



Probation and Parole in the United States, 2014

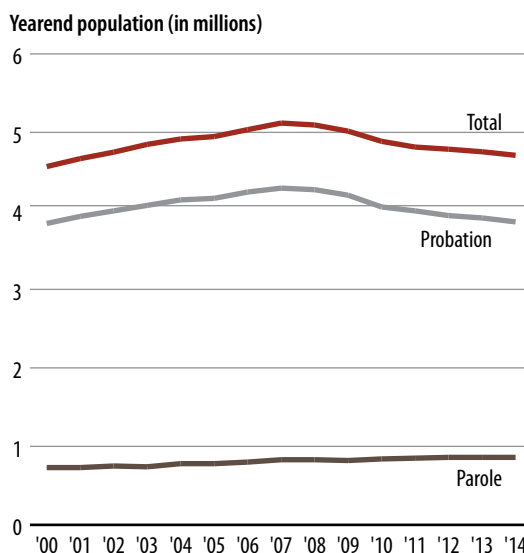
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At yearend 2014, an estimated 4,708,100 adults were under community supervision—a decrease of about 45,300 offenders or 1% from yearend 2013 (figure 1).¹ About 1 in 52 adults in the United States was under community supervision at yearend 2014. This population includes adults on probation, parole, or any other post-prison supervision, with probationers accounting for the majority (82%) of adults under community supervision. (See *BJS definition of probation and parole*.)

The small decline (down 1%) observed in the adult community corrections population was due to the drop in the probation population. The probation population declined from an estimated 3,910,600 offenders at yearend 2013 to 3,864,100 at yearend 2014, falling by about 46,500 offenders. The decline in the adult community corrections population was slightly offset by a small increase in the parole population, which grew from about 855,200 offenders at yearend 2013 to 856,900 at yearend 2014.

¹The community supervision population excludes parolees who were on probation to avoid double counting offenders. See table 5 and *Methodology*.

FIGURE 1
Adults under community supervision at yearend, 2000–2014



Note: Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2014.

HIGHLIGHTS

- At yearend 2014, an estimated 4,708,100 adults were under community supervision—down by about 45,300 offenders from yearend 2013.
- Approximately 1 in 52 adults in the United States was under community supervision at yearend 2014.
- Between yearend 2013 and 2014, the adult probation population declined by about 46,500 offenders (down 1.2%), falling to an estimated 3,864,100 offenders at yearend 2014.
- Entries onto probation decreased about 1.3% during 2014, and exits declined about 1.0% to an estimated 2,130,700.
- The adult parole population increased by about 1,600 offenders (up 0.2%) between yearend 2013 and 2014, to an estimated 856,900 offenders at yearend 2014.
- Both entries and exits to parole decreased about 1.5% in 2014.
- The reincarceration rate among parolees at risk of violating their conditions of supervision remained stable at about 9% in 2013 and 2014.

Data in this report were collected through the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey. Both surveys collect data from U.S. probation and parole agencies on yearend counts, movements (i.e., entries and exits), characteristics, and outcomes of supervision. For this report, an adult is any person subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency. Reporting methods for some probation and parole agencies have changed over time (see *Methodology*). Appendix tables 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 present additional 2014 data by jurisdiction.

Community supervision population experienced a small decline in 2014

By yearend 2014, about 4.7 million offenders were under community supervision, a decrease of about 45,300 offenders from yearend 2013 (table 1). During the same period, the probation population decreased by about 46,500 persons. The decline in the probation population, partially offset by the slight increase of an estimated 1,600 parolees in 2014, accounted for all of the decline in the community supervision population.

BJS definition of probation and parole

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

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

Although the decline in the community supervision population in 2014 was small (down 1%), it was part of a longer trend. In each year from 2008 to 2014, declines have ranged from 0.5% to 2.6%. Overall, the population under community supervision has declined 8% over the past 7 years. The probation population has declined for 7 consecutive years. The overall decrease in the probation population was 10% from 4.3 million at yearend 2007 to an estimated 3.9 million at yearend 2014. While the number of offenders on probation declined from 2007 to 2014, the parole population increased by 3.7% from an estimated 826,100 at yearend 2007 to about 856,900 at yearend 2014.

TABLE 1
U.S. adult residents on community supervision, probation, and parole, 2000–2014

Year	Community supervised population	Probation	Parole
2000	4,564,900	3,839,400	725,500
2001	4,665,700	3,934,500	731,100
2002	4,748,100	3,995,000	753,100
2003	4,847,300	4,073,800	773,500
2004	4,916,300	4,140,400	775,900
2005	4,946,600	4,162,300	784,400
2006	5,035,000	4,236,800	798,200
2007	5,119,000	4,293,000	826,100
2008	5,094,400	4,270,100	828,200
2009	5,015,900	4,196,200	824,100
2010	4,886,000	4,053,600	840,700
2011	4,813,000	3,969,400	854,600
2012	4,785,900	3,940,800	857,800
2013	4,753,400	3,910,600	855,200
2014	4,708,100	3,864,100	856,900
Percent change, 2007–2014	-8.0%	-10.0%	3.7%
Percent change, 2013–2014	-1.0%	-1.2%	0.2%

Note: Counts rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2014.

Rates of adults under community supervision continued to decline for both probation and parole in 2014

The rate of adults under community supervision fell from an estimated 1,947 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents at yearend 2013 to 1,910 offenders per 100,000 at yearend 2014 (table 2). The probation rate declined from 1,602 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents at yearend 2013 to 1,568 offenders per 100,000 at yearend 2014. Due to the growth in the U.S. adult resident population, the parole rate declined from 350 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents in 2013 to 348 per 100,000 in 2014 despite the increase in the number of parolees. Overall, community supervision, probation, and parole rates were down from the peak rates observed at yearend 2007.

TABLE 2
U.S. adult residents on community supervision, probation, and parole, 2000, 2005–2014

Year	Number per 100,000 U.S. adult residents			U.S. adult residents on—		
	Community supervision ^a	Probation	Parole	Community supervision ^b	Probation	Parole
2000	2,162	1,818	344	1 in 46	1 in 55	1 in 291
2005	2,215	1,864	351	1 in 45	1 in 54	1 in 285
2006	2,228	1,875	353	1 in 45	1 in 53	1 in 283
2007	2,239	1,878	361	1 in 45	1 in 53	1 in 277
2008 ^c	2,202	1,846	358	1 in 45	1 in 54	1 in 279
2009	2,146	1,795	353	1 in 47	1 in 56	1 in 284
2010	2,066	1,714	355	1 in 48	1 in 58	1 in 281
2011	2,014	1,661	358	1 in 50	1 in 60	1 in 280
2012	1,982	1,632	355	1 in 50	1 in 61	1 in 284
2013	1,947	1,602	350	1 in 51	1 in 62	1 in 286
2014	1,910	1,568	348	1 in 52	1 in 64	1 in 288

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Rates based on most recent data available and may differ from previously published statistics. Rates based on the community supervision, probation, and parole population counts as of December 31 of the reporting year and the estimated U.S. adult resident population on January 1 of each subsequent year.

^aIncludes adults on probation and adults on parole. For 2008 to 2014, detail does not sum to total because the community supervision rate was adjusted to exclude parolees who were also on probation. See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes adults on probation and parole.

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

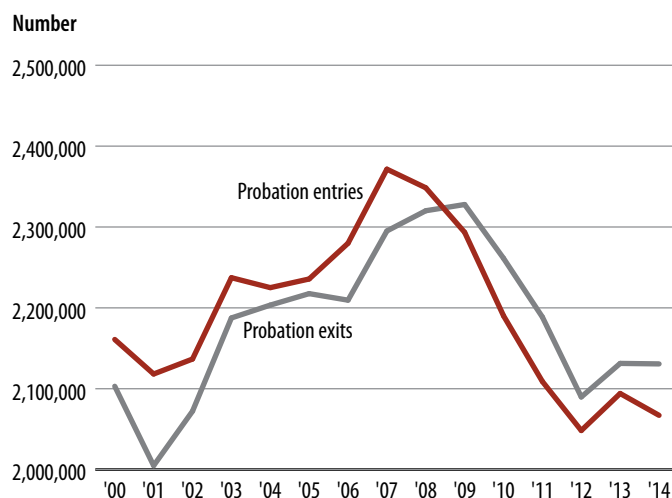
Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2000, 2005–2014; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2001, 2005–2010, and Population Estimates, January 1, 2011–2015.

Probation entries and exits decreased in 2014

While the number of entries to and exits from probation have changed over time, they have generally moved in the same direction in a given year. After peaking in 2007, entries began a steady decline, while exits continued to increase, peaking in 2009. In 2009, exits exceeded entries and continued to do so through 2014.

From 2013 to 2014, probation entries declined 1.3% from an estimated 2,094,100 entries to 2,067,100 (figure 2). During the same period, exits declined by 600 from an estimated 2,131,300 exits to 2,130,700. These declines in both entries and exits led to the overall decline in movements on and off probation, from 4,225,400 during 2013 to 4,197,800 during 2014. (See *Methodology* for a discussion of estimating change in population counts.)

FIGURE 2
Probation entries and exits, 2000–2014



Note: Counts rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 1 for estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000–2014.

Exit rate for probationers increased slightly after 2 years of decreases, returning to the rate observed each year from 2008 to 2011

The rate at which probationers exit supervision—the number that exit probation divided by the average of the probation population at the beginning and end of the year—provides a measure of how quickly the population turns over. Following a decline in the exit rate between 2011 and 2012, the rate increased in 2013 to 54 exits per 100 probationers and again in 2014 to 55 per 100, the rate that was observed each year from 2008 to 2011 (table 3). In 2014, the mean length of stay on probation was 21.9 months.

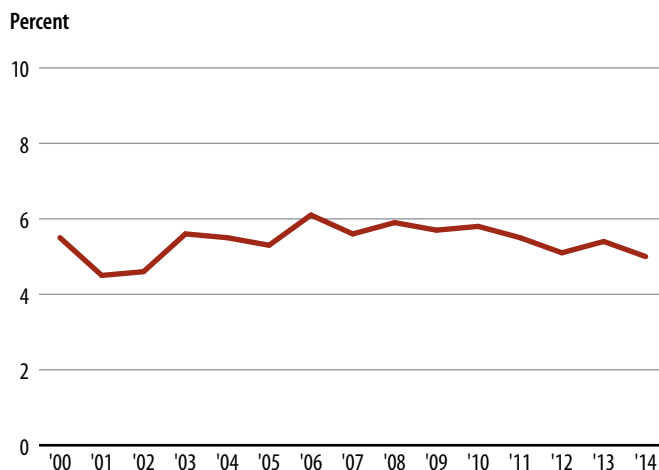
The completion rate—turnover due to completing the term of supervision either through a full-term completion or early discharge—was 35 exits per 100 probationers during 2014. The same rate was observed in 2008 and was slightly lower than the 36 exits per 100 probationers that held constant from 2009 to 2013. In 2014, the rate of exiting due to an incarceration was 8 exits per 100 probationers, the same rate observed in 2012 and 2013.

Incarceration rate among at-risk probationers remained stable

The incarceration rate among probationers at risk of violating their conditions of supervision—including incarceration for a new offense, a revocation, and other reasons—in 2014 (5.0%) was similar to the rate reported in 2013 (5.4%) (figure 3). Since 2000, the incarceration rate has remained relatively stable, ranging from 4.5% to 6.1%. The incarceration rate is defined as

the ratio of the number of probationers who were discharged and incarcerated during the year to the number of probationers who were at risk of incarceration at any point during the year. The probation population at risk of incarceration includes the population at the beginning of the year and all probation entries during the year.

FIGURE 3
Percent of the at-risk probation population incarcerated, 2000–2014



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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000–2014.

TABLE 3
Rate of probation exits, by type of exit, 2008–2014

Type of exit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total exit rate ^a	55	55	55	55	53	54	55
Completion	35	36	36	36	36	36	35
Incarceration ^b	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
Absconder	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Discharged to custody, detainer, or warrant	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other unsatisfactory ^c	6	6	6	5	5	6	7
Transferred to another probation agency	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Death	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other ^d	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estimated mean time served on probation ^e	21.8 mo.	21.6 mo.	21.7 mo.	22.0 mo.	22.8 mo.	22.1 mo.	21.9 mo.

Note: Rate per 100 probationers. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Rates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

--Less than 0.5 per 100 probationers.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2008–2014.

Probation population characteristics changed slightly since 2000

At yearend 2014, a quarter (25%) of probationers were female, compared to 22% of probationers in 2000 (table 4). At yearend 2014, more than half (54%) of probationers were non-Hispanic white, 30% were non-Hispanic black, and 13% were Hispanic or Latino—a similar distribution for race and Hispanic origin observed in 2000.

The percentage of probationers supervised for a felony offense increased from 52% in 2000 to 56% in 2014. The percentage of probationers on active status has decreased slightly since 2000, falling from 76% in 2000 to 73% in 2014. However, probationers on active status increased in 2014 from 69% in 2013. Active probationers are defined as those required to regularly contact a probation authority in person, by mail, by telephone, or electronically.

U.S. parole population experienced small fluctuations since yearend 2011

The total parole population has changed little since yearend 2011, ranging from a high of 857,800 offenders on parole in 2012 to a low of 854,600 at yearend 2011. At yearend 2014, an estimated 856,900 offenders were on parole, up from 855,200 at yearend 2013. The state parole population accounted for the entire increase (up about 3,600 offenders), while the federal parole population decreased (down about 2,000 offenders). The 0.2% increase in the parole population at yearend 2014 compared to yearend 2013 marks the third consecutive yearend change that was less than 0.5%.

TABLE 4
Characteristics of adults on probation, 2000, 2013, and 2014

Characteristic	2000	2013	2014
Total	100%	100%	100%
Sex			
Male	78%	75%	75%
Female	22	25	25
Race/Hispanic origin			
White ^a	54%	54%	54%
Black/African American ^a	31	30	30
Hispanic/Latino	13	14	13
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	1	1	1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander ^a	1	1	1
Two or more races ^a	...	--	--
Status of supervision			
Active	76%	69%	73%
Residential/other treatment program	...	1	1
Financial conditions remaining	...	1	1
Inactive	9	6	5
Absconder	9	9	7
Supervised out of jurisdiction	3	2	2
Warrant status	...	9	6
Other	3	3	4
Type of offense			
Felony	52%	55%	56%
Misdemeanor	46	43	42
Other infractions	2	2	2
Most serious offense			
Violent	...	19%	19%
Domestic violence	...	4	4
Sex offense	...	3	3
Other violent offense	...	12	12
Property	...	29	28
Drug	24%	25	25
Public-order	24	17	16
DWI/DUI	18	14	14
Other traffic offense	6	2	2
Other ^b	52	10	11

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Characteristics based on probationers with known type of status.

--Less than 0.5%.

...Not available.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000, 2013, and 2014.

Parole entries and exits declined in 2014; entries continued to exceed exits

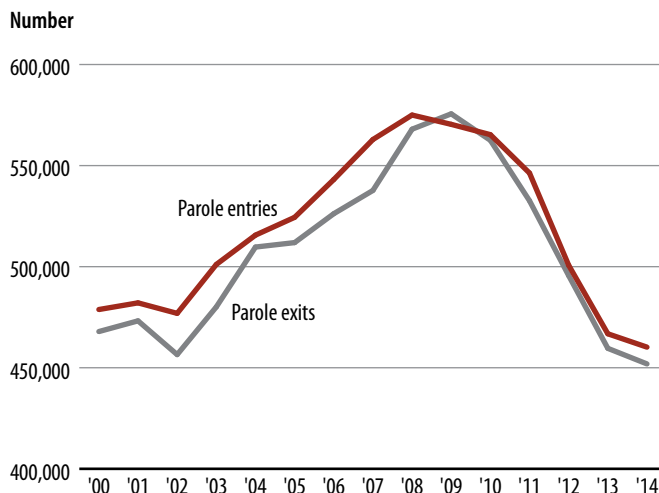
Between 2013 and 2014, parole entries declined 6,600 from an estimated 466,800 to 460,200, and exits declined 7,700 from 459,600 to 451,900 (figure 4). The 1.4% decline in entries to parole from yearend 2013 to yearend 2014 was consistent with the 1% decrease in the number of prison releases during the same period. (For more information, see *Prisoners in 2014*, NCJ 248955, BJS web, September 2015.) Exits from parole declined 1.7% from 2013 to 2014. Both entries and exits have declined in the past five years, resulting in a decrease in the overall movement of the parole population. In 2014, parolees entered or exited supervision 912,100 times, down from 926,400 in 2013.

Parole exit rate decreased for the fifth consecutive year

The parole exit rate fell to 53 exits per 100 parolees in 2014, continuing a downward trend first observed in 2010 (table 5). During the same period, the mean length of stay on parole increased from 17.9 months in 2010 to 22.7 months in 2014. The exit rate due to completion of term of supervision or early discharge was 33 exits per 100 parolees in 2014, unchanged since 2011 and only slightly lower than the rate observed in 2010 (35 per 100 parolees). In 2014, the rate of return to incarceration remained unchanged from 2013 at 14 exits per 100 parolees, but was down overall from 22 per 100 in

2010. The largest decline in the rate occurred between 2011 and 2012. The decline observed in the exit rate in 2012 was largely due to the decline in the number of parolees being returned to incarceration in California.

FIGURE 4
Parole entries and exits, 2000–2014



Note: Counts rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 2 for estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2014.

TABLE 5
Rate of parole exits, by type of exit, 2008–2014

Type of exit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^a	2014 ^a
Total exit rate ^b	69	70	67	63	58	54	53
Completion	34	35	35	33	33	33	33
Returned to incarceration	24	24	22	20	15	14	14
With new sentence	6	6	6	5	5	4	4
With revocation	17	17	16	13	8	9	8
Other/unknown	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Absconder	7	6	6	6	6	4	3
Other unsatisfactory exit ^c	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transferred to another state	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Death	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other ^d	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Estimated mean time served on parole ^e	17.4 mo.	17.1 mo.	17.9 mo.	19.1 mo.	20.7 mo.	22.1 mo.	22.7 mo.

Note: Rate per 100 parolees. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Rates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. Except as noted, rates based on parolees with known type of exit. See appendix table 7 for reported type of exit by jurisdiction. See *Methodology*.

^aType of exit includes imputed data for California, based on information provided for 2012.

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

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

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

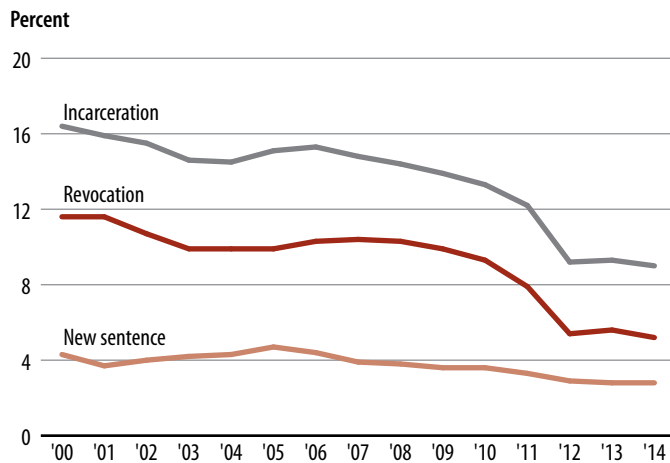
^eCalculated as the inverse of the exit rate times 12 months. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2008–2014.

Reincarceration rate among parolees remained stable since 2012

An estimated 9.0% of all parolees who were at risk of reincarceration during 2014 were incarcerated, similar to the rate in 2013 (9.3%) (figure 5). Overall, this rate has declined from 2000 to 2014. The incarceration rate is defined as the ratio of the number of parolees who were discharged during the year as the result of incarceration to the number of parolees who were at risk of incarceration at any point during the year. The parole population at risk of incarceration is defined as the sum of the population at the beginning of the year and all parole entries during the year. In 2014, 2.8% of parolees who were at risk of reincarceration were incarcerated for a new sentence, which was unchanged from 2013. The rate at which parolees were reincarcerated as a result of revocation was 5.2% in 2014, compared to 5.6% in 2013.

FIGURE 5
Percent of the at-risk parole population returned to incarceration, 2000–2014



Note: Percents based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Estimates based on parolees with known type of exit. Type of exit for 2013 and 2014 includes imputed data for California, based on information provided for 2012. See appendix table 7 for reported type of exit by jurisdiction. The at-risk population is defined as the number of parolees under supervision at the start of the year (January 1) plus the number who entered supervision during the year. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2014.

Percent of Hispanic parolees continues to drop in 2014

In 2014, 16% of the parole population was Hispanic or Latino, compared to 17% in 2013 and 21% in 2000 (table 6). Forty-three percent of parolees were white, up from 38% in 2000. Males continued to make up 88% of the adult parole population—the same percentage reported in 2000 and 2013.

The percentage of parolees sentenced to a maximum term of incarceration of less than 1 year grew from 3% in 2000 to 6% in 2014. In 2014, about the same percentage of offenders were being supervised for either a violent offense (31%) or a drug crime (31%).

TABLE 6
Characteristics of adults on parole, 2000, 2013, and 2014

Characteristic	2000	2013	2014
Total	100%	100%	100%
Sex			
Male	88%	88%	88%
Female	12	12	12
Race/Hispanic origin			
White ^a	38%	43%	43%
Black/African American ^a	40	38	39
Hispanic/Latino	21	17	16
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	1	1	1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander ^a	--	1	1
Two or more races ^a	...	--	--
Status of supervision			
Active	83%	84%	84%
Inactive	4	5	5
Absconder	7	6	6
Supervised out of state	5	4	4
Financial conditions remaining	...	--	0
Other	1	1	2
Maximum sentence to incarceration			
Less than 1 year	3%	5%	6%
1 year or more	97	95	94
Most serious offense			
Violent	...	29%	31%
Sex offense	...	10	7
Other violent	...	20	24
Property	...	22	22
Drug	...	32	31
Weapon	...	4	4
Other ^b	...	13	12

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Characteristics based on parolees with known type of status.

--Less than 0.5%.

...Not available.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^bIncludes public-order offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000, 2013, and 2014.

Methodology

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

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

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

During 2014, Westat (Rockville, MD) served as BJS's collection agent for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the federal system were provided directly to BJS from the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, through BJS's Federal Justice Statistics Program.

Probation

The 2014 Annual Probation Survey was sent to 467 respondents. Following the closure of one local probation agency in Arizona, the addition of one agency and the elimination of four in Michigan, the closure of one agency in Ohio, and the elimination of one agency in Washington, there were a total of 461 agencies on the agency frame for the 2014 Annual Probation Survey. (See *Probation: Explanatory notes* for more information.)

Respondents included 35 central state reporters; 426 separate state, county, or court agencies, including the state probation agency in Pennsylvania, which also provided data for 65 counties in Pennsylvania; the District of Columbia; and the federal system. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (3), Colorado (8), Florida (41), Georgia (2), Idaho (2), Kentucky (3), Michigan (131), Missouri (2), Montana (4), New Mexico (2), Ohio (186), Oklahoma (3), Pennsylvania (2), Tennessee (3), and Washington (32).

Of the 461 agencies on the agency frame, 1 locality in Alabama, 1 in Colorado, 6 in Florida, 14 in Michigan, 1 in Montana, 17 in Ohio, and 5 in Washington did not provide data for the 2014 collection. For these localities, the agency's most recent December 31 population was used to estimate the populations on January 1 and December 31, 2014.

Parole

The 2014 Annual Parole Survey was sent to 53 respondents: 50 central state reporters, including the state parole agency in Pennsylvania, which also provided one separate summary record for the state's 65 counties; the District of Columbia; and the federal system. Data for the federal system were provided directly to the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program, which obtained data from the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services, Administrative Office of the United States Courts. In this report, federal parole includes a term of supervised release from prison, mandatory release, parole, military parole, and special parole. A term of supervised release is ordered at the time of sentencing by a federal judge, and it is served after release from a federal prison sentence.

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

Adjustments to account for offenders with dual community correctional status

Some offenders on probation or parole may have had dual community correctional statuses because they were serving separate probation and parole sentences concurrently. With the 2007 data, BJS began collecting information on the number of parolees who were also on probation at yearend. To avoid double counting, the total community supervision populations from 2008 through 2014 reported in figure 1 (and the 2014 counts in appendix table 3) have been adjusted based on available information by excluding the total number of parolees who were also on probation. As a result, the probation and parole counts from 2008 through 2014 do not sum to the total community supervision population within the same year.

All of the estimates for parolees with dual community correctional statuses were based on data reported by parole agencies that were able to provide the information for the reporting year (table 7). Some probation and parole agencies were not able to provide these data. Therefore, the total number of parolees also on probation from 2008 through 2014 may be underestimated, which may result in overestimations in the total population under community supervision.

TABLE 7
Parolees on probation excluded from the January 1 and December 31 community supervision populations, 2008–2014

Year	January 1*	December 31
2008	3,562	3,905
2009	3,905	4,959
2010	8,259	8,259
2011	8,259	10,958
2012	10,958	12,672
2013	12,672	12,511
2014	12,511	12,919

Note: Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics.

*For 2008 to 2009 and 2011 to 2014, data were based on the count as of December 31 of the prior reporting year. For 2010, the count as of December 31, 2010, was used as a proxy because additional states reported these data in 2010.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2008–2014.

Reporting changes in the number of adults on probation and parole, 2000–2014

In each collection year, respondents are asked to provide both the January 1 and December 31 population counts. At times, the January 1 count may differ from the December 31 count of the prior year. The difference reported may have resulted from administrative changes, such as implementing new information systems, leading to data review and cleanup; reconciling probationer records; reclassifying offenders, including those on probation to parole and offenders on dual community supervision statuses; and including certain probation populations not previously reported (e.g., supervised for an offense of driving while intoxicated or under the influence, some probationers who had absconded, and some on an inactive status). The discrepancy between the yearend 2013 and the beginning year 2014 probation counts resulted in an increase of 19,163 probationers (table 8). The discrepancy between the yearend and beginning year parole population count resulted in a decrease of 15,681 parolees from December 31, 2013 to January 1, 2014 (table 9).

Estimating change in population counts

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

At the national level, 7,851 probationers were the difference between the change in the probation population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2014, populations and the difference between probation entries and exits during 2014. For parole, 5,927 parolees were the difference between the change in the parole population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2014, populations and the difference between parole entries and exits during 2014.

Estimates of annual change reported in appendix tables 3, 4, and 5 were calculated as the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year.

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

TABLE 8
Change in the number of adults on probation based on reporting changes, 2000–2014

Year	December 31 probation population	Change*
2000	3,839,374	-13,323
2001	3,934,537	-2,982
2002	3,994,979	28,902
2003	4,073,792	18,856
2004	4,140,436	3,154
2005	4,162,286	4,262
2006	4,236,827	-21,675
2007	4,292,950	-59,275
2008	4,270,105	-33,666
2009	4,198,155	-73,122
2010	4,053,605	-2,399
2011	3,971,319	9,771
2012	3,940,820	4,975
2013	3,910,647	19,163
2014	3,864,114	...

Note: Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics.

... Not available.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000–2014.

TABLE 9
Change in the number of adults on parole based on reporting changes, 2000–2014

Year	December 31 parole population	Change*
2000	725,527	-1,629
2001	731,147	1,186
2002	753,141	-2,207
2003	773,498	23,614
2004	775,875	-4,023
2005	784,354	-3,738
2006	798,202	1,656
2007	826,097	-4,920
2008	828,169	1,391
2009	824,115	13,703
2010	840,676	-78
2011	854,581	-2,190
2012	857,796	-18,245
2013	855,232	-15,681
2014	856,872	...

Note: Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics.

... Not available.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2014.

In figures 1, 2, and 3, change was calculated as the difference between the December 31 populations for each year. The method of reporting annual change used in this report was based on between-year differences in the December 31 populations and differs from how change was reported in prior years' reports. Annual change in prior years' reports was calculated as the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year.

Imputing for nonreporting agencies during 2014

BJS used the methods described below to impute missing probation and parole data for key items, including the January 1, 2014, population, entries, exits, and the December 31, 2014, population.

Imputing the January 1, 2014, probation population

When the January 1, 2014, probation population was missing, the December 31, 2013, probation population value was carried over. This method was used to estimate the January 1, 2014, probation population in nonreporting counties and district agencies in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, and Washington.

Imputing the December 31, 2014, probation population

When the December 31, 2014, probation population was missing along with either the total entries or total exits, the missing value was imputed by estimating the net difference between the December 31, 2014, population and the January 1, 2014, population based on the ratio of the 2013 net difference between the December 31, 2013, population and the January 1, 2013, population to the January 1, 2013, population, and then adding the estimated difference to the January 1, 2014, population. This method was used to estimate the December 31, 2014, probation population in nonreporting counties and district agencies in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, and Washington.

Imputing probation entries

Based on the availability of data, BJS used three methods of ratio estimation to impute probation entries for agencies not reporting these data. The first method was used to estimate entries for probation agencies that were unable to report these data in 2014 but were able to report in 2013. BJS estimated probation entries in 2014 by using the ratio of entries in 2013 to the agency's probation population on January 1, 2013, and applying that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2014, population. This method was used to estimate probation entries in nonreporting counties and district agencies in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, Washington, and Wisconsin.

The second method was used to estimate 2014 probation entries for agencies that did not report entries both in 2013 and 2014. The ratio of 2013 entries to the January 1, 2013, population among reporting agencies of similar size within the state was used to estimate the number of entries for

nonreporting agencies. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for nonreporting counties and district agencies in Florida, Michigan, Ohio, and Washington.

The third method was used to estimate probation entries by using the ratio of 2013 imputed entries to the January 1, 2013, probation population and applying that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2014, population. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in Alabama, Colorado, New Mexico, and Rhode Island.

Imputing parole entries

To estimate parole entries for parole agencies that were unable to report these data in 2014 but were able to report in 2013, BJS calculated the ratio of entries in 2013 to the agency's parole population on January 1, 2013, and applied that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2014, population. This method was used to estimate parole entries in California and Wisconsin.

Imputing probation and parole exits

A single method was used to estimate probation and parole exits. For both probation and parole, BJS added the agency's estimated entries in 2014 to the agency's population on January 1, 2014, and subtracted that estimate from the population on December 31, 2014. For probation, this method was used in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington. For parole, this method was used in California and Wisconsin.

Calculating mean length of stay

Mean length of stay is calculated as the inverse of the exit rate. Patterson and Preston (2007) provide tests of various methods for estimating expected length of stay and report the results of simulations showing that under assumptions of a stationary population with a small growth rate, the inverse of the exit rate performs well relative to a life-table approach to estimating mean time served.² Based on the small growth rates in the probation and parole populations in recent years, the inverse of the exit rate suffices to provide an estimate of mean stay on probation or parole in recent years.

Community supervision outcome measures

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

² See Patterson, E.J., and Preston, S.H. (2007). Estimating mean length of stay in prison: methods and applications. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 24, 33–49.

the year. $D(t)$ includes $C(t)$, the number of offenders who completed supervision; $I(t)$, the number who were incarcerated during the year; and $O(t)$, the number who were discharged during the year for other reasons.

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

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

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

Change in the Annual Parole Survey

In 2008, the Annual Parole Survey included a new type of entry-to-parole category—term of supervised release—to better classify the large majority of entries to parole reported by the federal system. It is a fixed period of release to the community that follows a fixed period of incarceration based on a determinate sentencing statute. Both are determined by a judge at the time of sentencing. Accordingly, some states began reporting term of supervised releases in 2008. For details about the estimating methods used to analyze national trends for all types of entry to parole, see *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010* (NCJ 236019, BJS web, November 2011).

Types of federal offenders under community supervision

Since the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 was enacted on November 1, 1987, offenders sentenced to federal prison are no longer eligible for parole, but are required to serve a term of supervised release following release from prison. Those sentenced to prison prior to November 1, 1987, continue to be eligible for parole, as do persons violating laws of the District of Columbia, military offenders, and foreign treaty transfer offenders (see http://www.uscourts.gov/news/TheThirdBranch/11-05-01/Parole_in_the_Federal_Probation_System.aspx).

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

Probation: Explanatory notes

Federal—Reporting changes from 2013 to 2014: data are not comparable to those reported in previous years, when data for the federal system included offenders under supervision in the U.S. states, and those under supervision in the federal territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands. An estimated 281 adults were on probation supervision in the federal territories on January 1, 2014. They have been excluded from the federal probation population described in this report. Data processing procedures also changed between 2013 and 2014. Together, these changes resulted in a decrease of 1,558 probationers on January 1, 2014 (19,118) compared to December 31, 2013 (20,676).

Alabama—Reporting changes from 2013 and 2014: data are not comparable to those reported in previous years. Starting on January 1, 2014, the state agency in Alabama began reporting data only for those offenders on probation at a single point in time, as opposed to all those who were on probation at the beginning of the year plus all those who had been placed on probation during the year. This change resulted in a decrease of 11,103 probationers on January 1, 2014 (50,698) compared to December 31, 2013 (61,801).

Nonreporting agencies in 2014: one local agency did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2014*.

Colorado—Nonreporting agency in 2014: one local agency did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2014*.

Florida—Nonreporting agencies in 2014: six local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2014*.

Georgia—Probation counts may overstate the number of offenders under probation supervision because the agency that reports county data has the capacity to report probation cases and not the number of individuals under supervision. Probationers with multiple sentences could potentially have one or more cases with one or more private probation agencies in one jurisdiction and one or more private probation agencies across jurisdictions. A large decrease in the number of misdemeanor probation cases during 2014 occurred as the result of a 2014 ruling by the Supreme Court of Georgia that prevented private probation agencies from “tolling,” or extending, the probation sentences of absconders—i.e., private probation agencies may not stop a probationer’s time from running while the probationer is in absconder status. Many probationers previously on warrant status have received unsuccessful exits from probation.

Maryland—Reporting changes from 2013 to 2014: data reported by Maryland for 2014 are not comparable to those reported for previous years because of a change in the state’s computing systems and extensive data cleaning. Also Maryland was unable to report on the number of individuals under supervision for 2014, as opposed to cases. The state also expanded the scope of its probation population to include certain DWI offenders who had been excluded for 2013. These changes resulted in an increase of 40,588 probationers on January 1, 2014 (81,304), compared to December 31, 2013 (40,716).

Michigan—Reporting changes from 2013 to 2014: data are not comparable to those reported in previous years because one local probation agency that had been providing duplicate information was eliminated. This change resulted in a decrease of 225 probationers on January 1, 2014, compared to December 31, 2013. One local agency was added in 2014 following the reconfiguration of several local agencies. However, this did not change the number of probationers reported on January 1, 2014, compared to December 31, 2013.

Nonreporting agencies in 2014: 14 local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2014*.

Montana—Nonreporting agencies in 2014: one local agency did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2014*.

Ohio—Nonreporting agencies in 2014: 17 local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, populations. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2014*.

Closed agencies in 2014: two agencies merged. Therefore, one was removed from the roster because its cases are now part of one agency.

Washington—Nonreporting agencies in 2014: five local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, populations. Forms continued to be sent to one agency that had closed in 2009, and this agency was removed from the population frame. See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2014*.

Reporting changes from 2013 to 2014: data are not comparable to those reported in previous years as a result of a change in methods used by the state probation agency. These changes resulted in a decrease of 1,820 probationers on January 1, 2014 (9,500), compared to December 31, 2013 (11,320). The December 31, 2014, probation population excludes 8,471 offenders on December 31, 2014, who could not be classified as either on probation or parole. Of these,

3,522 were actively detained inmates. The January 1, 2014, probation population also excludes an undetermined number of offenders who could not be classified as either on probation or parole.

West Virginia—Reporting changes from 2013 to 2014: data are not comparable to those reported in previous years because a new statewide electronic data system was implemented. This change resulted in a decrease of 1,291 probationers on January 1, 2014 (7,174), compared to December 31, 2013 (8,465).

Wisconsin—The state probation agency, reporting data for the entire state's probation population, was able to report only the number of offenders on probation on January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, and the number of Wisconsin

probationers who were supervised by other states. Based on information provided by Wisconsin for 2013, BJS imputed the total number of entries and exits to and from probation supervision in Wisconsin for 2014 (see *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2014*). BJS also imputed characteristics of Wisconsin's 2014 yearend probation population for the purposes of preparing national estimates. The characteristics of Wisconsin's yearend 2014 probation population that were imputed for inclusion in national estimates were sex, race and Hispanic origin, type of sentence (felony or misdemeanor offense), status of supervision, number of probationers who were also on parole, and number of probationers who were also in a state or federal prison.

Parole: Explanatory notes

Federal—Reporting changes from 2013 to 2014: data are not comparable to those reported in previous years, when data for the federal system included those offenders under parole supervision in the U.S. states, and those under supervision in the federal territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands. An estimated 2,149 adults were on parole in the federal territories on January 1, 2014, which have been excluded from the federal parole population in this report. Between 2013 and 2014, a change in data processing procedures also occurred. Together, these changes resulted in a decrease of 1,961 parolees on January 1, 2014 (109,265), compared to December 31, 2013 (111,226).

Alabama—Reporting changes from 2013 to 2014: data are not comparable to those reported in previous years. Starting on January 1, 2014, Alabama began reporting only those offenders on parole at a specific time, as opposed to all those who were on parole at the beginning of the year plus all those who had been placed on parole during the year. This change resulted in a decrease of 213 parolees on January 1, 2014 (7884), compared to December 31, 2013 (8,097).

California—The state agency was not able to report entries and exits due to a high-level data conversion project. California's total parole population as reported by BJS includes 34,285 persons on January 1, 2014, and 34,836 persons on December 31, 2014, who were under post-release community supervision. These persons account for 18,037 parolees entering and 17,486 parolees exiting supervision during 2014. In addition, California's total parole population includes 9,679 persons on January 1, 2014, and 11,739 persons on December 31, 2014, who were under mandatory supervision. These persons account for 3,120 parolees entering and 1,060 parolees exiting supervision during the year. Detailed information on the types of entries and exits that occurred were not available for these populations. California's post-release community supervision and mandatory supervision populations were imputed by BJS based on information obtained from the Chief Probation Officers of California website (<http://www.cpoc.org/realignment>). For more information on California's public safety realignment, and the inclusion of California's post-release community supervision and mandatory supervision populations, see *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2013* (NCJ 248029, BJS web, October 2014).

Kentucky—Reporting change from 2013 to 2014: data are not comparable to those reported in previous years as a result of data cleaning to remove cases which had been closed at some time before January 1, 2014. This change resulted in a decrease of 903 parolees on January 1, 2014 (14,019), compared to December 31, 2013 (14,922).

Maryland—Reporting changes from 2013 to 2014: data reported by Maryland for 2014 are not comparable to those reported for previous years because of a change to its computing systems and extensive data cleaning. Maryland was unable to report on the number of individuals under supervision for 2014, as opposed to cases. These changes resulted in an increase of 6,841 parolees on January 1, 2014 (12,464), compared to December 31, 2013 (5,623).

Washington—Reporting changes from 2013 to 2014: data are not comparable to those reported in previous years as a result of a change in methods. These changes resulted in a decrease of 6,408 parolees on January 1, 2014 (9,500), compared to December 31, 2013 (15,908). The December 31, 2014, parole population excludes 8,471 offenders on December 31, 2014, who could not be classified as either on probation or parole. Of these, 3,522 were actively detained inmates. The January 1, 2014, parole population also excludes an undetermined number of offenders who could not be classified as either on probation or parole.

Wisconsin—The state parole agency was able to report only the number of offenders on parole on January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, and the number of Wisconsin parolees who were supervised by other states. Based on information provided by Wisconsin for 2013, BJS imputed the total number of entries and exits to/from parole supervision in Wisconsin for 2014 (see *Imputing probation and parole entries exits*). BJS also imputed characteristics of Wisconsin's 2014 yearend parole population for the purposes of preparing national estimates. The characteristics of Wisconsin's yearend 2014 parole population that were imputed by BJS to include in national estimates were sex, race and Hispanic origin, sentence length, sentence type, supervision status, the number of parolees who were also on probation, and the number of parolees who were also in a state or federal prison.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Estimates for figure 2: Probation entries and exits, 2000–2014**

Year	Probation entries	Probation exits	Annual change in probation movements
2000	2,160,800	2,102,900	57,900
2001	2,118,100	2,004,900	113,200
2002	2,136,600	2,072,100	64,500
2003	2,237,200	2,187,400	49,800
2004	2,224,900	2,203,300	21,600
2005	2,235,600	2,217,500	18,100
2006	2,279,800	2,209,400	70,400
2007	2,371,400	2,295,000	76,400
2008	2,347,400	2,319,100	28,300
2009	2,292,900	2,327,000	-34,100
2010	2,189,600	2,260,700	-71,100
2011	2,108,900	2,188,600	-79,700
2012	2,047,700	2,089,200	-41,500
2013	2,094,100	2,131,300	-37,200
2014	2,067,100	2,130,700	-63,600

Note: See *Methodology* for a discussion about changes in estimating probation entries and exits and calculation of annual change.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2000–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Estimates for figure 4: Parole entries and exits, 2000–2014**

Year	Parole entries	Parole exits	Annual change in parole movements
2000	478,800	467,900	10,900
2001	482,100	473,200	8,900
2002	476,900	456,500	20,400
2003	501,100	480,100	21,000
2004	515,600	509,700	5,900
2005	524,400	511,900	12,500
2006	543,100	526,200	16,900
2007	562,900	537,700	25,200
2008	575,000	568,000	7,000
2009	570,400	575,600	-5,200
2010	565,300	562,500	2,800
2011	546,300	532,600	13,700
2012	500,700	495,600	5,100
2013	466,800	459,600	7,200
2014	460,200	451,900	8,300

Note: See *Methodology* for a discussion about changes in estimating parole entries and exits and calculation of annual change.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2000–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Adults under community supervision, 2014

Jurisdiction	Community supervision population, 1/1/2014 ^a	Entries		Exits		Community supervision population, 12/31/2014 ^a	Change, 2014		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult residents, 12/31/2014 ^c
		Reported	Imputed ^b	Reported	Imputed ^b		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	4,766,700	2,408,500	2,527,300	2,452,900	2,582,600	4,708,100	-58,600	-1.2%	1,910
Federal^d	128,500	54,200	54,200	55,200	55,200	128,400	-100	-0.1%	52
State	4,638,200	2,354,300	2,473,100	2,397,700	2,527,400	4,579,700	-58,500	-1.3%	1,858
Alabama ^{d,e}	58,600	23,500	24,600	20,400	21,400	61,400	2,900	4.9	1,637
Alaska	9,500	6,400	6,400	6,600	6,600	9,300	-200	-1.9	1,689
Arizona ^d	78,500	38,300	38,300	36,000	36,000	80,700	2,300	2.9	1,568
Arkansas	49,900	19,100	19,100	19,600	19,600	49,300	-600	-1.2	2,174
California ^e	383,600	190,300	219,000	186,900	220,500	382,600	-1,000	-0.3	1,283
Colorado ^{d,e}	89,700	61,700	62,200	62,100	62,800	89,100	-600	-0.7	2,150
Connecticut	47,700	24,700	24,700	24,600	24,600	45,600	-2,000	-4.3	1,613
Delaware	16,700	12,700	12,700	13,100	13,100	16,300	-400	-2.1	2,223
District of Columbia	12,200	6,000	6,000	6,900	6,900	11,400	-900	-7.1	2,075
Florida ^{d,e}	237,700	161,300	166,500	168,600	174,100	231,600	-6,100	-2.6	1,450
Georgia ^{d,f}	539,500	295,700	295,700	341,600	341,600	491,800	-47,700	-8.8	6,433
Hawaii	23,200	5,500	5,500	6,200	6,200	22,500	-800	-3.2	2,015
Idaho	36,900	15,500	15,500	14,800	14,800	37,700	800	2.0	3,109
Illinois	153,400	83,700	83,700	85,400	85,400	151,800	-1,600	-1.1	1,532
Indiana	133,600	86,600	86,600	92,100	92,100	128,100	-5,500	-4.2	2,545
Iowa	34,700	19,900	19,900	19,100	19,100	35,500	800	2.2	1,485
Kansas	20,500	24,700	24,700	24,800	24,800	20,400	-100	-0.6	931
Kentucky	67,300	35,900	35,900	32,500	32,500	70,800	3,500	5.3	2,077
Louisiana	69,300	30,400	30,400	29,200	29,200	70,600	1,300	1.8	1,990
Maine	6,700	3,200	3,200	3,300	3,300	6,600	-100	-2.1	614
Maryland ^d	93,800	45,600	45,600	48,300	48,300	91,100	-2,700	-2.9	1,962
Massachusetts	69,900	80,300	80,300	79,900	79,900	70,200	300	0.5	1,305
Michigan ^{d,e}	198,000	108,600	120,700	106,600	118,100	199,000	1,000	0.5	2,582
Minnesota	104,300	54,200	54,200	54,200	54,200	104,300	0	--	2,488
Mississippi	38,600	16,500	16,500	10,100	10,100	44,300	5,700	14.8	1,953
Missouri	70,600	39,200	39,200	44,000	44,000	65,800	-4,800	-6.8	1,404
Montana ^{d,e}	9,400	4,800	4,900	4,400	4,500	9,700	300	3.5	1,211
Nebraska	14,800	10,600	10,600	11,500	11,500	14,000	-800	-5.2	986
Nevada	17,600	9,400	9,400	9,100	9,100	18,000	300	1.9	818
New Hampshire	6,300	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	6,300	0	0.7	592
New Jersey	127,500	47,500	47,500	44,200	44,200	130,800	3,300	2.6	1,881
New Mexico ^e	18,800	7,800	9,900	7,800	10,400	18,100	-700	-3.9	1,141
New York	152,800	49,000	49,000	52,700	52,700	149,100	-3,600	-2.4	958
North Carolina	100,600	65,100	65,100	64,700	64,700	99,300	-1,300	-1.3	1,290
North Dakota	5,500	5,100	5,100	4,400	4,400	6,200	700	12.3	1,068
Ohio ^{d,e}	260,000	127,500	147,500	129,600	152,700	256,200	-3,800	-1.5	2,853
Oklahoma	29,800	12,400	12,400	11,000	11,000	31,100	1,400	4.6	1,059
Oregon	60,000	24,000	24,000	22,200	22,200	61,900	1,800	3.1	1,977
Pennsylvania	275,800	165,500	165,500	159,900	159,900	281,400	5,600	2.0	2,783
Rhode Island ^e	23,400	300	4,700	200	4,100	24,100	600	2.7	2,848
South Carolina	40,300	16,000	16,000	16,500	16,500	40,000	-400	-1.0	1,060
South Dakota	8,800	5,300	5,300	4,700	4,700	9,400	600	6.5	1,458
Tennessee	79,500	28,700	28,700	31,600	31,600	76,400	-3,000	-3.8	1,505
Texas	507,000	186,500	186,500	196,900	196,900	496,900	-10,100	-2.0	2,481
Utah	14,500	8,100	8,100	7,200	7,200	15,300	800	5.8	744
Vermont	6,900	3,900	3,900	4,000	4,000	6,800	-100	-1.7	1,339
Virginia	55,800	28,900	28,900	29,200	29,200	56,700	900	1.6	875
Washington ^{d,e}	98,700	49,400	63,600	39,400	57,600	104,000	5,300	5.4	1,893
West Virginia ^d	9,700	2,000	2,900	2,700	2,700	9,900	200	2.0	675
Wisconsin ^{d,e}	64,500	**	29,400	**	29,300	64,500	0	--	1,444
Wyoming	5,700	3,100	3,100	3,000	3,000	5,900	200	3.0	1,325

Note: All calculations are based on unrounded numbers. Counts were rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the community supervision population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2014, does not equal the population on January 1, 2014, plus entries, minus exits.

--Less than 0.05%.

**Not known.

^aThe January 1 population excludes 12,511 offenders and the December 31 population excludes 12,919 offenders under community supervision who were on both probation and parole. See *Methodology* for more detail on dual status.

^bReflects reported data, excluding jurisdictions for which data were unavailable.

^cComputed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2015.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Adults on probation, 2014

Jurisdiction	Probation population, 1/1/2014 ^a	Entries		Exits		Probation population, 12/31/2014 ^a	Change, 2014		Number on probation per 100,000 adult residents, 12/31/2014 ^c
		Reported	Imputed ^b	Reported	Imputed ^b		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	3,929,810	1,983,385	2,067,100	2,041,230	2,130,700	3,864,114	-65,696	-1.7%	1,568
Federal^d	19,118	9,197	9,197	10,090	10,090	19,121	3	--	8
State	3,910,692	1,974,188	2,057,900	2,031,140	2,120,600	3,844,993	-65,699	-1.7%	1,560
Alabama ^{c,d}	50,698	20,998	22,100	18,147	19,200	53,640	2,942	5.8	1,429
Alaska	7,167	5,342	5,342	5,432	5,432	7,077	-90	-1.3	1,287
Arizona ^d	70,827	26,493	26,493	24,088	24,088	73,232	2,405	3.4	1,422
Arkansas	29,107	9,623	9,623	10,726	10,726	28,192	-915	-3.1	1,244
California	294,057	169,167	169,167	168,310	168,310	295,475	1,418	0.5	991
Colorado ^{c,d}	78,843	53,393	53,900	53,026	53,800	78,988	145	0.2	1,907
Connecticut	45,039	22,568	22,568	22,376	22,376	43,070	-1,969	-4.4	1,522
Delaware	16,039	12,227	12,227	12,601	12,601	15,665	-374	-2.3	2,131
District of Columbia	7,042	4,666	4,666	5,224	5,224	6,484	-558	-7.9	1,185
Florida ^{c,d}	233,017	155,099	160,400	162,272	167,700	227,087	-5,930	-2.5	1,422
Georgia ^{d,e}	518,507	283,648	283,648	329,168	329,168	471,067	-47,440	-9.1	6,161
Hawaii	21,576	4,658	4,658	5,303	5,303	20,931	-645	-3.0	1,877
Idaho	33,062	13,212	13,212	12,848	12,848	33,450	388	1.2	2,761
Illinois	123,862	56,639	56,639	58,317	58,317	122,184	-1,678	-1.4	1,233
Indiana	123,261	78,020	78,020	82,707	82,707	118,574	-4,687	-3.8	2,356
Iowa	29,301	16,335	16,335	15,707	15,707	29,929	628	2.1	1,252
Kansas	16,446	21,050	21,050	21,168	21,168	16,328	-118	-0.7	746
Kentucky	53,350	26,728	26,728	25,971	25,971	54,107	757	1.4	1,587
Louisiana	41,761	13,658	13,658	14,440	14,440	40,979	-782	-1.9	1,155
Maine	6,710	3,195	3,195	3,335	3,335	6,570	-140	-2.1	612
Maryland ^d	81,304	40,585	40,585	42,350	42,350	79,539	-1,765	-2.2	1,713
Massachusetts	67,784	77,736	77,736	77,246	77,246	68,274	490	0.7	1,269
Michigan ^{c,d}	179,567	98,486	110,600	96,451	108,000	180,583	1,016	0.6	2,343
Minnesota	98,267	48,033	48,033	48,639	48,639	97,661	-606	-0.6	2,330
Mississippi	31,675	9,959	9,959	6,583	6,583	34,398	2,723	8.6	1,517
Missouri	51,197	25,376	25,376	29,270	29,270	47,303	-3,894	-7.6	1,009
Montana ^{c,d}	8,362	4,171	4,300	3,889	4,000	8,621	259	3.1	1,075
Nebraska	13,545	9,108	9,108	9,812	9,812	12,940	-605	-4.5	911
Nevada	12,102	5,201	5,201	5,276	5,276	12,027	-75	-0.6	548
New Hampshire	3,994	2,736	2,736	2,820	2,820	3,910	-84	-2.1	368
New Jersey	112,598	41,600	41,600	38,300	38,300	115,898	3,300	2.9	1,667
New Mexico ^c	16,690	6,773	8,900	6,829	9,500	16,060	-630	-3.8	1,013
New York	107,730	27,984	27,984	31,460	31,460	104,254	-3,476	-3.2	670
North Carolina	94,437	54,086	54,086	56,718	56,718	90,918	-3,519	-3.7	1,181
North Dakota	4,947	3,944	3,944	3,306	3,306	5,585	638	12.9	967
Ohio ^{c,d}	243,282	119,293	139,300	121,913	145,000	238,915	-4,367	-1.8	2,660
Oklahoma	27,208	11,605	11,605	10,245	10,245	28,568	1,360	5.0	972
Oregon	36,957	14,454	14,454	13,488	13,488	37,923	966	2.6	1,212
Pennsylvania	171,970	100,272	100,272	95,505	95,505	176,737	4,767	2.8	1,748
Rhode Island ^c	22,988	**	4,500	**	3,900	23,595	607	2.6	2,793
South Carolina	35,300	13,652	13,652	13,856	13,856	35,096	-204	-0.6	931
South Dakota	6,262	3,674	3,674	3,133	3,133	6,803	541	8.6	1,054
Tennessee	65,751	24,133	24,133	26,802	26,802	62,950	-2,801	-4.3	1,239
Texas	398,607	150,244	150,244	160,750	160,750	388,101	-10,506	-2.6	1,938
Utah	11,188	6,090	6,090	5,295	5,295	11,983	795	7.1	583
Vermont	5,791	3,306	3,306	3,435	3,435	5,662	-129	-2.2	1,120
Virginia	54,020	28,465	28,465	28,648	28,648	54,966	946	1.8	848
Washington ^{c,d}	89,199	43,876	58,100	34,658	52,800	94,112	4,913	5.5	1,713
West Virginia ^{c,d}	7,174	**	900	882	882	7,174	/	:	488
Wisconsin ^{c,d}	46,140	**	22,900	**	22,800	46,212	72	0.2	1,034
Wyoming	4,984	2,627	2,627	2,415	2,415	5,196	212	4.3	1,165

Note: Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data. Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the probation population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2014, does not equal the population on January 1, 2014, plus entries, minus exits. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time and probation coverage was expanded in 1998 and 1999.

See *Methodology*.

--Less than 0.05%.

**Not known.

: Not calculated.

/Not reported.

^aDetail may not sum to total due to rounding. Reflects reported data, excluding jurisdictions for which data were unavailable.

^bComputed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2015.

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

^dSee *Probation: Explanatory notes* for more detail.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Adults on parole, 2014

Jurisdiction	Parole population, 1/1/2014	Entries		Exits		Parole population, 12/31/2014 ^a	Change, 2014		Number on parole per 100,000 adult residents, 12/31/2014 ^b
		Reported	Imputed ^a	Reported	Imputed ^a		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	849,359	425,134	460,200	411,694	451,900	856,872	7513	0.9%	348
Federal^c	109,356	45,000	45,000	45,118	45,118	109,265	-91	-0.1%	44
State	740,003	380,134	415,200	366,576	406,800	747,607	7604	1.0%	303
Alabama ^c	7,884	2,475	2,475	2,262	2,262	8,097	213	2.7	216
Alaska	2,303	1,072	1,072	1,165	1,165	2,210	-93	-4.0	402
Arizona	7,636	11,779	11,779	11,913	11,913	7,502	-134	-1.8	146
Arkansas	21,589	9,459	9,459	8,910	8,910	21,743	154	0.7	959
California ^{c,d,e}	89,527	21,157	49,800	18,546	52,200	87,104	-2423	-2.7	292
Colorado	10,846	8,296	8,296	9,075	9,075	10,067	-779	-7.2	243
Connecticut	2,640	2,137	2,137	2,213	2,213	2,564	-76	-2.9	91
Delaware	657	507	507	488	488	676	19	2.9	92
District of Columbia	5,601	1,336	1,336	1,657	1,657	5,280	-321	-5.7	965
Florida	4,683	6,166	6,166	6,330	6,330	4,519	-164	-3.5	28
Georgia	25,931	12,002	12,002	12,386	12,386	25,547	-384	-1.5	334
Hawaii	1,647	827	827	934	934	1,540	-107	-6.5	138
Idaho	3,851	2,318	2,318	1,952	1,952	4,217	366	9.5	348
Illinois	29,586	27,094	27,094	27,036	27,036	29,644	58	0.2	299
Indiana	10,340	8,554	8,554	9,413	9,413	9,481	-859	-8.3	188
Iowa	5,595	3,574	3,574	3,400	3,400	5,769	174	3.1	241
Kansas	4,065	3,628	3,628	3,642	3,642	4,051	-14	-0.3	185
Kentucky ^c	14,019	9,207	9,207	6,497	6,497	16,729	2710	19.3	491
Louisiana	27,615	16,716	16,716	14,712	14,712	29,619	2004	7.3	835
Maine	22	0	0	1	1	21	-1	-4.5	2
Maryland ^c	12,464	5,051	5,051	5,978	5,978	11,537	-927	-7.4	248
Massachusetts	2,106	2,514	2,514	2,671	2,671	1,949	-157	-7.5	36
Michigan	18,439	10,114	10,114	10,140	10,140	18,413	-26	-0.1	239
Minnesota	5,997	6,193	6,193	5,548	5,548	6,642	645	10.8	158
Mississippi	6,901	6,529	6,529	3,547	3,547	9,883	2982	43.2	436
Missouri	19,402	13,842	13,842	14,749	14,749	18,495	-907	-4.7	395
Montana	1,020	601	601	527	527	1,094	74	7.3	136
Nebraska	1,235	1,500	1,500	1,668	1,668	1,067	-168	-13.6	75
Nevada	5,522	4,194	4,194	3,789	3,789	5,927	405	7.3	270
New Hampshire	2,256	1,489	1,489	1,360	1,360	2,385	129	5.7	224
New Jersey	14,918	5,871	5,871	5,900	5,900	14,889	-29	-0.2	214
New Mexico	2,132	1,062	1,062	939	939	2,255	123	5.8	142
New York	45,039	21,063	21,063	21,213	21,213	44,889	-150	-0.3	288
North Carolina	7,171	10,975	10,975	8,014	8,014	10,025	2854	39.8	130
North Dakota	548	1,114	1,114	1,078	1,078	584	36	6.6	101
Ohio	16,797	8,210	8,210	7,686	7,686	17,321	524	3.1	193
Oklahoma	2,554	784	784	778	778	2,560	6	0.2	87
Oregon	23,088	9,559	9,559	8,683	8,683	23,964	876	3.8	766
Pennsylvania	103,802	65,246	65,246	64,419	64,419	104,629	827	0.8	1,035
Rhode Island	435	254	254	221	221	468	33	7.6	55
South Carolina	5,477	2,361	2,361	2,613	2,613	5,225	-252	-4.6	139
South Dakota	2,577	1,579	1,579	1,545	1,545	2,611	34	1.3	404
Tennessee	13,732	4,539	4,539	4,773	4,773	13,498	-234	-1.7	266
Texas	111,302	36,213	36,213	36,103	36,103	111,412	110	0.1	556
Utah	3,265	1,964	1,964	1,917	1,917	3,312	47	1.4	161
Vermont	1,098	558	558	549	549	1,107	9	0.8	219
Virginia	1,800	446	446	515	515	1,732	-68	-3.8	27
Washington ^c	9,500	5,515	5,515	4,789	4,789	9,880	380	4.0	180
West Virginia	2,553	1,977	1,977	1,781	1,781	2,749	196	7.7	187
Wisconsin ^{c,d}	20,083	**	6,500	**	6,500	20,010	-73	-0.4	448
Wyoming	753	513	513	551	551	715	-38	-5.0	160

Note: Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data. Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the parole population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2014, does not equal the population on January 1, 2014, plus entries, minus exits.

**Not known.

^aDetail may not sum to total due to rounding. Reflects reported data, excluding jurisdictions for which data were unavailable.

^bComputed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2015.

^cSee *Parole: Explanatory notes* for more detail.

^dData for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting agencies. See *Methodology*.

^eIncludes post-release community supervision and mandatory supervision parolees: 41,947 on January 1, 2014; and 21,157 entries, 18,546 exits, and 46,575 on December 31, 2014.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Adults entering parole, by type of entry, 2014

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Discretionary ^a	Mandatory ^b	Reinstatement ^c	Term of supervised release ^d	Other ^e	Not reported
U.S. total	425,134	193,556	108,898	12,811	80,195	4,828	24,846
Federal	45,000	177	163	0	44,660	0	0
State	380,134	193,379	108,735	12,811	35,535	4,828	24,856
Alabama	2,475	**	**	**	**	**	2,475
Alaska	1,072	95	778	193	0	6	0
Arizona	11,779	34	11	142	10,664	928	0
Arkansas ^f	9,459	8,175	1,284	0	0	0	0
California	21,157	**	**	**	**	**	21,157
Colorado	8,296	2,770	2,924	2,401	0	201	0
Connecticut	2,137	1,084	**	**	1,053	0	0
Delaware	507	**	**	**	**	**	507
District of Columbia	1,336	188	0	0	1,148	0	0
Florida	6,166	36	5,544	0	580	6	0
Georgia ^f	12,002	12,002	0	**	0	0	0
Hawaii	827	746	69	12	~	~	0
Idaho ^f	2,318	1,784	0	534	0	0	0
Illinois ^f	27,094	7	25,510	322	**	859	396
Indiana	8,554	0	8,554	0	0	0	0
Iowa	3,574	3,574	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	3,628	0	1	112	3,477	37	1
Kentucky	9,207	6,115	3,092	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	16,716	848	15,669	177	13	9	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	5,051	2,535	2,516	**	**	~	0
Massachusetts ^f	2,514	2,266	0	199	49	0	0
Michigan	10,114	8,860	621	633	~	0	0
Minnesota	6,193	0	6,193	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	6,529	5,280	**	1,147	**	**	102
Missouri	13,842	10,759	782	1,171	0	1,130	0
Montana	601	601	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1,500	1,463	0	37	0	0	0
Nevada	4,194	2,820	1,228	146	~	0	0
New Hampshire	1,489	751	0	593	**	134	11
New Jersey	5,871	3,737	2,134	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1,062	0	1,041	21	0	0	0
New York	21,063	5,451	6,818	0	7,975	819	0
North Carolina	10,975	35	396	0	10,544	~	0
North Dakota	1,114	1,114	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	8,210	51	7,885	274	0	0	0
Oklahoma	784	784	**	**	**	**	0
Oregon	9,559	2,212	7,287	6	13	**	41
Pennsylvania ^f	65,246	61,400	0	3,846	0	0	0
Rhode Island	254	254	~	~	~	~	0
South Carolina	2,361	861	1,500	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1,579	612	806	**	19	142	0
Tennessee	4,539	4,397	1	128	0	13	0
Texas	36,213	34,646	502	475	**	434	156
Utah	1,964	1,809	0	45	0	110	0
Vermont ^f	558	416	~	142	~	~	0
Virginia	446	152	294	0	0	0	0
Washington	5,515	220	5,295	**	**	**	0
West Virginia	1,977	1,977	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Wyoming	513	458	0	55	0	0	0

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

**Not known.

^aIncludes persons entering due to a parole board decision.

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

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

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

^eIncludes parolees who were transferred from another state, reinstated to parole following a board hold, placed on supervised release from jail, released to a drug or alcohol transition program, or released from prison through a conditional medical release to parole. Also includes juvenile offenders with a determinant sentence that transferred from the juvenile justice system to adult parole upon reaching the maximum age of the juvenile system's authority, offenders released to parole supervision on parole/discretionary mandatory supervision or mandatory supervision in the custody of a criminal justice agency other than a prison or jail, and others.

^fSome or all detailed data were estimated for type of sentence.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Adults exiting parole, by type of exit, 2014

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Returned to incarceration				Absconder	Other unsatisfactory ^a	Death	Other ^b	Unknown or not reported
			With new sentence	With revocation	To receive treatment	Other/unknown					
U.S. total	411,694	242,344	31,867	64,472	2,638	9,197	7,919	6,901	5,558	9,198	31,600
Federal	45,118	27,770	1,390	7,887	**	**	1,066	277	637	0	6,091
State	366,576	214,574	30,477	56,585	2,638	9,197	6,853	6,624	4,921	9,198	25,509
Alabama	2,262	1,369	403	130	**	**	**	**	95	265	0
Alaska	1,165	450	59	656	**	~	~	~	~	0	0
Arizona	11,913	6,683	2	2,272	0	0	0	2,845	42	69	0
Arkansas ^c	8,910	3,466	908	4,358	0	0	0	0	178	0	0
California ^c	18,546	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	18,546
Colorado ^c	9,075	4,070	850	3,951	0	0	58	0	71	75	0
Connecticut	2,213	1,203	**	**	**	882	128	0	**	0	0
Delaware	488	290	11	32	**	**	**	47	6	102	0
District of Columbia	1,657	729	0	0	0	423	0	239	39	227	0
Florida	6,330	4,097	387	814	**	**	**	**	60	682	290
Georgia ^c	12,386	9,364	344	747	**	1,324	221	0	96	290	0
Hawaii	934	427	2	312	0	2	107	0	16	68	0
Idaho ^c	1,952	724	0	722	0	479	0	0	23	4	0
Illinois ^c	27,036	15,516	1,785	7,050	**	**	879	**	121	1,030	655
Indiana	9,413	4,774	618	1,684	0	0	1,644	0	97	596	0
Iowa	3,400	1,911	551	801	0	2	0	108	27	0	0
Kansas	3,642	3,033	150	0	0	49	282	0	19	109	0
Kentucky	6,497	3,313	1,567	345	0	1,169	0	0	102	1	0
Louisiana	14,712	7,195	1,264	853	~	1,276	~	753	188	3,183	0
Maine	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	5,978	3,405	814	831	**	~	**	827	91	10	0
Massachusetts ^c	2,671	2,057	96	475	0	21	0	0	22	0	0
Michigan	10,140	7,019	1,268	1,684	~	~	~	~	169	~	0
Minnesota	5,548	2,752	122	2,649	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
Mississippi	3,547	2,058	**	**	**	938	22	444	32	7	46
Missouri	14,749	5,926	1,083	3,739	747	1,673	1,388	**	172	0	21
Montana	527	297	5	212	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
Nebraska	1,668	1,151	72	423	**	2	**	**	5	0	15
Nevada ^c	3,789	2,741	358	196	~	414	40	0	40	0	0
New Hampshire	1,360	557	**	803	~	~	**	~	**	**	0
New Jersey	5,900	4,284	118	1,339	0	0	0	0	102	57	0
New Mexico	939	603	**	**	**	**	85	166	37	48	0
New York	21,213	11,100	1,400	6,610	1,888	0	0	~	215	~	0
North Carolina	8,014	6,048	524	401	~	0	862	106	73	0	0
North Dakota	1,078	756	42	245	**	**	28	**	5	0	2
Ohio	7,686	5,157	1,431	97	0	0	165	0	176	660	0
Oklahoma	778	677	26	39	**	**	**	**	36	**	0
Oregon	8,683	4,944	813	1,891	3	3	**	724	131	50	124
Pennsylvania ^c	64,419	43,575	6,119	5,608	0	0	806	188	767	1,549	5,807
Rhode Island	221	166	12	37	**	0	0	0	6	0	0
South Carolina	2,613	2,197	91	253	0	0	0	0	34	38	0
South Dakota	1,545	956	82	457	~	25	0	~	24	1	0
Tennessee	4,773	2,696	1,090	834	0	0	0	0	153	0	0
Texas	36,103	27,577	5,479	1,299	~	500	~	0	1,248	0	0
Utah	1,917	340	246	1,088	0	0	0	162	26	55	0
Vermont ^c	549	364	76	89	~	15	0	~	5	0	0
Virginia	515	222	150	86	**	**	12	**	22	22	1
Washington	4,789	4,711	**	**	**	**	**	**	78	**	0
West Virginia	1,781	1,267	25	333	0	0	125	0	31	0	0
Wisconsin	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Wyoming	551	357	34	139	**	**	1	15	3	0	2

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

**Not known.

^aIncludes persons discharged because of release to special sentence, violations, deportations, incarceration, and revocations. Includes some early terminations and expirations of sentence.

^bIncludes 2,160 parolees who were transferred to another state and 7,038 parolees who exited for other reasons. Other reasons include, but are not limited to, parolees who had a pending revocation warrant; were discharged to probation, detainer, or another criminal justice status; were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement; were transferred to another state through an interstate compact agreement; were pardoned; or had their sentence terminated by the court through an appeal.

^cSome or all date were estimated for type of exit.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2014.



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

This report was written by Danielle Kaeble, Laura M. Maruschak, and Thomas P. Bonczar. Jennifer Bronson verified the report.

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