



Probation and Parole in the United States, 2022

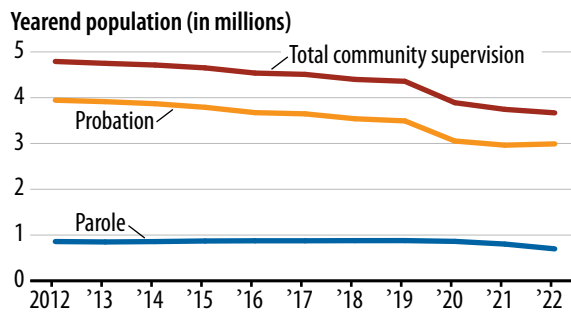
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An estimated 3,668,800 adults were under community supervision at yearend 2022, a 1.0% decline from the 3,705,500 who were supervised in the community on January 1, 2022 (**figure 1, table 1**).¹ This decline is due to a decrease in the number of persons on parole, who made up 19% of the community supervision population. The number of persons on parole fell from 745,300 to 698,800 (down 6.2%) during 2022. The probation population remained relatively stable during 2022, with a 0.3% increase from 2,981,500 to 2,990,900.

Findings in this report are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and Federal Justice Statistics Program, which collect data on adults placed on correctional supervision (entries) or removed from supervision (exits) during the reporting year and on characteristics of the population at yearend. These are the only national data collections that cover community corrections in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. federal system. Findings focus largely on changes in the community supervision population within a given year

¹The community supervision population includes adults on probation or parole, but excludes those adults on both probation and parole to avoid double counting. See *Methodology*.

FIGURE 1
Adults on probation or parole, 2012–2022



Note: See table 1 for estimates. Details may not sum to totals because the community supervision counts were adjusted to exclude the yearend number of adults on parole who were also on probation. See table 9 for counts of adults on parole who were also on probation.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2012–2022.

to minimize the effect of factors such as administrative changes or reporting differences.

For this report, an adult is defined as any person subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency. Reporting methods for some probation and parole agencies have changed over time, resulting in changes to previously reported statistics. (See *Methodology*.) Appendix tables 5 through 13 present additional 2022 data on probation and parole.

HIGHLIGHTS

- At yearend 2022, an estimated 3,668,800 adults were under community supervision (probation or parole), down 36,700 (1.0%) from January 1, 2022.
- From yearend 2012 to yearend 2022, the total adult community supervision population fell 23%, from 4,790,700 to 3,668,800.
- The probation population stayed under 3 million for the second year in a row in 2022.
- During 2022, the number of persons on parole declined from 745,300 to 698,800 (down 6.2%).
- Entries to probation increased 10.7%, from 1,419,300 in 2021 to 1,571,500 in 2022.
- The parole population decreased in 36 states and the District of Columbia during 2022.

Population of adults on parole decreased 6.2% during 2022

From yearend 2012 to yearend 2022, the total adult community supervision population fell 23%, from 4,790,700 to 3,668,800 (table 1). The number of adults on probation declined by almost 1 million (954,000) from 2012 to 2022. This is the 15th consecutive year of decreases for adults supervised in the community.²

The probation population in 2022 increased by less than half a percent (0.3%) (figure 2). This is the first increase in the probation population since 2008 (not shown in tables).

In 2022, the parole population had its second largest recorded annual decrease (down 6.2%) since 1980, when BJS started collecting probation and parole information on a yearly basis (figure 3). The largest decrease was recorded in 2021 (7.1%).

²For 2010 and earlier data, see the *Probation and Parole Populations* series at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/annual-probation-survey-and-annual-parole-survey>.

TABLE 1
Adults under community supervision, 2012–2022

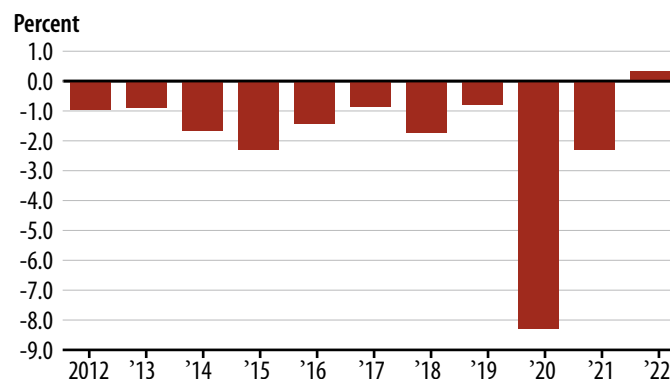
Year	Total	Probation	Parole*
2012	4,790,700	3,944,900	858,400
2013	4,749,800	3,912,900	849,500
2014	4,713,200	3,868,400	857,700
2015	4,650,900	3,789,800	870,500
2016	4,537,100	3,673,100	874,800
2017	4,508,900	3,647,200	875,000
2018	4,399,000	3,540,000	878,000
2019	4,357,700	3,492,900	878,900
2020	3,890,400	3,053,700	862,100
2021	3,745,000	2,963,000	803,200
2022			
January 1	3,705,500	2,981,500	745,300
December 31	3,668,800	2,990,900	698,800
Percent change			
2012–2022	-23.4%	-24.2%	-18.6%
January 1, 2022– December 31, 2022	-1.0%	0.3%	-6.2%

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because the community supervision counts were adjusted to exclude the yearend number of adults on parole who were also on probation. See table 9 for counts of adults on parole who were also on probation. Estimates are based on the most recent data available at the time of publication and may differ from previously published statistics. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time. See *Methodology*.

*California parole data for 2022 are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2012–2022.

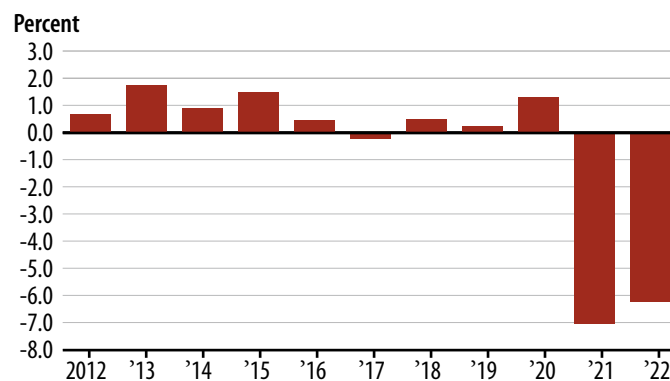
FIGURE 2
Annual percent change in number of adults on probation, 2012–2022



Note: Counts for 2021 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. Annual percent change is based on the difference in population from January 1 to December 31 for each year. See appendix table 1 for estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2012–2022.

FIGURE 3
Annual percent change in number of adults on parole, 2012–2022



Note: Counts for 2021 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. Annual percent change is based on the difference in population from January 1 to December 31 for each year. See appendix table 2 for estimates. California parole data for 2022 are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2012–2022.

Probation population increased in 28 states and the District of Columbia during 2022

Probation populations rose in 28 states and the District of Columbia during 2022, with a total increase of 60,800 adults under probation supervision (table 2). Texas, Georgia, Maryland, Arizona, and Virginia had the largest increases, with a combined increase of 39,000. These five states accounted for almost one-third (31%) of the total probation population.

During 2022, the probation population decreased in 42% of jurisdictions, compared to 62% of jurisdictions in 2021. Minnesota had the largest absolute decrease in persons on probation during 2022 (down 14,100), with the probation population also decreasing in 20 other states and the U.S. federal system.

During 2022, the parole population decreased in 37 jurisdictions

The parole population decreased in 36 states and the District of Columbia during 2022 (table 3). Jurisdictions with a decrease in 2022 accounted for almost three-quarters (74%) of the total parole population.

Across all jurisdictions with a decrease in 2022, adults under parole supervision in the United States decreased by 50,100. Similar to 2021, New York, California, Pennsylvania, and Texas continued to have the largest decreases, along with Ohio in 2022.³

Parole populations grew in 10 states and the U.S. federal system's term of supervised release in 2022, with West Virginia making up almost a quarter of the increase (23%). (See appendix table 10.)⁴

³See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2021* (NCJ 305589, BJS, February 2023).

⁴See *Methodology* for details on the Sentencing Reform Act's elimination of parole from federal sentencing.

TABLE 2
Change in probation population, by jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	January 1, 2022	December 31, 2022	Change in population	Share of total increase	Number of jurisdictions
U.S. total	2,981,500	2,990,900	9,400	~	52
Jurisdictions with an increase in persons on probation	1,806,600	1,867,500	60,800	100%	29
Texas	345,600	364,200	18,600	30.6	~
Georgia	349,700	359,400	9,700	16.0	~
Maryland	55,200	59,300	4,100	6.7	~
Arizona	69,600	73,100	3,500	5.8	~
Virginia	57,500	60,600	3,100	5.2	~

Note: The U.S. total number of jurisdictions includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. federal system. The five states with the largest increase in their probation population are shown. See appendix table 6 for estimates for all jurisdictions.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2022.

TABLE 3
Change in parole population, by jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	January 1, 2022	December 31, 2022	Change in population	Share of total decrease	Number of jurisdictions
U.S. total	745,300	698,800	-46,500	~	52
Jurisdictions with a decrease in persons on parole	568,900	518,900	-50,100	100%	37
New York ^a	39,800	25,600	-14,200	28.3	~
California ^b	52,400	45,000	-7,400	14.7	~
Pennsylvania	80,600	75,600	-5,000	10.0	~
Texas	104,277	100,595	-3,682	7.4	~
Ohio	21,477	19,152	-2,325	4.6	~

Note: The U.S. total number of jurisdictions includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. federal system. The five states with the largest decrease in their parole population are shown. See appendix table 10 for estimates for all jurisdictions.

~Not applicable.

^aSee *Parole: Explanatory notes for 2022* for more detail.

^bCalifornia parole data for 2022 are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2022.

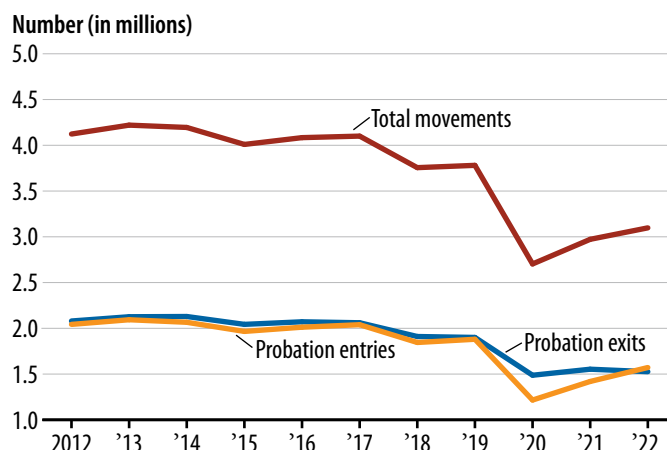
The rate of adults supervised in the community fell for the 15th consecutive year in 2022

During 2022, 1 in 71 adult U.S. residents were under community supervision (table 4). In this year, the rate fell to 1,401 adults under community supervision per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, the lowest since 1986 (1,358 per 100,000) (not shown in tables). The parole rate declined during 2022 to 267 persons on parole per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, while the probation rate increased slightly, from 1,140 persons on probation per 100,000 adult U.S. residents in 2021 to 1,142 per 100,000 in 2022.

During 2022, entries to probation rose 10.7%

Entries to probation increased from 1,419,300 in 2021 to 1,571,500 in 2022, a 10.7% increase (figure 4). Total movements (entries onto and exits off of probation) increased from 2,972,500 to 3,097,800 during the same time, the second consecutive increase after a large drop from 2019 to 2020. Entries and exits reflect the administrative caseloads of probation agencies. A person can enter or exit the probation system more than once during a year or concurrently serve multiple probation sentences for separate crimes. Reported entries to probation in 2022 (1,571,500) exceeded exits (1,526,300) for the first time since 2008 (not shown in tables).

FIGURE 4
Estimated total probation movements, entries, and exits, 2012–2022



Note: Counts for 2020 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Counts are based on movements from January 1 to December 31 for each year. See appendix table 3 for estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2012–2022.

Probation exits include successful completions of supervision; exits to serve a period of incarceration, including to receive treatment; exits due to absconding, detainment, or other unsatisfactory reasons besides incarceration; and exits due to death or other reasons.

TABLE 4
Community supervision rate of adult U.S. residents, 2012–2022

Year	Per 100,000 adult U.S. residents			Adult U.S. residents on—		
	Community supervision	Probation	Parole*	Community supervision	Probation	Parole*
2012	1,984	1,634	356	1 in 50	1 in 61	1 in 281
2013	1,949	1,606	349	1 in 51	1 in 62	1 in 287
2014	1,916	1,572	349	1 in 52	1 in 64	1 in 287
2015	1,873	1,527	351	1 in 53	1 in 66	1 in 285
2016	1,811	1,466	349	1 in 55	1 in 68	1 in 287
2017	1,786	1,444	347	1 in 56	1 in 69	1 in 289
2018	1,729	1,391	345	1 in 58	1 in 72	1 in 290
2019	1,701	1,363	343	1 in 59	1 in 73	1 in 291
2020	1,504	1,181	333	1 in 66	1 in 85	1 in 300
2021	1,440	1,140	309	1 in 69	1 in 88	1 in 324
2022	1,401	1,142	267	1 in 71	1 in 88	1 in 375

Note: Details may not sum to totals because the community supervision counts were adjusted to exclude the yearend number of adults on parole who were also on probation. See table 9 for counts of adults on parole who were also on probation. Estimates are based on the most recent data available at the time of publication and may differ from previously published statistics. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time. See *Methodology*. Rates are based on total community supervision, probation, and parole counts as of December 31 of the reporting year and calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of U.S. residents age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year.

*California parole data for 2022 are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

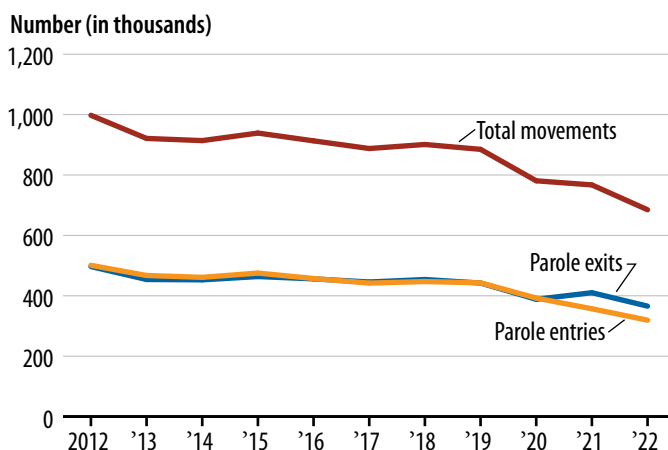
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2012–2022; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2013–2023.

During 2022, successful completions of probation accounted for two-thirds (66%) of exits among adults whose type of exit was known (table 5). Incarceration of adults previously under probation supervision during 2022 represented 15% of known types of exits. Nearly a third (31%) of all reported probation exits in 2022 did not include a known type of exit, similar to 2021 and 2020 (both 34%).

Exits from parole exceeded entries by 46,500 during 2022

Total movements onto and off of parole supervision decreased for the fourth consecutive year in 2022 (figure 5). Entries to parole dropped from 357,000 in 2021 to 319,200 in 2022. Additionally, parole exits dropped from 410,200 in 2021 to 365,700 in 2022. Parole exits exceeded entries by 46,500 in 2022. This is the fourth time since 2012 that parole exits have exceeded entries.

FIGURE 5
Estimated total parole movements, entries, and exits, 2012–2022



Note: Counts for 2020 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Counts are based on movements from January 1 to December 31 for each year. See appendix table 4 for estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2012–2022.

TABLE 5
Exits from probation, by type of exit, 2012–2022

Year	Percent of total exits					Percent of known type of exits*			
	Completion	Incarcerated	Unsatisfactory exit other than incarceration	Death/other	Unknown/not reported	Completion	Incarcerated	Unsatisfactory exit other than incarceration	Death/other
2012	52.9%	11.7%	9.5%	4.0%	21.9%	67.8%	14.9%	12.2%	5.1%
2013	50.2	11.6	10.3	3.8	24.1	66.1	15.3	13.6	5.0
2014	51.7	11.5	12.7	4.3	19.7	64.5	14.3	15.8	5.4
2015	49.1	11.4	13.1	4.8	21.5	62.6	14.5	16.7	6.2
2016	46.9	11.3	15.6	4.5	21.8	59.9	14.4	20.0	5.7
2017	50.0	11.4	15.6	4.4	18.7	61.4	14.0	19.2	5.4
2018	56.3	15.4	6.3	3.5	18.5	69.1	18.9	7.7	4.3
2019	50.5	11.8	7.6	3.4	26.7	68.9	16.2	10.3	4.6
2020	43.4	9.4	5.1	8.1	34.1	65.8	14.2	7.7	12.3
2021	42.1	9.8	5.7	8.9	33.5	63.3	14.7	8.6	13.3
2022	45.5	10.3	4.8	8.2	31.3	66.3	14.9	6.9	11.9

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 7 for detailed type of exits. Percentages for 2018 through 2022 are not comparable to previously reported data. From 2016 to 2018, California reported incomplete data for probation exits and did not report any details on exits in 2019 through 2022. Georgia was unable to report data in 2016.

*Excludes unknown and unreported type of exits.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2012–2022.

Of adults who exited parole during 2022 with a known exit type, 65% successfully completed their term of parole (table 6). This is the same completion rate as 2021 (65%). About one-quarter (27%) of exits from parole with known reasons in 2022 were due to incarceration. Among these exits, the portion due to a return to incarceration varied between 23% in 2020 and 31% in 2013. In 2022, return to incarceration accounted for 27% of known parole exits. The exit type was unknown for about 9% of parole exits in 2022.

Percent of adults on probation for a felony offense increased from 2012 to 2022

Among adults on probation whose type of offense was known, 65% were on probation in 2022 due to a felony, up from 53% in 2012 (table 7). About 35% of adults on probation with a known offense in 2022 had a misdemeanor offense. Among adults under community supervision for whom the most serious offense was known, 25% of those on probation and 39% of those on parole had committed a violent offense (table 8). The percent of adults on parole supervision who had been incarcerated for a drug offense continued to drop, falling

from 30% in 2021 to 27% in 2022. Among adults on probation for whom the most serious offense was known, the portion who were on probation for a drug offense remained steady at about one-quarter between 2012 (25%) and 2022 (26%).

The sex distribution of persons on community supervision for whom sex was known remained consistent over the past 10 years for both probation and parole. Females made up 24% of the reported adult probation population and 11% of the adult parole population in both 2012 and 2022. The race and ethnicity distribution of those on parole and probation in 2022 largely reflects the distribution in 2012.

Among adults on probation with a known supervision status, the portion with only financial conditions remaining increased from 2012 (1%) to 2022 (5%). Active probation supervision decreased from 73% of the probation population for whom status was known in 2012 to 64% in 2022.

About 80% of adults on parole with a known supervision status were under active supervision in 2022, while less than 1% had only financial conditions.

TABLE 6
Exits from parole, by type of exit, 2012–2022

Year	Percent of total exits					Percent of known type of exits*			
	Completion	Returned to incarceration	Unsatisfactory exit other than returned to incarceration	Death/other	Unknown/not reported	Completion	Returned to incarceration	Unsatisfactory exit other than returned to incarceration	Death/other
2012	56.7%	24.5%	11.8%	4.0%	3.1%	58.5%	25.2%	12.2%	4.1%
2013	50.2	25.2	2.7	4.1	17.7	61.0	30.7	3.3	5.0
2014	53.4	24.2	3.3	3.3	15.9	63.5	28.8	3.9	3.9
2015	51.6	23.3	3.2	4.3	17.6	62.6	28.3	3.9	5.2
2016	53.1	25.5	2.9	5.3	13.2	61.2	29.4	3.4	6.1
2017	56.2	27.0	2.6	4.6	9.5	62.1	29.9	2.9	5.1
2018	53.0	24.6	3.1	4.5	14.8	62.2	28.9	3.6	5.3
2019	53.1	24.7	2.0	4.3	15.9	63.1	29.4	2.4	5.1
2020	54.4	18.4	2.4	3.8	21.1	68.9	23.3	3.0	4.8
2021	50.2	20.3	2.2	3.9	23.3	65.4	26.5	2.9	5.1
2022	59.5	24.4	2.3	5.2	8.6	65.1	26.7	2.6	5.6

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 11 for detailed type of exits.

*Excludes unknown and unreported type of exits. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2012* (NCJ 243826, BJS, December 2013) for information on the California public safety realignment. Percentages for 2013 through 2022 exclude exit data from California due to reporting issues.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2012–2022.

TABLE 7
Characteristics of adults on probation, 2012 and 2022

Characteristic	Percent of total adults on probation		Percent with known characteristics ^a	
	2012	2022	2012	2022
Sex	100%	100%	100%	100%
Male	55	57	76	76
Female	18	18	24	24
Unknown	27	25	~	~
Race/ethnicity	100%	100%	100%	100%
White ^b	36	37	54	52
Black ^b	20	22	30	31
Hispanic	8	10	13	14
Other ^{b,c}	2	2	3	3
Unknown	33	29	~	~
Status of supervision	100%	100%	100%	100%
Active	51	49	73	64
Residential/other treatment program	1	<1	1	<1
Only financial conditions remaining	1	4	1	5
Inactive	3	4	5	5
Absconder	7	7	10	10
Supervised out of jurisdiction	2	2	3	3
Warrant status	4	6	6	7
Other	2	5	2	6
Unknown	29	23	~	~
Type of offense	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felony	43	57	53	65
Misdemeanor	36	31	45	35
Other infraction	2	1	2	1
Unknown	19	11	~	~
Most serious offense	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	11	16	19	25
Domestic violence	2	3	4	5
Sex offense	2	3	3	4
Other violent offense	7	10	12	16
Property	17	15	28	23
Drug	15	17	25	26
Public order	10	8	17	13
DUI/DWI	9	7	15	11
Other traffic offense	1	1	2	2
Other ^d	7	8	11	13
Unknown ^e	40	35	~	~

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates for 2012 may have been revised based on updated reporting and may differ from previously published statistics.

~Not applicable.

^aExcludes unknown and unreported characteristics.

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

^cIncludes American Indians or Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races.

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

^eMany agencies face challenges in reporting detailed characteristics on adults on probation who are supervised for misdemeanor offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2012 and 2022.

TABLE 8
Characteristics of adults on parole, 2012 and 2022

Characteristic	Percent of total adults on parole		Percent with known characteristics ^a	
	2012	2022	2012	2022
Sex	100%	100%	100%	100%
Male	84	82	89	89
Female	11	10	11	11
Unknown	6	8	~	~
Race/ethnicity	100%	100%	100%	100%
White ^b	38	40	41	44
Black ^b	36	31	40	35
Hispanic	16	17	17	19
Other ^{b,c}	2	3	2	2
Unknown	16	17	~	~
Status of supervision	100%	100%	100%	100%
Active	77	75	82	80
Inactive	<1	0	<1	4
Absconder	5	4	5	9
Supervised out of state	6	8	6	4
Only financial conditions remaining	4	4	<1	<1
Other	3	2	3	2
Unknown	6	7	~	~
Maximum sentence to incarceration	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than 1 year	4	5	5	7
1 year or more	78	70	95	93
Unknown	18	25	~	~
Most serious offense	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	26	36	28	39
Sex offense	8	12	9	13
Other violent offense	18	24	19	26
Property	20	16	23	17
Drug	29	25	33	27
Weapons	3	6	3	7
Other ^d	11	9	13	10
Unknown	11	9	~	~

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates for 2012 may have been revised based on updated reporting and may differ from previously published statistics.

~Not applicable.

^aExcludes unknown and unreported characteristics.

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

^cIncludes American Indians or Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races.

^dIncludes public order offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2012 and 2022.

Methodology

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began the Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey in 1980. The surveys collect data from U.S. probation and parole agencies that supervise adults. These data collections define adults as persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency. Juveniles sentenced as adults in a criminal court are considered adults. Juveniles under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or correctional agency are excluded from these data. This report defines community supervision as adults under supervision of state or federal probation and parole authorities. For more information about the following data collections, see the *Search Data Collections* page on the BJS website at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data/data-collections/search>.

Data collections

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

2022 Annual Probation Survey

The 2022 Annual Probation Survey was sent to 501 agencies. The 501 agencies included 42 central state agencies and the District of Columbia; 458 separate state, county, or court agencies; and the federal system. States with multiple state agencies included Alabama (3), Colorado (8), Florida (41), Georgia (2), Idaho (46), Kentucky (3), Michigan (129), Missouri (2), Montana (4), New Mexico (2), Ohio (182), Oklahoma (3), Pennsylvania (3), Tennessee (3), and Washington (32). The sum of parts may be greater than the total reported. Some jurisdictions with central state agencies are included in states with multiple agencies.

Of the 501 agencies in the population frame, 132 did not provide data or provided incomplete data for the 2022 data collection. These agencies were in: Colorado (3), Georgia (1), Florida (13), Idaho (10), Kentucky

(1), Michigan (36), Montana (1), Missouri (1), New Hampshire (1), New Mexico (1), Ohio (48), Pennsylvania (1), Tennessee (1), Vermont (1), and Washington (13). In addition, six agencies were determined to be ineligible, three in Idaho, two in Ohio, and one in Pennsylvania.

Almost three-quarters (73%) of the 495 eligible agencies responded to all four key items: January 1 population, December 31 population, entries, and exits. The remaining 27% did not respond to at least one of the four key items, including the 43 agencies that provided no data and 89 agencies that provided incomplete data. During 2022, 89 agencies provided incomplete data: Colorado (2), Florida (9), Georgia (1), Idaho (8), Michigan (28), New Mexico (1), Ohio (32), and Washington (8).

California parole data for 2022 are not comparable to prior years. Updated population counts for post-release community supervision (PRCS) and mandatory supervision (MS) have not been available since 2018. Totals for 2022 do not include any imputation for PRCS or MS. In previously published reports, totals for PRCS and MS populations were included in parole totals.

2022 Annual Parole Survey

The 2022 Annual Parole Survey was sent to 55 agencies: 53 central state reporters, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. federal system. In this report, federal parole includes a term of supervised release from prison, mandatory release, parole, military parole, or special parole. A federal judge orders a term of supervised release at the time of sentencing, which is served after release from a federal prison sentence. In the case of Alaska, persons on probation or parole are supervised under a common program, and the data provider is unable to report probation and parole counts separately. Combined counts of persons on probation or parole were reported to BJS through the probation questionnaire. January 1 and December 31 counts were imputed for Alaska, and these figures were deducted from the combined reported totals for the calculation of the state's January 1 and December 31 counts of persons on probation. Of these agencies, three were determined to be ineligible, one in Alaska, one in Maine, and one in Pennsylvania.

Of the 52 eligible agencies surveyed for 2022, all agencies provided the population count at least one of the key items: January 1 numbers, yearend numbers, parole entries, or parole exits, while 94% responded to all key items. New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Vermont did not provide complete data on all key survey items, and Alaska's data were estimated using the combined community supervision data provided.

Annual U.S. Resident Population

BJS receives advanced yearend estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau of national resident populations by age, sex, and race or Hispanic origin. These estimates are based on proprietary calculations using the most recent decennial survey and the American Community Survey results. BJS uses these estimates to calculate rates of correctional supervision.

Persons under community supervision in the federal system

Since the enactment of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 on November 1, 1987, persons 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, persons serving in the military, and persons transferred under foreign treaties. (See <https://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/overview-probation-supervised-release-conditions>.)

In 2008, the Annual Parole Survey added a new type of entry-to-parole category (term of supervised release) to better classify most entries to parole reported by the federal system. This entry is a period of release to the community that follows a period of incarceration based on a determinate sentencing statute. Both periods are determined by a judge at the time of sentencing. For details about estimation methods used to analyze national trends for all types of entry to parole, see *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010* (NCJ 236019, BJS, November 2011).

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

Adjustment and changes in probation and parole counts

Dual community supervision status

Some persons on probation or parole may have dual community supervision statuses because they were serving separate probation and parole sentences at the same time. Beginning with 2007 data, BJS began collecting information on the number of persons on parole who were also on probation at yearend. To avoid double counting, the total community supervision population reported in figure 1, table 1, and appendix table 5, and rates reported in table 4 were adjusted based on available information by excluding the total number of persons on parole who were also on probation. As a result, the probation and parole counts do not sum to the community supervision population. All counts for persons on parole with dual community supervision statuses reflect data reported by parole agencies that could provide the information for the reporting year (table 9). In 2022, agencies in 24 jurisdictions provided such data. The total number of persons on parole who were also on probation may be underestimated due to nonresponding agencies.

TABLE 9
Adults supervised on both parole and probation adjusted in the January 1 and December 31 community supervision population, 2012–2022

Year	January 1*	December 31
2012	10,960	12,670
2013	12,670	12,510
2014	12,510	12,920
2015	12,920	9,380
2016	9,380	10,820
2017	10,820	13,300
2018	13,300	18,880
2019	18,880	14,060
2020	14,060	25,400
2021	25,400	21,280
2022	21,280	20,880

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 10. Totals for 2021 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. The community supervision counts were adjusted to exclude adults on parole who were also on probation.

*Data are based on the December 31 count of the prior reporting year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2012–2022.

Changes in reported probation and parole populations

In each collection year, respondents are asked to provide both January 1 and December 31 population counts for the previous year. Therefore, while the December 31, 2021, count was collected in 2022, the January 1, 2022, count was not collected until 2023. At times, the January 1 count from a given year may differ from the December 31 count of the prior year, given the normal daily flow of entries and exits. Additionally, the difference reported may have resulted from administrative changes, such as—

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

The difference between the probation counts for December 31, 2021, and January 1, 2022, resulted in an increase of 18,400 persons on probation ([table 10](#)). The difference between the parole population counts for December 31, 2021, and January 1, 2022, resulted in a decrease of 58,000 persons on parole. Most of this decrease is due to the exclusion of the previously reported Mandatory Supervision and Post Release Community Supervision populations in California. See *Probation: Explanatory notes for 2022* and *Parole: Explanatory notes for 2022* for states contributing to the largest differences.

Adjustment and changes in parole and population counts

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

TABLE 10
One-day difference based on reporting changes for probation and parole, 2012–2022

Year	Probation population difference from December 31 to January 1 of the following year	Parole population difference from December 31 to January 1 of the following year
2012	2,960	-23,640
2013	20,980	540
2014	9,750	170
2015	-64,150	130
2016	5,030	2,200
2017	-45,010	-1,240
2018	-18,950	-1,040
2019	-162,650	-27,890
2020	-21,390	2,120
2021	18,440	-57,950

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2012–2022.

As a result, the January 1, 2022, probation population plus entries, minus exits, is 35,800 fewer persons than the published December 31, 2021, population at the national level. For persons on parole, the calculated total as of January 1, 2022, is less than 100 more persons than the published December 31, 2021, population. Respondents report all entries and exits from January 1 to December 31 each year.

In all figures and tables in this report, change was calculated as the difference from January 1 to December 31 within the reporting year. Previous reports calculated change as the difference from December 31 of the prior year to December 31 of the reporting year. This calculation was implemented due to the large discrepancy from December 31, 2019, to January 1, 2020, as well as an additional discrepancy from December 31, 2015, to January 1, 2016. In both years, the discrepancies were caused by reporting changes in multiple states. Annual change in reports prior to 2013 was also calculated as the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year. See *Probation: Explanatory notes for 2022* and *Parole: Explanatory notes for 2022* for states with changes to reporting during 2022.

Imputing for nonreporting agencies during 2022

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

methods. Depending on the availability of reported data and the number of reporting agencies in each state, one of the following methods was applied. For detailed calculations, see *Imputation variables and formulas*.

Imputing the January 1, 2022, probation population

When the January 1, 2022, probation population was missing, the December 31 probation population from the last reported year going back to 2018 was carried forward. This method was used to estimate the January 1, 2022, probation population in 85 nonreporting counties and district agencies in Colorado, Florida, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, and Washington. The January 1, 2022, population was imputed for 5.6% of the total probation population.

Imputing the December 31, 2022, probation population

When counts were missing for the December 31, 2022, probation population, total entries, or exits, the missing values were imputed by assuming no intra-year growth and setting the missing value to the January 1, 2022, population size. This method was used to estimate the December 31, 2022, probation population in 90 nonreporting counties and district agencies in Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Tennessee, and Washington. The December 31, 2022, population was imputed for 2.2% of the total probation population.

Imputing probation entries

Based on the availability of data, BJS used four methods of ratio estimation to impute probation entries for agencies not reporting these data. Total entries to probation in 2022 were imputed for 13.7% of the entry population.

The first method was used for agencies that reported all four key items in at least one year since 2018 and for which the January 1 and December 31, 2022, populations were equal (likely due to the imputation of one or both of those variables). The entries and exits in the most recent of those years were divided by the beginning and yearend populations from the same year (stock overflow), and the resulting ratio was multiplied by the January 1, 2022, population. When this method was used, entries and exits were imputed with the same value. This method was used to estimate probation entries in 73 nonreporting counties and district agencies in Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and Washington.

The second method was used to estimate 2022 probation entries for agencies that did not report all four core variables in any single year since 2017 or had different beginning and yearend populations. The ratio of 2021 entries to the January 1, 2021, population was multiplied by the January 1, 2022, population to derive the 2022 entries. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for seven nonreporting counties and district agencies in Florida, Idaho, Ohio, and Washington.

The third method estimates 2022 entries in agencies with small populations. This method sums 2022 entries and January 1, 2022, populations for similarly sized agencies within the same state. The ratio of summed entries to summed populations is multiplied by the January 1, 2022, population to approximate 2022 entries for the agency with a missing value for entries. To ensure the stability of the ratio estimator, this method was only employed in states with at least 30 reporting units and was used for 14 agencies in Florida, Michigan, and Ohio.

The fourth method used to estimate probation entries takes the ratio of 2021 imputed entries to the January 1, 2021, probation population and applies that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2022, population. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for seven nonreporting agencies in Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, New Mexico, and Vermont.

Imputing the January 1, 2022, parole population

When the January 1, 2022, parole population was missing, the December 31 parole population from the prior year was carried forward. This method was used to estimate the January 1, 2022, parole population for Pennsylvania. This represented 6.5% of the total parole population.

Imputing the December 31, 2022, parole population

When counts were missing for the December 31, 2022, parole population, total entries, or total exits, the missing values were imputed by adding to (or subtracting from) the January 1, 2022, parole population to estimate population change based on what was observed in 2021. The intra-year change in population from January 1 to December 31, 2021—expressed as a proportion of the January 1, 2021, total—was multiplied by the January 1, 2022, total to estimate the 2022 population change. This method was used to estimate the December 31, 2022, parole population for Alaska. This represented 0.1% of the total parole population.

Imputing parole entries

To estimate parole entries for agencies that did not report these data in 2022 but did report in 2021, BJS calculated the ratio of entries in 2021 to the agency's parole population on January 1, 2021, and applied that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2022, population. This method was used to estimate parole entries in Vermont. Total entries in 2022 were imputed for 0.2% of the entering parole population.

Imputing probation and parole exits

A single method was used to estimate exits from probation that were not imputed with the first method noted above and for all parole agencies. For both probation and parole, BJS added each agency's estimated entries in 2022 to that agency's population on January 1, 2022, and subtracted that estimate from the population on December 31, 2022. For probation, this method was used for 115 nonreporting agencies in Colorado,

Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and Washington. For parole, this method was used in Pennsylvania and Vermont. Total exits in 2022 were imputed for 7.1% of the exiting probation population and 6.3% of the exiting nonfederal parole population.

Imputation variables and formulas

2022 Reference Year (RY) Key Variables

Question Number	Variable Label	Probation Variable	Parole Variable
1	January 1, 2022, population	Q1b	Q1b
2	Total entries	Q2/Q2e	Q2g
3	Total exits	Q3/Q3i	Q3h
4	December 31, 2022, population	Q4	Q4

Imputation Formulas

Note: RY = Reference year; PY = Previous year

Probation			
Variable	Variable Label	Imputation Method	Formula
Q1b	Jan 1, RY Population	Carry forward end-year population from previous year going back max 5 years	$Q1b_{RY} = Q4_{PY}$
		Carry forward end-year population of previous year going back max 5 years AND current end-year population imputed as carry forward value	$Q1b_{RY} = Q4_{RY} = Q4_{PY}$
Q2e	Total Entries	Flow stock ratio applied to beginning-year population, if beginning = end-year population and 1 of previous 5 years contains reported values for all four core variables	$Q2e_{RY} = Q3i_{RY} = Q1b_{RY} \left(\frac{\text{flow}}{\text{stock}} \right)$ Where $\text{flow} = \frac{Q2e_{RY} + Q3i_{RY}}{2}$ And $\text{stock} = \frac{Q1b_{RY} + Q4_{RY}}{2}$
		Ratio previous year entries/beginning-year population applied to beginning-year population	$Q2e_{RY} = Q1b_{RY} \left(\frac{Q2e_{PY}}{Q1b_{PY}} \right)$
		Pooled ratio of entries/beginning-year populations for agencies of similar size and within state for current year applied to beginning-year population	$Q2e_{RY} = Q1b_{RY} * R_{jk}$ Where $R_{jk} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Q2e_{ijk}}{\sum_{i=1}^n Q1b_{ijk}}$ for <i>i</i> agency in <i>j</i> category of similar sized agencies within state <i>k</i> for current year
		Not enough respondents for pooled ratio; flow stock ratio method used	See flow stock ratio method above
Q3i	Total Exits	Flow stock ratio applied to beginning-year population; if beginning = end-population and 1 of previous 5 years contains reported values for four core variables	See Q2e flow stock ratio method above
		Ratio previous year exits/beginning-year population applied to beginning-year population	$Q3i_{RY} = Q1b_{RY} \left(\frac{Q3i_{PY}}{Q1b_{PY}} \right)$
		Entries imputed; balancing relationship applied to get exits	$Q3i_{RY} = Q1b_{RY} + Q2e_{PY} - Q4_{PY}$
Q4	Dec 31, RY Population	Beginning-year = end-year population also missing either entries or exits	$Q4_{RY} = Q1b_{RY}$

Parole			
Variable	Variable Label	Imputation Method	Formula
Q1b	Jan 1, RY Population	Carry forward end-year population of previous year going back max 5 years AND current end-year population imputed as carry forward value	$Q1b_{RY} = Q4_{RY} = Q4_{PY}$
Q2g	Total Entries	Ratio previous year entries/beginning-year population applied to beginning-year population; entries and exits missing	$Q2g_{RY} = Q1b_{RY} \left(\frac{Q2G_{PY}}{Q1b_{PY}} \right)$
Q3h	Total Exits	Entries imputed; balancing relationship applied to get exits	$Q3h_{RY} = Q1b_{RY} + Q2g_{PY} - Q4_{PY}$
Q4	Dec 31, RY Population	Net difference ratio estimate based on previous year applied to beginning-year population	$Q4_{RY} = Q1b_{RY} + Q1b_{RY} \left(\frac{Q4_{PY} - Q1b_{PY}}{Q1b_{PY}} \right)$

Probation: Explanatory notes for 2022

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

Alaska—Alaska supervises probation and parole in a combined program. The state agency was unable to report probation and parole data separately, so both populations were reported in the probation survey. January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022, probation population counts were derived based on the difference between the reported probation and imputed parole count based on the December 31, 2021, parole population count.*

Colorado—Nonreporting agencies in 2022—Colorado has eight agencies—one state agency, representing 92% of the state's total probation population; five reporting local agencies; and two nonreporting local agencies. For the two nonreporting agencies, December 31, 2021, population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2022, populations, where available.*

Delaware—The Delaware Court system returned to normal operations in 2022, which has led to an increase in the probation population for the first time since before the beginning of the pandemic.

Florida—Nonreporting agencies in 2022—Florida has 41 agencies—1 state agency, representing 73% of the state's total probation population; 28 reporting local agencies; and 12 local agencies that did not report data. The December 31, 2021, population count was used to estimate January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022, counts for nine of these agencies. The remaining three agencies did not report the number of entries and exits.*

Georgia—Georgia has two reporters from the same agency, the Georgia Department of Community Supervision (DCS). One reporter provides counts based on individual-level information from Georgia state employees (probation officers) and represents 45% of Georgia's total probation population. The other reporter provides counts based on summary counts submitted by independent local probation agencies to the DCS and

represents 55% of Georgia's total probation population. One agency in Georgia was unable to report entries for 2022.

Idaho—Nonreporting agencies in 2021—Idaho has historically reported probation data through two agencies: the Idaho Department of Correction and the Idaho Supreme Court. However, beginning in 2020, the Idaho Supreme Court announced that it would no longer be reporting data and instead requested that all local probation agencies report directly. This means that Idaho now has one state agency, the Idaho Department of Correction, which provides information on felons and represents 63% of Idaho's total probation population. There were 34 reporting local agencies and 8 nonreporting local agencies. The December 31, 2021, population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022, populations.*

Illinois—Nonreporting agencies in 2022—Illinois is undergoing case management data overhauls. A few downstate departments are still pending minor data entry and/or corrections. Cook County was not able to enter any data as of the time of publication. The lack of Cook County figures accounts for the large difference in numbers. The December 31, 2021, population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022, populations.*

Michigan—Nonreporting agencies in 2022—Michigan has 129 agencies: 1 state agency, representing 46% of Michigan's total probation population; 105 reporting local agencies; and 29 nonreporting local agencies. For the 29 nonreporting agencies, December 31, 2021, population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022, populations, where available. Other agencies did not report the number of entries to or exits from probation.*

Missouri—Nonreporting agency in 2022—Missouri has two agencies: one state agency, representing over 99% of Missouri's total probation population, and one nonreporting local agency. For the nonreporting agency, December 31, 2021, population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022, populations.*

Nevada—Reporting changes in 2022—Due to re-evaluation of the data, it was discovered that the previous population data did not include absconders with active warrants or individuals on outgoing interstate compact. Data in 2022 are not comparable to previously reported data.

New Jersey—Reporting changes in 2022—In 2021, the state agency in New Jersey started reporting on the number of cases, not individuals as was previously reported. For this report, January 1 and December 31, 2022, used estimates of number of individuals.

New Mexico—New Mexico has two agencies: one state agency, representing 78% of the state's total probation population, and one nonreporting local agency. For the nonreporting agency, the December 31, 2021, population count was used to estimate the January 1, 2022, population.*

Ohio—Nonreporting agencies in 2022—Ohio has 180 agencies—1 state agency, representing 3% of the state's total probation population; 146 reporting local agencies; and 33 nonreporting local agencies. For the 33 nonreporting agencies, December 31, 2021, population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2022, populations, where available. Many agencies reported switching their case management systems between 2020 and 2022, resulting in changes to reporting. The updated system provides better estimates on the number of individuals on probation.*

Oklahoma—Reporting changes in 2022—The Oklahoma Department of Corrections has recently converted data between two databases and many data are in the process of validation and/or re-matching. Data reported for 2022 are estimates and not comparable to previously reported data.

Tennessee—Nonreporting agencies in 2022—Tennessee has three agencies: one state agency, representing 97% of the state's total probation population; one reporting local agency; and one nonreporting local agency. For the nonreporting agency, the December 31, 2021, population count was used to estimate the January 1, 2022, population.*

Washington—Nonreporting agencies in 2022—Washington has 32 agencies: 1 state agency, representing 19% of the state's total probation population; 23 reporting local agencies; and eight nonreporting local agencies. For the eight nonreporting agencies, December 31, 2021, population counts were used to estimate January 1, 2022 populations. Many agencies reported switching their case management systems between 2020 and 2022, resulting in changes to reporting. The updated system provides better estimates on the number of individuals on probation.*

*See *Imputing for nonreporting agencies, 2022*.

Parole: Explanatory notes for 2022

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

Alaska—Alaska supervises probation and parole in a combined program. The state agency was unable to report probation and parole data separately, so both populations were reported in the probation survey. The January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022, parole population counts were imputed based on the December 31, 2021, parole population count.*

California—Reporting changes in 2022—Updated population counts for post-release community supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS) have not been available since 2018. Totals for 2022 do not include any imputation for PRCS or MS. Therefore, data are not comparable to prior years. Previously published reports included totals for PRCS and MS populations that were included in parole totals.

Idaho—Reporting changes in 2022—In 2022, the Idaho Department of Correction started using a new offender management system. Every effort has been made to ensure that the numbers are comparable to previous years, but slight variations may occur due to the complete overhaul of the data organizational structure that took place.

Maine—Reporting changes in 2022—Maine no longer has a parole program and was removed from the Annual Parole Survey in 2022. All community supervision is accounted for in the probation population.

Massachusetts—Reporting changes in 2022—The Massachusetts Parole Board generated a disaggregated population inquiry in 2022. This source was utilized to answer the majority of questions, whereas in previous years, multiple reports and sources were used to produce the requested population totals.

New Hampshire—Nonreporting agencies in 2022—New Hampshire was unable to report entries during 2022.*

New York—Due to new legislation effective on March 1, 2022, many individuals on community supervision were eligible for earned time credit of up to 2 years off their maximum expiration date. This resulted in an unusually large number of individuals being discharged from supervision in 2022.

Oklahoma—Reporting changes in 2022—The Oklahoma Department of Corrections has recently converted data between two databases and data are in the process of validation and/or re-matching. Data reported for 2022 are estimates and not comparable to previously reported data.

Pennsylvania—Nonreporting agency in 2022—Pennsylvania was unable to report a total number of exits in 2022.*

Vermont—Nonreporting agency in 2022—Vermont was unable to report entries or exits during 2022.*

Wisconsin—Reporting changes in 2022—Detailed data for entries to and exits from parole are new since 2021 and may fluctuate more widely than normal as procedures for reporting continue to improve.

*See *Imputing for nonreporting agencies, 2022*.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Counts for figure 2: Annual percent change of adults on probation, 2012–2022**

Year	Annual percent change
2012	-1.0%
2013	-0.9
2014	-1.7
2015	-2.3
2016	-1.4
2017	-0.8
2018	-1.7
2019	-0.8
2020	-8.3
2021	-2.3
2022	0.3

Note: Counts for 2021 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. Annual percent change is based on the difference in population from January 1 to December 31 for each year. See table 1 for population counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2012–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Estimates for figure 3: Annual percent change of adults on parole, 2012–2022**

Year	Annual percent change
2012	0.7%
2013	1.8
2014	0.9
2015	1.5
2016	0.5
2017	-0.2
2018	0.5
2019	0.2
2020	1.3
2021	-7.1
2022	-6.2

Note: Counts for 2021 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. Annual percent change is based on the difference in population from January 1 to December 31 for each year. See table 1 for population counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2012–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Estimates for figure 4: Estimated total probation movements, entries, and exits, 2012–2022**

Year	Total movements	Probation entries	Probation exits
2012	4,122,900	2,042,900	2,080,000
2013	4,220,200	2,093,600	2,126,600
2014	4,194,900	2,065,800	2,129,100
2015	4,009,300	1,966,100	2,043,200
2016	4,083,600	2,012,200	2,071,400
2017	4,100,300	2,039,500	2,060,800
2018	3,755,700	1,845,200	1,910,500
2019	3,780,800	1,880,300	1,900,500
2020	2,703,400	1,216,100	1,487,300
2021	2,972,500	1,419,300	1,553,200
2022	3,097,800	1,571,500	1,526,300

Note: Counts for 2020 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Counts are based on movements from January 1 to December 31 for each year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2012–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Estimates for figure 5: Estimated total parole movements, entries, and exits, 2012–2022**

Year	Total movements	Parole entries	Parole exits
2012	997,700	500,900	496,800
2013	921,100	467,200	453,900
2014	913,900	461,100	452,800
2015	938,900	475,200	463,700
2016	913,100	457,100	456,000
2017	887,700	442,000	445,700
2018	901,100	447,200	453,900
2019	885,000	442,800	442,200
2020	780,800	392,400	388,400
2021	767,200	357,000	410,200
2022	684,900	319,200	365,700

Note: Counts for 2021 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics. Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Counts are based on movements from January 1 to December 31 for each year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2012–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Adults under community supervision, 2022

Jurisdiction	Community supervision population, January 1, 2022 ^a	Entries		Exits		Community supervision population, December 31, 2022 ^a	Change, January 1, 2022–December 31, 2022		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult residents, December 31, 2022 ^b
		Reported	Imputed	Reported	Imputed		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	3,705,460	1,629,380	1,890,700	1,707,620	1,892,000	3,668,820	-36,640	-1.0%	1,401
Federal	117,220	54,850	54,850	55,810	55,810	117,760	540	0.5%	45
State	3,588,230	1,574,530	1,835,800	1,651,810	1,836,200	3,551,060	-37,170	-1.0%	1,356
Alabama	49,710	16,250	16,250	16,640	16,640	48,690	-1,020	-2.0	1,224
Alaska ^c	3,430	..	4,220	..	4,010	3,620	200	5.7	649
Arizona	76,580	30,040	30,040	26,880	26,880	79,740	3,160	4.1	1,369
Arkansas	64,380	21,200	21,200	21,020	21,020	64,590	200	0.3	2,736
California ^d	209,730	115,280	115,280	126,230	126,230	195,440	-14,280	-6.8	640
Colorado ^c	82,910	49,780	50,020	50,600	51,210	81,340	-1,580	-1.9	1,750
Connecticut	32,360	20,160	20,160	18,470	18,470	33,550	1,180	3.7	1,156
Delaware	9,880	7,700	7,700	6,420	6,420	11,150	1,280	12.9	1,363
District of Columbia	5,560	4,630	4,630	4,130	4,130	6,050	490	8.8	1,101
Florida ^c	189,480	105,930	121,160	108,000	121,640	188,410	-1,070	-0.6	1,037
Georgia ^c	364,030	38,460	191,420	183,380	183,380	372,470	8,450	2.3	4,399
Hawaii	19,110	3,780	3,780	6,460	6,460	16,310	-2,800	-14.6	1,427
Idaho ^c	32,650	13,290	13,980	13,050	13,320	33,060	420	1.3	2,213
Illinois ^c	109,100	..	60,790	..	70,020	100,130	-8,970	-8.2	1,017
Indiana	105,670	87,290	87,290	85,920	85,920	107,020	1,350	1.3	2,026
Iowa	31,250	15,560	15,560	14,010	14,010	32,780	1,540	4.9	1,320
Kansas	20,160	18,020	18,020	14,170	14,170	19,990	-170	-0.8	888
Kentucky ^c	64,790	25,450	28,910	25,690	29,190	64,550	-240	-0.4	1,836
Louisiana	44,030	25,440	25,440	25,090	25,090	44,480	450	1.0	1,262
Maine	5,370	1,680	1,680	2,530	2,530	5,390	20	0.4	471
Maryland	64,030	30,630	30,630	27,170	27,170	67,480	3,460	5.4	1,399
Massachusetts	39,790	41,460	41,460	38,350	38,350	42,790	3,000	7.5	757
Michigan ^c	121,870	59,310	74,310	60,540	74,560	121,650	-220	-0.2	1,533
Minnesota	107,060	49,090	49,090	47,140	47,140	92,770	-14,280	-13.3	2,092
Mississippi	40,420	11,470	11,470	12,230	12,230	39,660	-770	-1.9	1,751
Missouri ^c	55,760	32,280	32,310	33,450	33,500	54,600	-1,160	-2.1	1,131
Montana	10,860	4,810	4,810	4,950	4,950	10,550	-310	-2.8	1,174
Nebraska	12,690	10,680	10,680	10,630	10,630	12,360	-340	-2.6	826
Nevada	17,070	17,070	17,070	8,340	8,340	17,030	-40	-0.2	679
New Hampshire ^c	4,200	..	1,080	..	0	5,430	1,240	29.5	473
New Jersey	137,750	30,280	30,280	29,430	29,430	138,910	1,170	0.8	1,908
New Mexico	11,670	5,980	5,980	6,150	6,130	11,290	-390	-3.3	680

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APPENDIX TABLE 5 CONTINUED
Adults under community supervision, 2022

Jurisdiction	Community supervision population, January 1, 2022 ^a	Entries		Exits		Community supervision population, December 31, 2022 ^a	Change, January 1, 2022–December 31, 2022		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult residents, December 31, 2022 ^b
		Reported	Imputed	Reported	Imputed		Number	Percent	
New York	113,010	23,830	23,830	45,430	45,430	91,410	-21,600	-19.1%	584
North Carolina	70,390	45,060	45,060	51,180	51,180	70,280	-110	-0.2	829
North Dakota	6,950	4,830	4,830	5,240	5,240	6,790	-150	-2.2	1,136
Ohio ^c	205,340	101,680	116,550	101,810	117,570	206,140	800	0.4	2,239
Oklahoma	25,980	11,280	11,280	12,650	12,650	24,310	-1,670	-6.4	788
Oregon	51,220	24,210	24,210	15,290	15,290	50,730	-490	-1.0	1,489
Pennsylvania	176,370	81,930	81,930	17,640	90,000	168,290	-8,090	-4.6	1,625
Rhode Island	18,730	3,940	3,940	4,960	4,960	17,710	-1,030	-5.5	1,987
South Carolina	28,510	15,290	15,290	14,340	14,340	29,480	970	3.4	700
South Dakota	9,220	4,960	4,960	5,060	5,060	9,110	-110	-1.2	1,306
Tennessee	74,450	16,710	16,710	19,300	19,430	71,640	-2,810	-3.8	1,289
Texas	447,140	236,610	236,610	221,700	221,700	461,980	14,840	3.3	2,025
Utah	14,160	8,270	8,270	7,940	7,940	14,480	330	2.3	585
Vermont ^c	3,410	..	1,900	..	1,700	3,610	200	5.8	676
Virginia	59,400	26,790	26,790	23,790	23,790	62,410	3,000	5.1	912
Washington ^c	63,340	21,700	31,430	24,320	32,230	61,500	-1,840	-2.9	997
West Virginia	9,230	9,070	9,070	8,170	8,170	10,130	900	9.8	712
Wisconsin ^c	62,260	24,000	24,000	23,440	23,440	62,260	0	--	1,336
Wyoming	5,810	2,610	2,610	2,890	2,890	5,530	-290	-4.9	1,219

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding; counts are rounded to the nearest 10. Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the community supervision population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2022, does not equal the population on January 1, 2022 plus entries, minus exits.

..Not known.

--Less than 0.05%.

^aExcludes adults who were also on probation: 21,280 on January 1, 2022, and 20,880 on December 31, 2022. See *Methodology*.

^bRates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of U.S. residents age 18 or older for January 1, 2023, in each jurisdiction.

^cImputed counts differ from reported counts in jurisdictions where data were not available. BJS imputed where data were not available. See *Methodology*.

^dCalifornia parole data are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2022; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Adults on probation, by jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	Probation population, January 1, 2022	Entries		Exits		Probation population, December 31, 2022	Change, January 1, 2022– December 31, 2022		Number on probation per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, December 31, 2022 ^a
		Reported	Imputed	Reported	Imputed		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	2,981,460	1,311,050	1,571,500	1,365,080	1,526,300	2,990,880	9,420	0.3%	1,142
Federal	12,100	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	11,940	-160	-1.3%	5
State	2,969,360	1,304,790	1,565,200	1,358,810	1,520,000	2,978,940	9,580	0.3%	1,137
Alabama	42,230	12,870	12,870	12,850	12,850	42,260	20	0.1	1,116
Alaska ^b	2,560	3,920	3,920	3,610	3,610	2,880	310	12.3	464
Arizona	69,560	20,570	20,570	17,030	17,030	73,100	3,540	5.1	1,191
Arkansas	41,690	12,970	12,970	11,820	11,820	43,090	1,400	3.4	1,787
California	157,370	94,890	94,890	98,400	98,400	150,470	-6,910	-4.4	514
Colorado ^c	72,370	45,260	45,500	44,590	45,200	72,290	-80	-0.1	1,578
Connecticut	29,720	18,080	18,080	16,060	16,060	31,240	1,520	5.1	1,048
Delaware	9,530	7,590	7,590	6,310	6,310	10,810	1,280	13.5	1,210
District of Columbia	3,430	4,070	4,070	3,140	3,140	4,360	930	27.2	598
Florida ^c	185,510	100,570	115,800	102,570	116,200	184,520	-990	-0.5	1,038
Georgia ^c	349,710	32,540	185,500	175,800	175,800	359,420	9,720	2.8	4,169
Hawaii	17,750	3,140	3,140	5,810	5,810	15,080	-2,670	-15.0	1,600
Idaho	25,720	11,110	11,800	10,630	10,900	26,430	700	2.7	1,921
Illinois ^{b,c}	87,100	..	46,800	..	54,000	79,900	-7,200	-8.3	889
Indiana	99,930	82,650	82,650	81,900	81,900	100,680	760	0.8	1,888
Iowa	25,280	12,120	12,120	11,110	11,110	26,290	1,010	4.0	1,030
Kansas	15,100	14,670	14,670	10,820	10,820	14,860	-240	-1.6	630
Kentucky	51,480	17,940	21,400	17,500	21,000	51,920	440	0.9	1,577
Louisiana	26,310	13,040	13,040	12,560	12,560	26,790	480	1.8	738
Maine	5,370	1,680	1,680	2,530	2,530	5,390	20	0.4	480
Maryland	55,230	28,060	28,060	23,970	23,970	59,320	4,090	7.4	1,169
Massachusetts	38,650	39,670	39,670	36,770	36,770	41,550	2,900	7.5	696
Michigan ^c	110,520	53,600	68,600	53,180	67,200	111,950	1,430	1.3	1,452
Minnesota	100,080	45,130	45,130	42,970	42,970	86,000	-14,080	-14.1	1,927
Mississippi	29,450	7,910	7,910	6,980	6,980	30,380	930	3.2	1,295
Missouri ^c	37,540	21,270	21,270	21,350	21,400	37,460	-80	-0.2	784
Montana	9,470	4,390	4,390	4,370	4,370	9,330	-140	-1.5	1,106
Nebraska	11,760	9,750	9,750	9,690	9,690	11,420	-330	-2.8	802
Nevada	11,790	11,790	11,790	5,530	5,530	11,660	-120	-1.0	362
New Hampshire	2,900	880	880	..	0	3,780	880	30.4	333
New Jersey ^b	122,400	26,870	26,870	26,290	26,290	123,300	900	0.3	1,687
New Mexico	10,480	4,420	4,420	4,720	4,700	10,020	-460	-4.4	648

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APPENDIX TABLE 6 CONTINUED
Adults on probation, by jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	Probation population, January 1, 2022	Entries		Exits		Probation population, December 31, 2022	Change, January 1, 2022– December 31, 2022		Number on probation per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, December 31, 2022 ^a
		Reported	Imputed	Reported	Imputed		Number	Percent	
New York	73,210	14,530	14,530	21,950	21,950	65,780	-7,420	-10.1%	453
North Carolina	60,670	35,570	35,570	41,080	41,080	60,580	-100	-0.2	726
North Dakota	6,300	3,960	3,960	4,180	4,180	6,080	-220	-3.5	1,029
Ohio	183,860	90,830	105,700	88,630	104,400	186,990	3,130	1.7	2,137
Oklahoma	23,610	10,390	10,390	11,890	11,890	22,300	-1,320	-5.6	567
Oregon	28,830	18,830	18,830	9,020	9,020	29,230	400	1.4	878
Pennsylvania ^c	95,730	50,240	50,240	3,150	53,300	92,660	-3,070	-3.2	942
Rhode Island	18,290	3,770	3,770	4,740	4,740	17,320	-970	-5.3	2,147
South Carolina	24,710	13,380	13,380	11,960	11,960	26,130	1,420	5.7	600
South Dakota	5,620	2,870	2,870	2,730	2,730	5,760	140	2.4	840
Tennessee	61,690	13,410	13,410	15,870	16,000	59,010	-2,670	-4.3	1,035
Texas	345,580	208,210	208,210	189,610	189,610	364,180	18,590	5.4	1,559
Utah	10,300	5,200	5,200	4,840	4,840	10,670	370	3.6	440
Vermont ^c	2,570	..	1,500	..	1,200	2,880	310	11.9	526
Virginia	57,490	26,600	26,600	23,450	23,450	60,640	3,150	5.5	912
Washington ^c	62,190	18,370	28,100	19,980	27,900	60,280	-1,910	-3.1	1,038
West Virginia	6,020	5,440	5,440	5,370	5,370	6,100	80	1.3	435
Wisconsin	39,750	17,720	17,720	17,190	17,190	39,750	0	--	838
Wyoming	4,980	2,060	2,060	2,350	2,350	4,690	-290	-5.8	1,121

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding; counts are rounded to the nearest 10. Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the community supervision population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2022, does not equal the population on January 1, 2022 plus entries, minus exits.

..Not known.

--Less than 0.05%.

^aRates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of U.S. residents age 18 or older for January 1, 2023, in each jurisdiction.

^bJanuary 1 and December 31 probation counts are estimates of individuals.

^cImputed counts differ from reported counts in jurisdictions where data were not available. BJS imputed where data were not available. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2022; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Adults exiting probation, by type of exit and jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Incarcerated				Unsatisfactory reason other than incarceration			Death	Other ^b	Unknown/ not reported
			With new sentence	Under current sentence	To receive treatment	Other/ unknown	Absconder	Discharged to warrant/detainer	Other unsatisfactory ^a			
U.S. total	1,365,080	695,220	47,910	76,050	2,360	30,260	37,770	7,920	27,020	20,550	103,920	316,090
Federal	6,270	5,190	0	640	0	0	0	0	40	100	0	310
State	1,358,810	690,020	47,910	75,420	2,360	30,260	37,770	7,920	26,980	20,460	103,920	315,780
Alabama ^c	12,850	9,090	1,300	500	..	..	91	..	30	1,355	511	0
Alaska ^c	3,610	700	1,800	1,100	..	..	467	..	..	33	..	0
Arizona	17,030	12,090	..	3,300	..	1,040	..	..	..	564	26	0
Arkansas ^c	11,820	7,420	880	2,670	420	0	0	0	0	350	70	0
California	98,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,400
Colorado ^c	44,590	26,540	110	650	0	5,300	6,210	0	190	620	4,180	810
Connecticut	16,060	9,870	510	930	0	0	400	3,740	0	0	630	0
Delaware	6,310	4,350	250	570	..	..	..	..	670	120	360	0
District of Columbia ^c	3,140	1,640	290	210	..	30	10	..	580	70	140	160
Florida ^c	102,570	60,460	10,700	13,200	0	340	20	1,100	1,070	1,330	80	14,250
Georgia ^c	175,800	141,140	2,720	1,120	..	..	1,300	..	..	1,030	..	28,490
Hawaii ^c	5,810	4,460	200	500	..	500	..	..	..	60	100	0
Idaho ^c	10,630	2,830	890	760	180	80	0	0	0	110	0	5,780
Illinois ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana ^c	81,900	47,300	8,860	8,080	..	..	9,100	..	..	..	8,560	0
Iowa	11,110	7,740	1,130	250	0	0	0	0	1,820	160	10	0
Kansas ^c	10,820	9,100	..	..	..	..	1,719	..	..	..	~	0
Kentucky ^c	17,500	10,860	1,090	2,870	0	0	1,900	0	0	600	200	0
Louisiana ^c	12,560	7,710	1,250	1,970	~	0	..	~	1,268	311	44	0
Maine ^c	2,530	1,930	..	0	0	520	0	0	0	80	0	0
Maryland	23,970	12,440	2,030	1,060	..	..	..	..	3,984	578	847	3,030
Massachusetts	36,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,770
Michigan ^c	53,180	28,850	830	1,420	410	0	2,190	130	410	480	130	18,310
Minnesota	42,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,970
Mississippi	6,980	3,800	730	1,470	..	300	..	..	0	70	560	20
Missouri	21,350	9,890	780	1,940	400	0	6,000	..	..	480	..	1,850
Montana ^c	4,370	2,090	360	560	0	0	7	0	0	110	10	1,240
Nebraska ^c	9,690	6,790	..	1,630	..	..	..	..	920	70	280	0
Nevada ^c	5,530	4,210	..	..	..	1,228	..	..	..	90	..	0
New Hampshire
New Jersey	26,290	17,070	18	2,910	..	6,290
New Mexico ^c	4,720	4,600	39	80	10	0

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APPENDIX TABLE 7 CONTINUED

Adults exiting probation, by type of exit and jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Incarcerated				Unsatisfactory reason other than incarceration			Death	Other ^b	Unknown/ not reported
			With new sentence	Under current sentence	To receive treatment	Other/ unknown	Absconder	Discharged to warrant/detainer	Other unsatisfactory ^a			
New York	21,950	13,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	430	..	8,040
North Carolina ^c	41,080	19,830	2,810	3,320	..	13	4,825	..	8,500	1,180	610	0
North Dakota ^c	4,180	2,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	60	1,480	0
Ohio ^c	88,630	45,150	2,380	3,570	910	1,220	2,610	1,280	4,470	1,120	970	24,980
Oklahoma ^c	11,890	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	0	11,320
Oregon	9,020	4,520	420	2,220	0	0	170	0	90	180	1,420	0
Pennsylvania	3,150	2,000	210	220	0	0	0	20	580	110	0	0
Rhode Island	4,740	4,530	0	0	..	26	..	..	20	110	0	40
South Carolina	11,960	9,670	260	1,610	0	0	0	0	0	390	30	0
South Dakota ^c	2,730	1,940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
Tennessee ^c	15,870	10,890	1,640	2,040	0	0	0	280	110	910	20	0
Texas	189,610	70,950	..	14,050	..	13,540	..	..	..	2,260	79,950	8,870
Utah	4,840	1,890	340	330	0	0	70	0	1,150	90	970	0
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia ^c	23,450	19,250	2,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,130	520	0
Washington ^c	19,980	12,190	350	570	0	30	520	1,350	690	290	360	3,630
West Virginia ^c	5,370	1,490	190	380	..	2,280	50	..	40	130	680	150
Wisconsin	17,190	12,770	..	..	..	3,780	..	..	..	380	250	0
Wyoming	2,350	1,660	110	390	0	0	120	0	40	50	0	0

Note: Based on reported data only. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 6 for imputed exits from probation. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

..Not known.

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes adults on probation who were discharged from supervision when they did not complete the conditions of probation or fulfill obligations.

^bIncludes 12,800 adults on probation who transferred to another jurisdiction and 91,100 who exited supervision for other reasons.

^cSome or all data were estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Adults on probation, by sex and race or ethnicity, 2012–2022

Year	Probation population, December 31	Sex			Race/ethnicity							
		Male	Female	Unknown/ not reported	White*	Black*	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native*	Asian*	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander*	Two or more races*	Unknown/ not reported
2012	3,944,900	2,185,900	705,800	1,053,300	1,415,000	794,800	330,000	26,700	25,300	8,300	11,000	1,317,200
2013	3,912,900	2,102,600	685,300	1,125,000	1,328,600	736,500	335,200	26,500	24,400	8,300	10,300	1,426,800
2014	3,868,400	2,209,600	730,600	928,200	1,431,300	809,600	348,000	26,500	25,100	7,900	9,000	1,194,200
2015	3,789,800	2,106,300	708,400	975,100	1,440,300	780,500	334,400	28,700	25,000	7,600	10,600	1,146,700
2016	3,673,100	1,990,700	677,500	1,004,900	1,368,900	689,400	339,500	27,900	24,400	7,600	10,600	1,204,800
2017	3,647,200	2,041,000	700,900	905,300	1,393,300	751,700	316,300	27,000	25,200	7,300	10,700	1,115,700
2018	3,540,000	2,013,300	689,000	837,700	1,362,300	747,100	316,500	28,000	24,900	7,600	11,300	1,042,800
2019	3,492,900	1,934,900	655,900	902,100	1,325,200	739,600	308,400	27,800	24,000	7,400	11,500	1,049,000
2020	3,053,700	1,719,400	566,600	767,700	1,110,200	618,100	261,400	26,000	20,400	6,700	10,700	1,000,300
2021	2,963,000	1,680,900	538,000	744,200	1,129,800	603,100	272,400	25,100	19,700	6,400	11,800	894,700
2022	2,990,900	1,723,600	540,600	726,700	1,114,700	660,600	296,000	26,200	20,600	5,700	12,800	854,300

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates are based on the most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time. See *Methodology*.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2012–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Select characteristics of adults on probation, by jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	Probation population, December 31, 2022	Sex			Race/ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Unknown/ not reported	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}	Unknown/ not reported
U.S. total	2,990,880	1,667,050	525,610	798,220	1,090,440	625,330	288,730	64,760	921,630
Federal	11,940	7,530	4,190	210	4,740	2,970	2,850	720	670
State	2,978,940	1,659,520	521,420	798,000	1,085,700	622,360	285,870	64,050	920,960
Alabama ^c	42,260	26,350	7,900	8,000	19,620	13,790	660	120	8,060
Alaska ^c	2,880	2,380	500	0	1,410	220	90	1,090	70
Arizona	73,100	58,320	14,780	<10	33,950	9,470	23,370	5,120	1,180
Arkansas ^c	43,090	29,820	13,280	0	29,740	10,880	1,860	610	0
California	150,470	..	..	150,470	..	..	..	..	150,470
Colorado ^c	72,290	52,410	18,790	1,090	53,610	6,940	7,870	1,460	2,420
Connecticut	31,240	24,850	6,400	0	18,900	9,450	1,600	450	840
Delaware	10,810	8,550	2,260	0	4,890	5,130	720	40	30
District of Columbia	4,360	3,790	570	0	230	3,770	270	30	60
Florida ^c	184,520	126,560	38,010	19,950	77,960	47,290	26,910	1,380	30,980
Georgia ^c	359,420	138,140	35,840	185,440	82,840	85,540	4,140	920	185,980
Hawaii ^c	15,080	11,770	3,280	20	3,810	690	380	7,490	2,710
Idaho ^c	26,430	17,630	7,240	1,550	11,650	430	1,780	610	11,960
Illinois ^c	79,900	..	..	79,900	..	..	..	..	79,900
Indiana ^c	100,680	..	..	100,680	..	..	..	..	100,680
Iowa	26,290	19,420	6,870	0	17,410	5,480	2,500	390	520
Kansas	14,860	..	..	14,860	..	..	..	..	14,860
Kentucky ^c	51,920	32,380	16,040	3,500	38,290	8,630	670	620	3,710
Louisiana ^c	26,790	20,130	6,660	0	13,260	13,200	200	120	0
Maine ^c	5,390	4,430	960	0	4,700	360	..	190	150
Maryland	59,320	49,260	10,000	60	25,270	31,490	..	750	1,810
Massachusetts ^c	41,550	33,410	8,060	80	27,050	7,560	..	1,540	5,400
Michigan ^c	111,950	54,050	18,700	39,200	26,580	22,560	1,500	790	60,520
Minnesota	86,000	64,730	21,270	0	53,860	15,600	..	16,540	0
Mississippi	30,380	23,700	6,680	<10	13,870	15,860	370	140	140
Missouri ^c	37,460	26,570	10,860	30	29,380	6,790	830	280	180
Montana ^c	9,330	6,880	2,430	20	6,670	240	270	1,400	750
Nebraska ^c	11,420	8,260	3,160	0	7,230	1,590	1,900	700	0
Nevada	11,660	..	..	11,660	..	..	..	..	11,660
New Hampshire	3,780	..	..	3,780	..	..	..	..	3,780
New Jersey	123,300	96,170	25,520	1,600	41,250	60,090	12,380	960	8,620
New Mexico ^c	10,020	5,960	1,840	2,230	2,270	360	4,210	780	2,400
New York	65,780	52,220	12,850	710	27,170	19,550	14,700	1,400	2,960

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APPENDIX TABLE 9 CONTINUED

Select characteristics of adults on probation, by jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	Probation population, December 31, 2022	Sex			Race/ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Unknown/ not reported	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}	Unknown/ not reported
North Carolina ^c	60,580	44,580	15,990	0	30,670	24,470	3,600	1,200	630
North Dakota	6,080	4,450	1,630	0	3,850	650	290	1,290	0
Ohio ^c	186,990	95,480	36,390	55,120	58,080	34,560	3,530	1,300	89,530
Oklahoma ^c	22,300	15,980	4,510	1,810	10,570	4,200	1,790	1,980	3,770
Oregon ^c	29,230	23,290	5,940	0	22,280	1,950	3,910	910	180
Pennsylvania	92,660	4,910	910	86,840	2,980	2,380	340	100	86,860
Rhode Island	17,320	14,960	2,350	20	8,320	3,800	4,070	360	770
South Carolina	26,130	20,220	5,910	0	14,080	11,420	470	100	70
South Dakota ^c	5,760	..	..	5,760	..	..	..	..	5,760
Tennessee ^c	59,010	43,640	14,810	570	37,670	18,330	2,050	380	580
Texas	364,180	272,840	91,070	270	127,080	80,830	149,960	4,710	1,600
Utah ^c	10,670	8,200	2,460	0	6,350	610	1,360	740	1,610
Vermont	2,880	2,280	600	<10	2,630	140	..	30	80
Virginia	60,640	46,450	14,150	30	34,630	24,260	1,290	310	150
Washington ^c	60,280	26,680	10,870	22,740	16,240	2,400	3,540	1,950	36,170
West Virginia ^c	6,100	4,430	1,660	<10	5,420	500	60	70	50
Wisconsin	39,750	29,740	10,010	0	28,300	8,770	..	2,430	250
Wyoming	4,690	3,270	1,410	<10	3,690	150	440	300	120

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

..Not known.

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

^bIncludes American Indians or Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races.

^cSome or all data are estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 10
Adults on parole, by jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	Parole population, January 1, 2022	Entries		Exits		Parole population, December 31, 2022	Change, January 1, 2022– December 31, 2022		Number on parole per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, December 31, 2022 ^a
		Reported	Imputed	Reported	Imputed		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	745,270	318,330	319,200	342,540	365,700	698,820	-46,450	-6.2%	267
Federal	105,120	48,580	48,580	49,540	49,540	105,820	700	0.7%	40
State	640,150	269,740	270,600	293,000	316,200	593,000	-47,150	-7.4%	226
Alabama	7,820	3,380	3,380	3,790	3,790	7,400	-410	-5.3	186
Alaska ^b	870	..	300	..	400	750	-120	-13.8	134
Arizona	7,020	9,460	9,460	9,850	9,850	6,640	-390	-5.5	114
Arkansas	23,790	8,230	8,230	9,200	9,200	22,780	-1,010	-4.3	965
California ^{c,d}	52,350	20,390	20,390	27,840	27,840	44,980	-7,380	-14.1	147
Colorado	10,540	4,520	4,520	6,010	6,010	9,050	-1,500	-14.2	195
Connecticut	2,640	2,080	2,080	2,420	2,420	2,300	-340	-12.9	79
Delaware	340	110	110	110	110	340	-10	-2.0	41
District of Columbia	2,250	560	560	990	990	1,820	-430	-19.2	331
Florida	3,970	5,360	5,360	5,440	5,440	3,890	-80	-2.0	21
Georgia	17,120	5,920	5,920	7,580	7,580	15,460	-1,660	-9.7	183
Hawaii	1,370	640	640	640	640	1,240	-130	-9.4	108
Idaho	6,920	2,180	2,180	2,420	2,420	6,640	-290	-4.1	444
Illinois	22,000	13,990	13,990	16,020	16,020	20,230	-1,770	-8.0	205
Indiana	5,740	4,640	4,640	4,020	4,020	6,340	600	10.4	120
Iowa	6,340	3,440	3,440	2,900	2,900	6,880	540	8.5	277
Kansas	5,060	3,350	3,350	3,350	3,350	5,130	70	1.4	228
Kentucky	13,310	7,510	7,510	8,190	8,190	12,630	-680	-5.1	359
Louisiana	19,090	12,400	12,400	12,530	12,530	18,960	-130	-0.7	538
Maine	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Maryland	8,800	2,570	2,570	3,200	3,200	8,170	-630	-7.2	170
Massachusetts	1,450	1,790	1,790	1,590	1,590	1,660	210	14.4	29
Michigan	11,350	5,710	5,710	7,360	7,360	9,700	-1,650	-14.5	123
Minnesota	6,980	3,960	3,960	4,160	4,160	6,770	-210	-3.0	153
Mississippi	10,970	3,550	3,550	5,250	5,250	9,270	-1,700	-15.5	411
Missouri	18,230	11,010	11,010	12,100	12,100	17,140	-1,090	-6.0	356
Montana	1,390	420	420	580	580	1,220	-170	-12.1	137
Nebraska	940	940	940	940	940	940	0	--	63
Nevada	5,280	5,280	5,280	2,810	2,810	5,370	90	1.6	215
New Hampshire ^b	1,500	..	200	0	0	1,650	160	10.4	144
New Jersey	15,350	3,410	3,410	3,140	3,140	15,610	270	1.7	215
New Mexico	2,320	1,580	1,580	1,430	1,430	2,270	-50	-1.9	137
New York	39,800	9,300	9,300	23,470	23,470	25,630	-14,170	-35.6	164

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APPENDIX TABLE 10 CONTINUED
Adults on parole, by jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	Parole population, January 1, 2022	Entries		Exits		Parole population, December 31, 2022	Change, January 1, 2022– December 31, 2022		Number on parole per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, December 31, 2022 ^a
		Reported	Imputed	Reported	Imputed		Number	Percent	
North Carolina	9,720	9,490	9,490	10,100	10,100	9,710	-20	-0.2%	115
North Dakota	650	870	870	1,070	1,070	720	70	10.5	120
Ohio	21,480	10,850	10,850	13,170	13,170	19,150	-2,330	-10.8	208
Oklahoma	2,370	890	890	760	760	2,500	130	5.5	81
Oregon	22,390	5,380	5,380	6,270	6,270	21,500	-890	-4.0	633
Pennsylvania	80,640	31,700	31,700	14,490	36,700	75,630	-5,010	-6.2	732
Rhode Island	440	160	160	220	220	380	-60	-13.2	43
South Carolina	3,980	1,910	1,910	2,380	2,380	3,510	-470	-11.8	84
South Dakota	3,600	2,090	2,090	2,330	2,330	3,360	-250	-6.8	485
Tennessee	12,760	3,300	3,300	3,430	3,430	12,630	-130	-1.0	229
Texas	104,280	28,400	28,400	32,080	32,080	100,600	-3,680	-3.5	443
Utah	3,860	3,070	3,070	3,110	3,110	3,820	-40	-1.0	155
Vermont ^b	840	..	400	..	500	730	-110	-13.1	137
Virginia	1,920	190	190	330	330	1,770	-150	-7.6	26
Washington	11,790	3,330	3,330	4,330	4,330	10,780	-1,000	-8.5	176
West Virginia	3,210	3,630	3,630	2,800	2,800	4,030	820	25.6	284
Wisconsin ^c	22,510	6,280	6,280	6,250	6,250	22,510	0	--	484
Wyoming	830	540	540	540	540	840	0	0.5	185

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the parole population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2022, does not equal the population on January 1, 2022, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

..Not known.

--Less than 0.05%.

^aMaine no longer has a parole program and was removed from the Annual Parole Survey for 2022.

^bRates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of U.S. residents age 18 or older for January 1, 2023, in each jurisdiction.

^cImputed counts differ from reported counts in jurisdictions where data were not available. BJS imputed where data were not available. See *Methodology*.

^dData for parole entries and exits are subject to fluctuation. See *Parole: Explanatory notes for 2022* for details.

^eCalifornia parole data are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2022; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Adults exiting parole, by type of exit and jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Returned to incarceration				Unsatisfactory exit other than returned to incarceration				
			With new sentence	With revocation	To receive treatment	Other/unknown	Absconder	Other unsatisfactory ^a	Death	Other ^b	Unknown/not reported
U.S. total	342,540	217,620	25,210	52,530	520	11,090	5,380	3,170	10,390	8,450	8,180
Federal	49,540	28,460	0	12,730	0	0	0	290	1,290	0	6,760
State	293,000	189,150	25,210	39,800	520	11,090	5,380	2,880	9,100	8,450	1,420
Alabama ^c	3,790	2,080	600	260	~	~	~	~	470	370	6
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona ^c	9,850	7,050	40	850	0	1,460	30	290	130	0	0
Arkansas ^c	9,200	2,170	820	4,100	0	1,830	0	0	280	10	0
California ^{c,d}	27,840	22,920	3,890	30	~	~	9	~	890	110	0
Colorado	6,010	4,170	840	840	0	0	1	0	160	10	0
Connecticut ^c	2,420	1,320	160	30	92	810	0	~	~	~	10
Delaware ^c	110	30	0	0	..	..	..	8	10	70	0
District of Columbia	990	490	150	110	~	10	0	70	90	70	0
Florida	5,440	3,300	340	660	0	0	0	0	0	980	160
Georgia ^c	7,580	5,710	90	30	~	1,560	~	~	200	~	0
Hawaii ^c	640	320	0	200	0	0	110	0	20	0	0
Idaho ^c	2,420	710	820	250	0	110	260	0	70	210	0
Illinois ^c	16,020	9,920	220	4,580	~	~	20	~	340	940	0
Indiana	4,020	2,440	260	860	0	0	420	0	50	10	0
Iowa	2,900	1,530	640	470	0	0	0	220	50	0	0
Kansas ^c	3,350	2,140	130	580	0	0	320	0	50	140	0
Kentucky	8,190	5,050	280	960	0	0	1,650	0	250	0	0
Louisiana ^c	12,530	6,570	1,540	700	~	960	~	670	270	1,820	0
Maine ^c	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	..
Maryland	3,200	1,900	250	120	..	~	..	530	150	40	210
Massachusetts	1,590	1,110	70	250	~	~	~	130	30	10	0
Michigan ^c	7,360	5,620	720	850	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Minnesota ^c	4,160	2,490	370	1,210	0	0	0	0	90	0	0
Mississippi	5,250	2,940	590	1,650	~	30	~	0	60	0	0
Missouri	12,100	5,070	940	2,030	410	1,130	1,300	..	340	..	880
Montana	580	350	60	150	0	10	0	0	20	0	0
Nebraska ^c	940	530	~	350	~	~	40	~	10	0	0
Nevada ^c	2,810	2,700	~	~	~	~	~	~	110	~	0
New Hampshire ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	3,140	1,690	90	990	0	0	0	0	190	190	0
New Mexico ^c	1,430	560	30	750	..	20	70	..	0

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APPENDIX TABLE 11 CONTINUED

Adults exiting parole, by type of exit and jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Returned to incarceration				Unsatisfactory exit other than returned to incarceration			Unknown/not reported	
			With new sentence	With revocation	To receive treatment	Other/unknown	Absconder	Other unsatisfactory ^a	Death		Other ^b
New York ^c	23,470	21,090	860	1,120	18	0	~	~	390	~	0
North Carolina ^c	10,100	6,820	680	860	~	~	1,060	120	220	340	0
North Dakota ^c	1,070	800	..	..	..	230	20	~	10	0	10
Ohio ^c	13,170	8,230	1,380	3,100	..	~	..	..	460	..	0
Oklahoma ^c	760	460	60	10	~	80	40	~	50	70	0
Oregon	6,270	3,640	650	1,040	2	~	10	470	220	100	140
Pennsylvania ^c	14,490	5,190	2,900	2,940	0	0	0	250	480	2,740	0
Rhode Island	220	160	~	40	~	~	..	8	10	0	0
South Carolina	2,380	2,150	20	140	0	0	0	0	60	0	10
South Dakota	2,330	1,020	230	1,030	0	0	0	..	40	10	0
Tennessee ^c	3,430	2,040	620	510	0	0	0	0	270	0	0
Texas	32,080	25,410	3,020	1,730	~	130	~	~	1,760	0	30
Utah	3,110	690	290	1,940	0	0	1	115	50	20	10
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia ^c	330	240	70	20	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Washington ^c	4,330	3,170	480	530	~	~	~	~	160	~	0
West Virginia	2,800	1,630	30	840	0	0	90	0	50	170	0
Wisconsin ^c	6,250	3,170	..	..	..	2,730	..	..	320	30	0
Wyoming	540	390	30	100	0	0	10	0	10	0	0

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

..Not known.

~Not applicable.

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

^bIncludes 1,840 adults on parole who were transferred to another state and 6,610 who exited for other reasons.

^cSome or all data are estimates.

^dCalifornia parole data are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Adults on parole, by sex and race or ethnicity, 2012–2022

Year	Parole population, December 31	Sex			Race/ethnicity								
		Male	Female	Unknown/ not reported	White*	Black*	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native*	Asian*	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander*	Two or more races*	Other*	Unknown/ not reported
2012	858,400	718,400	92,200	47,700	329,400	317,400	132,700	8,100	5,700	1,400	1,400	3,500	60,100
2013	849,500	700,800	98,300	50,400	336,400	303,000	129,900	9,000	6,000	700	700	4,300	59,900
2014	857,700	709,400	98,900	49,400	340,600	308,600	129,300	8,800	5,800	700	700	3,700	60,000
2015	870,500	720,200	103,100	47,200	353,800	309,400	131,100	9,600	6,100	500	500	4,100	55,700
2016	874,800	677,000	100,500	97,300	344,200	293,400	114,000	8,800	5,500	400	400	1,900	108,300
2017	875,000	720,900	105,500	48,600	359,200	302,200	133,900	9,600	5,800	600	600	...	63,300
2018	878,000	672,700	101,100	104,100	346,500	283,700	113,800	9,600	5,400	500	500	...	118,200
2019	878,900	647,500	97,200	134,100	329,800	276,900	109,600	9,200	5,100	400	400	...	147,600
2020	862,100	629,900	87,700	144,500	285,900	245,000	108,100	10,100	4,600	500	500	...	207,000
2021	803,200	656,200	85,600	61,400	309,400	228,900	103,200	10,000	4,600	500	500	...	146,000
2022	698,800	574,400	70,600	53,700	277,600	219,800	118,100	10,300	5,100	600	600	...	65,800

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates are based on the most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time. See *Methodology*.

...Not available. Survey did not include an option for “other” beginning in 2017.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2012–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Selected characteristics of adults on parole, by jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	Parole population, December 31, 2022	Sex			Race/ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Unknown/ not reported	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}	Unknown/ not reported
U.S. total	698,820	574,430	70,640	53,750	277,570	219,790	118,070	15,750	65,800
Federal	105,820	91,590	14,230	0	34,430	37,650	26,970	4,250	2,310
State	593,000	482,840	56,410	53,750	243,140	182,150	91,100	11,500	63,490
Alabama ^c	7,400	6,580	810	<10	3,150	4,170	40	20	30
Alaska ^c	750	..	..	750	..	..	..	0	750
Arizona ^c	6,640	5,730	900	0	2,850	820	2,370	480	130
Arkansas ^c	22,780	18,670	4,120	0	14,380	7,410	800	210	0
California ^d	44,980	42,080	2,900	0	10,010	11,030	21,160	0	1,590
Colorado	9,050	7,850	1,190	0	4,430	1,370	2,730	530	20
Connecticut ^c	2,300	2,170	130	0	660	950	680	20	0
Delaware	340	320	20	0	120	200	<10	0	<10
District of Columbia ^c	1,820	1,760	60	0	20	1,760	30	<10	<10
Florida ^c	3,890	3,680	210	0	1,450	1,980	440	20	<10
Georgia ^c	15,460	13,600	1,860	0	6,360	8,140	880	80	<10
Hawaii ^c	1,240	1,040	200	0	..	..	..	0	1,240
Idaho	6,640	5,610	1,020	<10	4,970	200	1,080	230	150
Illinois ^c	20,230	18,790	1,450	0	6,640	10,740	2,580	170	140
Indiana	6,340	5,800	530	0	4,290	1,610	360	50	<10
Iowa	6,880	6,030	850	0	4,800	1,290	610	80	70
Kansas	5,130	4,580	550	0	3,060	1,180	740	150	<10
Kentucky	12,630	10,410	2,220	0	9,920	2,340	190	180	20
Louisiana ^c	18,960	17,290	1,670	0	7,280	11,600	50	40	0
Maine	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Maryland ^c	8,170	7,670	500	<10	2,210	5,840	..	40	70
Massachusetts	1,660	1,570	90	0	690	460	450	<10	60
Michigan	9,700	8,980	730	0	4,590	4,250	260	580	20
Minnesota	6,770	6,260	510	0	3,840	1,750	440	740	<10
Mississippi	9,270	8,080	1,190	0	3,840	5,260	120	50	<10
Missouri ^c	17,140	14,230	2,910	0	12,640	3,980	390	110	20
Montana	1,220	1,060	160	0	930	40	30	260	<10
Nebraska	940	830	100	0	530	230	130	50	<10
Nevada ^c	5,370	..	..	5,370	..	..	..	0	5,370
New Hampshire ^c	1,650	..	..	1,650	..	..	..	0	1,650
New Jersey	15,610	15,080	530	0	3,110	2,820	4,490	190	5,040
New Mexico ^c	2,270	1,980	290	0	580	100	1,420	170	<10
New York	25,630	24,370	1,260	0	5,420	10,140	9,270	700	380

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APPENDIX TABLE 13 CONTINUED

Selected characteristics of adults on parole, by jurisdiction, 2022

Jurisdiction	Parole population, December 31, 2022	Sex			Race/ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Unknown/ not reported	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}	Unknown/ not reported
North Carolina	9,710	8,660	1,050	0	4,440	4,280	690	190	90
North Dakota ^c	720	540	170	0	460	60	40	130	0
Ohio	19,150	17,640	1,520	0	9,800	8,850	380	40	90
Oklahoma	2,500	2,020	480	0	1,190	730	350	160	20
Oregon ^c	21,500	18,680	2,830	0	16,290	1,900	2,350	990	0
Pennsylvania	75,630	27,090	2,680	45,860	13,160	13,120	2,350	150	45,940
Rhode Island	380	360	20	0	150	110	100	10	<10
South Carolina	3,510	3,250	260	0	1,310	2,120	40	<10	20
South Dakota	3,360	2,550	810	0	1,750	260	120	1,270	<10
Tennessee	12,630	11,090	1,550	0	7,420	4,820	320	70	<10
Texas	100,600	89,040	11,440	110	37,490	32,650	29,820	370	270
Utah	3,820	3,360	460	0	2,380	230	750	350	120
Vermont	730	630	100	0	680	40	..	<10	<10
Virginia	1,770	1,730	40	0	480	1,270	<10	20	0
Washington	10,780	9,900	880	<10	6,050	1,690	1,950	1,150	80
West Virginia	4,030	3,300	730	0	3,590	390	20	30	0
Wisconsin ^c	22,510	20,230	2,270	0	13,130	7,930	..	1,370	20
Wyoming	840	680	160	<10	640	40	90	50	<10

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

..Not known.

~Maine no longer has a parole program and was removed from the Annual Parole Survey for 2022.

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

^bIncludes American Indians or Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races.

^cSome or all data are estimates.

^dCalifornia parole data are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2022.

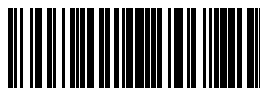


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal,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

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

Becky Lewis edited the report. Jeffrey Link produced the report.

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