected in <<this/these_survey(s)>> demonstrate the importance of the <<probation/parole/p&p>> population in understanding the total population of persons under correctional authority. At the federal, state, and local levels, they inform decisions about budget, policy and practice. There is no other source for these data.

For the 2014 reporting year, we will make estimations for some of your agency's missing <<probation/parole/p&p>> data. Individual agency estimates will not be shown; however, they will be included in aggregate state and national counts. If at any time you are able to provide the data requested in the <<survey(s)>>, please do so and we will update our data file. In November of this year, I will be back in contact with you to notify you of the upcoming 2015 data collection cycle. I hope at that time you are able to complete the <<survey(s)>>.

Thank you for your support of BJS' statistical programs. If you have any general comments about this survey, feel free to contact me at 202-514-8302 or at Erinn.Herberman@usdoj.gov.

Sincerely,

Erinn Herberman, Ph.D.
Project Officer, «surveys»
BJS Statistician, Corrections Statistics Unit

Attachment 24 – Final Closeout Letter, Data Clarification Not Received

May 2015

«HEAD_SALUTATION» «HEAD_FIRST_NAME» «HEAD_LAST_NAME»«head_title_comma» «HEAD_TITLE»
«attn» «ATTN_FIRST_NAME» «ATTN_LAST_NAME»
«AGENCY_NAME»«agency_name_comma» «AGENCY_NAME_2»
«HEAD_ADDRESS»
«HEAD_ADDRESS_2»
«HEAD_CITY», «HEAD_STATE» «HEAD_ZIP_A»«zip_dash»«HEAD_ZIP_B»

Dear «HEAD_SALUTATION» «HEAD_FIRST_NAME» «HEAD_LAST_NAME»,

Thank you for participating in the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) <<survey(s)>>. I received your submission. However, some of the information is unclear or missing. Westat has been trying to reach you or your designee to clarify those items. BJS is closing out the 2014 collection. **Please contact me immediately to complete your agency's submission** at 202-514-8302 or by email at Erinn.Herberman@usdoj.gov.

Without clarification, BJS will estimate these elements of your agency's <<probation/parole/p&p>> data for the 2014 reporting year. Individual agency estimates will not be shown; however, they will be included in aggregate state and national counts. Data collected in <<this/these_survey(s)>> demonstrate the importance of the <<probation/parole/p&p>> population in understanding the total population of persons under correctional authority. At the federal, state, and local levels, they inform decisions about budget, policy and practice. There is no other source for these data.

I hope to speak with you soon. Then in November of this year, I will be back in contact to notify you of the upcoming 2015 data collection cycle.

Thank you for your support of BJS' statistical programs. If you have any general comments about this survey, feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Erinn Herberman, Ph.D.
Project Officer, «surveys»
BJS Statistician, Corrections Statistics Unit