

Supervision Violations and Their Impact on Incarceration

Incarceration for Supervision Violations Continues to Drop but Varies by State

A technical analysis of prison populations and admissions from people serving community supervision terms.

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About Arnold Ventures

Arnold Ventures is a philanthropy dedicated to tackling some of the most pressing problems in the U.S., specifically focusing on health care, education, criminal justice, and public finance.

About the CSG Justice Center

The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center is a national, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that combines the power of a membership association, representing state officials in all three branches of government, with policy and research expertise to develop strategies that increase public safety and strengthen communities.

About Correctional Leaders Association

Formerly known as Association of State Correctional Administrators, Correctional Leaders Association members are the correctional leaders of all U.S. state corrections agencies, Los Angeles County, the District of Columbia, New York City, Philadelphia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, United States Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines and any United States territory, possession, and/or commonwealth.

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1. Key Findings

The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, in partnership with the Correctional Leaders Association and with funding from Arnold Ventures, has been collecting data on community supervision's impact on prison populations since 2018. Since then, among other changes, the country has experienced a shrinking of the criminal justice system due to efforts to reduce prison populations during the first years of the COVID-19 pandemic. This report builds on that original research study by adding three additional data collection periods spanning 2018 to 2021.

- **Community supervision continues to be a large driver of prison populations.** Approximately **44 percent of all prison admissions** in 2021 were of people who violated the terms of their parole or probation sentences, and **one in four people** in prison were incarcerated because they violated the terms of their supervision. This distribution remained relatively consistent from 2018 to 2021.
- **Overtime, however, prison admissions and populations due to community supervision violations have decreased.**
 - From 2018 to 2021, prison admissions from community supervision decreased **33 percent** across the country, with 10 states reducing these admissions by 50 percent or more. Most of those reductions occurred in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nationwide, admissions from community supervision remained at the 2020 level in 2021, but each state experienced their own trend. Admissions for supervision violations between 2020 and 2021 increased by more than 10 percent in 12 states, approaching their pre-pandemic levels. However, they continued to fall by over 10 percent during that same timeframe in 15 states.
 - From 2018 to 2021, the number of people incarcerated from community supervision decreased by **27 percent** across the United States, with reductions in all but 2 states. Twelve states reduced the number of people incarcerated from community supervision by one third or more. Most of the reductions happened in the first year of the pandemic, but they continued to go down, with 29 states reporting additional reductions between 2020 and 2021. Six states reported populations growing by more than 10 percent.
- **States pay a high price to incarcerate people for supervision violations,** collectively spending over **\$10 billion** to incarcerate people who violated the terms of their community supervision in 2021. More than **\$3 billion** was spent on incarcerating people for committing technical violations rather than engaging in any further criminal activity. These figures likely underestimate the total cost because several states were not able to identify all the people in their prisons who were admitted for committing a violation while on community supervision.

2. Introduction

In the last decade, there has been considerable and warranted attention on the number of people incarcerated in the U.S. However, while the incarceration rate is still 5 times higher than any other country in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization,¹ this number has steadily declined in recent years.² As such, it has become increasingly important to better understand how the community supervision system—originally designed to offer social assistance and rehabilitation and keep people out of prison—impacts prison populations nationwide.

Community supervision, which includes probation, parole, and other forms of correctional monitoring outside of a jail or prison, is by far the largest component of America's correctional system. In fact, while state prisons and jails held approximately 1.6 million people in 2020 in custody, there were 3.8 million people serving sentences in the community. And studies suggest that rather than serving as an alternative, community supervision is essentially a deferred sentence of incarceration for many.³

To better understand the community supervision system, [The Council of State Governments \(CSG\) Justice Center](#) launched a survey of corrections departments in all 50 states in August 2018, in partnership with the [Correctional Leaders Association \(CLA\)](#) and [Arnold Ventures](#). The resulting report was the first of its kind to provide a detailed examination of the prevalence of supervision violations within state prison admissions and populations for nearly every state.⁴ At the time, the study found that probation and parole violations made up as much as **45 percent of state prison admissions nationwide**, with wide variation across states. For example, one quarter of states reported that between 50 percent and 80 percent of all of their prison admissions were due to supervision violations while another quarter of states reported that fewer than 30 percent of their admissions were due to supervision violations. Since then, among other changes, the country has experienced a shrinking of the criminal justice system due to efforts to reduce prison populations during the first years of the COVID-19 pandemic. This report builds on that original research study by adding three additional data collection periods spanning 2018 to 2021.

2.1 Correctional Populations Over the Last 10 Years

Over the past decade, the number of people in the criminal justice system has decreased. And yet, the number of people on supervision within the community has grown. Almost 3 million people were on probation and an additional 800,000 people were on parole in 2021, compared to the almost 1.7 million people who were incarcerated in either a state

¹ "World Prison Brief Data," World Prison Brief, accessed May 3, 2023, <https://www.prisonstudies.org/world-prison-brief-data>.

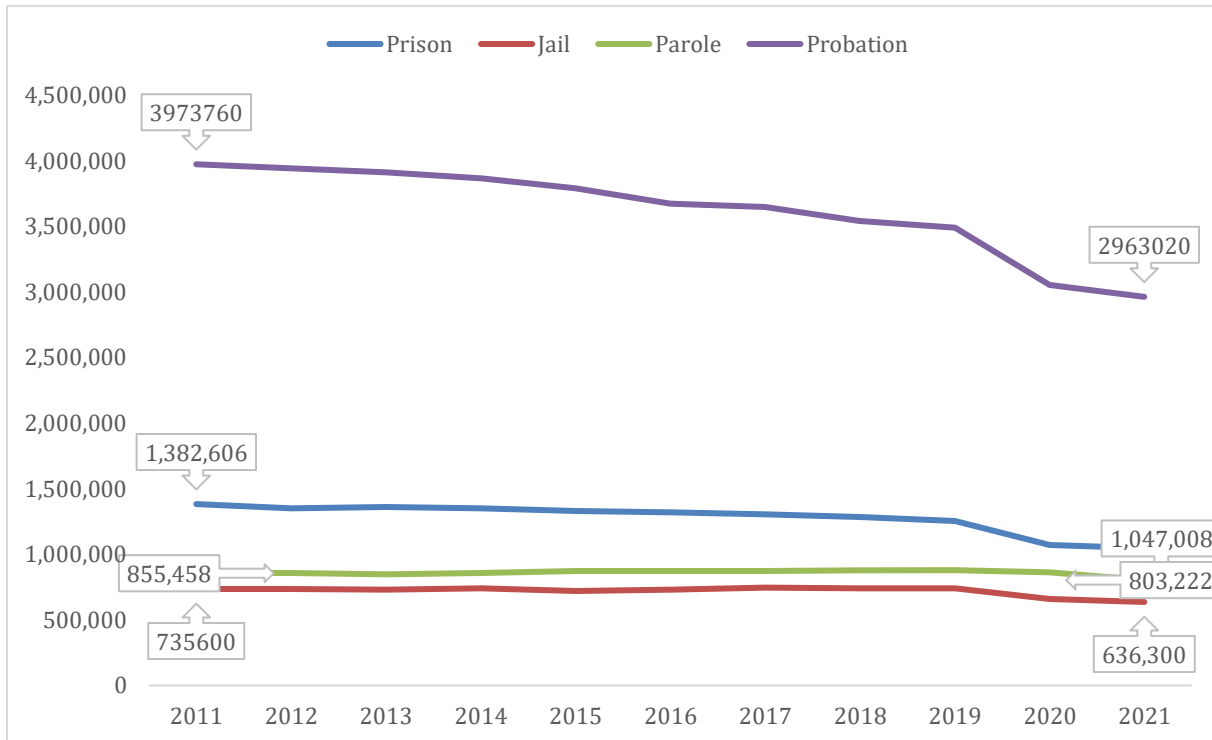
² Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Prisoner Statistics Program* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2021), <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/national-prisoner-statistics-nps-program#methodology-0>; Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Annual Survey of Jails* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2021), <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/annual-survey-jails-asj>.

³ David J. Harding, Bruce Western, and Jasmin A. Sandelson, "From Supervision to Opportunity: Reimagining Probation and Parole," *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 701, no. 1 (2022): 8–25.

⁴ The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, *Confined and Costly: How Supervision Violations Are Filling Prisons and Burdening Budgets* (New York: CSG Justice Center, 2019), <https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/confined-costly/>.

prison or jail.⁵ This means that more than two times as many people under criminal justice system supervision are serving their sentences in the community rather than behind bars. However, these groups are related to one another because individuals who violate the terms of their community supervision can end up behind bars; and in fact, they make up a significant portion of the incarcerated population.

Figure 1. Correctional Populations, 2010 to 2021



Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2021 Statistical Tables, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, 2011-2021, National Prisoner Statistics program, 2011-2021; Annual Survey of Jails, 2010-2018 and 2020; and Census of Jails, 2019.

How Does This Happen? Serving a sentence in the community comes with the requirement to follow a variety of terms and conditions set forth by a judge, such as curfews, checking in with a supervision officer, submitting to drug and alcohol tests, attending treatment or other psychosocial programming, and/or not associating with certain individuals.⁶ The supervision officer is then responsible for monitoring and enforcing the violation of those conditions, and the available responses to violations can vary from verbal warnings all the way to a full revocation requiring an individual to serve the remainder of their sentence in prison.⁷ Due to violations of these conditions, a large portion of the prison population is admitted from community supervision; from 2018 to 2021, for example, approximately 42 percent of prison admissions and 20 percent of the

⁵ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Prisoner Statistics Program*; Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Annual Survey of Jails*.

⁶ Christopher Uggen and Robert Stewart, "Piling On: Collateral Consequences and Community Supervision," *Minn. L. Rev.* 99 (2014): 1871.

⁷ James Bonta et al., "Exploring the Black Box of Community Supervision," *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation* 47, no. 3 (2008): 248-270; Ebony Ruhland and Esther Scheibler, "Probation Officer Discretion in Monitoring and Violating Supervision Conditions," *Probation Journal* 69, no. 2 (2022): 177-196.

standing prison population were incarcerated because of probation and parole violations or full revocations.

The reasons that individuals receive violations or revocations of their community supervision status generally fall into two categories. The first category, *technical violations*, involve breaking a supervision condition but not necessarily committing any additional offenses. This category of violations includes not showing up for appointments, failing to pay court-mandated fines and fees according to the schedule, failing drug tests, or failing to notify supervision officers of status changes (e.g., changes in address or employment status). The second category of violations, *new offense violations*, on the other hand, involve committing a new criminal act, which is prohibited by both the conditions set forth by the judge and criminal statutes.⁸

2.2 Report Methodology

As of July 2022, the CSG Justice Center has collected 4 waves of annual survey data from all 50 state departments of corrections on their prison admissions and populations (in 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021). In these surveys, states were asked to report on the number of unique admissions to prison from individuals who were serving community supervision sentences, as well as the type of violation that led to the period of incarceration. They were also asked questions about the number of individuals incarcerated on any given day for violating the terms of their community supervision, as well as the types of violations that led to their admissions.

The annual survey also collected information on the average cost of incarceration per individual from each state. The average cost of incarceration is generally calculated as the annual total correctional budget divided by the number of people who were incarcerated. This differs from the marginal cost, which would represent the cost of housing one additional person. To estimate the annual cost of incarcerating individuals from community supervision for each state, the year-end population was multiplied by the average daily costs by 365 days. Note: since the CSG Justice Center reports the average cost per individual, reliable conclusions cannot be made about how much a state would save or spend if the prison populations change.

⁸ See "Probation and Parole Violations," National Conference of State Legislatures, accessed August 11, 2023, <https://www.ncsl.org/civil-and-criminal-justice/probation-and-parole-violations-definitions#Overview>.

When looking at the data, there are some key terms to keep in mind:

Tip Glossary of Supervision Violation Terms

- Each **admission for a supervision violation or revocation** represents one person entering a correctional institution one time because of a violation of a condition of their supervision sentence, either as a sanction or to serve the remainder of their sentence (revocation). Non-violation-related admissions (referred to as “other”) mainly include admissions for new convictions and transfers. The admissions figures for community supervision violations represent the annual number of admissions to prison because an individual violated the terms of their community supervision.
- **The population of people who are incarcerated for violating supervision conditions** represents the number of individuals incarcerated on any particular day, either as a sanction for violating the terms of their community supervision or as a full revocation to serve the remainder of their sentence. In 2018, 2019, and 2021, that day could be the end of the fiscal year or calendar year. For 2020 only, the CSG Justice Center asked states to use the population on December 30.
- Supervision violations are divided into two general types: (1) A **technical violation**, which typically occurs when someone fails to meet a supervision condition, usually in the form of missing appointments, not paying fines and fees, or failing drug tests; and (2) a **new offense violation**, which typically occurs when an individual has committed a new offense while serving their sentence in the community.

2.2.1. Data Accessibility and Quality

Not all states could provide all the metrics requested in the survey, therefore some states have missing data in their state reports. This is often for three main reasons: either (1) the state declined to participate, (2) the state was unable to produce metrics due to various technological or resource barriers, or (3) certain metrics are missing because they are not applicable (e.g., the states do not have a parole system and therefore cannot report on admissions to prison from parole).

Nearly half of all states were able to provide all the metrics requested in the survey. An additional 18 states provided most metrics, only missing anywhere between 1 to 6 metrics out of a total of 20. Two states were able to provide total prison admissions with a breakdown by admissions from probation and parole, and total prison population with a breakdown by those who were admitted from probation and parole but could not distinguish between the types of probation and parole violations. Five states could not breakdown the prison population at all beyond providing a total year-end population but had varying degrees of success with the admission metrics. Two states could breakdown neither the prison admissions nor the prison population beyond just the total figures. Two states were not able to breakdown parole revocations by new offense or technical violation in the prison population.

The reasons that states were unable to provide some of the specific metrics can also be grouped into three categories: (1) some states cannot distinguish between technical or new offense violations for the probation admissions or among the standing population; (2) some states cannot identify cases where the admission type was new offense violations from probation or parole; or (3) some states cannot identify cases in which an individual had been on probation supervision prior to the admission to state custody.

In general, data concerning individuals supervised on probation prior to incarceration were the most problematic to query. Several reasons accounted for this difficulty; either,

- The IT infrastructure did not support linking individuals across different systems;
- The judicial branch did not share sentencing details regarding probation violations and revocations with departments of corrections electronically or in a way that could be queried;
- Unified corrections systems added a layer of complexity to the data reporting; or
- Some states have not prioritized this particular issue.

IT infrastructure: Many states reported that it was not possible to pull the supervision violation metrics from their current database systems. In some cases, states were still using a legacy mainframe system that might capture metrics at admissions but did not have a way in which to query historical trends. In many cases, states with legacy systems have implemented a relational database overlay that allows for more flexible reporting. However, supervision failure details were not part of the original system and cannot be captured or reported on without some degree of manual case review. Other states reported on the complexity of matching sentences to incarcerations, which can involve a many-to-one relationship in situations where multiple supervision sentences were revoked for a single admission. Additionally, sometimes, a situation involves the revocation of a probation sentence as well as a new conviction, and the system defaults to the new conviction case as the reason for admission.

Judicial branch and executive branch might not share data: A few states that have decentralized probation operations struggled to capture any data related to probation violations and revocations, though this was not the case for the majority of states whose felony probation operations are decentralized. Success in this area was related to whether there was a statewide reporting mechanism in place for probation operations. Another issue centered on the difficulty of distinguishing probation revocations for new offenses being indistinguishable from regular new court commitments, either because the commitment paperwork from the courts does not indicate the probation status or the probation status is available but there is no way in the system to capture that status. Many people enter custody prior to a new offense allegation going through the legal system. The system captures these entries as technical violations, and several months later, the new conviction paperwork arrives. Typically, states do not update the original admission status with the updated information, even though other parts of the case record would be updated to reflect a new anticipated length of stay or parole eligibility date.

Unified corrections systems: There are six states operating unified corrections systems, which adds an extra layer of complexity to the analysis of admission trends. While half of the unified systems could provide all metrics requested, the other half had systems that did not allow for the data to be queried in the way the survey requested. Some of the complexity lies in the status of individuals admitted to custody in a unified system. For example, a person can be “detained” pretrial who has a current sentence and is on parole, so there could be three valid statuses simultaneously. Additionally, an individual might be serving concurrent sentences, in some cases across multiple courts in different jurisdictions, and linking an incarceration event to a revocation of multiple sentences across multiple jurisdictions is not feasible within the state’s IT infrastructure. It would take some degree of manual review to be able to provide the breakdown of individuals revoked from supervision in these instances, which is also impractical.

Other state priorities: One final issue raised by a few states involved the lack of an appropriation to fix the technical challenges around reporting or querying these revocation metrics. Historically, other initiatives have taken precedence even though this is a recognized reporting challenge. Appropriations aren’t being made to the degree that would enable IT changes, and large appropriations would be needed to replace legacy systems. Many states have developed workarounds to outdated systems that would also need to be incorporated in an IT infrastructure replacement. Staff shortages weren’t raised as an issue in the survey follow-up discussions, but certainly, states don’t have the capacity to manually review cases in order to provide the metrics requested in the survey. State specific differences in measurement are included in the Appendix.

2.2.2. Developing National Estimates

When developing admissions and populations estimates, the CSG Justice Center used all available data from each state for each year they reported it. For states that did not submit any overall admissions or population figures, the CSG Justice Center used the numbers they reported to the Bureau of Justice Statistics’ National Prisoner Survey.⁹ The CSG Justice Center also used multiple imputations to replace all other missing values.¹⁰ Note that the overall violations admissions and populations do not always sum up to the admissions and populations from the subtypes, which is due to inconsistencies in the way data were reported across states. The CSG Justice Center only used imputed values when making national level estimates and never reported them at the state level. The data and code can be found in the CSG Justice Center’s [GitHub repository](#).

3. Supervision Survey Findings

⁹ The CSG Justice Center used Bureau of Justice Statistics National Prisoner Statistics survey data for total admissions and populations for 2018 to 2021 for Nebraska and New Mexico, and for the total prison population figure for Alaska in 2021.

¹⁰ Due to the non-random missingness, the CSG Justice Center opted to use the MICE R package (v3.16.0; van Buuren et al., 2023) to impute missing values as recommended by Schenker N & Taylor, 1996 and Little and Schenker, 1995. See Nathaniel Schenker and Jeremy MG Taylor, “Partially Parametric Techniques for Multiple Imputation,” *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 22, no. 4 (1996): 425–446; Roderick JA Little and Nathaniel Schenker, “Missing Data,” in *Handbook of Statistical Modeling for the Social and Behavioral Sciences* (Boston: Springer US, 1995), 39–75.

3.1 State-By-State Trends in Admissions

In 2021, admissions for supervision violations made up approximately 44 percent of all prison admissions (23 percent of total admissions came from probation and 21 percent of admissions came from parole). One third of all prison admissions came from people who committed technical violations on probation or parole. The table below provides the CSG Justice Center’s best estimates of prison admissions across all 50 states, along with the 95 percent confidence interval.¹¹ Prison admissions remained relatively constant between 2020 and 2021 with no significant differences in the total admissions or admissions for supervision violations. The most noteworthy differences in the 4-year time trend were between 2019 and 2020, where all the different types of admissions fell dramatically.

Table 1 provides the CSG Justice Center’s best estimates for the state prison populations across all 50 states, along with 95 percent confidence intervals. The size of the confidence interval reflects the lower overall numbers in a category, the higher variability in some of the metrics across states, and amount of missing data for that metric. Smaller confidence intervals are more reliable. For example, the estimate for new offense probation violation admissions has a very large confidence interval (2021 95 percent CI: 32,646 – 184,111) and should not be considered reliable. However, admissions for parole violations has a smaller confidence interval (2021 95 percent CI: 77,359 – 92,854) and is therefore a more reliable estimate.

Table 1. 50 State Prison Admissions Estimates, 2018 to 2021

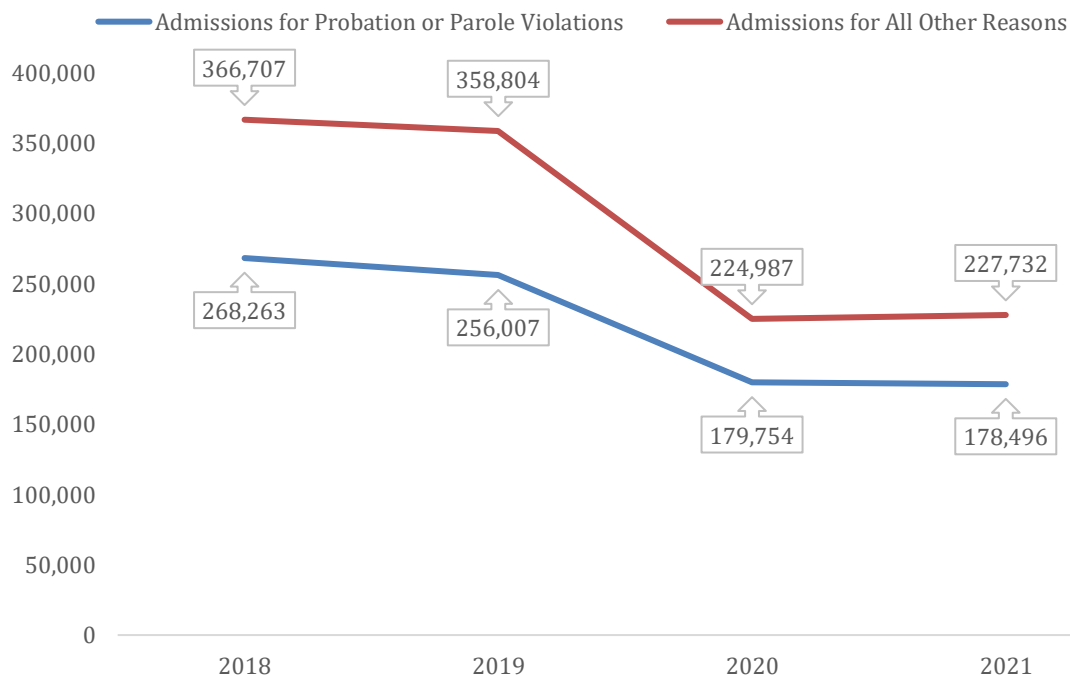
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Overall Admissions	634,970	614,811	404,741	406,228
95% Confidence Interval	(633,408, 636,531)	(613,274, 616,347)	(403,494, 405,987)	(398,722, 413,733)
Admissions for Probation Violations	146,578	134,825	97,471	93,389
95% Confidence Interval	(124,110, 169,045)	(130,726, 138,923)	(77,540, 117,401)	(82,305, 104,472)
Admissions for Parole Violations	121,685	121,182	82,283	85,107
95% Confidence Interval	(119,191, 124,178)	(116,665, 125,698)	(79,566, 84,999)	(77,359, 92,854)
Total Admissions for Technical Violations	168,336	155,374	119,964	118,632
95% Confidence Interval	(122,406, 214,265)	(128,072, 182,675)	(81,050, 158,877)	(60,933, 176,330)
Admissions for Technical Probation Violations	96,812	85,830	71,846	72,105
95% Confidence Interval	(51,168, 142,455)	(57,470, 114,189)	(35,887, 107,804)	(22,753, 121,456)

¹¹ A “95 percent Confidence Interval” is a range around an estimate, meaning there is a 95 percent chance that the true population level number falls between the upper and lower confidence intervals. When the confidence intervals of two different estimates overlap, there is no significant difference between these estimates. For example, the overall admissions estimates for 2020 and 2021 differ by 899, but the confidence intervals overlap one another (403,211 – 405,704 vs. 394,611 – 416,052, respectively), so they are not considered to be statistically different.

Admissions for Technical Parole Violations	71,875	71,327	47,758	44,675
95% Confidence Interval	(71,079, 72,670)	(68,307, 74,346)	(45,496, 50,019)	(40,515, 48,834)
Total Admissions for New Offense Violations	132,910	124,420	100,343	108,379
95% Confidence Interval	(75,465, 190,354)	(69,470, 179,369)	(35,116, 165,569)	(32,646, 184,111)
Admissions for New Offense Probation Violations	80,709	74,758	63,829	65,997
95% Confidence Interval	(29,658, 131,759)	(25,564, 123,951)	(5,277, 122,380)	(592, 131,401)
Admissions for New Offense Parole Violations	49,737	49,858	34,516	40,363
95% Confidence Interval	(47,494, 51,979)	(44,379, 55,336)	(32,045, 36,986)	(35,012, 45,713)

From 2018 to 2021, overall prison admissions went down by 36 percent, with the largest drop occurring in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, see Figure 2. Prison admissions from community supervision went down as well, with admissions for technical violations going down 30 percent and new offense violations by 18 percent. However, the proportion of prison admissions from people who violated their community supervision conditions remained relatively consistent, ranging between 42 percent and 44 percent across all 4 years.

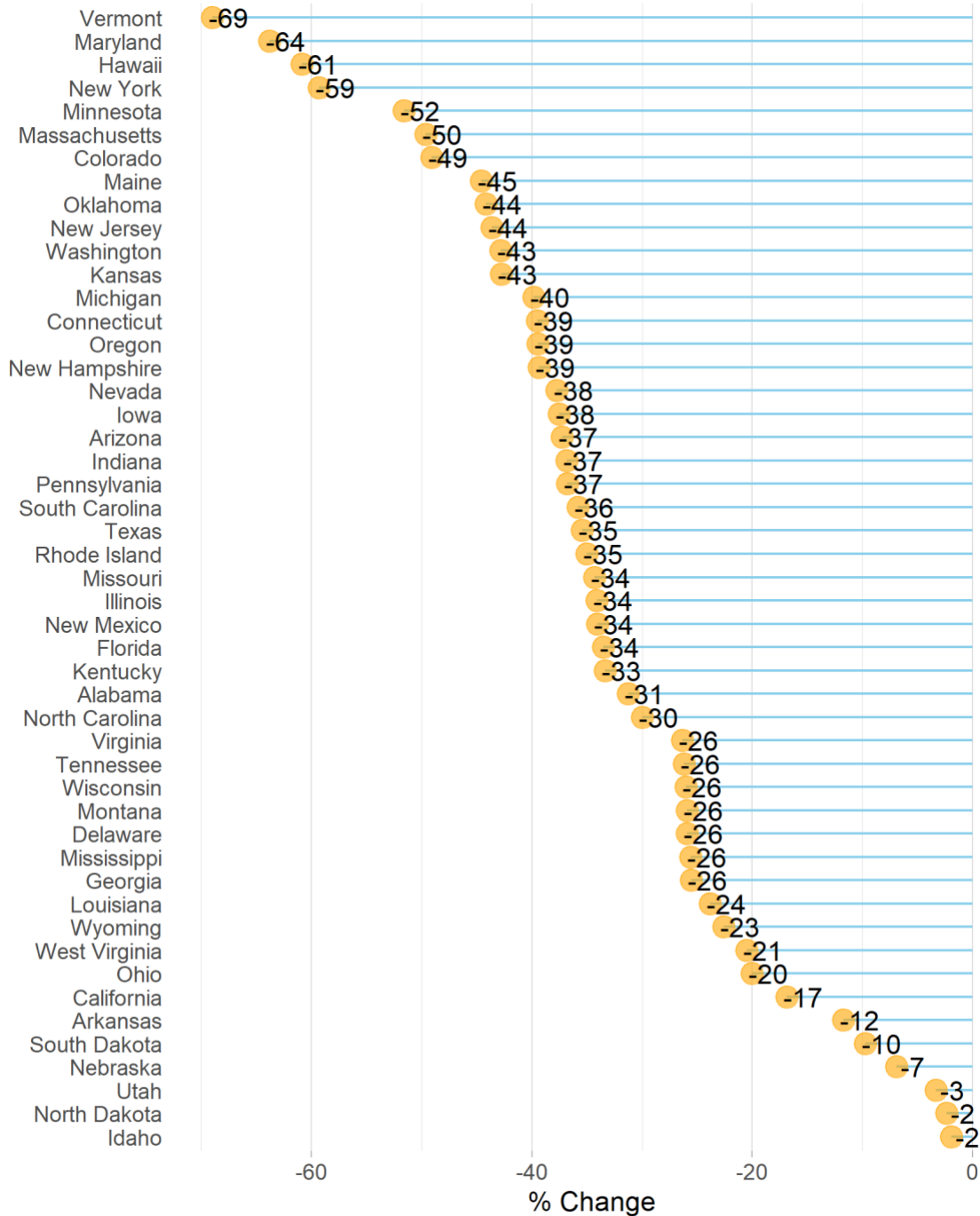
Figure 2. Change in Annual Prison Admissions by Type Across 50 States



3.1.1 State-By-State Trends: Overall Admissions

All 50 states saw overall prison admissions fall or stay the same between 2018 and 2021. Six states experienced a reduction of 50 percent or more in their admissions. They were Vermont, Maryland, Hawaii, New York, Minnesota, and Massachusetts.

Figure 3. Change in Overall Admissions by State, 2018 to 2021

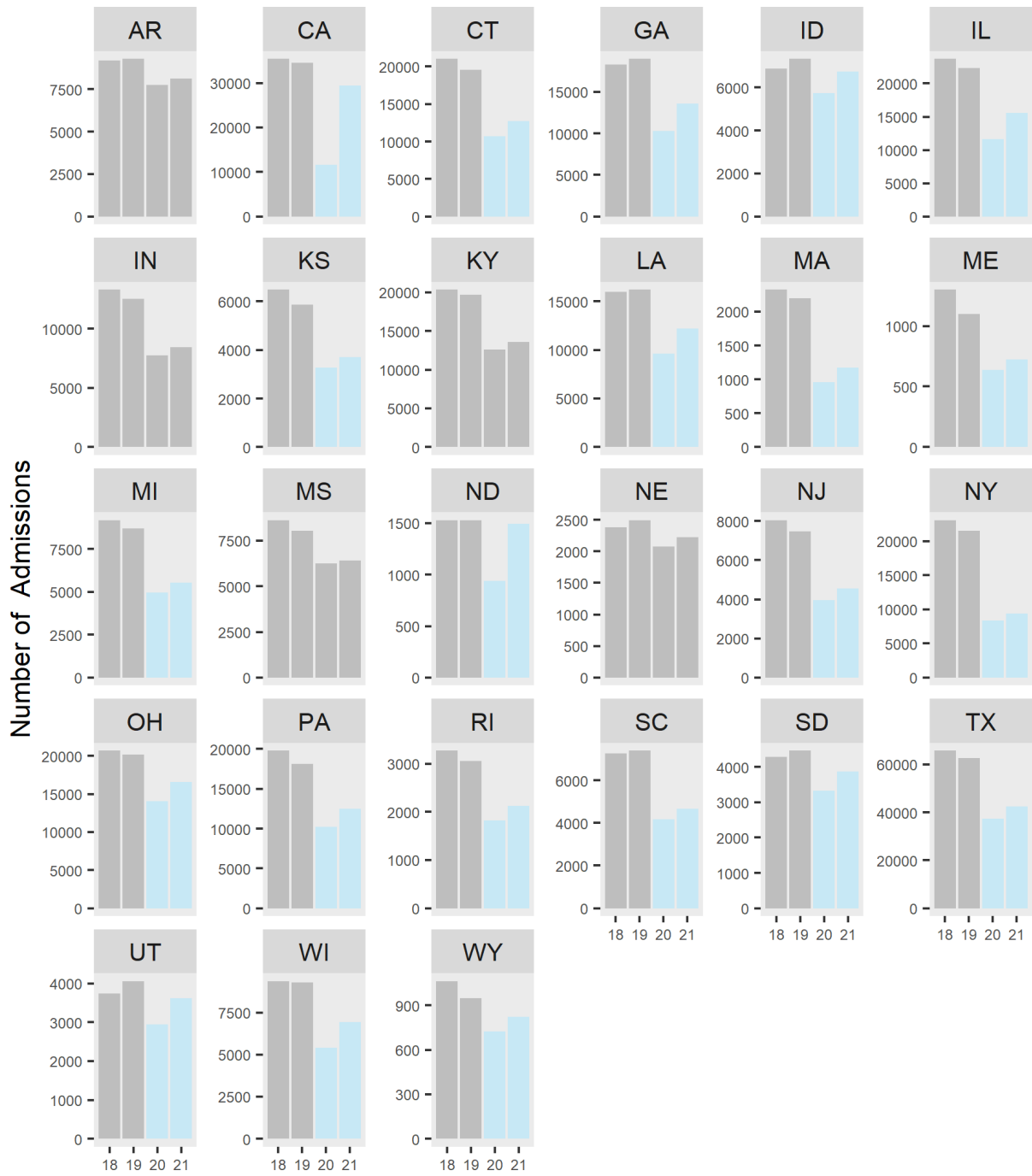


Forty-nine states saw admissions decreases between 2020 and 2021 (Alaska was the only state where admissions increased). In 2021, **28 states experienced increases** in overall prison admissions and **22 states experienced decreases**.¹² The average increase was 5.6 percent (standard deviation [SD]=30.7), with California reporting the largest increase (+153 percent) and Vermont reporting the largest decrease (-52 percent).

Of the 28 states that experienced an increase in overall admissions between 2020 and 2021, **22 of those states saw admissions increase by more than 10** percent, including: California, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, North Dakota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming (highlighted in light blue).

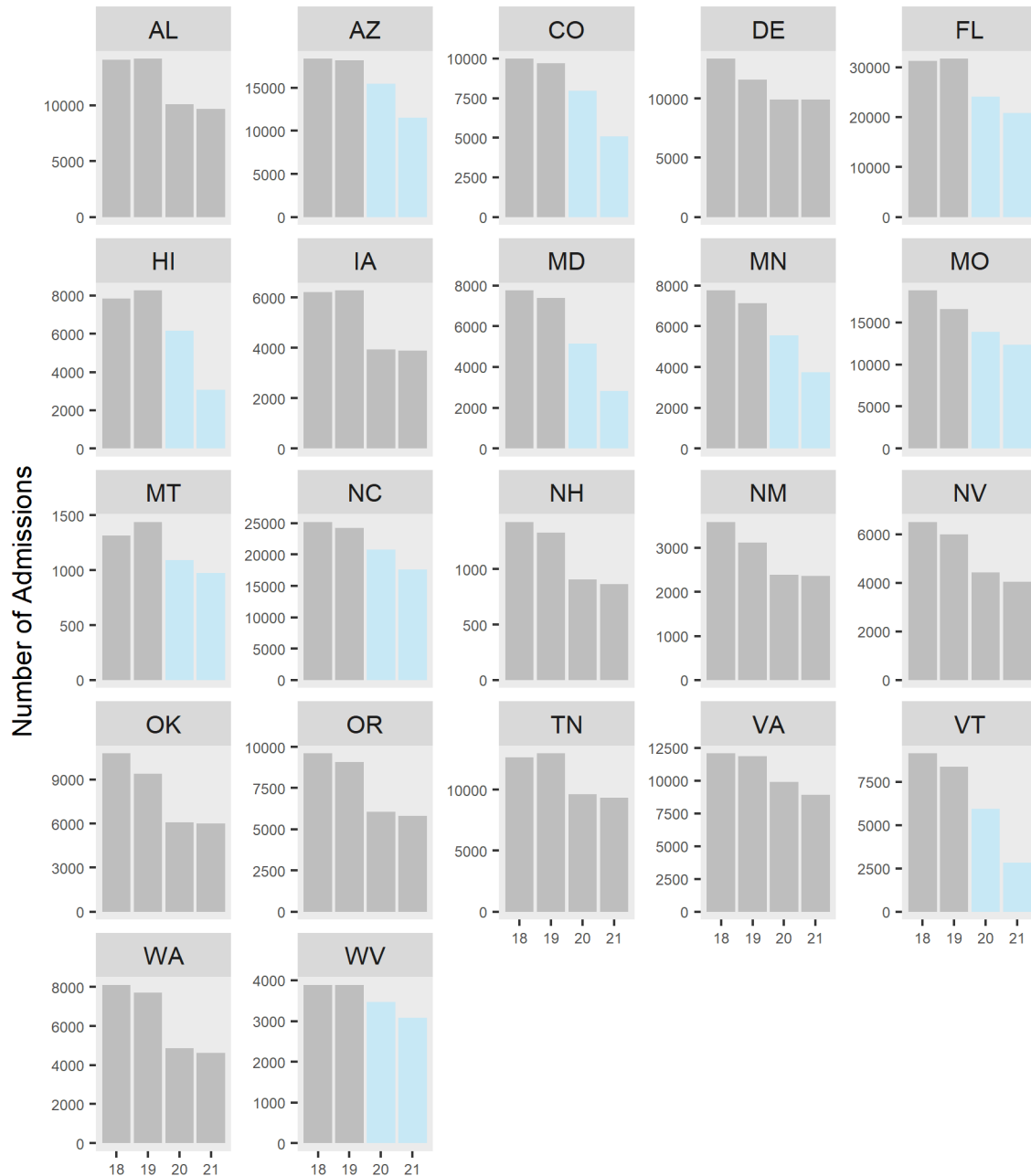
¹² The CSG Justice Center did not receive sufficient data from Alaska to be included in this analysis.

Figure 4. State with Increases in Overall Prison Admissions Between 2020 and 2021



Of the 22 states that reported a decrease in overall admissions between 2020 and 2021, **11 of those states experienced a decrease of more than 10 percent**, including Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia (highlighted in light blue).

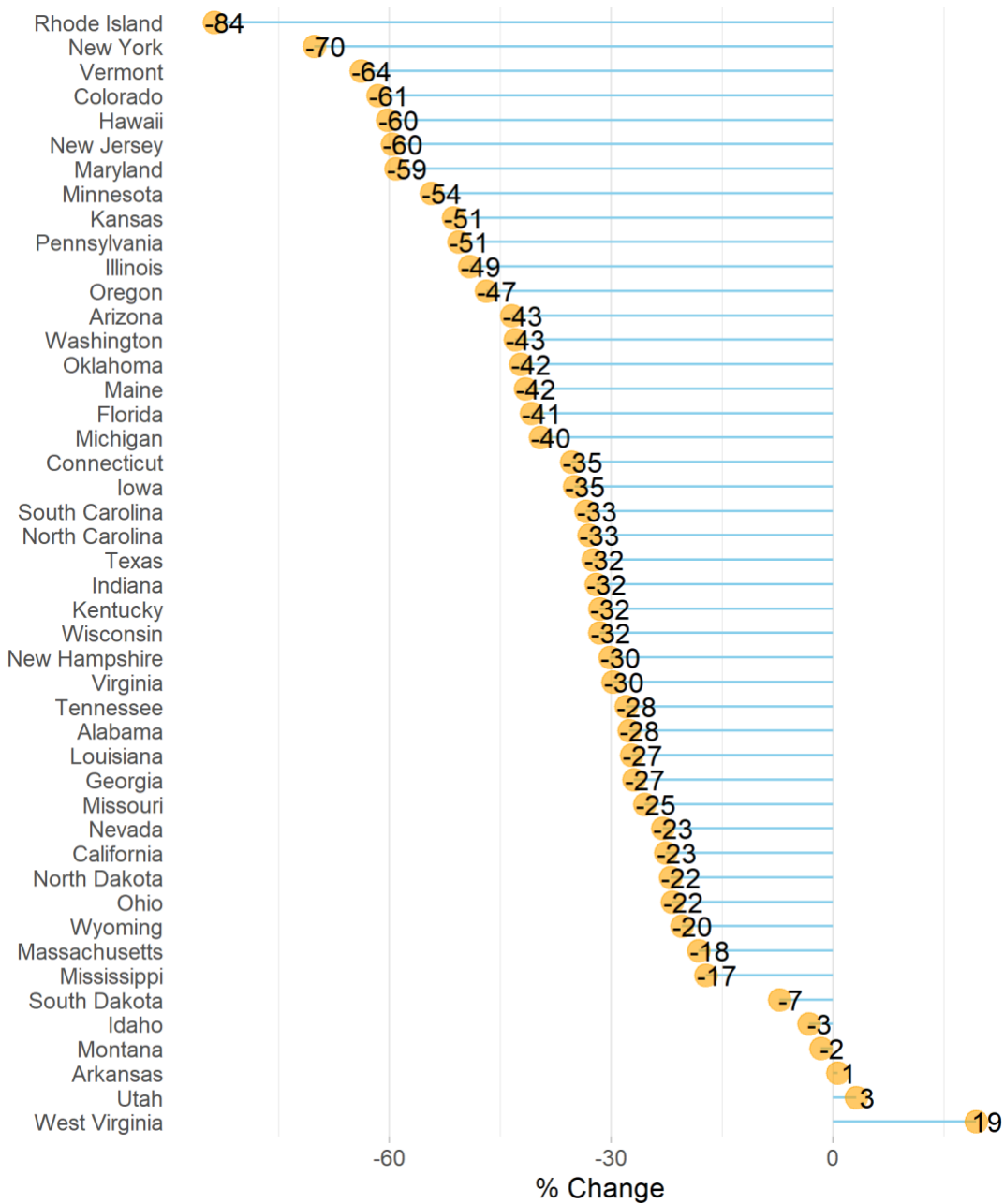
Figure 5. States with Decreases in Overall Prison Admissions Between 2020 and 2021



3.1.2. State-By-State Trends: Admissions for Supervision Violations

Only three states saw an increase in admissions for supervision violations between 2018 and 2021: Arkansas, Utah, and West Virginia.

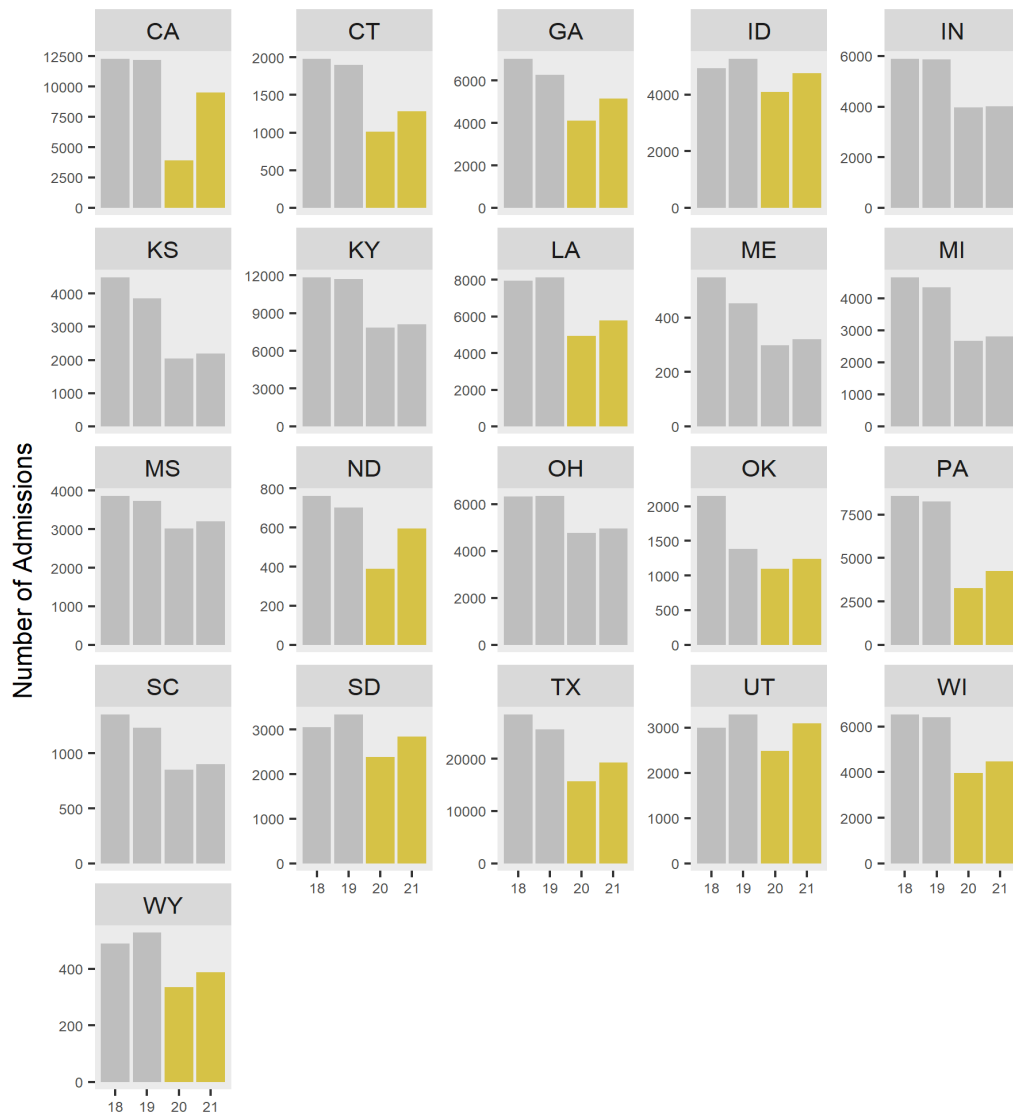
Figure 6. Change in Prison Admissions for Supervision Violation by State, 2018 to 2021



In 2021, out of the 47 states the CSG Justice Center received data from, admissions to state prisons from community supervision decreased by an average of 1 percent (standard deviation = .31), which ranged from an increase of 143 percent in California to a decrease of 50 percent in Hawaii. More states experienced decreases (n=25) compared to increases (n=21) between 2020 and 2021.

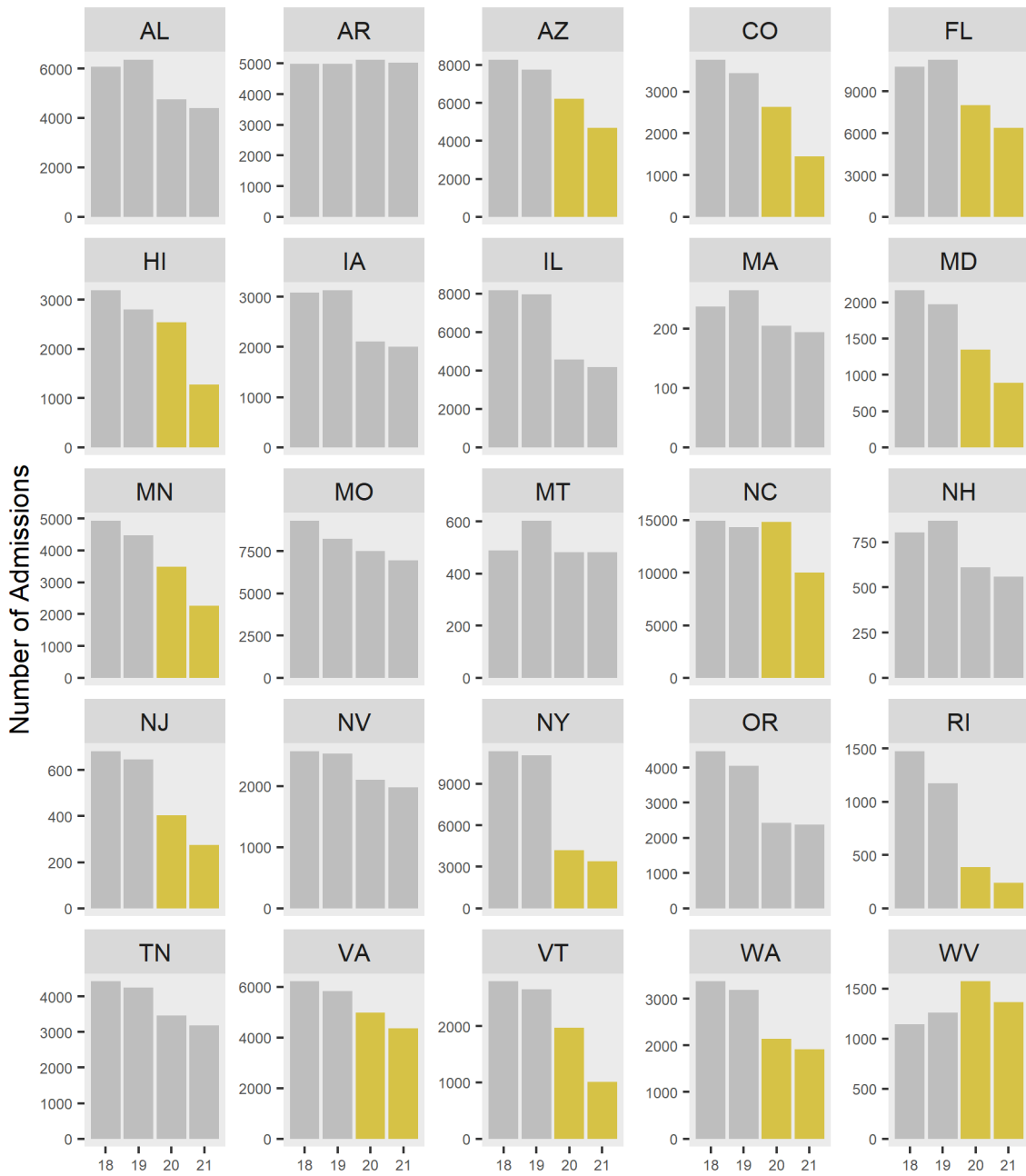
Twenty-one of these 47 states reported an *increase* in admissions for supervision violations between 2020 and 2021. **Thirteen of those states experienced increases of over 10 percent**, including: California, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming (highlighted in yellow).

Figure 7. States with Increases in Prison Admissions from Community Supervision Between 2020 and 2021



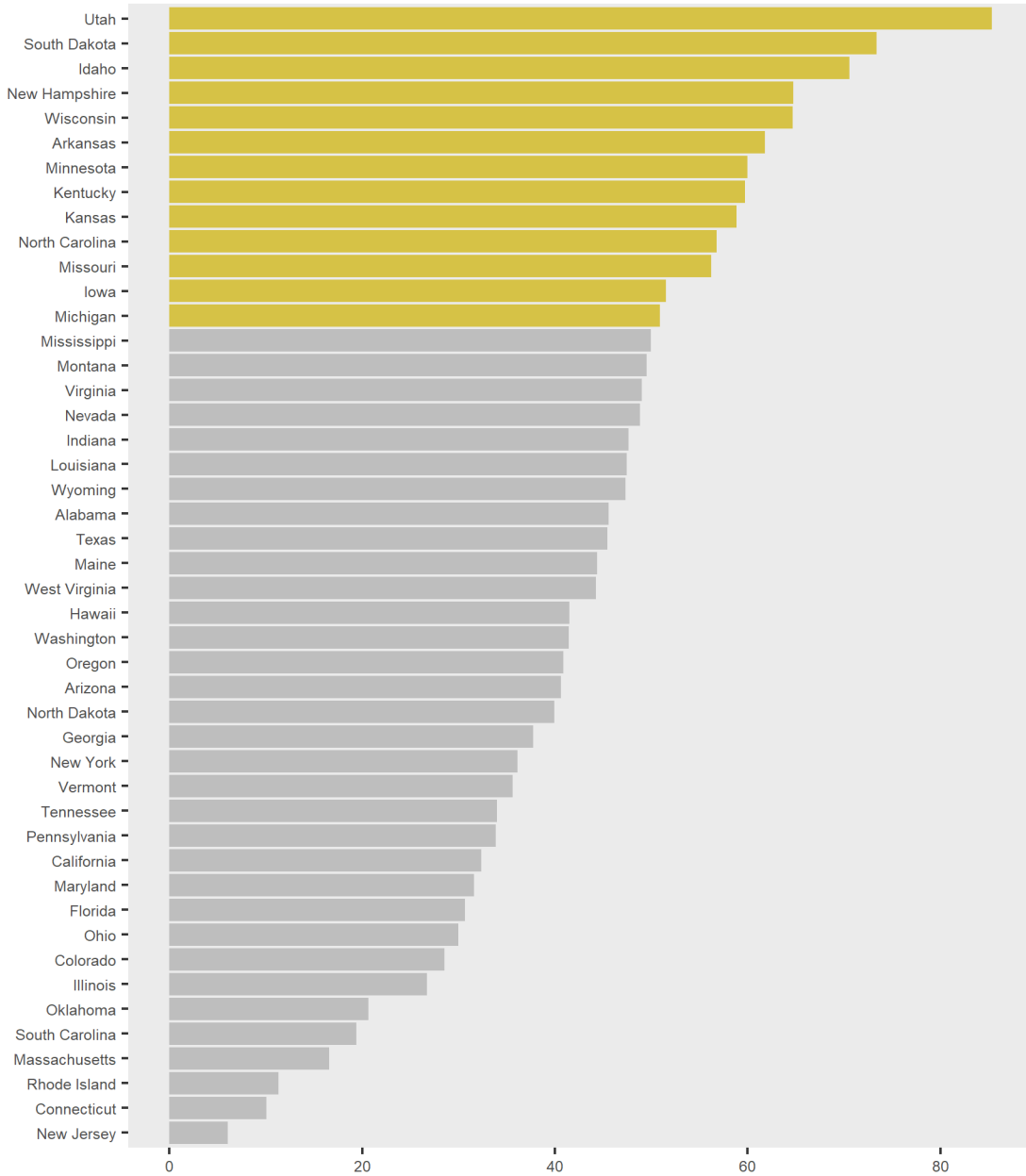
Twenty-five of these 46 states reported a **decrease** in admissions for supervision violations. **Fourteen of those states experienced reductions over 10 percent**, including: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia (highlighted in yellow).

Figure 8. States with Decreases in Prison Admissions from Community Supervision Between 2020 and 2021



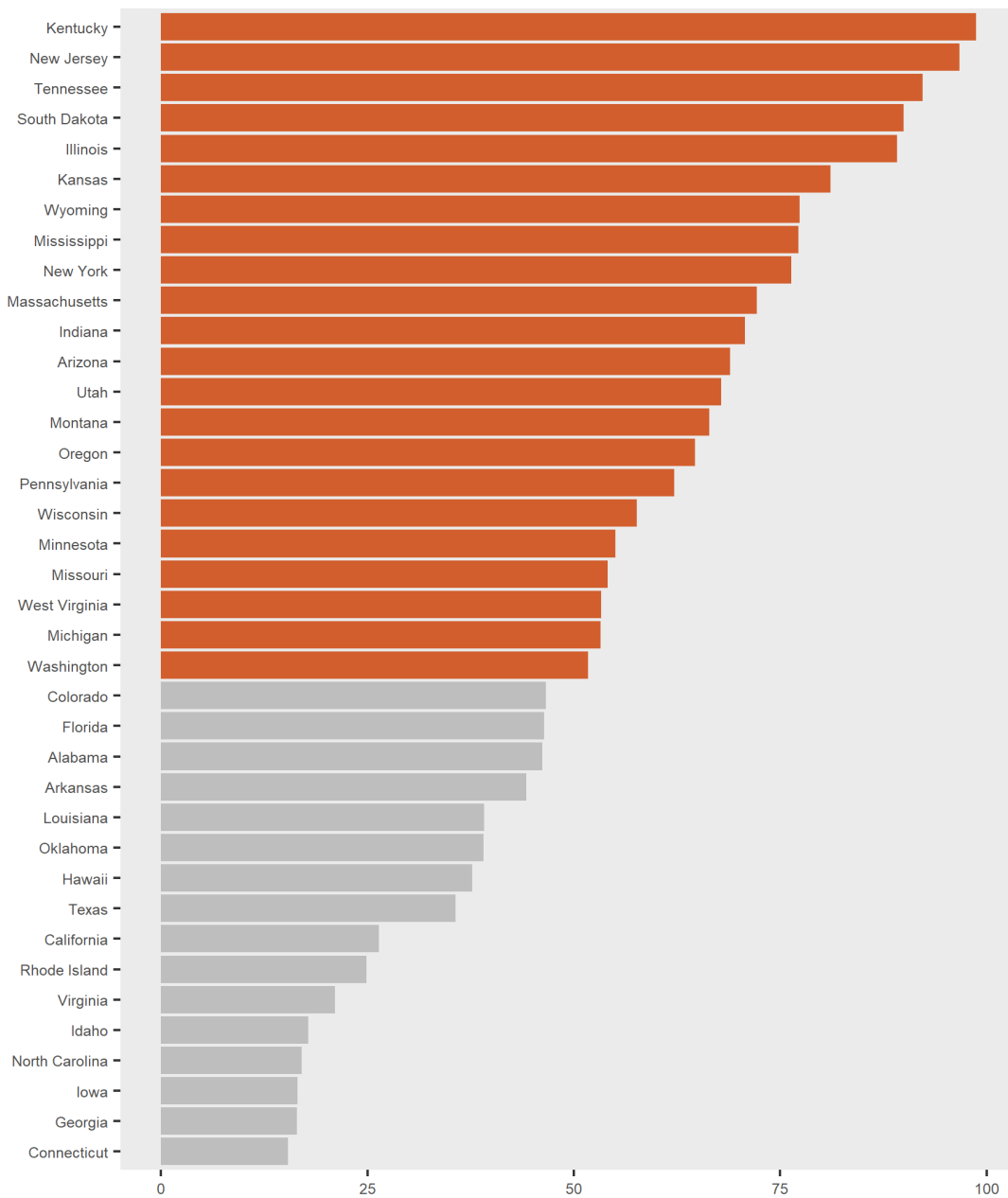
States varied in the *composition of their admissions*. In 2021, the average percentage of prison admissions that came from community supervision was 44 percent (SD=17), with the low of 6 percent in New Jersey to a high of 85 percent in Utah. Prison admissions from individuals on some form of community supervision accounted for more than half of all admissions in Utah, South Dakota, Idaho, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Minnesota, Kentucky, Kansas, North Carolina, Missouri, Iowa, and Michigan (highlighted in yellow).

Figure 9. Percentage of Prison Admissions from Community Supervision, 2021



There are two types of violations that can lead to an admission to prison from community supervision: a “technical” violation or a “new offense” violation. On average, 59 percent (SD=26) of admissions to prison for supervision violations in 2021 stemmed from technical violations, with a low of 15 percent in Connecticut to a high of close to 98 percent in Kentucky. Twenty-four states reported that half or more of their admissions from community supervision were due to technical violations rather than the commission of any new offense (highlighted in orange).

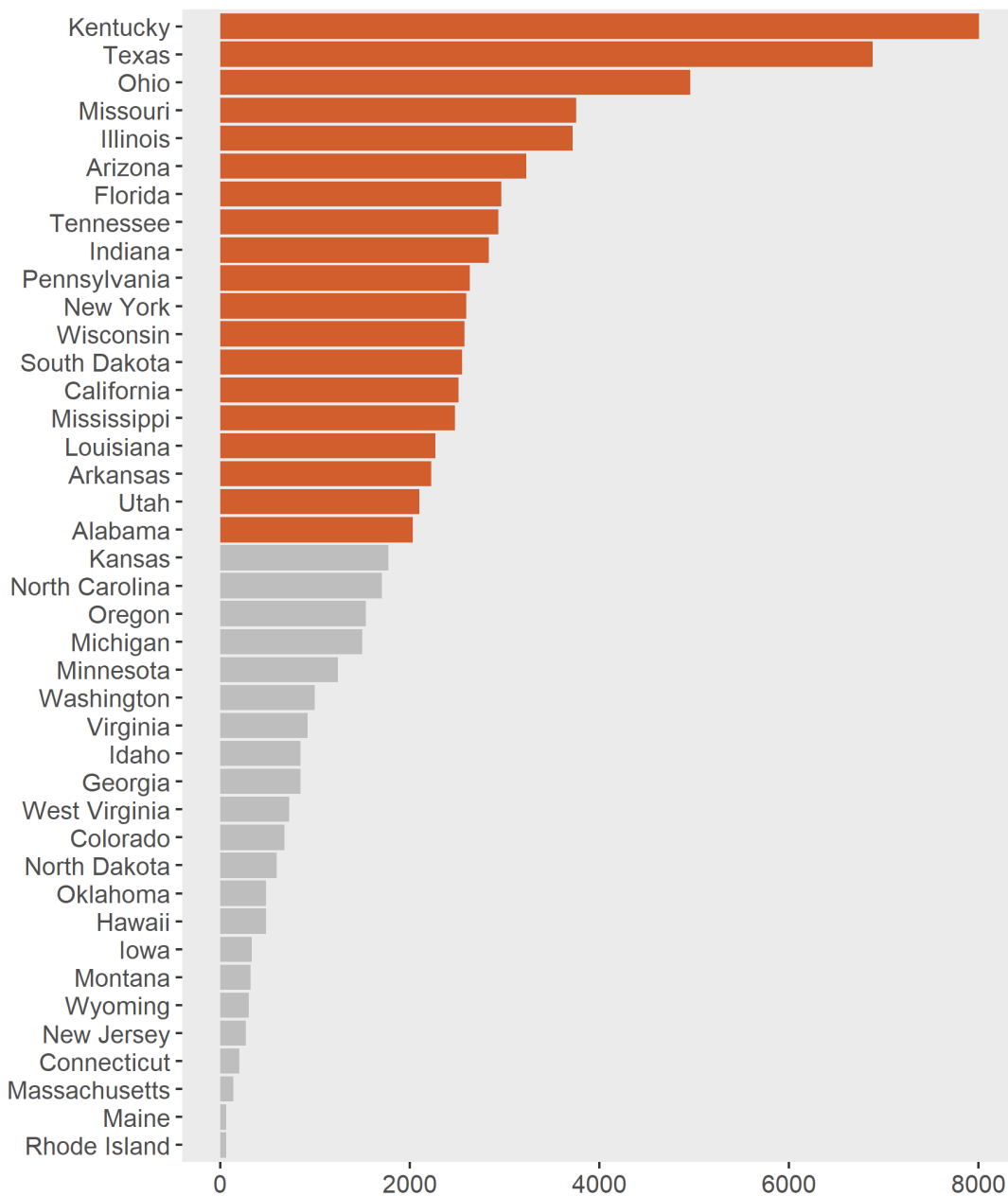
Figure 10. Percentage of Community Supervision Admissions from Technical Violations, 2021



3.1.3. State-By-State: Number of Prison Admissions from Technical Supervision Violations

The number of prison admissions for *committing technical violations* varied by state. Out of the 41 states that provided the CSG Justice Center with data, the average number of admissions per year was 1933 (SD=1747) with a low of 60 and 61 in Rhode Island and Maine, respectively, to a high of 8,005 in Kentucky. Nineteen states had over 2,000 prison admissions from individuals who committed technical violations while serving community supervision sentences (highlighted in orange).

Figure 11. Number of Prison Admissions for Technical Violations, 2021



3.2 Trends in Prison Populations

In 2021, approximately 1 in 4 people who were incarcerated from community supervision (14 percent of the population came from probation and 10 percent came from parole). Two of every 25 individuals were incarcerated for committing technical violations while on supervision (5 percent of the prison population were admitted for committing technical violations while on probation, and 3 percent of the prison population were admitted for committing new offense violations while on parole).

Table 2 provides the CSG Justice Center’s best estimates for the state prison populations across all 50 states, along with 95 percent confidence intervals. Population figures tended to have lower confidence intervals than admissions, so they are considered more reliable.

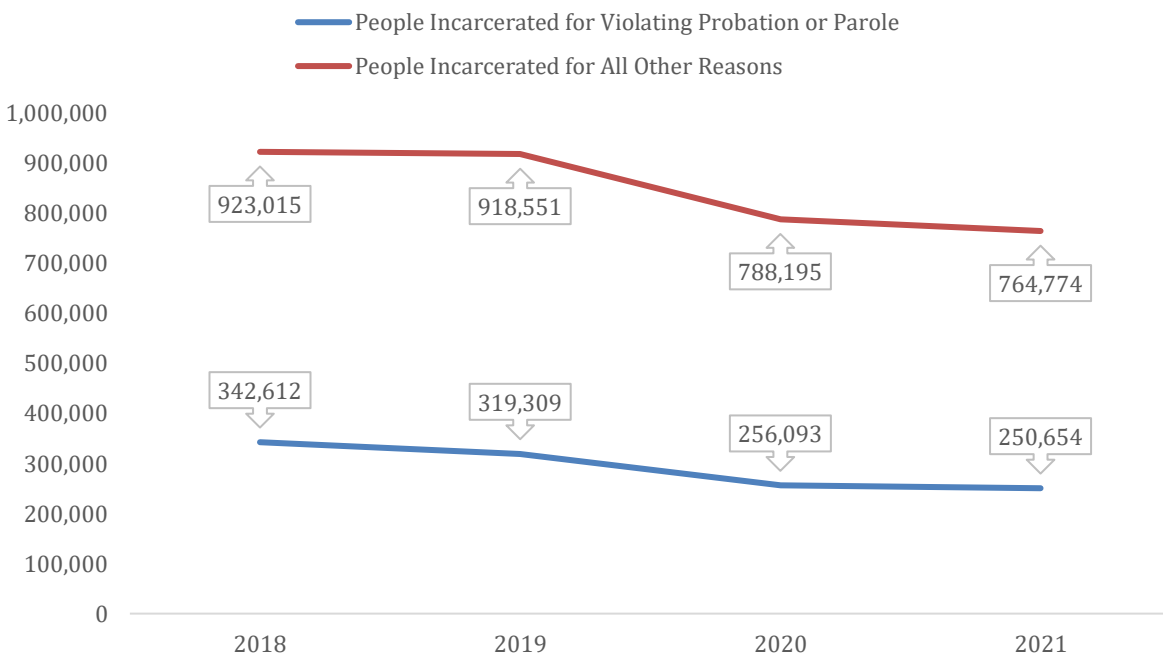
Table 2. 50 State Prison Population Estimates, 2018-2021

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Overall Population	1,265,627	1,237,860	1,044,288	1,015,428
95% Confidence Interval	(1,263,421, 1,267,832)	(1,235,679, 1,240,040)	(1,042,285, 1,046,290)	(1,013,452, 1,017,403)
People Who Violated Probation	209,407	191,906	151,635	144,387
95% Confidence Interval	(186,967, 231,846)	(177,692, 206,119)	(133,626, 169,643)	(137,113, 151,660)
People Who Violated Parole	133,205	127,403	104,458	106,267
95% Confidence Interval	(119,278, 147,131)	(111,451, 143,354)	(92,644, 116,271)	(98,762, 113,771)
People Who Committed Technical Supervision Violations	107,147	96,209	78,060	79,616
95% Confidence Interval	(93,834, 120,459)	(75,326, 117,091)	(67,057, 89,062)	(69,383, 89,848)
People Who Committed Technical Supervision Violations on Probation	68,939	59,318	48,864	50,629
95% Confidence Interval	(55,396, 82,481)	(49,674, 68,961)	(39,553, 58,174)	(43,367, 57,890)
People Who Committed Technical Supervision Violations on Parole	42,979	40,838	31,018	30,443
95% Confidence Interval	(41,681, 44,276)	(36,373, 45,302)	(24,423, 37,612)	(28,076, 32,809)
People Who Committed New Offense Violations	209,703	203,895	190,799	183,915
95% Confidence Interval	(159,426, 259,979)	(139,916, 267,873)	(118,817, 262,780)	(89,638, 278,191)
People Who Committed New Offense Violations on Probation	137,615	127,804	109,104	104,555
95% Confidence Interval	(126,609, 148,620)	(115,045, 140,562)	(99,777, 118,430)	(74,529, 134,580)

People Who Committed New Offense Violations on Parole	90,197	86,480	73,475	75,861
95% Confidence Interval	(76,303, 104,090)	(74,761, 98,198)	(65,707, 81,242)	(69,674, 82,047)

Prison populations dropped significantly in 2020 and continued to decrease slightly between 2020 and 2021. The overall prison population fell from 2018 through 2021 by an estimated 250,000 people (a reduction of 20 percent). The population of individuals incarcerated from community supervision experienced an even larger decrease from 2018 through 2021—an estimated 92,000 people (a reduction of 27 percent overall), see Figure 12.

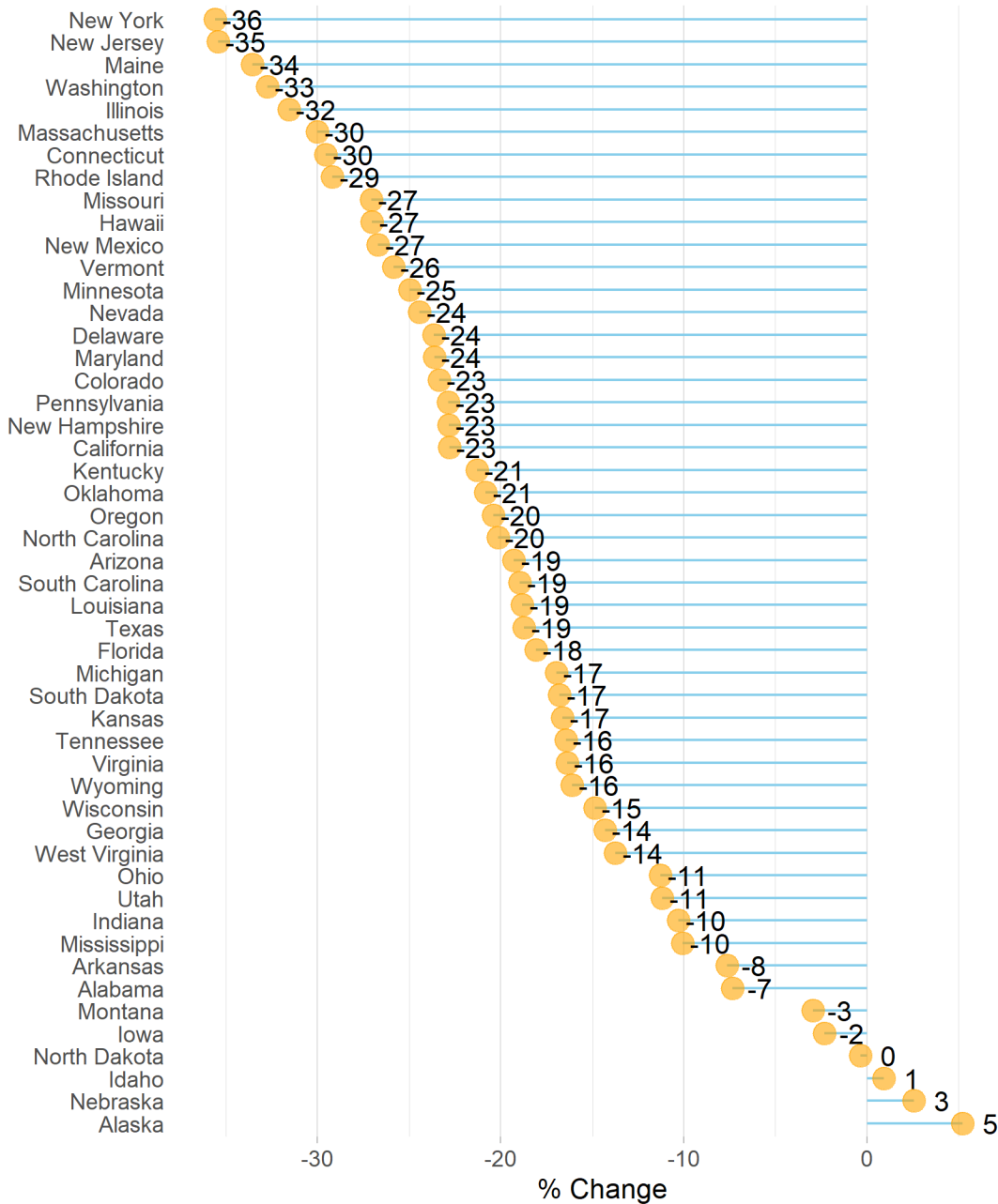
Figure 12: Prison Populations, 2018 to 2021



3.2.1. State-By-State Trends: Prison Populations

Between 2018 and 2021, all but four states (Alaska, Nebraska, Idaho, and North Dakota) experienced reductions in the overall prison populations.

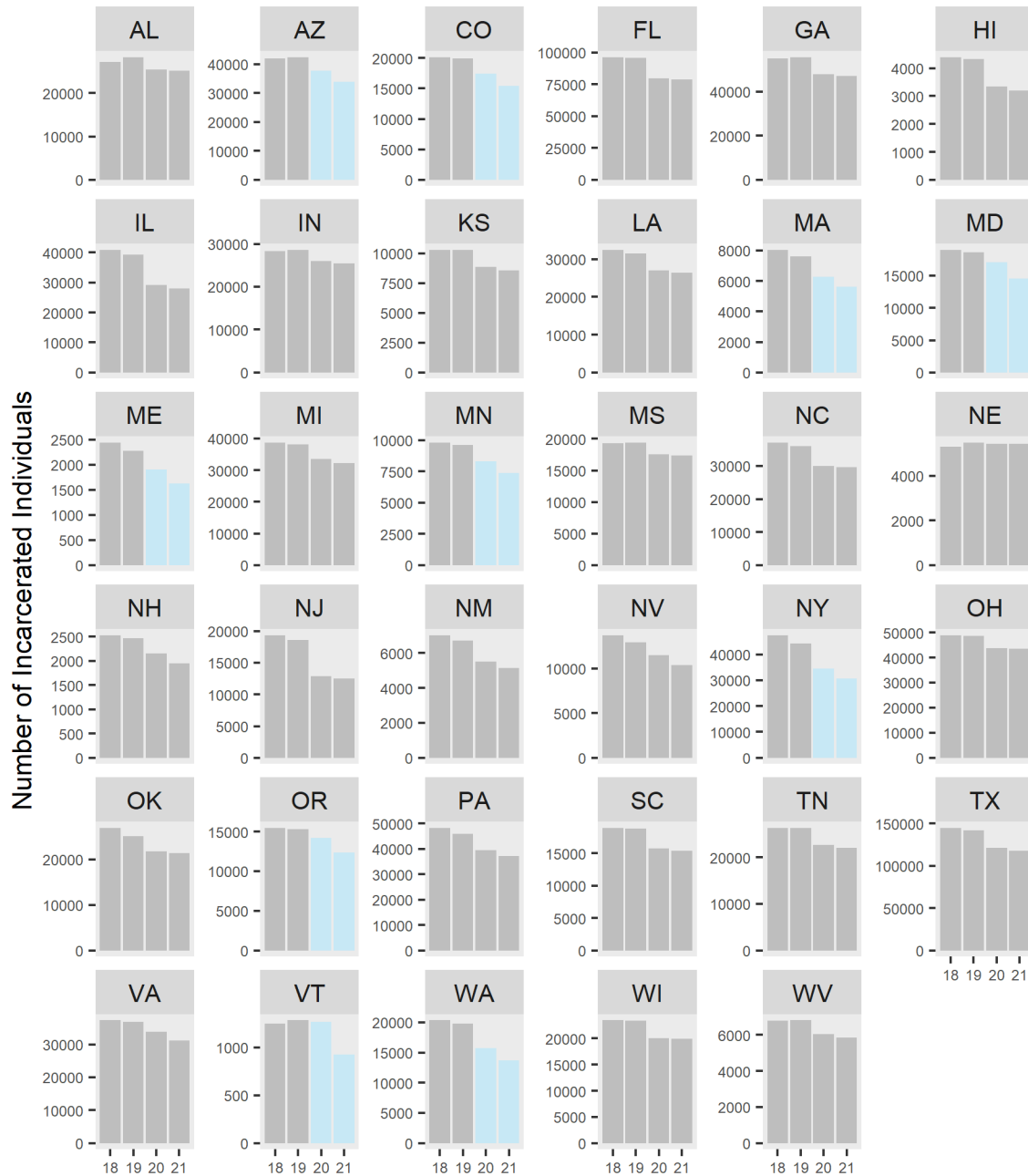
Figure 13. Change in Prison Populations, 2018 to 2021



In 2021, state prison populations decreased from the previous year by an average of 3 percent (SD = 7.8), which ranged from an increase of 21 percent in North Dakota to a decrease of 27 percent in Vermont. More states experienced a decrease in their populations (n=35) compared to the states that experienced increases (n=15).

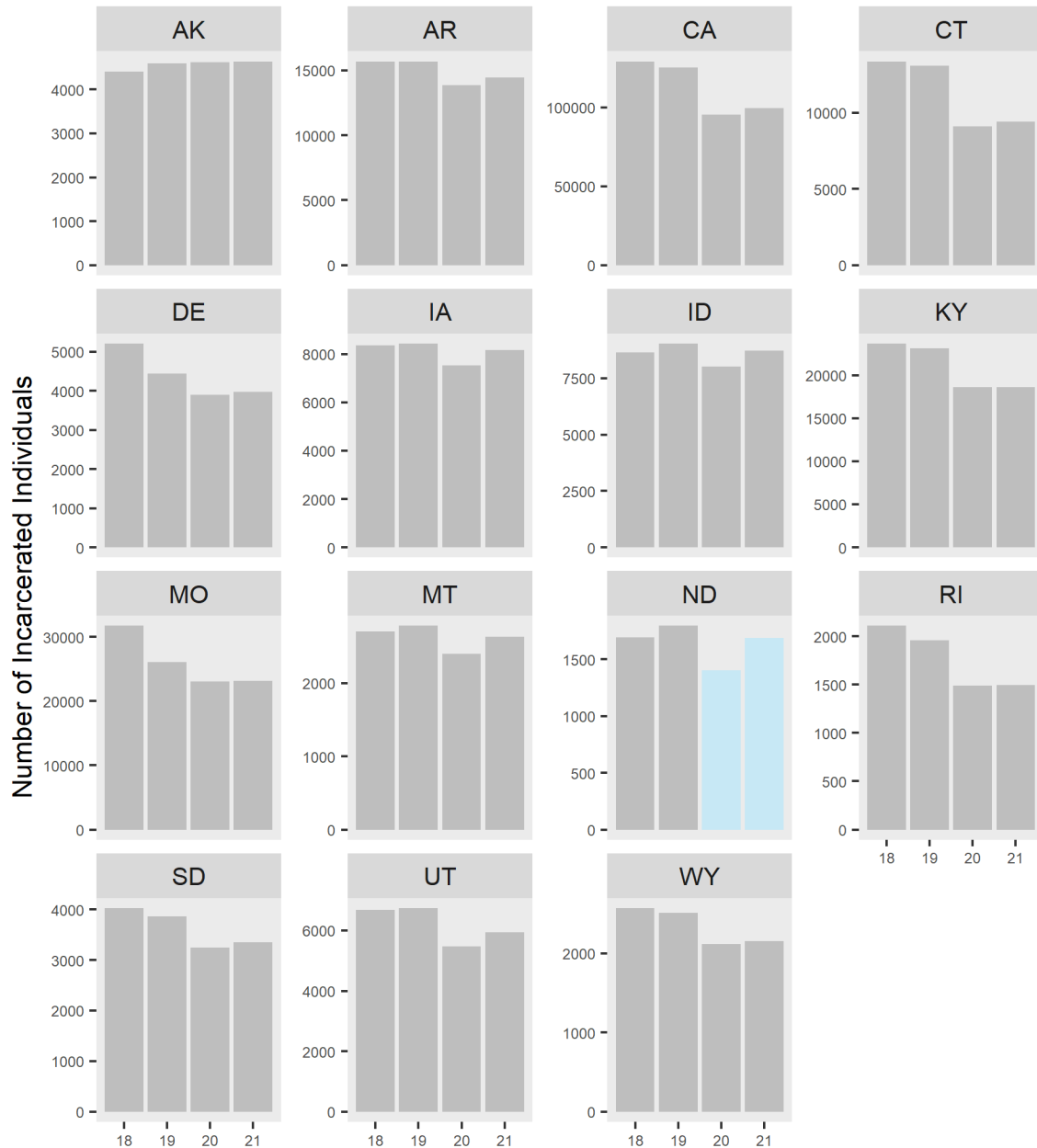
Of the 35 states who reported **decreases** in their prison populations between 2020 and 2021, 10 states saw prison populations decrease by 10 percent or more, including Arizona, Colorado, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington (highlighted in blue).

Figure 14. States with Decreases in Overall Prison Population Between 2020 and 2021



Of the 15 states who reported an *increase* in their prison populations, only North Dakota experienced an increase of at least 10 percent in their prison population (highlighted in blue).

Figure 15. States with Increases in Overall Prison Population Between 2020 and 2021

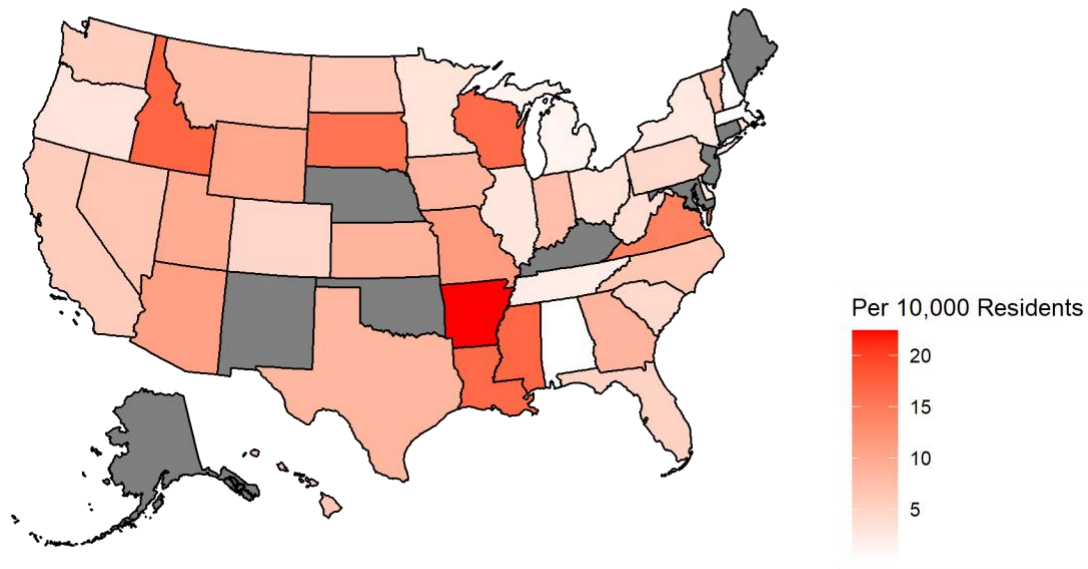


3.2.2. State-By-State Trends: Individuals Incarcerated for Supervision Violations

In 2021, there was wide variation in the rate of incarceration from community supervision across the 50 states, with an average of 7.3 per 10,000, a low of less than 1 in Alabama, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, and a high in Arkansas of 21. The map below provides a quick overview of incarceration rates for this population by state.

Figure 16. Incarceration Rates from Community Supervision by State, 2021

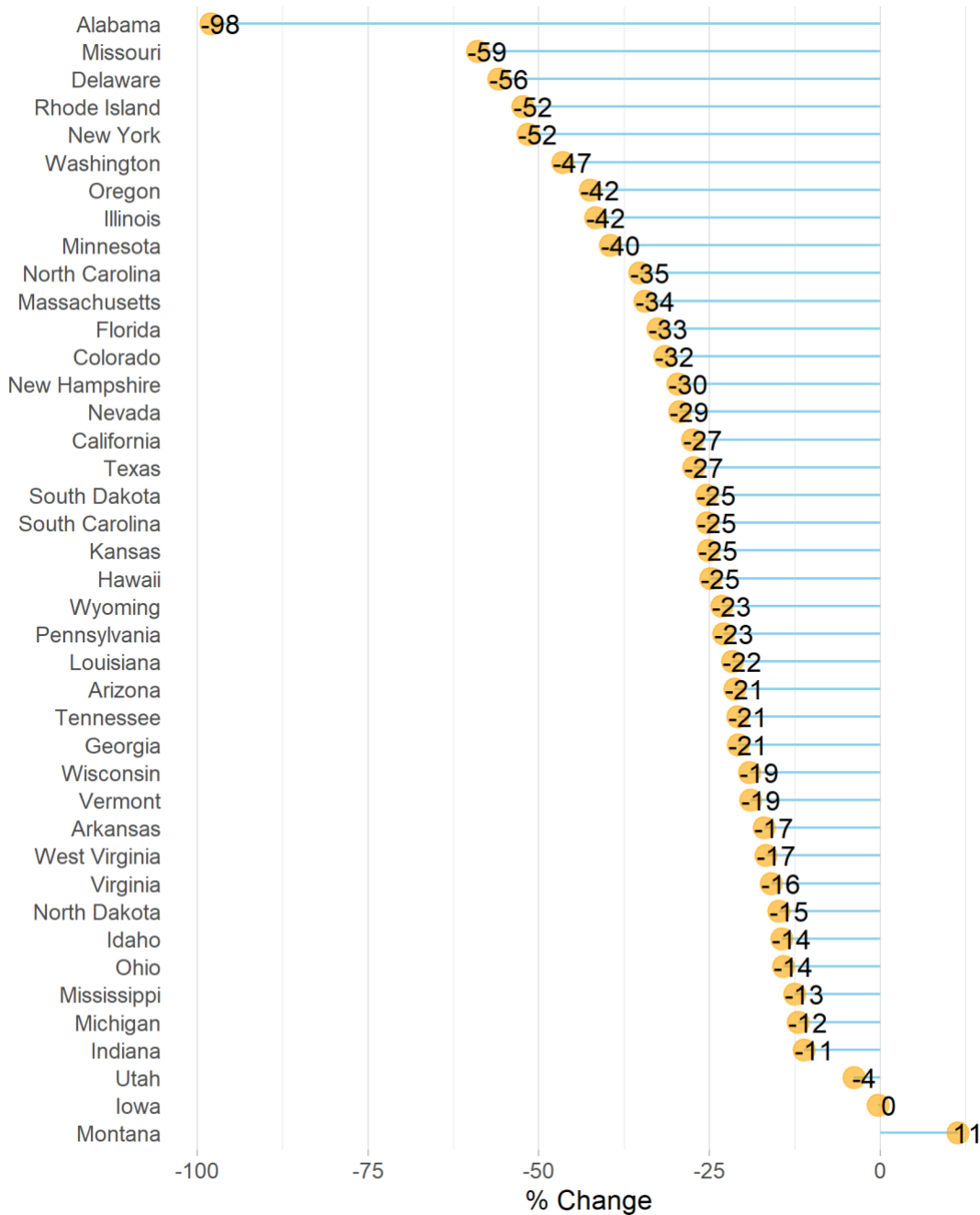
Sources: CSG Justice Center, US Census



From 2018 to 2021, the population of people who were incarcerated for supervision violations and revocations was reduced across all but 2 states (Iowa, Montana). In fact, it decreased by over 50 percent in 5 states (Alabama,¹³ Missouri, Delaware, Rhode Island, and New York).

¹³ Alabama's numbers include only individuals who were serving confinement-based sanctions ("dips") for violations, but do not include individuals who had their community supervision sentences revoked.

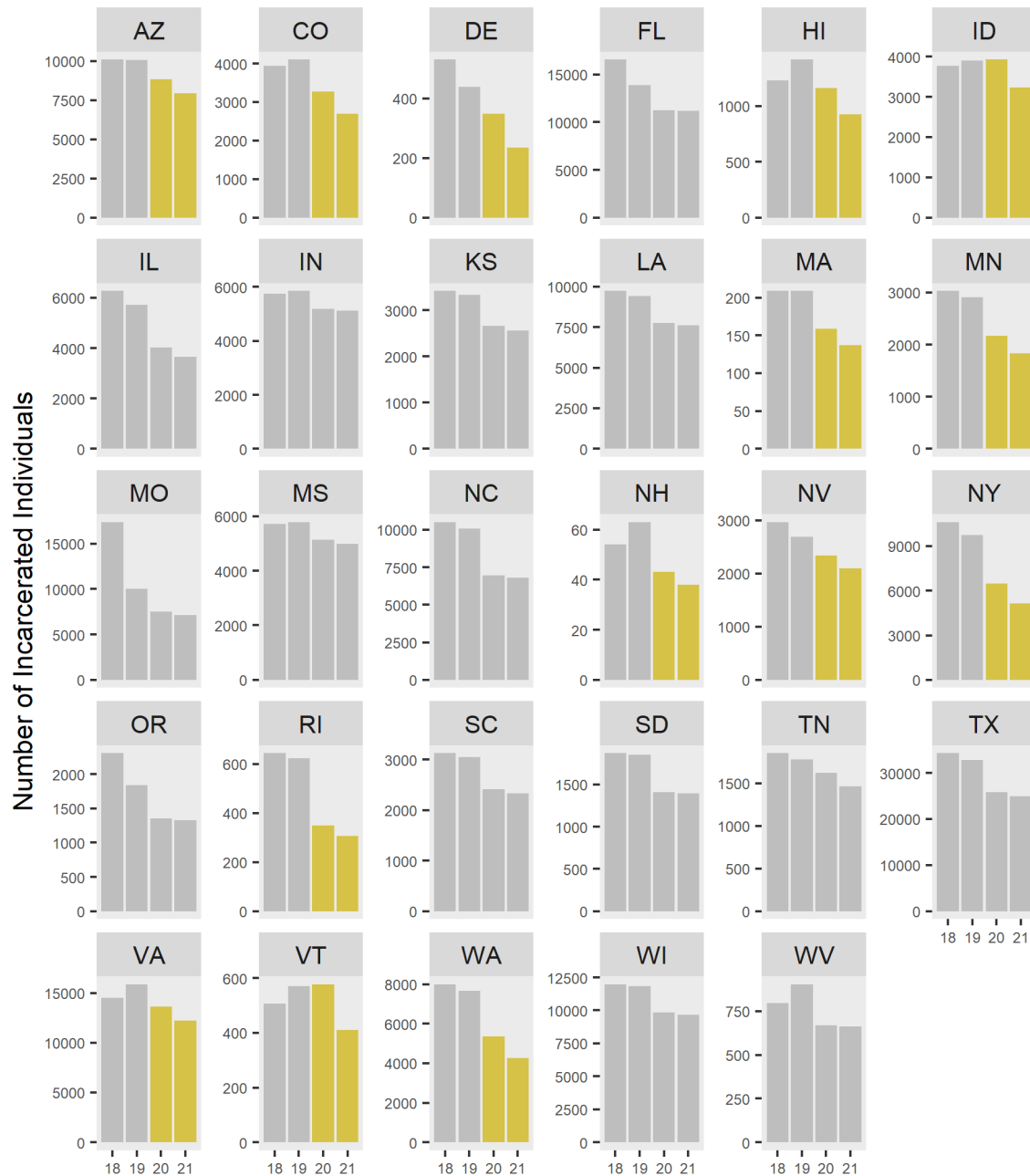
Figure 17. Change in Population of Individuals Incarcerated from Community Supervision, 2018 to 2021



In 2021, out of the 41 states the CSG Justice Center received data from, the population of individuals who came from community supervision decreased by an average of 2 percent (SD = .79) from 2020, which ranged from an increase of 27 percent in North Dakota to a decrease of 33 percent in Delaware. More states experienced decreases (n=29) compared to increases (n=12) between 2020 and 2021.

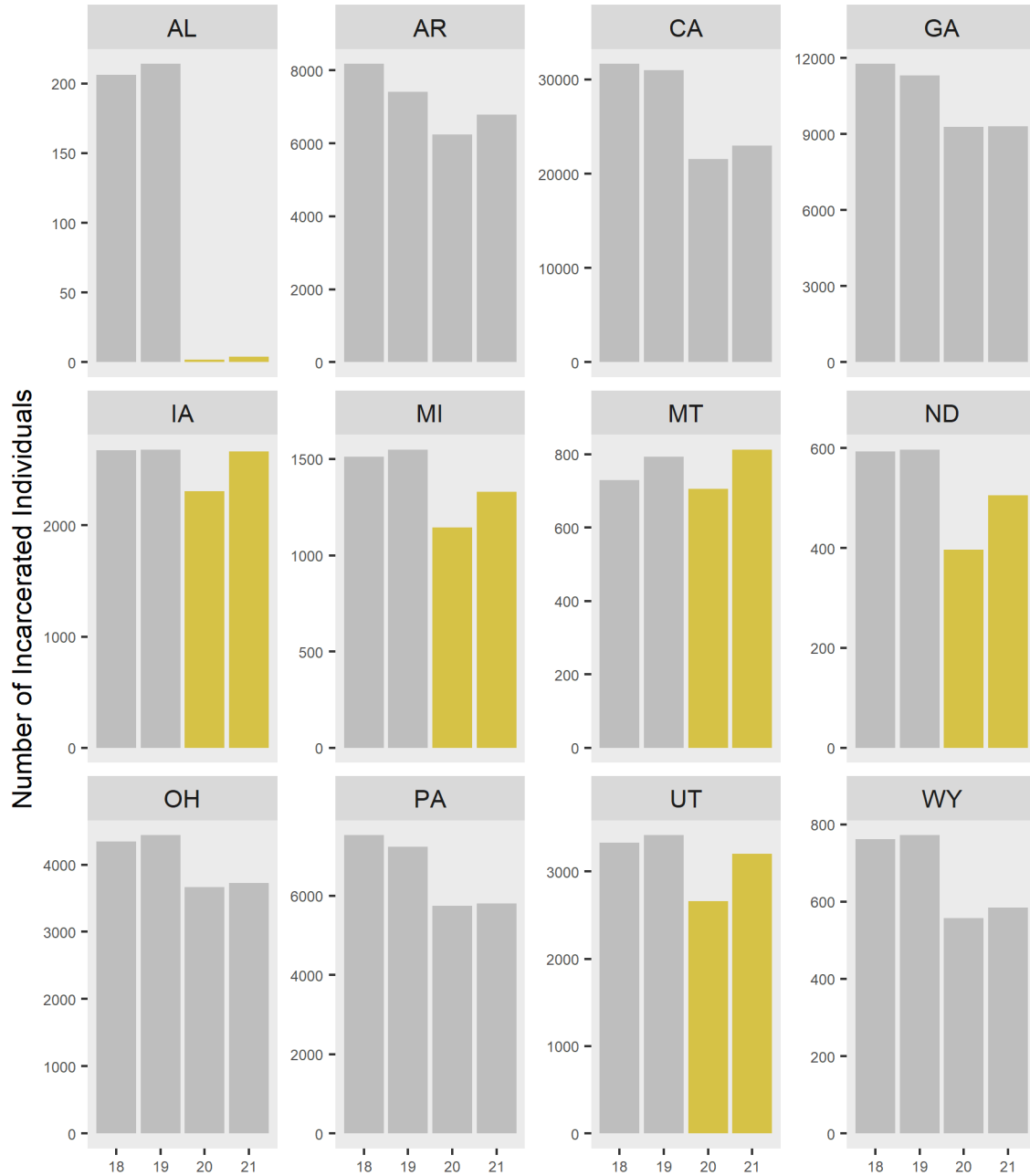
Of the 29 states that reported a **decrease** in the population of incarcerated individuals who came from community supervision between 2020 and 2021, 14 states experienced decreases of 10 percent or more, including Delaware, Vermont, New York, Hawaii, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Virginia, Nevada, and Arizona (highlighted in yellow).

Figure 18. States with Decreases in Prison Population from Community Supervision Between 2020 and 2021



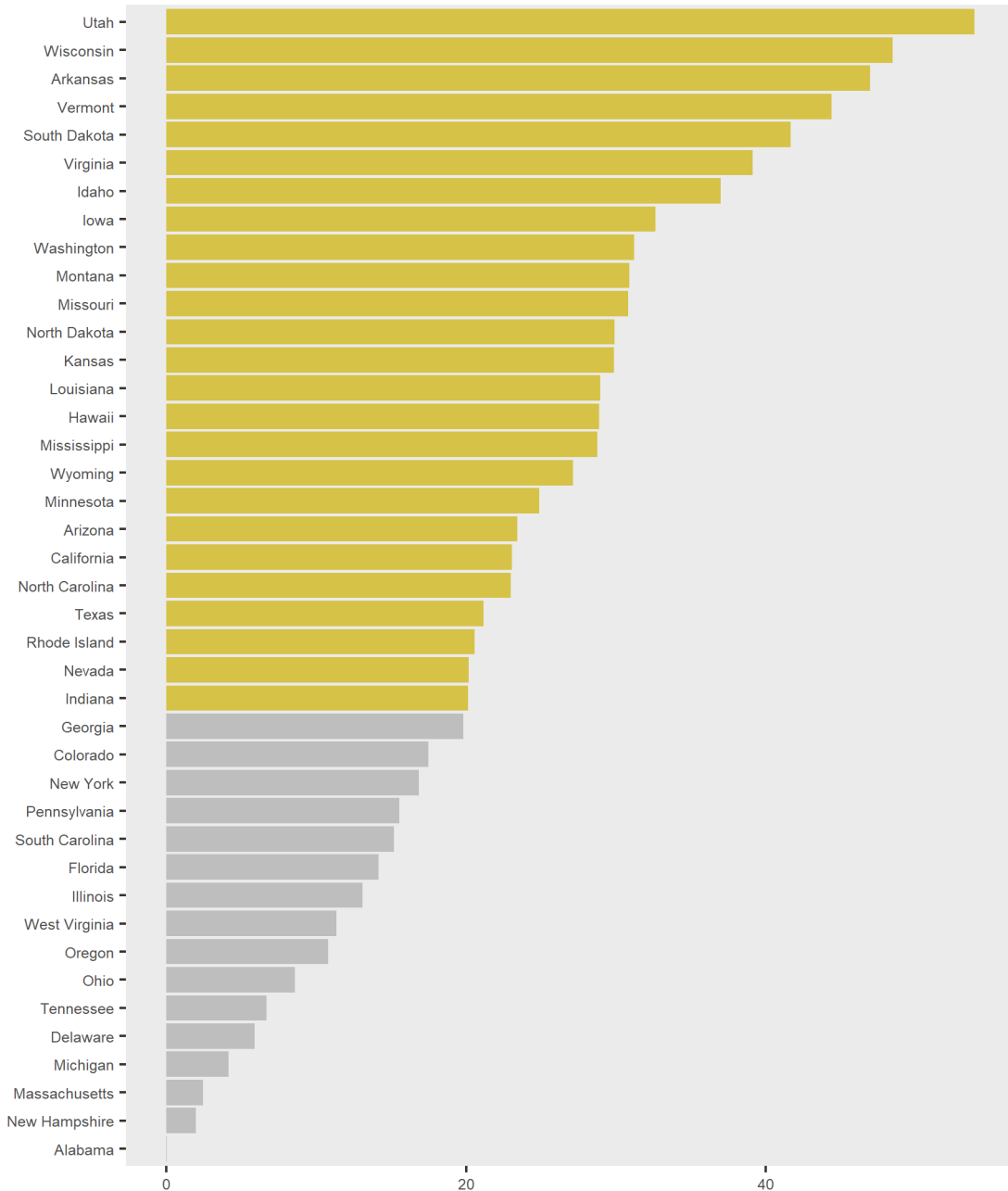
Of the 12 states that reported an *increase* in the population of individuals incarcerated from community supervision between 2020 and 2021, only 6 states experienced an increase of 10 percent or more, including Alabama, North Dakota, Utah, Michigan, Iowa, and Montana (highlighted in yellow).

Figure 19. States with Increases in Prison Population from Community Supervision between 2020 and 2021



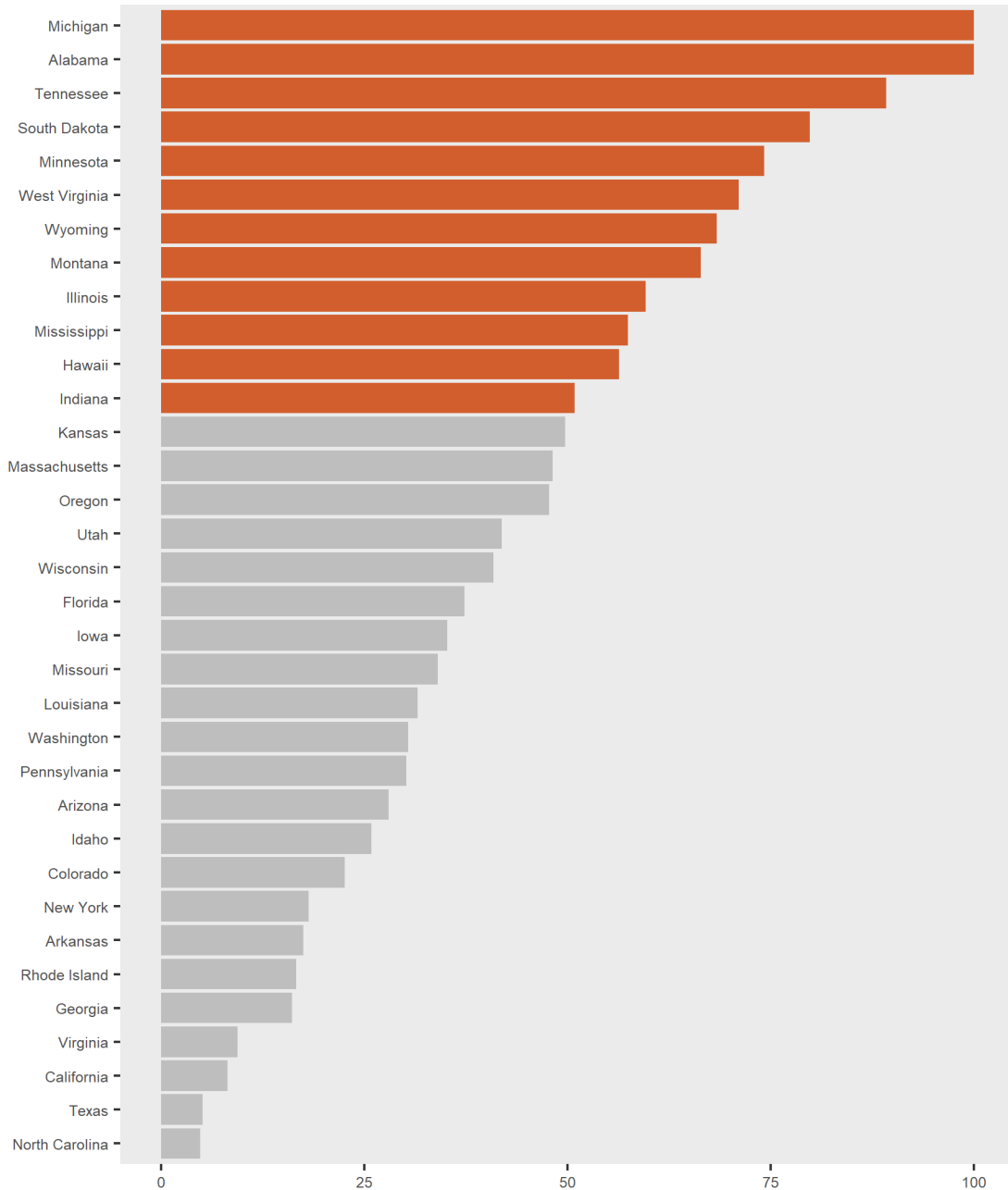
States varied in the *composition of their prison populations*. In 2021, the average percentage of the population that came from community supervision was 23 percent (SD=13), with a low of less than 1 percent in Alabama to a high of 54 percent in Utah. More than 1 in 5 incarcerated individuals were in prison from some form of community supervision in two thirds of the states (highlighted in yellow).

Figure 20. Percentage of Prison Population from Community Supervision, 2021



There are two types of violations on community supervision that can lead to incarceration: a “technical” violation or a “new offense” violation. On average, 49 percent (SD=29) of the people incarcerated for violating the terms of their community supervision committed technical violations rather than new offenses. In 12 states, more than half of the people incarcerated from community supervision committed only technical violations (highlighted in orange).

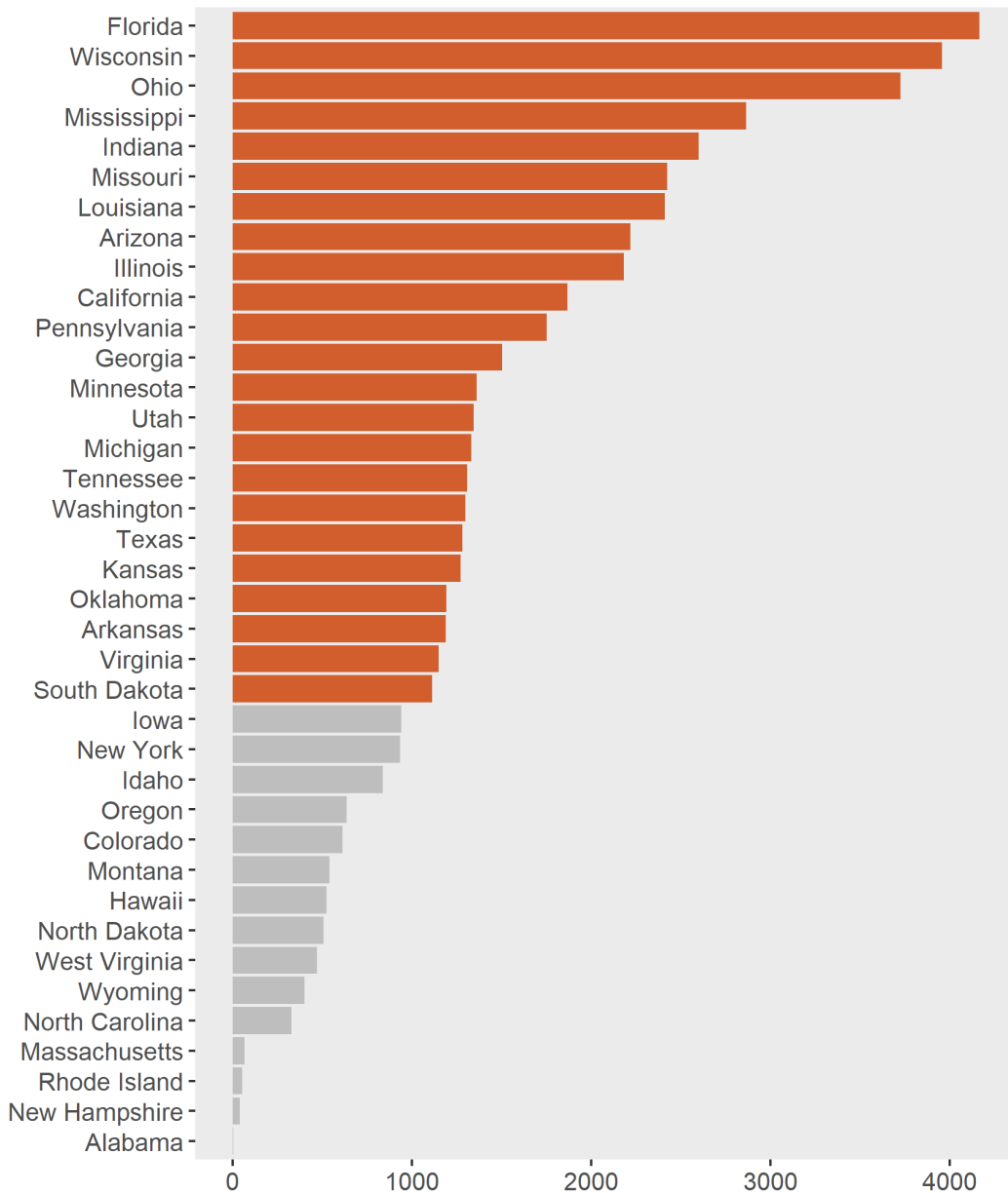
Figure 21. Percentage of Incarcerated Community Supervision Population from Technical Violations, 2021



3.2.3. State-By-State: Individuals Incarcerated for Technical Supervision Violations

The number of individuals who are in prison for committing *technical violations* varied by state. Out of the 38 states that provided the CSG Justice Center with data, the average number of individuals in prison for committing technical violations while on parole was 1379 (SD=1064) with a low of 4 and 38 in Alabama and New Hampshire, respectively, to a high of 4,166 in Florida. Twenty-three states held more than 1,000 individuals for committing technical violations in prison at the end of the year (highlighted in orange).

Figure 22. Number of Incarcerated Individuals Admitted for Technical Violations, 2021



3.3 Costs Estimates

Incarceration is costly. The latest comprehensive examination of costs by state to incarcerate people found that costs ranged from a low of \$14,780 in Alabama to a high of \$60,355 in New York in 2015.¹⁴ However, costs have skyrocketed since then, and a recent estimate puts the annual cost to incarcerate someone in California at \$106,131, up from \$64,642 in 2015 when that study was conducted.¹⁵

A conservative estimate for the costs of incarcerating people who were serving community supervision sentences in 2021 is \$10 billion. Approximately \$3 billion of that was spent on incarcerating individuals for committing technical violations. It should be noted that these figures are likely undercounts of the true cost of incarcerating people for violations while on community supervision because some states could not provide the CSG Justice Center with complete information. See the Appendix for a summary of what data are missing for each state.

The CSG Justice Center estimated the state-by-state and national costs of incarcerating people from community supervision using average costs and population data directly from state departments of corrections. These numbers represent both fixed and variable costs. It is important to highlight that some of these costs do not immediately turn into “savings” or “reinvestment opportunities” when reductions in recidivism or prison populations take place. This is because “fixed” expenditures related to the prison site itself do not immediately go away. These expenditures include, for example, the maintenance and rent associated with the prison, as well as costs related to staffing. On the other hand, variable costs, such as food, supplies, and health care services can at times more quickly be adjusted to reflect current need, meaning that a state would be able to reduce these costs based on a reduced population immediately.

Because these fixed costs take time to adjust, reducing the prison population will more likely result in short-term savings that are significantly less than the average cost. Some studies¹⁶ have estimated that these savings are about 5 times lower than the average cost estimate. However, in the intermediate and longer-run, additional expenditures that are related to staffing, as well decisions to close units that are no longer in need, can result in greater savings. Ultimately, even with reduced populations, the system needs time to retract, and then the long-term savings would grow. For example, if a state spends \$200,000 to incarcerate people from community supervision, eliminating this population from being held in prison would likely result in an immediate savings of \$40,000 per year, which could grow to an annual savings of \$100,000 per year after the system adjusts to its new, smaller size.

¹⁴ Chris Mai and Ram Subramanian, *The Price of Prisons* (New York: Vera Institute of Justice, 2017), <https://www.vera.org/publications/price-of-prisons-2015-state-spending-trends/price-of-prisons-2015-state-spending-trends/price-of-prisons-2015-state-spending-trends-prison-spending>.

¹⁵ “How Much Does It Cost to Incarcerate an Inmate?,” California’s Legislative Analyst’s Office, accessed August 11, 2023, https://lao.ca.gov/policyareas/cj/6_cj_inmatecost.

¹⁶ Christian Henrichson and Sarah Galgano, *A Guide to Calculating Justice-System Marginal Costs* (New York: Vera Institute of Justice, 2013), https://bja.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh186/files/Publications/Vera_Calculating-Justice-System-Marginal-Costs.pdf.

Table 3 provides estimates for the costs incurred by each state to incarcerate (1) people from probation, (2) people from parole, (3) people from probation with technical violations, and (4) people on parole with technical violations. No data imputation was used to estimate costs at the state level, and “ – ” indicates that the state did not provide data on that particular population.

Since states have very different population sizes, comparisons between them using the total amount spent on incarceration are not very meaningful. Therefore, Figure 23 illustrates how much each taxpaying resident of the state is paying to incarcerate people from probation and parole.¹⁷ The average per capita expenditure on incarcerating people from probation is \$16.60 (Range = \$0.12 in Massachusetts to \$25.96 in Wyoming, Standard Deviation [SD] = 10.7), and the average per capita expenditure on incarcerating people from parole is \$15.50 (Range = \$0.76 in Oregon to \$46.70 in Vermont, Standard Deviation [SD]= 12.9).

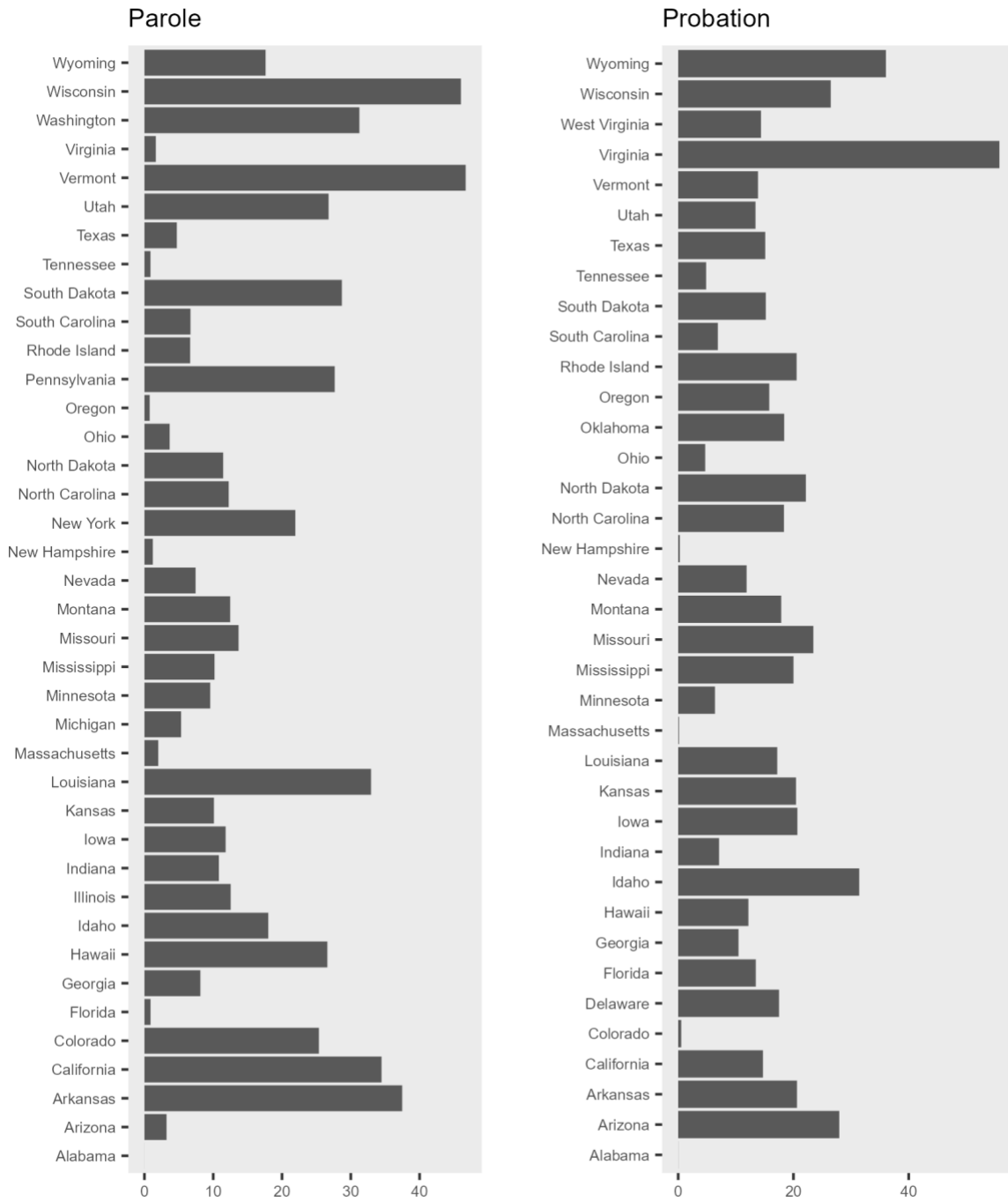
Table 3. Estimated Costs of Incarcerating People for Supervision Violations by State, 2021

	People from Probation	People from Parole	People from Probation with Technical Violations	People from Parole with Technical Violations
Alabama	\$90,491	\$30,164	\$90,491	\$30,164
Alaska	–	–	–	–
Arizona	\$203,031,506	\$23,313,667	\$50,308,439	\$12,983,744
Arkansas	\$62,412,109	\$113,445,931	\$9,149,283	\$21,642,073
California	\$575,800,107	\$1,349,010,209	\$149,210,102	\$7,376,679
Colorado	\$3,064,449	\$147,372,126	\$891,476	\$33,151,764
Connecticut	–	–	–	–
Delaware	\$17,580,794	–	–	–
Florida	\$293,974,245	\$19,293,550	\$106,170,609	\$10,656,321
Georgia	\$112,916,889	\$87,682,738	–	\$32,422,322
Hawaii	\$17,631,690	\$38,474,650	\$12,542,130	\$19,085,850
Idaho	\$59,826,858	\$34,282,479	\$17,301,438	\$7,048,734
Illinois	–	\$159,012,177	–	\$94,842,509
Indiana	\$48,329,679	\$73,736,190	\$33,835,551	\$28,224,151
Iowa	\$66,123,261	\$37,734,653	–	\$36,566,397
Kansas	\$60,058,560	\$29,678,880	\$33,358,080	\$11,247,840
Kentucky	–	–	–	–
Louisiana	\$79,532,091	\$152,411,192	\$53,892,257	\$19,381,770
Maine	–	–	–	–
Maryland	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	\$870,102	\$14,030,388	–	\$7,178,338
Michigan	–	\$53,462,608	–	\$53,462,608
Minnesota	\$36,435,760	\$54,604,000	\$36,435,760	\$31,124,280
Mississippi	\$59,001,356	\$30,045,168	\$30,955,628	\$20,208,634
Missouri	\$144,702,834	\$84,404,629	\$51,041,337	\$26,902,770
Montana	\$19,772,090	\$13,786,802	\$12,507,189	\$9,782,850

¹⁷ Alabama was removed from this analysis since they were only able to provide information for people in prison serving short periods of incarceration associated with sanctions, but they were unable to provide information on anyone who was revoked from probation or parole.

	People from Probation	People from Parole	People from Probation with Technical Violations	People from Parole with Technical Violations
Nebraska	–	–	–	–
Nevada	\$37,355,735	\$23,376,337		
New Hampshire	\$380,695	\$1,685,935	\$380,695	\$1,685,935
New Jersey	–	–	–	–
New Mexico	–	–	–	–
New York	–	\$435,556,369	–	\$79,168,974
North Carolina	\$193,907,801	\$129,445,918	\$15,284,777	\$237,341
North Dakota	\$17,232,650	\$8,900,948	\$17,232,650	\$8,900,948
Ohio	\$55,127,019	\$43,131,422	\$55,127,019	\$43,131,422
Oklahoma	\$73,414,812	–	\$27,602,859	–
Oregon	\$67,259,455	\$3,238,222	\$30,948,905	\$2,707,366
Pennsylvania	–	\$359,890,000	–	\$152,953,250
Rhode Island	\$22,540,969	\$7,286,951	\$2,914,780	\$2,040,346
South Carolina	\$35,739,632	\$34,743,510	–	–
South Dakota	\$13,620,552	\$25,718,309	\$10,321,163	\$21,065,325
Tennessee	\$33,750,422	\$6,091,938	\$30,350,903	\$5,194,465
Texas	\$446,384,689	\$139,141,431	–	\$30,111,295
Utah	\$44,797,140	\$89,384,751	\$11,482,148	\$44,797,140
Vermont	\$8,958,684	\$30,211,733	–	–
Virginia	\$482,568,142	\$14,293,791	\$43,818,002	\$2,972,783
Washington	–	\$241,855,789	–	\$73,462,988
West Virginia	\$25,651,470	–	\$18,222,990	–
Wisconsin	\$155,658,776	\$270,498,405	\$57,507,882	\$116,821,141
Wyoming	\$20,887,026	\$10,204,349	\$15,040,785	\$6,218,275

Figure 23. Annual Costs to Incarcerate People from Community Supervision, per Capita (Cost Divided by the Adult State Population)



Appendix: State Specific Differences in Measurements and Metrics in 2021

Alabama	<p>The Alabama Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and 7 out of 10 prison population metrics.</p> <p>Alabama’s prison population breakdown does not identify people who had been admitted on a supervision violation due to a new offense.</p> <p>Prison admissions due to probation and parole violations in Alabama only include short incarceration stays in state-funded custody (1- to 180-day sanctions). People who had their supervision revoked were not included in the data. As a consequence, admissions numbers in the 2021 survey will not match admissions reported in federal surveys. The state passed a law in 2015 allowing short incarceration stays to be used as supervision sanctions.</p> <p>Data for prison populations were revised from previous years to reflect populations as of December 31 for each year.</p> <p>Admission numbers are by fiscal year with October being the start of the fiscal year.</p>
Alaska	<p>The Alaska Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 population metrics. To supplement the data provided by the state, the CSG Justice Center used the 2021 total prison population figure from the annual Bureau of Justice Statistics National Prisoner Statistics Program.</p> <p>Admissions data were not provided during the most recent survey of 2021 metrics.</p> <p>Population data were not provided during the most recent survey of 2021 metrics.</p> <p>Admissions and population figures include people incarcerated pretrial, as Alaska is a unified state where the state has jurisdiction over people incarcerated in both jail and prison.</p> <p>Prison admissions due to parole violations include short incarceration stays in state-funded custody (1- to 180-day sanctions).</p>
Arizona	<p>The Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation, and Reentry provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.</p> <p>Admission numbers are by fiscal year.</p>
Arkansas	<p>The Arkansas Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.</p> <p>Prison admissions due to probation and parole violations include short incarceration stays in state-funded custody (1- to 180-day sanctions).</p>

A temporary halting of trials beginning from March 16, 2020, through June 30, 2020, caused a decrease in violations for new offenses that year. Delays in data entry can result in people incarcerated for a parole violation to be counted as having a technical violation in queries. Recent improvements in data validation and query logic led to increased accuracy in the identification of people with technical violations of probation, which is the primary reason for the increase reported in 2021.

The increase in the number of admissions due to parole technical violations during 2020 was primarily driven by a significant increase in the number of short-term (90-day) revocations.

Admission numbers are by calendar year.

California

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

As a result of the Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011, people in California who violate the terms of parole supervision without a new felony conviction must serve any incarceration time ordered in a county jail rather than prison.

California's admission numbers are based on data for a calendar year. The business rules for admissions changed in calendar year 2021. Admissions are now based on when a person with a felony arrived in the CDCR's custody. Previously, the rules stated that when someone convicted of a felony arrived in CDCR's custody, the individual was counted under the calendar year that they became part of CDCR's jurisdiction.

Colorado

The Colorado Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Data on prison admissions due to probation violations were provided by staff at the Colorado Judicial Branch, as the courts administer probation in Colorado. Probation figures represent the number of people terminated from probation in the fiscal year for a technical violation or a new offense who received a sentence to the Department of Corrections.

Colorado is only able to identify probation returns from people who were released to probation after a period of incarceration. The state cannot track probation returns if the person was never previously in custody but was sentenced to probation from court. People incarcerated for probation violations are only identifiable in population data if they served probation immediately following a release from the Department of Corrections (i.e., post-prison probation). Prison admissions due to parole violations include short incarceration stays in state-funded custody (1- to 180-day sanctions).

Population data from 2018 to 2021 represent a snapshot date of June 30. Admission numbers are by fiscal year.

Admission and release data were not finalized at the time of the 2021 survey. Parole revocations are counted as technical until a new court commitment is entered, which changes it to a new offense. Therefore, Colorado's numbers are constantly changing.

Connecticut The Connecticut Department of Corrections provided 8 out of 10 admissions metrics and 1 out of 10 prison population metrics.

Connecticut's probation revocation admissions are not broken down by type: technical or new offense.

The prison population is not broken down by type of admission.

For admissions, Connecticut did not provide data for technical probation and new offense probation violations. The state also only provided overall population data, not supervision violation data for the prison population. Admissions include people incarcerated pretrial, as Connecticut is a unified state where the state has jurisdiction over people incarcerated in both jail and prison. While probation is administered by Court Support Services, data on admissions due to probation violations were provided by the Department of Correction. Court Support Services also provided these data, but the numbers did not correlate directly to prison admissions and may have reflected over-counting of admissions due to violations, so the more conservative estimate (provided by the Department of Corrections) was used.

Prison admissions due to parole violations include short incarceration stays in state-funded custody (1- to 180-day sanctions). These admissions do not include all types of parole (e.g., Returns Without Prejudice, and people on parole but located in another state also known as Parcom are excluded); admissions due to technical parole violations do not include people who failed to appear for custody at their appointed time. The Department of Corrections probation violation counts include only people who receive a new sentence of probation violation each year.

Technical parole violations may include people who ultimately receive a new felony conviction.

Admission numbers are by calendar year.

Delaware The Delaware Department of Corrections provided 1 out of 10 admissions metrics and 3 out of 10 prison population metrics.

Only total prison admissions are available for Delaware. Population data can be broken down into supervision violations, but only for cases where the most serious charge/lead charge was a violation of probation. Therefore, the population data does not include several cases where the most serious charge was part of the criminal code, but a violation of probation was part of the reason for admission.

The value for total prison admissions does not include transfers within Delaware Department of Correction facilities. Admissions data does include pretrial admissions.

Delaware only provided total admissions, total population, and probation population data. Parole in Delaware was abolished under the Truth-In-Sentencing Act, effective with crimes committed June 30, 1990, or thereafter. The total violation population reflects the total probation population.

Admission numbers are reported by fiscal year. Population numbers are June 30 snapshots.

Florida

The Florida Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Florida abolished parole in 1983 but maintained a form of post-prison supervision (outside of probation) on a determinate basis. Population analysis does not include people admitted before July 1, 2011. Of the total population of people in prison on June 30, 2018 (approximately 100,000 people), 68,420 people were admitted since July 1, 2011. In prison data, it is not possible to determine whether new offense supervision violations are the result of a new arrest or new conviction.

Admission numbers are by fiscal year.

Georgia

The Georgia Department of Corrections provided 8 out of 10 admissions metrics and 8 out of 10 prison population metrics.

Georgia's probation revocation admissions are not broken down by type: technical or new offense.

The population of people admitted on a probation revocation is also not broken down by type: technical or new offense.

For admissions, Georgia did not provide technical probation and new offense probation violations data. The state also did not provide technical probation and new offense probation violations for the state prison population. The Department of Community Supervision supervises people on probation and parole in Georgia. Prison admissions due to probation and parole violations include short incarceration stays in state-funded custody (1- to 180-day sanctions). Georgia's Department of Corrections database is not structured in a way to identify the reason for a revocation and distinguish between technical and new offense violations.

Admission numbers are by calendar year.

Hawaii

The Hawaii Department of Public Safety provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Hawaii operates a unified corrections system, where the state has jurisdiction over people incarcerated in both jail and prison. Admissions and population data provided for the 2021 survey exclude pretrial populations as well as any holds while awaiting transfer. Admissions do include short incarceration stays as supervision sanctions (1- to 180-day sanctions).

Admissions data are by fiscal year, from FY2018 to FY2021.

Idaho

The Idaho Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Prison admissions due to supervision violations include people sentenced to term incarceration (i.e., jurisdiction is turned over to the Department of Corrections and a sentence of incarceration over one year is given) and rider incarceration (i.e., the court retains jurisdiction, and a partial sentence of incarceration is given, upon completion of which the court determines whether to place the person on probation or have them complete the sentence of incarceration). It also includes people later reinstated on parole after serving time incarcerated on a diversion sanction (i.e., admitted but not revoked). Prison admissions due to supervision violations also include short incarceration stays as supervision sanctions (1- to 180-day sanctions). As a consequence, admissions numbers in the 2021 survey will not match admissions reported in federal surveys.

Population figures include people incarcerated in county jails (if funded by the state), out of state, and civil commitments (i.e., involuntary treatment for severe mental illness), and exclude people waiting for a parole violation hearing in county jail. Technical probation and parole violations may include people who ultimately receive a new felony conviction.

Prison admission numbers are by calendar year.

Illinois

The Illinois Department of Corrections provided 7 out of 10 admissions metrics and 7 out of 10 prison population metrics.

Illinois is unable to identify people who had previously been on probation supervision prior to entering Department of Corrections custody.

Illinois did not provide a breakdown of probation data for either violation admissions or population. In Illinois, probation terms are not identified in prison data, as probation is run by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). AOIC indicated that they were unable to provide figures at this time.

In addition to other parole sanction options reported, some people are eligible for pre-release electronic detention or partial release work release programs. In the case of some individuals who were convicted of a sex offense, parole admissions can include people who never exited the

facility because they violated a parole rule that requires an approvable host site.

Technical parole violations may include people who ultimately receive a new felony conviction.

Admission numbers are by calendar year.

Indiana The Indiana Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Indiana has a Community Corrections program that is managed by counties but is funded by the state. Community Corrections is a sentencing alternative that involves a more intense form of supervision for people who have higher risk. When individuals are admitted under a violation during their assignment to Community Corrections (whether the violation is technical or on a new offense), they are included in the parole numbers.

Admission numbers are by calendar year.

Iowa The Iowa Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and 9 out of 10 prison population metrics.

In Iowa, people in the general population who were admitted for a technical violation of probation cannot be identified at this time.

Prison admissions due to supervision violations include short incarceration stays as supervision sanctions (1- to 180-day sanctions). Prison admissions due to parole violations include work release and special sentence parole supervision.

In addition to other sanction options reported, Iowa uses stays in a corrections residential facility as a sanction for both probation and parole.

Iowa has been undergoing changes in their administrative databases by modifying the programming for the way in which new court commitments and prison admissions for technical violations are determined and captured. Data provided in the survey are believed to be correct, but programming improvements continue to be developed.

Admission and closure data are by calendar year.

Kansas The Kansas Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Probation supervision in Kansas is provided by two different agencies: Court Services and Community Corrections. The Department of Corrections has access to the data for people supervised by Community Corrections, but not the data for people supervised by Court Services. Therefore, prison admissions due to probation violations are only included if supervised by Community Corrections. Prison admissions due to probation violations do include short incarceration stays in state-funded custody (1- to 180-day sanctions).

Technical probation and parole violations may include people who ultimately receive a new felony conviction.

Prison admissions data exclude the following: Interstate Compacts, Parole or Conditional Release Administrative Hold for Possible Violation, Escapee Returned, and Returns from Court Appearance.

Supervision violation admissions data exclude the following: New Court Commitments, "Non-Violator" Returns, Interstate Compacts, Parole or Conditional Release Administrative Hold for Possible Violation, Presentence Evaluation, and "Kansas Inmate Returned from Other Jurisdiction."

Admissions data are by fiscal year, from FY2018 to FY2021.

Kentucky

The Kentucky Department of Corrections provided 9 out of 10 admissions metrics and 1 out of 10 prison population metrics.

Kentucky's data do not allow probation violations for new offenses to be differentiated from regular new court commitments. Only technical probation violation admissions are presented.

The prison population is not broken down by type of admission.

Kentucky's Department of Correction does not currently have the capacity to separate out new commitments from probation revocations due to new charges vs technical violations. All are reported as technical violations. For parole cases, technical violations are often processed prior to receipt of a conviction for pending charges. Prison admissions due to supervision violations include short incarceration stays as supervision sanctions (1- to 180-day sanctions).

In addition to other probation and parole sanctions options reported, some people may stay in reentry service centers (i.e., adult residential correctional facilities or halfway houses). Violation numbers do not include violations for individuals transferred to the home incarceration program. Numbers for parole violations include Parole Board Sanctions (incarceration up to 180 days as a sanction). Approximately half of the people serving prison sentences are housed in county jails. These jails are operated by the counties, but the state reimburses the county for the jail per diem.

Kentucky’s data management system does not allow for historical population snapshots (reflective of method of admission as it existed at that time).

Admission numbers are by calendar year.

Louisiana

The Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Louisiana includes people who have waived their right to a revocation hearing in the supervision violation for new offense numbers, both for admission counts and in the snapshot population numbers. Louisiana does not have a way to determine how many of these individuals actually end up with a “new felony” charge once it makes it through the court process.

Admission numbers are by calendar year.

Maine

The Maine Department of Corrections provided 6 out of 10 admissions metrics and 1 out of 10 prison population metrics.

Maine provided new court commitments rather than supervision violation admissions for new offenses.

The prison population is not broken down by type of admission.

The state abolished parole in 1976 but maintains a very small number of people under parole supervision. For the purposes of this report, all supervision revocations are included as probation returns. People admitted for a technical probation violation only include those returned to a state facility but may include people who ultimately receive a new felony conviction. Total prison admissions for all years were updated in the most recent survey.

The snapshot population is the average daily population for the calendar year. Maine did not break down the state prison population by type of admission.

Admission numbers are by calendar year.

Maryland

The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services provided all 10 admissions metrics and 4 out of 10 prison population metrics.

For 2021, Maryland did not provide a breakdown of supervision violation admissions by technical violation or new offense violation (only a breakdown by probation or parole was available).

The population breakdown is only provided for total and supervision (probation or parole), and a breakdown of 2021 supervision population data is not provided.

Admissions data are from FY2018 to FY2021. Admissions from supervision are taken from annual Intake & Release reporting.

Maryland did not provide population data for technical violations and new offense violations for probation or parole. Probation and parole data cannot distinguish between violation admissions to county jail, which is locally funded, and to prison. Population data for the proportion of individuals admitted on a supervision violation from 2018 to 2020 is taken from annual Managing for Results (MFR) performance reports, which reflect a state fiscal year timeline. MFR estimates for 2021 were not available at the time of the survey.

Maryland's admission and population numbers are by state fiscal year, which runs from July 1 to June 30 of the named year (e.g., FY2021 spans July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2021).

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts Department of Corrections provided 8 out of 10 admissions metrics and 8 out of 10 prison population metrics.

In Massachusetts, probation violation admissions could not be broken down into technical or new offense categories.

The probation population also could not be broken down into technical or new offense categories.

For both admissions and population, Massachusetts did not provide technical violation and new offense violations data for probation. Only people who violate probation with sentences that include both a period of probation and a period of prison incarceration are included in the count of admissions due to probation violations.

The reason for a probation violation (i.e., new offense or technical) is not identified in the data. Admissions due to parole violations include people detained and released without revocation. All admissions include only people who are sentenced for a criminal conviction and excludes transfers from or between other jurisdictions outside the Department of Corrections.

Technical parole violations may include people who ultimately receive a new felony conviction.

Admission numbers are by calendar year.

Michigan

The Michigan Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and 5 out of 10 prison population metrics.

In Michigan's prison population, probation revocation details are not available for technical or new offense returns; for parole revocations, only technical returns are captured.

For population, Michigan did not provide probation violation data and new offense parole data.

Historically, there have been data coding challenges in distinguishing between technical and new offense probation violations within Michigan's prison data—specifically, coding is often inconsistent in data entry.

Michigan only tracks people with technical parole violations in prison populations.

Admission numbers are by calendar year.

Minnesota

The Minnesota Department of Corrections provided 8 out of 10 admissions metrics and 9 out of 10 prison population metrics.

Minnesota's probation violation revocations do not distinguish between technical and new offense reasons.

In the population, technical probation violations are available but new offense probation violations are not.

Admissions data are from FY2018 to FY2021. Population data from 2018 to 2021 are from a snapshot date of June 30. For admissions, a breakdown of technical probation and new offense probation violations was not available. New offense probation data were also not available for the state prison population.

There are three probation supervision delivery systems in Minnesota (largely county-operated), and mechanisms have not been created for the various systems to report reasons for revocation. The state abolished parole in 1982 but maintained a period of post-prison supervision (outside of probation) on a determinate basis. All prison sentences include a period of supervision—two-thirds of the sentence is served as incarceration, and one-third of the sentence is served on supervision—and the Minnesota Department of Corrections has the authority to adjust incarceration and supervision time depending on a person's behavior while incarcerated.

Technical parole violations may include people who ultimately receive a new felony conviction.

Mississippi

The Mississippi Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Mississippi's definition for prison admissions includes people sentenced to a term of incarceration regardless of sentence length (including jail sentences in unified systems). It also includes people held in private facilities and county-run facilities, provided they have been sentenced or formally sanctioned by a court or supervision authority and their incarceration is state-funded and people incarcerated in state-funded custody (which may include county jails) if revoked while on probation or parole/post-prison supervision.

Mississippi’s definition for probation revocation admissions includes people admitted on new offense violations as well as technical violations of probation supervision. It also includes people incarcerated in state-funded custody (which may include county jails) if revoked while on probation supervision.

Mississippi’s definition for parole revocation admissions includes people admitted on new offense violations as well as technical violations of parole/post-prison supervision. It also includes people incarcerated in state-funded custody (which may include county jails) if revoked while on parole/post-prison.

Admission numbers are by fiscal year.

Missouri

The Missouri Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Supervision violation admissions may include people who are incarcerated while awaiting the results of a hearing. Missouri incarcerates both people on probation and parole without a revocation of the probation or parole. These cases are reported as technical violations in the 2021 survey. Technical probation and parole violations may include people who ultimately receive a new felony conviction. Many parole violations include people who are incarcerated following an arrest for a warrant and before a revocation decision has been made.

Initially, many parole violations are coded as unrevoked or technical, but later are changed to new offense as more information becomes available. In addition, people on parole who are convicted of a new offense committed in another county in which they are serving a sentence will be either revoked for a technical violation or without a revocation on the original sentence. Admissions due to supervision violations include short incarceration stays in state-funded custody (1- to 180-day sanctions).

Admissions counts are reported by fiscal year (from July 1 to June 30). Population counts are reported based on the December 31 population.

Montana

The Montana Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Data were provided by Montana's Justice Reinvestment Initiative Data Tracking Workbook. Admissions and population due to supervision violations do not include "Alternative Offender" or "Condition Release" supervision violations. Technical probation and parole violations may include people who ultimately receive a new felony conviction.

Admissions data are reported by fiscal year. Population data are December 31 snapshots.

Nebraska

The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services did not participate in the annual survey. The CSG Justice Center used data from the annual

Bureau of Justice Statistics National Prisoner Statistics Program for the total prison population and total admissions per year (2018-2021).

2020 and 2021 data are not available in Nebraska. Prior years were used from state monitoring sources as part of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative.

A breakdown of technical and new offense probation violations data is not available: probation violations are not easily tracked or identified in Nebraska's prison data. Data on admissions and population due to probation violations include post-release supervision (PRS) revocations, as this type of supervision is handled by probation. People on PRS supervision are only eligible to be returned to prison if they commit a violation and have more than one year remaining on their PRS term. If people have less than one year remaining, they are revoked to county jail and are not included in this report. These data do not include people who have had a term of PRS revoked or unsatisfactorily completed prior to sentencing and admitted to prison under a new prison ID number. Admissions for technical violations do not include PRS violations, as data regarding these types of violations are not collected.

Nevada

The Nevada Department of Corrections provided 7 out of 10 admissions metrics and 7 out of 10 prison population metrics.

Nevada's admissions data do not identify technical returns from parole or probation.

The population data reported also do not identify technical returns from parole or probation.

The Nevada Department of Sentencing Policy revised its data submission from years past and is now reporting new offense admissions. At this time, however, it is not possible to accurately identify the number of people admitted to prison for technical violations of supervision, or to include in the population breakdown the number of people incarcerated as a result of a technical violation.

Admissions data are calendar year.

New

Hampshire

The New Hampshire Department of Corrections provided 7 out of 10 admissions metrics and 7 out of 10 prison population metrics.

New Hampshire's data cannot identify people admitted due to a new offense revocation. The breakdown for technical revocations (parole or probation) were not provided for 2021, but prior years were left as reference.

New Hampshire's data cannot identify people in the prison population due to a new offense revocation.

New Hampshire does not currently have a way to directly associate admissions for detentions (outcome) with a corresponding violation (cause), therefore there is duplication between supervision and technical violation reporting. Note that there can be a significant time lapse between the start of a detention and final determination via a hearing.

Admissions are by calendar year.

New Jersey The New Jersey Department of Corrections (NJDOC) provided 7 out of 10 admissions metrics and 1 out of 10 prison population metrics.

New Jersey's admissions data do not contain any probation revocation identifications.

A breakdown of the prison population is not available.

Data for this report were provided by NJDOC and were obtained from the National Prisoner Statistics Summary of Sentenced Population Movement Reports. Probation data in the state are maintained by the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts, and parole data are maintained by the New Jersey State Parole Board.

The data for prison admissions for technical violations of parole include people who returned without a new sentence, individuals held pending hearing, and people not formally revoked. NJDOC data systems cannot differentiate between types of post-prison supervision violations in the prison population and do not maintain data related to such violations.

New Mexico The New Mexico Corrections Department did not participate in the annual survey. The CSG Justice Center used data from the annual Bureau of Justice Statistics National Prisoner Statistics Program for the total prison population and total admissions per year (2018-2021).

New Mexico is not able to provide data at this time.

The two available metrics for 2018 and 2019 come from publicly available information: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/p19.pdf>.

New York The New York Department of Corrections and Community Supervision provided 7 out of 10 admissions metrics and 7 out of 10 prison population metrics.

New York's admissions breakdown does not identify probation revocations.

The prison population breakdown also does not identify probation revocations.

New York's parole revocation data represent returns to custody for violating the conditions of parole supervision in one of three ways: (1) being arrested for a new offense, (2) absconding from supervision, or (3) violating the conditions of parole supervision in an important respect.

Probation terms are not identified in prison data, as probation is operated at the county level and regulated by the state Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). DCJS can determine the number of felony probation terms that are resentenced by the courts to prison each year, but cannot specify the impact on prison admissions, primarily because multiple sentences may result in a single prison admission.

People violating conditions of parole who were referred to drug treatment programs in state facilities are included in the counts. People admitted for short incarceration stays due to behaviors that do not yet rise to the level of a parole violation and referrals to parole diversion programs were not previously included but are included in the most recent data.

There were significant decreases in the custody population and admissions during 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in the suspension of prison intake for several months. In particular, the number of people admitted due to a technical violation of parole was impacted due to COVID-related policy changes.

Admissions numbers are by calendar year.

North
Carolina

The North Carolina Department of Adult Correction provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Population and admissions numbers for North Carolina were obtained from their Automated System Query tool.

Figures used include only "Conditional Release Violator" (CRV) admissions, which represent a minimum estimate for admissions due to technical violations. CRV facility admissions only include people with technical violations, but there are likely additional admissions due to technical violations that do not go to CRVs. Population data includes 228 Safekeeper (a form of pretrial) admissions.

Technical probation and parole violations may include people who ultimately receive a new felony conviction.

North Carolina's total admissions data uses fiscal year data for 2018, 2019, and 2020. They used calendar year data for 2021. Population data from 2018 to 2019 are based on the fiscal year. Population data from 2020 and 2021 are based on the calendar year.

North Dakota

The North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation provided 7 out of 10 admissions metrics and 7 out of 10 prison population metrics.

In North Dakota, people who were revoked from supervision are coded as "technicals," though they ultimately may receive a new conviction. Therefore, no new offense breakdown is provided.

North Dakota did not provide a breakdown of new offense violation data for the admissions or state prison population numbers. Many times, new conviction information is received by the Department of Corrections following a person's admission for a supervision violation, but the admission type is not updated to reflect the new conviction. Technical supervision violations resulting in placement in a contract facility are funded by the state but are not included in the counts provided.

Technical probation and parole violations may include people who ultimately receive a new felony conviction.

Ohio The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections provided 7 out of 10 admissions metrics and 7 out of 10 prison population metrics.

New offense admissions cannot be identified in Ohio's data.

People revoked from supervision for new offenses cannot be identified in the standing population data.

Ohio's prison admissions definition includes people who are in post-prison "jail holds" in state prison custody awaiting a revocation hearing. It does not include transitional control placements in county-run facilities who are part of "jurisdictional" population (i.e., legally incarcerated but not in a state prison custody status).

Ohio's supervision admissions definition includes all people who returned to custody post-prison for technical violations. People on probation or post-prison supervision with new felony charges who are committed to prison are counted among both populations but not separately reported as violations. As a separate matter, an undetermined portion of the reported figures for people who have violated probation are those with new felony charges but without newly imposed prison sentences. Regardless of the underlying behavior, Ohio defines these individuals as part of the violation population if the original prison term is reinstated, resulting in a prison commitment.

People admitted to prison for new offense probation and parole violations are not separately reported but included under total admissions. People admitted to prison for technical violations of parole include individuals who were on post-prison parole, post release control, and judicial release violations.

The prison population total excludes the state-funded transitional control population in Halfway Houses and post-prison supervision cases sanctioned to state-funded community corrections residential settings.

Admissions are by calendar year.

Oklahoma The Oklahoma Department of Corrections provided 8 out of 10 admissions metrics and 6 out of 10 prison population metrics.

Oklahoma's revocations from parole do not distinguish between new offense and technical returns.

The population data do not identify the people returned on a parole revocation. Only probation revocations can be identified, and Oklahoma might be undercounting the number because private probation returns are not identifiable.

For both admissions and population, Oklahoma's Department of Corrections is not able to provide the breakdown of technical parole and new offense parole violations data. Oklahoma also does not provide total parole violation population data. Admissions and population data due to supervision violations do not include probation services provided through a private company and district attorney supervision.

People may return to prison and be identified as having returned due to a technical violation because the disposition of their case has not been determined at that time. Population data do not include admission types for cases older than 15 years.

Admissions data is reported based on fiscal year from FY2018 to FY2021. Population data for the incarcerated population is based on calendar year from CY2018 to CY2021.

Oregon

The Oregon Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Prison population data exclude people serving a term of state funded transitional leave out in the community.

The state abolished parole in November 1989 and maintains a form of post-prison supervision on a determinate basis; although, people with a crime occurring prior to the 1989 date remain on parole if the case is still active. State funding is distributed to counties to provide supervision, sanctions, and services, as well as for 12 months or less incarceration sentences that are served at the local county level. Many counties supplement state funding with local dollars or grants but some counties may only receive state funding. People are supervised and sanctioned at the county level; however, 2 of the 36 counties are operated by the Oregon Department of Corrections.

People on active supervision with a county or state community corrections agency for a felony and/or misdemeanor are tracked in Oregon's joint state/county information system. New offense and technical violations for felony convictions are tracked in prison data, but the data do not indicate whether a misdemeanor conviction led to a revocation of the felony case and subsequent return to prison.

Admissions and population data only include people who are incarcerated as a result of a revocation due to a new sentence or

technical violation and do not include people in prison or jail as a result of a sanction.

These data do not include any sanctions to custody; only people sentenced to custody as the result of a new commitment or revocation of supervision are included. Admissions are calendar year; and if more than one admission for a person occurred in the same year, all were counted. Prison populations are for July 1 of each year. Updates to each year's data are a result of adjustments to the data query around admission and release dates and continued and ongoing data cleanup.

Pennsylvania The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections provided 7 out of 10 admissions metrics and 7 out of 10 prison population metrics.

In Pennsylvania, it is not possible to capture probation revocation admissions.

The data do not identify people admitted on probation revocations in the standing population.

For both admissions and population, Pennsylvania did not provide probation violation data. Probation information is not identified in prison data in Pennsylvania, as probation is county operated and funded.

Admission numbers are based on calendar year.

Rhode Island The Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

RIDOC operates a unified correctional system, meaning that all people sentenced and detained during pretrial (regardless of sentence length or crime) are under the jurisdiction of the department (Source - RIDOC's FY20 Annual Population Report.) The figures only include calendar year 2018 to calendar year 2021 sentenced admissions, as awaiting trial admissions have been excluded. This was done to more closely align with state definitions and reports. Admissions due to supervision violations include short incarceration stays as supervision sanctions (1- to 180-day sanctions).

Due to limitations in RIDOC's database, some probation or parole violations include people without a defined violation type. Therefore, some violations may be "unknown" at the time the data were pulled, instead of being coded to either a new offense violation or technical violation. It is difficult to track admissions for people who failed to appear for custody at their appointed time for violations of probation and parole.

Sentenced population data from 2018-2019 has a snapshot date of June 30. Sentenced population data from 2020 has a snapshot date of December 31, 2020. Sentenced population data from 2021 has data valid as of June 30, 2021.

	<p>The admissions numbers are for sentenced commitments, and they are by calendar year. People awaiting trial commitments have been excluded.</p>
South Carolina	<p>The South Carolina Department of Corrections provided 4 out of 10 admissions metrics and 4 out of 10 prison population metrics.</p> <p>South Carolina's admissions of supervision violation cases do not distinguish between new offense and technical violations.</p> <p>The population data do not distinguish between supervision violation cases for new offense or technical violations.</p> <p>For both admissions and population, South Carolina did not provide a breakdown of technical and new offense violation data for probation and parole. Probation violation numbers only represent admissions of people who violated probation as part of a split sentence of incarceration followed by probation. It does not include people whose original sentence was suspended to probation only, as these are included with new admissions from court. South Carolina was unable to report violations that were technical only because supervision is overseen by the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services, an entity separate from the South Carolina Department of Corrections.</p> <p>Admissions are based on calendar year.</p>
South Dakota	<p>The South Dakota Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.</p> <p>Admissions due to parole violations include short incarceration stays as supervision sanctions (1- to 180-day sanctions).</p> <p>Parole detainments and community transition program relapses are included in population numbers.</p> <p>Admissions data are based on calendar year.</p>
Tennessee	<p>The Tennessee Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.</p> <p>People incarcerated while awaiting supervision revocation hearings are not included in the counts.</p> <p>Admission numbers are by fiscal year, which runs from July 1 through June 30.</p>
Texas	<p>The Texas Department of Criminal Justice provided all 10 admissions metrics and 8 out of 10 prison population metrics.</p> <p>Texas' prison population data do not distinguish between people in custody for technical probation violations and new offenses.</p> <p>All admissions data include prison, state jail, and Substance Abuse Facility Program (SAFP) admissions. Other alternative and substance addiction and mental health treatment facility admissions are not included. Only people on felony probation can legally be revoked to prison. Admissions due to parole violations include Mandatory Supervision and Discretionary Mandatory Supervision violation</p>

admissions, as well as parole violation admissions to the Substance Abuse Felony Punishment facility.

For the prison population, Texas did not provide a breakdown of people incarcerated on a technical probation or a new offense probation violation.

Utah

The Utah Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

The definition for total prison admissions includes people admitted to prison for any reason, including new court commitments and returns from probation and parole.

Admissions for technical probation and parole violations may include people who ultimately receive a new felony conviction. Admissions due to supervision violations include short incarceration stays as supervision sanctions (1- to 180-day sanctions).

Admissions numbers are by calendar year.

Vermont

The Vermont Department of Corrections provided 4 out of 10 admissions metrics and 4 out 10 prison population metrics.

Vermont's admissions data do not distinguish between technical and new offense violation returns for either probation or parole cases.

The incarcerated population data also do not distinguish between technical and new offense violation returns for either probation or parole cases.

Admissions data include newly sentenced individuals and individuals moved from detained to sentenced status. They also include people who returned from community supervision to incarceration. The numbers in the annual survey differ from numbers reported previously in federal surveys due to variations in data extraction queries.

The parole admissions and snapshot total include people returning from parole, furlough, and work crew. Probation admissions and snapshot include people returning from probation and people who were supervised through the Interstate Corrections Compact. Snapshot total prison population data include people housed out of state (due to potential movement of people incarcerated between in-state and out-of-state Vermont) but do not include individuals detained pretrial or held for another jurisdiction.

A breakdown of technical and new offense data for probation and parole community supervision statuses was not provided at this time. Admissions data are from FY2018 to FY2021 (July 1 to June 30). Population data from 2018 to 2021 are from a snapshot date of December 31 within each fiscal year.

Virginia

The Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Virginia only has information on people who are considered "State Responsible" (SR) who have been convicted of one or more felonies and sentenced to one year or more of incarceration. These individuals may be incarcerated in a VADOC facility or a local/regional jail for some or all of their incarceration.

Virginia's supervision returns include people revoked on probation who had an SR sentence imposed by the courts and people revoked on parole by the Virginia Parole Board who had at least two years parole sentence imposed. Technical returns include people who had only technical violations of their supervision conditions while new offense data include (1) people who had new offense convictions or (2) people who had both technical violations of their supervision conditions and new offense convictions as the reason for a return.

Population numbers include individuals under VADOC jurisdiction incarcerated in VADOC facilities and local/regional jails.

All data are current as of August 31, 2022, and can change as additional sentencing and offense information is received, verified, and entered into VADOC's system. This will include information on people who have violated probation and parole. Admissions numbers are by fiscal year.

Washington

The Washington State Department of Corrections provided 7 out of 10 admissions metrics and 7 out of 10 prison population metrics.

Washington's data do not identify people returned on a probation revocation.

Washington's delivery of supervision is called "community custody" and includes mostly supervision periods following release from incarceration but may also include supervision associated with a sentencing alternative that does not include incarceration. Community supervision includes prison-only, supervision-only, and split sentence populations. For the purposes of this report, these were combined as parole/post-release supervision.

Population data include people admitted locally to county jails/supervision violation centers due to a supervision violation for up to 30 days in state-funded jail beds. Approximately one-quarter of the revocation population reported was incarcerated for these sanctions but will not be fully revoked. Washington does not consider this population to be part of the Department of Corrections prison population, and as a result, this report will not match data from other published reports. Previous year's data (i.e., 2018, 2019, 2020) in the "Admissions" section of this survey were recast and updated with new data. The previous year's data in the "Population" section of this survey were not updated. Confinement for supervision violations are now 15 days maximum

instead of 30, which has contributed in part to the decline in the population of people in custody as a result of a technical violation of supervision.

Admissions numbers are by calendar year.

West Virginia The West Virginia Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation provided all 10 admissions metrics and 7 out of 10 prison population metrics.

West Virginia's population data do not identify people who were returned on a parole revocation.

Supervision violation data for West Virginia's prison population only includes probation data. The prison population data does not identify people who were previously on parole. Additional types of supervision that were not included in this analysis include Community Corrections, Home Confinement, and "Sex Offender Supervision Release" revocations.

Admission numbers are by fiscal year.

Wisconsin The Wisconsin Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Admissions and population counts for technical violations vs. new offense violations change as individuals who were initially coded as committing a technical violation receive a new sentence at a later date for the behavior that led to the violation. This decreases the number of technical violations and increases the number of new offense violations. However, some individuals admitted to prison for violations of supervision who eventually receive new sentences may not receive an updated admission type if the new sentence occurs long after the admission to prison.

Total admission and population counts include not only the counts for technical violations and new offense violations, but also new sentences to prison, interstate compact, and individuals returning to Wisconsin after serving sentences in other states or federal prisons. A small number of individuals (fewer than five) admitted for short-term sanctions were included in total admissions but were not included in the violation admissions count because the admission type for sanctions does not specify whether the person was on probation or post-prison supervision.

Admission numbers are calendar year. Historical counts always change slightly due to data entry lag and error corrections. Additionally, in the last year, Wisconsin made a change to how they determine the date on which an admission that was initially a temporary hold turns into a revocation admission. This has changed historical numbers a bit more than usual.

Wyoming The Wyoming Department of Corrections provided all 10 admissions metrics and all 10 prison population metrics.

Admissions data are from CY2018 to CY2021. Population data from CY2018 to CY2021 are from a snapshot date of December 31.

Department of Corrections staff were not able to determine the admission type for the entire snapshot population, particularly for probation revocations that took place prior to CY2012, but parole revocations are largely captured. Wyoming is not able to identify all parole returns to prison as technical or new offense (some are unknown), which is why these numbers will not add up to equal the total parole violation population.