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Bulletin

Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015

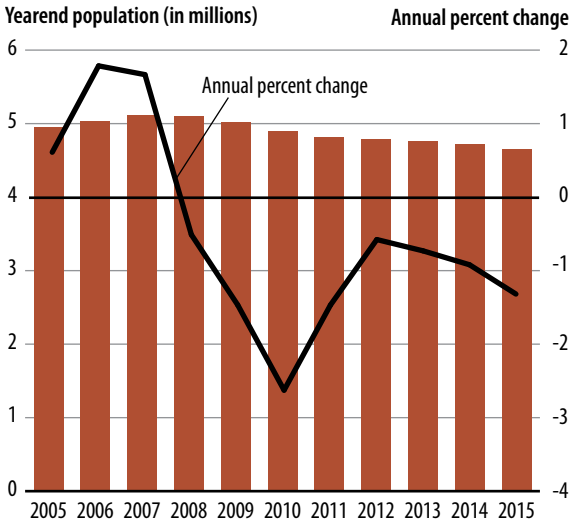
Danielle Kaeble and Thomas P. Bonczar, *BJS Statisticians*

At yearend 2015, an estimated 4,650,900 adults were under community supervision—a decrease of 62,300 offenders from yearend 2014 (figure 1).[1] About 1 in 53 adults in the United States was under community supervision at yearend 2015. This population includes adults on probation, parole, or any other post-prison supervision, with probationers accounting for the majority (81%) of adults under community supervision. (See *BJS definition of probation and parole* textbox.)

The 1.3% decline observed in the adult community corrections population was due to the drop in the probation population. The probation population declined from an estimated 3,868,400 offenders at yearend 2014 to 3,789,800 at yearend 2015 (figure 2). The parole population continued to rise with a 1.5% increase, from 857,700 offenders at yearend 2014 to 870,500 at yearend 2015 (figure 3).

[1] The community supervision population excludes parolees on probation to avoid double counting offenders. See table 7 and *Methodology*.

FIGURE 1
Adults under community supervision on December 31 and annual percent change, 2005–2015



Note: Estimates are 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, 2005–2015.

HIGHLIGHTS

- At yearend 2015, an estimated 4,650,900 adults were under community supervision, down by 62,300 offenders from yearend 2014.
- Approximately 1 in 53 adults in the United States was under community supervision at yearend 2015.
- The adult probation population declined by 78,700 offenders from yearend 2014 to yearend 2015, falling to 3,789,800.
- Movement onto probation decreased from an estimated 2,065,800 entries in 2014 to 1,966,100 in 2015.
- Probation exits declined from 2,129,100 in 2014 to 2,043,200 in 2015.
- The adult parole population increased by 12,800 offenders from yearend 2014 to yearend 2015, to an estimated 870,500 offenders.
- Parole entries increased for the first time in seven years. Parole exits increased for the first time in six years.
- Entries to parole increased from an estimated 461,100 in 2014 to 475,200 in 2015.
- Exits from parole increased from 450,800 in 2014 to 463,700 in 2015.

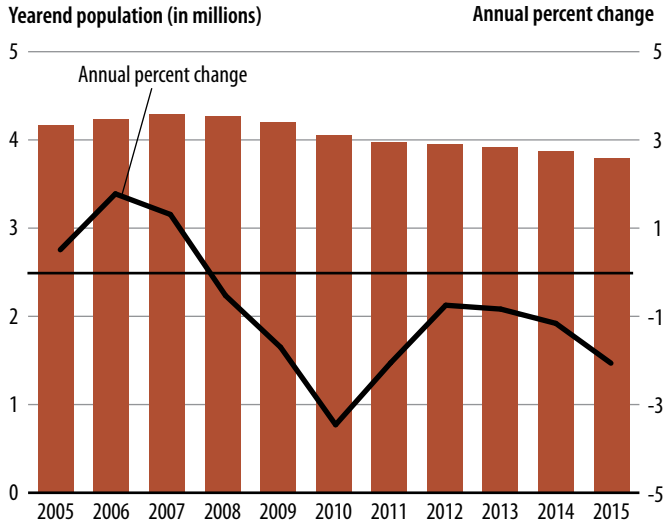
Data in this report were collected through the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey. Both surveys collect data from U.S. probation and parole agencies on yearend counts, movements (i.e., entries and exits), offender characteristics, and outcomes of supervision. 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 1 through 6 present additional 2015 data by jurisdiction.

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, it can be a combined sentence of incarceration followed by a period of community supervision.

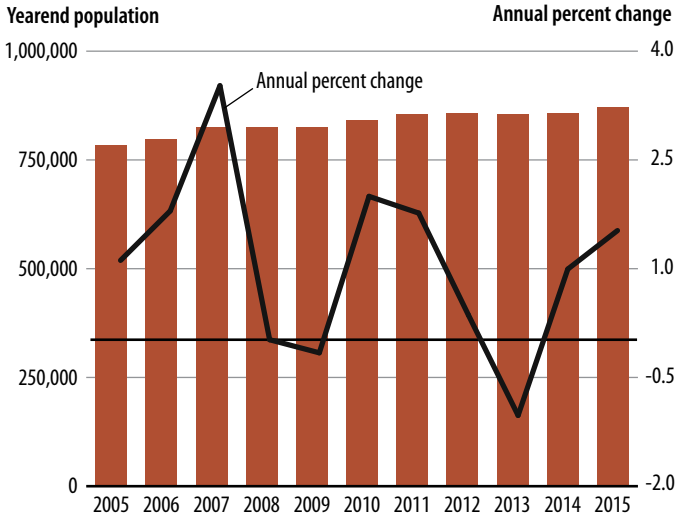
Parole is a period of conditional supervised release in the community following a prison term. It includes parolees released through discretionary or mandatory supervised release from prison, those released through other types of post-custody conditional supervision, and those sentenced to a term of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

FIGURE 2
Adults on probation at yearend, 2005–2015



Note: Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2005–2015.

FIGURE 3
Adults on parole at yearend, 2005–2015



Note: Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2005–2015.

The decline in community supervision was primarily due to a decline in the probation population

The community supervision population in 2015 was at its lowest level since 2005 (table 1). In each year between 2008 and 2015, declines ranged from 0.5% to 2.6%. Since 2005, the population under community supervision declined by 6% due to a decline in the probation population.

The probation population increased from 2005 to 2007, followed by a decline through 2015. During the same period, the parole population increased by 11%. With the exception of 2009 and 2013, each year from 2005 to 2015 saw an increase in the number of individuals supervised on parole. This increase had little effect on the total community supervision population. The probation population continued to be over four times the size of the population of individuals on parole.

The rate of adults under community supervision fell to 1,886 per 100,000 U.S. adult residents

The rate of adults under community supervision declined from 1,911 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents at yearend 2014 to 1,886 per 100,000 at yearend 2015. This was consistent with the decline in the number of adults under community supervision (table 2). The rate of adults on probation declined from 1,568 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents at yearend 2014 to 1,522 at yearend 2015. The parole rate increased for the first time since 2012, from 348 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents in 2014 to 350 in 2015. This was similar to the rate of parolees observed in 2005 (351 per 100,000).

TABLE 1
Adults under community supervision on probation or parole, yearend 2005–2015

Year	Total	Probation	Parole
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	5,093,400	4,271,200	826,100
2009	5,019,900	4,199,800	824,600
2010	4,888,500	4,055,900	840,800
2011	4,818,300	3,973,800	855,500
2012	4,790,700	3,944,900	858,400
2013	4,749,800	3,912,900	849,500
2014	4,713,200	3,868,400	857,700
2015	4,650,900	3,789,800	870,500
Percent change, 2005–2015	-6.0%	-8.9%	11.0%
Percent change, 2014–2015	-1.3%	-2.0%	1.5%

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Estimates are 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, 2005–2015.

TABLE 2
Rates of U.S. adult residents on community supervision, probation, and parole, 2005–2015

	Number per 100,000 U.S. adult residents			U.S. adult residents on—		
Year	Community supervision[a]	Probation	Parole	Community supervision[b]	Probation	Parole
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	1,847	357	1 in 45	1 in 54	1 in 280
2009	2,148	1,797	353	1 in 47	1 in 56	1 in 283
2010	2,067	1,715	356	1 in 48	1 in 58	1 in 281
2011	2,017	1,663	358	1 in 50	1 in 60	1 in 279
2012	1,984	1,634	356	1 in 50	1 in 61	1 in 281
2013	1,946	1,603	348	1 in 51	1 in 62	1 in 287
2014	1,911	1,568	348	1 in 52	1 in 64	1 in 288
2015	1,868	1,522	350	1 in 53	1 in 66	1 in 286

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Rates are based on most recent data available and may differ from previously published statistics. Rates are based on the total 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.

[a]Includes adults on probation and adults on parole. For 2008 to 2015, detail does not sum to total because the community supervision rate was adjusted to exclude parolees who were also on probation. See *Methodology*.

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

[c]See *Methodology* for estimating change in population counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2005–2015; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2006–2010, and Population Estimates, January 1, 2011–2016.

Probation entries and exits each decreased by more than 4% in 2015

Movements onto (entries) and off (exits) probation declined by 4% between 2014 and 2015. Prior to this decline, a slight increase was observed in 2013 in both entries and exits. Probation entries started to decrease and exits remained stable in 2014. Exits from probation continued to exceed entries to probation for the seventh consecutive year.

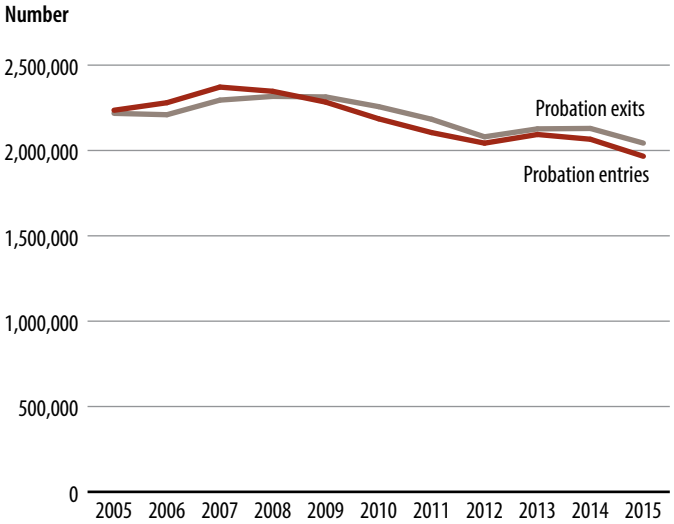
Between 2014 and 2015, probation entries declined 5%, from an estimated 2,065,800 entries to 1,966,100 **(figure 4)**. During the same period, exits declined by 4% from an estimated 2,129,100 exits to 2,043,200. The declines in both entries and exits led to an overall decline in movements onto and off probation, from 4,194,900 in 2014 to 4,009,300 in 2015. (See *Methodology* for a discussion of estimating change in population counts.)

The exit rate for probationers was consistent with rates observed in 2005

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. Since 2005, the rate of exits from probation has remained consistent, ranging from 52 to 55 per 100 probationers. In 2015, the exit rate mirrored 2005 at 53 per 100 probationers **(table 3)**.

The completion rate (turnover due to completing the term of supervision either through a full-term completion or early discharge) was 33 exits per 100 probationers during 2015, which was similar to the rate observed in 2005 (32 per 100). This was down from rates that had been consistent since 2009 (35 to 36 per 100).

FIGURE 4
Probation entries and exits, 2005–2015



Note: Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2005–2015.

TABLE 3
Rate of probation exits, by type of exit, 2005 and 2010–2015

Type of exit	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total exit rate[a]	53	55	54	52	54	55	53
Completion	32	36	36	36	36	35	33
Incarceration[b]	8	9	9	8	8	8	8
Absconder	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other unsatisfactory[c]	7	6	5	5	6	7	7
Other[d]	4	2	2	2	2	2	2

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

--Less than 0.5 per 100 probationers.

[a]The 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). Includes 1 per 100 probationers or fewer who were discharged to custody, detainer, or warrant; 1 per 100 who were transferred to another probation agency; and fewer than 0.5 per 100 who died.

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

[c]Includes 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.

[d]Includes, 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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2005 and 2010–2015.

Probation population characteristics remained relatively unchanged during the last decade

At yearend 2015, 25% of probationers were female, compared to 23% in 2005 **(table 4)**. Similarly, the racial composition of probationers at yearend 2015 was unchanged from 2005. In both 2015 and 2005, more than half (55%) of probationers were non-Hispanic white, 30% were non-Hispanic black, and 13% were Hispanic or Latino.

TABLE 4
Characteristics of adults on probation, 2005, 2014, and 2015

Characteristic	2005	2014	2015
Sex	100%	100%	100%
Male	77	75	75
Female	23	25	25
Race/Hispanic origin*	100%	100%	100%
White	55	54	55
Black/African American	30	30	30
Hispanic/Latino	13	13	13
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	1	1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	1	1
Two or more races	--	--	--
Status of supervision	100%	100%	100%
Active	72	73	76
Residential/other treatment program	1	1	1
Financial conditions remaining	…	1	2
Inactive	9	5	4
Absconder	10	8	7
Supervised out of jurisdiction	2	6	2
Warrant status	6	2	5
Other	--	4	4
Type of offense	100%	100%	100%
Felony	50	56	57
Misdemeanor	49	42	41
Other infractions	1	2	2
Most serious offense	100%	100%	100%
Violent	18%	19%	20%
Domestic violence	6	4	4
Sex offense	3	3	4
Other violent offense	10	12	13
Property	23%	28%	28%
Drug	25%	25%	25%
Public order	19%	16%	15%
DWI/DUI	14	14	13
Other traffic offense	5	2	2
Other	14%	11%	12%

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

--Less than 0.05%.

…Not available.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, unless specified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2005, 2014, and 2015.

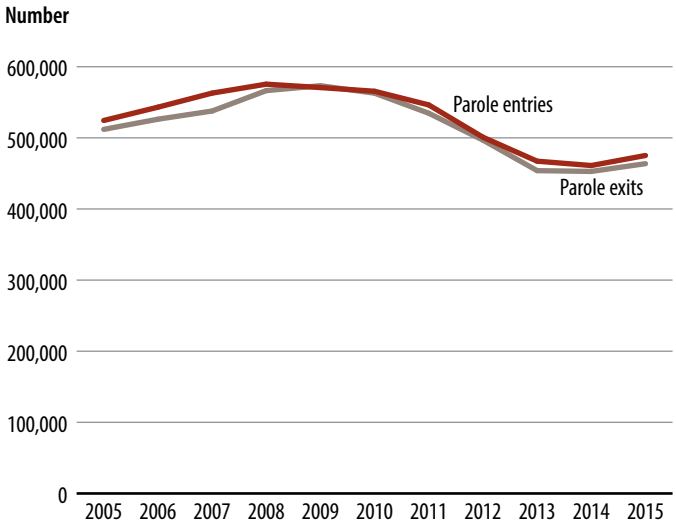
More than half of probationers were supervised for a felony offense over the entire 2005 to 2015 period, exceeding those supervised for a misdemeanor (49% or lower). At least 7 in 10 probationers were on active status, or those regularly required to contact a probation authority, since at least 2005.

U.S. parole population increased 1.5% in 2015

The parole population increased in 2015 for the second consecutive year and for the seventh time in 10 years. At yearend 2015, an estimated 870,500 offenders were on parole, up from 857,700 at yearend 2014. Both the state (up 7,600 parolees) and the federal system (up 5,200 parolees) contributed to this increase.

Between 2014 and 2015, entries to parole increased from an estimated 461,100 to 475,200 (up 14,100), and exits from parole rose from 452,800 to 463,700 (up 10,900) **(figure 5)**. Parole entries increased for the first year since 2008, and exits increased for the first year since 2009. Entries continued to exceed exits for the sixth consecutive year. Overall movements onto and off parole increased from 913,900 in 2014 to 938,900 in 2015. Even after the increase, combined movements onto and off parole were still about 9% lower than the 1,036,300 observed in 2005.

FIGURE 5
Estimated parole entries and exits, 2005–2015



Note: Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2005–2015.

The parole exit rate increased after five consecutive annual decreases

The parole exit rate increased to 54 exits per 100 parolees in 2015, halting a downward trend first observed in 2011 (table 5). The exit rate, due to completion of a supervised term or early discharge, was 33 exits per 100 parolees in 2014 and has remained between 35 and 32 exits per 100 parolees since 2008. In 2015, the rate of return to incarceration remained unchanged from 2013 and 2014 (14 exits per 100 parolees), but declined overall from 25 per 100 in 2005.

TABLE 5
Rate of parole exits, by type of exit, 2005 and 2010–2015

Type of exit	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013[d]	2014[d]	2015[d]
Total exit rate[a]	66	67	63	58	54	53	54
Completion	30	35	34	34	32	33	33
Returned to incarceration	25	23	20	15	14	14	14
With new sentence	8	6	6	5	4	4	4
With revocation	16	16	13	8	9	8	8
Other/unknown	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Absconder	7	6	6	6	4	3	4
Other unsatisfactory[b]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transferred to another state	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Death	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other[c]	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

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

[a]The ratio of the number of parolees exiting supevision during the year to the average daily parole population (i.e., average of the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year).

[b]Includes parolees discharged from supervision who 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.

[c]Includes, 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, and were transferred to another state through an interstate compact agreement or discharged to probation supervision.

[d]Includes imputed data for California, based on information provided for 2012.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2005 and 2010–2015.

Parolees being supervised for drug offenses decreased 6 percentage points since 2005

Parolees being supervised for drug offenses decreased from 37% in 2005 to 31% in 2015, while the percentage of individuals being supervised for violent crimes increased from 26% to 32% during the same period (table 6). In 2015, 4% of parolees were supervised for weapons crimes, which was the same as in 2014. Approximately 44% of parolees were white, compared to black (38%) and Hispanic (16%) parolees. Males made up 87% of the adult parole population, which was similar to the rates in 2014 and 2005 (88% each). More than 8 in 10 parolees were on active supervision over the entire 2005 to 2015 period.

TABLE 6
Characteristics of adults on parole, 2005, 2014, and 2015

Characteristic	2005	2014	2015
Sex	100%	100%	100%
Male	88	88	87
Female	12	12	13
Race/Hispanic origin[a]	100%	100%	100%
White	41	43	44
Black/African American	40	39	38
Hispanic/Latino	18	16	16
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	1	1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	1	1
Two or more races	0	--	--
Status of supervision	100%	100%	100%
Active	83	84	83
Inactive	4	5	5
Absconder	7	6	6
Supervised out of state	4	4	4
Financial conditions remaining	…	0	0
Other	2	2	3
Maximum sentence to incarceration	100%	100%	100%
Less than 1 year	3	6	6
1 year or more	97	94	94
Most serious offense	100%	100%	100%
Violent	26%	31%	32%
Sex offense	…	7	8
Other violent	…	24	24
Property	24%	22%	21%
Drug	37%	31%	31%
Weapon	…	4%	4%
Other[b]	13%	12%	13%

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Estimates 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 0.05%.

…Not available.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, unless specified.

[b]Includes public order offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2005, 2014, and 2015.

Methodology

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, which began in 1980, collects data from U.S. probation and parole agencies that supervise adults. This data collection defines adults as persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency. Juveniles sentenced as adults in a criminal court are considered adults. Juveniles under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or correctional agency are excluded from these data. 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 2015, RTI International served as BJS's collection agent for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the federal system were provided directly to BJS from the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, through the Federal Justice Statistics Program.

Probation

The 2015 Annual Probation Survey was sent to 460 agencies, one less agency than the 2014 population frame as the result of a Michigan local probation agency closure in 2014. Following the opening of one probation agency in Florida and the closure of another in Ohio during 2015, there were a total of 460 agencies on the population frame for the 2015 Annual Probation Survey. The 460 respondents included 35 central state agencies; 425 separate state, county, or court agencies, including the state probation agency in Georgia (which also provided data received from local public and private probation agencies in Georgia), Pennsylvania (which also provided data for its 65 counties), the District of Columbia; and the federal system. States with multiple agencies included Alabama (3), Colorado (8), Florida (42), Georgia (2), Idaho (2), Kentucky (3), Michigan (130), Missouri (2), Montana (4), New Mexico (2), Ohio (185), Oklahoma (3), Pennsylvania (2), Tennessee (3), and Washington (32). Of the 460 agencies in the population frame, 1 locality in Colorado, 6 in Florida, 17 in Michigan, 15 in Ohio, and 5 in Washington did not provide data for the 2015 collection. The state agency in Alaska provided information on the total number on community supervision, but was unable to report separately for those on probation. Oregon was unable to provide data for 2015 because of computer system issues. At the request of the Oregon respondent, the December 31, 2014, population count was used as an estimate for January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015. Estimates for December 31, 2015, have been included in national and "all state" totals. (See *Explanatory Notes* for more information.)

Parole

The 2015 Annual Parole Survey was sent to 53 agencies: 50 central state reporters, which included the state parole agency in Pennsylvania (which also provided data for its 65 counties), the District of Columbia, and the federal system. In this report, federal parole includes a term of supervised release from prison, mandatory release, parole, military parole, and special parole. A federal judge orders a term of supervised release at the time of sentencing, and it is served after release from a federal prison sentence. Definitional differences exist between parole reported here and in other BJS statistical series. The state agency in Alaska provided information on the total number on community supervision, but was unable to report separately for those on parole. The state agency in Oregon was unable to report data in 2015. (See *Parole: Explanatory Notes* for more information.)

Additional information about the data collection instruments is available on the BJS website (http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=271).

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 2015 reported in figure 1 (and the 2015 counts in appendix table 1) 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 2015 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 2015 may be underestimated, which may result in overestimations in the total population under community supervision.

Reporting changes in the number of adults on probation and parole, 2000–2015

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
- 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 2014 and the beginning year 2015 probation counts resulted in an increase of 9,749 probationers (table 8). The discrepancy between the yearend and beginning year parole population count resulted in an increase of 172 parolees from December 31, 2014, to January 1, 2015 (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 individuals, while the beginning and yearend population counts represent individuals. Some individuals are being supervised for more than one charge or case simultaneously. 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, 11,312 probationers were the difference between the change in the probation population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2015, populations and the difference between probation

TABLE 7
Parolees on probation excluded from the January 1 and December 31 community supervision populations, 2008–2015

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
2015	12,919	9,375

Note: Counts are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. Excluded from community supervision population to avoid double counting those individuals being supervised on both probation and parole.

*For 2011 through 2015, data are based on the December 31 count of the prior reporting year. For 2010, the December 31, 2010, count was used as a proxy because additional states reported these data in 2010.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2008–2015.

TABLE 8
Adults on probation based on reporting changes, 2005–2015

Year	December 31 probation population	Change*
2005	4,162,286	4,262
2006	4,236,827	-21,662
2007	4,292,950	-59,275
2008	4,271,237	-33,666
2009	4,199,751	-73,122
2010	4,055,928	-2,399
2011	3,973,756	9,771
2012	3,944,937	2,955
2013	3,912,882	20,983
2014	3,868,448	9,749
2015	3,789,785	…

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

…Not available.

*Calculated as the difference between the December 31 probation population in the reporting year and the January 1 probation population in the following year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2005–2015.

TABLE 9
Adults on parole based on reporting changes, 2005–2015

Year	December 31 parole population	Change*
2005	784,354	-3,738
2006	798,202	1,673
2007	826,097	-4,920
2008	826,074	1,391
2009	824,584	13,703
2010	840,824	-78
2011	855,458	-2,830
2012	858,385	-23,636
2013	849,467	535
2014	857,686	172
2015	870,526	…

Note: Counts are 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, 2005–2015.

entries and exits during 2015. For parole, 1,168 parolees were the difference between the change in the parole population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2015, populations and the difference between parole entries and exits during 2015.

Estimates of annual change reported in appendix tables 1, 2, and 4 were calculated as the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year.

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.

In figures 1-3, 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 reports was calculated as the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year.

Imputing for nonreporting agencies during 2015

BJS used the methods described below to impute missing probation and parole data for key items, including the January 1, 2015, population, entries, exits, and the December 31, 2015, population.

Imputing the probation January 1, 2015, population

When the January 1, 2015, probation population was missing, the December 31, 2014, probation population value was carried over. This method was used to estimate the January 1, 2015, probation population in nonreporting counties and district agencies in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, and Washington.

Imputing the December 31, 2015, probation population

When the December 31, 2015, 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, 2015, population and the January 1, 2015, population based on the ratio of the 2014 net difference between the December 31, 2014, population and the January 1, 2014, population to the January 1, 2014, population, and then adding the estimated difference to the January 1, 2015, population. This method was used to estimate the December 31, 2015, probation population in nonreporting counties and district agencies in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, 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 2015 but did report in 2014. BJS estimated probation entries in 2015 by using the ratio of entries in 2014 to the agency's probation population on January 1, 2014, and applying that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2015, population. This method was used to estimate probation entries in nonreporting counties and district agencies in Alaska, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington.

The second method was used to estimate 2015 probation entries for agencies that did not report entries both in 2014 and 2015. The ratio of 2014 entries to the January 1, 2014, 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 Alabama, Florida, Michigan, and Ohio.

The third method was used to estimate probation entries by using the ratio of 2014 imputed entries to the January 1, 2014, probation population and applying that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2015, population. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in Colorado, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Imputing parole entries

To estimate parole entries for parole agencies that were unable to report these data in 2015 but were able to report in 2014, BJS calculated the ratio of entries in 2014 to the agency's parole population on January 1, 2014, and applied that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2015, population. This method was used to estimate parole entries in Alaska, California, Oregon, Vermont, 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 2015 to the agency's population on January 1, 2015, and subtracted that estimate from the population on December 31, 2015. For probation, this method was used in Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. For parole, this method was used in Alaska, California, Oregon, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

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 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.

Changes 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.[2]

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, BJS web, August 1998), and updated in *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2002: With Trends 1982-2002, Reconciled Data* (NCJ 207447, BJS web, January 2005).

[2] See http://www.uscourts.gov/news/TheThirdBranch/11-05-01/Parole_in_the_Federal_Probation_System.aspx.

Probation: Explanatory notes

Alaska—Nonreporting agency in 2015—the state agency in Alaska provided information on the total number on community supervision, but was unable to separately report for those on probation. BJS imputed December 31, 2015, and January 1, 2015, data based on the distribution of probation as a part of the community corrections population reported on the Alaska Department of Corrections website and the number reported to BJS in prior years.

California—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years, which were likely the result of difficulties some counties encountered in reporting felons who were resentenced as misdemeanants, and changing from reporting of cases to individuals. These changes resulted in a decrease of 9,794 probationers on January 1, 2015 (285,681), compared to December 31, 2014 (295,475).

Colorado—Nonreporting agency in 2015—one local agency did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015, populations.*

Florida—Nonreporting agencies in 2015—six local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015, populations.*

Georgia—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—the two state agencies that previously provided data were consolidated under a single new state agency, the Georgia Department of Community Supervision (DCS). One reporter provides counts based on individual level probationer information from Georgia state employees (probation officers) and represents 49.8% of Georgia's total probation population. The other reporter provides counts based on summary counts submitted by independent local probation agencies to the DCS and represents 50.2% of Georgia's total probation population. Data are not comparable to those reported in previous years as the result of the new agency's use of slightly different methods to count probationers under direct supervision by the state, resulting in an increase of 10,272 probationers on January 1, 2015 (481,339), compared to December 31, 2014 (471,067). Probation counts may overstate the number of persons under probation supervision because the county data collection has the capacity to report probation cases and not the number of persons under supervision. Probationers with multiple sentences could potentially have one or more cases with one or more probation agencies in one jurisdiction or one or more probation agencies in different jurisdictions.

Illinois—Nonreporting agency in 2015—the state respondent in Illinois was only able to report the number on probation on January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015.*

Michigan—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years, as a result of a data clean-up by local agencies. These changes resulted in an decrease of 6,344 probationers on January 1, 2015 (174,239), compared to December 31, 2014 (180,583).

Nonreporting agencies in 2015—seventeen local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015, populations.*

New Jersey—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years as a result of a change in methodology. This change resulted in an increase of 21,226 probationers on January 1, 2015 (137,124), compared to December 31, 2014 (115,898).

Ohio—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years as a result of data clean-up by local agencies. This change resulted in an increase of 2,165 probationers on January 1, 2015 (241,080), compared to December 31, 2014 (238,915).

Nonreporting agencies in 2015—fifteen local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015, populations.*

Oregon—Nonreporting agency in 2015—the state agency in Oregon was unable to provide data for 2015 because of computer system issues. At the request of the respondent, the December 31, 2014 population count was used as an estimate for January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015 have been included in national and "all state" totals.*

Washington—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years as the result of a change in methodology by the state probation agency for 2014 and 2015, and by five local agencies for 2015 (includes two local agencies that now include cases that were previously erroneously excluded). Compared to the count previously reported for December 31, 2014 (94,112), these changes resulted in a decrease of 43 probationers on January 1, 2015 (94,069). Compared to a revised count for December 31, 2014 (98,446), which includes the reconciled state data, these changes resulted in a decrease of 4,377 probationers for January 1, 2015, all of which can be attributed to changes in reporting by local agencies.

Nonreporting agencies in 2015—five local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015, populations.*

Wisconsin—The state probation agency, overseeing the entirety of the state's probation population, was able to report the number of probationers who died, but was not able to report the total number of exits or the number of entries to probation during 2015. Based on information provided by Wisconsin for 2014, BJS imputed the total number of entries to and exits from probation supervision in Wisconsin for 2015.*

*See *Imputing entries and exits* for nonreporting agencies in 2015.

Parole: Explanatory notes

Alaska—Nonreporting agency in 2015—the state agency in Alaska provided information on the total number on community supervision, but was unable to separately report for those on parole. December 31, 2015, and January 1, 2015, data—based on the distribution of parole as a part of the community corrections population—was reported on the Alaska Department of Corrections website, and the number was reported to BJS in prior years.

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 34,836 persons on January 1, 2015, and 33,260 persons on December 31, 2015, who were under post-release community supervision. These persons account for 20,921 parolees entering and 22,497 parolees exiting supervision during 2015. In addition, California's total parole population includes 11,739 persons on January 1, 2015, and 11,427 persons on December 31, 2015, who were under mandatory supervision. These persons account for 8,693 parolees entering and 9,005 parolees exiting supervision during 2015. Detailed information on the types of entries and exits were not available for these populations.

Illinois—Reporting changes in 2015—there was a major technology transition in December 2015. During the transition, some traditional population counts and other measures were not collected. Therefore, the data provided reflect November 30, 2015 counts as an estimate for December 31, 2015. The entries and discharges only include 11 months of data (January 2015 through November 2015).

Oregon—Nonreporting agency in 2015—the state agency in Oregon was unable to provide data for 2015 because of computer system issues. At the request of the respondent, the December 31, 2014 population count was used as an estimate for January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015. Estimates for December 31, 2015 have been included in national and "all state" totals.*

Washington—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years as a result of a change in methodology. These changes resulted in an increase of 1,046 parolees on January 1, 2015 (10,926), compared to December 31, 2014 (9,880).

Wisconsin—The state parole agency was able to report the number of parolees probationers who died, but not the total number of exit or the number of entries to parole during 2015. Based on information provided by Wisconsin for 2014, BJS imputed the total number of entries to and exits from parole supervision in Wisconsin for 2015.*

*See *Imputing entries and exits* for nonreporting agencies in 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Adults under community supervision, 2015

Jurisdiction	Community supervision population, January 1, 2015[a]	Entries		Exits		Community supervision population, December 31, 2015[a]	Change, 2015		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult residents, December 31, 2015[c]
		Reported	Imputed[b]	Reported	Imputed[b]		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	4,723,100	2,244,000	2,441,200	2,307,800	2,507,000	4,650,900	-72,200	-1.5%	1,868
Federal	128,400	58,600	58,600	55,600	555,600	132,800	4,400	3.4%	53
State	4,594,700	2,185,400	2,382,600	2,252,300	2,451,400	4,518,100	-76,600	-1.7%	1,814
Alabama	60,900	20,500	20,500	16,900	16,900	64,600	3,700	6.0	1,714
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	80,700	38,100	38,100	35,500	35,500	83,300	2,600	3.2	1,589
Arkansas	49,200	20,800	20,800	18,800	18,800	51,500	2,200	4.5	2,256
California	372,800	182,500	208,000	192,700	217,300	349,600	-23,200	-6.2	1,158
Colorado[d]	89,100	62,000	62,900	62,900	62,900	89,200	100	0.1	2,102
Connecticut	45,600	25,000	25,000	23,700	23,700	45,300	-400	-0.8	1,598
Delaware	16,300	12,800	12,800	13,100	13,100	16,100	-300	-1.7	2,155
District of Columbia	11,100	5,700	5,700	7,100	7,100	9,900	-1,100	-10.3	1,776
Florida[d]	232,100	155,100	159,900	161,600	167,100	225,400	-6,700	-2.9	1,381
Georgia	502,200	267,700	267,700	324,100	324,100	451,800	-50,300	-1.0	5,823
Hawaii	22,500	5,700	5,700	6,000	6,000	22,500	0	-0.1	1,996
Idaho	37,700	15,600	15,600	15,500	15,500	37,800	100	0.2	3,071
Illinois	151,800	..	79,700	..	80,200	151,300	-600	-0.4	1,526
Indiana	126,100	83,600	83,600	87,200	87,200	122,500	-3,600	-2.8	2,423
Iowa	35,400	18,000	18,000	17,700	17,700	35,600	200	0.7	1,481
Kansas	20,400	25,200	25,200	24,700	24,700	20,900	500	2.6	951
Kentucky	70,700	37,800	37,800	37,800	37,800	70,600	0	-0.1	2,063
Louisiana	70,600	29,800	29,800	28,400	28,400	71,900	1,300	1.8	2,014
Maine	6,600	3,300	3,300	3,200	3,200	6,700	100	2.2	626
Maryland	91,100	42,900	42,900	46,600	46,600	87,400	-3,700	-4.0	1,870
Massachusetts	70,200	68,800	68,800	72,100	72,100	66,900	-3,300	-4.7	1,232
Michigan[d]	192,700	104,500	118,100	104,600	116,600	193,900	1,200	0.6	2,507
Minnesota	103,700	55,200	55,200	53,800	53,800	105,100	1,400	1.3	2,489
Mississippi	44,300	17,800	17,800	17,300	17,300	44,800	500	1.1	1,972
Missouri	65,600	37,800	37,800	40,800	40,800	62,600	-3,000	-4.6	1,329
Montana	9,800	4,400	4,600	4,600	4,600	9,700	-100	-0.6	1,198
Nebraska	13,700	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	13,700	0	-0.1	955
Nevada	18,000	9,700	9,700	8,400	8,400	19,200	1,300	7.1	858
New Hampshire	6,300	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	6,300	0	0.1	590
New Jersey	152,000	33,200	33,200	33,900	33,900	151,300	-700	-0.5	2,167
New Mexico	17,600	8,200	9,800	7,900	9,700	16,800	-900	-4.9	1,054
New York	150,300	45,800	45,800	50,600	50,600	145,600	-4,800	-3.2	931
North Carolina	99,300	63,700	63,700	64,400	64,400	97,400	-1,900	-1.9	1,249

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)
Adults under community supervision, 2015

Jurisdiction	Community supervision population, January 1, 2015[a]	Entries		Exits		Community supervision population, 12/31/2015[a]	Change, 2015		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult residents, December 31, 2015[c]
		Reported	Imputed[b]	Reported	Imputed[b]		Number	Percent	
North Dakota	6,200	5,600	5,600	4,900	4,900	6,900	700	11.8%	1,179
Ohio[d]	258,400	131,200	145,600	129,700	143,500	262,000	3,600	1.4	2,908
Oklahoma	31,100	13,000	13,000	10,700	10,700	33,400	2,300	7.3	1,126
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	281,400	177,700	177,700	162,800	162,800	296,200	14,900	5.3	2,923
Rhode Island	24,000	300	4,900	200	4,500	24,400	400	1.6	2,873
South Carolina	39,600	16,100	16,100	17,200	17,200	38,500	-1,000	-2.6	1,006
South Dakota	9,300	5,200	5,200	4,700	4,700	9,800	500	5.6	1,505
Tennessee	77,800	26,400	26,400	28,800	28,800	75,400	-2,400	-3.1	1,470
Texas	496,900	182,600	182,600	191,300	191,300	488,800	-8,000	-1.6	2,390
Utah	15,100	7,900	7,900	7,300	7,300	15,700	600	3.8	746
Vermont	6,300	..	3,500	..	3,500	6,300	0	--	1,236
Virginia	56,700	29,900	29,900	29,600	29,600	57,000	400	0.6	873
Washington[d]	105,000	44,900	56,100	38,900	55,400	104,700	-300	-0.2	1,870
West Virginia	9,900	2,000	2,800	2,600	2,600	10,100	200	2.1	692
Wisconsin[e]	65,900	..	29,200	200	29,500	65,600	-300	-0.5	1,462
Wyoming	5,700	3,000	3,000	2,800	2,800	5,900	200	4.0	1,323

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest hundred. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the community supervision population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2015, does not equal the population on January 1, 2015, plus entries, minus exits.

--Less than 0.05%.

..Not known.

[a]The January 1 population excludes 12,919 offenders and the December 31 population excludes 9,375 offenders under community supervision who were on both probation and parole. See *Methodology* for more detail on dual status.

[b]Reflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available.

[c]Rates were computed using the estimated number of U.S. residents age 15 or older in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2016.

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

[e]The only exits reported were deaths.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Adults on probation, 2015

Jurisdiction	Probation population, January 1, 2015	Entries		Exits		Probation population, December 31, 2015	Change, 2015		Number on probation per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, December 31, 2015[b]
		Reported	Imputed[a]	Reported	Imputed[a]		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	3,878,197	1,812,310	1,966,100	1,887,556	2,043,200	3,789,785	-88,412	-2.3%	1,522
Federal	19,062	8,646	8,646	9,253	9,253	18,368	-694	-3.6%	7
State	3,859,135	1,803,664	1,957,400	1,878,303	2,034,000	3,771,417	-87,718	-2.3%	1,514
Alabama	53,132	18,155	18,155	14,587	14,587	56,700	3,568	6.7	1,505
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	73,232	26,163	26,163	23,390	23,390	76,005	2,773	3.8	1,449
Arkansas	28,157	10,258	10,258	9,603	9,603	28,900	743	2.6	1,267
California	285,681	152,909	152,909	161,166	161,166	263,531	-22,150	-7.8	873
Colorado[c]	78,988	53,671	54,500	54,707	54,800	78,883	-105	-0.1	1,860
Connecticut	43,084	22,489	22,489	21,631	21,631	42,346	-738	-1.7	1,494
Delaware	15,665	12,761	12,761	12,780	12,780	15,646	-19	-0.1	2,098
District of Columbia	6,356	4,282	4,282	5,102	5,102	5,536	-820	-12.9	990
Florida[c]	227,540	148,775	153,600	155,313	160,800	220,769	-6,771	-3.0	1,353
Georgia	481,339	257,482	257,482	312,381	312,381	432,235	-49,104	-10.2	5,570
Hawaii	20,931	5,042	5,042	5,061	5,061	20,912	-19	-0.1	1,859
Idaho	33,466	12,931	12,931	13,498	13,498	32,898	-568	-1.7	2,675
Illinois	122,184	..	55,900	..	55,900	122,125	-59	0.0	1,232
Indiana	116,595	75,769	75,769	79,288	79,288	113,076	-3,519	-3.0	2,236
Iowa	29,815	14,375	14,375	14,315	14,315	29,875	60	0.2	1,243
Kansas	16,328	21,280	21,280	21,020	21,020	16,588	260	1.6	754
Kentucky	53,923	26,531	26,531	26,405	26,405	54,049	126	0.2	1,579
Louisiana	40,979	12,615	12,615	12,830	12,830	40,764	-215	-0.5	1,143
Maine	6,562	3,317	3,317	3,171	3,171	6,708	146	2.2	624
Maryland	79,539	38,204	38,204	41,238	41,238	76,505	-3,034	-3.8	1,637
Massachusetts	68,274	66,461	66,461	69,801	69,801	64,934	-3,340	-4.9	1,195
Michigan[c]	174,239	93,859	107,500	93,493	105,500	175,965	1,726	1.0	2,276
Minnesota	97,036	48,847	48,847	47,625	47,625	98,258	1,222	1.3	2,328
Mississippi	34,398	11,885	11,885	9,950	9,950	36,333	1,935	5.6	1,601
Missouri	47,082	24,824	24,824	27,030	27,030	44,876	-2,206	-4.7	953
Montana	8,667	3,774	4,000	4,035	4,035	8,610	-57	-0.7	1,063
Nebraska	12,612	9,028	9,028	9,014	9,014	12,626	14	0.1	882
Nevada	12,027	5,169	5,169	3,472	3,472	13,724	1,697	14.1	612
New Hampshire	3,920	2,585	2,585	2,644	2,644	3,861	-59	-1.5	361
New Jersey	137,124	27,372	27,372	28,359	28,359	136,137	-987	-0.7	1,949
New Mexico	15,588	6,625	8,200	6,995	8,700	15,048	-540	-3.5	946
New York	105,458	25,870	25,870	30,332	30,332	100,996	-4,462	-4.2	646
North Carolina	90,918	50,862	50,862	53,474	53,474	85,634	-5,284	-5.8	1,098
North Dakota	5,647	4,364	4,364	3,708	3,708	6,303	656	11.6	1,069

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APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)
Adults on probation, 2015

Jurisdiction	Probation population, January 1, 2015	Entries		Exits		Probation population, December 31, 2015	Change, 2015		Number on probation per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, December 31, 2015[b]
		Reported	Imputed[a]	Reported	Imputed[a]		Number	Percent	
Ohio[c]	241,080	123,393	137,800	122,881	136,700	243,710	2,630	1.1%	2,706
Oklahoma	28,568	12,634	12,634	9,921	9,921	31,281	2,713	9.5	1,055
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	176,737	106,677	106,677	99,546	99,546	183,868	7,131	4.0	1,814
Rhode Island	23,595	..	4,600	..	4,300	23,920	325	1.4	2,822
South Carolina	34,753	13,605	13,605	14,515	14,515	33,843	-910	-2.6	883
South Dakota	6,648	3,626	3,626	3,156	3,156	7,118	470	7.1	1,096
Tennessee	64,223	22,355	22,355	24,253	24,253	62,325	-1,898	-3.0	1,215
Texas	388,101	146,787	146,787	155,951	155,951	378,937	-9,164	-2.4	1,853
Utah	11,805	5,597	5,597	5,221	5,221	12,181	376	3.2	579
Vermont	5,170	..	3,000	..	3,000	5,170	0	--	1,021
Virginia	54,966	29,391	29,391	28,885	28,885	55,472	506	0.9	849
Washington[c]	94,069	38,606	49,800	33,161	49,700	93,535	-534	-0.6	1,670
West Virginia	7,174	..	800	969	969	7,008	-166	-2.3	478
Wisconsin[d]	45,766	..	22,700	86	22,400	46,144	378	0.8	1,028
Wyoming	4,994	2,459	2,459	2,340	2,340	5,113	119	2.4	1,142

Note: Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the probation population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2015, does not equal the population on January 1, 2015, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

--Less than 0.05%.

..Not known.

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

[b]Rates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2016.

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

[d]The only exits reported were deaths.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Adults exiting probation, by type of exit, 2015

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Incarcerated: With new sentence	Incarcerated: Under current sentence	Incarcerated: To receive treatment	Incarcerated: Other/ unknown	Absconder	Discharged to warrant or detainer	Other unsatisfactory[a]	Death	Other[b]	Unknown or not reported
U.S. total	1,887,556	1,004,174	65,209	95,541	3,302	69,273	40,586	14,454	213,338	11,267	87,590	282,822
Federal	9,253	7,816	0	720	0	0	126	0	96	117	0	378
State	1,878,303	996,358	65,209	94,821	3,302	69,273	40,460	14,454	213,242	11,150	87,590	282,444
Alabama†	14,587	10,831	1,407	543	0	0	0	0	0	274	841	691
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona†	23,390	16,226	..	5,406	~	0	..	..	1,247	300	211	0
Arkansas†	9,603	5,414	703	3,117	0	0	0	28	0	184	157	0
California†	161,166	75,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,351	0	25,650	0
Colorado†	54,707	34,805	240	1,030	0	6,613	5,288	0	459	388	4,710	1,174
Connecticut†	21,631	16,542	0	0	0	0	346	4,743	0	0	0	0
Delaware	12,780	7,861	273	1,047	..	..	..	..	1,789	103	1,707	0
District of Columbia	5,102	4,122	0	0	0	681	0	0	125	28	146	0
Florida†	155,313	85,607	13,579	23,075	58	2,418	67	3,846	4,024	964	3,228	18,447
Georgia†	312,381	187,394	4,454	1,537	..	..	..	..	109,067	333	9,596	0
Hawaii	5,061	3,646	270	597	0	485	0	0	0	55	8	0
Idaho†	13,498	2,794	0	684	1,253	0	1	14	0	72	68	8,612
Illinois	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana†	79,288	51,162	7,620	9,285	~	~	6,699	~	~	~	4,522	0
Iowa	14,315	10,139	894	140	0	0	38	0	2,987	79	38	0
Kansas†	21,020	15,502	..	128	..	..	..	..	3,044	..	2,346	0
Kentucky†	26,405	14,327	1,346	3,533	0	1,616	2,112	0	50	327	194	2,900
Louisiana†	12,830	7,911	837	2,812	~	96	~	~	935	193	46	0
Maine	3,171	2,510	0	0	0	561	0	0	0	0	0	100
Maryland	41,238	26,048	3,816	3,722	..	~	..	..	5,392	477	1,023	760
Massachusetts	69,801	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,801
Michigan†	93,493	38,335	2,272	2,675	232	983	471	1,023	5,165	210	1,659	40,468
Minnesota	47,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,625
Mississippi	9,950	6,427	824	1,558	0	581	29	0	..	46	464	21
Missouri†	27,030	12,224	881	3,556	928	18	8,831	16	0	376	0	200
Montana†	4,035	1,662	231	852	5	10	53	45	41	74	2	1,060
Nebraska†	9,014	6,458	1,510	3	~	12	~	~	863	45	123	0
Nevada†	3,472	2,172	..	..	..	0	14	..	1,258	28	0	0
New Hampshire	2,644	2,436	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
New Jersey†	28,359	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	15	..	28,342
New Mexico	6,995	5,673	..	..	..	5	..	..	1,166	93	58	0
New York	30,332	17,917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	466	..	11,949
North Carolina†	53,474	28,335	3,063	5,311	~	~	8,989	~	7,150	626	~	0
North Dakota	3,708	1,909	601	921	..	..	220	0	..	41	0	16

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APPENDIX TABLE 3 (continued)
Adults exiting probation, by type of exit, 2015

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Incarcerated: With new sentence	Incarcerated: Under current sentence	Incarcerated: To receive treatment	Incarcerated: Other/ unknown	Absconder	Discharged to warrant or detainer	Other unsatisfactory[a]	Death	Other[b]	Unknown or not reported
Ohio†	122,881	53,947	3,331	9,923	824	1,158	5,641	3,061	5,484	733	6,457	32,322
Oklahoma†	9,921	7,297	560	703	0	0	0	0	136	132	0	1,093
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania†	99,546	75,562	11,150	3,512	0	0	1,150	28	565	1,120	6,459	0
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	14,515	11,207	487	2,499	0	0	0	0	0	230	92	0
South Dakota†	3,156	1,803	0	0	0	632	0	0	137	0	0	584
Tennessee†	24,253	16,161	3,195	4,104	0	11	355	0	0	423	4	0
Texas	155,951	97,311	..	..	..	45,440	..	..	~	1,774	11,426	0
Utah	5,221	2,236	325	317	0	0	10	856	1,388	89	0	0
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	28,885	15,137	..	..	..	7,385	0	76	0	549	5,732	6
Washington†	33,161	12,703	865	986	2	568	7	718	260	175	605	16,272
West Virginia†	969	..	328	547	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	0
Wisconsin[c]	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..
Wyoming	2,340	1,440	147	506	0	0	43	0	159	26	18	1

Note: Based on reported data only. For imputed exits to probation, see appendix table 2.

..Not known.

~Not applicable.

†Some or all data are estimates.

[a]Includes probationers discharged from supervision who failed to meet all conditions of supervision, including some with only financial conditions remaining. Also includes individuals who received jail sentence after a presentence investigation referral, had their probation sentence revoked but were not incarcerated, or who were discharged due to judicial or administrative release, new charges, diversion, mental health court, absconding, warrants, expirations of sentence, or transfer of supervision back from an interstate compact.

[b]Includes 16,025 probationers who transferred to another jurisdiction and 71,565 probationers who exited supervision for other reasons. Other reasons include probationers who had died or were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement or to another jurisdiction or state. Some probationers included in this count had their sentence dismissed, vacated, quashed, overturned, sealed/expunged, or were pardoned. Others were discharged through court order; deferrals; closed interest; administrative release; transfer to another program or to parole; revocation; early termination; expiration of sentence; violation of probation/new charges; incarceration; warrant; or sentencing to other sanctions.

[c]The only exits reported were deaths.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Adults on parole, 2015

Jurisdiction	Parole population, January 1, 2015	Entries		Exits		Parole population, December 31, 2015	December 31, 2015		Number on parole per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, December 31, 2015[b]
		Reported	Imputed[a]	Reported	Imputed[a]		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	857,858	431,695	475,200	420,291	463,700	870,526	12668	1.5%	350
Federal	109,365	49,988	49,988	46,315	46,315	114,471	5106	4.7%	46
State	748,493	381,707	425,200	373,976	417,400	756,055	7562	1.0%	304
Alabama	8,065	2,360	2,360	2,287	2,287	8,138	73	0.9	216
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	7,502	11,946	11,946	12,069	12,069	7,379	-123	-1.6	141
Arkansas	21,745	10,497	10,497	9,213	9,213	23,093	1348	6.2	1,012
California[c]	87,111	29,614	55,100	31,502	56,200	86,053	-1058	-1.2	285
Colorado	10,067	8,369	8,369	8,167	8,167	10,269	202	2.0	242
Connecticut	2,564	2,487	2,487	2,112	2,112	2,939	375	14.6	104
Delaware	676	31	31	282	282	425	-251	-37.1	57
District of Columbia	5,125	1,465	1,465	1,996	1,996	4,594	-531	-10.4	822
Florida	4,526	6,325	6,325	6,240	6,240	4,611	85	1.9	28
Georgia	25,577	10,249	10,249	11,696	11,696	24,130	-1447	-5.7	311
Hawaii	1,545	667	667	897	897	1,540	-5	-0.3	137
Idaho	4,217	2,695	2,695	2,037	2,037	4,875	658	15.6	396
Illinois	29,644	23,830	23,830	24,328	24,328	29,146	-498	-1.7	294
Indiana	9,481	7,829	7,829	7,876	7,876	9,434	-47	-0.5	187
Iowa	5,741	3,588	3,588	3,411	3,411	5,918	177	3.1	246
Kansas	4,051	3,957	3,957	3,677	3,677	4,331	280	6.9	197
Kentucky	16,731	11,249	11,249	11,417	11,417	16,563	-168	-1.0	484
Louisiana	29,619	17,158	17,158	15,590	15,590	31,187	1568	5.3	874
Maine	20	1	1	0	0	21	1	5.0	2
Maryland	11,537	4,690	4,690	5,340	5,340	10,887	-650	-5.6	233
Massachusetts	1,914	2,318	2,318	2,254	2,254	1,978	64	3.3	36
Michigan	18,413	10,621	10,621	11,125	11,125	17,909	-504	-2.7	232
Minnesota	6,644	6,346	6,346	6,182	6,182	6,808	164	2.5	161
Mississippi	9,883	5,923	5,923	7,382	7,382	8,424	-1459	-14.8	371
Missouri	18,489	12,991	12,991	13,786	13,786	17,694	-795	-4.3	376
Montana	1,094	584	584	586	586	1,092	-2	-0.2	135
Nebraska	1,067	1,430	1,430	1,454	1,454	1,043	-24	-2.2	73
Nevada	5,927	4,502	4,502	4,922	4,922	5,507	-420	-7.1	246
New Hampshire	2,385	1,503	1,503	1,437	1,437	2,451	66	2.8	229
New Jersey	14,889	5,877	5,877	5,586	5,586	15,180	291	2.0	217
New Mexico	2,255	1,577	1,577	944	944	2,888	633	28.1	182
New York	44,889	19,922	19,922	20,249	20,249	44,562	-327	-0.7	285
North Carolina	10,025	12,856	12,856	10,905	10,905	11,744	1719	17.1	151

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APPENDIX TABLE 4 (continued)
Adults on parole, 2015

Jurisdiction	Parole population, January 1, 2015	Entries		Exits		Parole population, December 31, 2015	Change, 2015		Number on parole per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, December 31, 2015[b]
		Reported	Imputed[a]	Reported	Imputed[a]		Number	Percent	
North Dakota	564	1,269	1,269	1,189	1,189	644	80	14.2	109
Ohio	17,321	7,777	7,777	6,814	6,814	18,284	963	5.6	203
Oklahoma	2,560	345	345	789	789	2,116	-444	-17.3	71
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	104,629	70,985	70,985	63,263	63,263	112,351	7722	7.4	1,109
Rhode Island	383	254	254	204	204	433	50	13.1	51
South Carolina	5,177	2,485	2,485	2,641	2,641	5,021	-156	-3.0	131
South Dakota	2,608	1,616	1,616	1,572	1,572	2,652	44	1.7	408
Tennessee	13,606	4,060	4,060	4,573	4,573	13,093	-513	-3.8	255
Texas	111,412	35,834	35,834	35,354	35,354	111,892	480	0.4	547
Utah	3,301	2,263	2,263	2,058	2,058	3,506	205	6.2	167
Vermont	1,090	..	600	..	600	1,090	0	--	215
Virginia	1,732	511	511	667	667	1,576	-156	-9.0	24
Washington	10,926	6,254	6,254	5,725	5,725	11,198	272	2.5	200
West Virginia	2,749	2,028	2,028	1,654	1,654	3,123	374	13.6	213
Wisconsin[d]	20,141	..	6,500	65	7,200	19,453	-688	-3.4	434
Wyoming	702	569	569	459	459	812	110	15.7	181

Note: Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the parole population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2015, does not equal the population on January 1, 2015, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

--Less than 0.05%.

..Not known.

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

[b]Rates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2016.

[c]Includes Post-Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision parolees: 46,575 on January 1, 2015; and 29,614 entries, 31,502 exits, and 44,687 on December 31, 2015.

[d]The only exits reported were deaths.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Adults entering parole, by type of entry, 2015

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Discretionary[a]	Mandatory[b]	Reinstatement[c]	Term of supervised release[d]	Other[e]	Unknown or not reported
U.S. total	402,081	194,791	97,589	12,876	90,151	4,104	2,570
Federal	49,988	160	163	0	49,665	0	0
State	352,093	194,631	97,426	12,876	40,486	4,104	2,570
Alabama†	2,360	..	..	..	..	0	2,360
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	11,946	19	113	131	11,683	0	0
Arkansas†	10,497	8,845	1,652	0	0	0	0
California	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	8,369	2,872	3,152	2,189	0	156	0
Connecticut	2,487	1,248	0	0	1,239	0	0
Delaware†	31	..	..	..	..	0	31
District of Columbia	1,465	198	0	0	1,267	0	0
Florida	6,325	52	5,618	1	630	24	0
Georgia†	10,249	10,249	0	..	0	0	0
Hawaii†	667	609	53	5	~	0	0
Idaho†	2,695	2,030	..	643	..	22	0
Illinois	23,830	16	22,648	305	~	682	179
Indiana	7,829	0	7,829	0	0	0	0
Iowa	3,588	3,588	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	3,957	0	1	100	3,817	39	0
Kentucky†	11,249	7,805	3,444	0	~	0	0
Louisiana†	17,158	713	16,201	198	27	19	0
Maine	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Maryland†	4,690	2,148	2,542	..	..	0	0
Massachusetts	2,318	2,172	0	146	0	0	0
Michigan†	10,621	9,304	652	665	~	0	0
Minnesota	6,346	0	6,346	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	5,923	3,745	0	1,348	0	830	0
Missouri†	12,991	10,196	789	1,237	0	769	0
Montana	584	584	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1,430	1,411	0	19	0	0	0
Nevada†	4,502	3,027	1,318	157	..	0	0
New Hampshire	1,503	797	0	576	0	130	0
New Jersey	5,877	3,688	2,189	~	~	0	0
New Mexico†	1,577	..	..	93	1,484	0	0
New York	19,922	5,010	6,320	0	7,781	811	0
North Carolina†	12,856	29	297	~	12,530	0	0
North Dakota	1,269	1,269	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	7,777	49	7,519	209	0	0	0
Oklahoma	345	345	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania†	70,985	67,558	0	3,427	0	0	0
Rhode Island†	254	254	~	~	~	0	0
South Carolina	2,485	899	1,586	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1,616	530	971	..	28	87	0
Tennessee	4,060	3,937	8	108	0	7	0
Texas	35,834	34,425	362	592	~	455	0
Utah	2,263	2,138	0	52	0	73	0
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	511	139	372	0	0	0	0
Washington	6,254	193	5,444	617	0	0	0

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APPENDIX TABLE 5 (continued)
Adults entering parole, by type of entry, 2015

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Discretionary[a]	Mandatory[b]	Reinstatement[c]	Term of supervised release[d]	Other[d]	Unknown or not reported
West Virginia†	2,028	2,028	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	569	512	0	57	0	0	0

..Not known.

~Not applicable.

†Some or all data are estimates.

[a]Includes persons entering due to a parole board decision.

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

[c]Includes 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.

[d]Includes persons sentenced by a judge to a fixed period of incarceration based on a determinate statute immediately followed by a period of supervised release in the community.

[e]Includes individuals under parole supervision following a medical release; return from another agency; release from incarceration granted by a judge, parole board, or department of corrections; reinstatement after parole had been revoked; an interstate transfer; or placement in a transition program. Also includes individuals returned to incarceration for treatment, individuals who were released from incarceration into supervision parolees who have absconded, offenders released to parole supervision in the custody of another agency other than the respondent, and 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. Also includes offenses that could not be reported, classified, or tracked by agencies.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Adults exiting parole, by type of exit, 2015

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Returned to incarceration: With new sentence	Returned to incarceration: With revocation	Returned to incarceration: To receive treatment	Returned to incarceration: Other/ unknown	Absconder	Other unsatisfactory[a]	Death	Other[b]	Unknown or not reported
U.S. total	388,789	239,440	29,003	65,649	2,594	10,841	9,351	5,574	5,876	13,894	6,567
Federal	46,315	28,387	1	9,605	0	0	1,946	264	702	0	5,410
State	342,474	211,053	29,002	56,044	2,594	10,841	7,405	5,310	5,174	13,894	1,157
Alabama	2,287	1,407	429	177	..	..	..	..	112	162	0
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	12,069	7,100	11	2,698	0	0	0	2,130	56	74	0
Arkansas†	9,213	3,170	216	5,592	0	0	0	0	195	40	0
California	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	8,167	3,928	780	3,317	0	0	0	0	72	70	0
Connecticut	2,112	1,078	0	0	0	895	139	0	0	0	0
Delaware†	282	136	4	20	..	..	..	19	3	100	0
District of Columbia	1,996	944	0	0	0	566	0	219	93	174	0
Florida	6,240	4,117	360	798	..	~	~	..	3	727	235
Georgia†	11,696	8,907	312	1,318	..	924	87	0	148	0	0
Hawaii†	897	292	0	333	0	0	147	0	14	111	0
Idaho†	2,037	720	..	572	4	651	13	..	31	46	0
Illinois	24,328	13,873	1,544	6,758	~	~	887	0	126	859	281
Indiana	7,876	3,654	487	1,339	0	0	1,828	0	77	491	0
Iowa	3,411	1,803	424	1,003	0	0	2	138	40	1	0
Kansas	3,677	3,043	124	0	0	51	302	0	36	121	0
Kentucky†	11,417	5,769	558	2,049	~	2,889	0	~	152	0	0
Louisiana†	15,590	7,094	1,472	881	~	1,427	~	1,587	188	2,941	0
Maine	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	5,340	2,988	615	716	..	~	..	655	108	31	227
Massachusetts†	2,254	1,741	78	401	0	18	0	0	16	0	0
Michigan†	11,125	7,951	1,159	1,854	~	~	~	~	161	~	0
Minnesota	6,182	3,210	327	2,613	0	0	0	0	32	0	0
Mississippi	7,382	5,027	984	0	..	1,101	7	0	42	153	68
Missouri	13,786	5,348	1,019	3,873	763	1,117	1,452	..	202	..	12
Montana	586	316	25	217	0	0	0	0	19	9	0
Nebraska	1,454	1,071	58	301	0	0	0	0	7	3	14
Nevada†	4,922	3,560	465	255	~	538	52	~	52	~	0
New Hampshire	1,437	663	0	774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	5,586	3,809	79	1,479	~	0	~	0	117	102	0
New Mexico	944	872	..	..	..	59	..	..	13	..	0
New York	20,249	10,502	1,276	6,399	1,827	0	0	~	245	~	0
North Carolina†	10,905	8,176	813	411	~	0	1,300	132	73	~	0
North Dakota	1,189	793	54	313	..	0	23	..	5	0	1
Ohio	6,814	4,731	1,410	116	0	0	221	0	156	180	0
Oklahoma	789	741	9	8	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania†	63,263	42,616	6,286	5,136	0	0	781	251	789	7,404	0
Rhode Island	204	154	4	38	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
South Carolina	2,641	2,310	43	183	0	0	0	0	45	60	0
South Dakota†	1,572	898	143	498	~	8	0	~	25	0	0
Tennessee†	4,573	2,621	1,044	770	0	0	0	0	138	0	0
Texas	35,354	27,504	4,790	815	~	597	~	~	1,335	~	313
Utah	2,058	465	228	1,159	0	0	0	173	25	8	0
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	667	418	162	51	0	0	0	0	9	26	1
Washington	5,725	4,073	1,134	441	0	0	0	0	77	0	0

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APPENDIX TABLE 6 (continued)
Adults exiting parole, by type of exit, 2015

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Returned to incarceration: With new sentence	Returned to incarceration: With revocation	Returned to incarceration: To receive treatment	Returned to incarceration: Other/ unknown	Absconder	Other unsatisfactory[a]	Death	Other[b]	Unknown or not reported
West Virginia†	1,654	1,152	50	258	0	0	164	0	30	0	0
Wisconsin[c]	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..
Wyoming	459	308	26	110	0	0	0	6	3	1	5

..Not known.

~Not applicable.

†Some or all data are estimates.

[a]Includes individuals who were discharged because of release to special sentence, violations, deportations, incarceration, and revocations. Includes some early terminations and expirations of sentence.

[b]Includes 1,909 parolees who were transferred to another state and 11,985 parolees who exited for other reasons. Other reasons include parolees who were deported, had their sentence overturned by the court through an appeal, were transferred to another state or jurisdiction, were discharged to probation supervision or federal custody, or received a pardon. Also includes individuals with an administrative discharge or who became inactive, or were discharged due to a pending waiver, reversal, detainer, or warrant.

[c]The only exits reported were deaths.

[d]Some or all detailed data were estimated for type of sentence.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2015.

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. Jeri M. Mulrow is acting director.

This report was written by Danielle Kaeble and Thomas P. Bonczar. E. Ann Carson and Thomas P. Bonczar verified the report.

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