University of Minnesota

BY THE NUMBERS:

Parole Release and Revocation Across 50 States

A publication by the Robina Institute of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice

ROBINA INSTITUTE
OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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INTRODUCTION TO THE STATE DATA PAROLE PROFILES

The Data Profiles in this report are designed to provide a statistical snapshot of the relationships and movements between prison and parole supervision populations in each state. The report examines the "in-out" decision point of parole release, and the "out-in" decisions at stake in the parole revocation process. Its relevance extends as much to prison policy across the U.S. as to parole policy.

There are 50 separate Data Profiles, several pages for each state, all presented in a common format. It is possible to read the report from front to back, but we doubt this will be the normal approach. Instead, the report is structured so that readers may "flip through" and "jump around," with attention to each reader's specific interests. Most readers will start with their home jurisdictions, and will be selective about which other states to look at next. While the report does not editorialize on the policy significance of these data, or the rich comparisons the data make possible, we have no doubt that readers will draw their own conclusions.

The Data Profiles include overall population rates, admissions to prison, parole releases granted, and conditional release violations, in addition to those individuals at risk of incarceration, and exits from parole back to prison. They demonstrate how parole decision-making functions as a crucial mechanism channeling offenders into and out of prison. The sentencing structure within which parole boards operate shapes the exercise of their discretionary authority, creating wide variation in releasing practices throughout the nation. At the same time, paroling authorities continue to exert significant leverage over those subject to revocation and return to prison. The charts clearly display the differentiation and complexity that exists by state.

Context for This Report

The statistics gathered in this report reflect measurable outcomes in each state's sentencing and corrections system, but it is important to keep in mind that these outcomes arise in very different contexts. States vary in innumerable ways that cannot be captured in broad statistics.

The volume of movement from prison to parole supervision is affected by many jurisdiction-specific factors. First, the extent to which discretionary parole release is authorized varies a great deal across states. In some systems, all or nearly all inmates are released through a discretionary hearing by a parole board. In other jurisdictions that have adopted determinate sentencing "reforms," only inmates sentenced before the effective date of the state's determinate sentencing law are eligible for discretionary release (and the number of "grandfathered-in" prisoners drops over time). In other determinate jurisdictions, a subset of prisoners, such as inmates with life sentences, remain subject to a parole hearing—even though the great majority of prisoners receive determinate sentences. When only "old code" or the most serious offenders are eligible for discretionary parole release, parole release will be granted far less often compared to states in which every inmate is eligible for release consideration.

Second, formal eligibility requirements for granting parole release, which vary widely across the states, exert an impact on actual release rates, alongside the attitudes, cultures, and norms of individual parole boards and individual board members. In some states, an inmate may become legally eligible for parole at an early point in their indeterminate sentence. Indeed, in a small number of jurisdictions, there is no minimum term that must be served in most cases. If first release eligibility occurs extremely early in relationship to maximum terms, boards may be unlikely to release inmates at first eligibility. In this context, the statutory structure of minimum and maximum terms can have an impact on statistical parole "grant" rates. In contrast, in some other states, initial parole eligibility may be tied to a legal presumption of release, absent disqualifying factors. In these states, the legal backdrop of paroling decisions can push toward higher grant rates.

The "range of discretion" enjoyed by individual parole boards varies from state to state, and can change over time and within a single state. In a majority of states, parole boards consider a sizeable number of factors when deciding to grant or defer the release of an inmate. Procedurally, states vary in whether such decisions can be made by one board member, or whether many board

members, a quorum of board members, or all the members must vote. At various points in time, paroling authorities may be less likely to grant parole release, even when it is within their discretion to do so, depressing grant rates in comparison with other jurisdictions. For example, parole boards are often put in, and more often fear being put in, a position of vulnerability when a parolee they have released subsequently commits a violent crime.

Parole revocation rates in individual states are likewise shaped by a host of legal and contextual factors, and are just as difficult to unpack as grant rates. This is not surprising. The Robina Institute views parole boards' powers to revoke as a form of "reincarceration discretion," which is the mirror image of their "release discretion." In both instances, we are dealing with a grey-area correctional population on the borderline between incarceration and the community. The "out-in" function of paroling authorities invokes many concerns that are parallel to their "in-out" responsibilities. And every decision by a parole board, in either direction, is an important element of a jurisdiction's prison policy.

The prospect of revocation may vary by who is placed on parole supervision in the first place. If supervision is reserved for only the most serious offenders with the highest likelihood of recidivism, then a state's rate of reincarceration may be higher than in other states with lower-risk parole cohorts. Revocation numbers are also influenced by the sheer volume of offenders placed on supervision, and the lengths of their terms. Larger populations exposed to the risk of revocation, all else being equal, will lead to larger absolute numbers of revocations. Revocation rates are also affected by the policies and practices of the supervising agency and the idiosyncrasies of individual parole officers. If revocations are triggered by less serious forms of misconduct, for example, or if the standard of proof at revocation hearings is low, parolees are on average more likely to be returned to prison.

Contents of the Data Briefs

A series of five charts are displayed for each state in this volume. Chart 1 shows figures for the past decade of prison and parole population rates, per 100,000 adult residents in a particular state—and compares this with the prison and parole supervision rates for states as a whole. Chart 3 shows parole release grant rates, when available from the state.

The three additional charts show reincarceration rates using different measures. All three are meaningful measures, but they all are affected by different considerations. Chart 2 measures reincarceration due to revocations as a percent of total admissions to prison in a given year (as opposed to admissions due to a new conviction). Chart 2 highlights the significant contribution of conditional releases in some states to the prison population. This measure is affected by the relative sizes of the prison and parole population. If a state has a very large parole population, that might contribute to a larger proportion of prison admissions due to parole revocations. It is important to note that Chart 2 cannot disaggregate revocations based on new criminal activity from those based on "technical" violations (that is, violations of conditions of supervision that would not be illegal for persons not under supervision). Statistics broken down in this way may sometimes be gathered from particular states.

Chart 4 displays the number of parolees who were reincarcerated per one hundred parolees at risk of incarceration (that is, they were under parole supervision at some point during that year). This Chart spans a number of years for each state; its coverage varies depending on the availability of data.

Chart 5 focuses on the percentage of offenders who exited post-release supervision in 2014 due to reincarceration (as opposed to those completing their supervision successfully). People who remain on parole supervision, but are not revoked, would not be part of the percentage that exits successfully or to incarceration.

Many of the measures presented in the Data Briefs feature comparisons of the state that is the subject of the Data Brief with the aggregate rate for all fifty states. This offers one benchmark for comparison, although readers can easily flip through the book and compare any state with any other state of their choosing. Inclusion of the aggregate 50-state statistic is not meant to imply that it is the best reference point for evaluation of practices in individual states. What counts as a "good" point of comparison is up to the reader. The U.S. imprisons and supervises its residents at rates far greater than other countries. So, while some states' prison and parole populations may be lower than the average state, they may often still be far above the world average.

In some of the "longitudinal" Data Briefs, we occasionally observed precipitous changes in particular states from one year to the next. In every such instance, we made an effort to discover whether there was a straightforward explanation for the one-year leap, such as reporting changes or new legislation.

Readers of this report will also be interested in a separate series of publications by the Robina Institute on American parole practices. These are comprehensive "Legal Profiles," focused on one state at a time, detailing the legal, institutional, regulatory, and policy framework of parole release and revocation. The series is titled, Profiles in Parole Release and Revocation: Examining the Legal Framework in the U.S. The first report in the series, on the State of Colorado, was published in February 2016. One area of concentration in the Legal Profiles series is the parole release guidelines and risk assessment instruments, if any, used in each state. The content of each jurisdiction's decisional tools is described in detail, providing a resource never before available.

For more information, go to www.robinainstitute.org/parole-release-revocation-project.

Methodological Notes

Chart 1 in each Data Brief:

The formula used to construct this chart is:

$$\frac{p_i}{a_i \times 100{,}000}$$

where *p* is the count of individuals at yearend in prison and in parole, respectively for year *i* and *a* is the yearly estimate of adult residents in the state for year *i*. Correctional populations relative to a jurisdiction's *adult* population is the standard yardstick used throughout this report. We prefer this to estimates of correctional populations per general population because, with few exceptions statistically speaking, the adult population is the group at risk of entering the adult criminal justice system. Questions of juveniles on community supervision would require separate data collection and analysis.

Prison and parole counts in Chart 1 come from annual reports issued by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), including the *Prisoners* series and the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series, as well as the online Statistical Analysis Tools associated with these reports, accessible through the BJS website (bjs.gov). When states submit changes after the publication of the annual report, the data are updated in the online tool. Consequently, the online tools are the most up-to-date source, and this report relies on them whenever possible. This may cause some discrepancies for readers consulting the published reports. More detailed information on the sources is available at the end of the report.

Adult population counts for each state were gathered from the U.S. Census Bureau. As not all figures are available from BJS in rates per *adult* population (as opposed to rates per general population), the rates in this report were reconstructed using the denominator of adult census counts for each calendar year. This may also cause some discrepancies for readers consulting BJS's published reports, or the Statistical Analysis Tools. These adjustments standardize the calculation of prison and parole supervision rates throughout the report.

In the appendix, tables 1 and 2 display the prison and parole rates reflected in Chart 1, ranked in descending order from states with the highest correctional populations. This allows readers to see the relative position of individual states, which is not easy to do in the body of the report.

Although the data have been carefully combed, we do not want to overstate their accuracy. Throughout the report, for example, readers should interpret year-to-year changes with caution. While the data are displayed over a series of eleven years, it is important to recognize that, in individual jurisdictions, (seemingly) continuous statistics do not necessarily remain comparable from year-to-year. Reporting changes, alterations in data management, and new legislation may cause statistical bumps that are not indicative of genuine shifts in prison or parole populations. When the reported data indicate surprisingly large changes in a particular jurisdiction over a single year, this report makes every effort to note the apparent reason in the chart, e.g., whether a methodological change was reported to BJS, or new legislation in the state was reported in other sources. However, in some instances, we could find no explanation for such single-year lurches in the data.

In the narrative accompanying Chart 1 for every state, the percentage of releases from prison that were conditional releases is given. The formula used to calculate this percentage is:

$$\frac{d}{d+u}$$

Where *d* is the number of conditional releases from prison reported in 2014 and u is the number of unconditional releases from prison. Conditional releases include releases to post-release probation, supervised mandatory releases, and other unspecified conditional releases. Unconditional releases include expirations of sentence (prisoners who have "maxed out"), commutations, among others. Lastly, the percentage of admissions to parole in 2014 that were due to discretionary decisions (such as by a parole board) is presented in the narrative accompanying Chart 1. This figure comes from the *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2014* report by BJS.

Chart 2 in each Data Brief:

The formula used to construct this chart is:

$$\frac{c_i}{t_i}$$

Where *c* is the total number of admission to prison for year *i* that are conditional release violators and *t* is the total number of admissions to prison for year *i*. This fraction is displayed as a percentage. The denominator *t* can include admissions due to violations of conditional release, admissions due to a new court commitment, or admissions for other reasons as reported by the state including transfers from other jurisdictions, returns from appeal or bonds, AWOLs/escapes, and other types of admissions. These data come from the *Prisoners* series published by BJS and the related online Statistical Analysis Tool. Additionally, the percentages for the fifty states are rank ordered, and each state's rank is presented in the description of the chart. The full rank ordering and percentages for all 50 states are displayed in the appendix, table 3.

Chart 3 in each Data Brief:

These data come from states' annual reports, where available. For some jurisdictions, minimal or no data exist, and the number of years we can look back to retrospective practice varies quite a bit. The relevant sources used to build Chart 3 are noted beneath the chart for each state. Readers can consult those sources for more detail about how the figures were calculated. An important caveat is that Chart 3 relies on what each state reports, with no independent inquiry into the quality of the data. Consequently, any errors or missing data in the states' reports are mirrored in Chart 3. The terminology used in Chart 3 is not uniform throughout this report, but is based on how outcomes are reported by each state. For example, some states report whether parole is "granted" and others report whether parole is "approved." Most states report only the board's decision, not whether the release actually occurred, unless noted in the chart.

Chart 4 in each Data Brief:

The formula used to construct this chart is:

$$\frac{m_i}{(b_i + e_i) \times 100}$$

Where *m* is the number of parolees who are incarcerated in year *i*, *b* is the number of individuals on parole at the beginning of year *i*, and *e* is the number of individuals who entered parole in year *i*. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the related online data tool.

Chart 5 in each Data Brief:

Two figures are used to construct this chart. Incarcerations include parolees who exited parole supervision because they were incarcerated in calendar year 2014 with a new sentence, through parole revocation, or to receive treatment, but do not include incarcerations for "other/unknown" reasons. Completions include parolees who exited parole because they successfully completed their supervision and were discharged. The data come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* 2014 report and the BJS's related online Statistical Analysis Tool.

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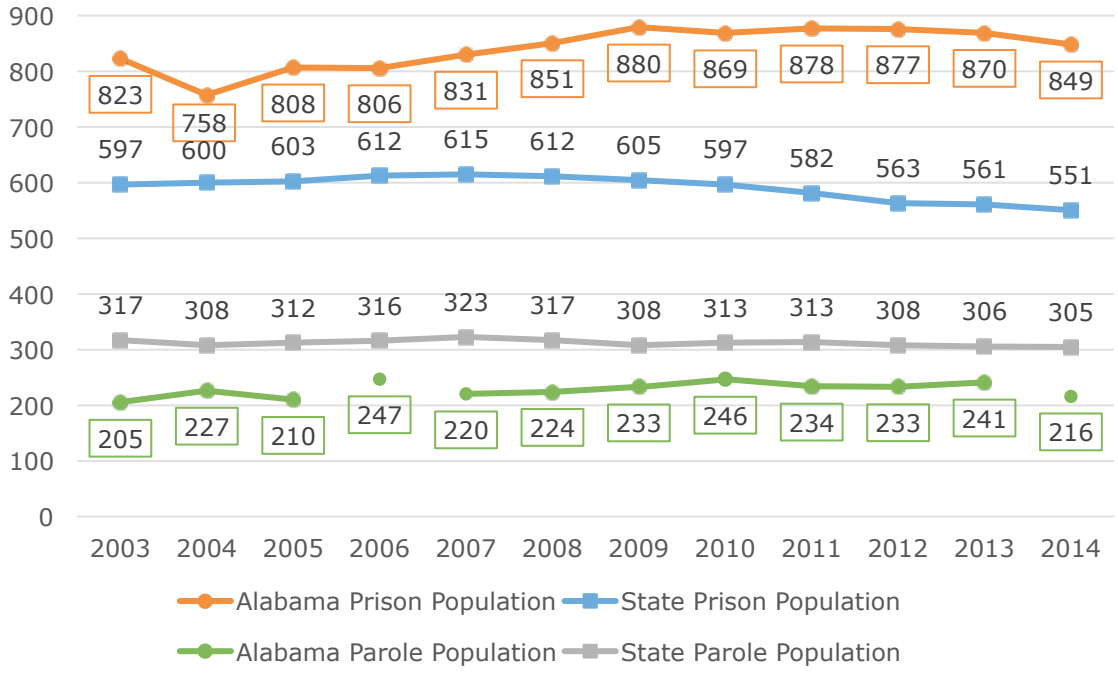
PAROLE IN **ALABAMA**

Summary: Prison population rates are higher in Alabama compared to states as a whole while parole population rates are lower. However, parolees are slightly less likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. About a third of parole hearings lead to a discretionary release, compared to forty percent five years ago. Alabama currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including most violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, and drug offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014



*Alabama parole populations are not comparable from 2005-2007 or 2013-2014 due to changes in recordkeeping procedures.

Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

This chart shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the Probation and Parole in the United States series and the Prisoners series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Alabama is higher than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate was in 2009; thereafter, the rate declined slightly. In 2014, the prison population rate was 849 in Alabama versus 551 for all 50 states. Alabama had the 5th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 65% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

Over the series, the parole population rate has remained fairly steady and is lower than the aggregate state rate. In 2014, the parole population rate in Alabama is 216 which is lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Alabama had the 25th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Alabama had the 5th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Alabama had the 25th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

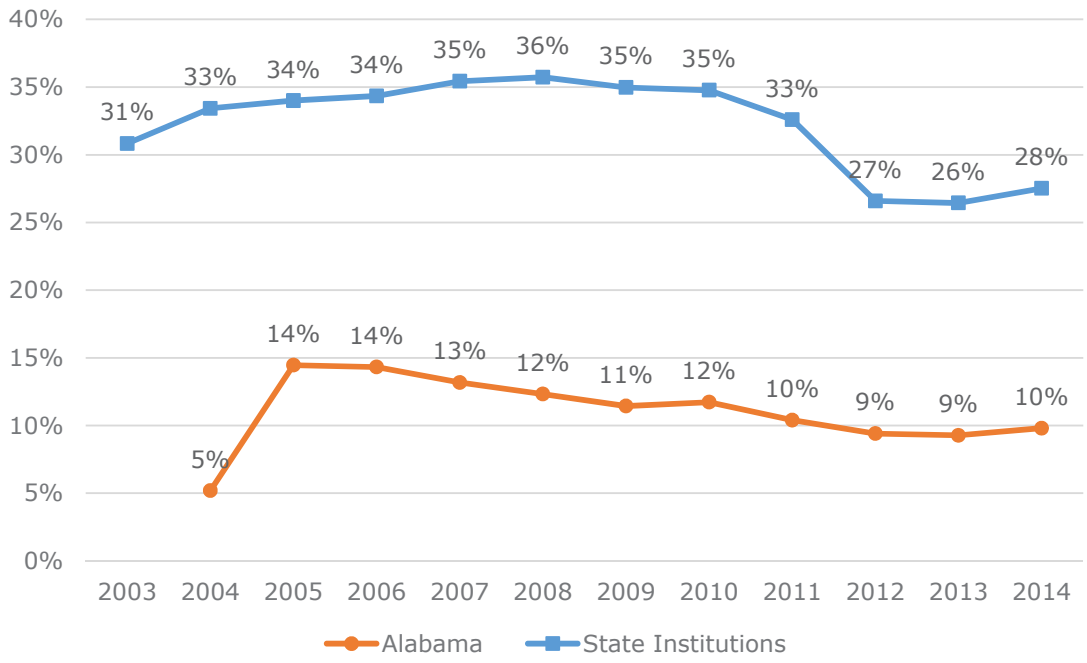


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Over the series, the percentage of prison admissions that were due to conditional release violators has been lower in Alabama compared to the states in aggregate. In 2014, just ten percent of prison admissions in Alabama were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Alabama had one of the lowest percentages of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. Alabama Grant Rate, 2014

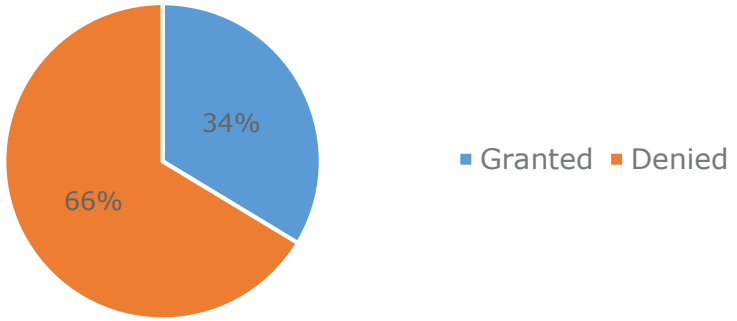


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2014 that resulted in parole being granted or denied. Slightly over one-third of the hearings resulted in parole being granted while the remaining two-thirds resulted in parole being denied.

Chart 3b. Alabama Grants by Year, 2009-2014

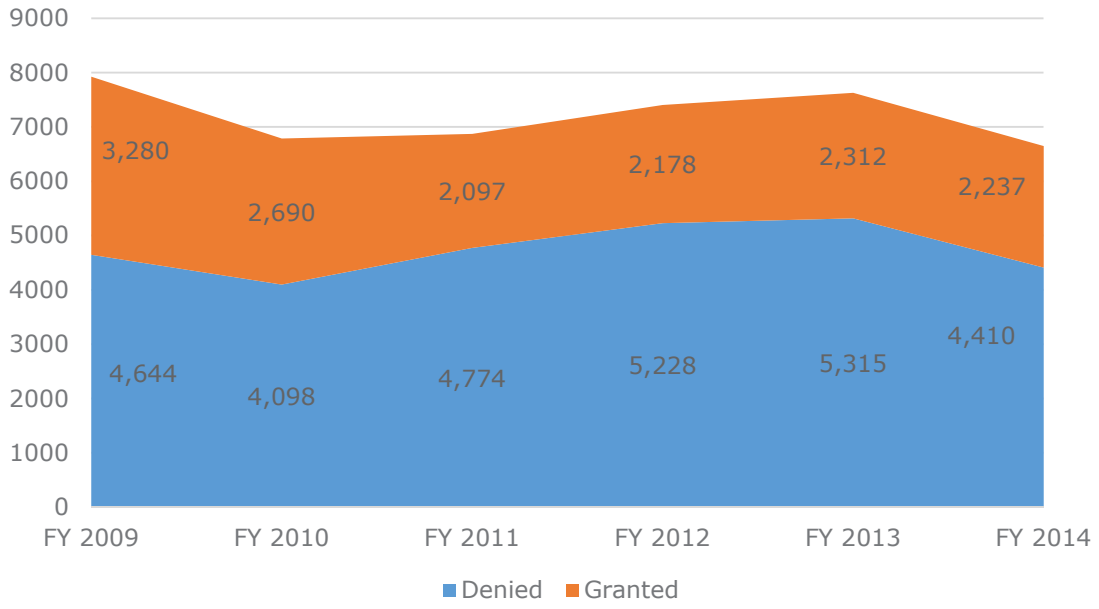


Chart 3b shows the outcome of parole hearings from fiscal year 2009 to fiscal year 2014. In FY2009 and FY2010, about 40 percent of hearings resulted in parole being granted. In FY2011-FY2013, the rate was around 30 percent. In 2014 it was 34%.

Source: *State of Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles Annual Report FY 2014,* http://www.pardons.state.al.us/Annual_Reports/2013-2014_Annual_Report.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

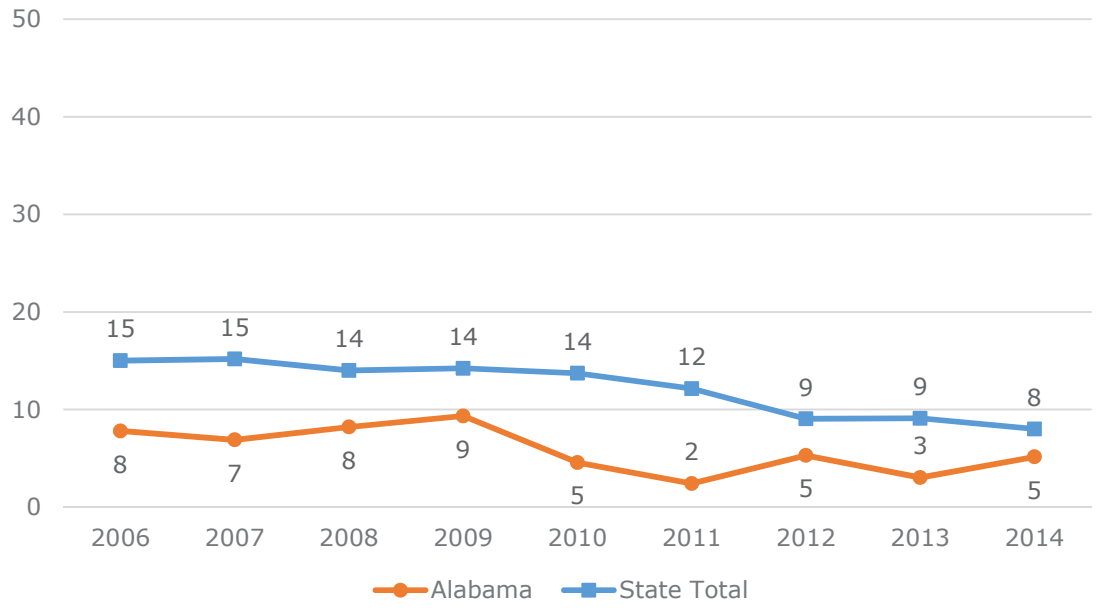


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is slightly lower in Alabama compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the incarceration rate stood at 5 per 100 parolees in Alabama compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

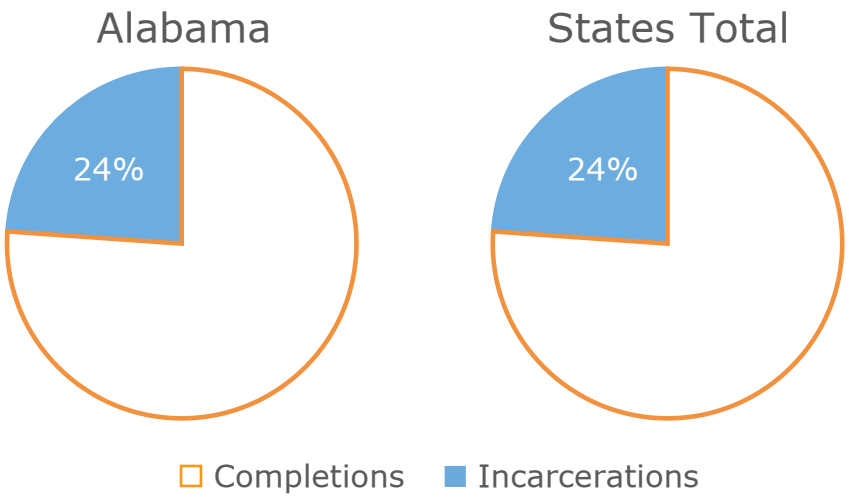


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Alabama, about a quarter of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is comparable to the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **ALASKA**

Summary: Prison population rates are much higher in Alaska compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates are comparable. Parole is much more likely to end in incarceration rather than a successful completion in Alaska compared to states in aggregate. Forty percent of parole hearings lead to a discretionary release in 2014 compared to a high of sixty-one percent in 2009. Alaska currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including the majority of violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

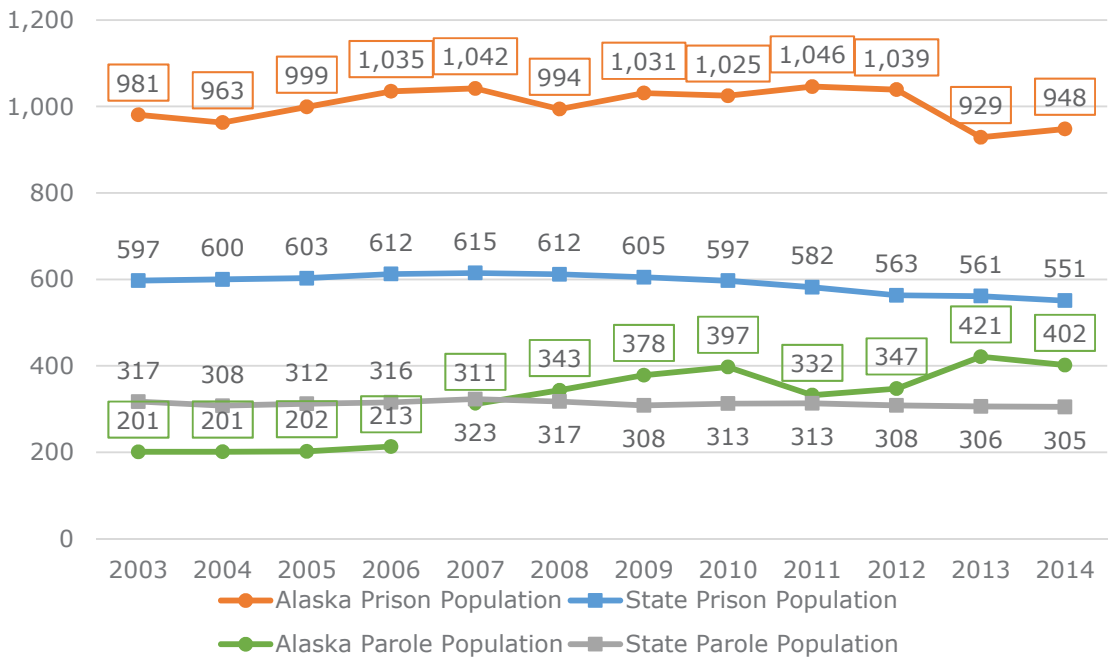


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

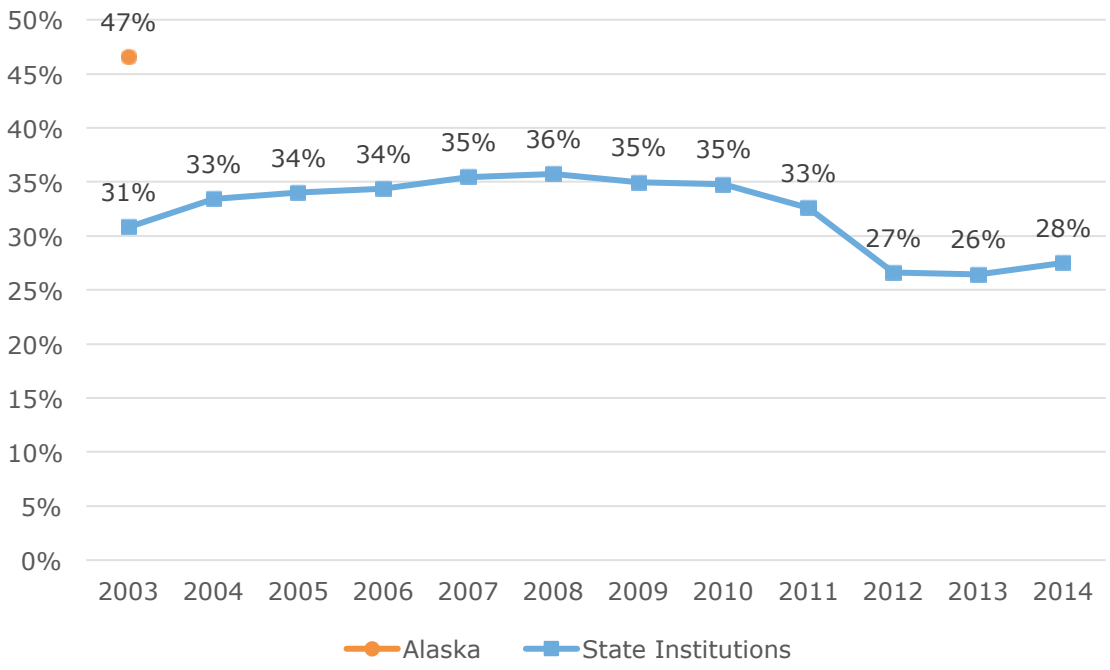
The prison population rate in Alaska is higher than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate was in 2011; thereafter, the rate has declined. In 2014, the prison population rate was 948 in Alaska versus 551 for all 50 states. Alaska had the 3rd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 47% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

Over the series, the parole rate appears to have doubled. In 2003, the rate was lower in Alaska than states as a whole while it was higher than the aggregate rate in 2014. In 2014, the parole population rate in Alaska is 402 which is higher than the aggregate state rate of 305. Alaska had the 10th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 9% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Alaska had the 3rd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Alaska had the 10th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014



*Alaska did not provide data on type of prison admission after 2003.

Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the Prisoners series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Alaska has not provided data on the type of prison admission since 2003. In 2003, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators was higher (47%) than states in aggregate (31%).

Chart 3a. Alaska Grant Rate, 2014

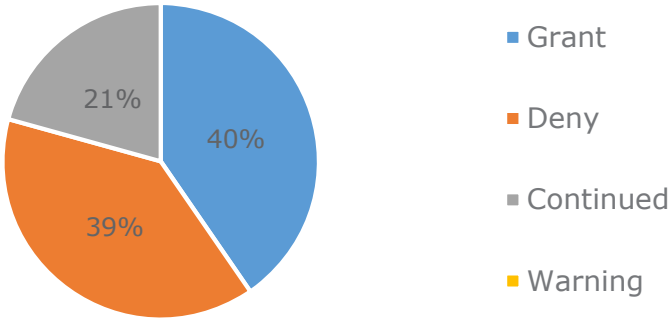


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in 2014 that resulted in parole being granted, denied, or continued. Forty percent of hearings resulted in parole being granted while about equal numbers resulted in parole being denied. The remaining fifth resulted in a continuation.

Chart 3b. Alaska Grants by Year, 1996-2011

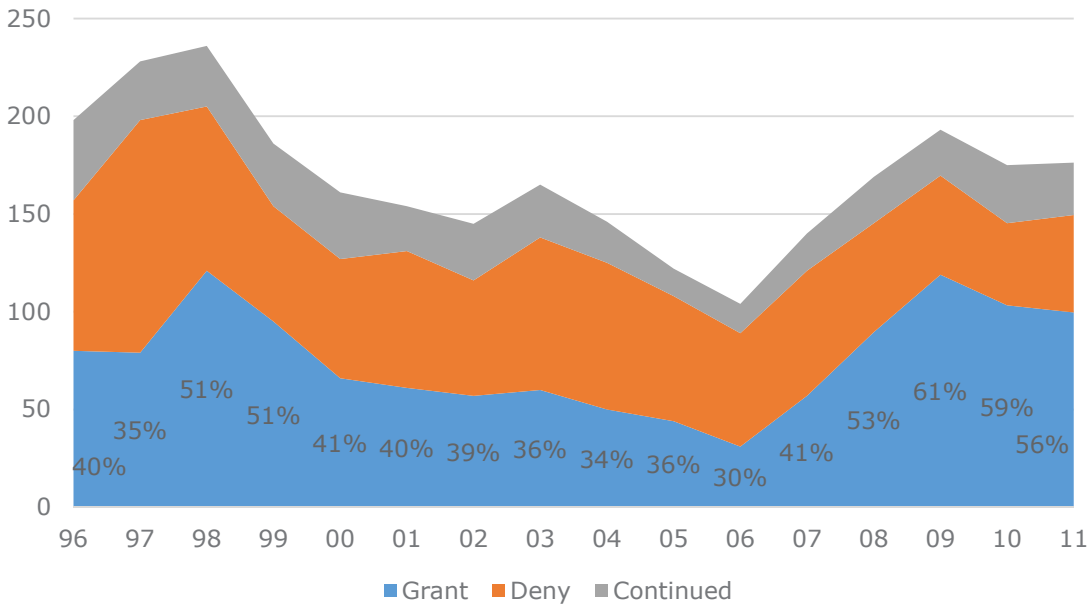


Chart 3b shows the outcome of parole hearings from 1996 to fiscal year 2014. In 1996, the rate was 40%. It increased to a high of 51% in 1998 and 1999, before decreasing to a low of 30% in 2006. Thereafter, the rate increased to a high of 61% in 2009 and was 56% in 2011. The number of hearings during this time has ranged from a low of 104 in 2006 to a high of 236 in 1998. Information from 2012 and 2013 was not available.

Source: *Discretionary Parole Hearings Facts 2014,* http://www.correct.state.ak.us/Parole/documents/Discretionary%20Hearings%202014.pdf.

Chart 4. Rates of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

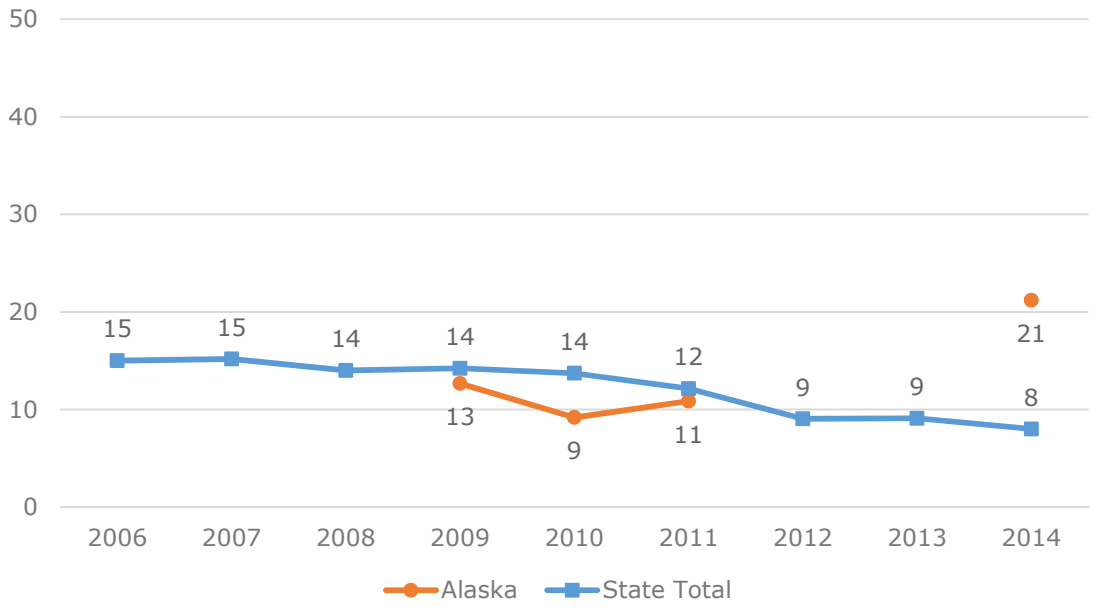


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees in Alaska is only available from 2009 to 2011. During this time, the rate was slightly lower in Alaska compared to the states as a whole.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

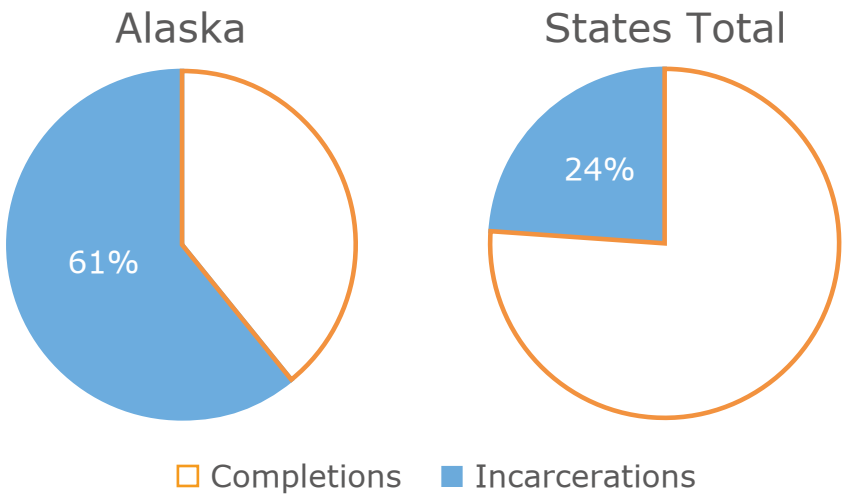


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Alaska, 61% of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **ARIZONA**

Summary: Prison population rates are higher in Arizona compared to states as a whole while parole population rates are lower. Parole violators make up a smaller percentage of the prison population than states as a whole. However, parolees at risk of reincarceration are slightly more likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. About one-tenth of parole hearings result in parole being granted, while almost three-quarters result in parole being denied. Arizona does not practice discretionary release for the majority of offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

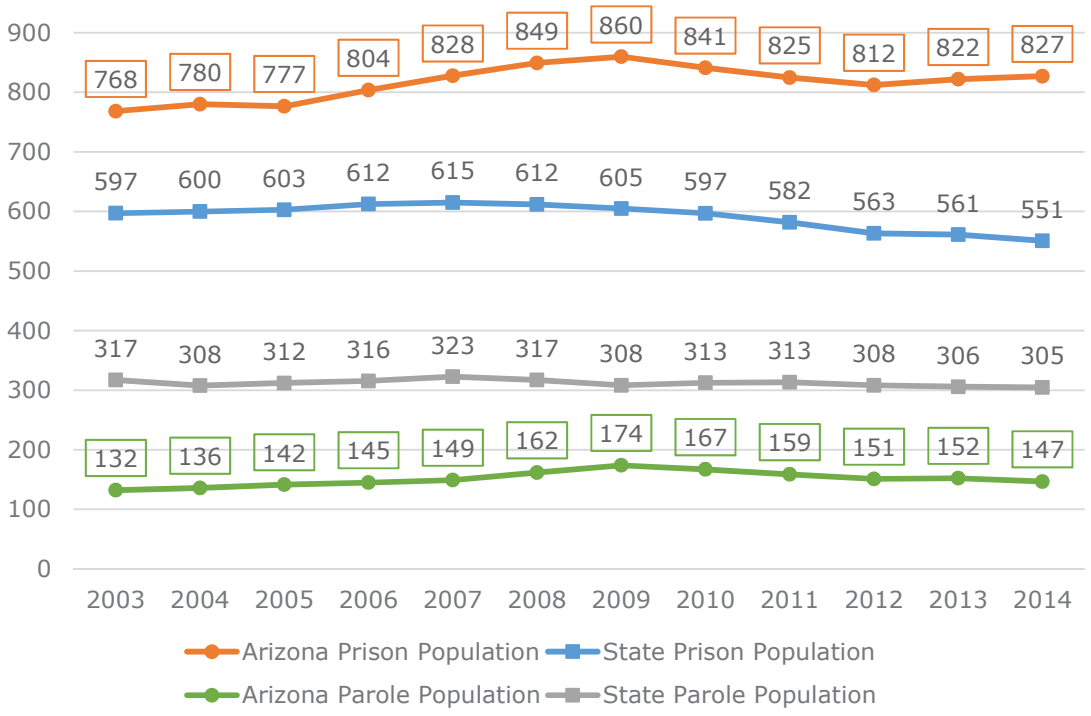


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Arizona is higher than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate was in 2009; thereafter, the rate declined slightly. In the past two years, the rate has shown a modest increase. In 2014, the prison population rate was 827 in Arizona versus 551 for all 50 states. Arizona had the 8th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 82% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Arizona is lower than the aggregate state rate. From 2003 to 2009, the parole population rate in Arizona increased; since 2009, the rate has decreased (to 147 in 2014) and is lower than the aggregate state rate of 305. Arizona had the 35th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, less than one percent of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Arizona had the 8th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Arizona had the 35th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

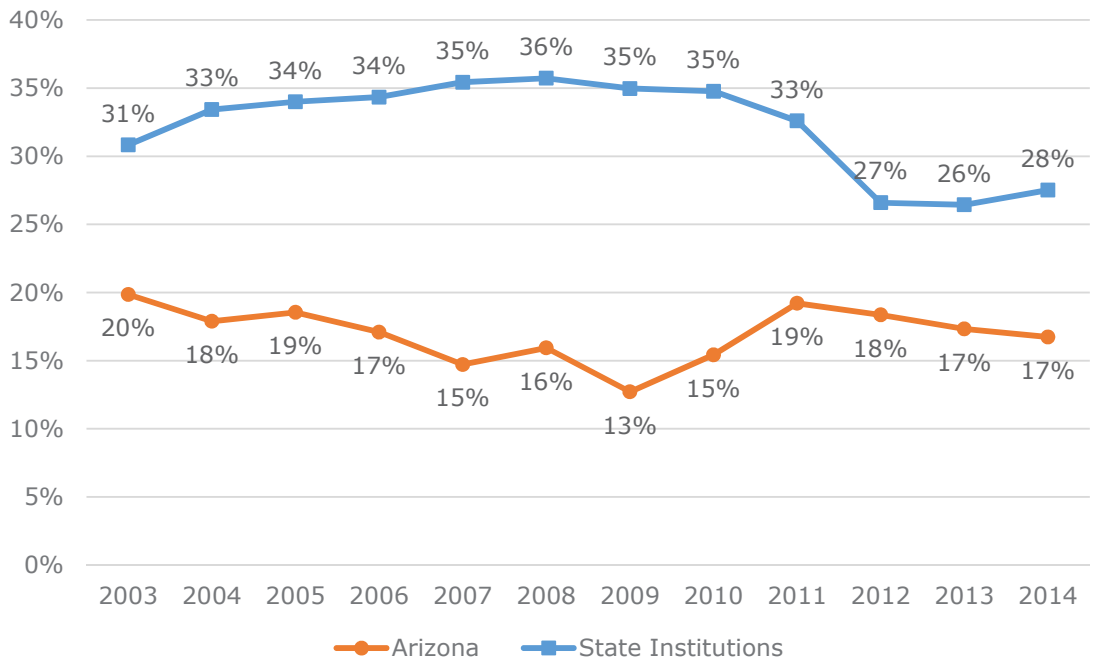


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Arizona has been lower than the aggregate state rate. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Arizona has been increasing since 2009, with a slight decrease since 2011. In 2014, 17% of prison admissions in Arizona were due to violations of conditional release compared to about a quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Arizona had the 36th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Arizona had the 36th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Arizona Grant Rate, 2015

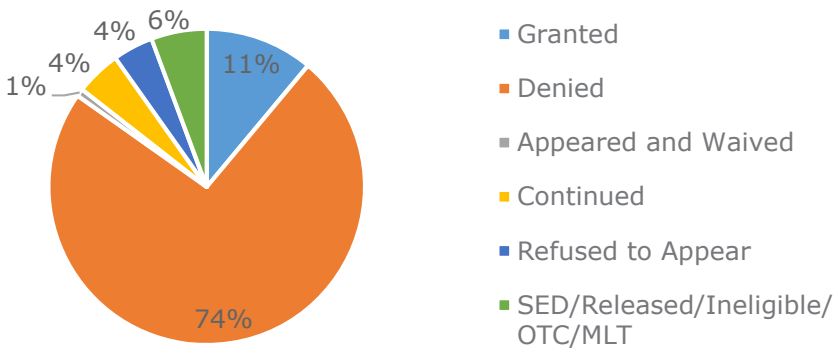


Chart 3 shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2015 that resulted in parole being granted, parole being denied, an appearance where parole was waived, a continuation, a refusal to appear, or other outcomes. Nearly three-quarters of the hearings resulted in a denial, while slightly over one-tenth resulted in parole being granted.

Source: *Arizona Board of Executive Clemency Annual Report 2015*, https://boec.az.gov/sites/default/files/documents/files/Annual%20Report%20PDF%202015.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2013

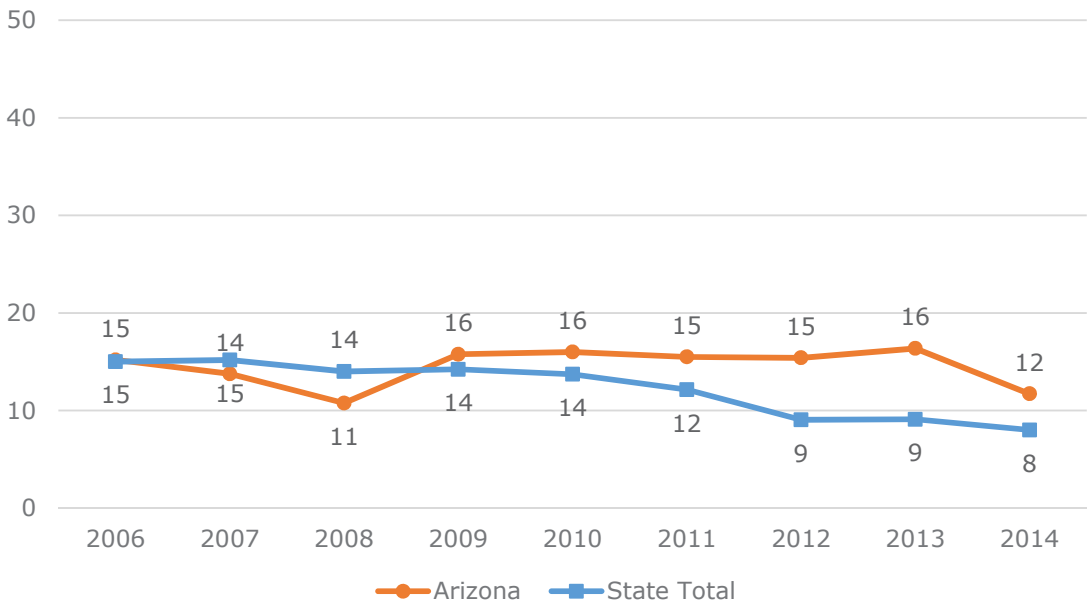


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2013. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is slightly higher in Arizona compared to the states in aggregate and has been so since 2009. In 2014, the rate stood at 12 per 100 parolees in Arizona compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

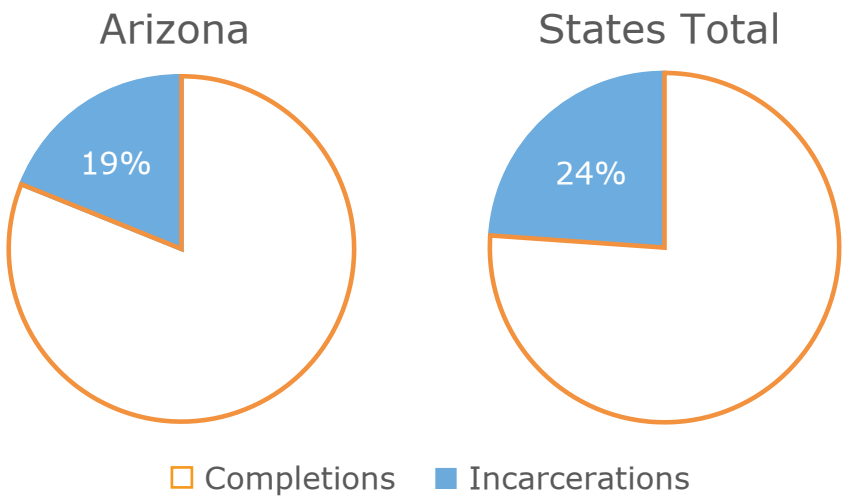


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Arizona, just under one-fifth of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is slightly lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **ARKANSAS**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are higher in Arkansas compared to the states as a whole. However, parolees are more likely to be reincarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Nearly nine out of ten parole hearings result in parole being approved—either with or without a stipulated pre-release program. Arkansas currently practices discretionary release for inmates convicted prior to the effective date of its determinate sentencing statute and for inmates serving life sentences.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

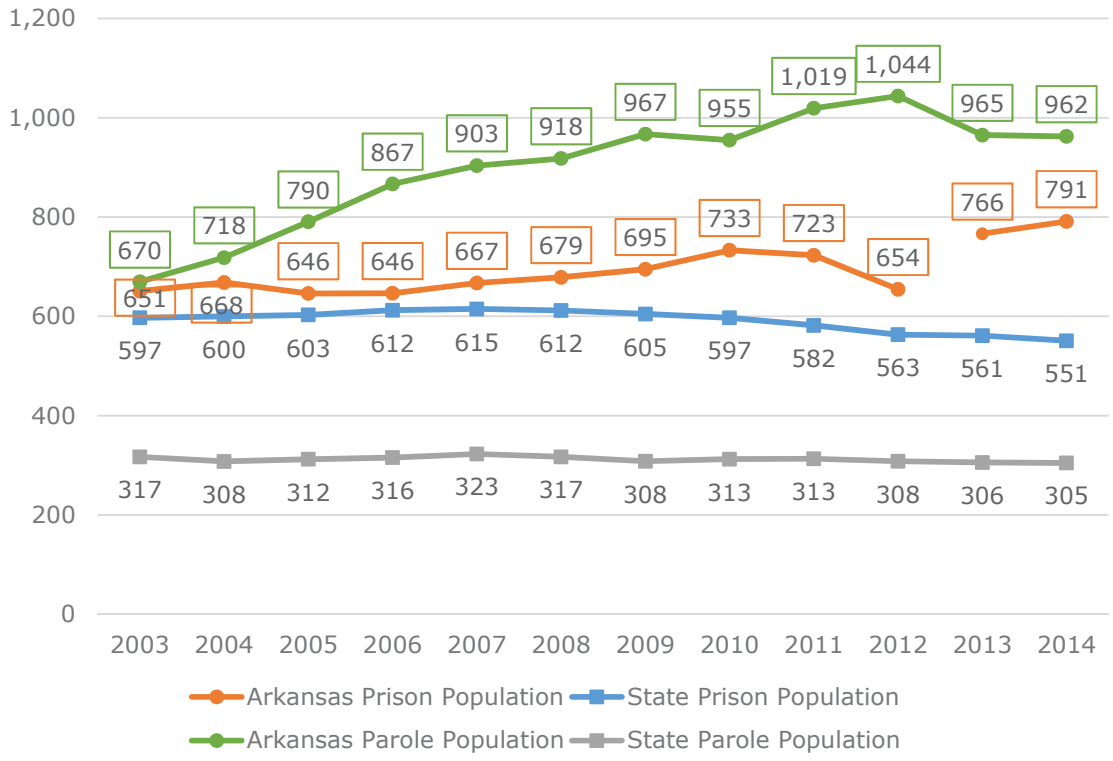


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Arkansas is higher than the aggregate state rate. After changes to the state's parole system in 2013, the prison population increased. In 2014, the prison population rate was 791 in Arkansas versus 551 for all 50 states. Arkansas had the 9th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 93% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate is higher in Arkansas than the prison population rate and is much higher than the parole rate for states as a whole. The parole population rate increased every year from 2003 to 2012 (other than in 2010). Since 2012, the rate has decreased (to 962 in 2014), yet it remains far higher than the aggregate state rate of 305. Arkansas had the 2nd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 86% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Arkansas had the 9th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Arkansas had the 2nd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

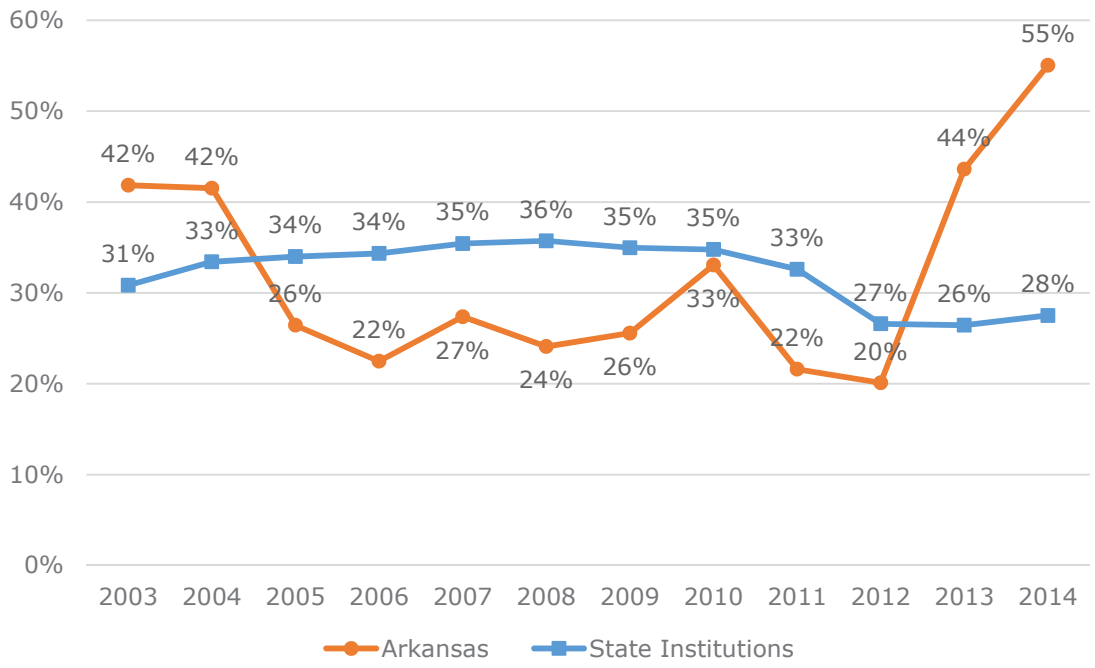


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Arkansas was higher to that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Arizona decreased dramatically in 2005 and increased even more dramatically in 2013, surpassing the aggregate state rate. In 2014, over half of prison admissions in Arkansas were due to violations of conditional release compared to about a quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Arkansas had the 4th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Arkansas had the 4th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Arkansas Grant Rate, 2014

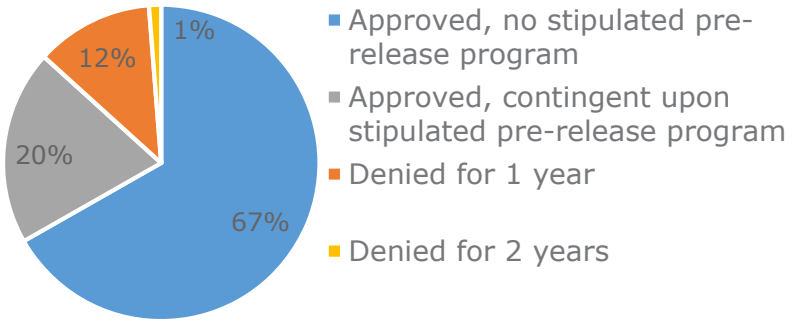


Chart 3 shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2014 that resulted in parole being approved with no stipulated pre-release program, parole being approved conditional on completion of a stipulated pre-release program, parole being denied for one year, and parole being denied for two years. Just over two-thirds of the hearings resulted in parole being approved without stipulation, while a fifth were approved with the noted stipulation. Twelve percent were denied for one year while just one percent were denied for two years.

Source: *Arkansas Parole Board, The Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2013-2014*, www.paroleboard.arkansas.gov/Resources/Documents/Publications/2014ParoleBoardAnnualReport.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

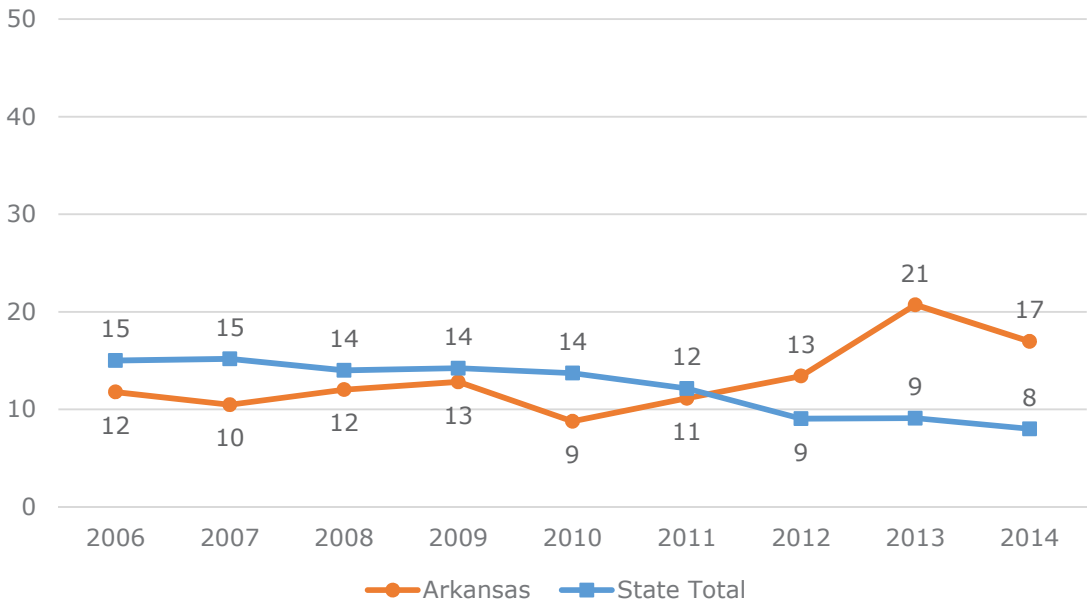


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is higher in Arizona compared to the states in aggregate, though it was lower from 2006 to 2011. In 2014, the rate stood at 17 per 100 parolees in Arkansas compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

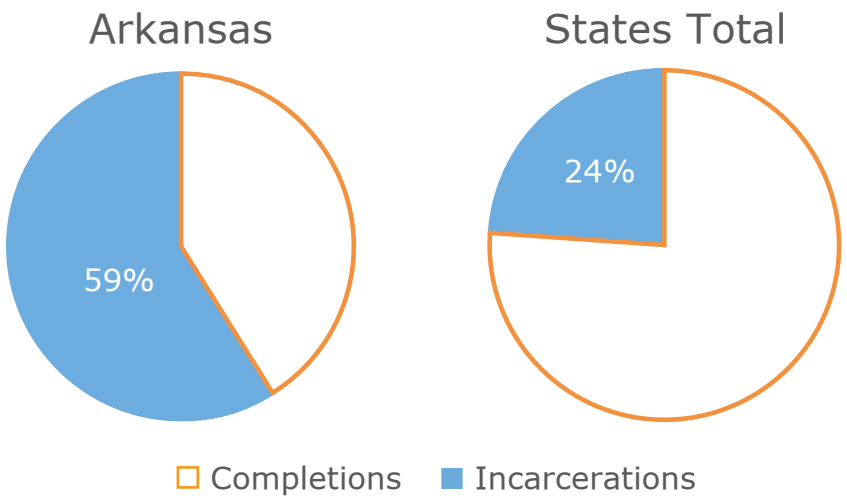
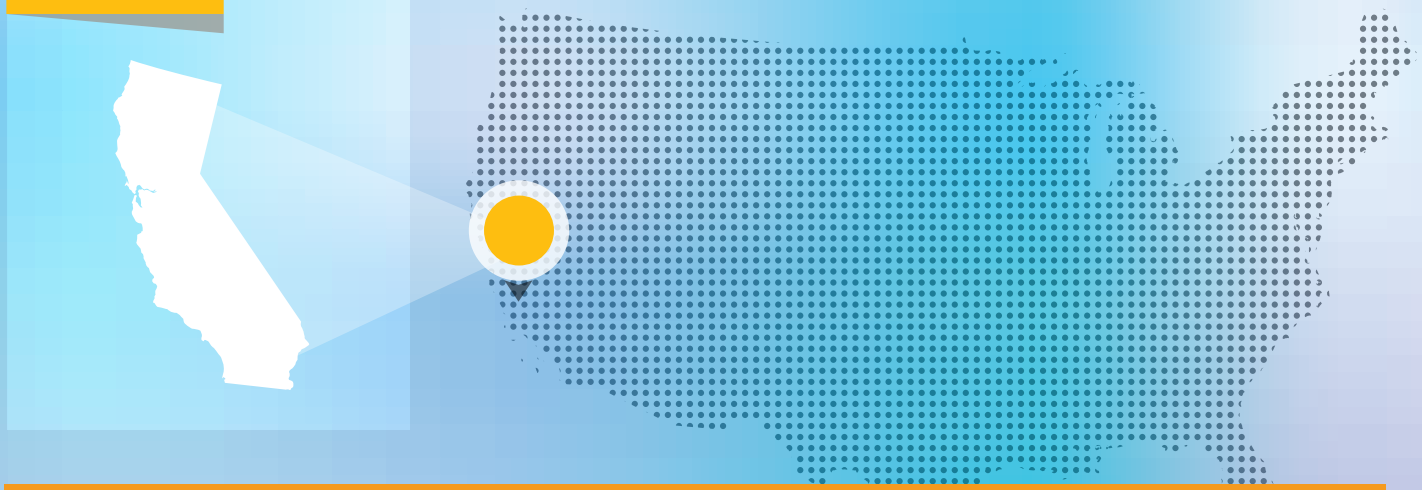


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

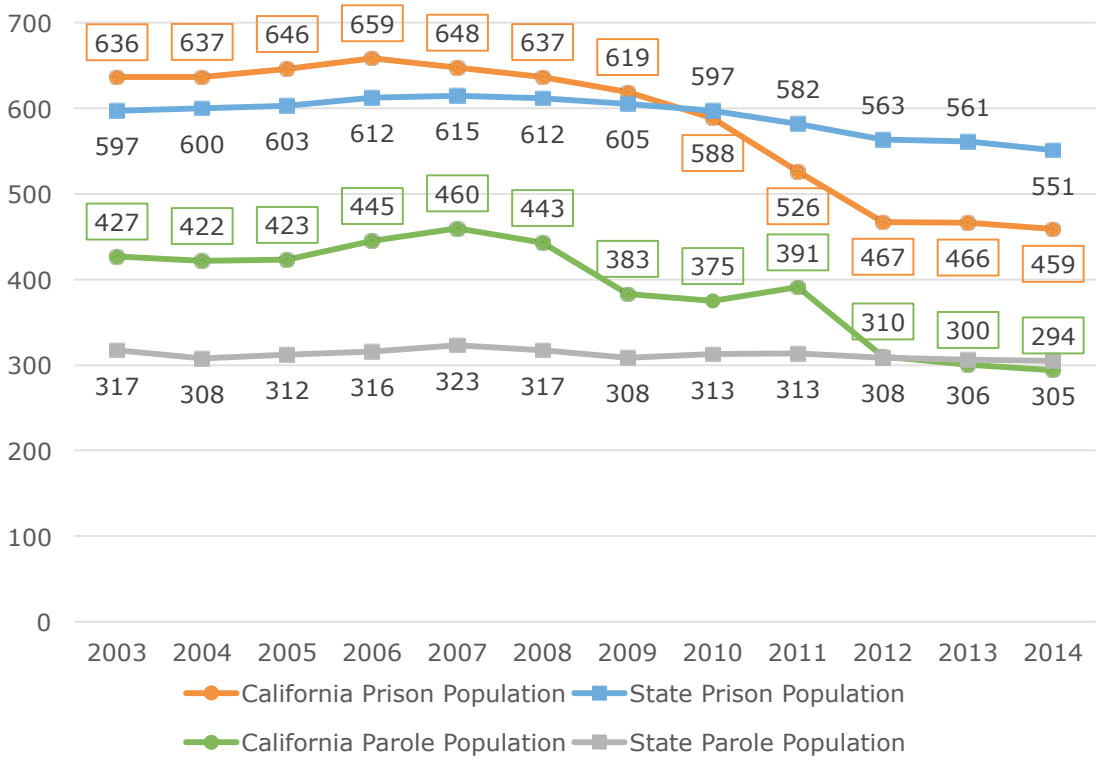
In Arkansas, over half of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **CALIFORNIA**



Summary: Since California's realignment laws were introduced in 2011, prison and parole population rates have been lower than the states as a whole. Conditional release violators make up a smaller proportion of the prison population in California than for states as a whole. Just under one-fifth of parole hearings lead to a parole being granted, while the remaining hearings lead to a deferral of some type. Since realignment, the number of incarcerated offenders subject to discretionary release has expanded dramatically, although much of this discretion is now being exercised by officials at the local level. An accounting for these changes, which vary across the state's 58 counties, has yet to be made.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014



*Realignment laws enacted October, 2011

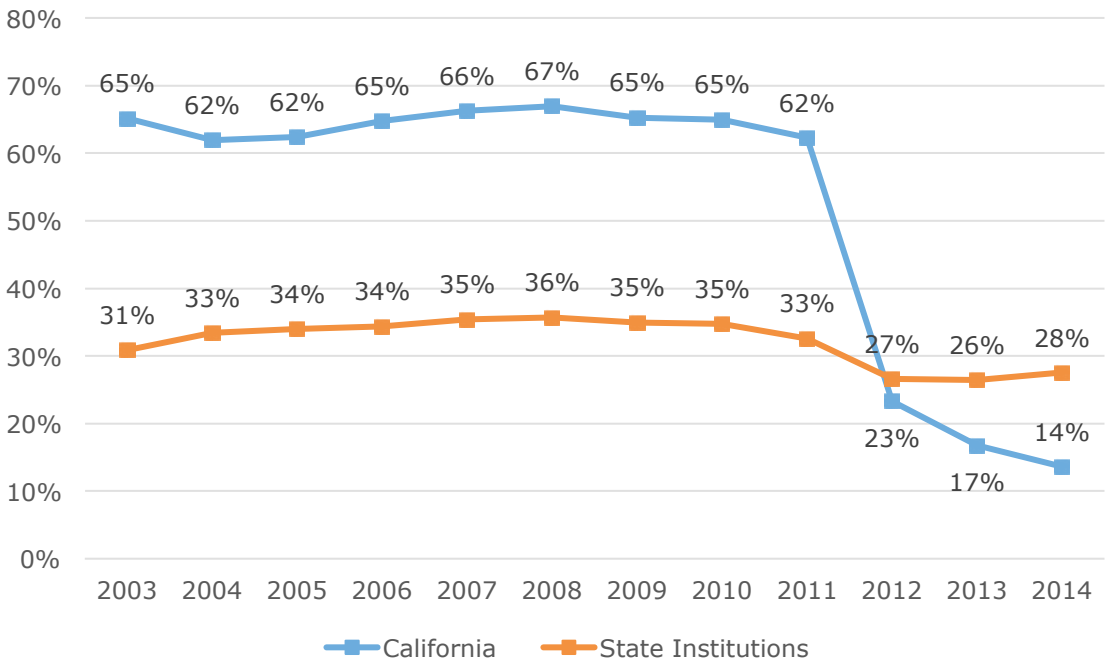
Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in California was much higher than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in California has decreased dramatically since 2011 with the introduction of realignment laws. In 2014, just fourteen percent of prison admissions in California were due to violations of conditional release compared to about a quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. California had one of the lowest percentages of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

California had the 34th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

California had the 15th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014



*Realignment laws enacted October, 2011

Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in California was much higher than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in California has decreased dramatically since 2011 with the introduction of realignment laws. In 2014, just fourteen percent of prison admissions in California were due to violations of conditional release compared to about a quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. California had one of the lowest percentages of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. California Grant Rate, 2015

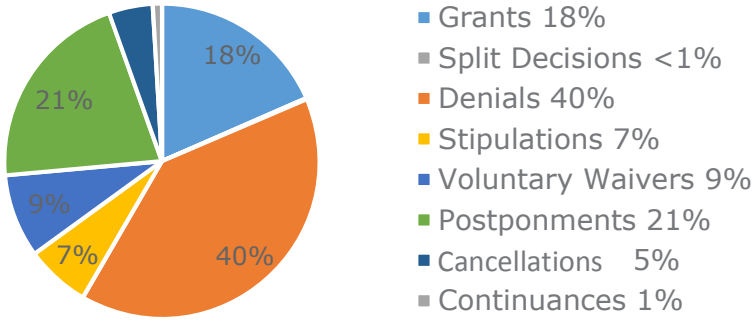
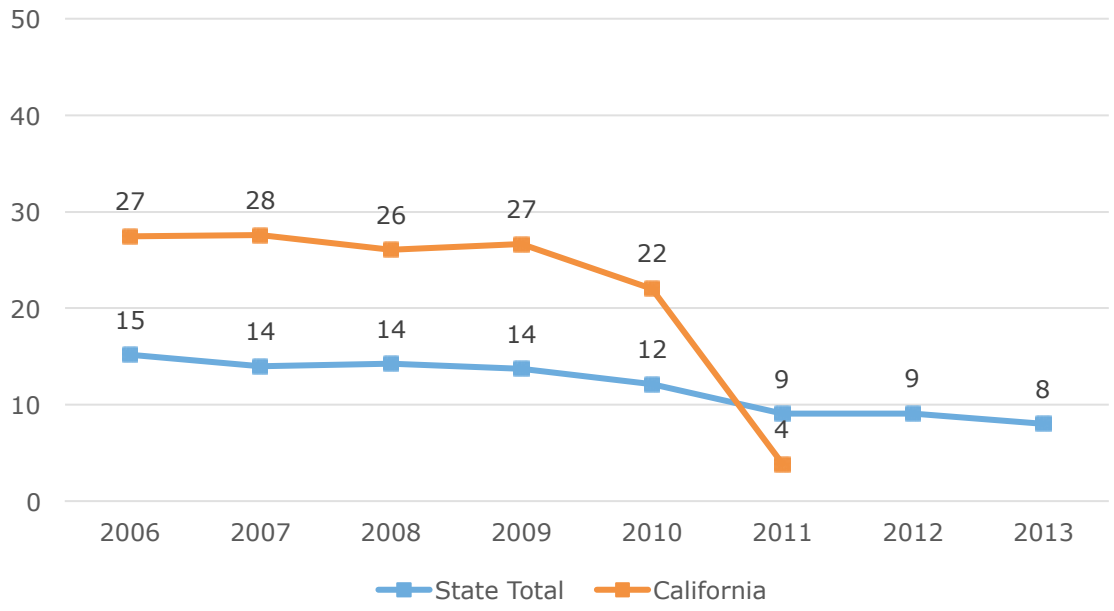


Chart 3 shows the percentage of parole hearings from January to September 2015 that resulted in a parole being granted, denied, the hearing being postponed, or other outcomes. Nearly a fifth of the hearings resulted in parole being granted while forty percent resulted in a denial. About a fifth of hearings were postponed and about a tenth were voluntarily waived.

Source: *Board of Parole Hearings, Board of Parole Hearings Workload Summary, January 2015-September 2015*, http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/BOPH/docs/LSTS_Workload_CY2015.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2013



*Realignment laws enacted October, 2011

Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2013. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees decreased dramatically in 2011 with the enactment of legislation engineering a realignment of the state's adult correctional population. Data are not available after 2011.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

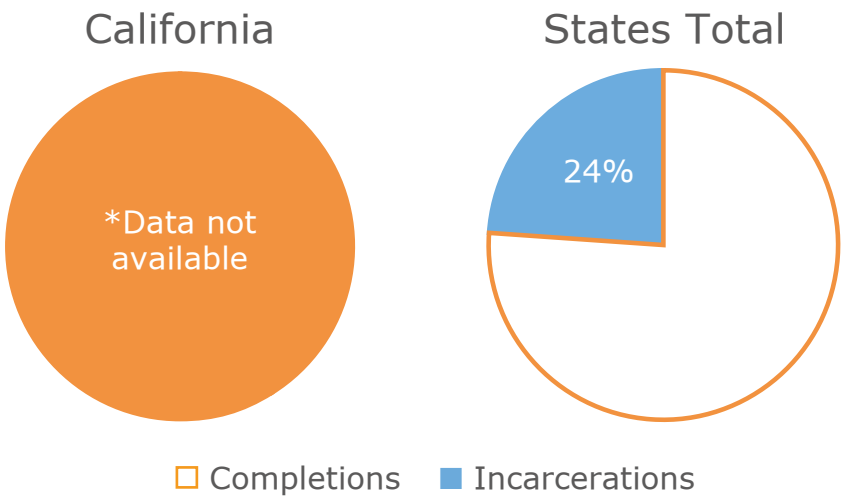
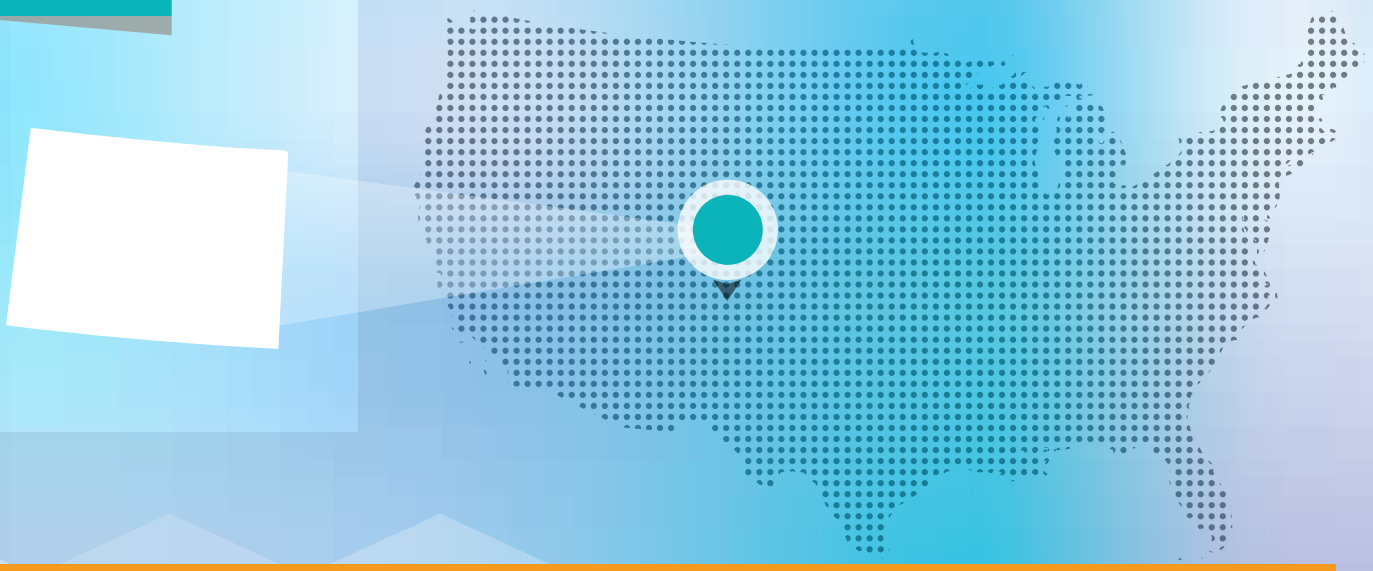


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

Data are not available for California.

PAROLE IN **COLORADO**



Summary: Prison and parole population rates are similar in Colorado compared to the states as a whole. However, parolees are more likely to be reincarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Just over one-quarter of parole hearings lead to a discretionary release, while the remaining hearings lead to a deferral of some type. Colorado currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

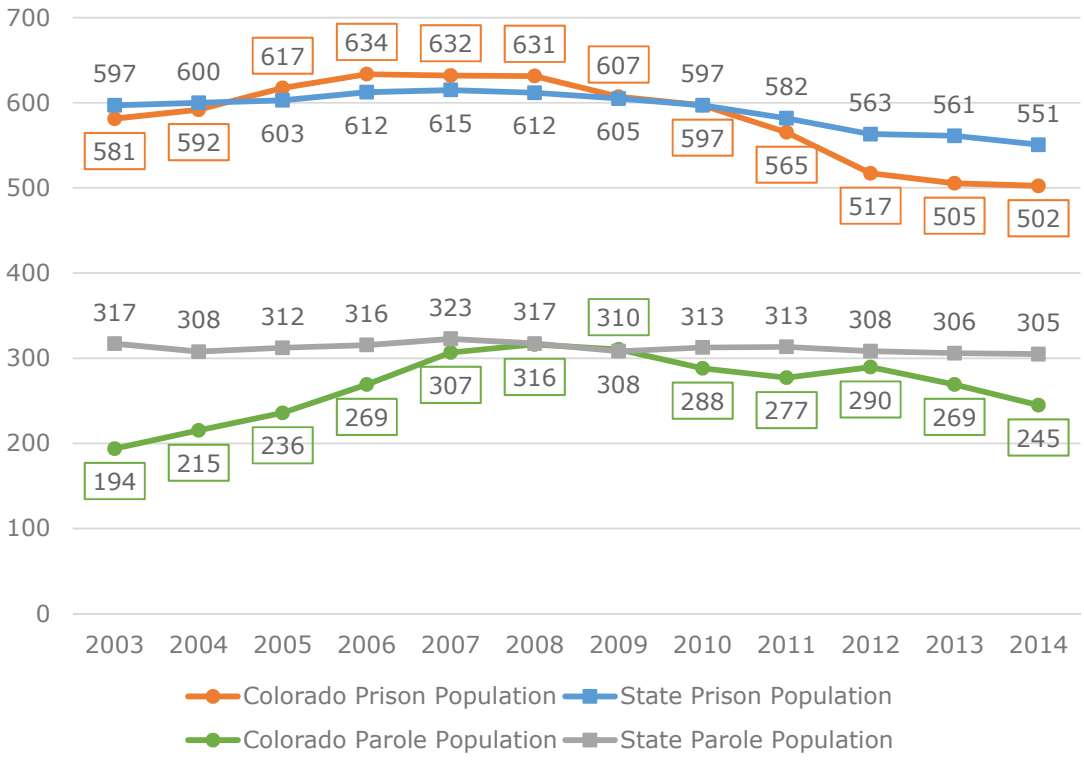


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Colorado is similar to the aggregate state rate. The peak rate was in 2006-2008; thereafter, the rate declined. In recent years, the Colorado rate has decreased faster than the aggregate rate. In 2014, the prison population rate was 502 in Colorado versus 551 for all 50 states. Colorado had the 28th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 84% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

From 2003 to 2008, the parole population rate in Colorado increased steadily becoming equivalent to the aggregate rate by 2008. Since 2008, the rate has decreased (to 245 in 2014) and is lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Colorado had the 20th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 33% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Colorado had the 28th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Colorado had the 20th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

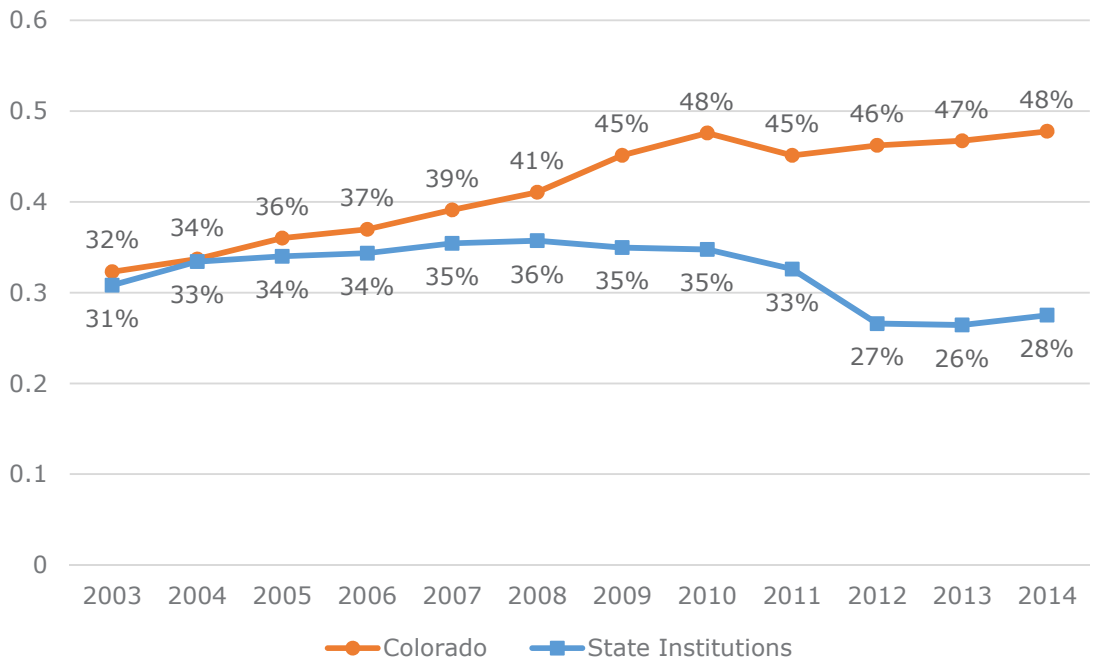


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Colorado was similar to that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Colorado has been increasing. In 2014, nearly half of prison admissions in Colorado were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over a quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Colorado had the 5th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Colorado had the 5th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Colorado Grant Rate, 2014

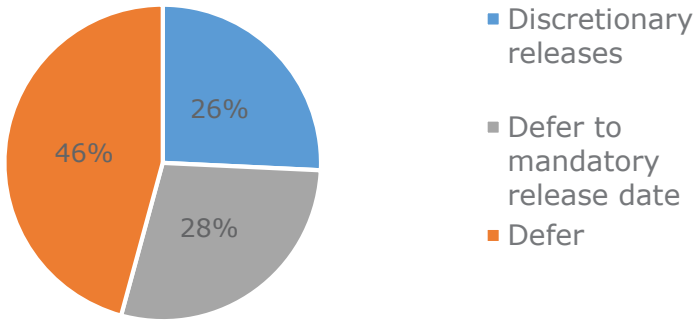


Chart 3 shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2014 that resulted in a discretionary release, a deferral to the mandatory release date, and a deferral. Nearly half of the hearings resulted in a deferral, while just over one-quarter resulted in a deferral to the mandatory release date. Slightly more than one-quarter led to a discretionary release.

Source: *Annual Report to the Joint Judiciary Committee, 2014,* https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/PB%20Annual%20Report%20to%20the%20Joint%20Judiciary%20Committees%202014%20_f%E2%80%A6%20%281%29.pdf, pg. 9.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

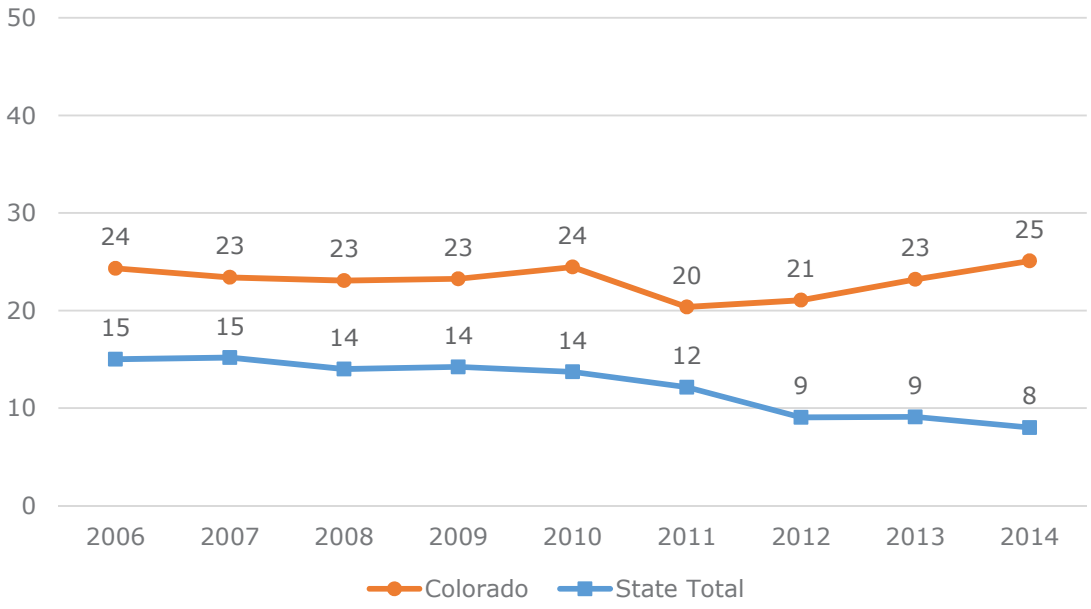


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is higher in Colorado compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the rate stood at 25 per 100 parolees in Colorado compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

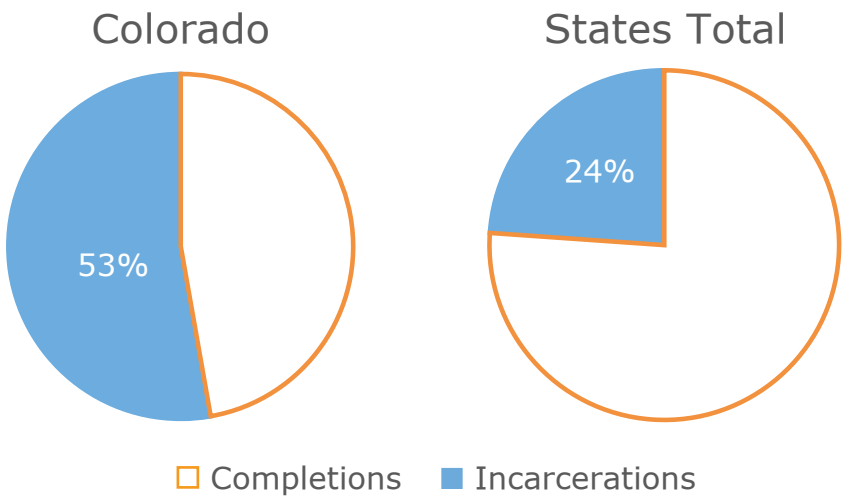


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Colorado, just over half of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **CONNECTICUT**

Summary: Prison population rates are higher in Connecticut compared to states as a whole while parole population rates are lower. Compared to states as a whole, parole is more likely to end in incarceration in Connecticut, though (with a smaller parole population) conditional release violators make up a smaller proportion of the prison population. About two-thirds of parole hearings lead to parole being granted, while the remaining one-third lead to parole being denied. Connecticut currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

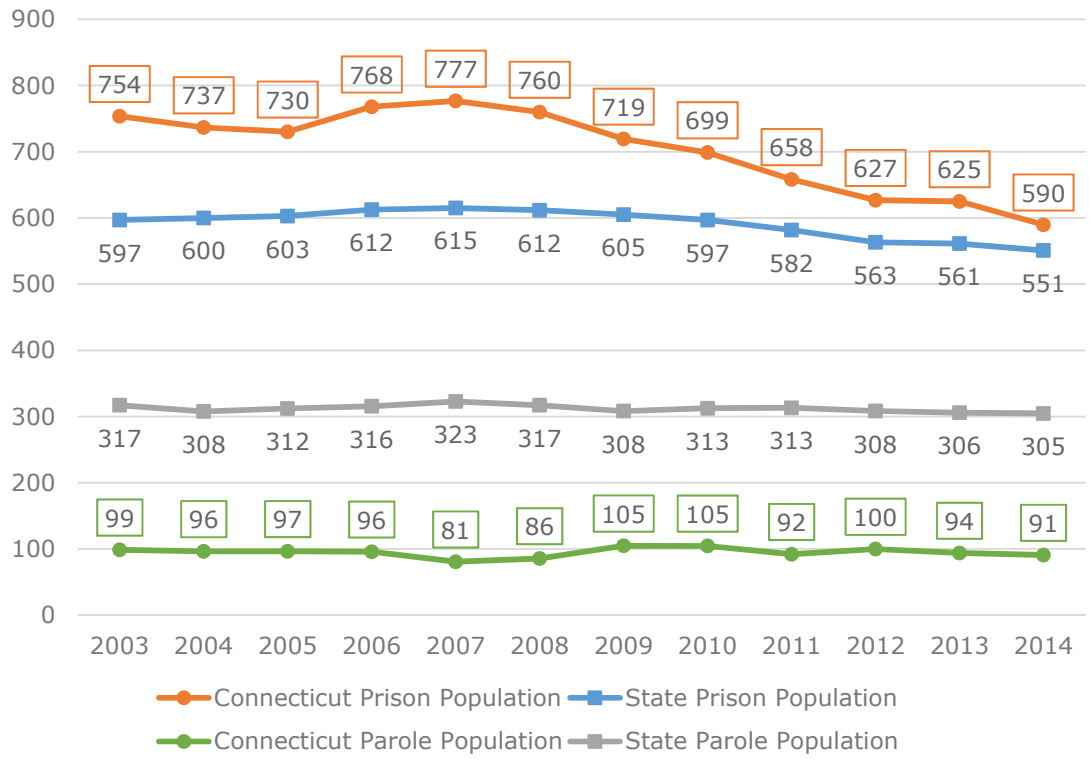


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Connecticut is higher than the aggregate state rate. The rate peaked in 2007; thereafter, the rate declined. In 2014, the prison population rate was 590 in Connecticut versus 551 for all 50 states. Connecticut had the 15th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 51% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Connecticut is lower than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate occurred in 2009-2010. In September, 2007, changes to parole hearing policies led to an immediate decrease in the parole population. The increase in 2009 resulted from additional staff that have addressed hearing backlogs and expedited the hearing process. During the last few years, the rate has decreased slightly (to 91 in 2014) and is lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Connecticut had one of the lowest parole population rates of the states in 2014. In 2014, 51% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Connecticut had the 15th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Connecticut had the 43rd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

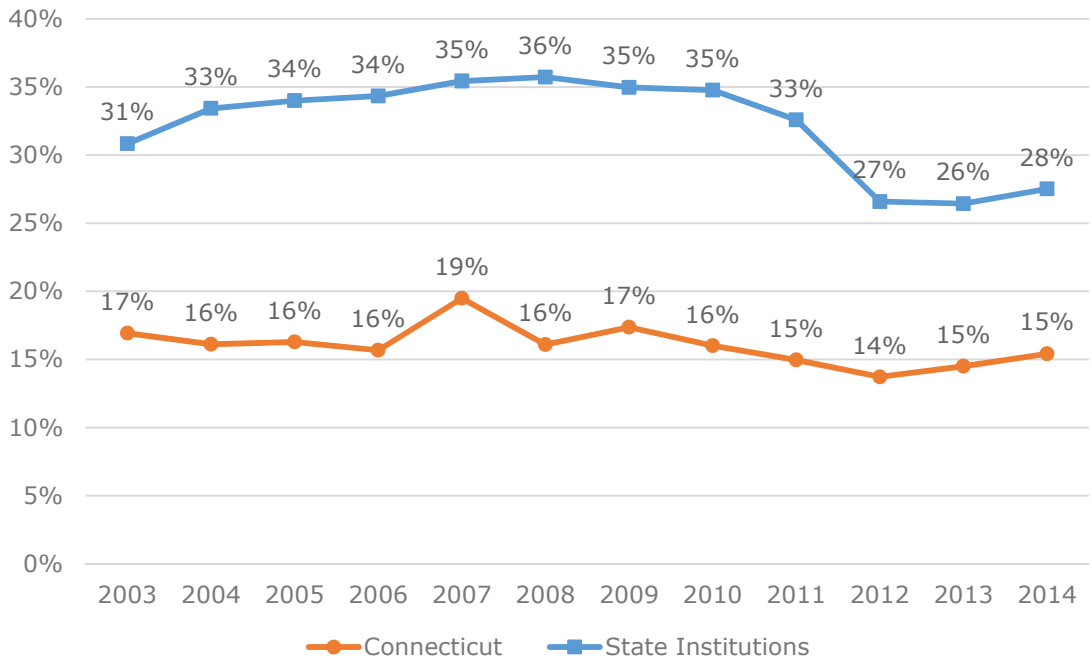


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout the series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Connecticut was lower than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Connecticut has remained fairly steady. In 2014, fifteen percent of prison admissions in Connecticut were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Connecticut had the 40th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Connecticut had the 40th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Connecticut Grant Rate, 2014

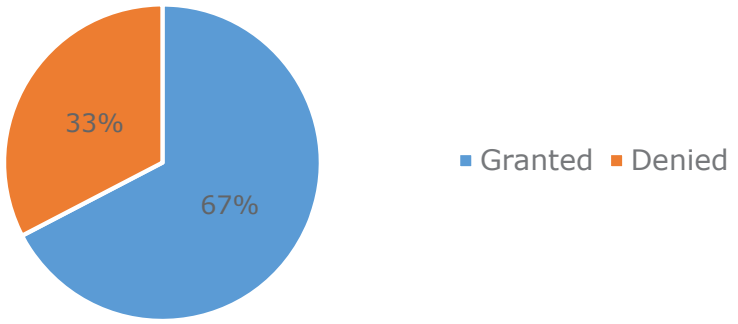


Chart 3 shows the percentage of parole hearings in 2014 that resulted in parole being granted or denied. Two-thirds of the hearings resulted in parole being granted while one-third led to parole being denied.

Source: *Connecticut Board of Pardons & Paroles 2014 Calendar Year Statistics,* http://www.ct.gov/bopp/cwp/view.asp?a=4330&q=560754.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

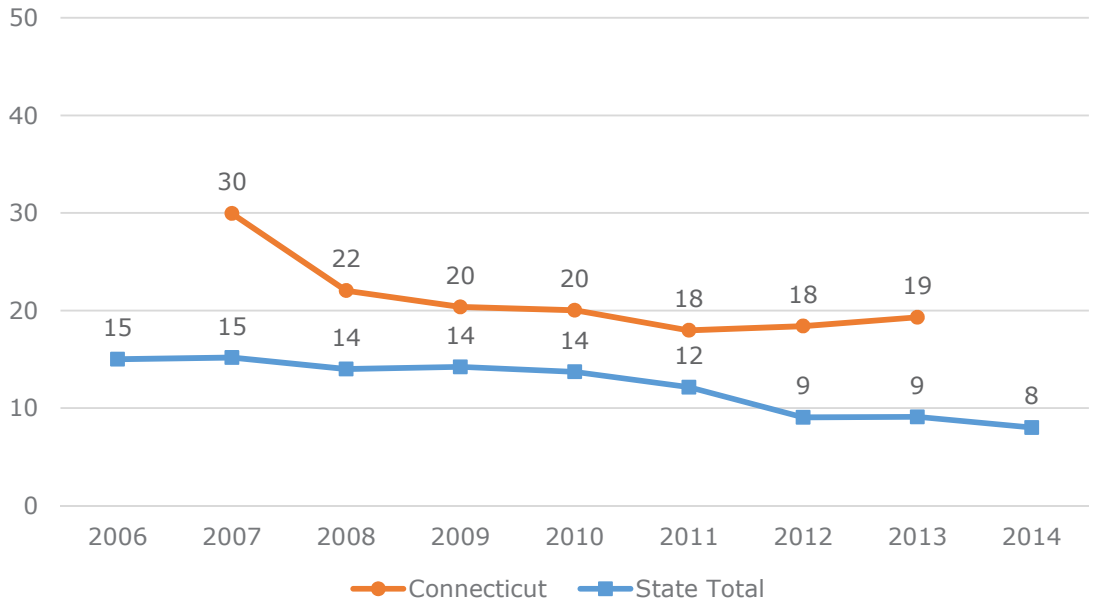


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is higher in Connecticut compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series, where data are available. In 2013 (the most recent year available), the rate was 19 per 100 parolees in Connecticut compared to 9 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2013

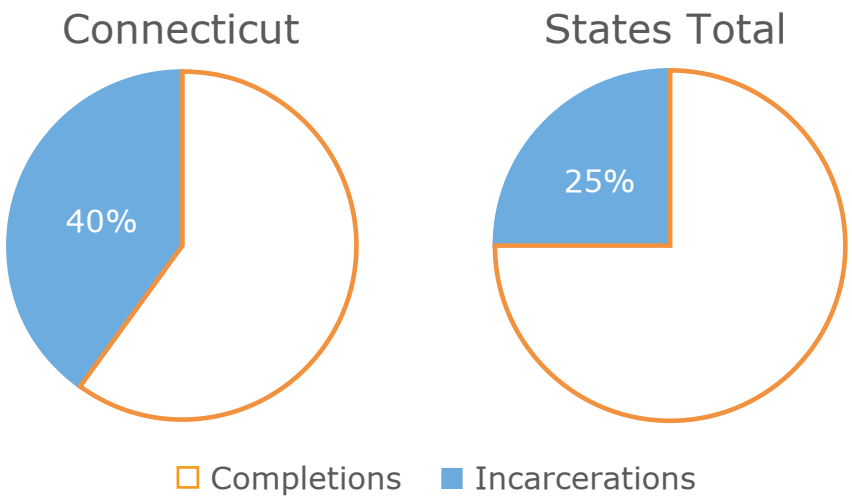


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Connecticut, forty percent of the exits from parole in 2013 are due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **DELAWARE**

Summary: Prison population rates are higher in Delaware compared to states as a whole while parole population rates are lower. Parolees are also less likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Information on outcomes of parole release hearings is not available. The vast majority of prisoners in Delaware serve determinate sentences, and do not appear before the parole board.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

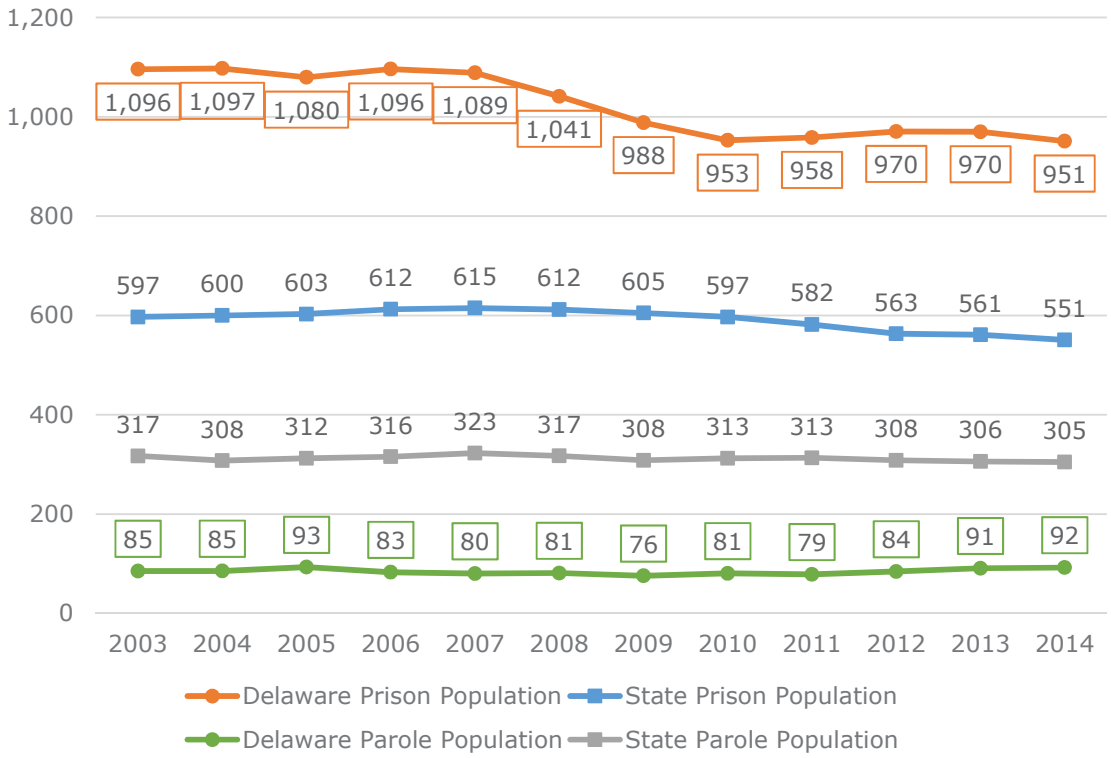


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Delaware is higher than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate was in 2006; thereafter, the rate declined until 2010. In recent years, the Delaware rate has increased slightly (until 2014), while the aggregate rate steadily decreased slightly. In 2014, the prison population rate was 951 in Delaware versus 551 for all 50 states. Delaware had the 2nd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 93% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Delaware is much lower than the aggregate state rate. It has remained steady over time, from a low of 76 in 2009. Since 2009, the rate has increased slightly (to 92 in 2014), but remains well under the aggregate state rate of 305. Delaware had the 9th lowest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Delaware had the 2nd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Delaware had the 42nd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

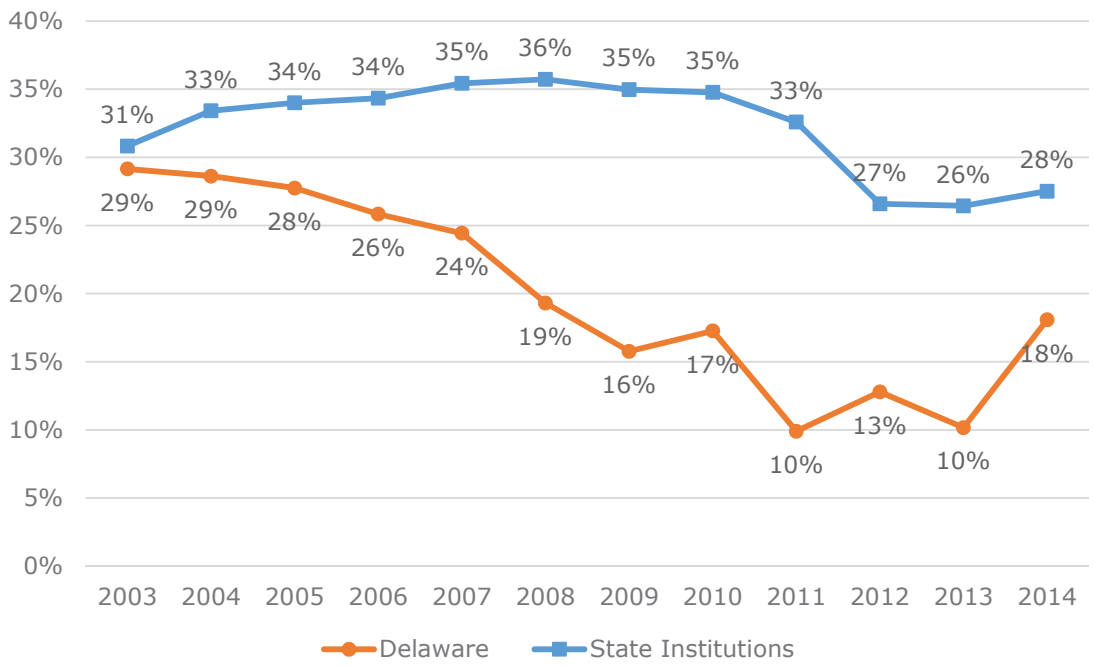


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Delaware was lower than that of the aggregate percentage of the states. The difference increased over time, though there was a sizeable closing of the gap from 2013 to 2014. In 2014, nearly one-fifth of prison admissions in Delaware were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over a quarter of the admissions for states in the aggregate. Delaware had the 34th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases when compared to other states in 2014.

Delaware had the 34th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases when compared to other states in 2014.

Chart 3. Delaware Grant Rate

The outcomes of parole release hearings are not available from Delaware.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

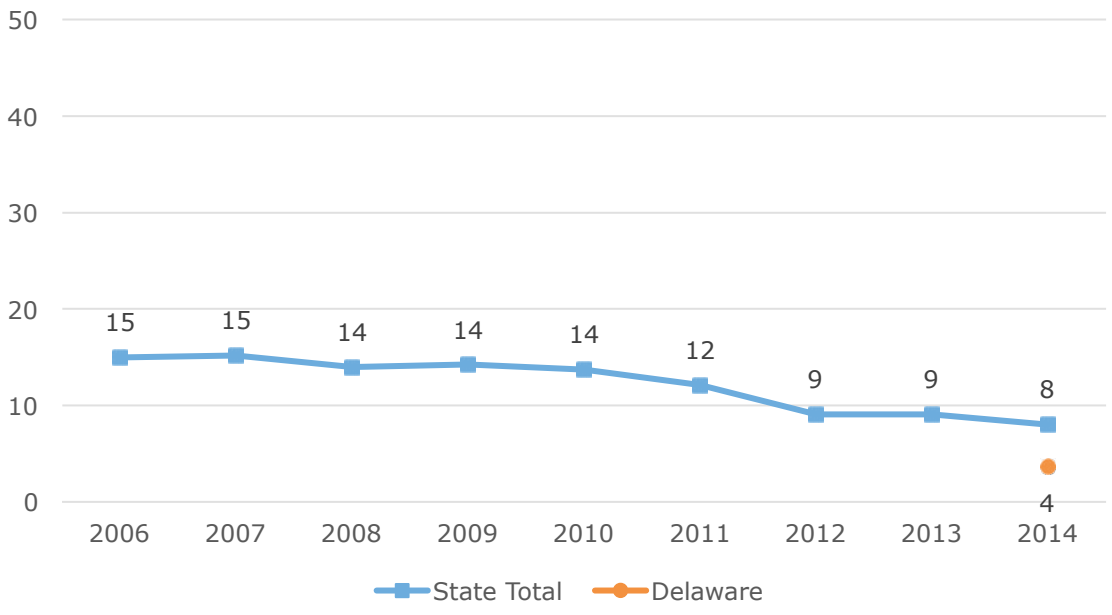


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is only available for Delaware for 2014. In 2014, the rate stood at 4 per 100 parolees in Delaware compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

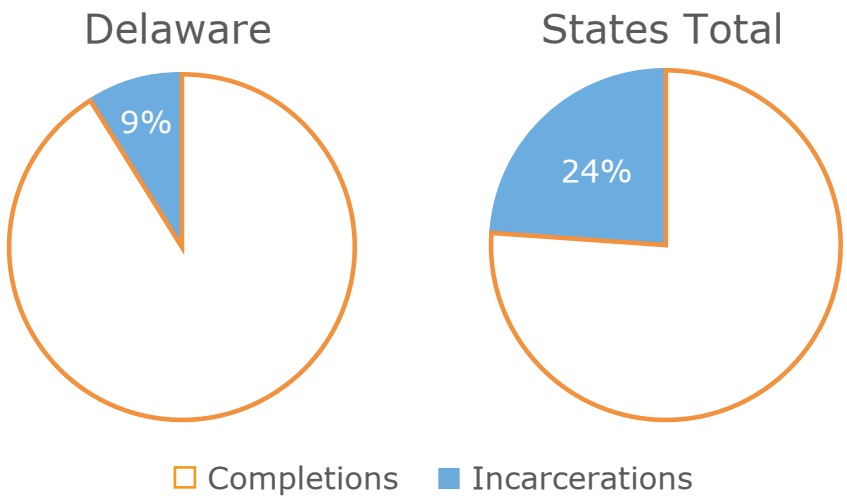


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Delaware, just under one tenth of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **FLORIDA**

Summary: Prison population rates are higher in Florida compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates are significantly lower. While the small parole populations mean that few prison admissions are due to parole violations, parolees in Florida are about as likely to be incarcerated as compared to the states as a whole. Just two percent of parole hearings lead to parole being granted. Florida currently practices discretionary release only for offenders who were sentenced prior to the effective date of the determinate sentencing statute.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

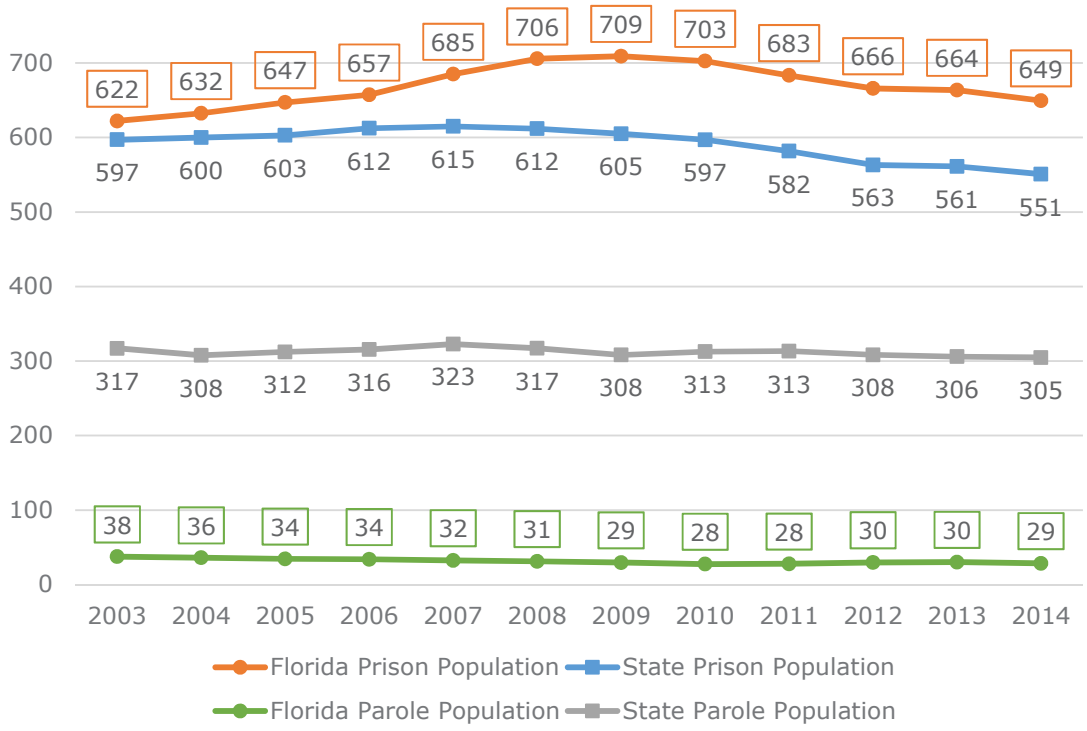


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Florida is higher than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate was in 2009; thereafter, the rate declined slightly. In 2014, the prison population rate was 649 in Florida versus 551 for all 50 states. Florida had the 13th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 36% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Florida is much lower than the aggregate state rate. The rate decreased slightly from 2003 to 2009 and has remained steady since. In 2014, the parole population rate was 29 in Florida, significantly lower than the aggregate state rate of 305. Florida had one of the lowest parole population rates of the states in 2014. In 2014, less than one percent of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Florida had the 13th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Florida had the 48th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

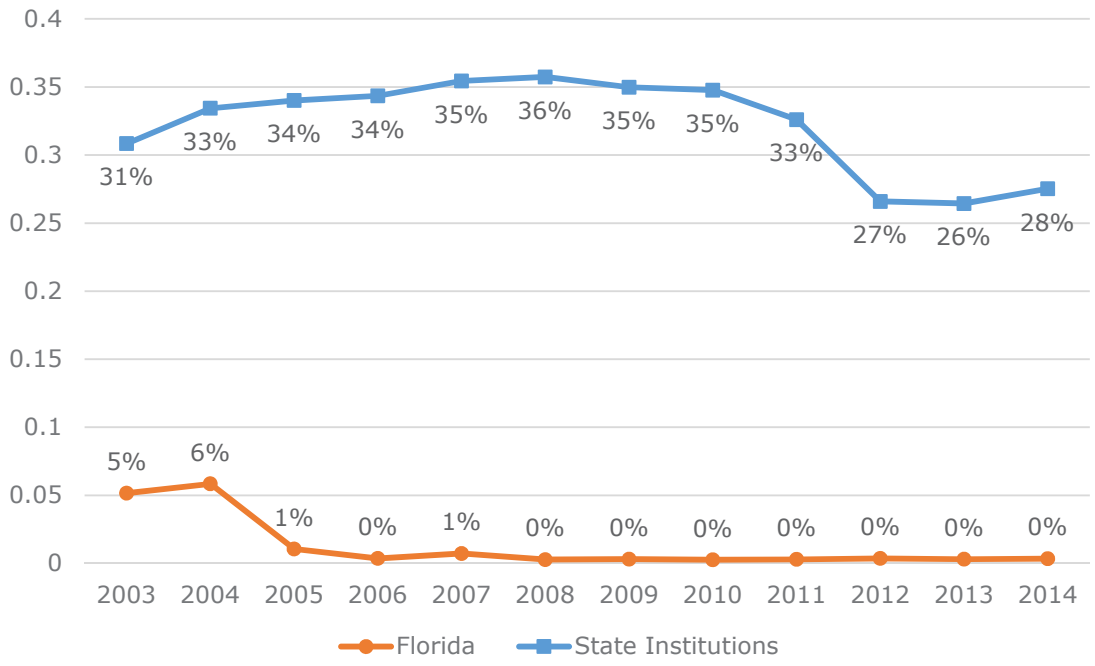


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Due to Florida's small parole population, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators is very small and is much lower than the aggregate state rate. In 2014, only 114 prisoners were admitted to prison in Florida due to a parole violation, representing less than one percent of all prison admissions in the state. Florida had one of the lowest percentages of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Florida Grant Rate, 2014

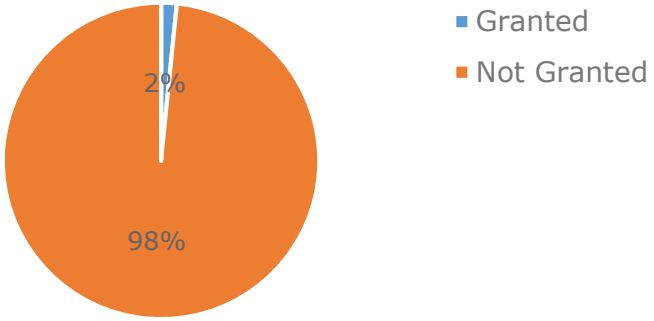


Chart 3 shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2014 that resulted in parole being granted. Just two percent of parole hearings resulted in parole being granted.

Source: *Florida Commission on Offender Review 2014 Annual Report*, www.fcor.state.fl.us/docs/reports/FCORannualreport201314.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

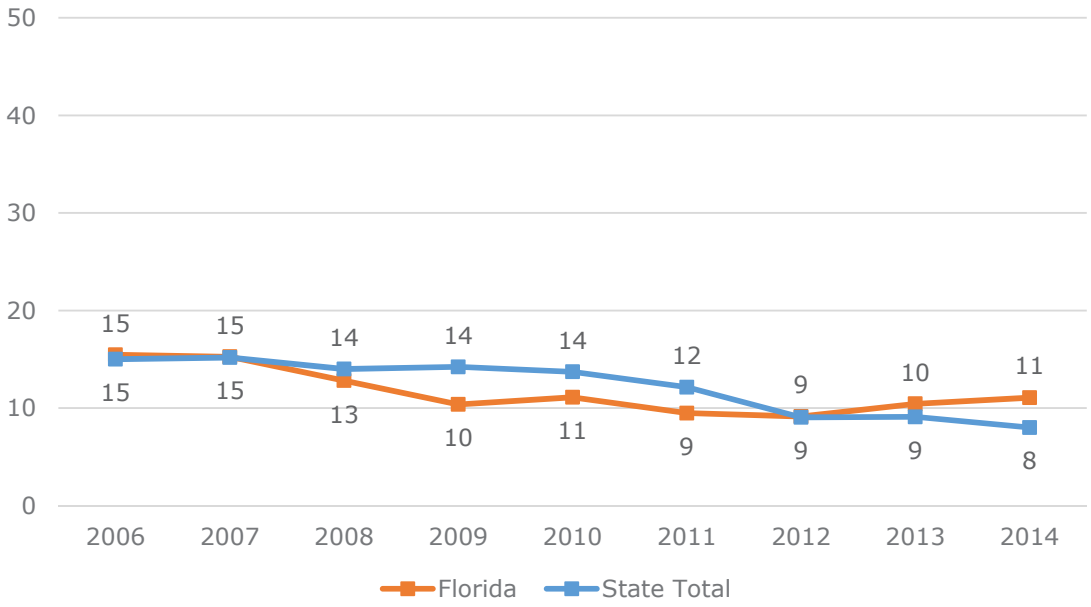


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

Though Florida has a very small parole population and parole is not granted often, the rate of incarceration for parolees is similar in Florida compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the rate stood at 11 per 100 parolees in Florida compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

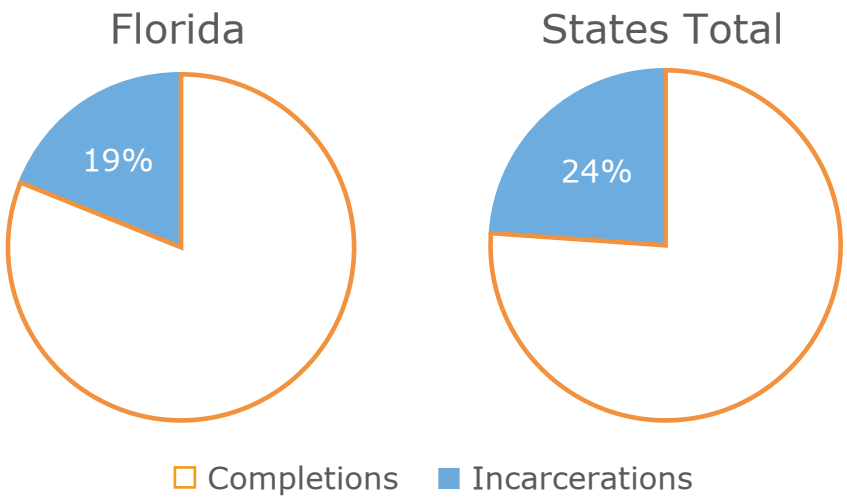


Chart 5 the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Florida, nearly a fifth of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is just under the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **GEORGIA**

Summary: Prison population rates are higher in Georgia compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates are similar. However, parolees are less likely to be reincarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Fifty-six percent of discretionary release hearing lead to parole being granted while just nineteen percent of life sentence hearings result in parole being granted. Georgia currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

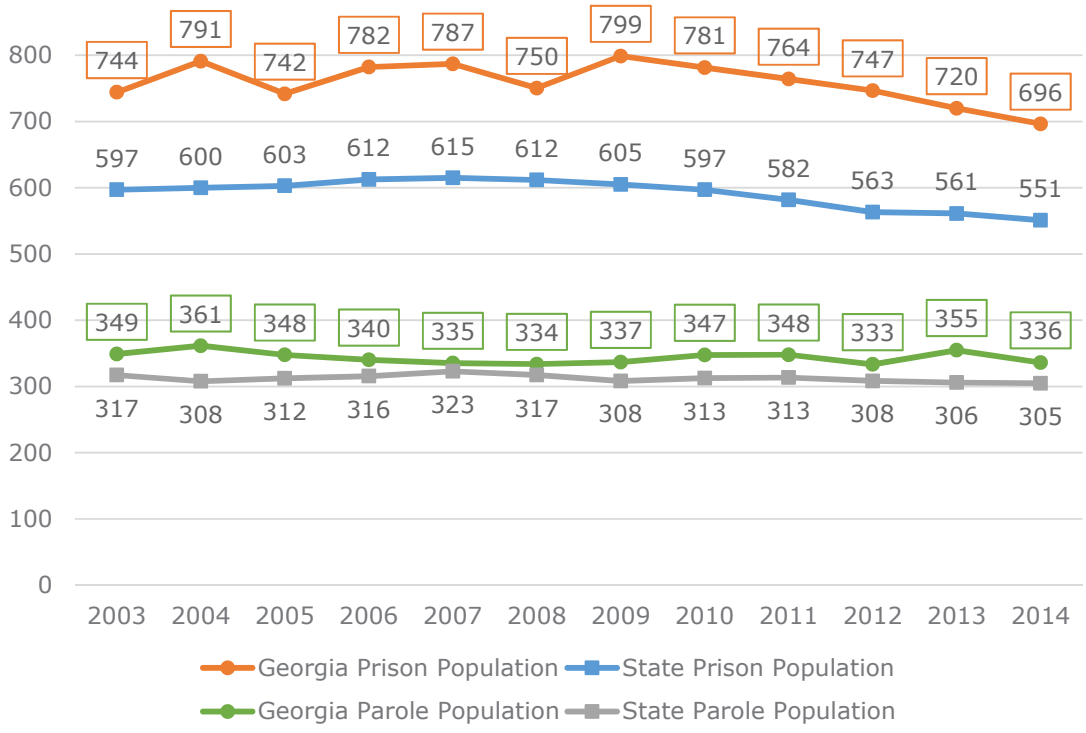


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

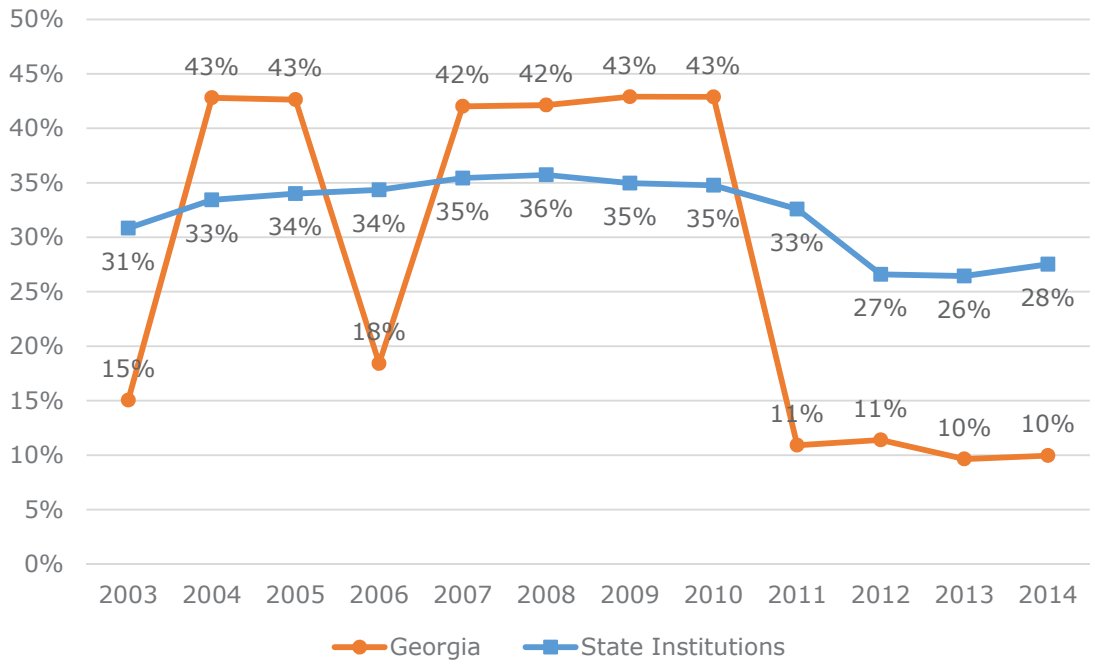
The prison population rate in Georgia is higher than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate was in 2009; thereafter, the rate declined. In 2014, the prison population rate was 696 in Georgia versus 551 for all 50 states. Georgia had the 10th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 58% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

Throughout the series, the parole population rate in Georgia has been above the aggregate rate. The rate for Georgia has remained fairly steady over time and in 2014 stood at 336, modestly higher than the aggregate state rate of 305. Georgia had the 13th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, all admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Georgia had the 10th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Georgia had the 13th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014



*Counts for 2014 admissions are not comparable to earlier years due to a change in reporting methodology.

Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Georgia was often higher than that of the aggregate states. However, after a large decrease in 2011, the rate in Georgia has been much lower than the aggregate state rate. In 2014, ten percent of prison admissions in Georgia were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of admissions for states in aggregate. Georgia had one of the lowest percentages of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014. Due to the large changes in the data over this series, the numbers for Georgia should be interpreted with caution.

Chart 3a. Georgia Grant Rate, 2014

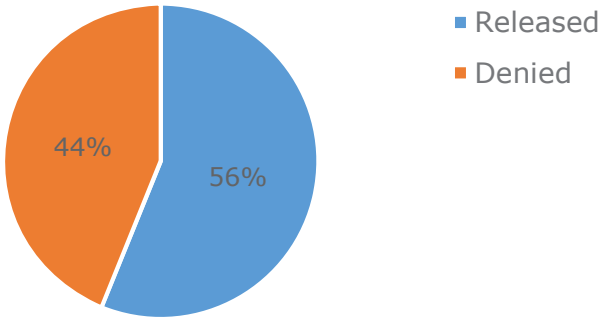


Chart 3b. Georgia Grant Rate for Life Sentences, 2014

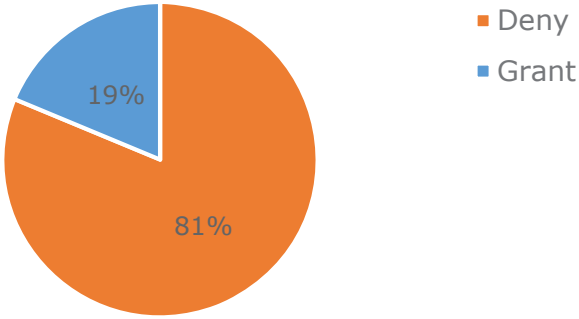


Chart shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2014 that resulted in parole being granted or denied for non-life sentences (discretionary release) and life sentences. Over half of the hearings for discretionary release resulted in release being granted, while the percentage was much lower for life sentences (just under one-fifth).

Source: *Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles Annual Report FY2014*, www.pap.georgia.gov/sites/pap.georgia.gov/files/Annual_Reports/FY14%20AR.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

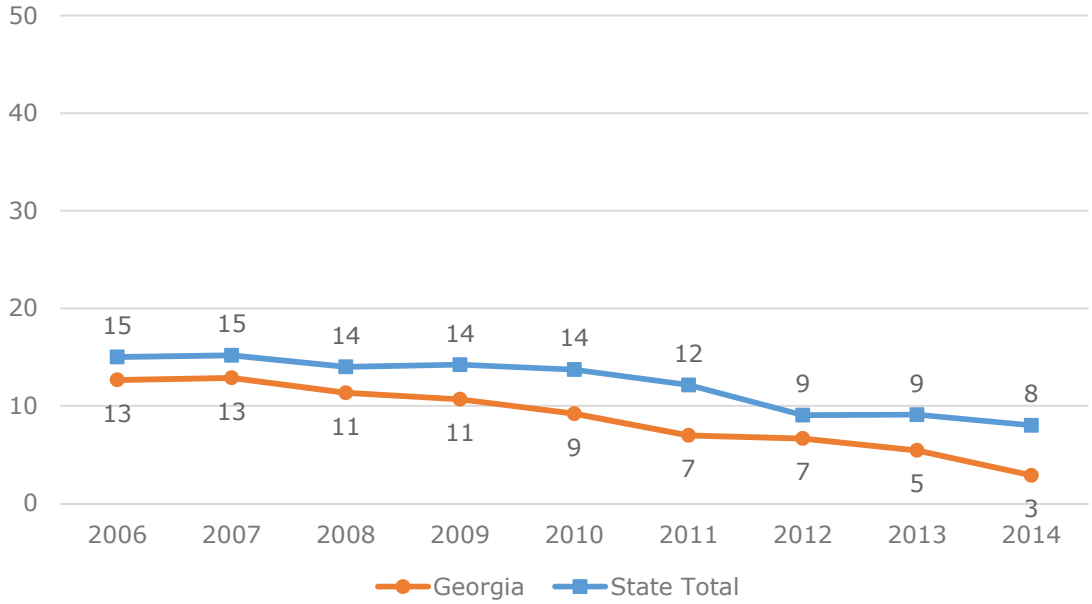


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is lower in Georgia compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the rate stood at 3 per 100 parolees in Georgia compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

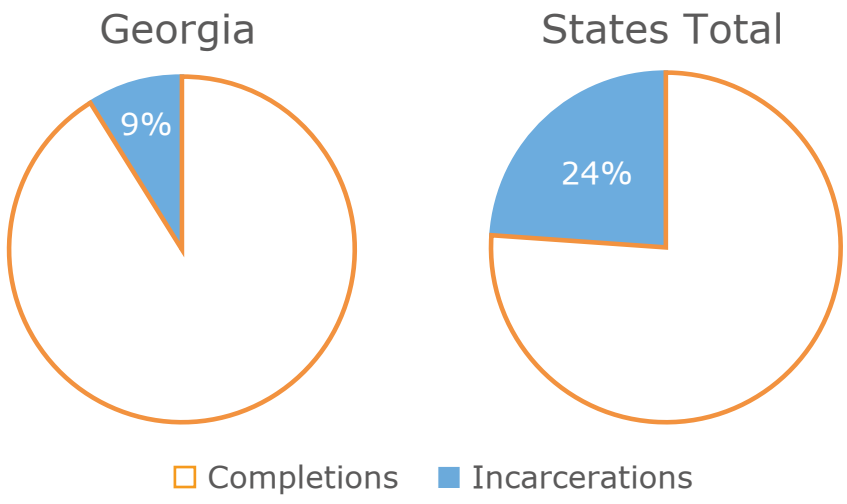


Chart 5 the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Georgia, just under a tenth of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **HAWAII**

Summary: Prison population rates are higher in Hawaii compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates are lower. However, parolees are more likely to be reincarcerated compared to the states as a whole. A quarter to a third of hearings for discretionary release and reductions of minimum sentences are granted. Hawaii currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

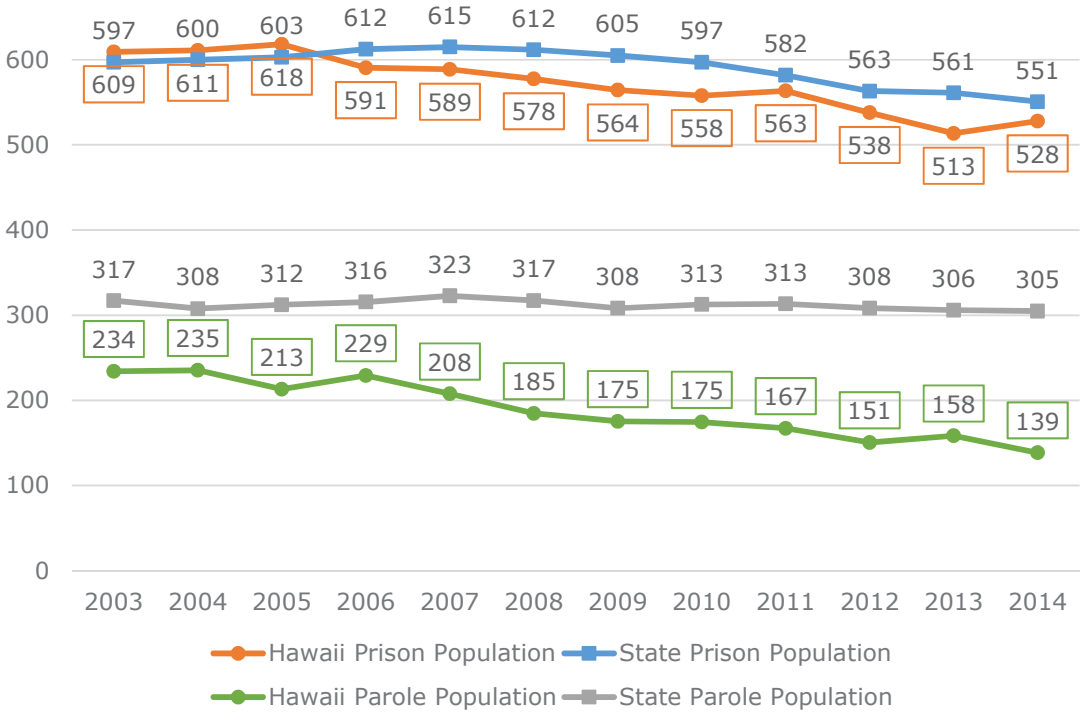


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Hawaii is similar to the aggregate state rate. The peak rate was in 2009; thereafter, the rate declined each year except for 2011 and 2014. In 2014, the prison population rate stood at 528 in Hawaii versus 551 for all 50 states. Hawaii had the 25th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 67% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Hawaii has been consistently lower than the aggregate state rate across the series. Since 2006, the rate has decreased (to 139 in 2014) and is lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Hawaii had the 38th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 90% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Hawaii had the 25th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Hawaii had the 38th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

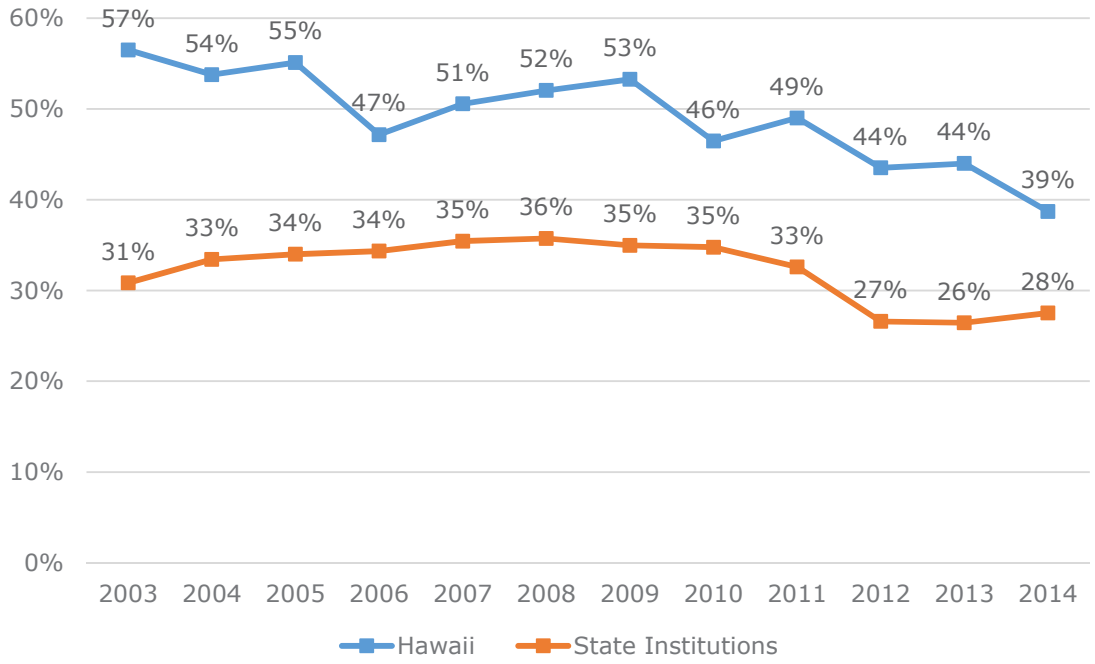


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout the series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Hawaii is higher than that of the aggregate percentage for the states. However, the percentage in Hawaii has shown a larger decrease over time than the aggregate state rate. In 2014, thirty-nine percent of prison admissions in Hawaii were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Hawaii had the 12th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Hawaii had the 12th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. Hawaii Grant Rate, 2014

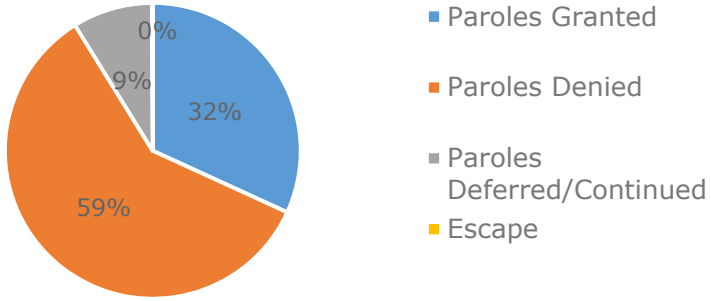


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2014 that resulted in parole being granted, denied, or deferred. The second chart shows the information over five fiscal years. The last two charts show the same information for hearings for the reduction of minimum sentences. About a third of parole hearings and just over a fifth of hearings for the reduction of minimum sentences resulted in parole being granted. The rate for parole hearings has remained steady over time, though the overall number of hearings has slightly increased. The granting of reductions of minimum sentences as well as the overall number of hearings of this type has increased over time.

Source: *Hawaii Paroling Authority 2014 Annual Statistical Report,* www.dps.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/2014-Annual-Report.pdf.

Chart 3b. Hawaii Grants by Year, 2009-2014

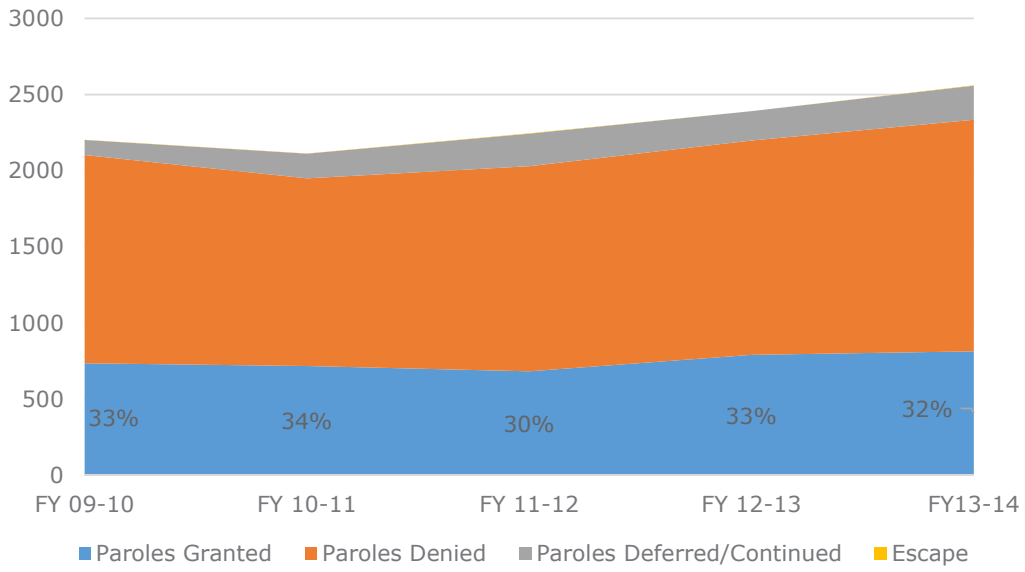


Chart 3c. Hawaii Reduction of Minimum Sentences, 2009-2014

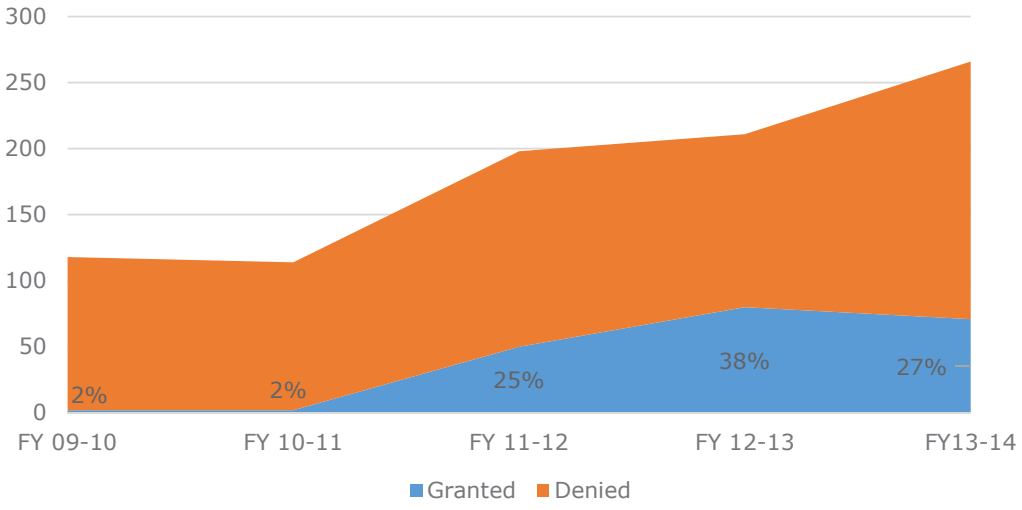


Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

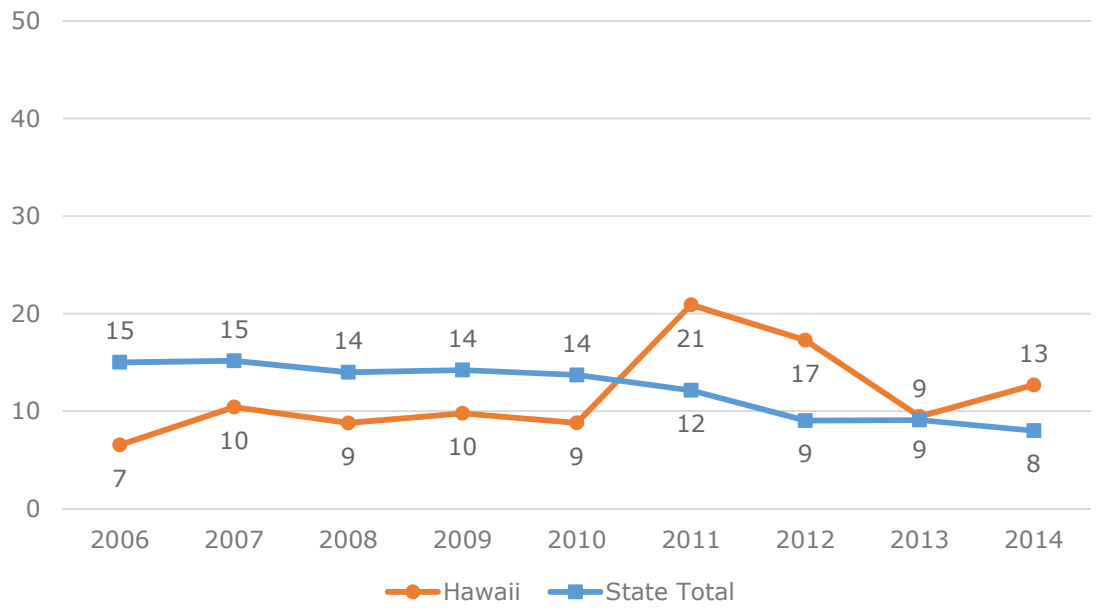


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

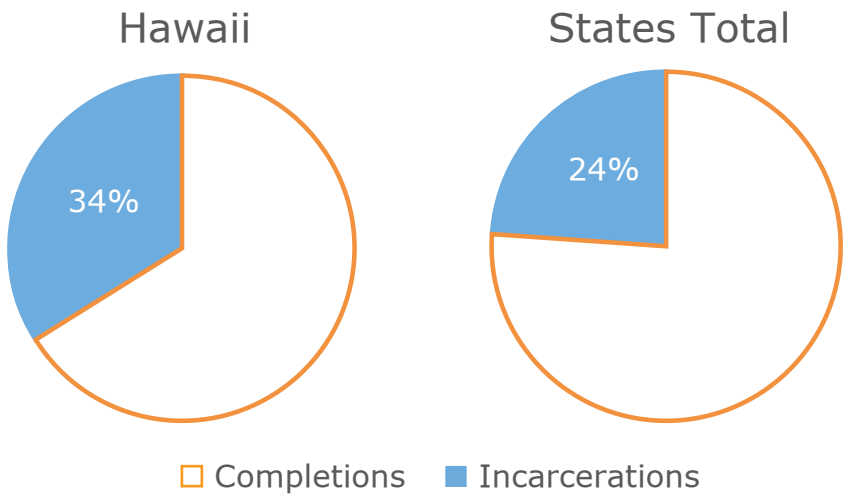


Chart 5 the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Hawaii, just over a third of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PROFILE IN **IDAHO**

Summary: Prison population rates are higher in Idaho compared to the states as a whole and parole population rates have increased and surpassed the aggregate state rate. Parolees are more likely to be reincarcerated compared to the states as a whole. About a third of the regular parole hearings resulted in parole being granted while parole was granted for forty-four percent of administrative reviews. Idaho currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

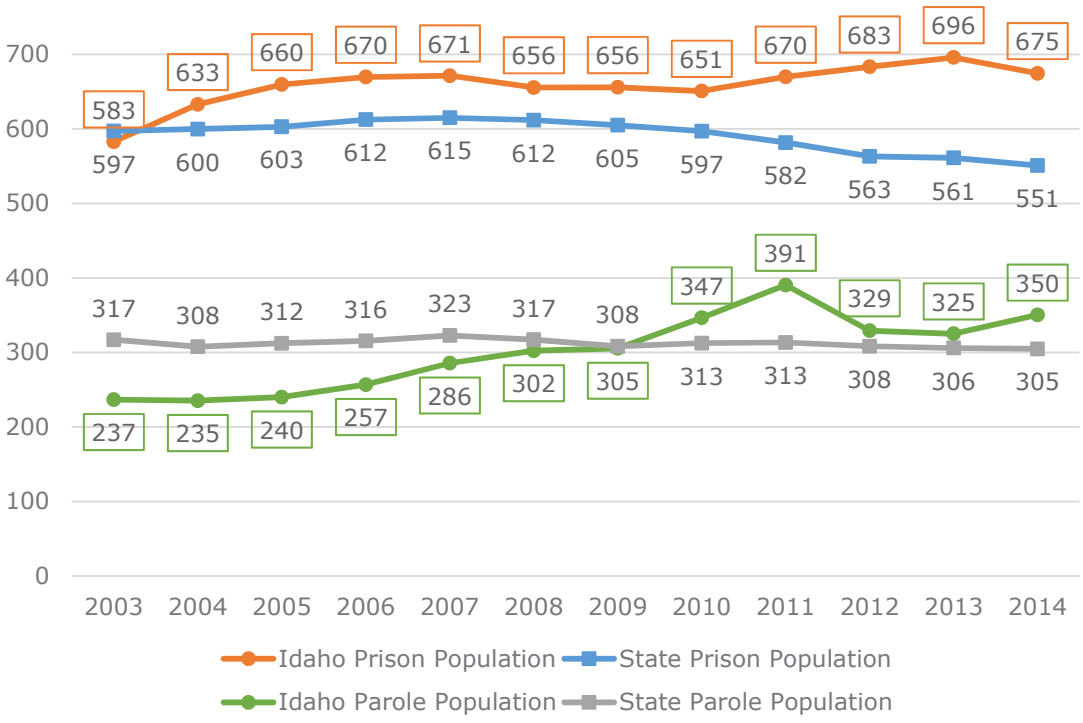


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

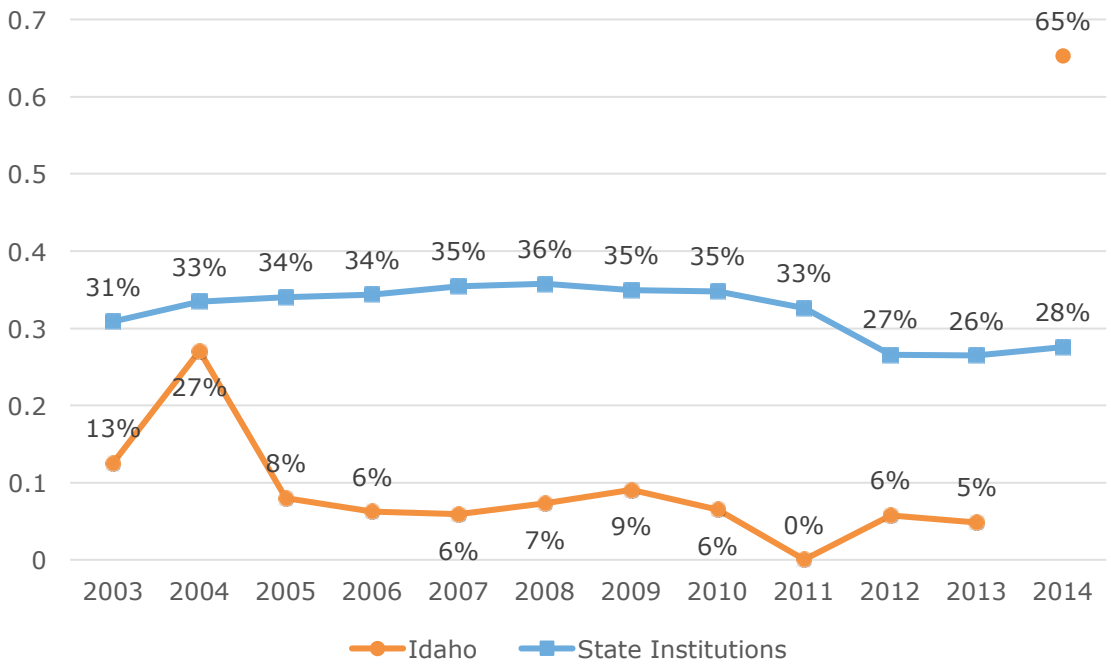
The prison population rate in Idaho is higher than the aggregate state rate. The rate peaked in 2007, declined until 2010, then peaked again in 2013. In 2014, the prison population rate was 675 in Idaho versus 551 for all 50 states. Idaho had the 12th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 89% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

From 2003 to 20011, the parole population rate in Idaho increased surpassing the aggregate rate by 2010. Since 2010, the rate has remained above the aggregate rate. The rate in 2014 was 350 which is higher than the aggregate rate of 305. Idaho had the 12th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 77% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Idaho had the 12th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Idaho had the 12th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014



*Counts for 2014 admissions are not comparable to earlier years due to a change in reporting methodology.

Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Through 2013, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Idaho was lower than that of the aggregate states. In 2014, the reporting methodology changed, so comparisons cannot be made between 2014 and earlier years. Idaho had one of the highest percentages (65%) of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases in comparison with other states in 2014.

Idaho had the highest percentage, tied with Vermont, of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases in comparison with other states in 2014.

Chart 3a. Idaho Grant Rate, 2014

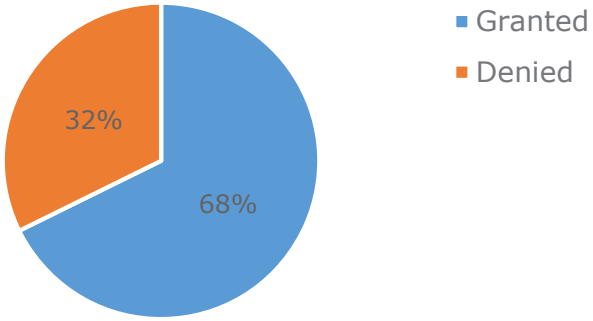


Chart 3b. Idaho Grant Rate, Administrative Reviews, 2014

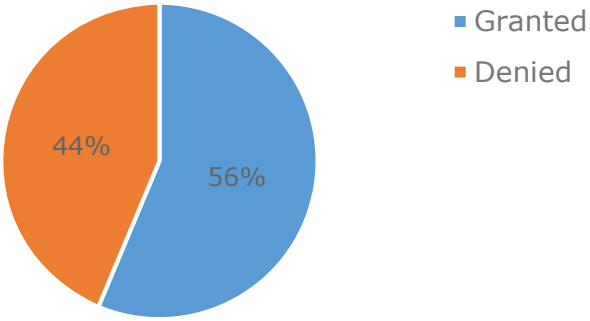
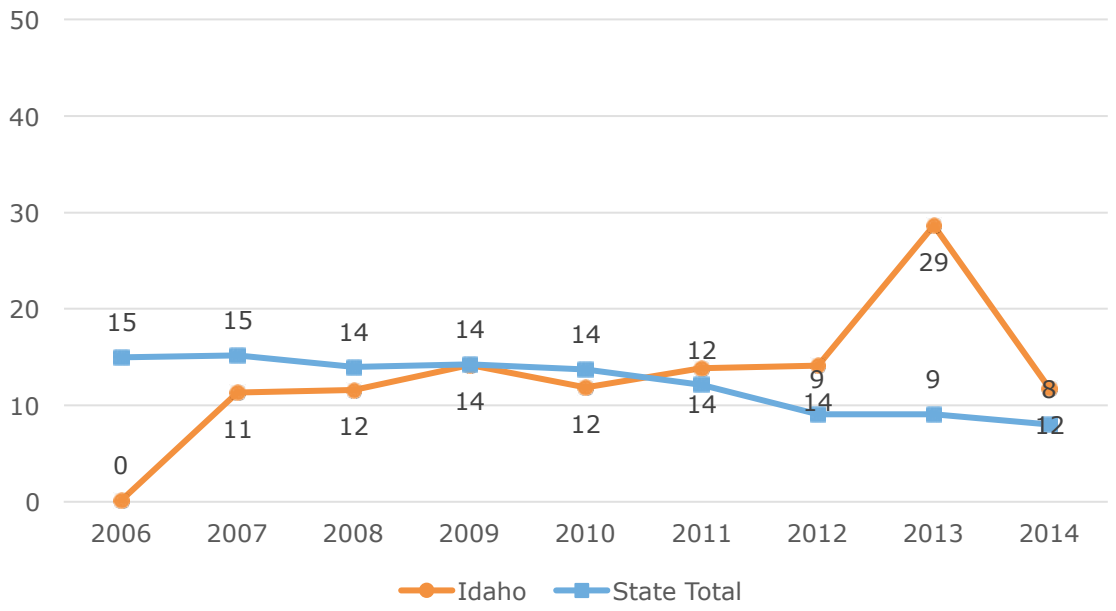


Chart shows the percentage of parole hearings in 2014 that resulted in parole being granted or denied. The first chart shows the percentages for regular parole hearings and the second chart shows the percentages for administrative reviews. Approximately twice as many regular parole hearings were conducted as administrative reviews. About two-thirds of the regular parole hearings resulted in parole being granted while parole was approved for fifty-six percent of administrative reviews.

Source: *Idaho Commission of Pardons and Parole Statistical Information 2014,* www.parole.idaho.gov/documents/statistics/website%20stats%202014.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014



*Data for Idaho are estimated in 2013 and 2014.

Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

In 2014, the rate of incarceration for parolees stood at 12 per 100 parolees in Idaho compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

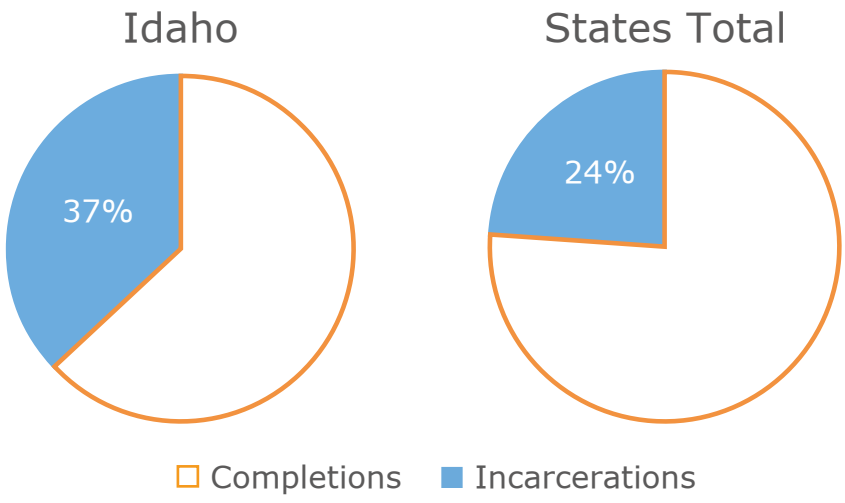


Chart 5 the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Idaho, thirty-seven percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is well over the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **ILLINOIS**

Summary: Prison population rates are lower in Illinois compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates have decreased and are slightly lower than the aggregate state rate. However, parolees are more likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Very few discretionary parole hearings were held and none resulted in parole being granted. Illinois currently practices discretionary release only for offenders who were sentenced prior to the effective date of the determinate sentencing statute.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

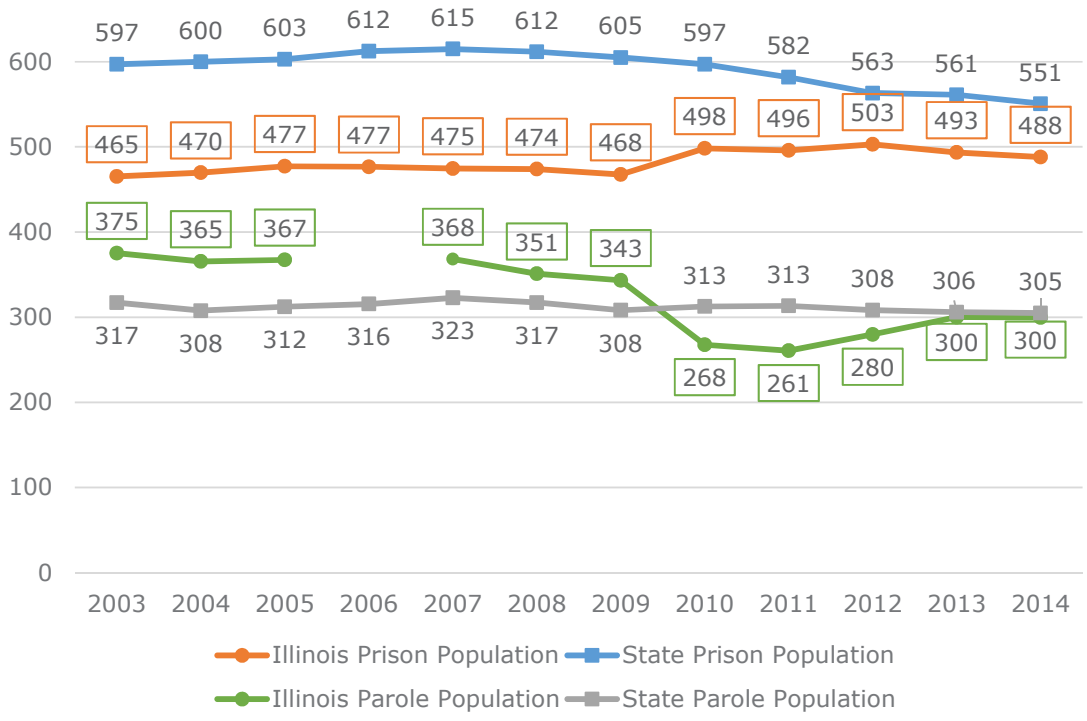


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Illinois is lower than the aggregate state rate. The rate increased until 2012; thereafter, the rate declined, but it always remained under the aggregate rate for the states. In 2014, the prison population rate was 488 in Illinois versus 551 for all 50 states. Illinois had the 29th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 85% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate decreased significantly in 2010 and thereafter was lower than or similar to the aggregate state rate. In 2014, the parole population rate was 300 in Illinois versus 305 for all 50 states. Illinois had the 14th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, less than one percent of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Illinois had the 29th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Illinois had the 14th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

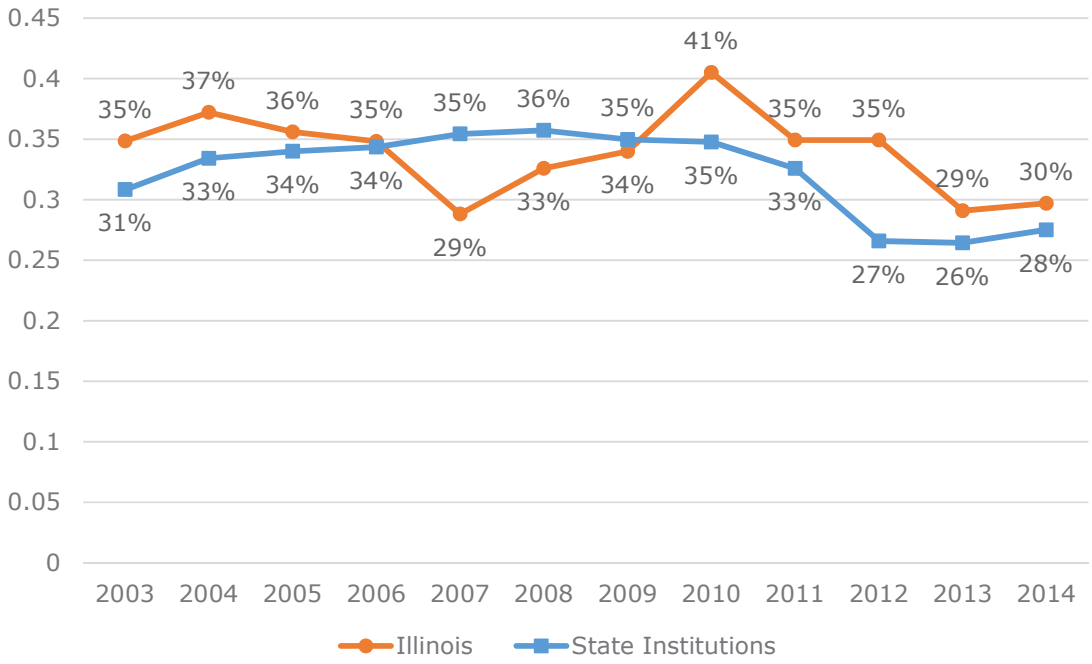


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Illinois was lower than the aggregate percentage associated with states overall. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Illinois increased through 2010 before it began to decrease. In 2014, thirty percent of prison admissions in Illinois were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Illinois had the 21st highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Illinois had the 21st highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Illinois Grant Rate, 2014

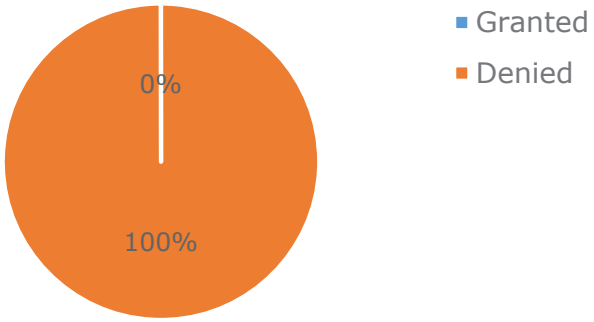


Chart 3 shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2014 that resulted in parole being granted. While the state conducted nearly 24,000 mandatory supervised release reviews, only eighty-three parole release hearings were held and none were granted.

Source: *Illinois Prisoner Review Board 38th Annual Report January 1 to December 31, 2014,* www.illinois.gov/prb/Documents/FY14%20Annual%20Report.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

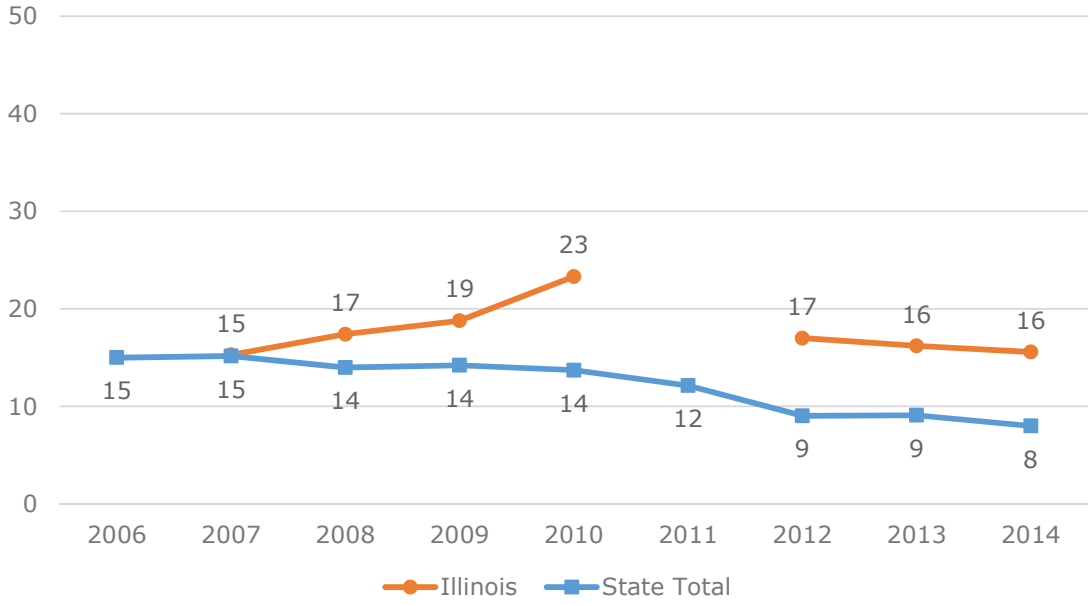


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is higher in Illinois compared to the states in aggregate and has been so for every year in the series where data for the state are available. In 2014, the rate stood at 16 per 100 parolees in Illinois compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

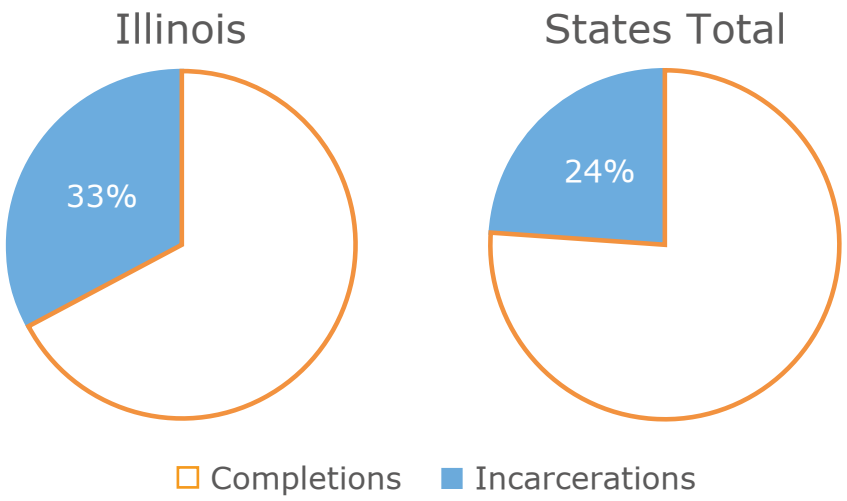


Chart 5 the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Illinois, a third of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **INDIANA**

Summary: Prison rates in Indiana are slightly higher compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates are lower. However, parolees at risk of incarceration are more likely to be reincarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Indiana does not currently practice discretionary release for the majority of offenders; the board only has discretionary release authority over "old code" cases from before October, 1977.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

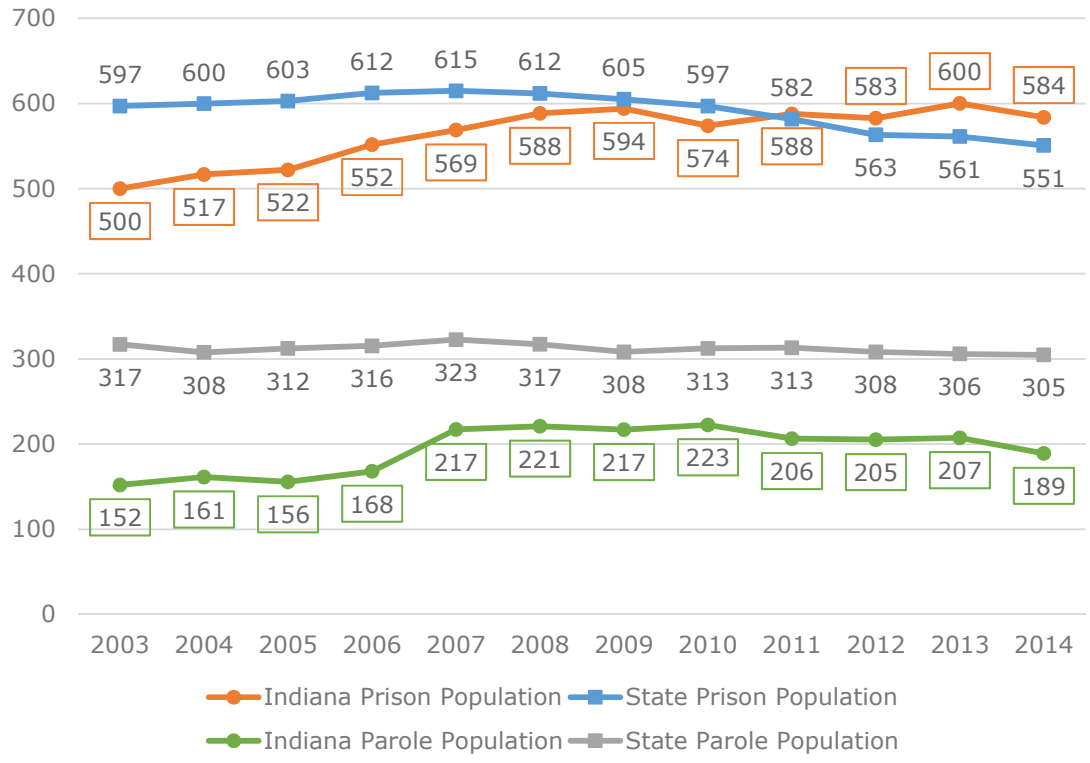


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

From 2003 to 2009, the prison population rate in Indiana increased and by 2011 had surpassed the aggregate state rate. The peak rate was in 2013; in 2014 the prison population rate decreased to 584 for Indiana versus 551 for all 50 states. Indiana had the 16th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 87% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

Throughout the series, the parole population rate in Indiana has been lower than the aggregate state rate. Since it peaked in 2010, the rate has decreased (to 189 in 2014) and is lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Indiana had the 28th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, there were no reported admissions to parole that were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Indiana had the 16th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Indiana had the 28th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

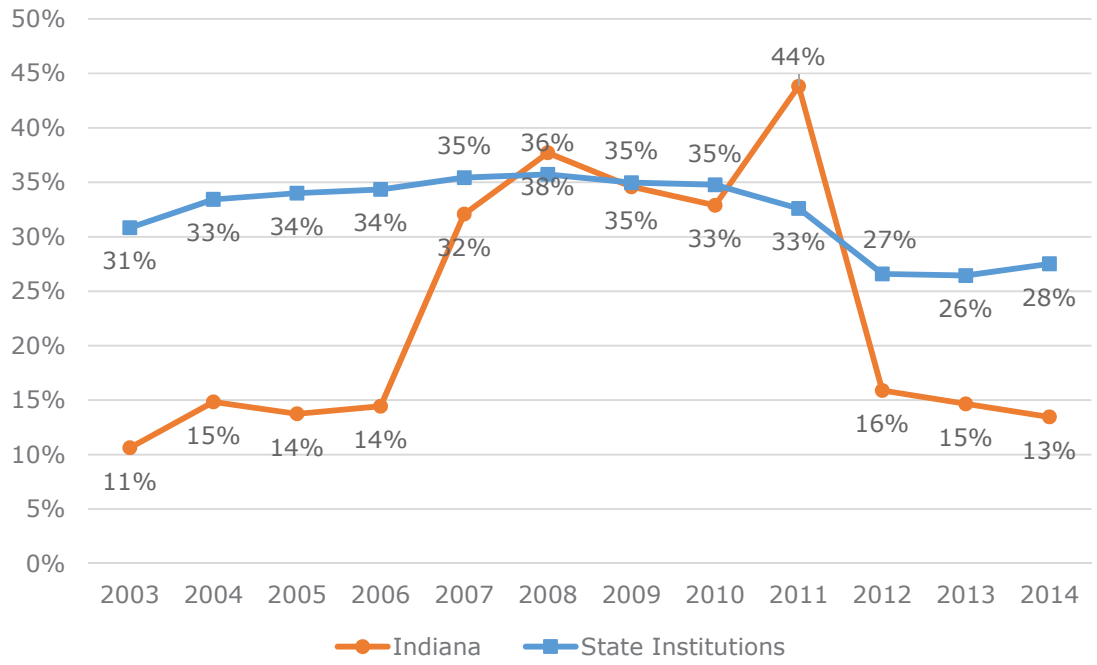


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Indiana was much lower to that of the aggregate states. However, the percentage reported in Indiana from 2007 to 2011 was much higher than the years before or after. In 2014, just thirteen percent of prison admissions in Indiana were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one quarter of admissions for states in aggregate. Indiana had one of the lowest percentages of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

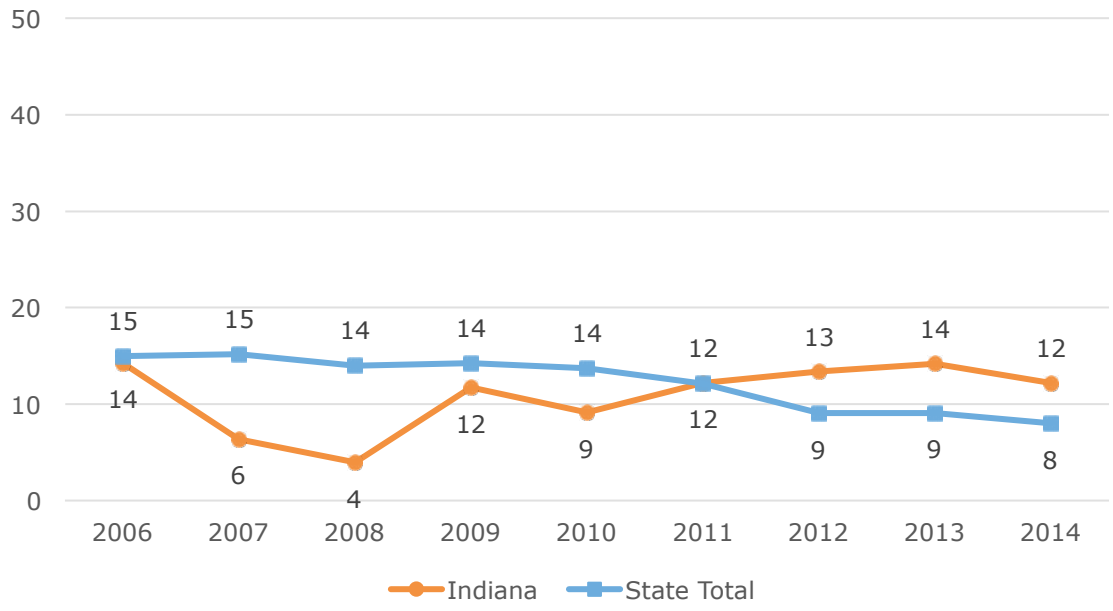
Indiana had one of the lowest percentages of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Indiana Grant Rate

Data on the outcomes of discretionary parole release hearings was not available for Indiana. "The Board has jurisdiction over all offenders who committed their crimes before October 1977 (referred to as "old code" offenders), and exercises discretionary parole release authority over them. The Board also has jurisdiction over all offenders who committed their crimes after October 1977 (referred to as "new code" offenders) whose release on parole is mandatory."

Source: http://www.in.gov/idoc/2324.htm.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014



*Data for Idaho are estimated in 2013 and 2014.

Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is higher in Indiana compared to the states in aggregate, though the rate was noticeably lower from 2007 until 2012. In 2014, the rate stood at 12 per 100 parolees in Indiana compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

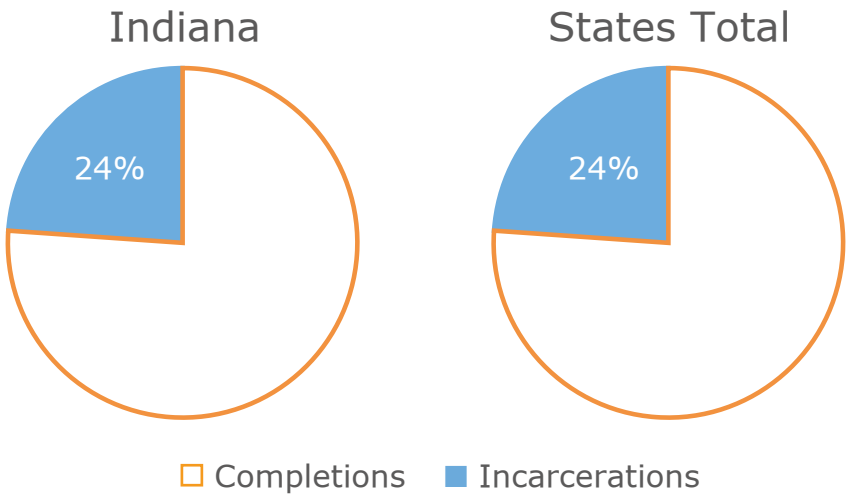


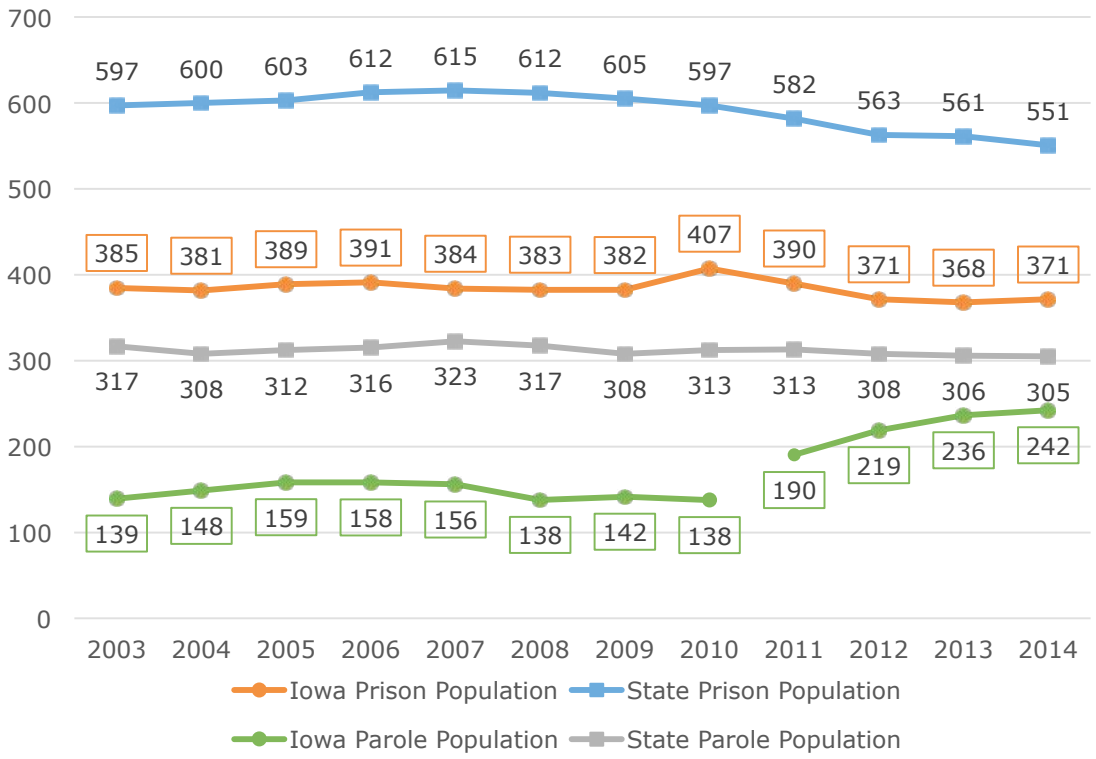
Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Indiana, a quarter of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is equal to the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **IOWA**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in Iowa compared to the states as a whole. However, parolees are more likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Just under one-half of parole hearings result in parole being denied, while just over one-third lead to parole being granted. Iowa currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014



*In 2011, Iowa changed its method of reporting the parole population count to include absconders, resulting in a higher parole population in 2011.

Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Iowa is noticeably lower than the aggregate state rate. Throughout the series, that rate has remained fairly stable. In 2014, the prison population rate was 371 in Iowa versus 551 for all 50 states. Iowa had one of the lowest prison population rates of the states in 2014. In 2014, 77% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Iowa is also lower than the aggregate state rate. In 2011, Iowa changed its method of reporting the parole population count to include absconders, resulting in a higher parole population in 2011. Even after this change, the rate in Iowa remained lower than the aggregate rate, rising in 2014 to 242, which is lower than the aggregate state rate of 305. Iowa had the 21st highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, all reported admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Iowa had the 41st highest prison population rates of the states in 2014.

Iowa had the 21st highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

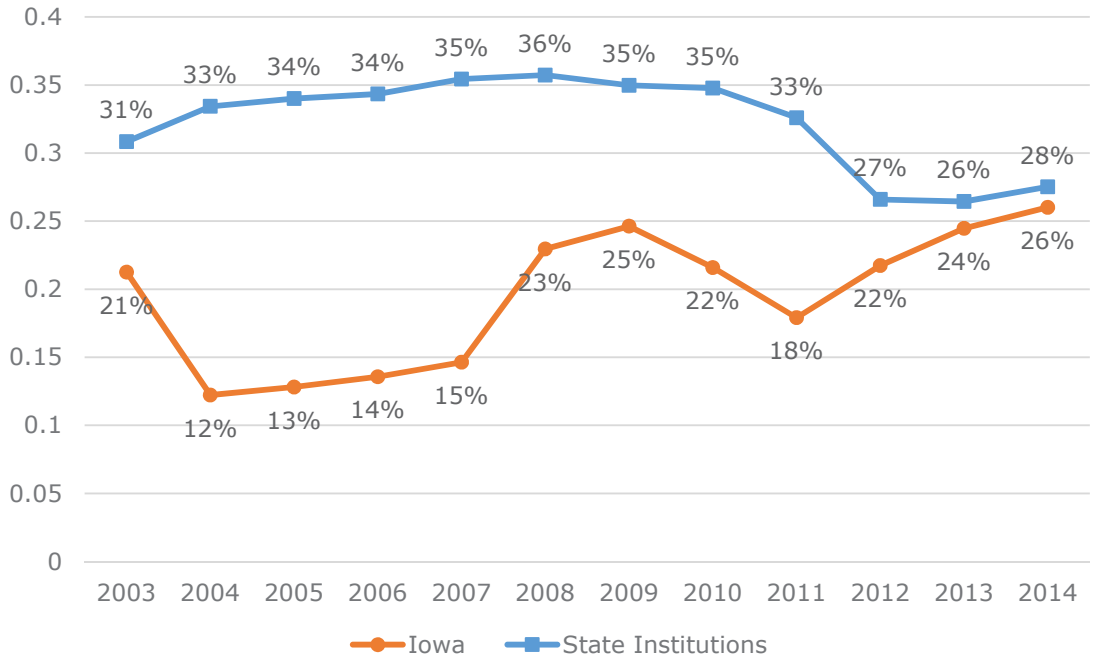


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Iowa was much lower compared to that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2010, the percentage in Iowa has been increasing since and now approaches the aggregate percentage. In 2014, twenty-six percent of prison admissions in Iowa were due to violations of conditional release compared to twenty-eight percent of the admissions for states in aggregate. Iowa had the 24th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Iowa had the 24th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Iowa Grant Rate, 2014

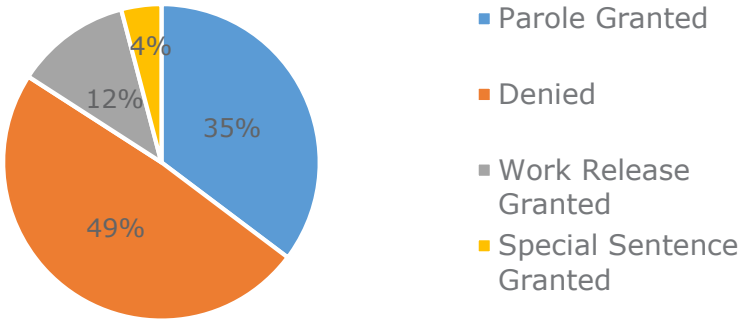


Chart 3 shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2014 that resulted in parole being granted, parole being denied, work release being granted, or a special sentence being granted. Nearly half of the hearings resulted in a denial, while just over one-third resulted in parole being granted.

Source: *Iowa Board of Parole Annual Report Fiscal Year 2014*, www.bop.state.ia.us/Document/1001.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

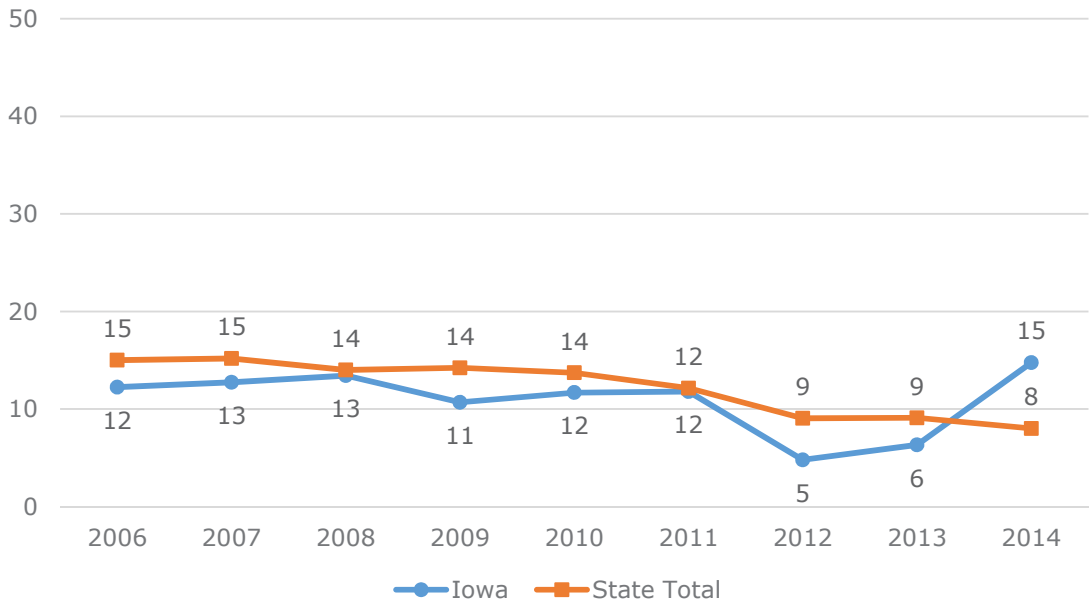


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is higher in Iowa compared to the states in aggregate, though it was lower than or equal to the state aggregate rate from 2006 through 2013. In 2014, the rate was 15 per 100 parolees in Iowa compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

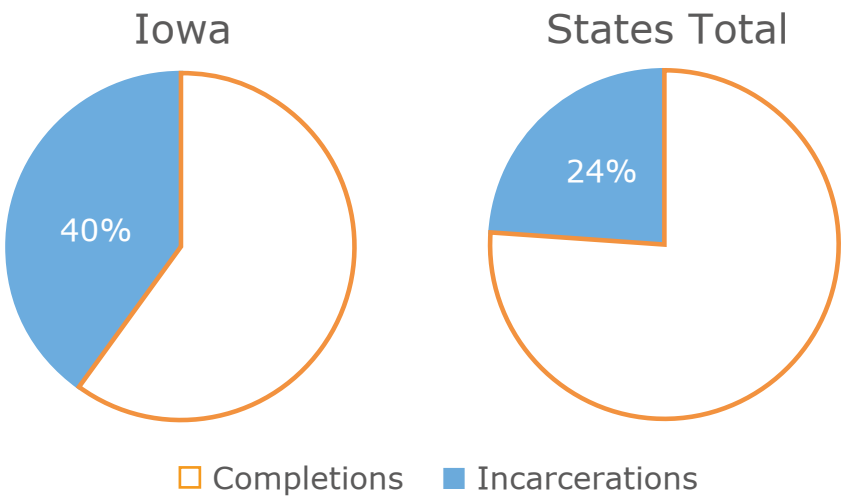
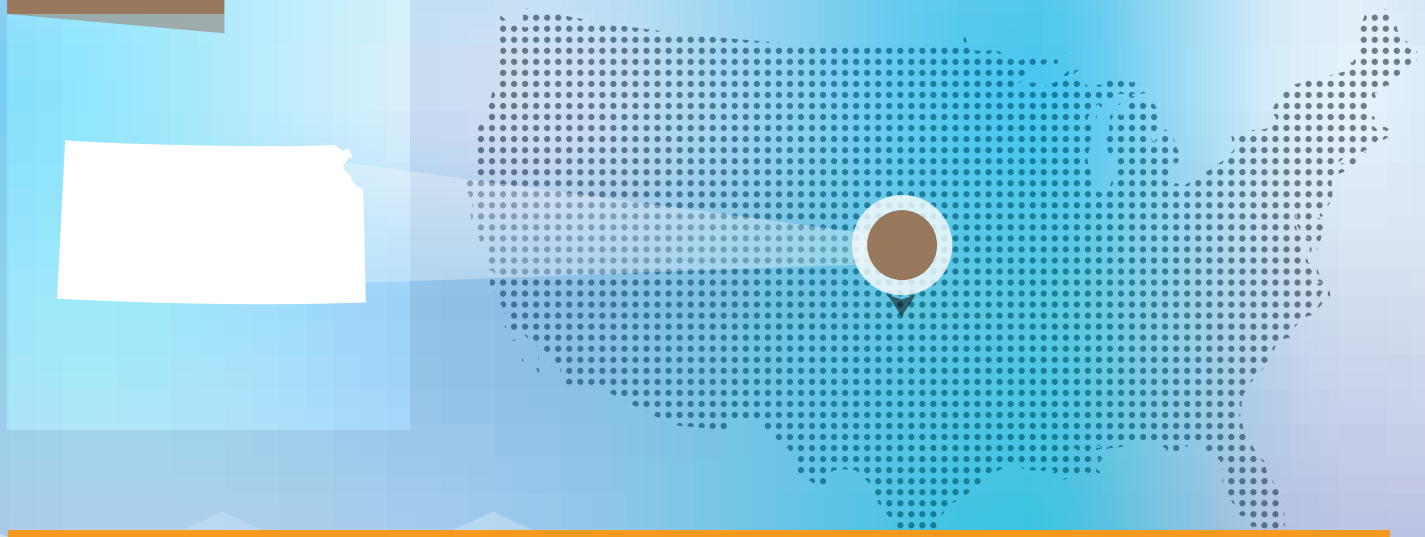


Chart 5 the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Iowa, forty percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **KANSAS**



Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in Kansas compared to the states as a whole. Parolees are also less likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Less than one-third of parole hearings in Kansas result in parole being approved, while the remaining hearings result in parole being denied or other outcomes. Kansas does not currently practice discretionary release for the majority of offenders. The prison review board has discretionary release authority over offenders convicted prior to the effective date of the determinate sentencing statute and for inmates serving life sentences.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

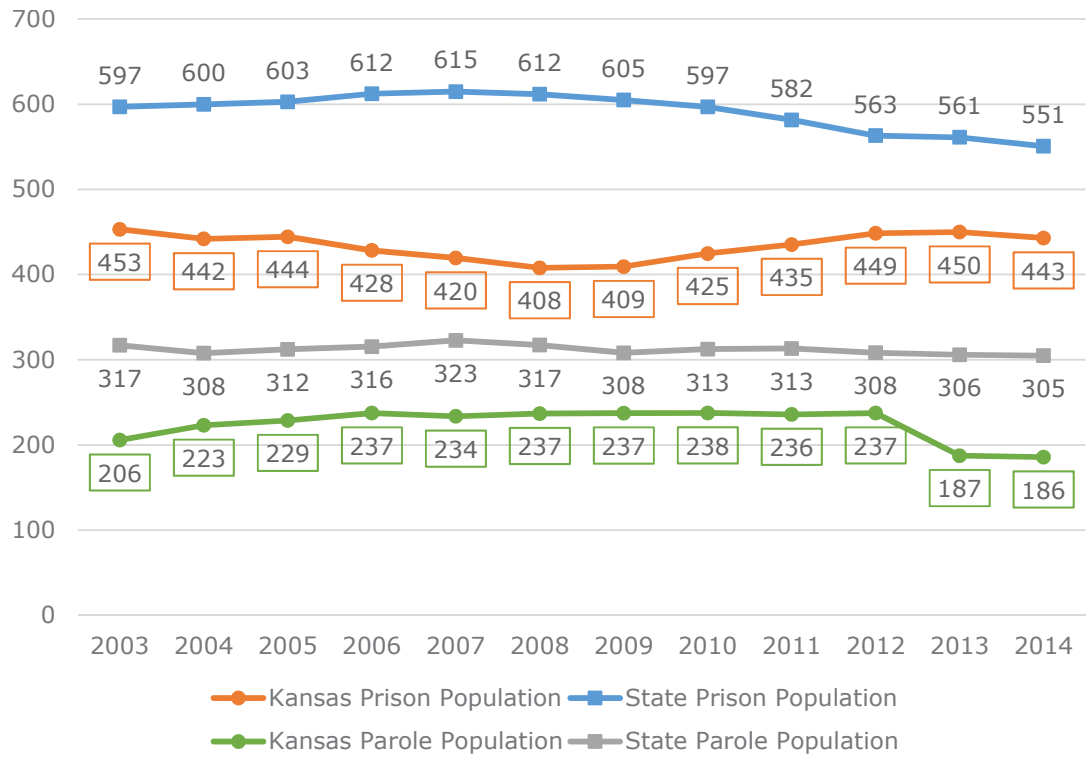


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Kansas is lower than the aggregate state rate. The rate declined between 2005 and 2008 to a low of 408 before increasing again to 450 in 2013. In 2014, the prison population rate was 443 in Kansas versus 551 for all 50 states. Kansas had the 37th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 69% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

Throughout the series, the parole population rate in Kansas was lower than the aggregate state rate. From 2003 to 2006, the rate increased before leveling out. In 2013, the rate decreased sharply, likely due to the impact of Justice Reinvestment Initiatives within the state. In 2014, the parole population rate was 186 in Kansas which is noticeably lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Kansas had the 30th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, none of the reported admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Kansas had the 37th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Kansas had the 30th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

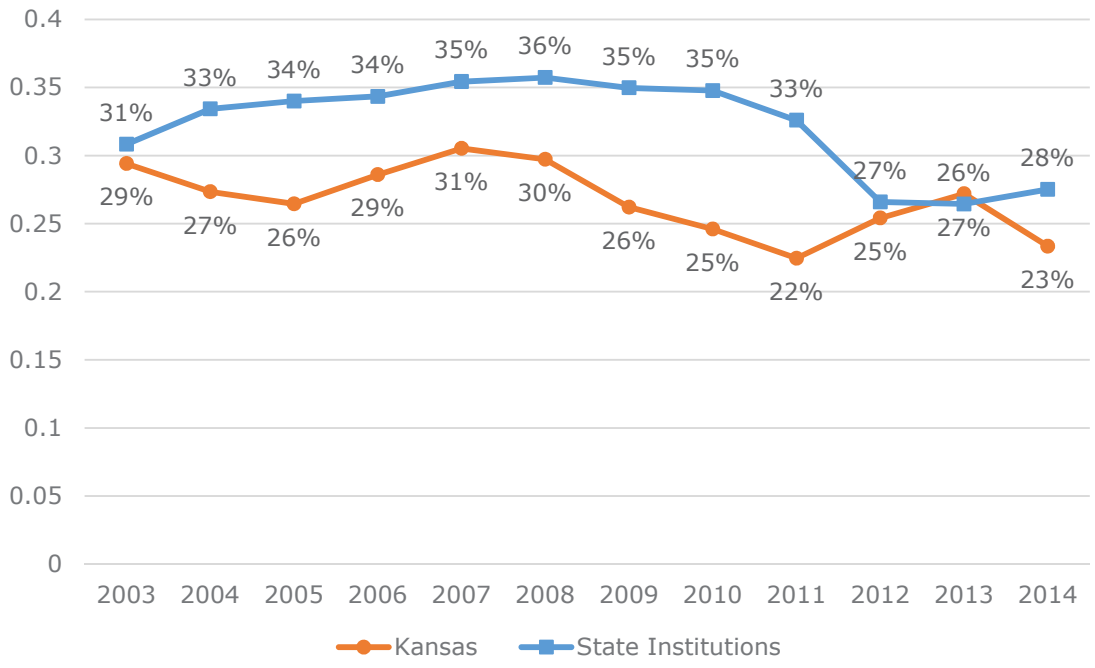


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Until 2012, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Kansas was lower than the rate of the states in aggregate. However, the rate increased in 2012 and 2013 and was similar to the aggregate rate. In 2014, the rate decreased to twenty-three percent, compared to just over one quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Kansas had the 28th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Kansas had the 28th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. Kansas Grant Rate, 2015

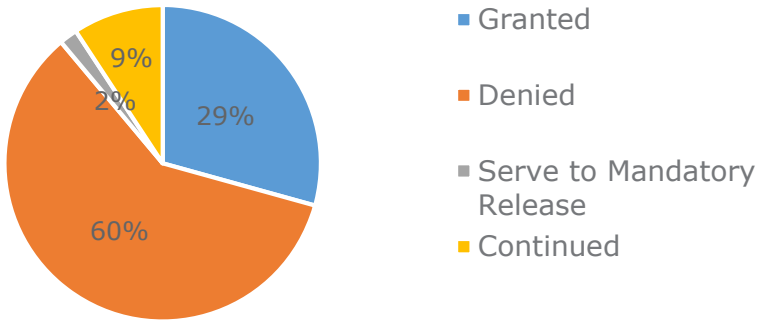


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2015 that resulted in parole being approved or denied. Less than a third of the hearings resulted in a parole being granted, while sixty percent were denied and about a tenth were continued.

Chart 3b. Kansas Grants by Year, 2009-2014

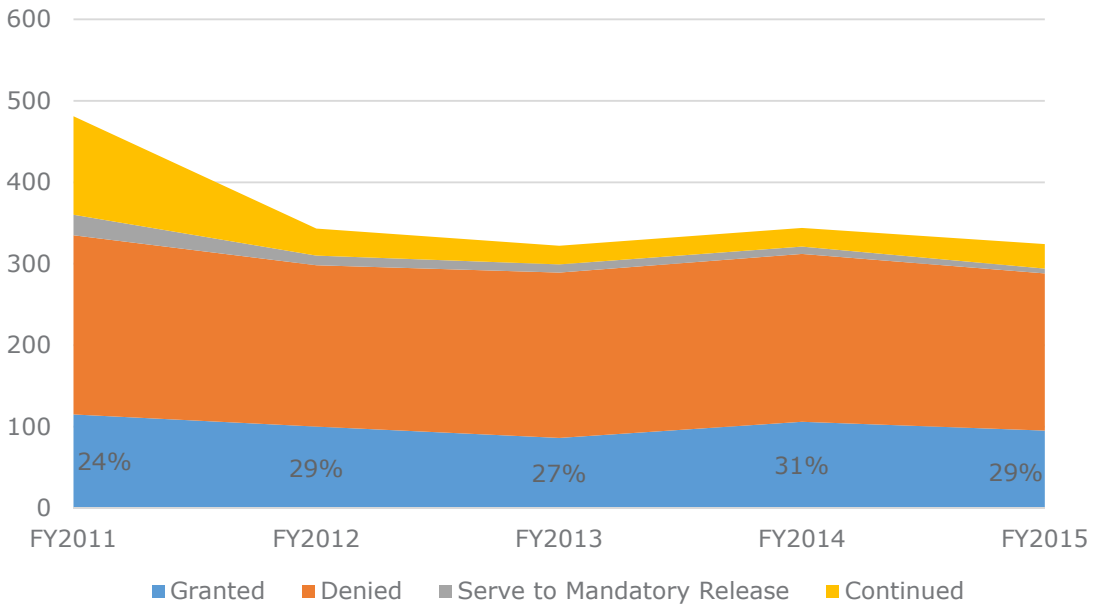


Chart 3b shows the outcomes for hearings from fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2015. While the percentage of hearings that are continued have decreased over time, the percentage that result in parole being granted have remained fairly stable over time.

Source: *Kansas Department of Correction Annual Report FY 2015,* www.doc.ks.gov/publications/Reports/2015.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

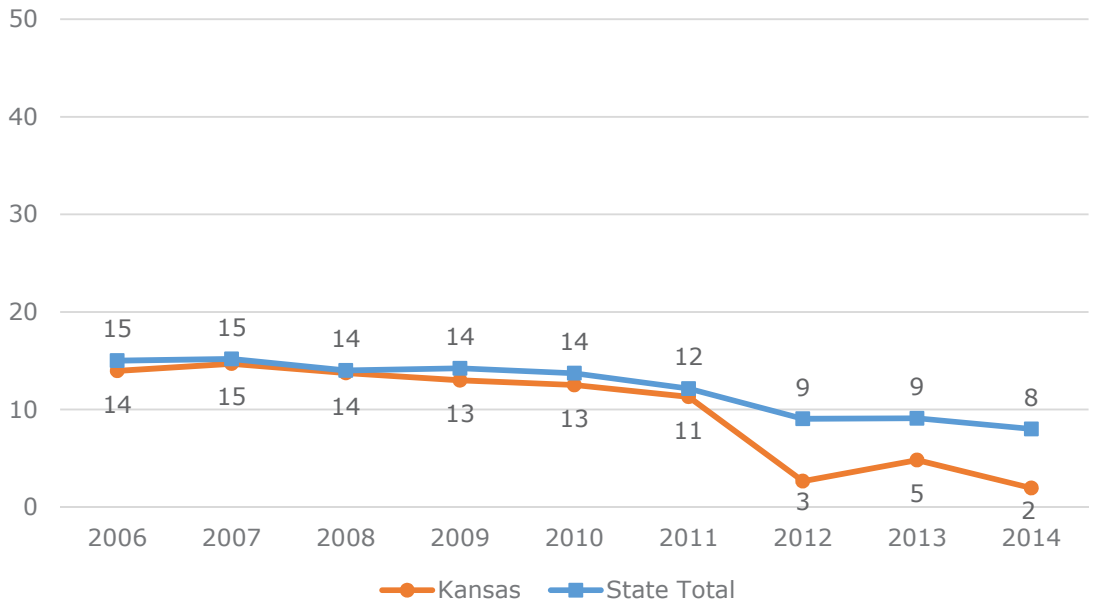


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

Until 2011, the rate of incarceration for parolees was similar in Kansas to that of the states in aggregate. In 2012, the rate decreased significantly. In 2014, the rate stood at 2 per 100 parolees in Kansas compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

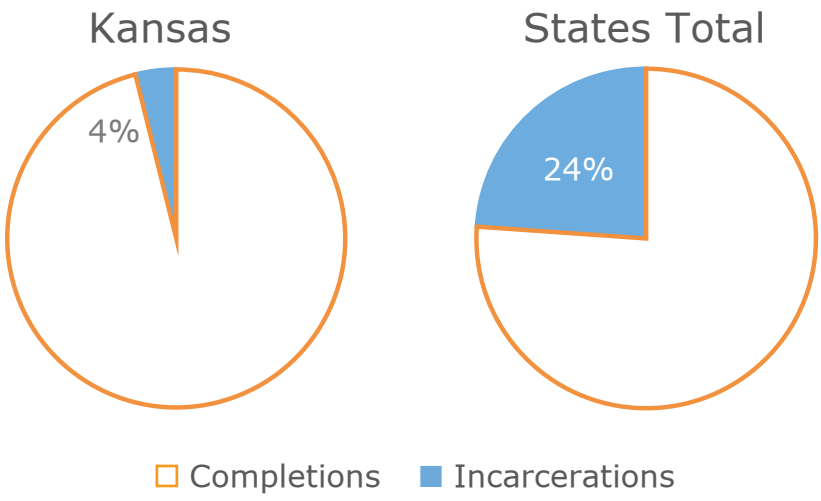


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Kansas, just four percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **KENTUCKY**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are higher in Kentucky compared to the states as a whole. However, parolees are about as likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states when they are considered in aggregate. Slightly over one-half of parole hearings lead to parole being recommended, while the other half result in a deferral or the entire sentence being served. Kentucky currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

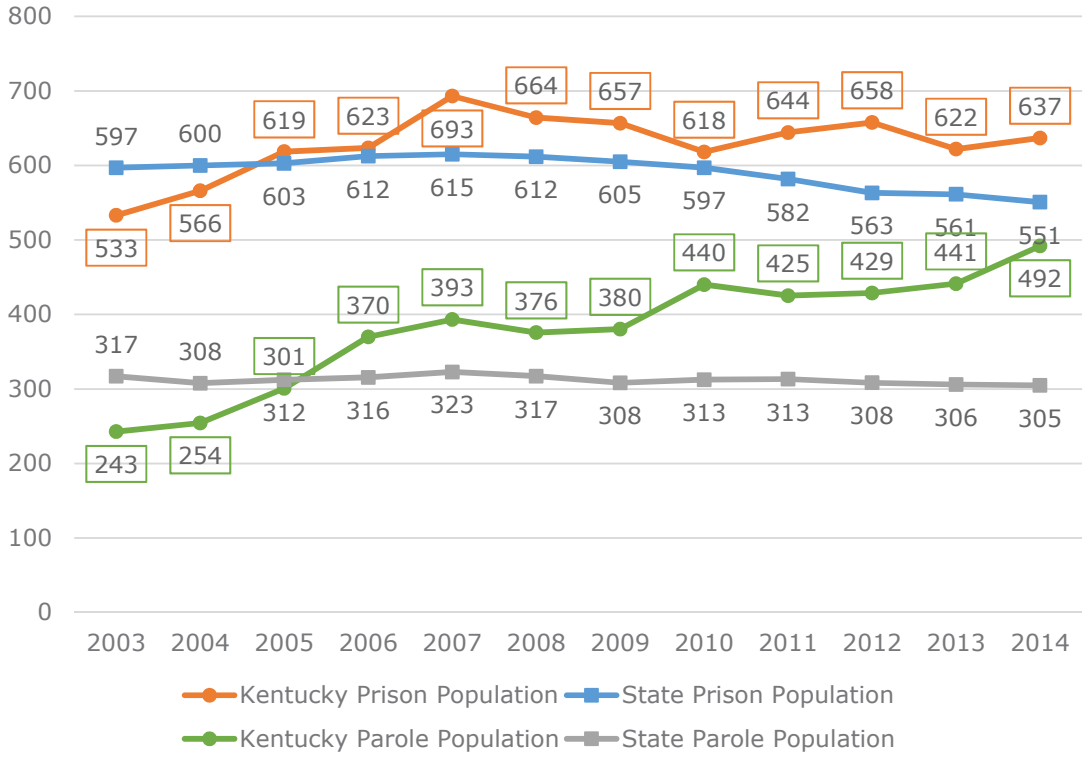


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Kentucky is higher than the aggregate state rate. While the rate was lower through 2004, it surpassed the aggregate rate in 2005 and has remained higher each year thereafter. The peak rate was in 2007. Since then the rate has decreased to 637 in 2014 versus 551 for all 50 states. Kentucky had the 14th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 81% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

Throughout the series, the parole population rate in Kentucky has increased, surpassing the aggregate state rate in 2006. In 2014, the parole population rate in Kentucky was 492 which is noticeably higher than the aggregate rate of 305. Kentucky had the 6th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 66% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Kentucky had the 14th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Kentucky had the 6th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

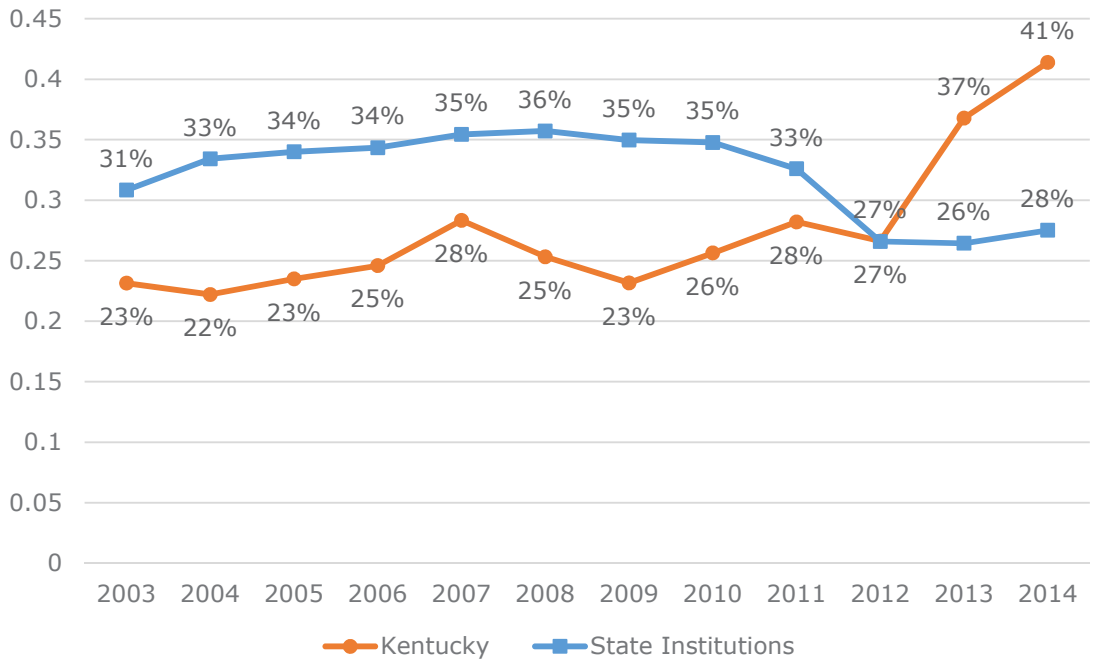


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Kentucky was lower than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the reported percentage in Kansas remained fairly steady until 2012 before increasing sharply. In 2014, forty-one percent of prison admissions in Kentucky were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Kentucky had the 10th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Kentucky had the 10th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Kentucky Grant Rate, 2014

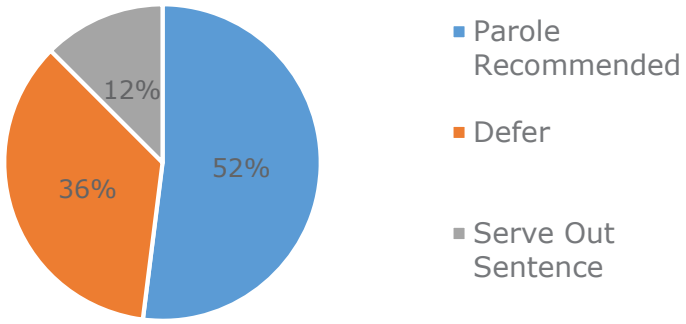


Chart 3 shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2014 that resulted in parole being recommended, parole being deferred, or the inmate serving his or her entire sentence. Just over one-half of the hearings resulted in parole being recommended, while just over one-third resulted in a deferral. The remaining twelve percent were directed to serve out their sentence.

Source: *Kentucky Parole Board FY2013-14,* www.justice.ky.gov/Documents/Parole%20Board/Reports/FY13-14.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

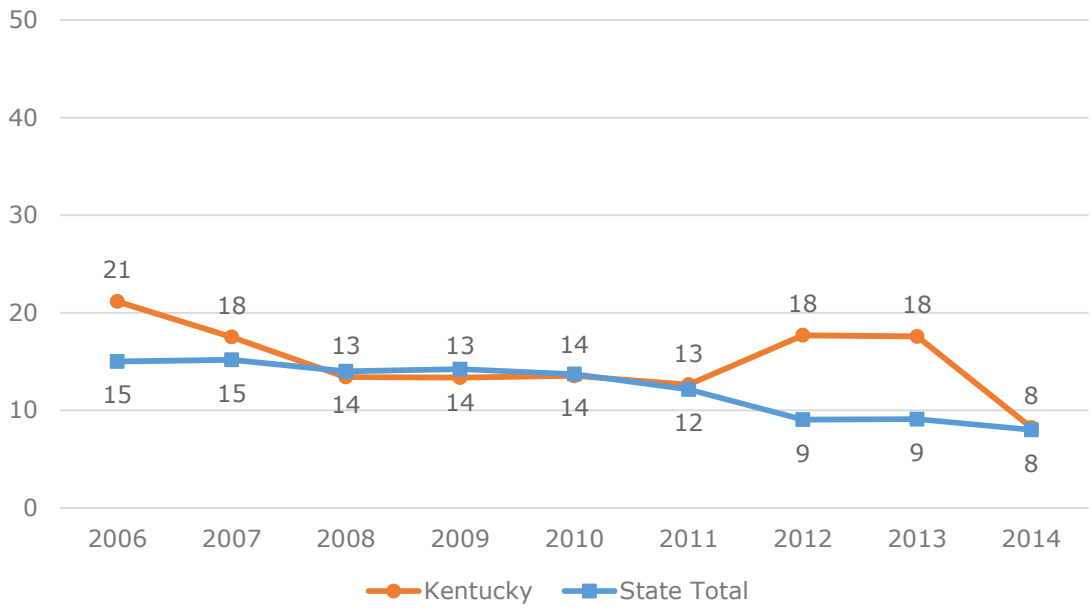


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees remained comparable in Kentucky compared to the states in aggregate from 2008 through 2011. Kentucky's rate was higher in 2012 and 2013. In 2014, the rate was 8 per 100 parolees in Kentucky which is equivalent to the rate for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

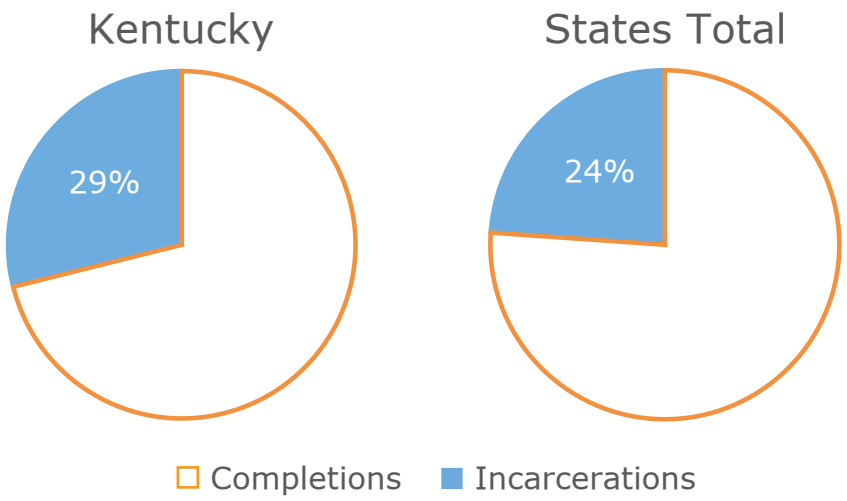


Chart 5 the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Kentucky, twenty-nine percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is slightly higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **LOUISIANA**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are higher in Louisiana compared to the states as a whole. However, parolees are less likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. More than forty percent of parole hearings lead to parole being granted, while the remaining hearings lead to a denial. Louisiana currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders; however, the majority of offenders are released via mandatory mechanisms.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

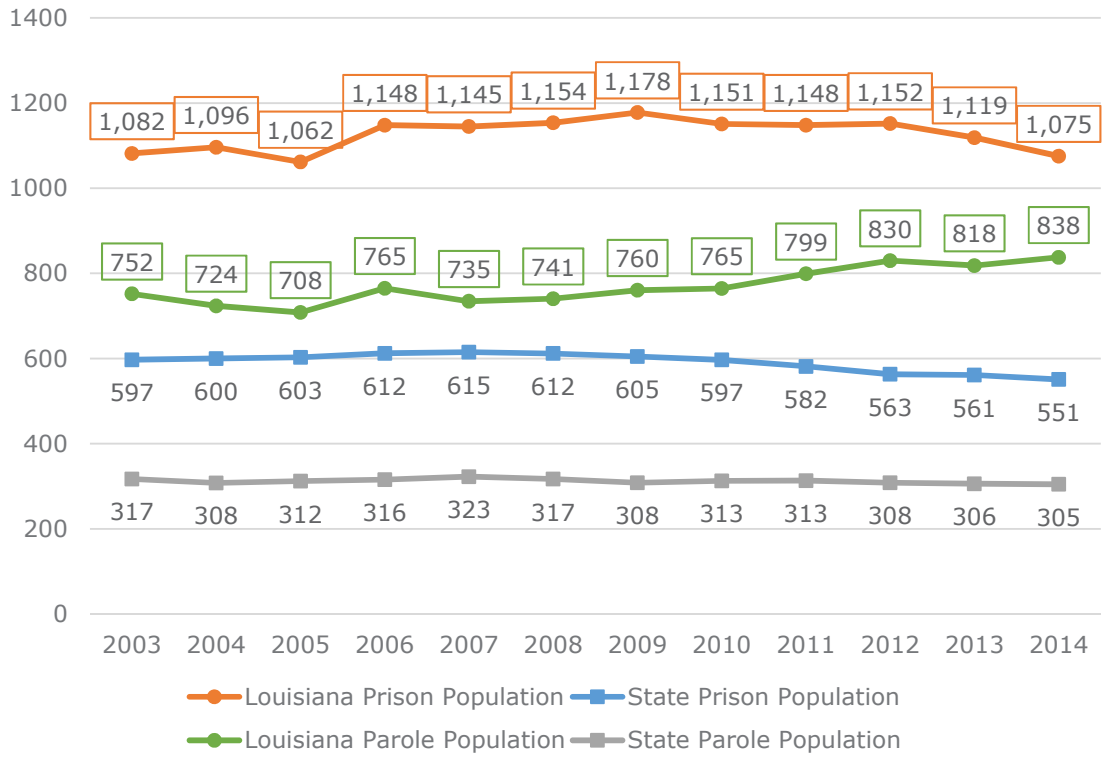


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Louisiana is much higher than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate was in 2009; thereafter, the rate declined slightly. Throughout the series, the rate in Louisiana was about twice as high as the rate for the states in aggregate. In 2014, the prison population rate was 1,075 in Louisiana versus 551 for all 50 states. Louisiana had the highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 93% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Louisiana is also far higher than the aggregate state rate. Throughout the series, the rate in Louisiana was more than twice as high as the aggregate state rate. In 2014, the rate in Louisiana was 838 which is significantly higher than the aggregate rate of 305. Louisiana had the 3rd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 5% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Louisiana had the highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Louisiana had the 3rd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

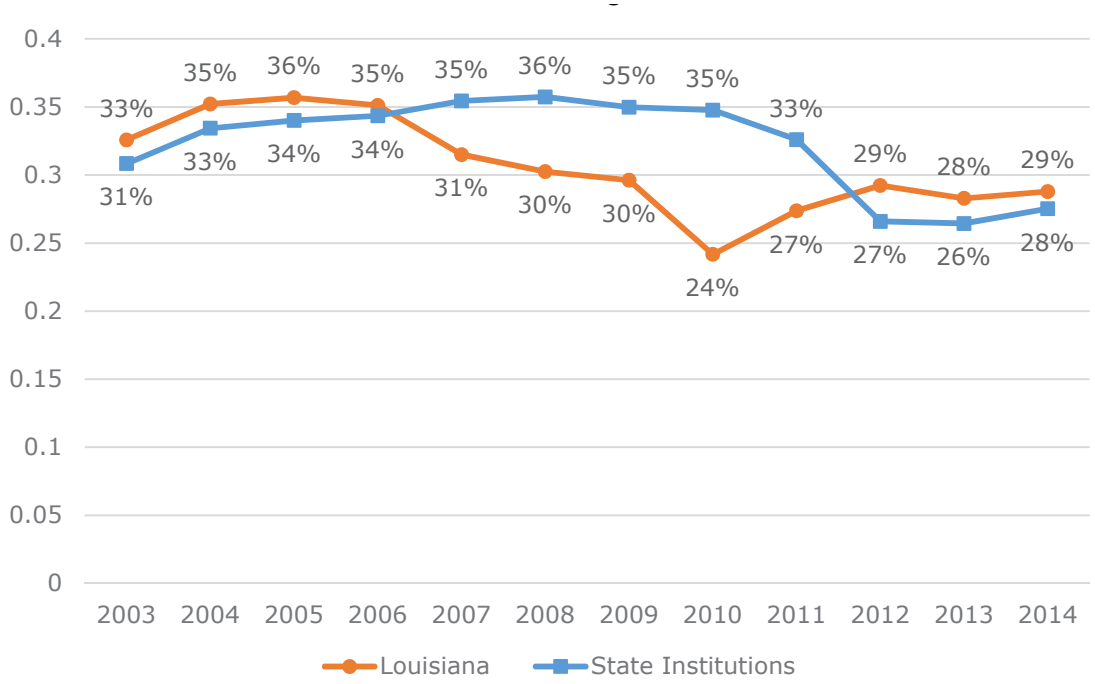


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Louisiana was slightly higher than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Louisiana decreased from 2006 to 2010 before increasing again and surpassing the aggregate state rate in 2014. In 2014, twenty-nine percent of prison admissions in Louisiana were due to violations of conditional release, close to the percentage of admissions for states in aggregate. Louisiana had the 22nd highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Louisiana had the 22nd highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. Louisiana Grant Rate, 2014

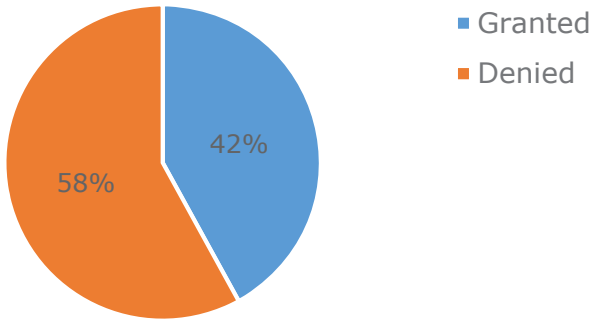


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2014 that resulted in release being granted or denied. Forty-two percent of hearings resulted in parole being granted while the remaining fifty-eight percent resulted in parole being denied.

Chart 3b. Louisiana Grants by Year, 2009-2014

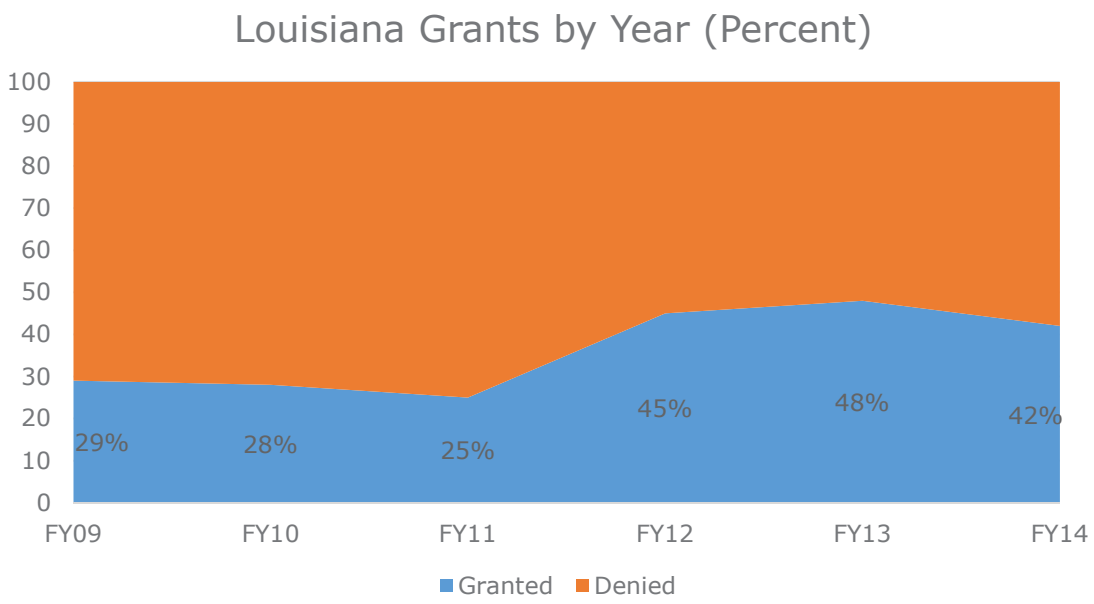


Chart 3b shows percentage of parole hearings from 2009 to 2014 that resulted in release being granted or denied. The percent of hearings that resulted in parole being granted increased significantly from fiscal year 2011 to 2012, and has remained at a higher level since.

Source: *Louisiana Board of Pardons and Parole 2014 Annual Report*, http://www.doc.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/2014-Board-of-Pardons-and-Parole-Annual-Report.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

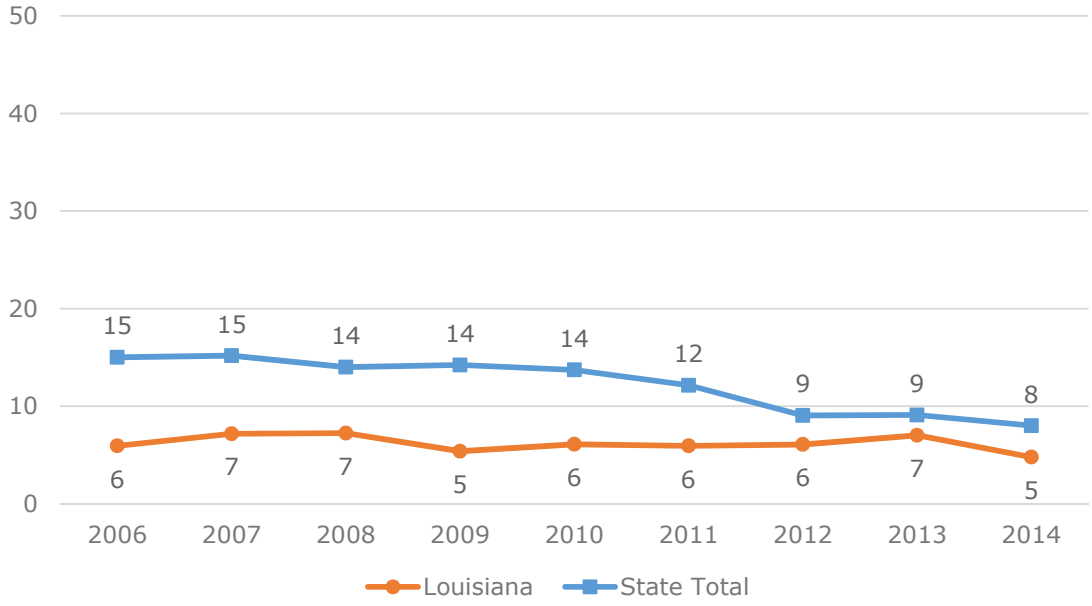


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is lower in Louisiana compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the rate stood at 5 per 100 parolees in Louisiana compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

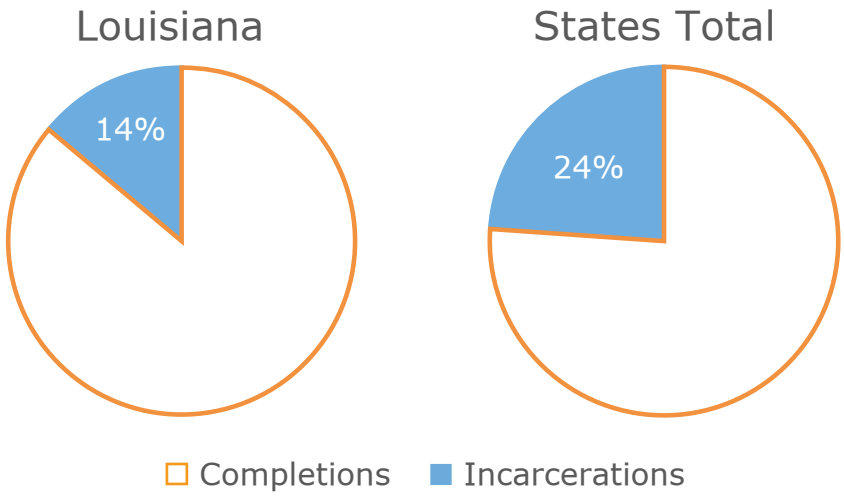


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Louisiana, just fourteen percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **MAINE**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are much lower in Maine compared to the states as a whole. Parolees who are at risk of reincarceration are less likely to be -incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Very few prisoners are under the jurisdiction of the parole board. Maine currently does not practice discretionary release for the majority of offenders; the board only has jurisdiction over the relatively few prisoners who were sentenced prior to May 1st, 1976.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

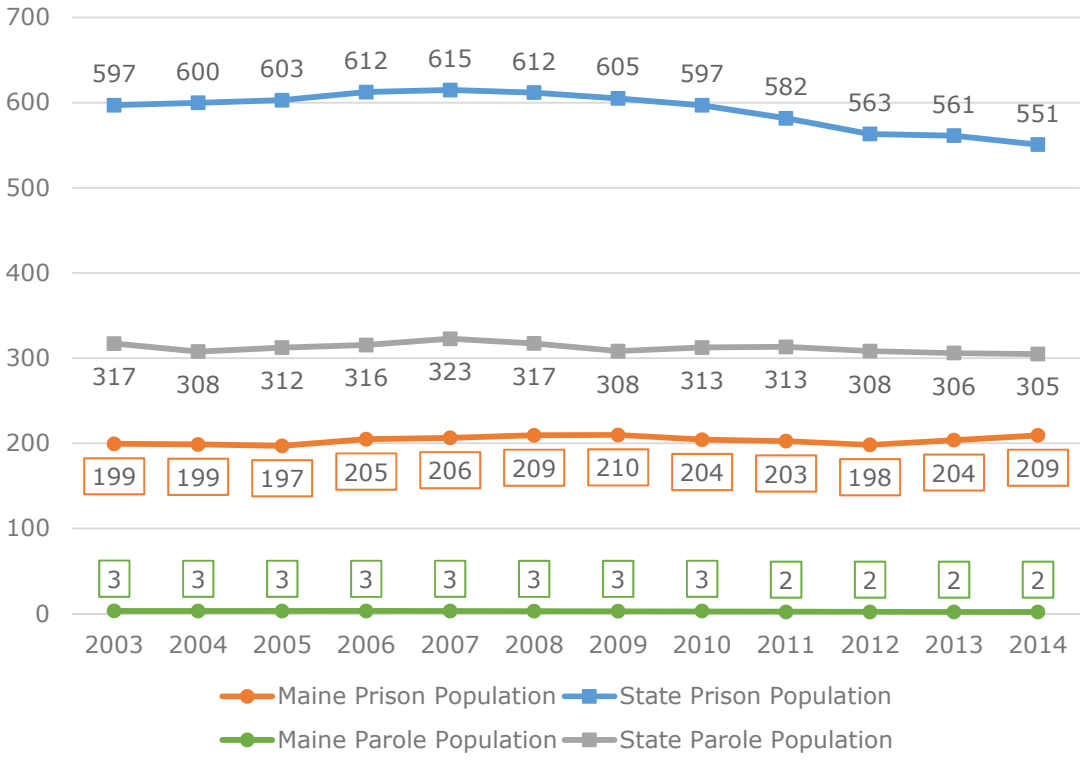


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Maine is much lower compared to the aggregate state rate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the prison population rate was just 209 in Maine versus 551 for all 50 states. Maine had one of the lowest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 40% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Maine is also far lower to the aggregate state rate and has been so throughout the series. The state's rate was just 2 per 100,000 in 2014 and is significantly lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Maine had the lowest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, no reported admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Maine had 49th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Maine had the 50th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

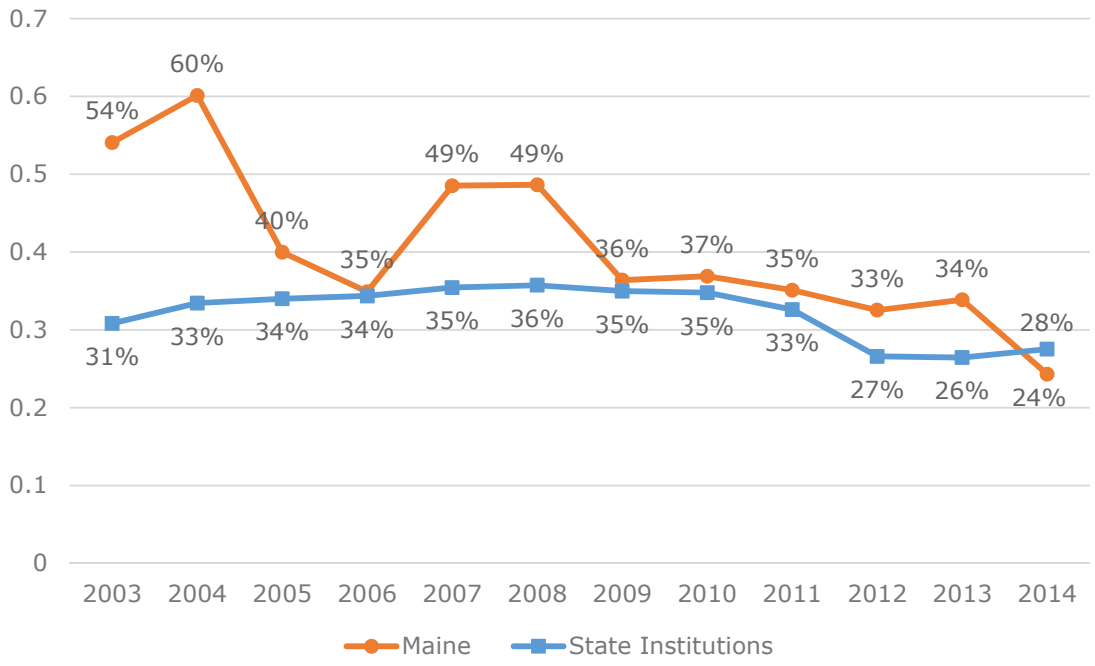


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Maine was higher than that of the aggregate states. However, the percentage in Maine has decreased and, in 2014, the percentage in Maine (24%) was slightly below the percentage for the states in aggregate. Maine had the 27th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Maine had the 27th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Maine Grant Rate

Information on the outcome of discretionary parole hearings was not available. In 2014, only four inmates were under the jurisdiction of the parole board.

Source: www.bangordailynews.com/2014/06/07/news/state/number-of-maine-prisoners-under-parole-authority-down-to-4/.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

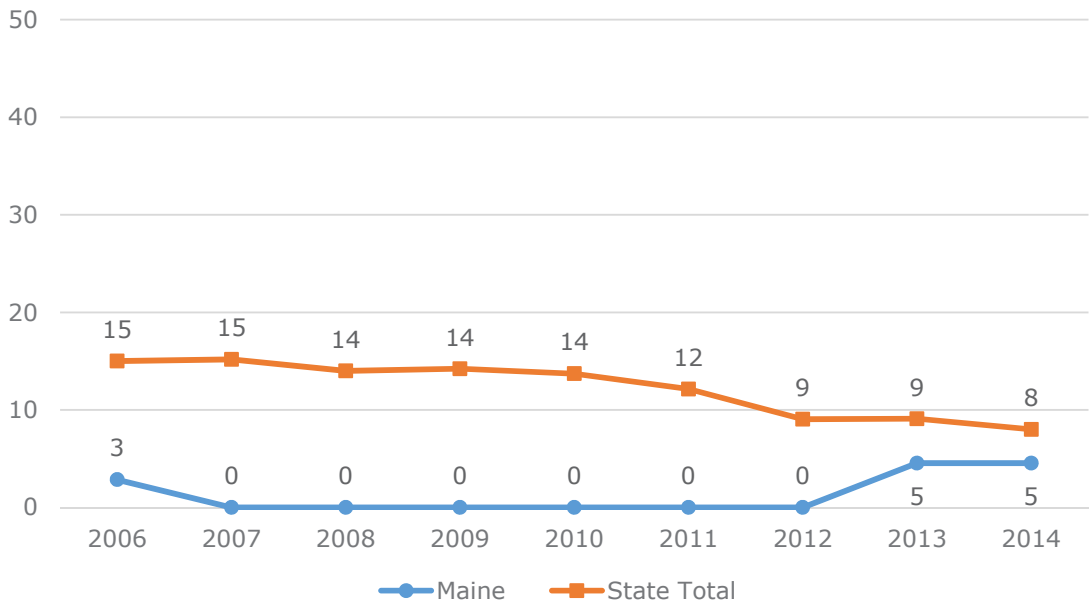


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is lower in Maine compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the rate stood at 5 per 100 parolees in Maine compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

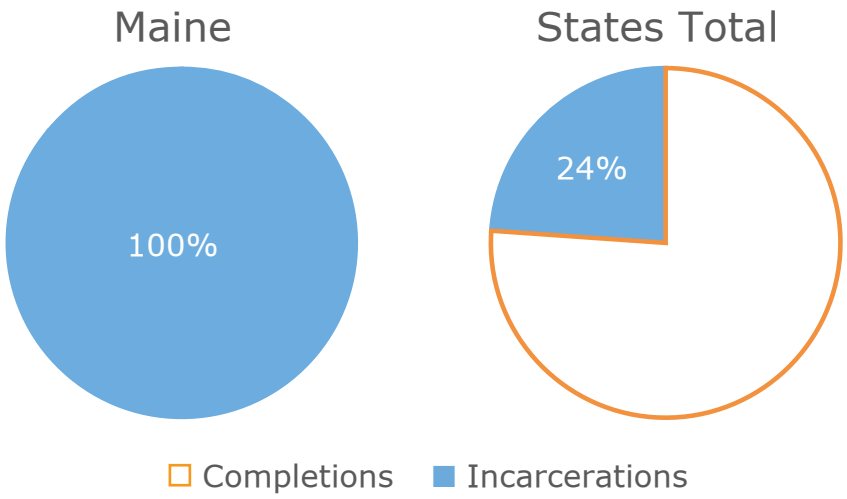


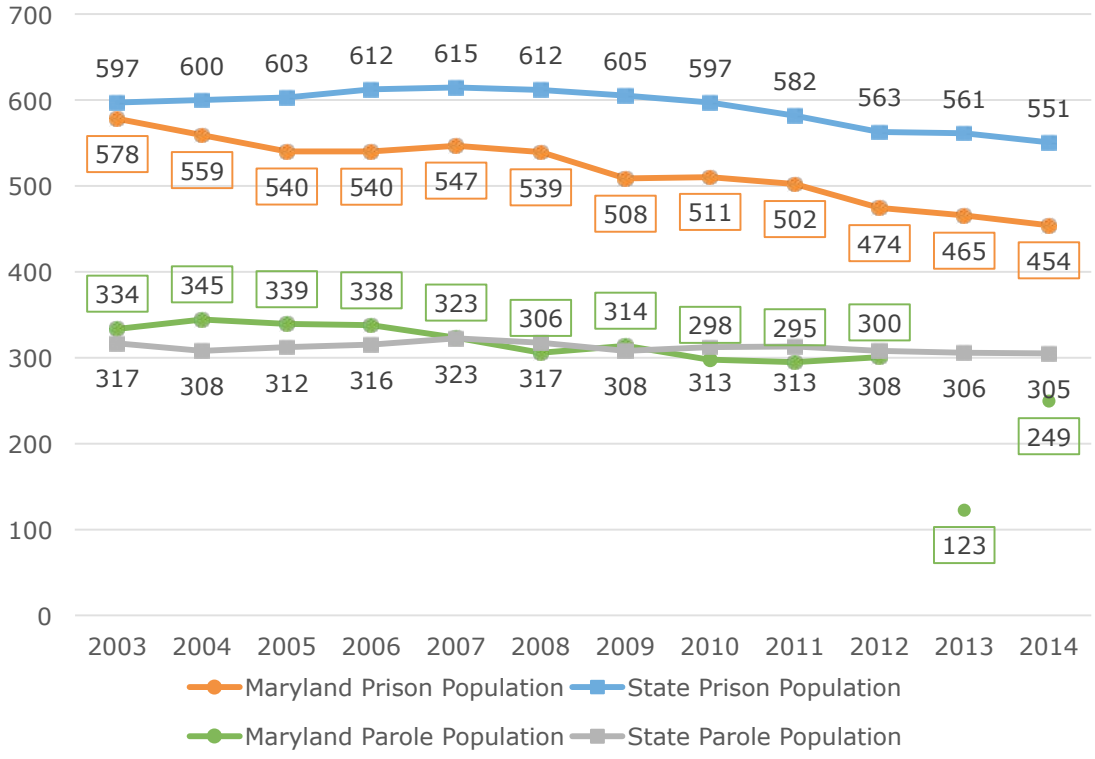
Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Maine, the one reported exit from parole was due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%. However; very few people are on parole supervision (or being released from parole supervision) in the state.

PAROLE IN **MARYLAND**

Summary: Prison population rates are lower in Maryland compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates are reported to be lower in recent years. Parolees have a similar likelihood of being re-incarcerated when compared to the states in aggregate. More than one-third of parole hearings lead to a release being granted while the remaining hearings end-up in parole release being denied. Maryland currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014



*Parole rates in Maryland for 2013 and 2014 are not comparable to previous years because of changes in the state's computing systems and data cleaning. In 2013, Maryland began reporting the number of people rather than cases.

Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Maryland is lower than the aggregate state rate. The rate in Maryland has been declining since 2003 and has been doing so faster than the aggregate state rate. In 2014, the prison population rate was 454 in Maryland versus 551 for all 50 states. Maryland had the 35th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 86% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

Maryland had the 35th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Maryland had the 19th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

From 2003 to 2012, the parole population rate in Maryland was similar to the aggregate state rate. However, in 2013 and 2014, the numbers changed dramatically as the state made changes in computing systems and conducted data cleaning. In 2013, the state also began reporting the number of individuals under supervision, rather than the number of cases, as one person could be associated with multiple cases. In 2014, the rate in Maryland was reported to be 249 which is lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Maryland had the 19th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, half of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

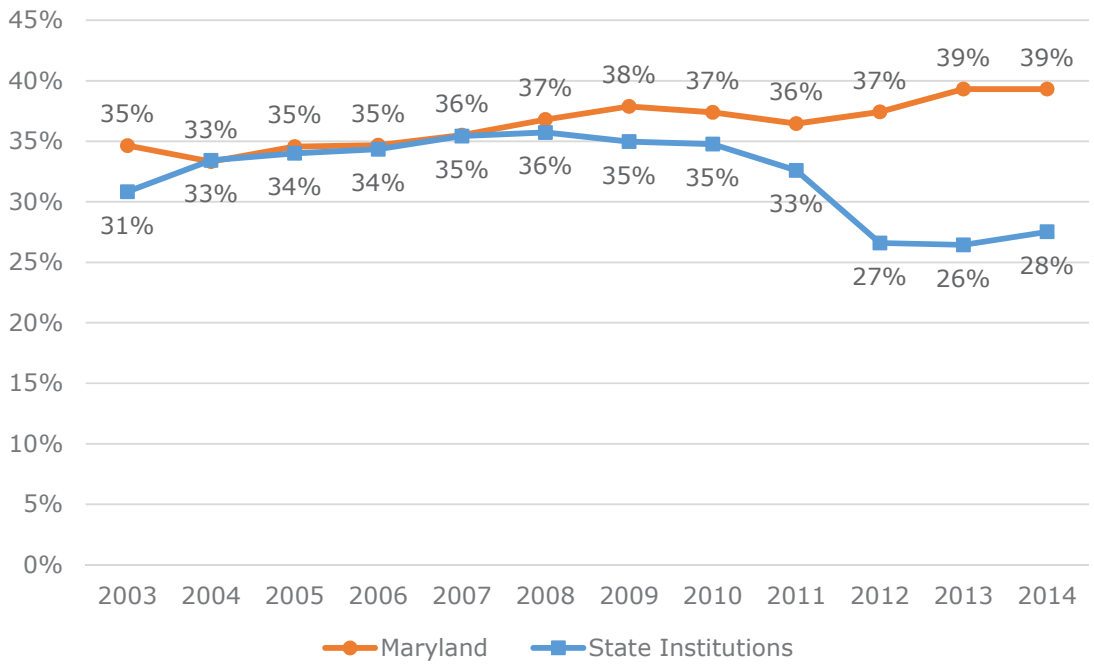


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Maryland was similar to that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Maryland has shown gradual, incremental increases. In 2014, thirty-nine percent of prison admissions in Maryland were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Maryland had the 12th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Maryland had the 12th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. Maryland Grant Rate, 2014

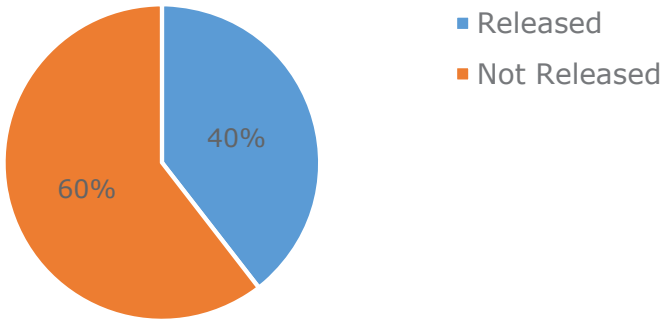


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2014 that resulted in the inmate being released or not released. Forty percent of the hearings resulted in release while the remaining sixty percent resulted in the denial of release.

Chart 3b. Maryland Grants by Year, 2010-2014

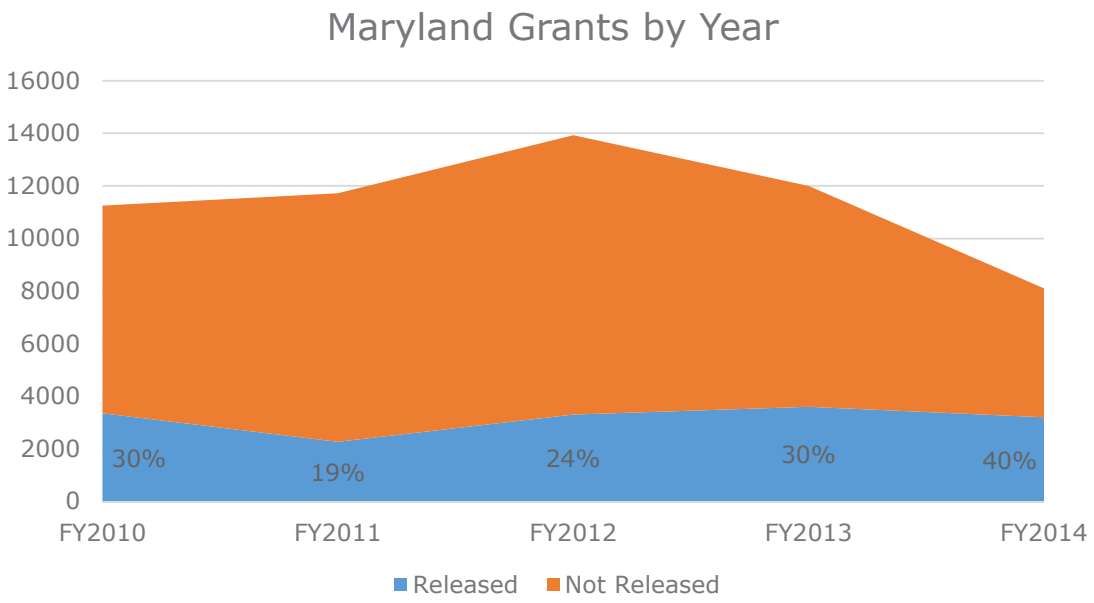


Chart 3b shows the outcomes for hearings from fiscal years 2010 to 2014. While the number of parole hearings has decreased over the past several years, the number of releases being granted has increased since fiscal year 2011, resulting since then in a higher percentage of releases subsequent to a parole hearing.

Source: *The Maryland Parole Commission Fiscal Year 2014 Annual Report*, www.dpscs.state.md.us/publicinfo/publications/pdfs/mpc2014AnnualReport.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

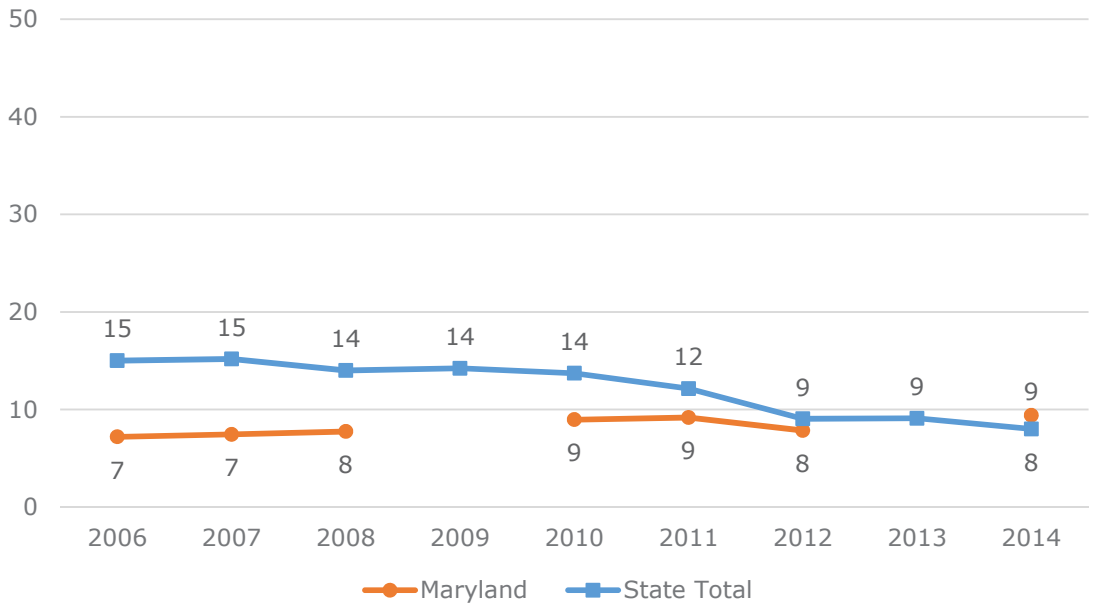


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is similar in Maryland compared to the states in aggregate, though it was lower in the early years of the series. In 2014, the rate was 9 per 100 parolees in Maryland compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

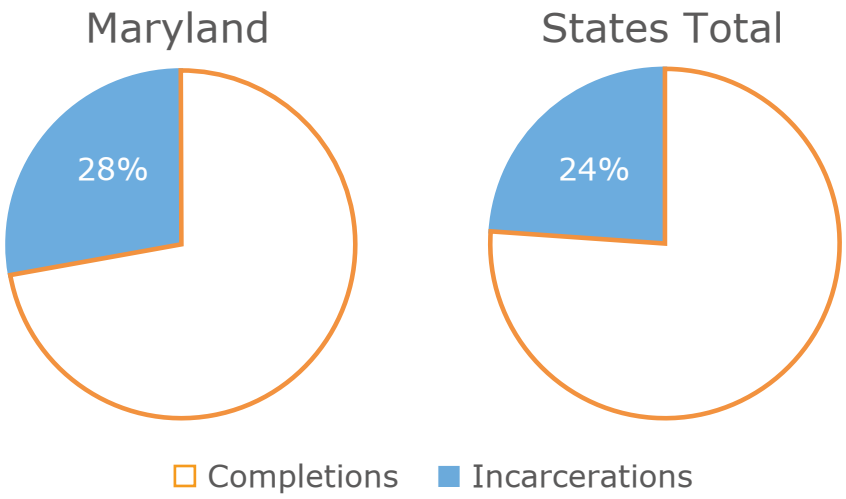


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Maryland, twenty-eight percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is slightly higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **MASSACHUSETTS**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in Massachusetts compared to the states as a whole. Parolees at risk of incarceration are somewhat more likely to be reincarcerated compared to the states as a whole. A little more than half of scheduled release hearings are not postponed or waived and about two-thirds of the hearings that actually occur lead to parole being granted. Massachusetts currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including more than half of violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, and public order offenders and less than half of drug offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

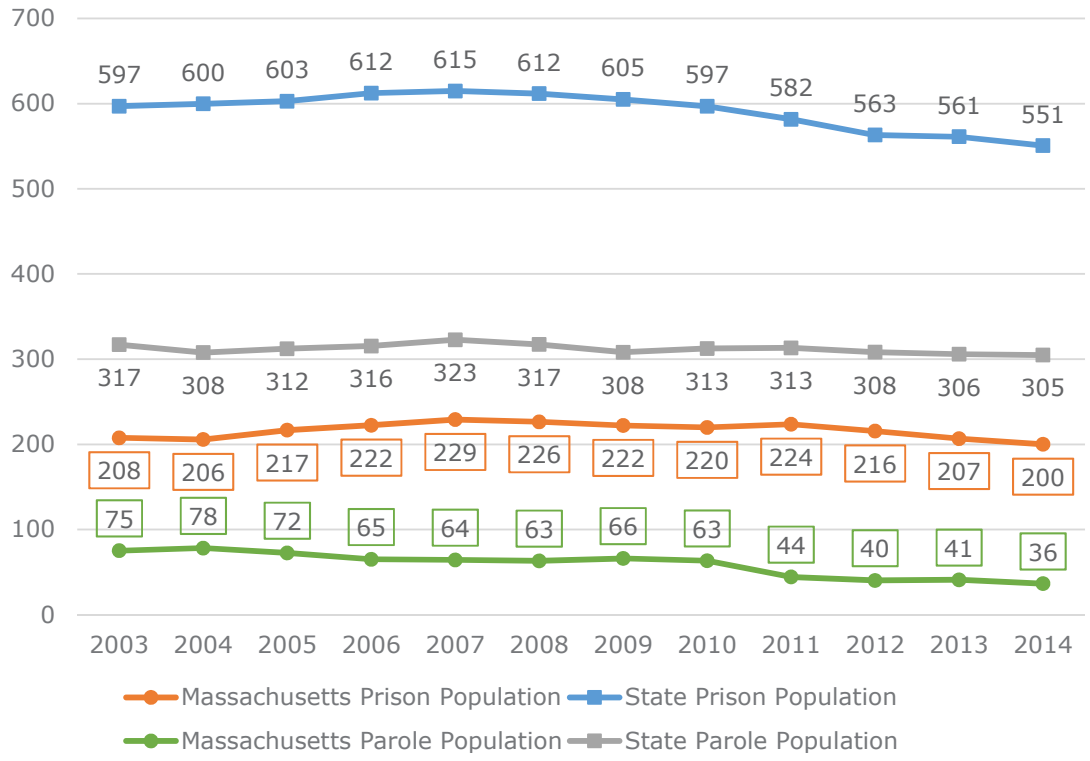


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Massachusetts is much lower than the aggregate state rate. The prison rate has been fairly stable over the past decade, with a slight decrease from 224 per 100,000 adult residents in 2011 to 200 in 2014. Massachusetts had the lowest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 28% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate has decreased from 78 per 100,000 adult residents in 2004 to 36 in 2014. This is significantly lower than the aggregate state rate of 305 per 100,000. A large decline was reported from 2010 to 2011 when the rate decreased from 63 to 44. Massachusetts had one of the lowest parole population rates of the states in 2014. In 2014, 90% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Massachusetts had the 50th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Massachusetts had the 47th highest parole population rates of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

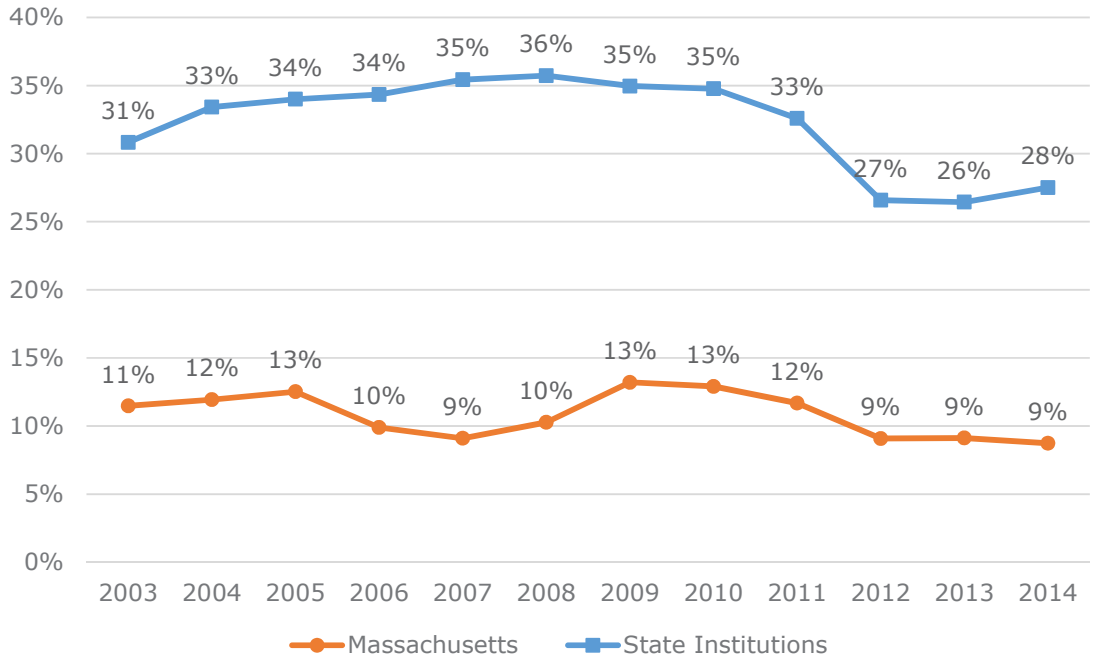


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Massachusetts was much lower than that of the aggregate states. While the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Massachusetts also decreased slightly around the same time. In 2014, only nine percent of prison admissions in Massachusetts were due to violations of conditional release compared to 28% of the admissions for states in aggregate. Massachusetts had one of the lowest percentages of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Massachusetts had one of the lowest percentages of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. Massachusetts Grant Rate, 2014

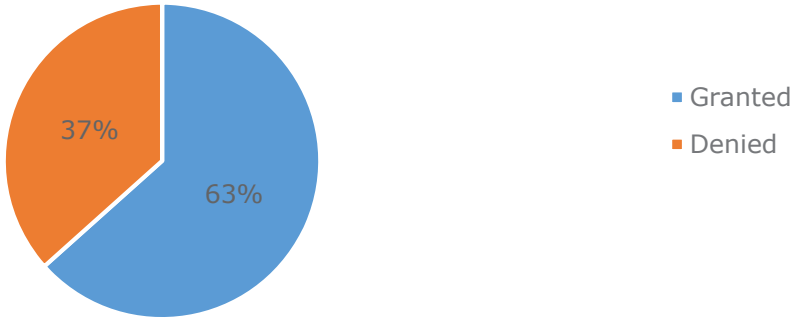


Chart 3b. Massachusetts Grant Rate, All Hearings Scheduled, 2013

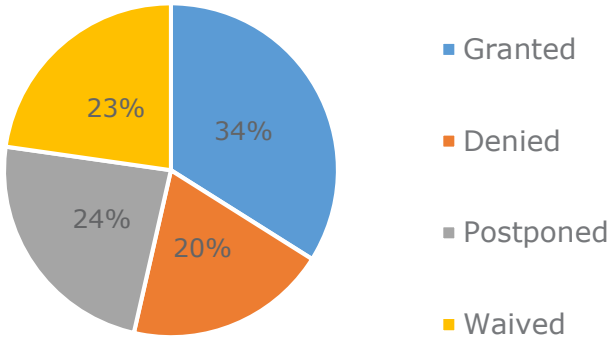


Chart 3 shows the percentage of parole hearings that actually occurred in 2013 that resulted in a parole being granted or denied. The second chart shows the percentage of all scheduled hearings that resulted in parole being granted or denied and the hearings that were postponed or waived. About two-thirds of the hearings that actually occurred resulted in parole being granted. However, only 54% of scheduled hearings led to a decision while the remaining hearings were postponed (24%) or waived (23%).

Source: *Massachusetts Parole Board 2013 Annual Statistical Report*, www.mass.gov/eopss/docs/pb/2013annualstatisticalreport.pdf

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

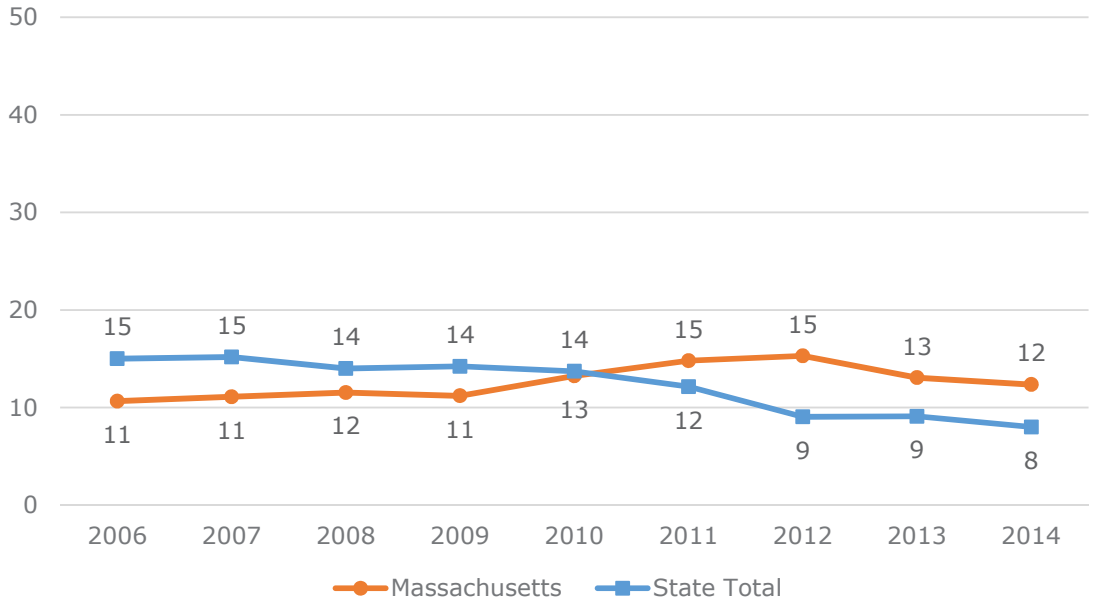


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees has been slightly higher in recent years in Massachusetts compared to the states in aggregate, but remained at a lower rate from 2006 through 2010. In 2014, the rate stood at 12 per 100 parolees in Massachusetts compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

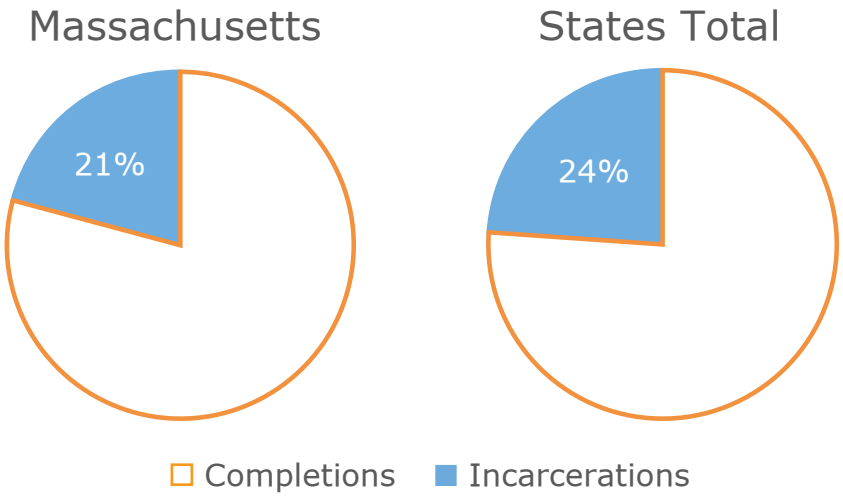


Chart 5 the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Massachusetts, about a fifth of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is slightly lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **MICHIGAN**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are similar in Michigan compared to the states as a whole, though the parole population rates have been somewhat lower in recent years. Parolees have a similar likelihood of being re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. About two-thirds of parole hearings result in parole being ordered, a percentage that has fluctuated somewhat over time. Michigan currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

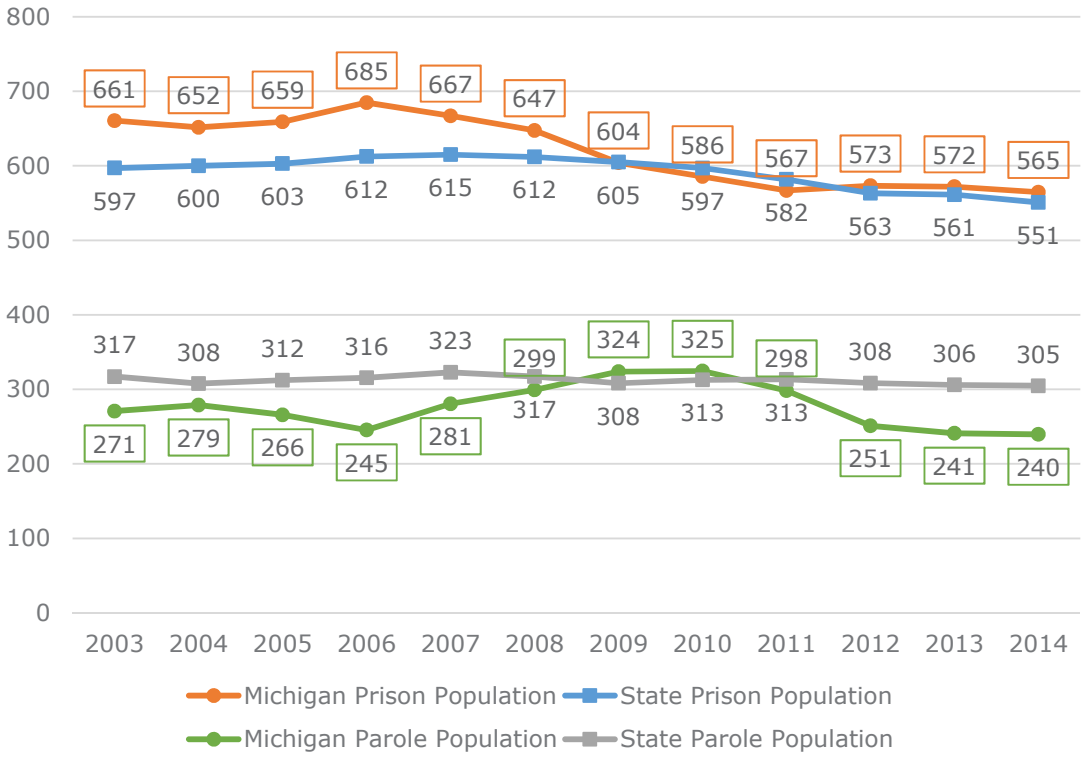


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Michigan is similar to the aggregate state rate. The peak rate stood at 685 in 2006; thereafter, the rate declined. In 2014, the prison population rate was 565 in Michigan versus 551 for all 50 states. Michigan had the 22nd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 93% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

From 2003 to 2010, the parole population rate in Michigan increased and surpassed the aggregate rate by 2009. Since 2010, the rate has decreased (to 240 in 2014) and is lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Michigan had the 22nd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 88% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Michigan had the 22nd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Michigan had the 22nd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

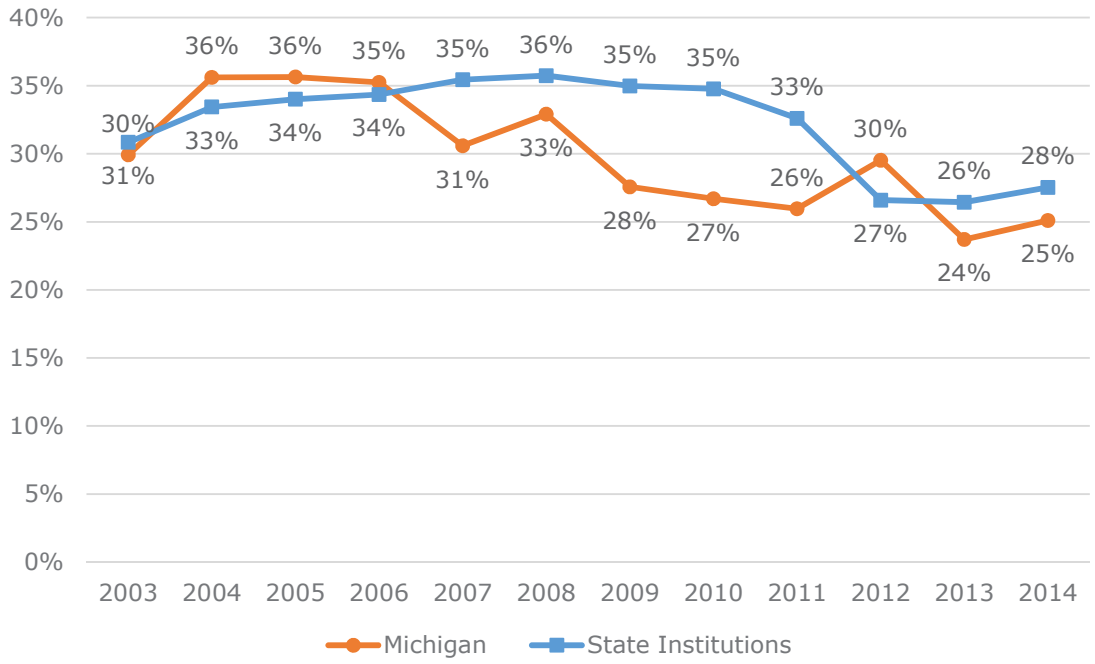


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Michigan was higher than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Michigan decreased beginning in 2007 and was lower than the aggregate rate for several years, while showing an increase about the states' rate in 2012, then a decline in 2013. In 2014, just over one quarter of prison admissions in Michigan were due to violations of conditional release compared to twenty-eight percent of the admissions for states in aggregate. Michigan had the 25th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Michigan had the 25th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. Michigan Grant Rate, 2013

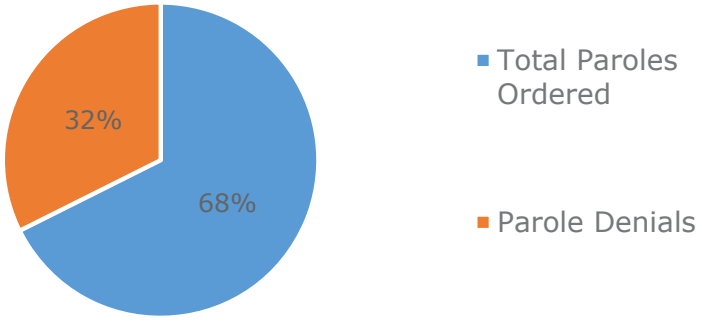


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in 2013 that resulted in a parole being ordered or denied. Over two-thirds of the hearings resulted in parole being ordered with parole being denied roughly one third of the time.

Chart 3b. Michigan Grants by Year, 1993-2013

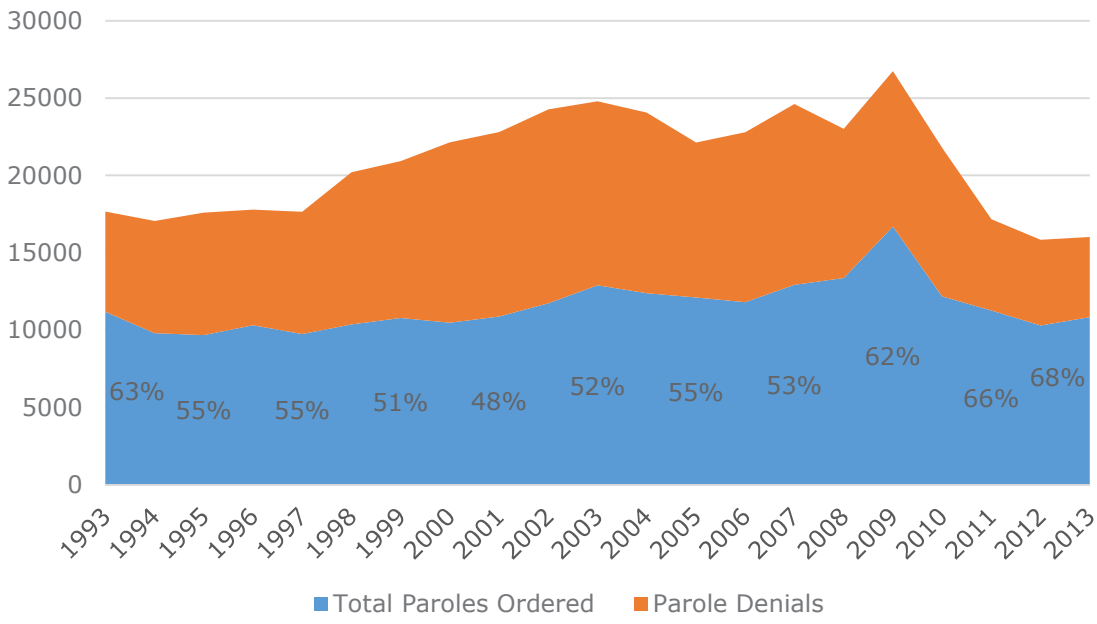


Chart 3b shows the outcome of hearings from 1993 to 2013. In recent years, the percentage of hearings that result in a release has increased, though the overall number of hearings has decreased since the peak in 2009.

Source: *Michigan Department of Corrections 2013 Statistical Report*, http://www.michigan.gov/documents/corrections/2014-04-04_-_MDOC_2013_Statistical_Report_-_Vers_1_0_452815_7.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

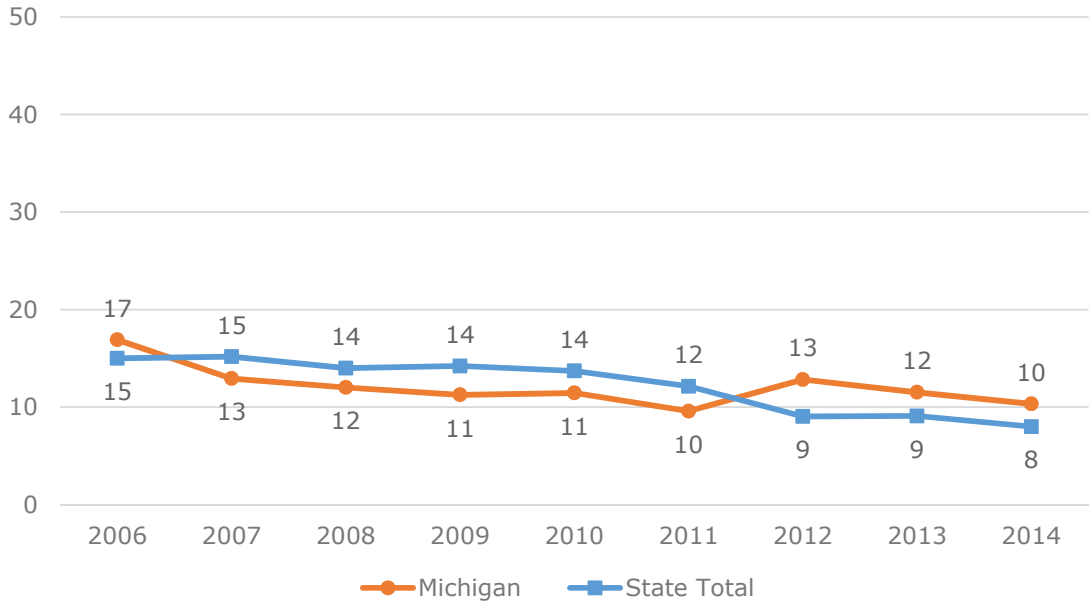


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees has been higher in Michigan compared to the states in aggregate since 2012, showing rates that were lower from 2007 to 2011. In 2014, the rate stood at 10 per 100 parolees in Michigan compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

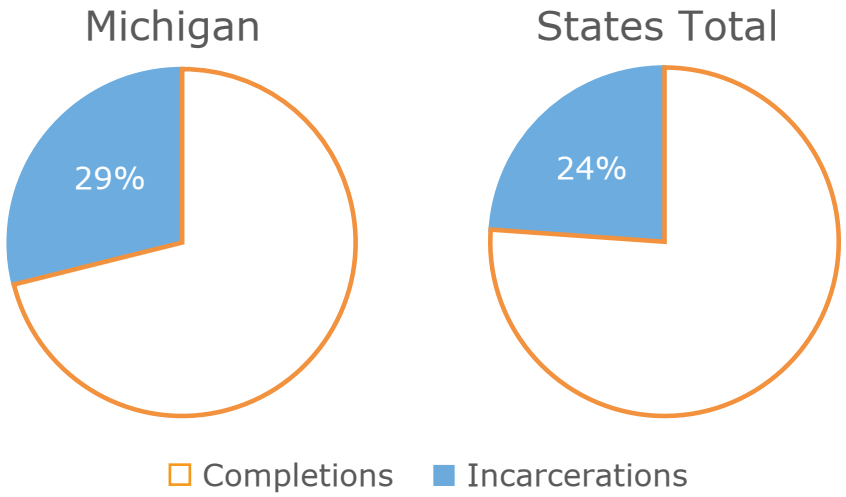
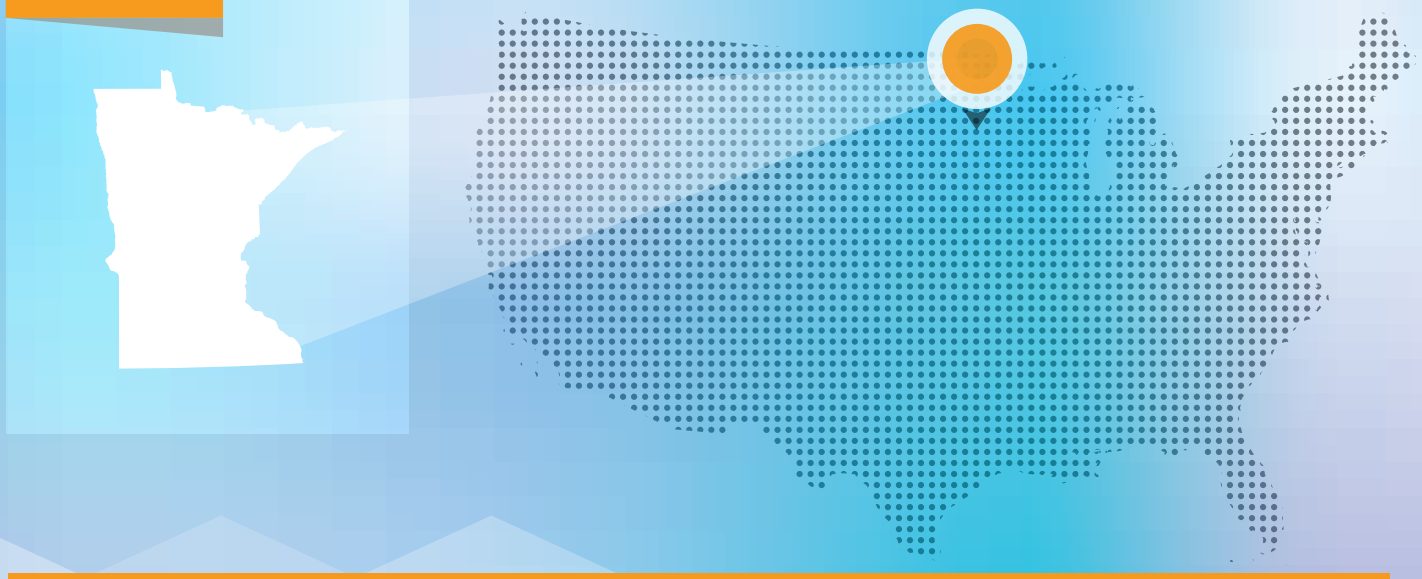


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Michigan, twenty-nine percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is slightly higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **MINNESOTA**



Summary: Prison and parole population rates are much lower in Minnesota compared to the states as a whole. However, parolees are much more likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Minnesota does not currently practice discretionary release for the majority of offenders; discretionary release is still used for inmates convicted prior to the effective date of the determinate sentencing statute and for inmates serving life sentences.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

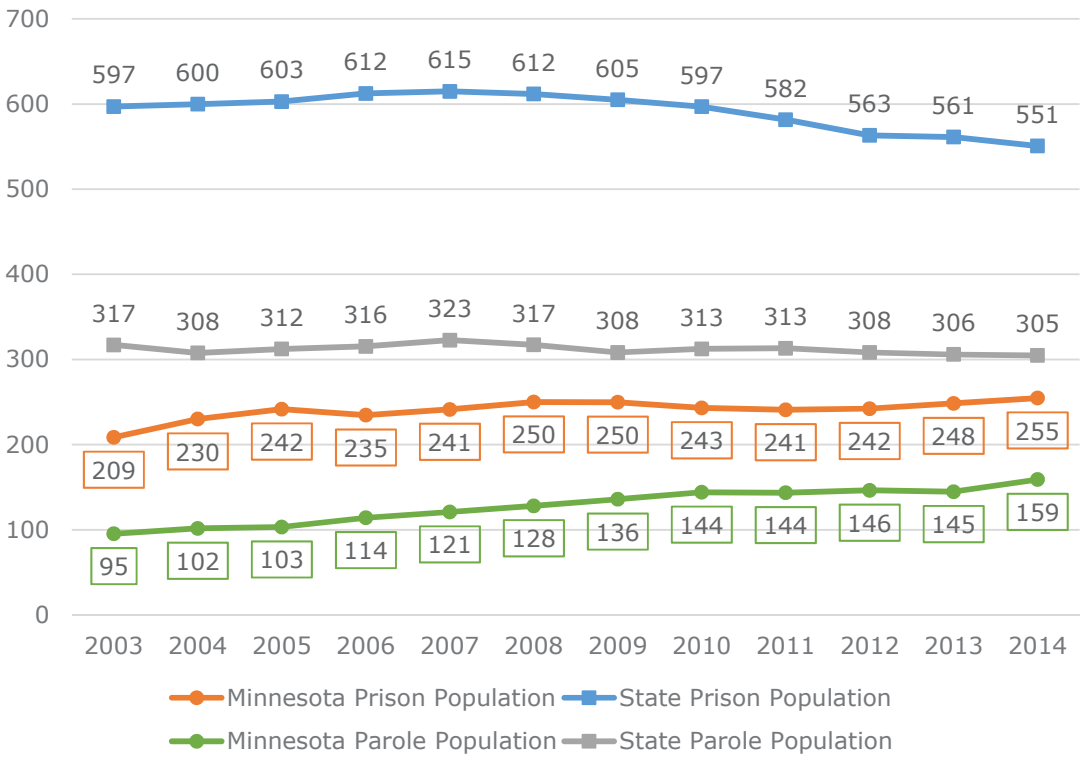


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Minnesota is much lower than the aggregate state rate. Over the series, the rate has increased slightly. In 2014, the prison population rate was 255 in Minnesota versus 551 for all 50 states. Minnesota had one of the lowest prison population rates of the states in 2014. In 2014, 88% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Minnesota is also much lower than the aggregate state rate, though it has been increasing gradually over time. In 2014, the rate was 159 which is much lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Minnesota had the 34th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, no reported admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Minnesota had the 48th highest prison population rates of the states in 2014.

Minnesota had the 34th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

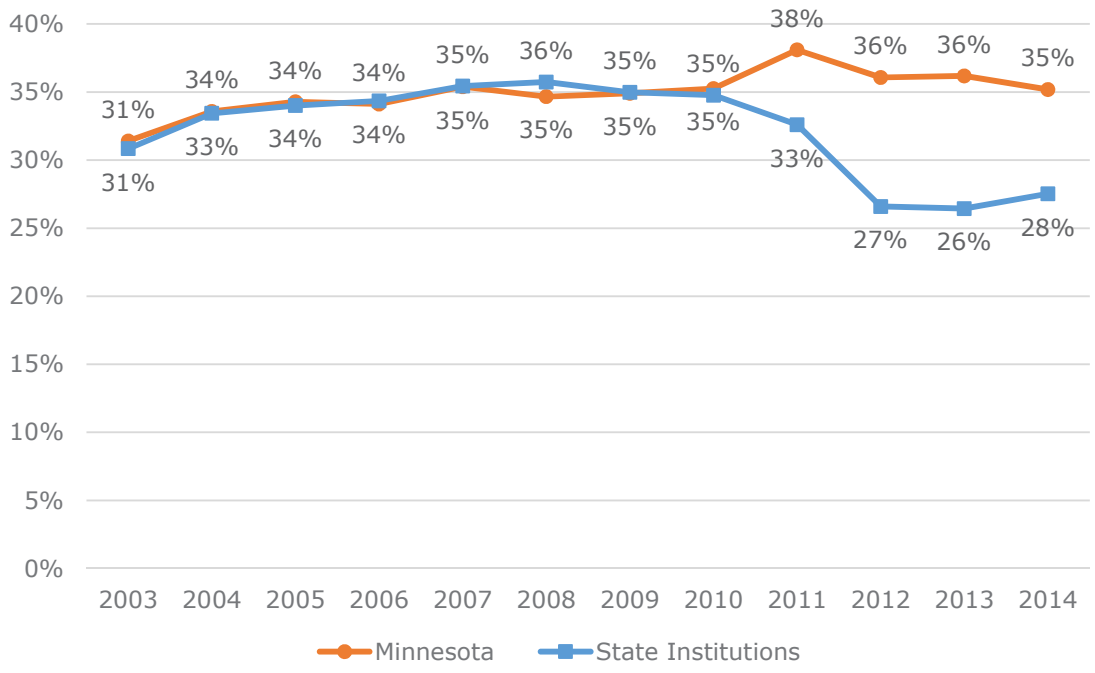


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Minnesota was similar to that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Minnesota has, excepting 2011, shown relative stability, albeit at a higher rate than the states. In 2014, thirty-five percent of prison admissions in Minnesota were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Minnesota had the 15th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Minnesota had the 15th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Minnesota Grant Rate

Data are only available for the small number of cases the Board of Pardons hears. Since there is no discretionary release, data on discretionary parole release outcomes are not available.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

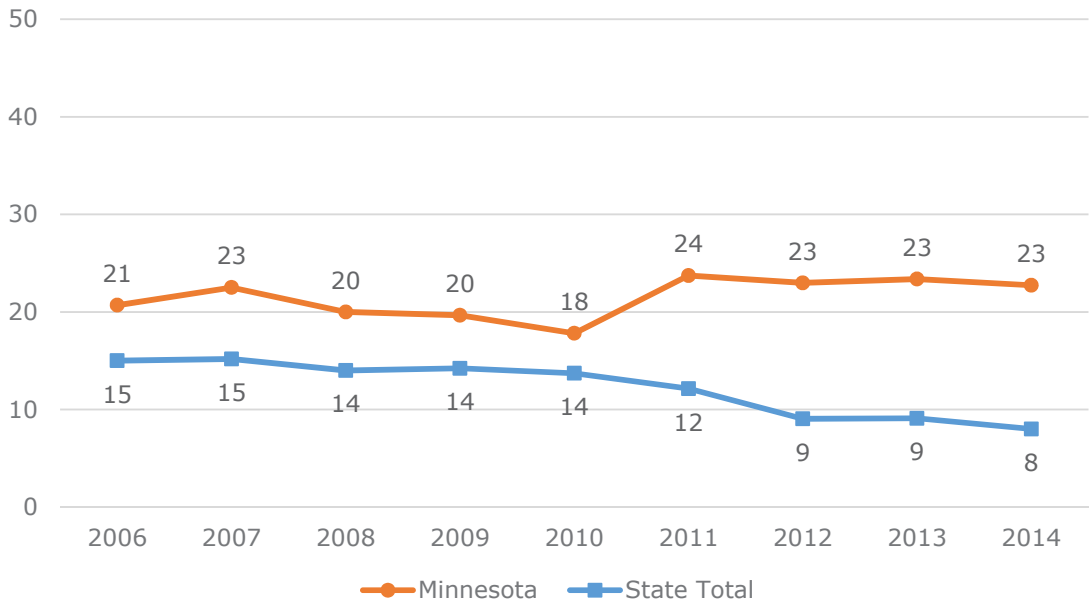


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is higher in Minnesota compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the rate stood at 23 per 100 parolees in Minnesota compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

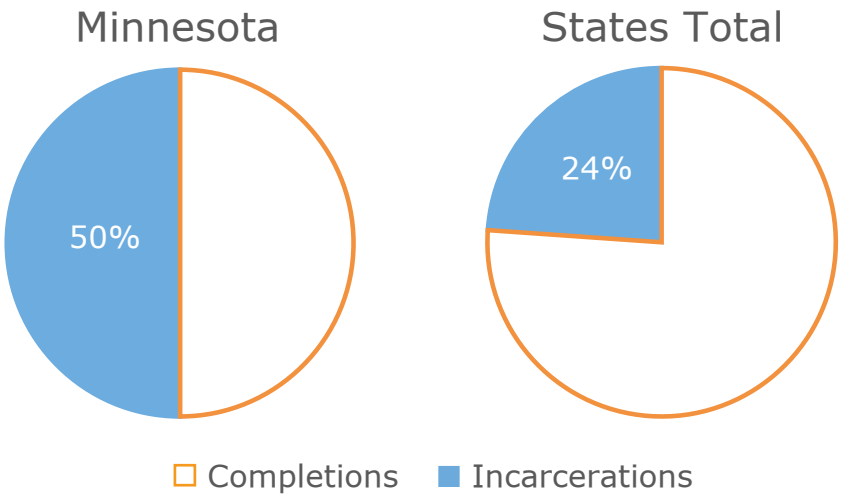


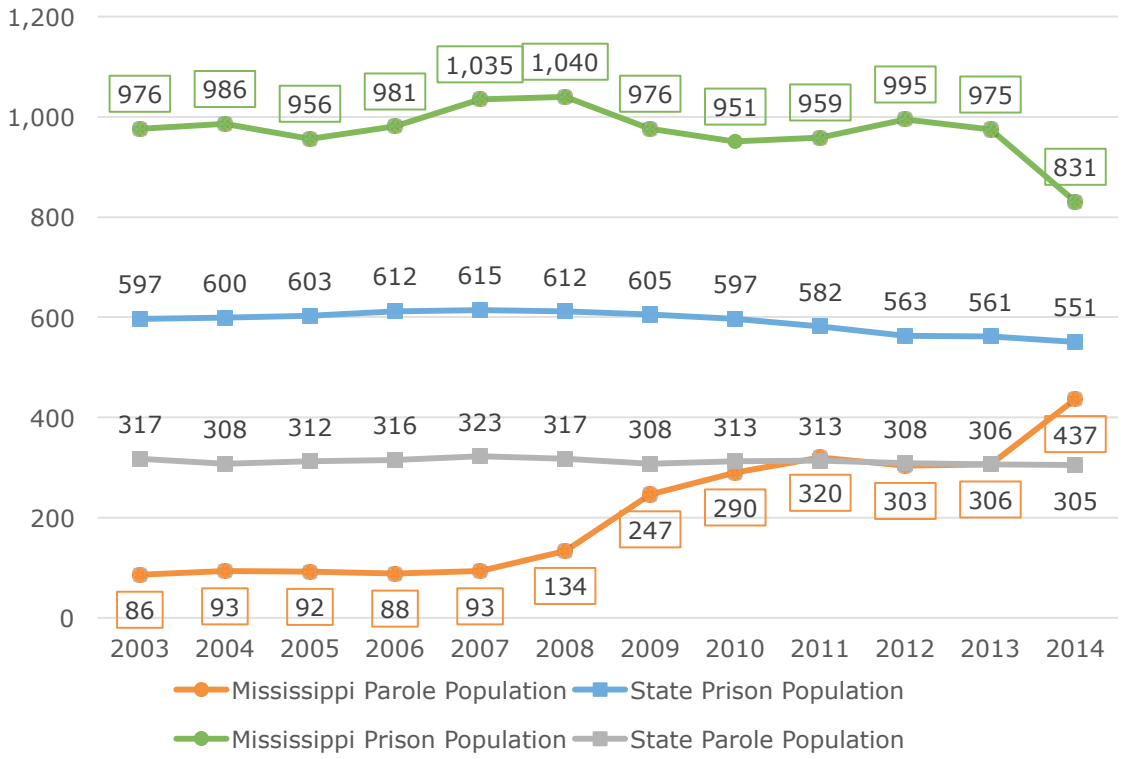
Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Minnesota, an even 50% of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **MISSISSIPPI**

Summary: Prison population rates are higher in Mississippi compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates have increased and recently surpassed the aggregate state rate. Parolees are about as likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Mississippi currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders other than violent and sex offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014



*The increase in the parole population around 2009 resulted from legislation passed in 2008 which expanded parole eligibility. Additional legislation was adopted in 2014.

Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Mississippi is much higher than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate was in 2007-2008; thereafter, the rate declined. In 2014, the prison population rate was 831 in Mississippi versus 551 for all 50 states. Mississippi had the 7th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 86% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

Mississippi had the 7th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Mississippi had the 8th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

From 2003 to 2011, the parole population rate in Mississippi increased, exceeding the aggregate state rate for the first time in 2011. Large increases in the parole population occurred in 2009 and 2014; the increase in the parole population around 2009 resulted from legislation passed in 2008 which expanded parole eligibility and additional legislation was adopted in 2014. In 2014, the parole population rate in Mississippi was 437 which is noticeably higher than the aggregate rate of 305. Mississippi had the 8th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 81% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

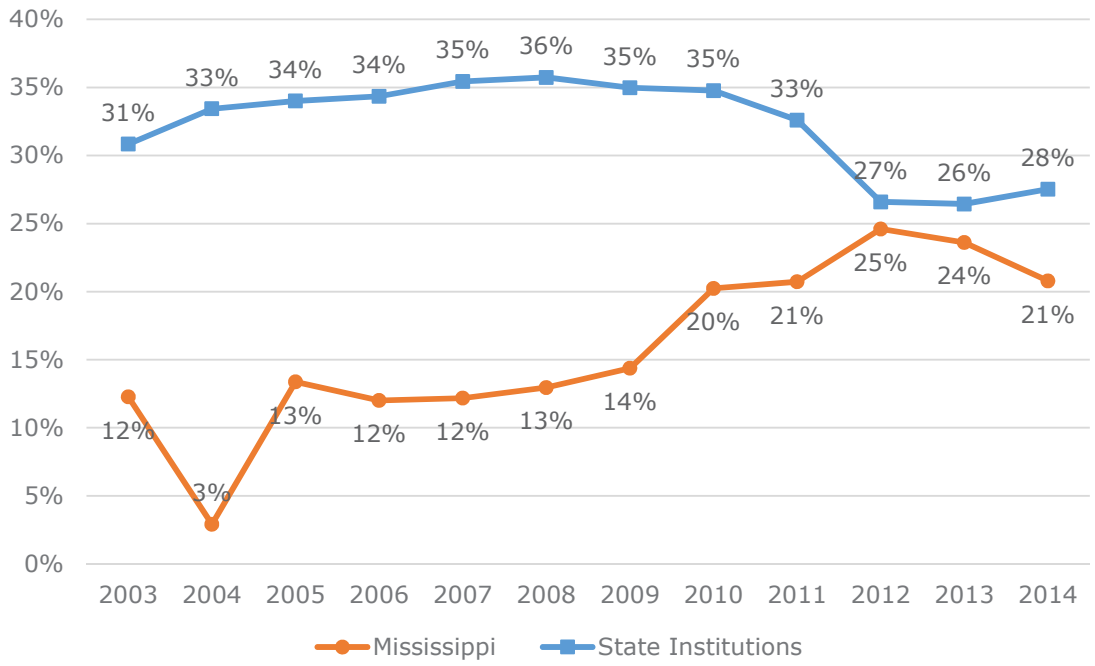


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout the series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Mississippi was lower than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Mississippi shows a rather steady upward increase until 2012. Following a slight decrease in 2013, and 2014, the latter reveals that one-fifth of prison admissions in Mississippi were due to violations of conditional release compared to just under one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Mississippi had the 31st highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Mississippi had the 31st highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Mississippi Grant Rate

Information on the outcomes of parole hearings was not available from the state. However, one source stated, "Mississippi's parole grant rate has fluctuated widely over a relatively short period, from as high as 57 percent in November 2011 to as low as 30 percent in October 2012."

Source: *Final Report December 2013 Mississippi Corrections and Criminal Justice Task Force,* www.legislature.ms.gov/Documents/MSTaskForce_FinalReport.pdf, pg. 12.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

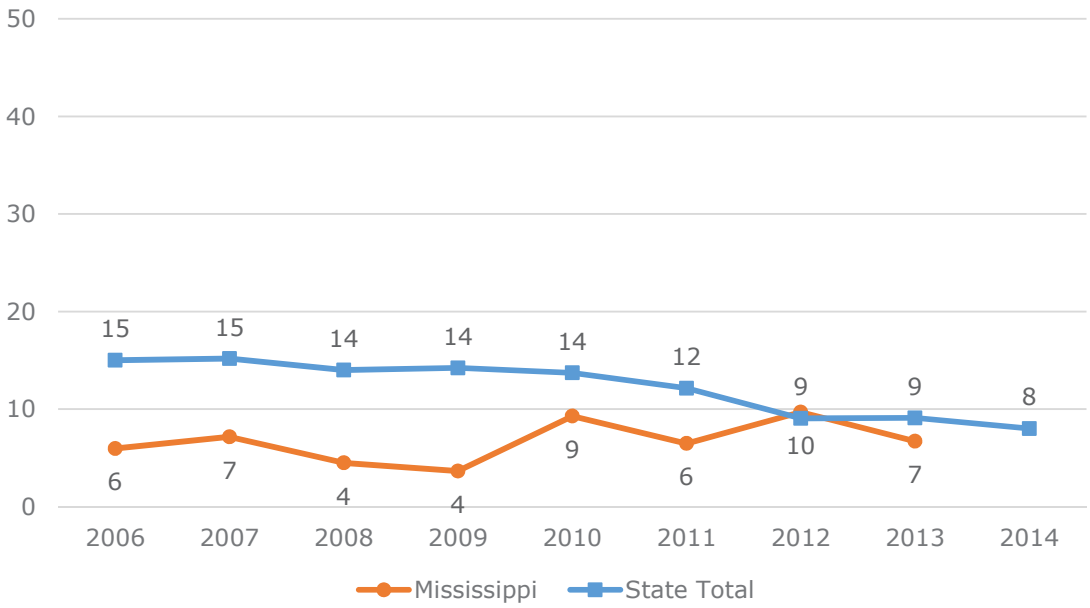


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees has remained lower in Mississippi compared to the states in aggregate throughout most years of the series with the exception of 2012. In 2013, the rate was 7 per 100 parolees in Mississippi compared to 9 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2013

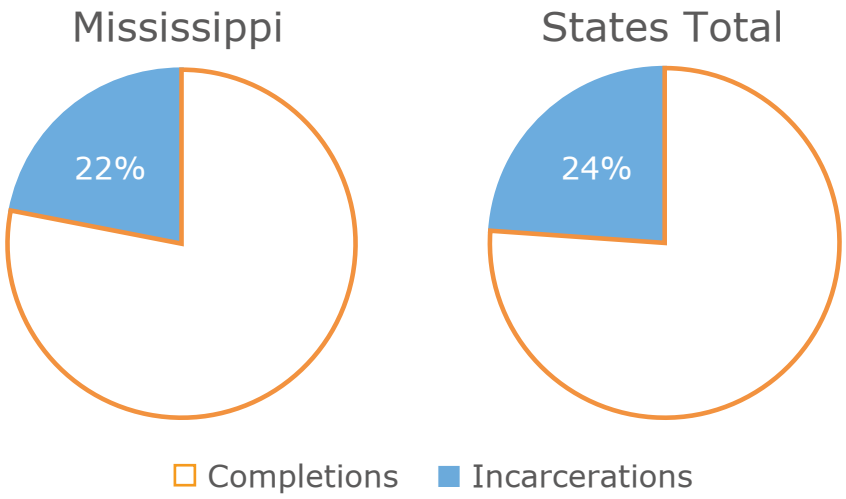


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Mississippi, just over one-fifth of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is slightly lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **MISSOURI**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are higher in Missouri compared to the states as a whole. Parolees are also more likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Missouri currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

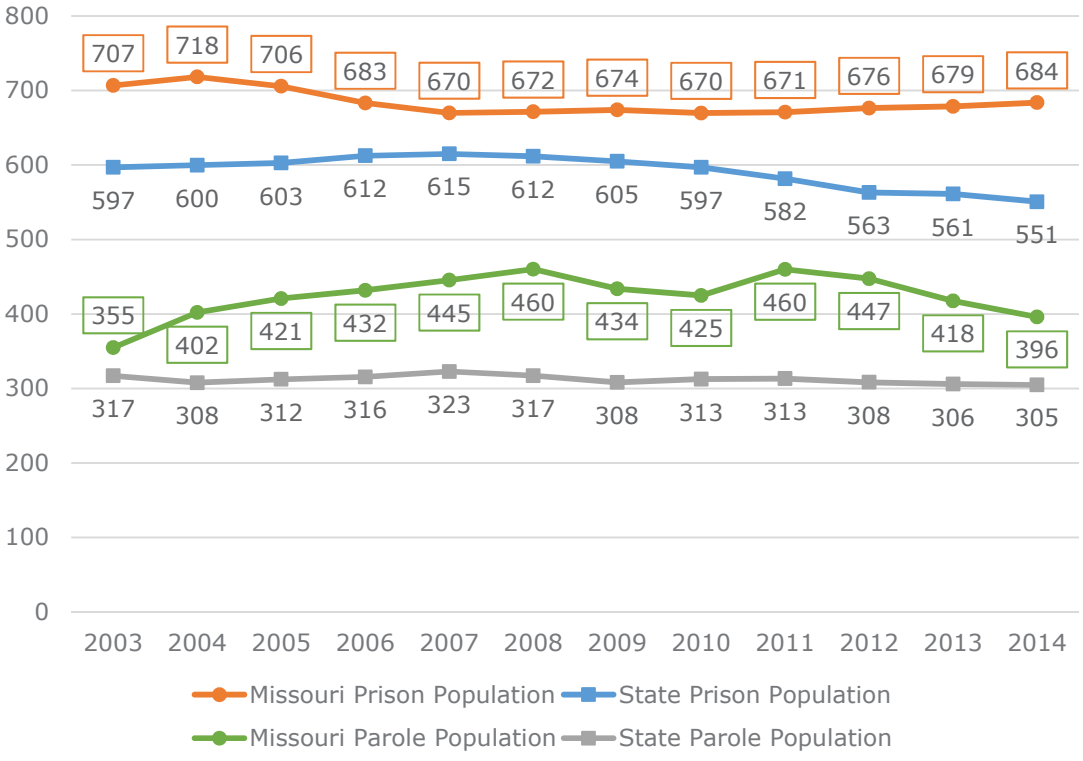


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Missouri is higher than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate of 718 occurred in 2004; thereafter, the rate declined slightly. In 2014, the prison population rate stood at 684 in Missouri versus 551 for all 50 states. Missouri had the 11th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 92% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Missouri is also higher than the aggregate state rate. From 2003 to 2008, the parole population rate in Missouri increased; thereafter, it decreased every year except for 2011. In 2014, the parole population rate in Missouri was 396, higher than the aggregate state rate of 305. Missouri had the 11th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 78% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Missouri had the 11th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Missouri had the 11th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

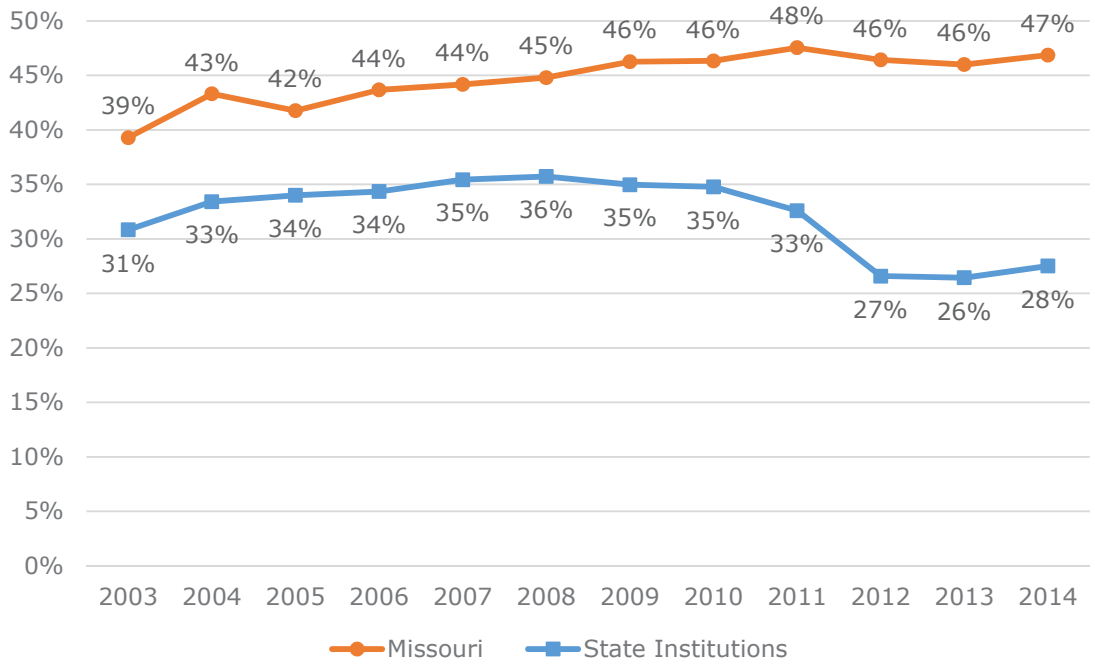


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Missouri was higher than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Missouri reached 48% in 2011 with roughly comparable rates thereafter. In 2014, nearly half of prison admissions in Missouri were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Missouri had the 6th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Missouri had the 6th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Missouri Grant Rate

Information that breaks down the outcomes of hearings for discretionary release and non-discretionary conditional release is not available. In 2014, the board approved the release of 11,316 prisoners.

Source: *Missouri Board of Probation and Parole Annual Report 2014,* www.doc.mo.gov/Documents/prob/AR%202014%20P&P.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

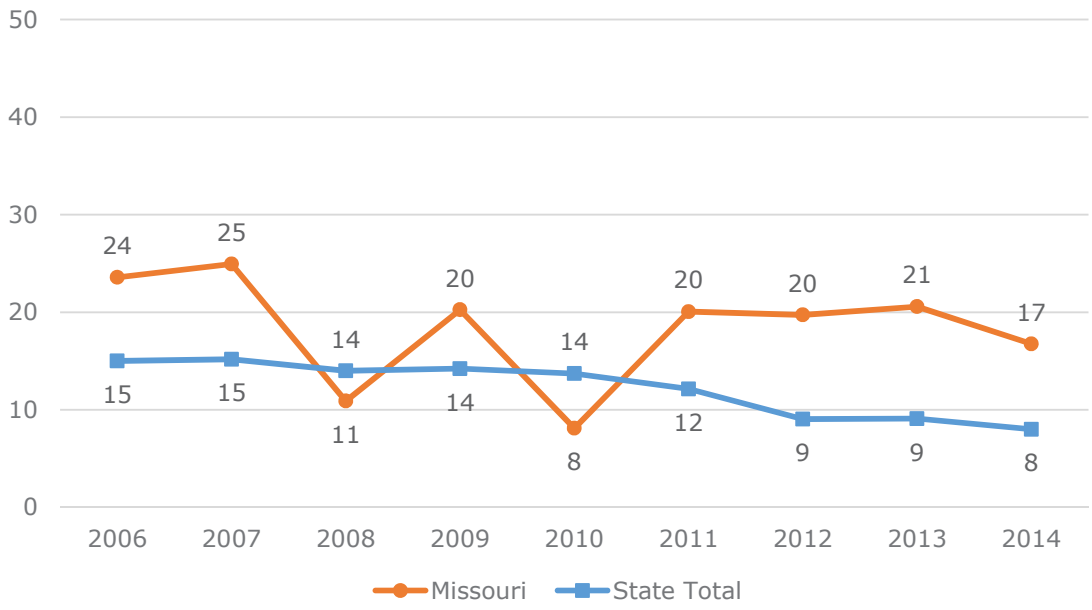


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is higher in Missouri compared to the states in aggregate and has been so for seven out of nine years of the series. In 2014, the rate stood at 17 per 100 parolees in Missouri compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

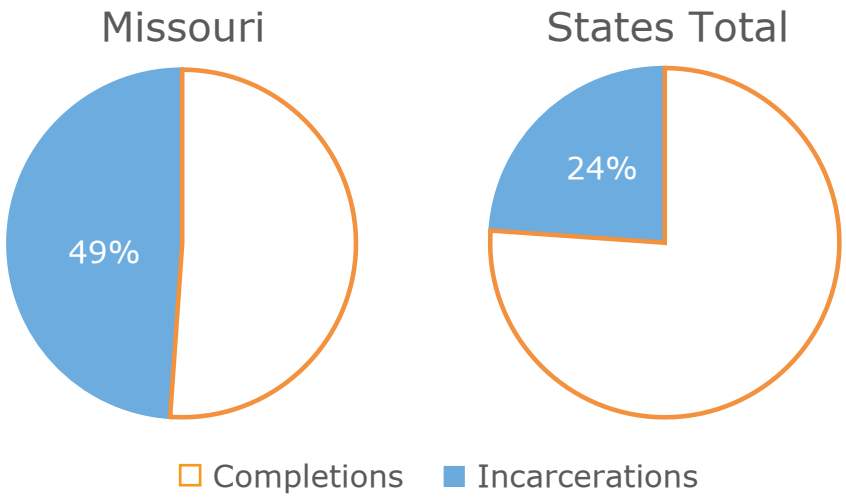


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Missouri, 49% percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **MONTANA**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in Montana compared to the states as a whole. Parolees are also more likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states in aggregate. One-quarter of parole hearings lead to a discretionary release, while one-half are waived and another quarter are denied. Montana currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

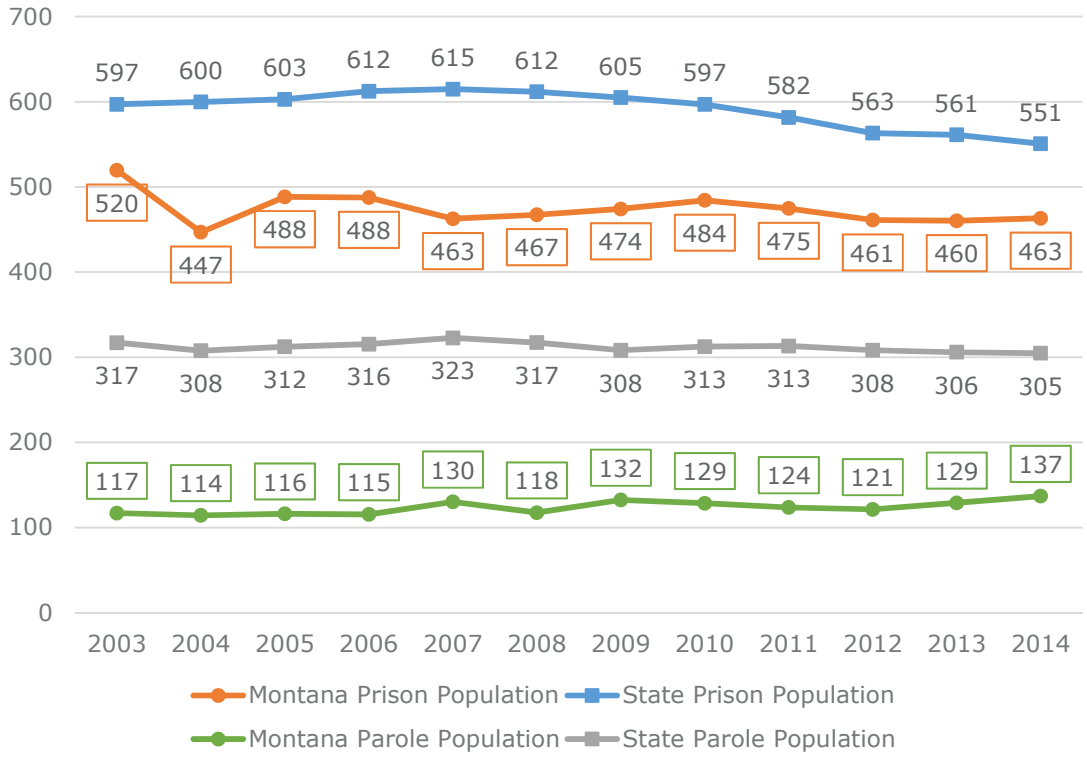


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Montana is lower than the aggregate state rate. Though the rate in Montana has remained fairly stable over time, the peak rate was in 2005-2006; thereafter, the rate declined slightly. In 2014, the prison population rate was 463 in Montana versus 551 for all 50 states. Montana had the 33rd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 89% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

Throughout the series, the parole population rate in Montana has remained relatively stable, though the overall trend has shown a slight increase. In 2014, the rate in Montana was 137, significantly lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Montana had the 39th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, all reported admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Montana had the 33rd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Montana had the 39th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

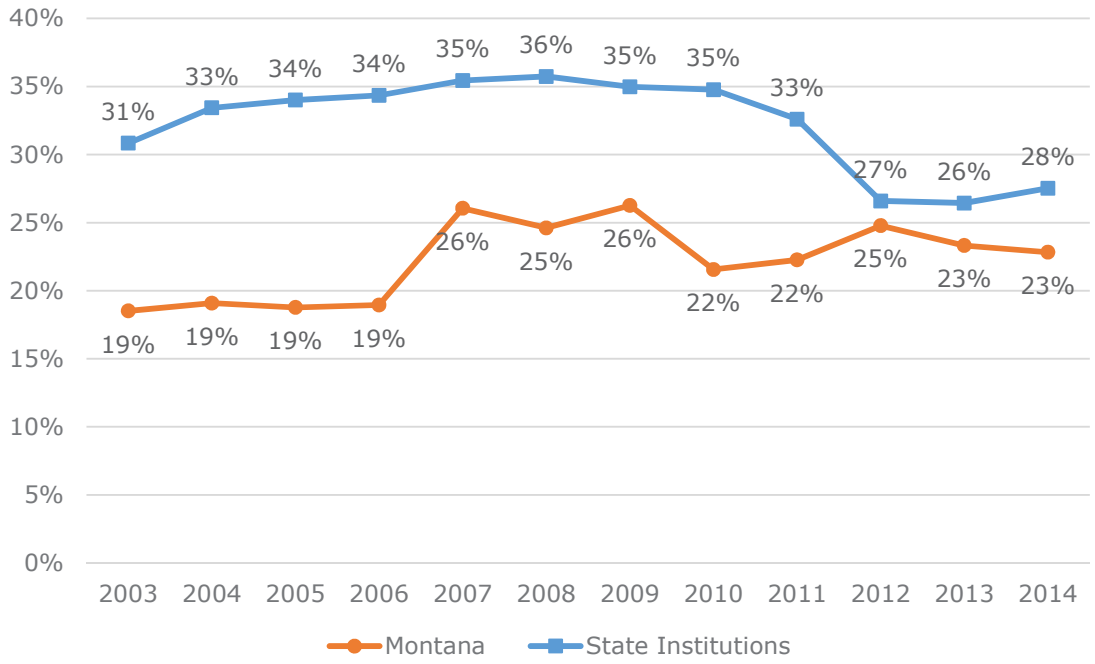


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout the series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Montana was lower than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Montana jumped in 2007, hovered for several years approaching the aggregate state rate, but has shown a slight decline recently. In 2014, twenty-three percent of prison admissions in Montana were due to violations of conditional release compared to twenty-eight percent of the admissions for states in aggregate. Montana had the 28th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Montana had the 28th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. Montana Grant Rate, January - October 2015

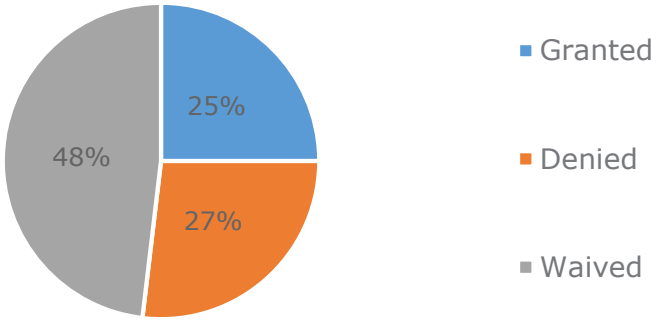


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in the first ten months of 2015 that resulted in parole being granted, denied, or waived. Nearly half of the hearings were waived, while a quarter of hearings resulted in parole being granted and the remaining twenty-seven percent resulted in parole being denied.

Chart 3b. Montana Grants by Month, January 2013 - October 2015

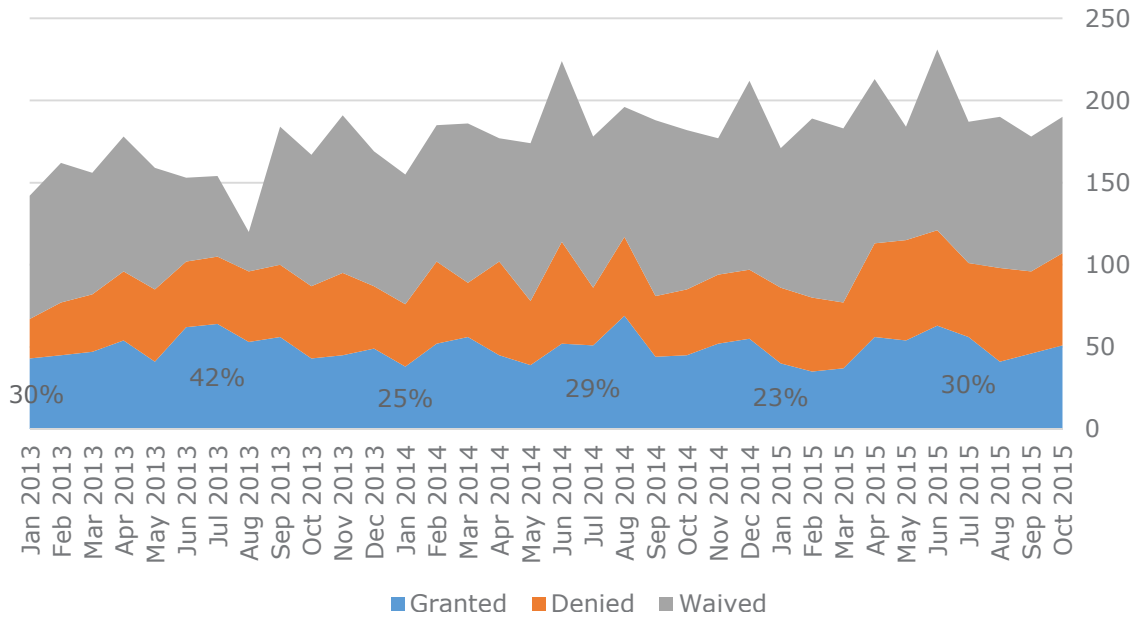


Chart 3b shows the outcome of parole hearings each month from January, 2014 to October, 2015. The rate of parole being granted varies significantly over the months, varying from 19% to 44%.

Source: *State of Montana Board of Pardons and Parole Statistical Data 2015 (Jan-Oct)*, http://bopp.mt.gov/Portals/42/history/Statistical_Data_2015/Stats%20October%202015%20Calendar%20year.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

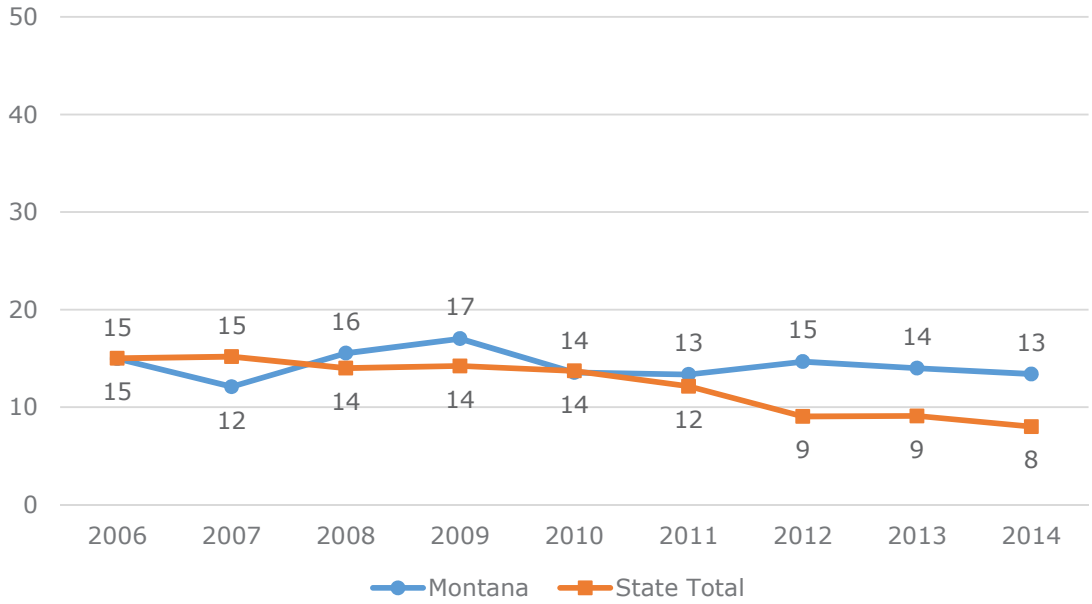


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is higher in Montana compared to the states in aggregate and has been so for six out of nine years of the series. In 2014, the rate stood at 13 per 100 parolees in Montana compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

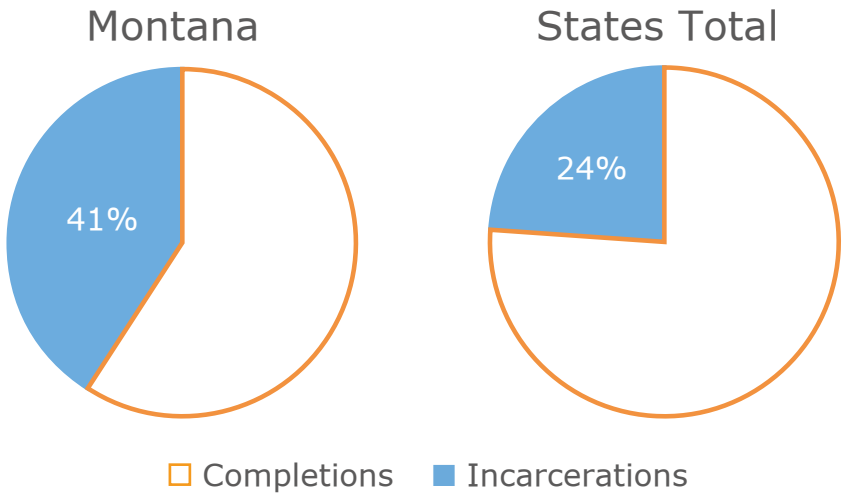


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Montana, forty-one percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **NEBRASKA**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in Nebraska compared to the states as a whole. However, parolees who are at risk of incarceration in Nebraska are more likely to be reincarcerated compared to the states as a whole. The majority of parole hearings lead to parole being granted. Nebraska currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

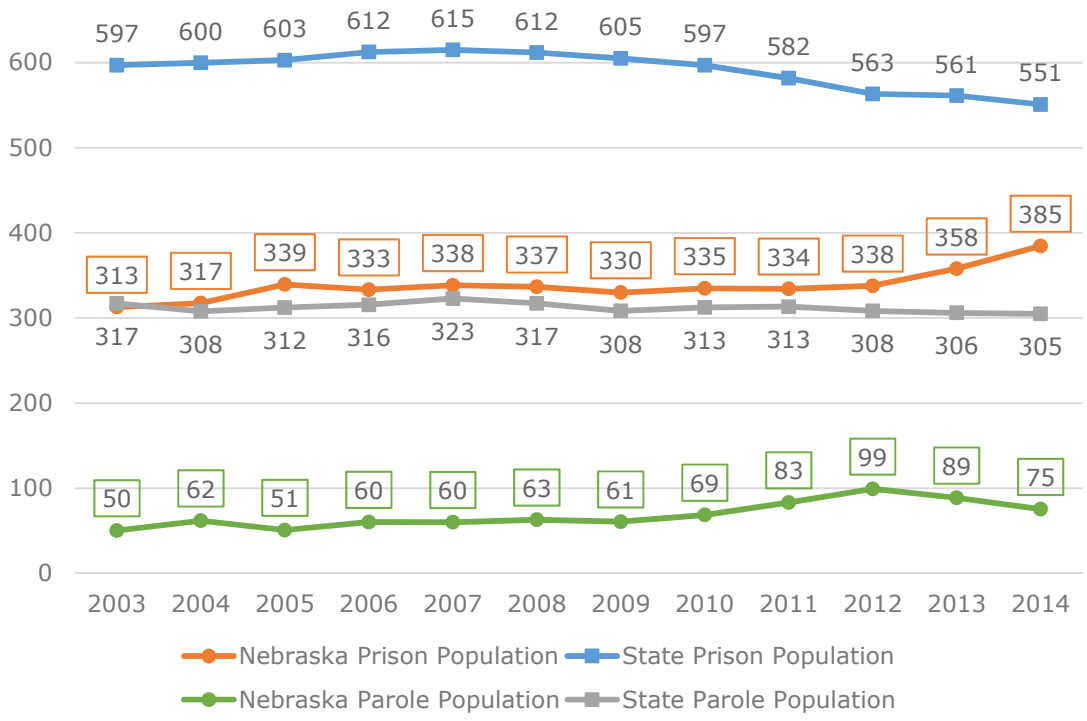


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Nebraska is much lower than the aggregate state rate. In recent years, however, the Nebraska rate has increased while the aggregate state rate has decreased. In 2014, the prison population rate was 385 in Nebraska versus 551 for all 50 states. Nebraska had the 40th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 65% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Nebraska is also far lower than the aggregate state rate, though it has been increasing slightly over time. In 2014, the parole population rate was 75 in Nebraska versus 305 for all 50 states. Nebraska had one of the lowest parole population rates of the states in 2014. In 2014, 98% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Nebraska had the 40th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Nebraska had the 45th highest parole population rates of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

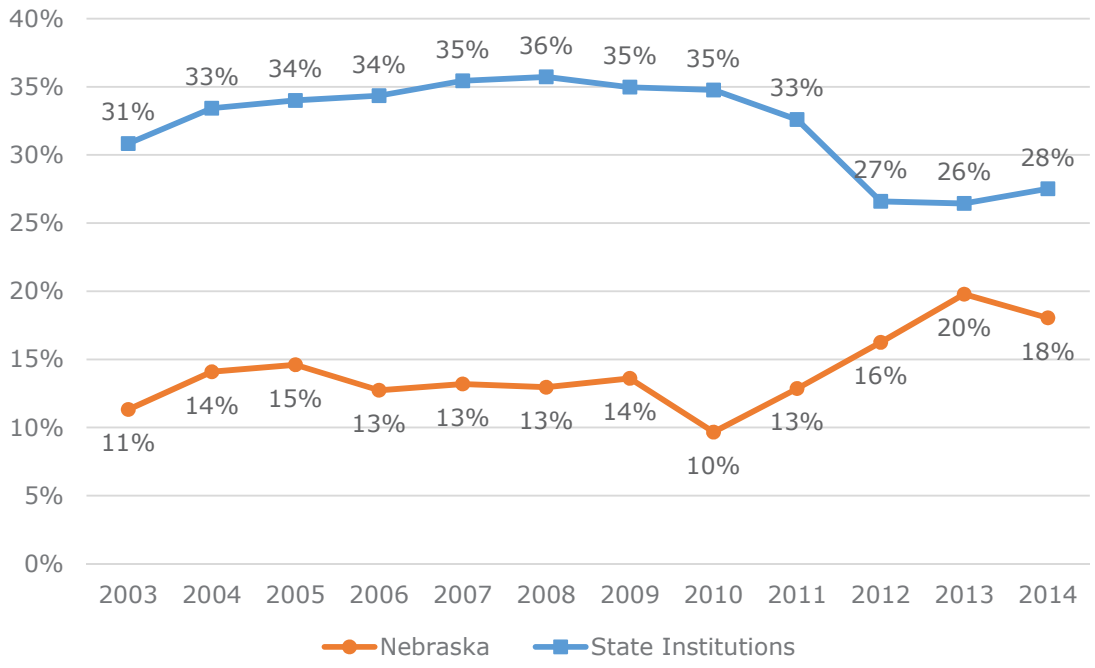


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Nebraska was much lower than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Nebraska has been increasing over the past few years. In 2014, nearly a fifth of prison admissions in Nebraska were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Nebraska had the 34th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Nebraska had the 34th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Nebraska Grant Rate, 2011

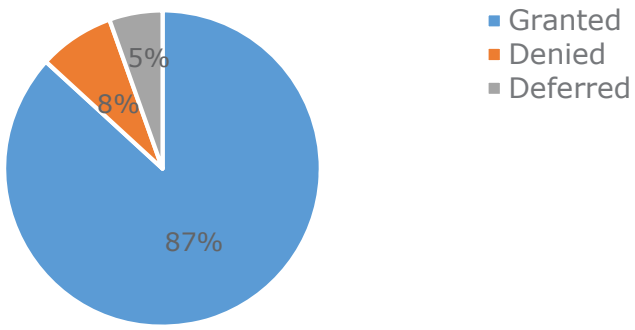


Chart 3 shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2011 (the most recent year for which data are available) that resulted in parole being granted, denied, or deferred. Eighty-seven percent of hearings resulted in parole being granted while the remaining hearings resulted in a denial or deferral.

Source: *37th Annual Report of the Nebraska Board of Parole FY2011*, www.nlc1.nlc.state.ne.us/epubs/P1500/A001-201011.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

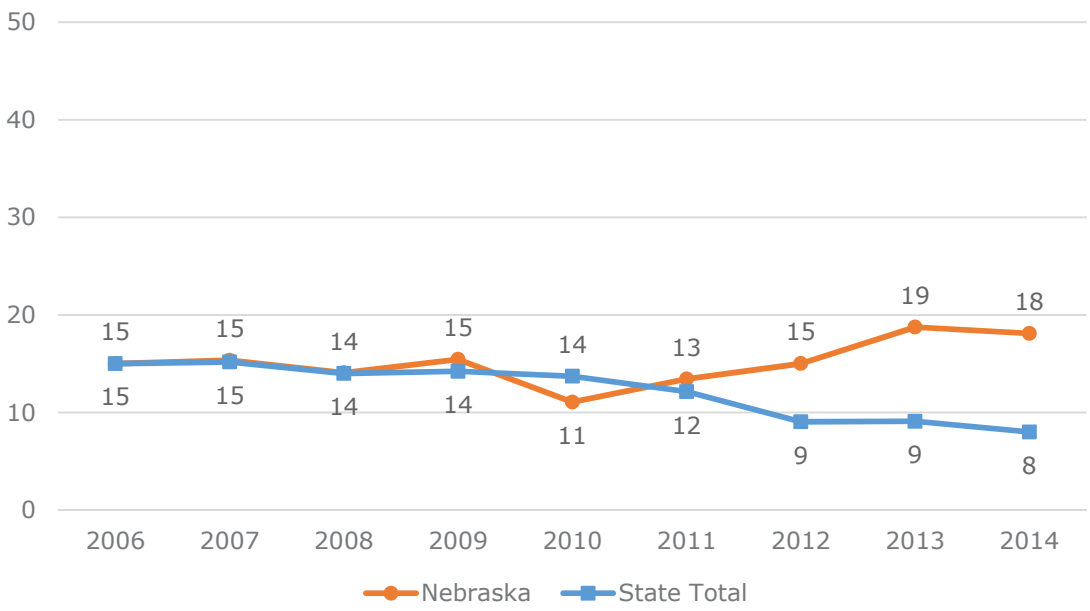


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees has been higher in Nebraska since 2011 compared to the states in aggregate, though it was equivalent to the aggregate state rate in the earlier years from 2006 through 2010. In 2014, the rate stood at 18 per 100 parolees in Nebraska compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

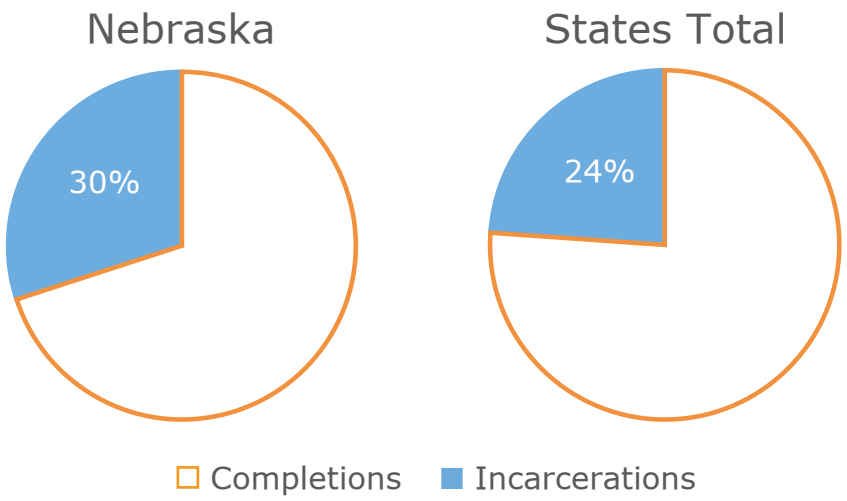


Chart 5 the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Nebraska, thirty percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is slightly higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **NEVADA**

Summary: Prison population rates are slightly higher in Nevada compared to the states in aggregate while parole population rates are lower. Parolees are also less likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Just over one-half of parole hearings lead to parole being granted while the rest resulted in parole being denied. Nevada currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

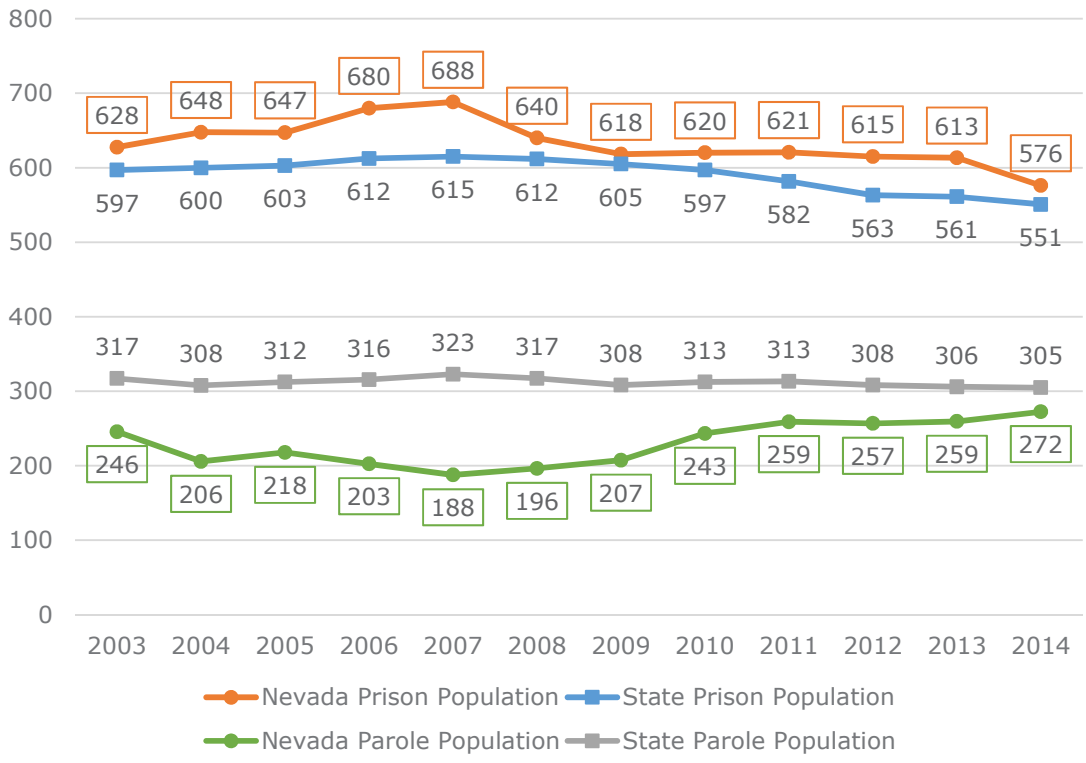


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Nevada is slightly higher than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate of 688 occurred in 2007; since then, the rate has declined. In 2014, the prison population rate was 576 in Nevada versus 551 for all 50 states. Nevada had the 18th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 61% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Nevada is lower than the aggregate state rate. From 2003 to 2007, the parole population rate in Nevada decreased; thereafter, it began to increase. In 2014, the rate in Nevada was 272 which is lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Nevada had the 17th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 67% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Nevada had the 18th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Nevada had the 17th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

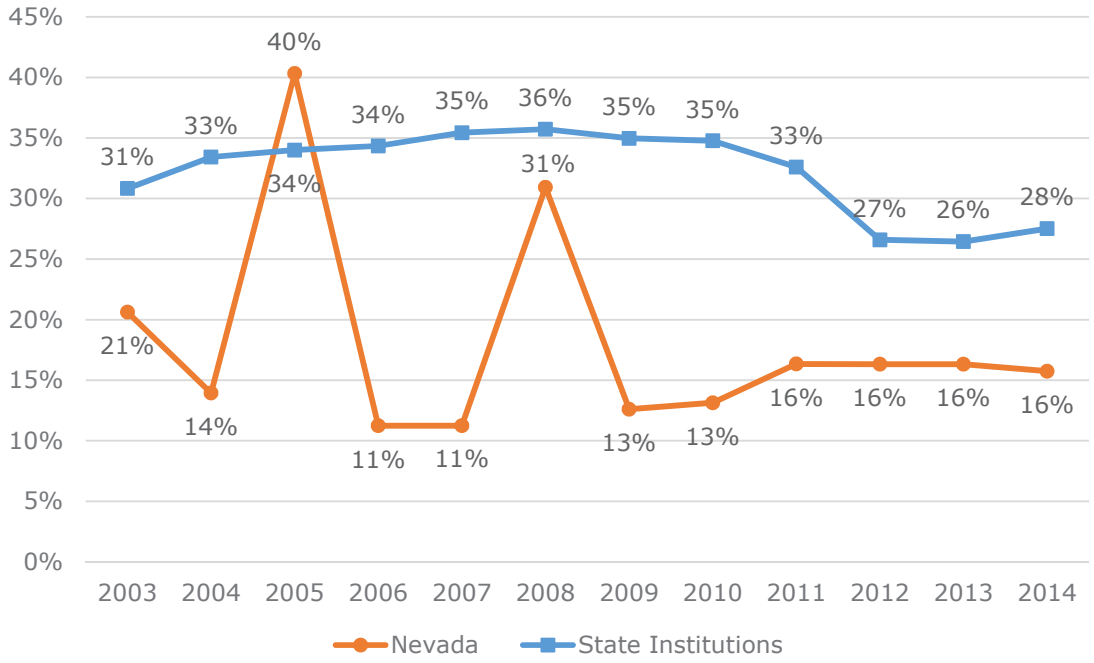


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout most of the series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Nevada was lower than that of the aggregate states. In 2014, sixteen percent of prison admissions in Nebraska were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Nevada had the 38th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Nevada had the 38th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. Nevada Grant Rate, Discretionary Parole Hearings, 2015-2016

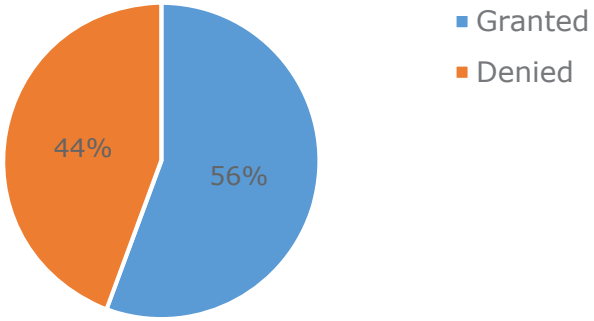


Chart 3b. Nevada Grant Rate, Mandatory Parole Hearings, 2015-2016

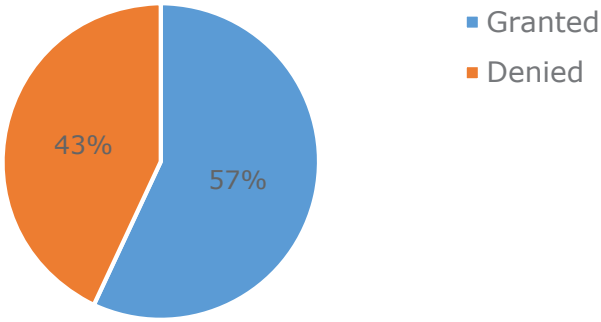


Chart 3a shows the percentage of discretionary parole hearings from the first quarter of fiscal year 2015 to the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 that resulted in parole being granted or denied. The second chart shows the same information for mandatory parole releases. While discretionary parole release can be denied for numerous reasons, "mandatory parole release" can only be denied if a determination is made that there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner would be a danger to public safety if released on parole. Just over half of both types of hearings resulted in parole being granted.

Source: *The Nevada Board of Parole Commissioners Quarterly Reports (FY15Q1-FY16Q1)*, www.parole.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/parolenvgov/content/Information/Q1FY2016_Jul-Sep%202015.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

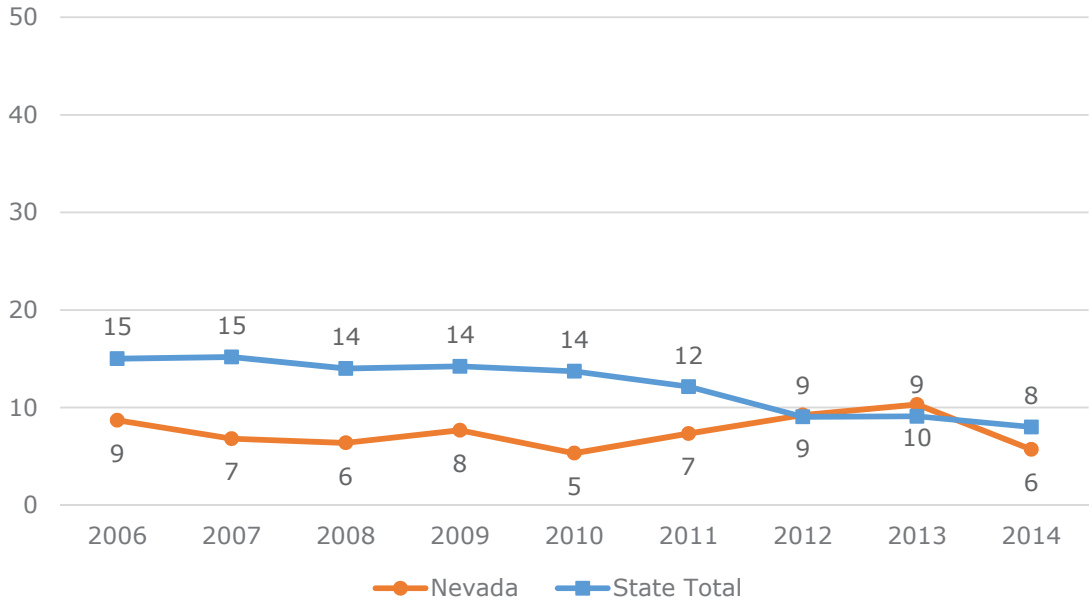


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

Throughout most of the series, the rate of incarceration for parolees has been lower in Nevada compared to the states in aggregate. Since 2012, the rates have been similar. In 2014 the rate stood at 6 per 100 parolees in Nevada compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

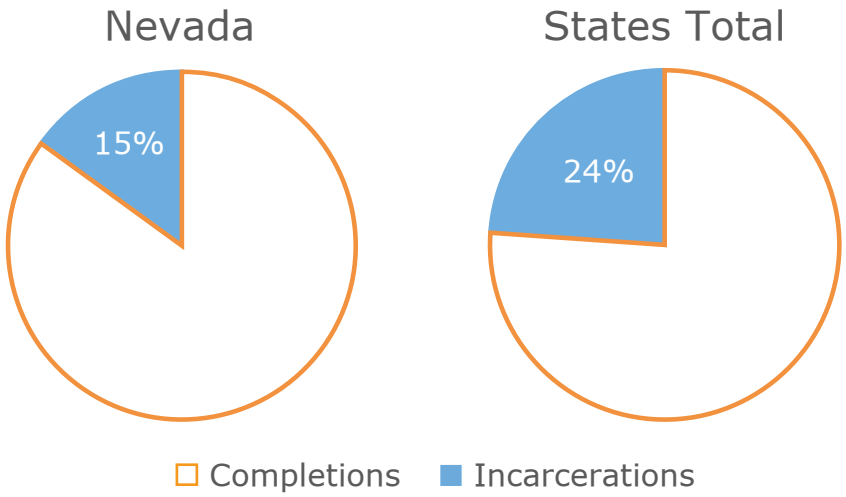


Chart 5 the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Nevada, fifteen percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is noticeably lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in New Hampshire compared to the states as a whole. However, parolees are more likely to be re-incarcerated when compared to the states in aggregate. Eighty percent of parole hearings lead to the inmate being approved for release. New Hampshire currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

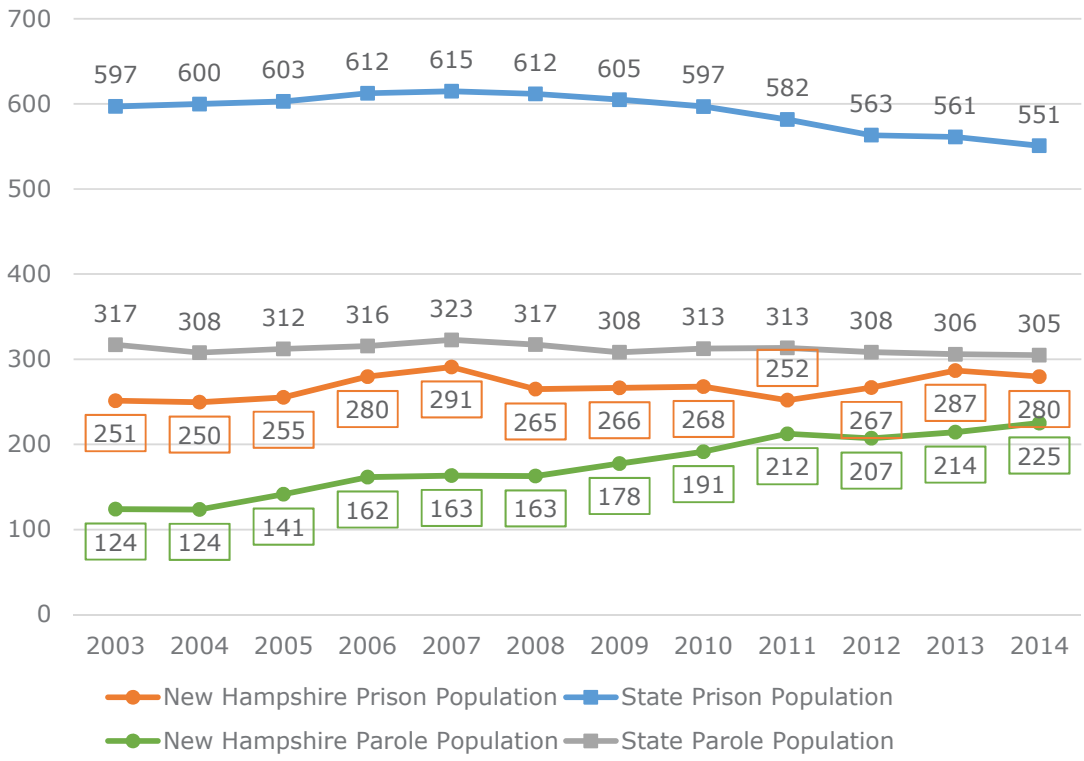


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in New Hampshire is much lower than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate of 615 occurred in 2007; thereafter, the rate has since declined slightly. In 2014, the prison population rate was 280 in New Hampshire versus 551 for all 50 states. New Hampshire had one of the lowest prison population rates of the states in 2014. In 2014, 96% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in New Hampshire is also lower than the aggregate state rate, though it has been increasing steadily for the past few years. In 2014, the parole population rate in New Hampshire was 225 which is lower than the aggregate rate of 305. New Hampshire had the 23rd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, half of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

New Hampshire had the 47th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

New Hampshire had the 23rd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

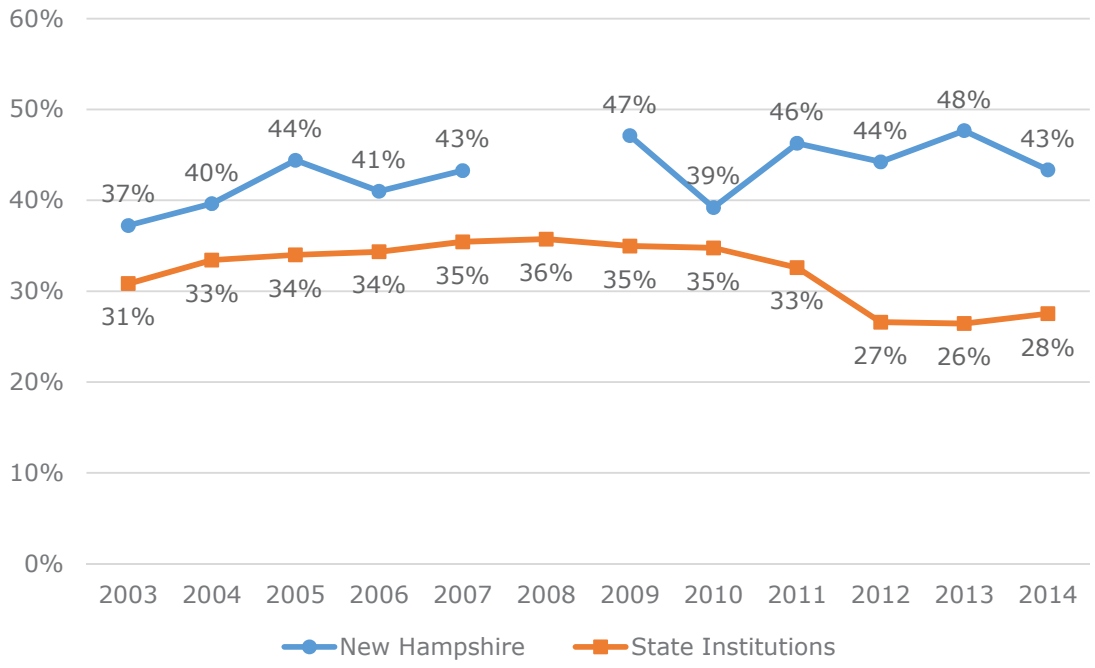


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in New Hampshire is higher than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in New Hampshire has been increasing. In 2014, forty-three percent of prison admissions in New Hampshire were due to violations of conditional release compared to about a quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. New Hampshire had the 9th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

New Hampshire had the 9th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. New Hampshire Grant Rate, 2014

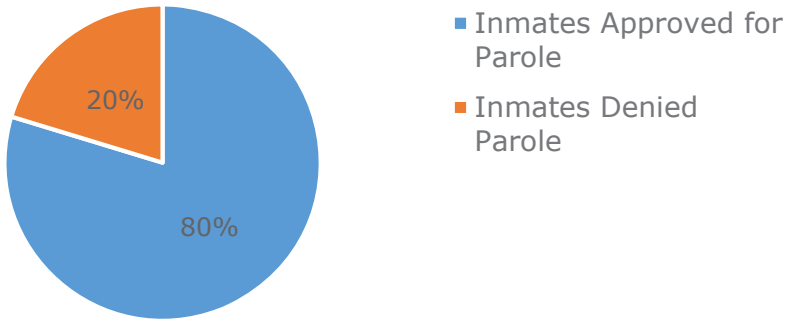


Chart 3 shows the percentage of parole hearings in state fiscal year 2014 that resulted in inmates being approved for parole or denied parole. Eighty percent of hearings resulted in the inmate being approved for parole while the remaining twenty percent resulted in parole being denied.

Source: *New Hampshire Department of Corrections 2014 Annual Report,* www.nh.gov/nhdoc/divisions/publicinformation/documents/annual-report-2014.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

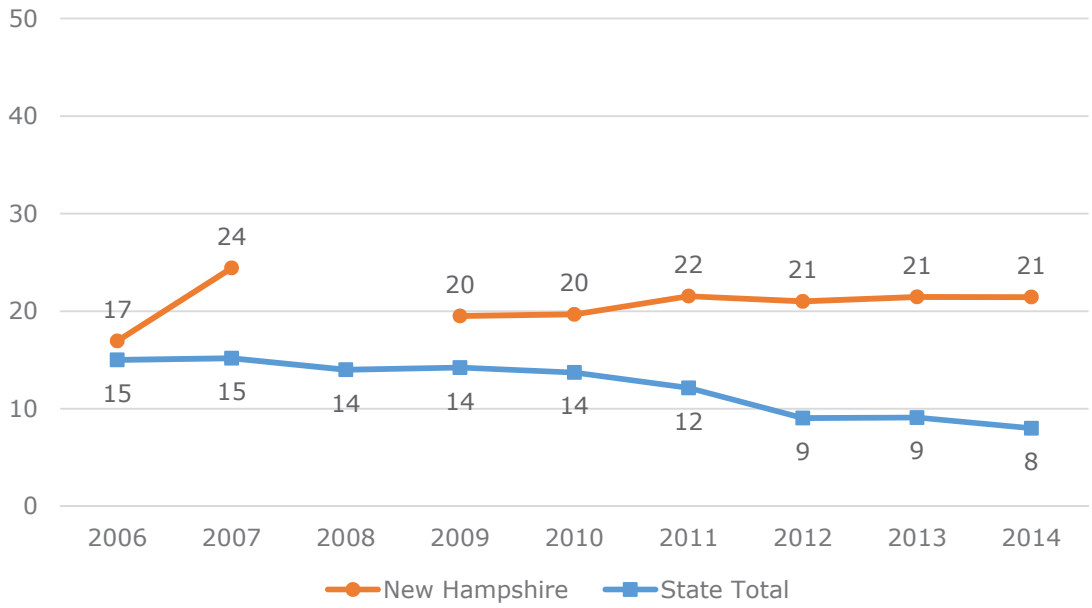


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is higher in New Hampshire compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the rate stood at 21 per 100 parolees in New Hampshire compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

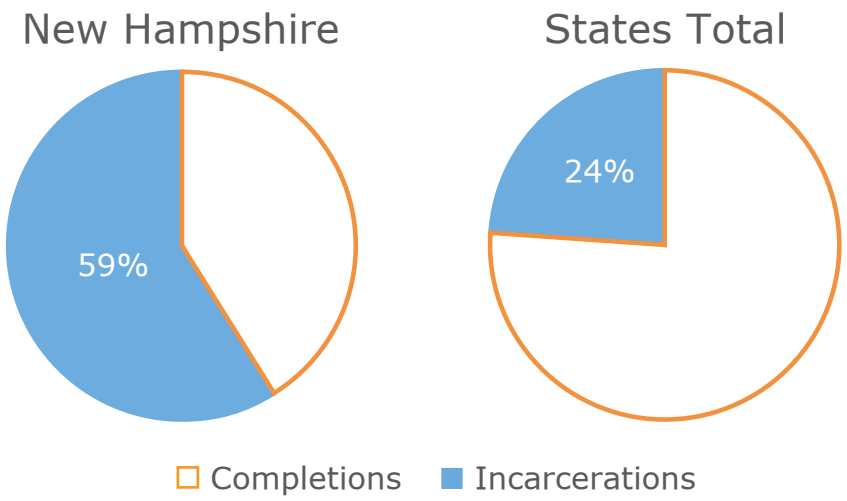


Chart 5 the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In New Hampshire, fifty-nine percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **NEW JERSEY**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in New Jersey compared to the states as a whole. However, parolees are re-incarcerated at rates compared to the states in aggregate. About one-third of parole hearings lead to parole being granted, though a fifth of all scheduled hearings did not occur. New Jersey currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including some violent offenders and sex offenders, as well as all property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

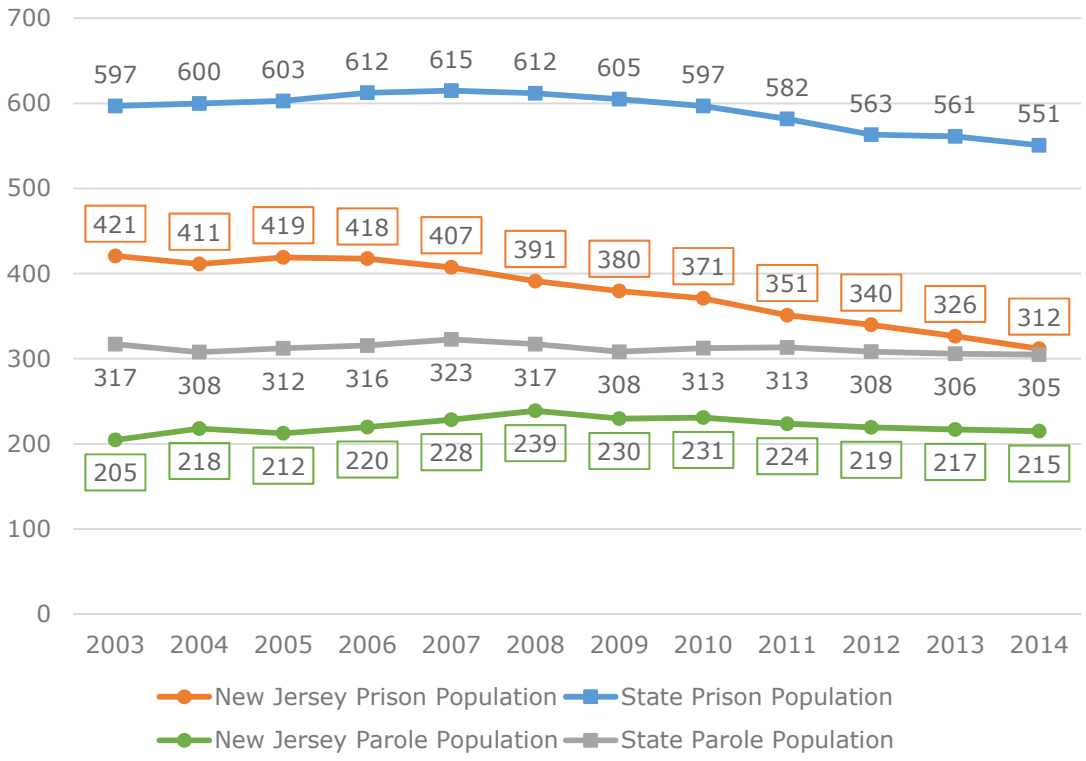


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in New Jersey is much lower than the aggregate state rate and has been steadily decreasing since 2005. In 2014, the prison population rate was 312 in New Jersey versus 551 for all 50 states. New Jersey had one of the lowest prison population rates of the states in 2014. In 2014, 39% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in New Jersey is also lower than the aggregate state rate, remaining relatively stable over time. In 2014, the parole population rate in New Jersey was 215 which is lower than the aggregate rate of 305. New Jersey had the 26th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 64% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

New Jersey had the 45th highest prison population rates of the states in 2014.

New Jersey had the 26th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

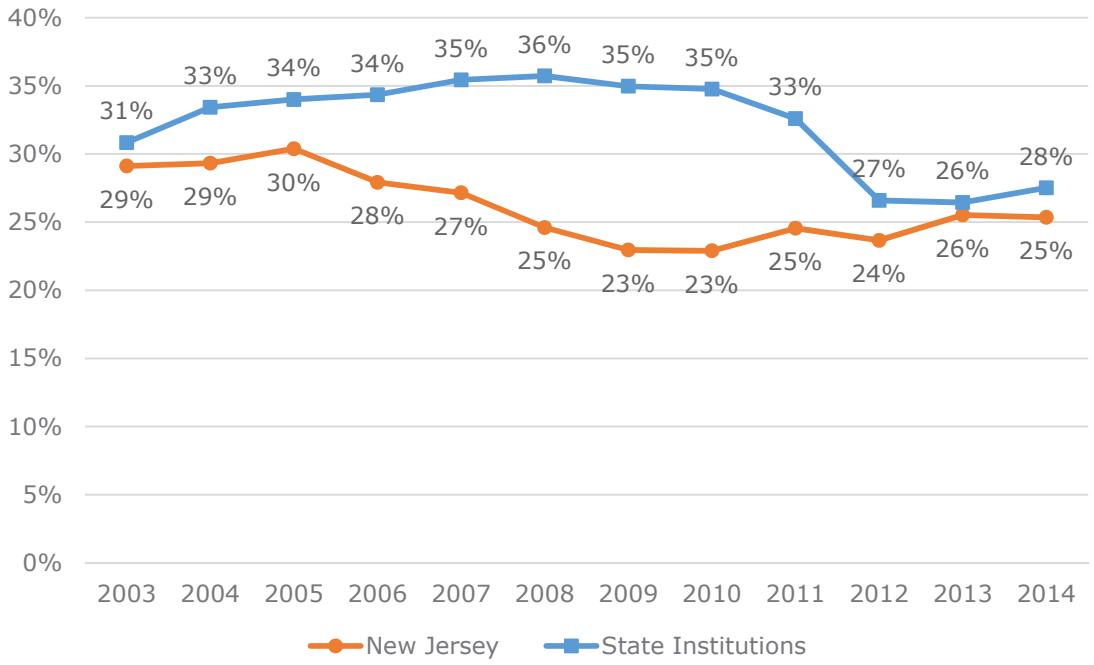


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in New Jersey was lower than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in New Jersey decreased until 2010, increasing slightly thereafter. In 2014, one quarter of prison admissions in New Jersey were due to violations of conditional release compared to twenty-eight percent of the admissions for states in aggregate. New Jersey had the 25th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

New Jersey had the 25th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. New Jersey Grant Rate, 2014

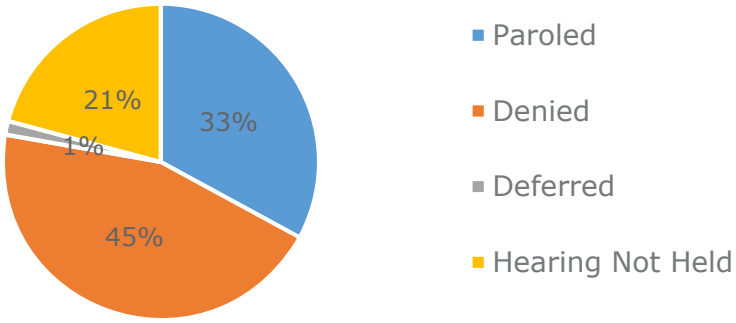


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2014 that resulted in an inmate being paroled, parole being denied, a hearing being deferred, or a scheduled hearing not held. State and county hearings are combined. Nearly one-half of the hearings resulted in parole being denied, while one-third resulted in parole being granted. Another fifth of the hearings were not held.

Chart 3b. New Jersey Grants by Year, 2011-2014

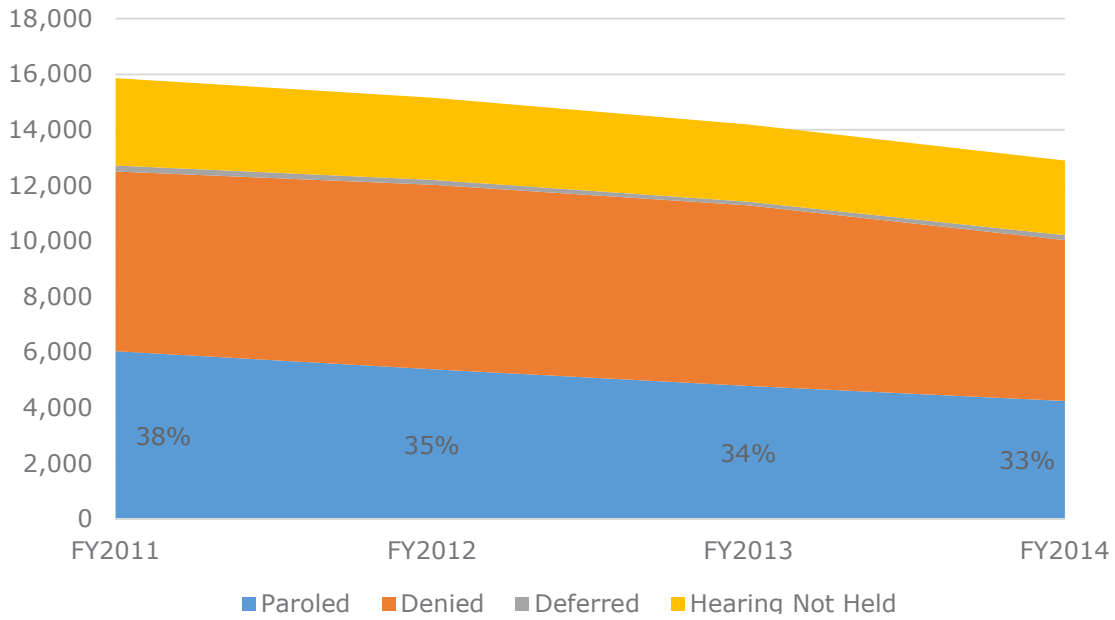


Chart 3b shows the outcomes of parole hearings for fiscal years 2011 to 2014. While the rate of parole being granted has decreased slightly over the years, the overall number of hearings has decreased as well.

Source: *New Jersey State Parole Board 2014 Annual Report*, www.nj.gov/parole/docs/reports/AnnualReport2014.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

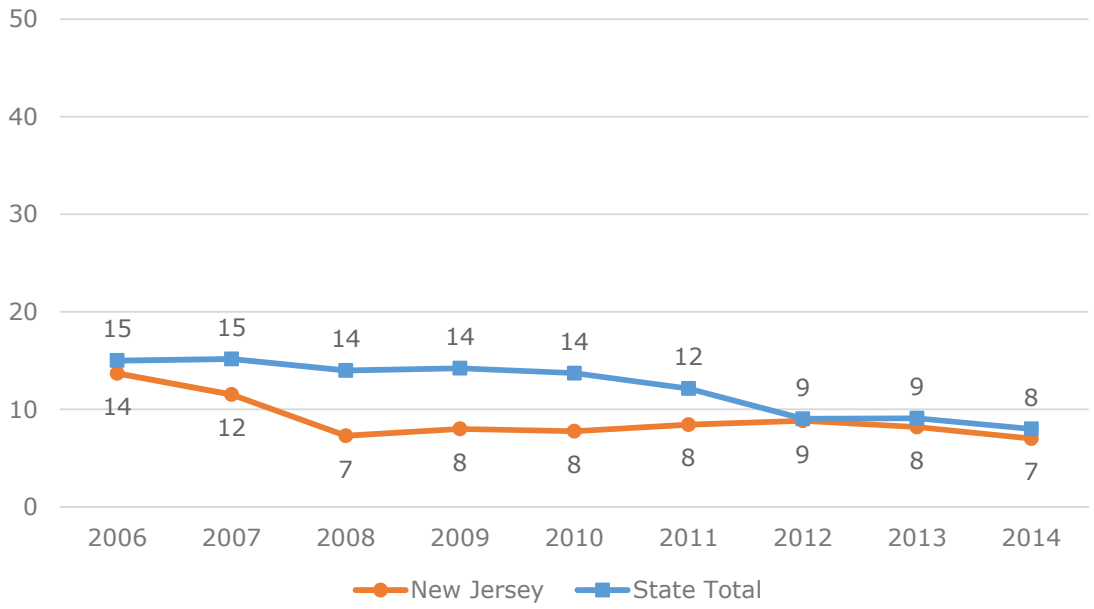


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees has been similar in New Jersey compared to the states in the aggregate since 2012, though it was lower than the aggregate rate in earlier years. In 2014, the rate was 7 per 100 parolees in New Jersey compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

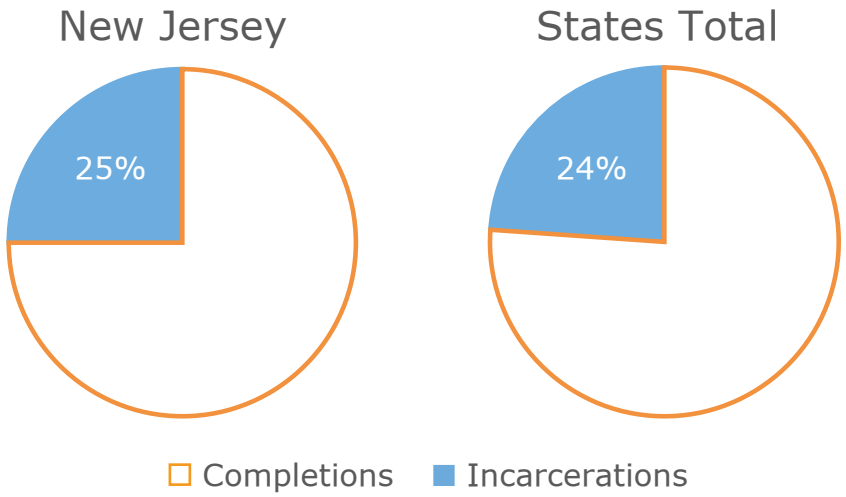


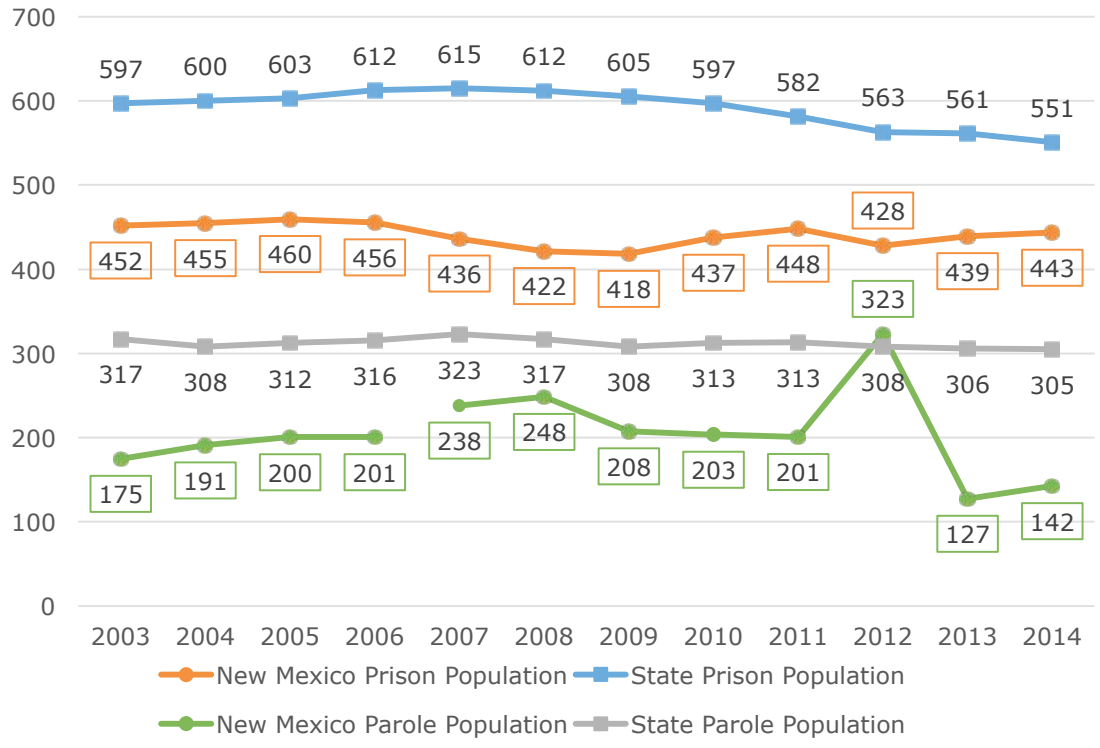
Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In New Jersey, a quarter of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is similar to the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **NEW MEXICO**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in New Mexico compared to the states as a whole. While data on the likelihood of incarceration for parolees are not available, conditional release violators make up a larger share of prison admissions in New Mexico than in the states in aggregate. New Mexico currently practices discretionary release only for inmates convicted prior to the effective date of the determinate sentencing statute in 1979 and for inmates serving life sentences.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014



*Recent changes in the New Mexico parole population may be because of changes to parolees serving their parole time in prison. The 2011 parole population is estimated. The state changed their reporting method in 2007, causing the reported population to increase.

Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in New Mexico is lower than the aggregate state rate. The rate has remained fairly stable over the years, with the peak rate of 448 occurring in 2011. In 2014, the prison population rate was 443 in New Mexico versus 551 for all 50 states. New Mexico had the 36th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 74% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

New Mexico had the 36th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

New Mexico had the 36th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

The parole population rate in New Mexico is also lower than the aggregate state rate. The state changed their reporting method in 2007, causing the reported population to increase. The 2011 parole population is estimated. Recent changes in the New Mexico parole population may be because of changes to parolees serving their parole time in prison. In 2014, the parole population rate in New Mexico was reported to be 142, lower than the aggregate rate of 305. New Mexico had the 36th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, no reported admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

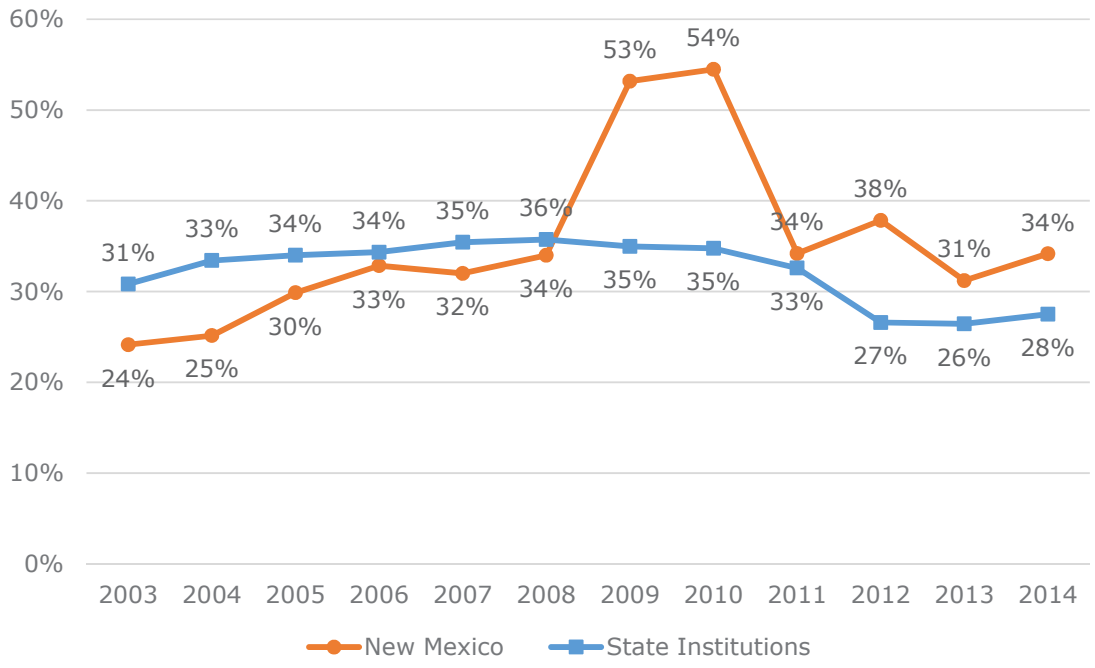


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

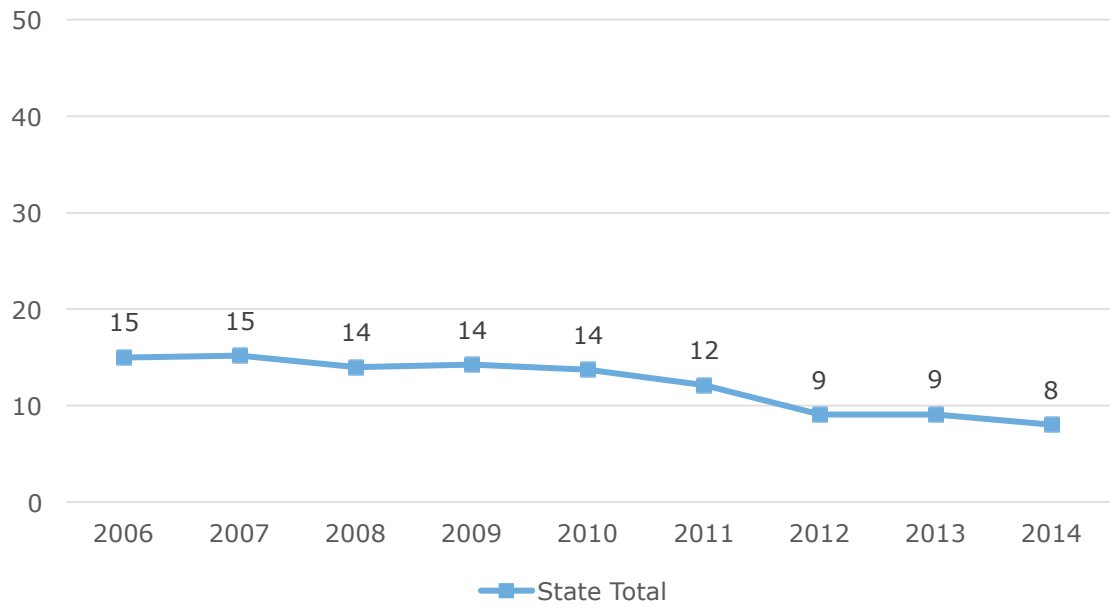
In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in New Mexico was lower than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in New Mexico increased until recent years. The state reported a much larger than usual volume of conditional release violators in 2009 and 2010, dropping thereafter but still remaining above the aggregate state rate. In 2014, roughly a third of prison admissions in New Mexico were due to violations of conditional release compared to one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. New Mexico had the 16th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

New Mexico had the 16th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. New Mexico Grant Rate

Data on the outcomes of parole release hearings in New Mexico are not available. The state conducts limited discretionary parole releases and most releases are mandatory releases.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014



*Data for New Mexico are not available.

Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

Data on the rate of incarceration for parolees at risk of incarceration are not available for New Mexico as it was not reported to BJS during any years of the series.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

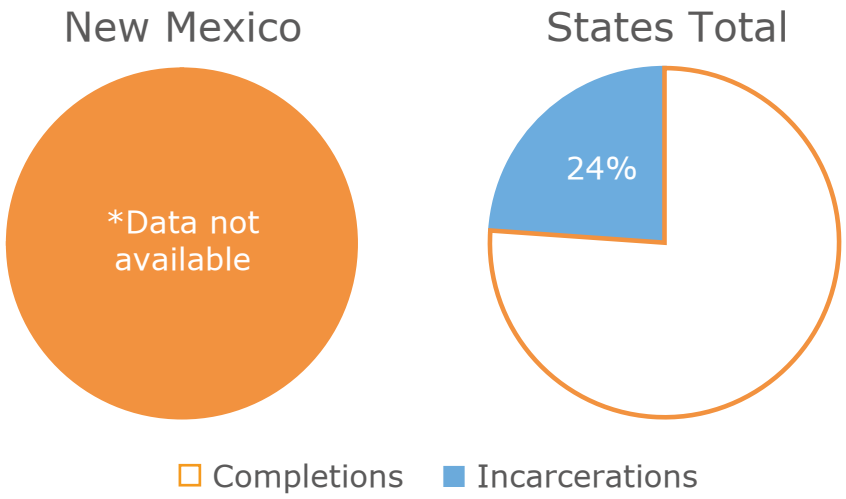


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions." The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

Data on the percentage of exits from parole that were to incarceration are not available.

PAROLE IN **NEW YORK**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in New York compared to the states as a whole, though parole population rates were once higher than the aggregate state rate. Parolees are more likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states' overall rate. New York currently practices discretionary release for many types of offenders, while sentences for others, including violent offenders sentenced after the effective date of the determinate sentencing statute, receive determinate sentences.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

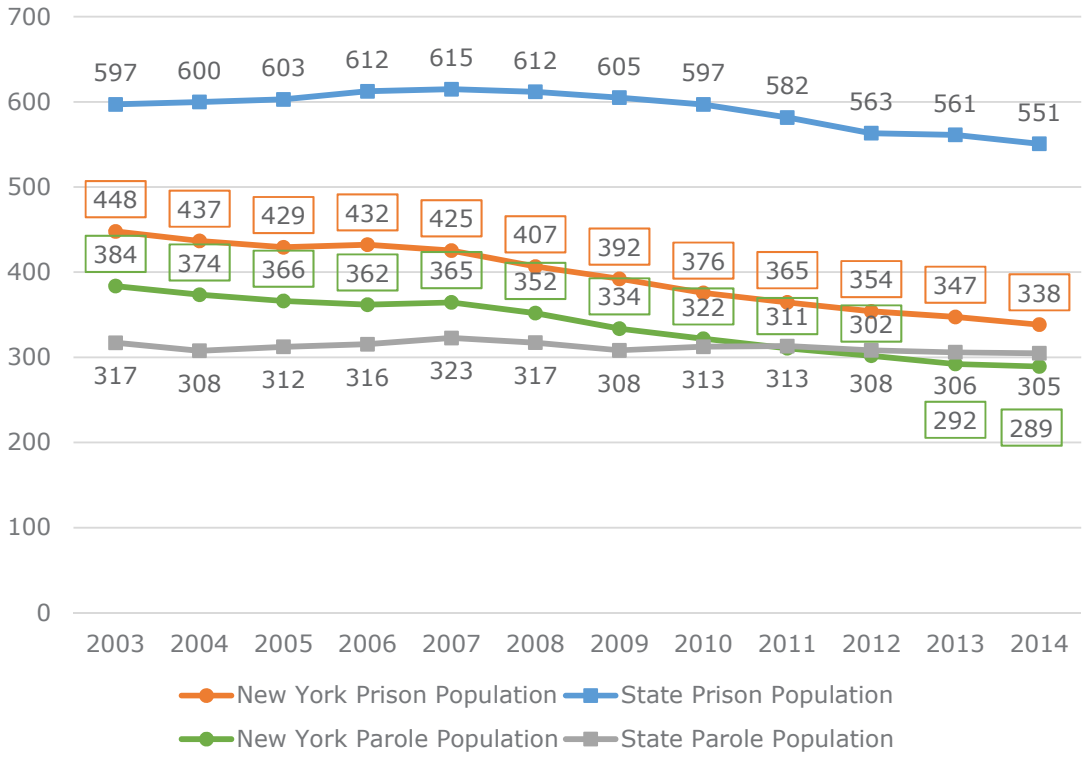


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in New York is lower than the aggregate state rate. The rate has steadily declined over time and, in 2014, the prison population rate was 338 in New York versus 551 for all 50 states. New York had the 43rd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 89% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in New York was slightly higher than the aggregate state rate through 2010. However, like the prison population rate, it has steadily declined over the years and has been lower than the aggregate rate since 2011. In 2014, the parole population rate in New York was 289 and is slightly lower than the aggregate rate of 305. New York had the 16th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 26% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

New York had the 43rd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

New York had the 16th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

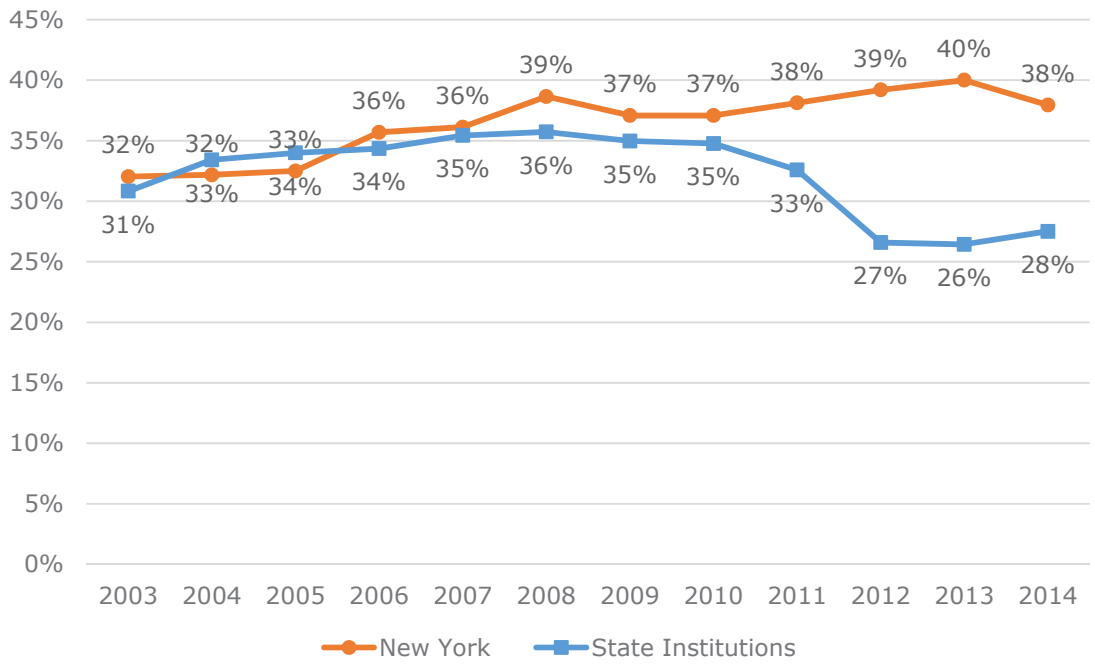


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in New York was similar to that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in New York shows steady, but incremental growth, peaking in 2013 at forty percent. In 2014, thirty-eight percent of prison admissions in New York were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. New York had the 14th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

New York had the 14th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. New York Grant Rate

Data on the outcomes of parole release hearings are not available for New York. While outcomes of individual hearings are publicly available, aggregate rates are not available.

Source: *Parole Board Interview Calendar*, www.parole.ny.gov/calendar.html.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

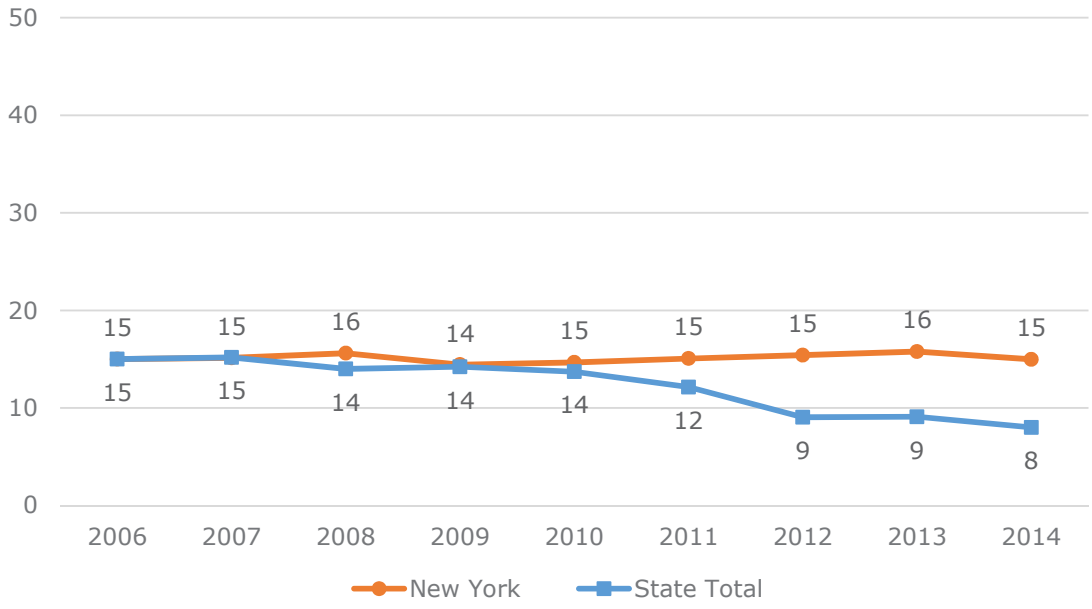


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees in New York was similar to the aggregate state rate until 2010. Since 2011, the rate in New York has been lower. In 2014, the rate stood at 15 per 100 parolees in the state compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

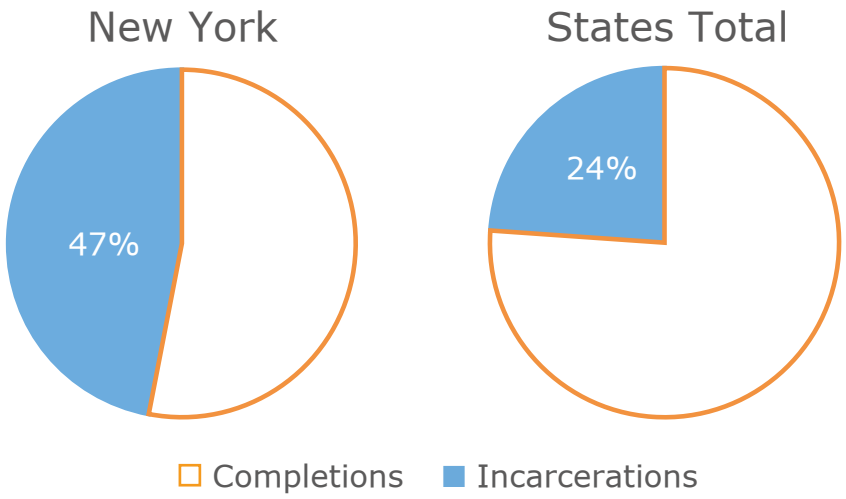


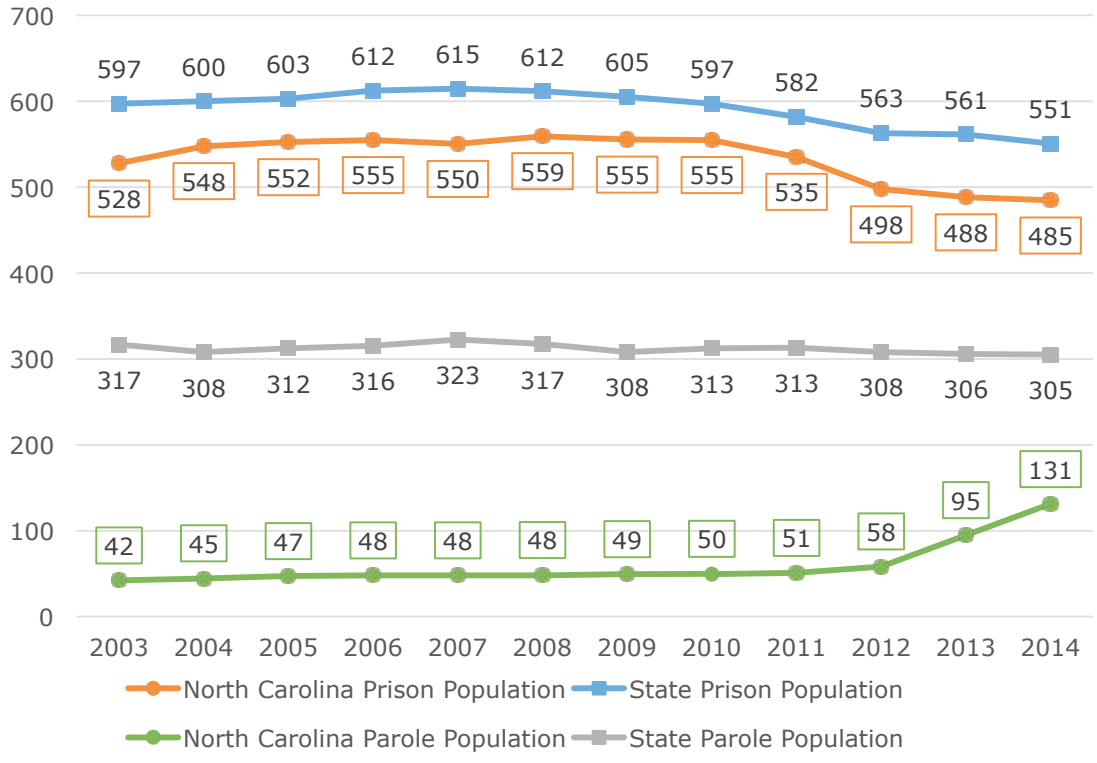
Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In New York, almost half of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **NORTH CAROLINA**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in North Carolina compared to the states as a whole. Parolees are also less likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. North Carolina currently practices discretionary release only for offenders sentenced prior to the 1994 Structured Sentencing Act.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014



*In December, 2011, North Carolina passed legislation as part of the Justice Reinvestment Act which mandated post-release supervision for more offenders, increasing the reported parole population (S.L. 2011-192).

Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in North Carolina is lower than the aggregate state rate. In recent years, the rate in North Carolina has decreased faster than the aggregate state rate. In 2014, the prison population rate was 485 in North Carolina versus 551 for all 50 states. North Carolina had the 30th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 71% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

North Carolina had the 30th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

North Carolina had the 40th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

The parole population rate in North Carolina is also much lower than the aggregate state rate. In December, 2011, North Carolina passed legislation as part of the Justice Reinvestment Act which mandated post-release supervision for more offenders, increasing the reported parole population (S.L. 2011-192). The rate in 2014 was 131, still lower than the aggregate rate of 305. North Carolina had the 40th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, no reported admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

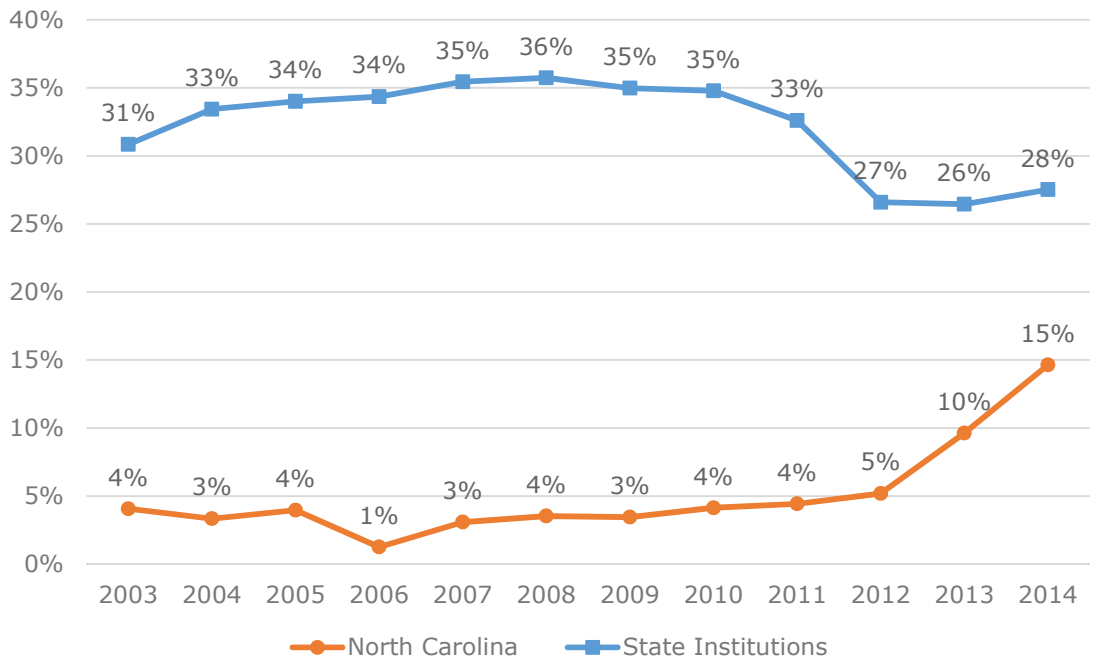


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout the series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in North Carolina was much lower to that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in North Carolina has been increasing since 2012, corresponding to the timeframe when the parole population increased. However, it still remains noticeably lower than the aggregate rate. In 2014, fifteen percent of prison admissions in North Carolina were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. North Carolina had the 40th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

North Carolina had the 40th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. North Carolina Grant Rate

Data on the outcomes of parole release hearings in North Carolina are not available. The state conducts limited discretionary parole releases for offenders sentenced before the 1994 Structured Sentencing Act and most releases are mandatory releases.

Source: *North Carolina Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission,* www.ncdps.gov/Index2.cfm?a=000003,002210.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

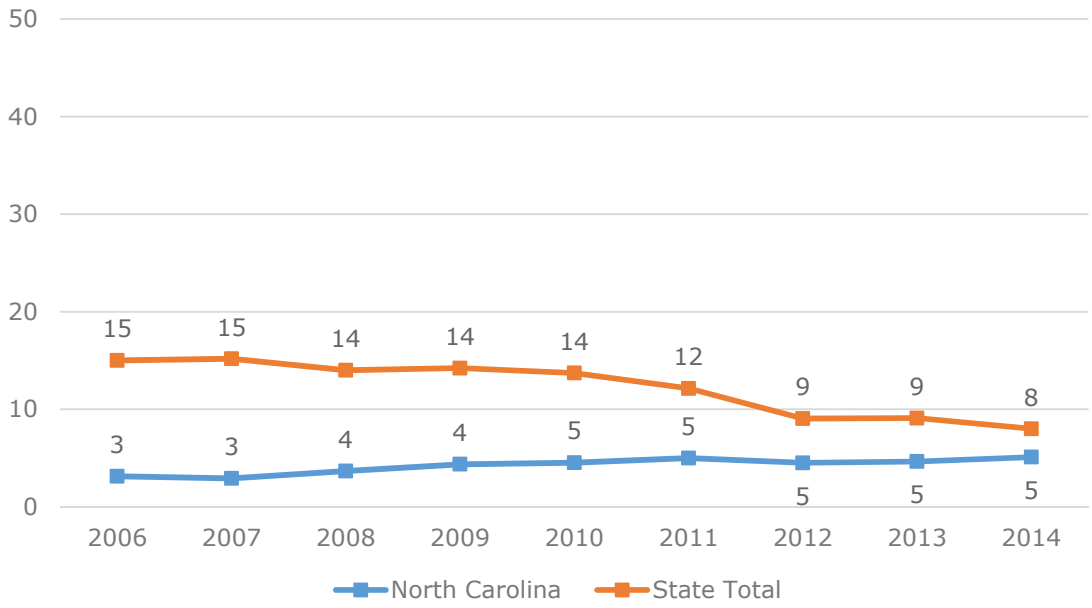


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is lower in North Carolina compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the rate was 5 per 100 parolees in North Carolina compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

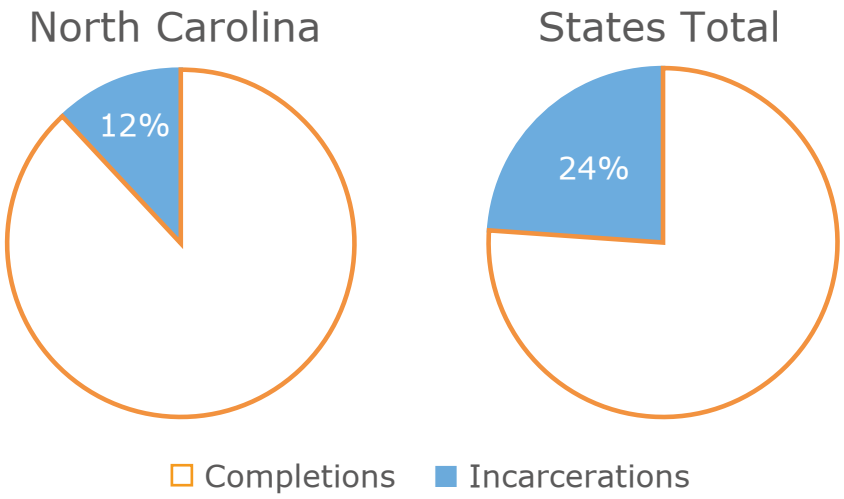


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In North Carolina, twelve percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **NORTH DAKOTA**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in North Dakota compared to the states as a whole. However, in recent years, parolees at risk of incarceration are more likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states in aggregate. North Dakota currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

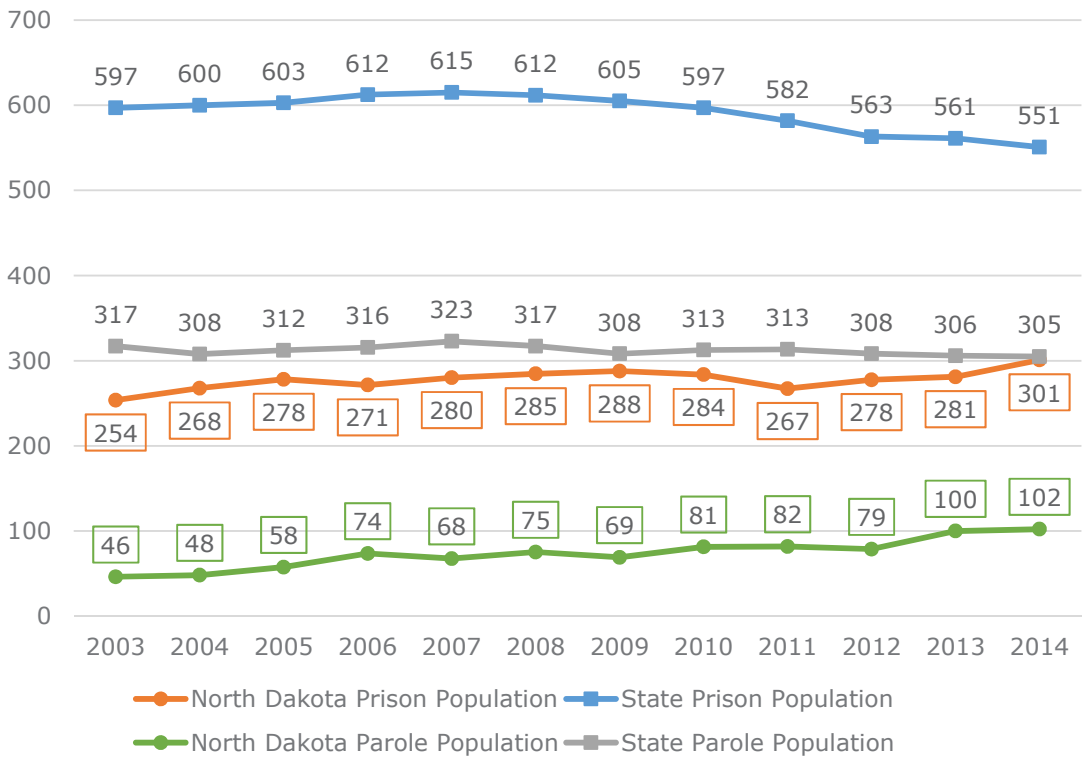


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in North Dakota is much lower than the aggregate state rate. The rate in North Dakota has remained fairly stable over the years, with increases in the last three years. In 2014, the prison population rate was 301 in North Dakota versus 551 for all 50 states. North Dakota had one of the lowest prison population rates of the states in 2014. In 2014, 87% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

North Dakota had the 41st highest prison population rates of the states in 2014.

North Dakota had the 46th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

The parole population rate in North Dakota is also significantly lower than the aggregate state rate, though it has increased steadily over the years. In 2014, the parole population rate in North Dakota was 102, lower than the aggregate rate of 305. North Dakota had the 46th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, all reported admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

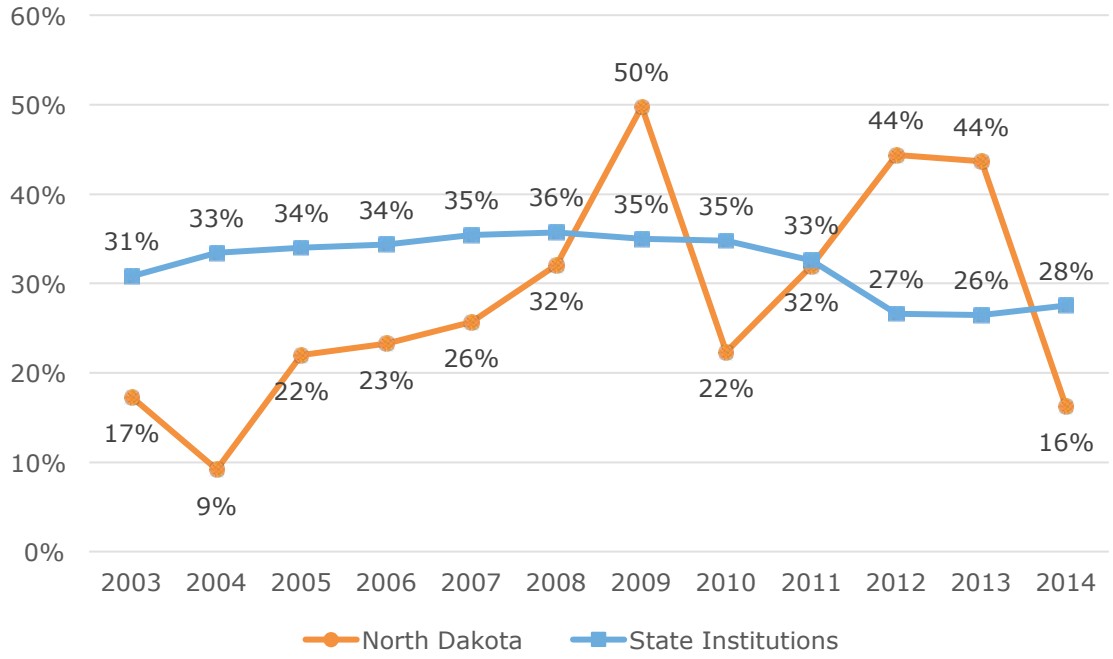


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Over the years in the series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in North Dakota has varied widely, though it has been lower than the aggregate state rate in most years. Large percentage changes may be due to the small numbers of prison admission in North Dakota. While the percentage changes are large, the number of conditional release violators admitted to prison does not change greatly year to year. For example, in 2004, 93 conditional release violators were admitted, while 240 were admitted in 2005. 350 were admitted in 2008 and 521 were admitted in 2009. In 2014, sixteen percent of reported prison admissions in North Dakota were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. North Dakota had the 38th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

North Dakota had the 38th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. North Dakota Grant Rate

Data on the outcomes of parole release hearings in North Dakota are not available.

Source: *North Dakota Parole Board*, www.nd.gov/docr/adult/tps/board.html.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

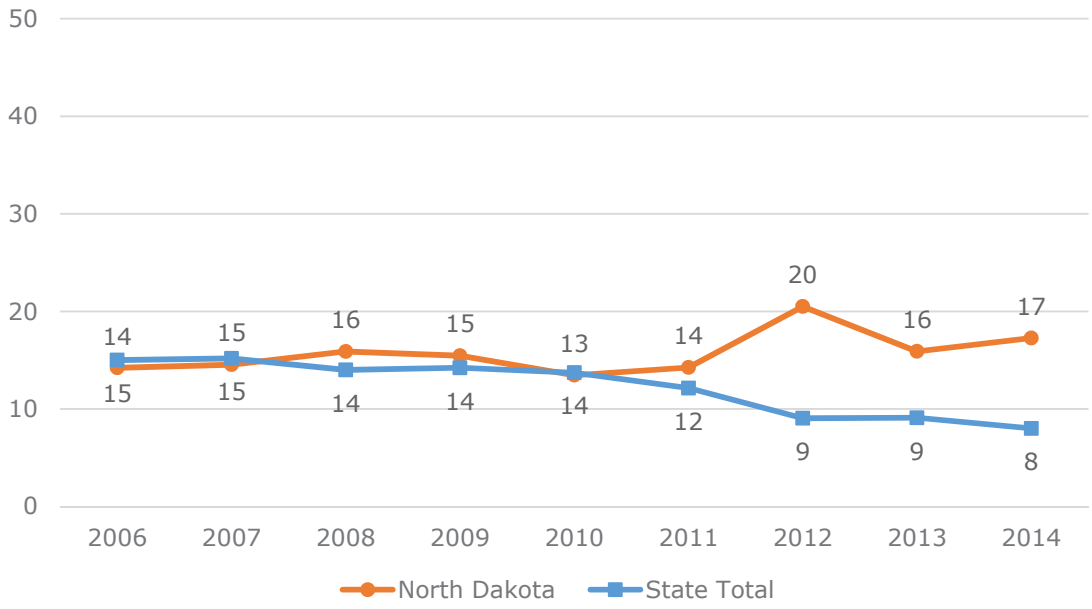


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees has been higher in North Dakota for several years compared to the states in aggregate, though it was similar to the aggregate rate through 2011. In 2014, the rate stood at 17 per 100 parolees in North Dakota compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

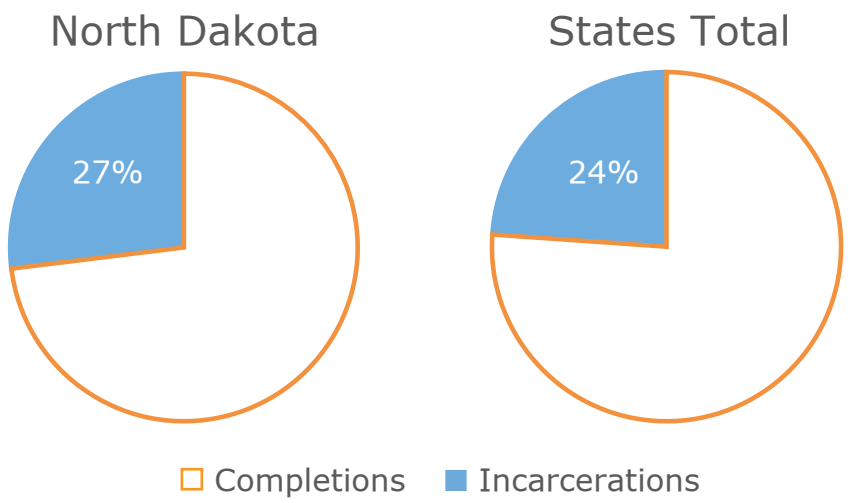


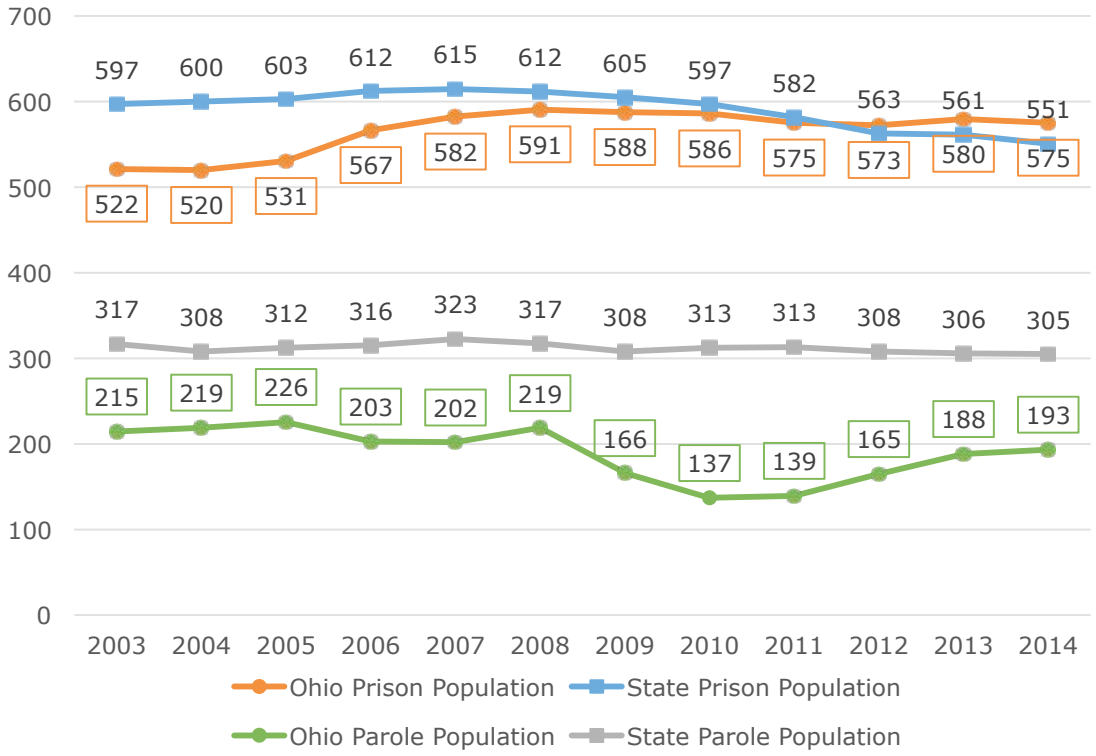
Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In North Dakota, 27% of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is similar to the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **OHIO**

Summary: Prison population rates have increased slightly and are similar in Ohio compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates are lower than the aggregate state rate. However, parolees have a slightly lower likelihood of being re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Less than one tenth of parole hearings result in release being granted, a percentage that has decreased over the past six years. Ohio currently practices discretionary release only for offenders sentenced prior to the July 1, 1996 determinate sentencing statute, and for offenders serving a life sentence who were sentenced on or after July 1, 1996.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014



*The decrease in Ohio's parole population beginning in 2009 was related to an Ohio Supreme Court case from October 2009. The result was a mandate to discharge certain persons subject to post-release control, formerly called parole supervision, which was first implemented in November 2009 and continued through February 2010. A database cleaning in 2010 also contributed to the decrease.

Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Ohio has increased over the series and, in 2012, slightly surpassed the aggregate rate. The peak rate of 591 was in 2008; thereafter, the rate declined slightly. In 2014, the prison population rate was 575 in Ohio versus 551 for all 50 states. Ohio had the 19th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 55% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

Ohio had the 19th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Ohio had the 27th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

The parole population rate in Ohio is lower than the aggregate state rate. The rate decreased in 2009 and 2010. The decrease in Ohio's parole population beginning in 2009 was related to an Ohio Supreme Court case from October 2009. The result was a mandate to discharge certain persons subject to post-release control, formerly parole supervision, from parole. This decision was first implemented in November 2009 and continued through February 2010. A database cleaning in 2010 also contributed to the decrease. Since 2011, the rate has increased again and in 2014 was 193, still lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Ohio had the 27th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, just one percent of reported admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

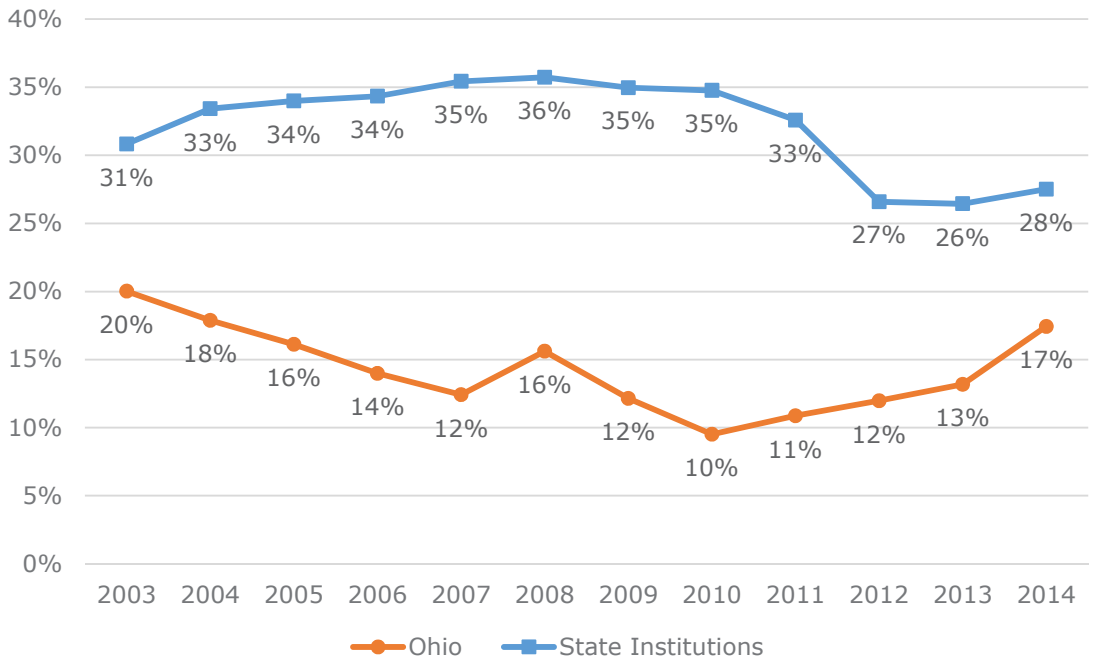


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout the series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Ohio was lower than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Ohio decreased through 2010, after which it began to increase again. In 2014, seventeen percent of prison admissions in Ohio were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Ohio had the 36th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Ohio had the 36th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Ohio Grant Rate, 2015

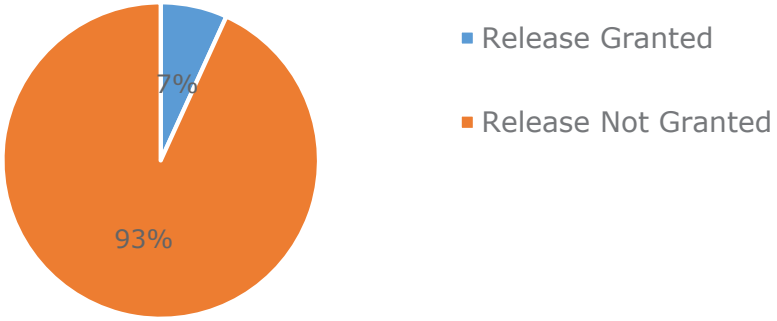


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2015 that resulted in parole release being granted or not granted. Just seven percent of hearings in the year resulted in parole release being granted. However, only old code cases and life sentences are eligible for discretionary release.

Chart 3b. Ohio Grants by Year, 2010-2015

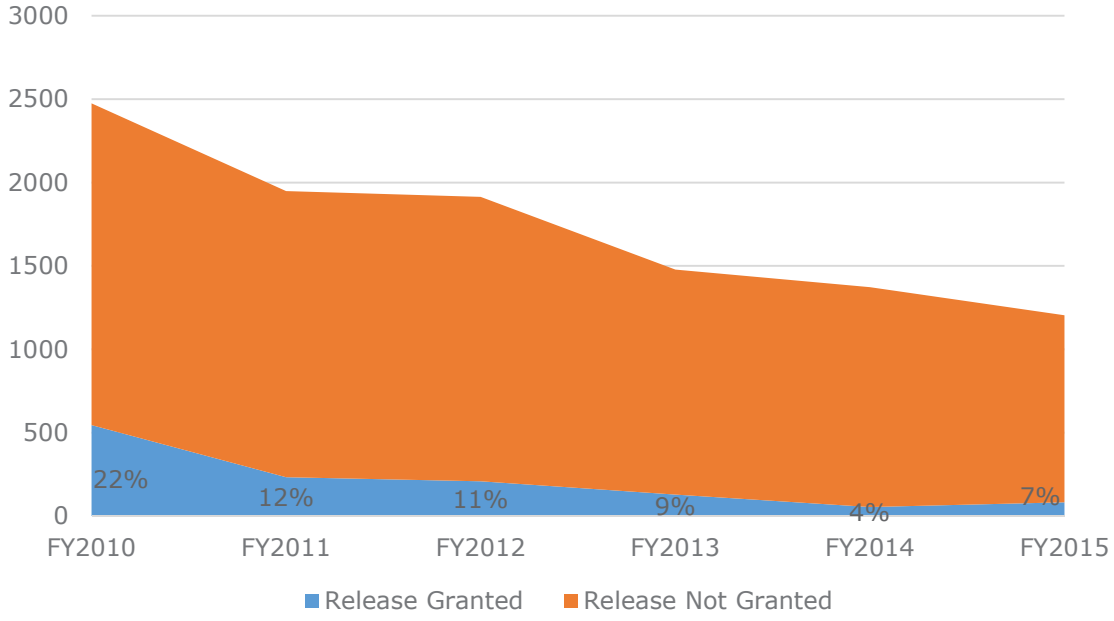


Chart 3b shows the same information for fiscal years 2010 to 2015. While the overall number of hearings has decreased over time, the overall percentage of hearings that result in release being granted has also decreased, despite a small uptick in FY 2015. This is likely due to a shifting of the composition of old code cases to more serious offenders.

Source: *Ohio Adult Parole Authority Parole Board Report FY2015*, www.drc.ohio.gov/web/Reports/ParoleBoard/Fiscal%20Year%202015%20Report.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

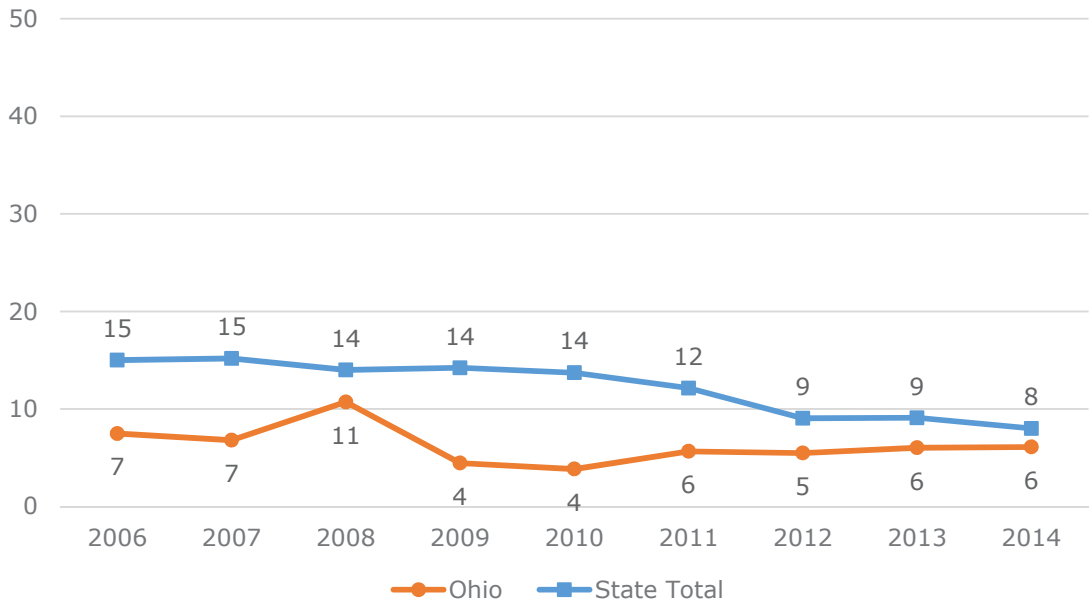


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is lower in Ohio compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the Ohio rate stood at 6 per 100 parolees compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

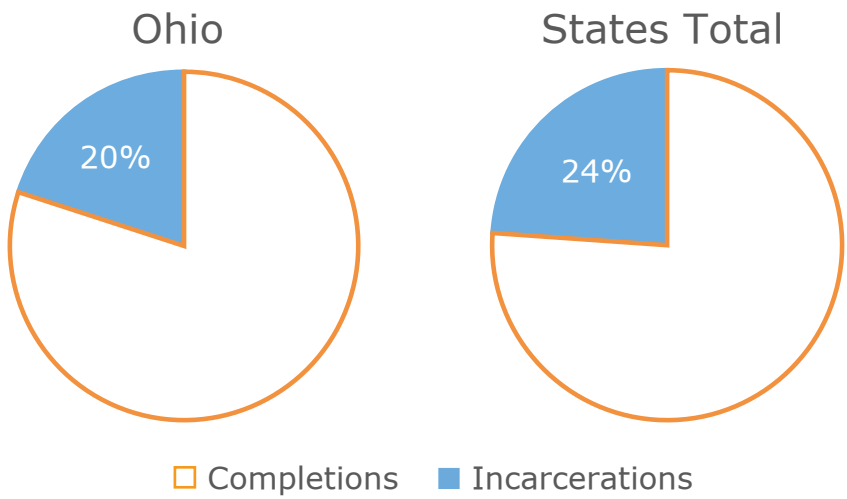


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Ohio, a fifth of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is slightly lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **OKLAHOMA**

Summary: Prison population rates are higher in Oklahoma compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates are lower. Parolees are also less likely to be reincarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Oklahoma currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

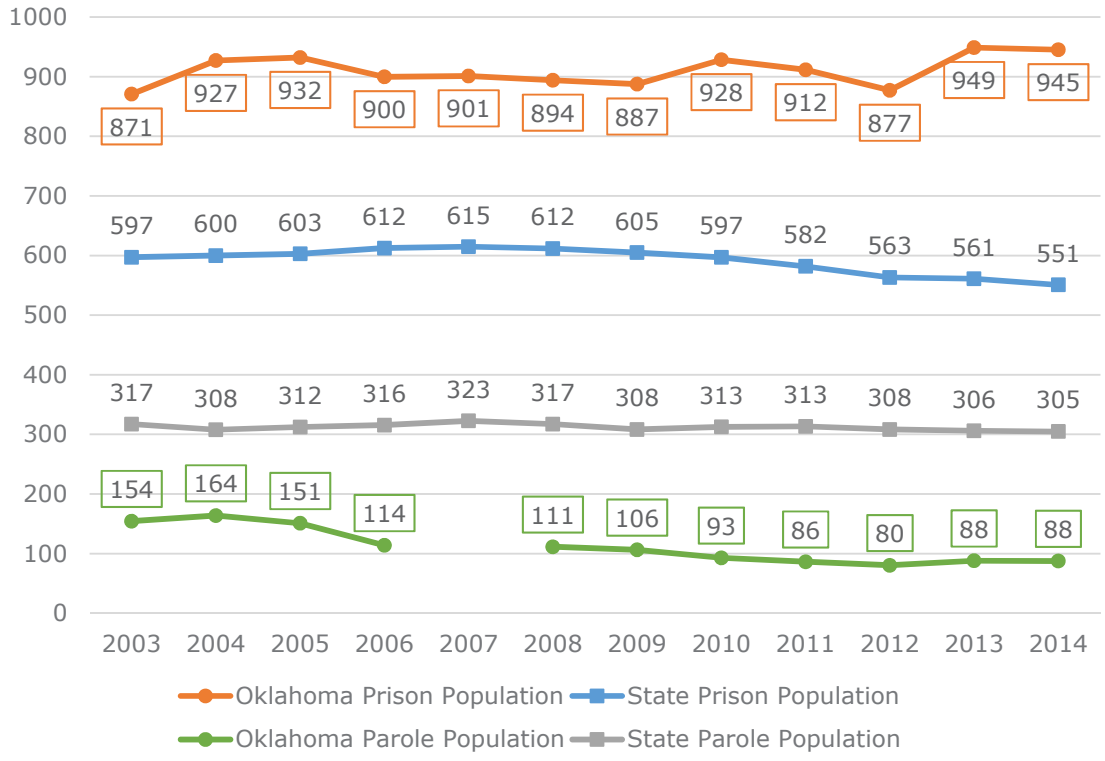


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Oklahoma is higher than the aggregate state rate. The rate has not declined in recent years. In 2014, the prison population rate was 945 in Oklahoma versus 551 for all 50 states. Oklahoma had the 4th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 51% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Oklahoma is lower than the aggregate state rate and has decreased somewhat over time. Data was not reported in 2007. In 2014, the rate was 88 in Oklahoma, much lower than the aggregate state rate of 305. Oklahoma had the 44th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, all reported admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Oklahoma had the 4th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Oklahoma had the 44th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

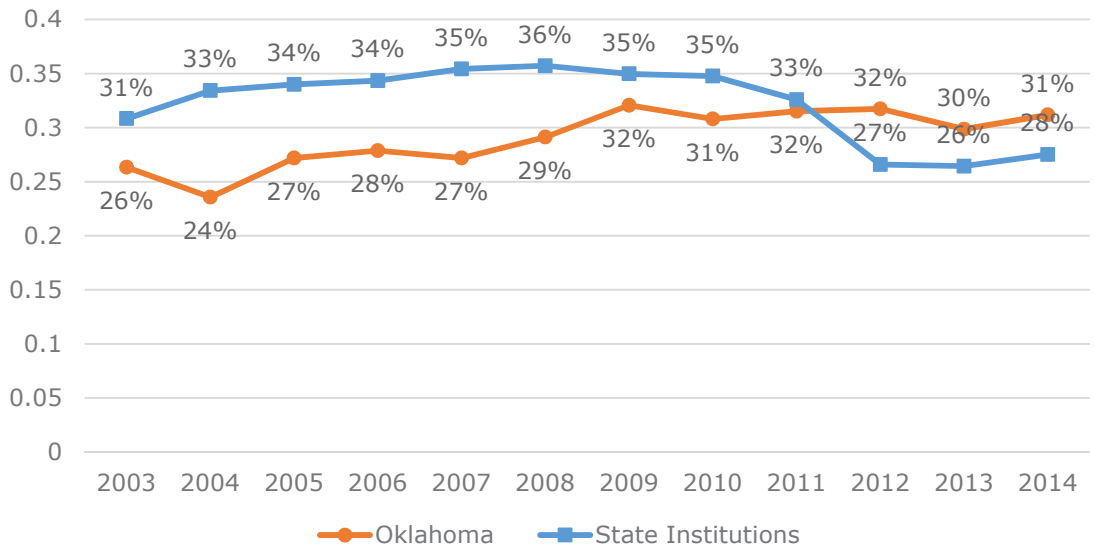


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Oklahoma was lower than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Oklahoma showed slight increases beginning in 2005, with a peak of thirty-two percent in 2011 and relative stability thereafter. In 2014, thirty-one percent of prison admissions in Oklahoma were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Oklahoma had the 20th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Oklahoma had the 20th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Oklahoma Grant Rates

Data on the outcomes of parole release hearings are not available for Oklahoma. While outcomes for individual hearings are publicly available, aggregate information is not available.

Source: *Oklahoma Pardon and Parole Board 2015 Dockets and Results*, www.ok.gov/ppb/Dockets_and_Results/2015_Dockets_&_Results_.html

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

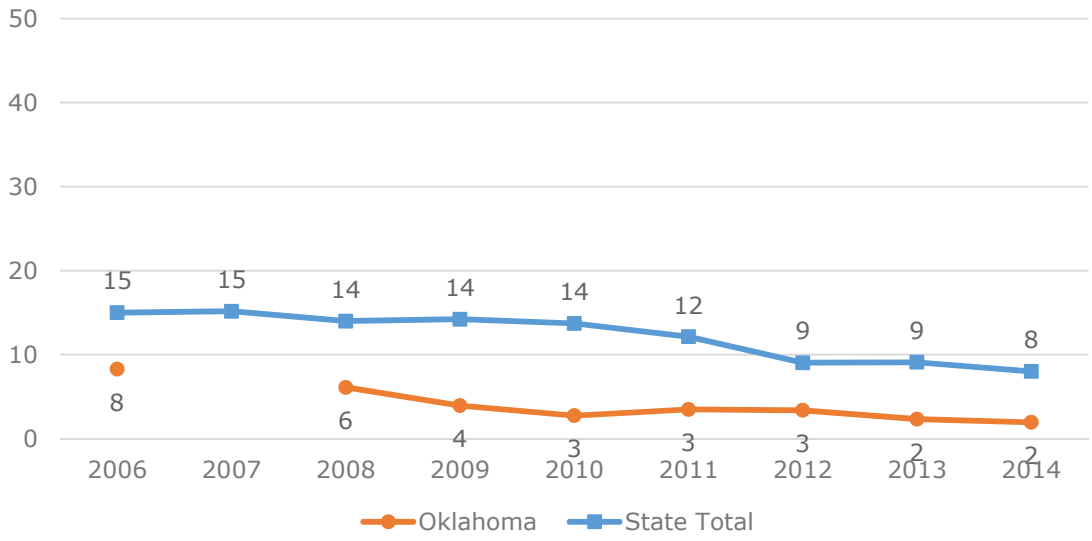


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is lower in Oklahoma compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the rate was 2 per 100 parolees in Oklahoma compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

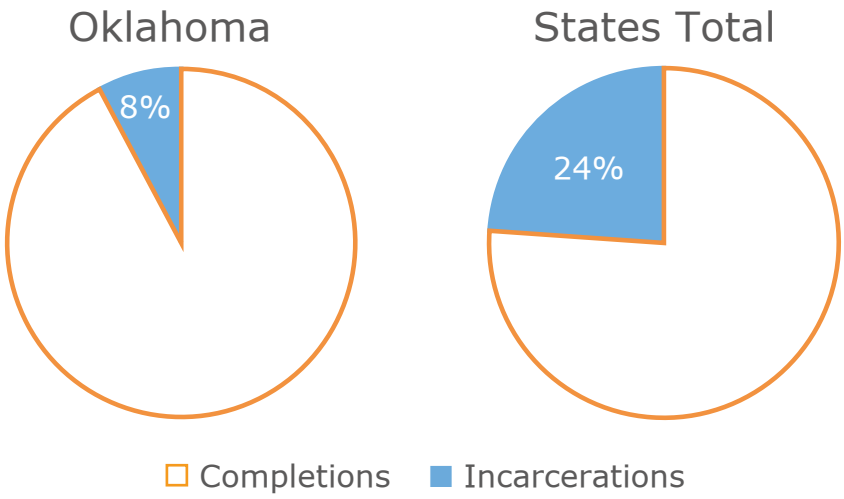
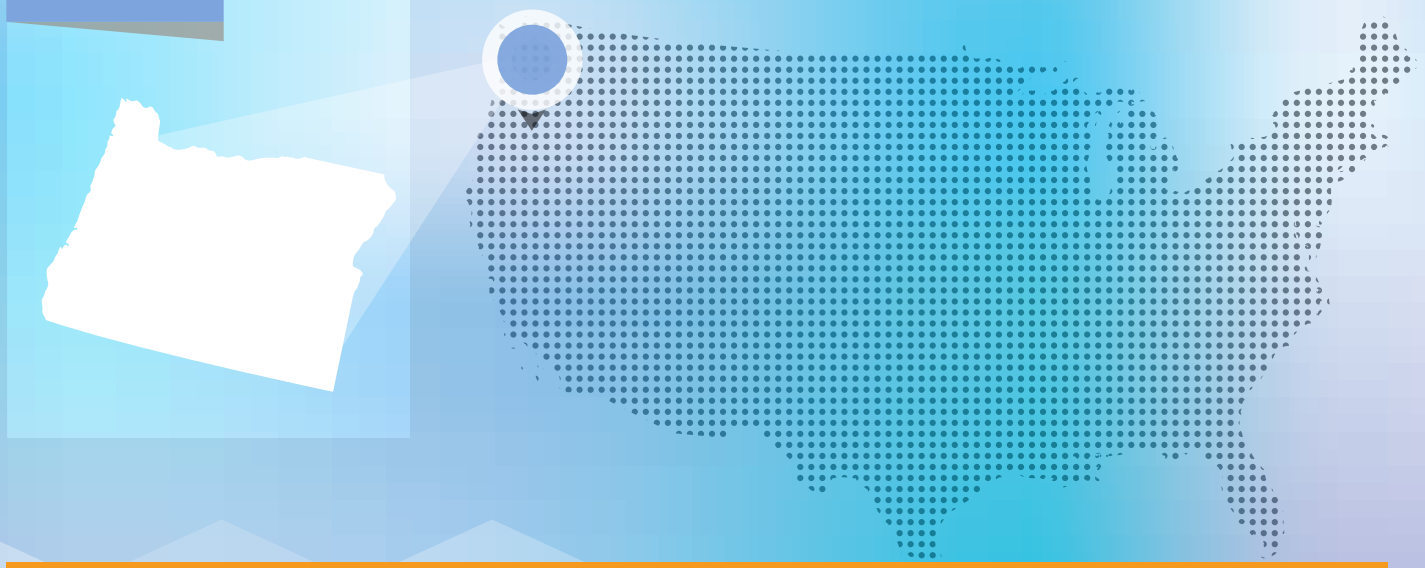


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Oklahoma, 8% of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **OREGON**



Summary: Prison population rates are lower in Oregon compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates are much higher. Parolees at risk of reincarceration have a similar likelihood of being re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Oregon currently practices discretionary release only for inmates convicted prior to the effective date of the determinate sentencing statute (November 1, 1989), inmates serving life sentences who are eligible for parole, and inmates designated by the courts as dangerous offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

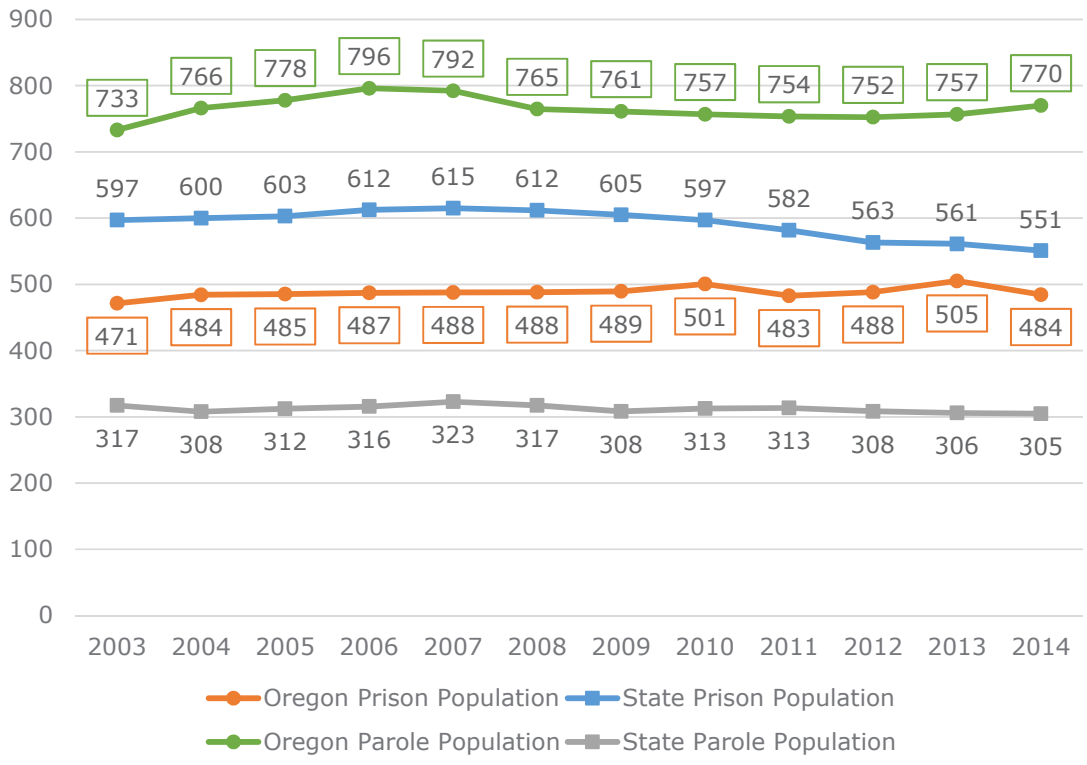


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Oregon is lower than the aggregate state rate, remaining fairly stable over time. In 2014, the prison population rate was 484 in Oregon versus 551 for all 50 states. Oregon had the 31st highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, nearly all reported releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Oregon is much higher than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate of 796 was reported in 2006; thereafter, the rate declined slightly before increasing again. The rate in 2014 of 770 is still much higher than the aggregate rate of 305. Oregon had the 4th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 23% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Oregon had the 31st highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Oregon had the 4th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

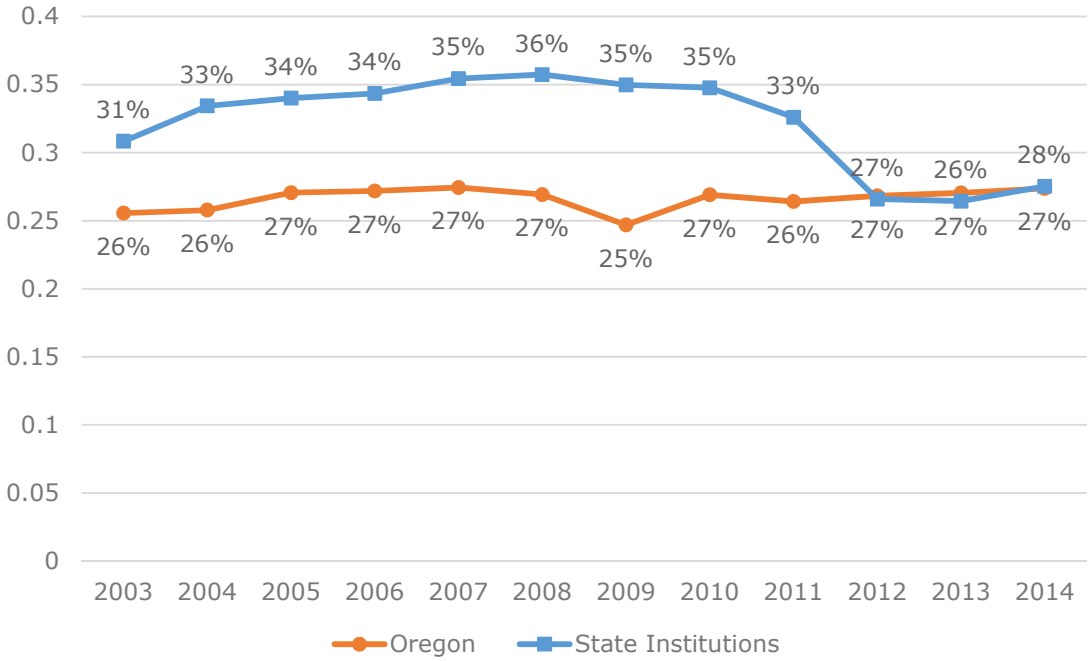


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Oregon was lower than that of the aggregate states. However, in recent years, the aggregate state rate has decreased while the rate in Oregon has remained fairly stable. By 2012, the rates were effectively equal. In 2014, 27% of prison admissions in Oregon were due to violations of conditional release compared to 28% of the admissions for states in aggregate. Oregon had the 23rd highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Oregon had the 23rd highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Oregon Grant Rate

Data on the outcomes of parole release hearings are not available for Oregon. However, the board conducts about 20 release hearings a month for old cold cases, inmates with life sentences that are eligible for parole, and inmates designated by the courts as dangerous offenders.

Source: *Oregon Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR) for Fiscal Year (2013-2014)*, www.oregon.gov/BOPPPS/docs/APPR13-14.pdf.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

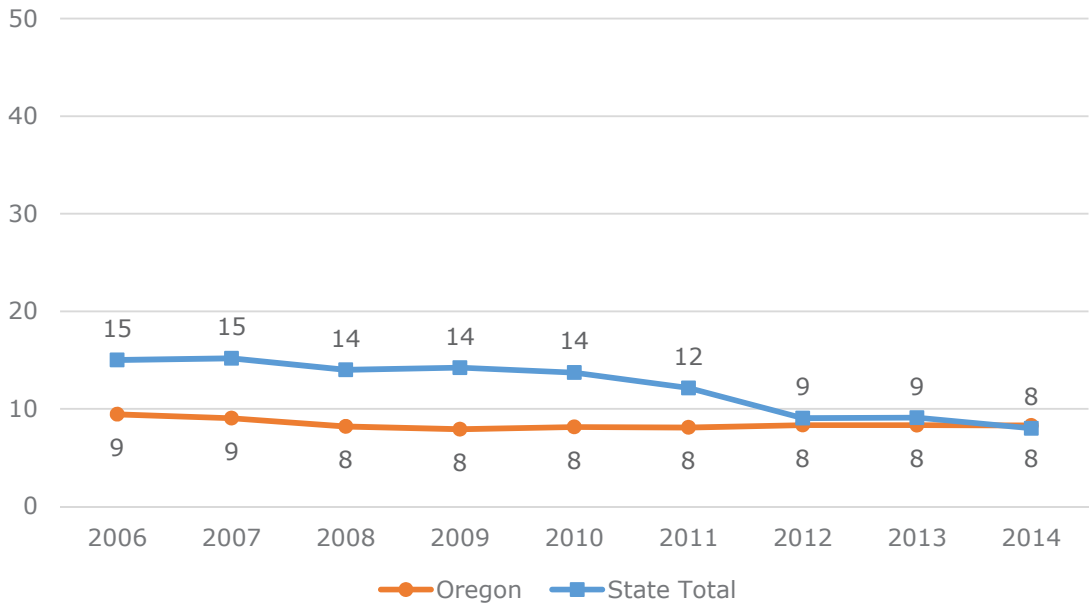


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees has remained noticeably stable throughout the series. By 2012, the aggregate state rate declined becoming equivalent to the rate in Oregon. In 2014, the rate was 8 per 100 parolees in Oregon and for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

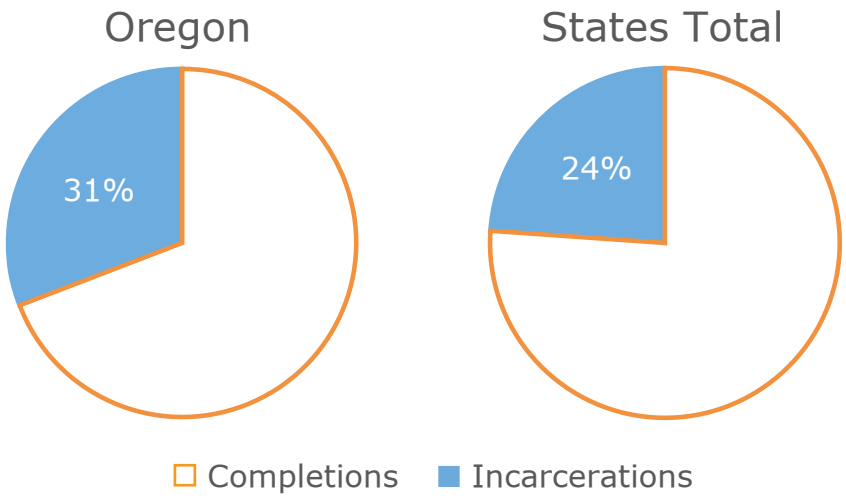


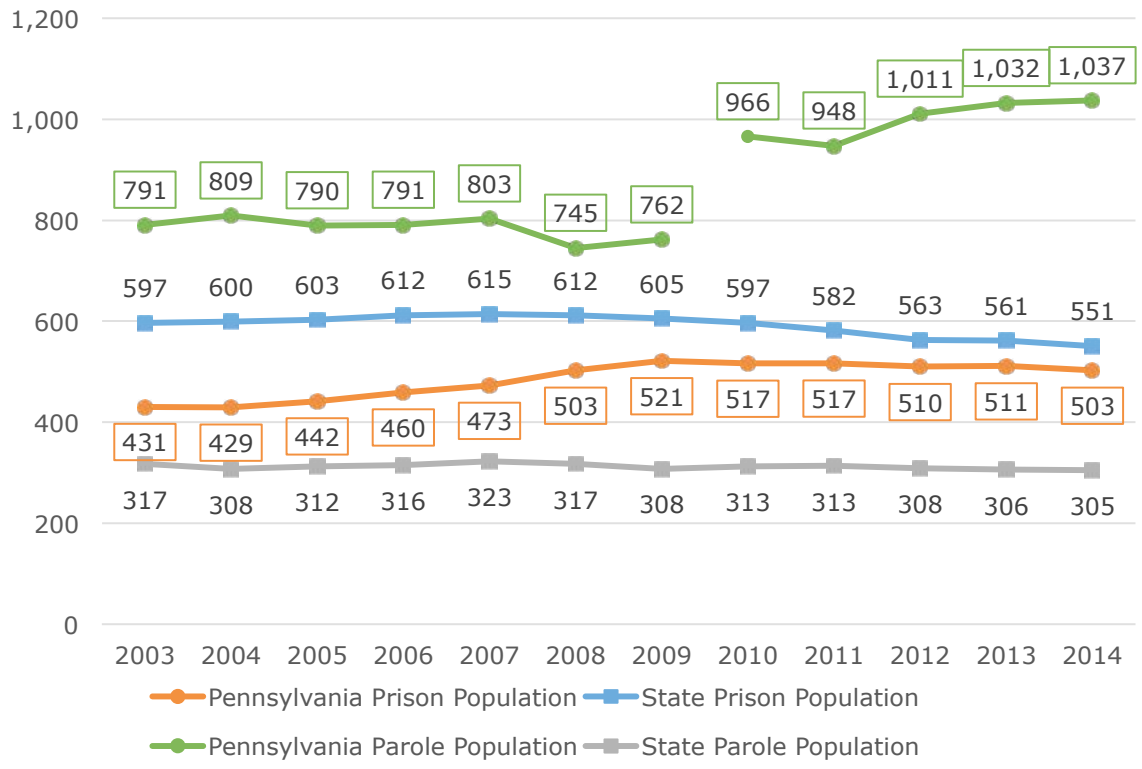
Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Oregon, almost a third of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is slightly higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **PENNSYLVANIA**

Summary: Prison population rates are slightly lower in Pennsylvania compared to the states as a whole. However, parole population rates are much higher. In addition, parolees are about as likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. In recent years, a much higher percentage of prison admissions in Pennsylvania are conditional release violators compared to the states in aggregate. More than one-half of parole hearings lead to release being granted. Pennsylvania currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, more than half of drug offenders, and less than half of public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014



*In 2010, Pennsylvania changed its method of reporting county parole data to include some parolees that had previously been classified and reported as probationers.

Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Pennsylvania is slightly lower than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate of 521 occurred in 2009; thereafter, the rate declined. In 2014, the prison population rate was 503 in Pennsylvania versus 551 for all 50 states. Pennsylvania had the 27th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 84% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Pennsylvania, has consistently been far higher than the aggregate state rate. Since 2010, when Pennsylvania changed their reporting methods, the rate has increased (to 1,037 in 2014) and is much higher than the aggregate rate of 305. Pennsylvania had the highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 94% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Pennsylvania had the 27th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Pennsylvania had the highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

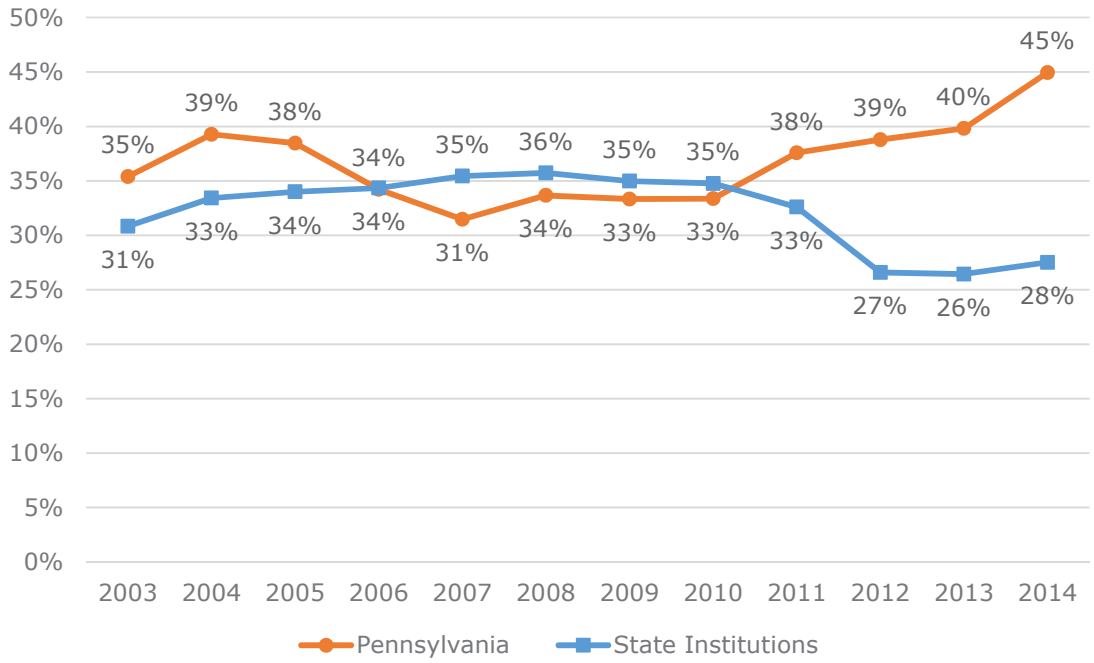


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the middle years of this series, 2006-2010, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Pennsylvania was similar to that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Pennsylvania has shown a marked increase since then. In 2014, nearly half of prison admissions in Pennsylvania were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Pennsylvania had the 7th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Pennsylvania had the 7th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. Pennsylvania Grant Rate, 2015

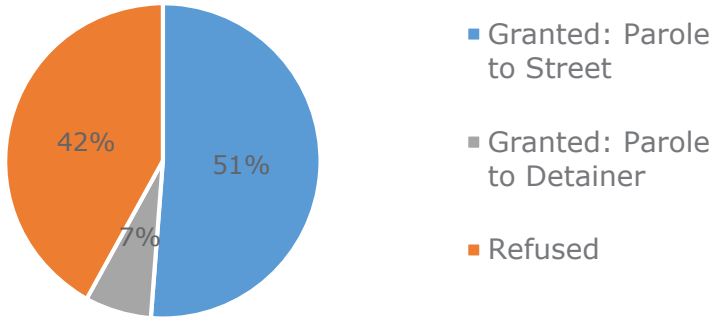


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2015 that resulted in a decision to grant parole and be released from incarceration (parole to street), to grant parole to serve another detainer (parole to detainer), and to refuse parole. Just over one-half of the hearings resulted in release from incarceration, while 42% led to a refusal of parole and seven percent were paroled to a detainer.

Source: *Monthly statistic reports for the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, September 2014-August 2015,* www.pbpp.pa.gov/Information/reports/Pages/Monthly-Program.aspx.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

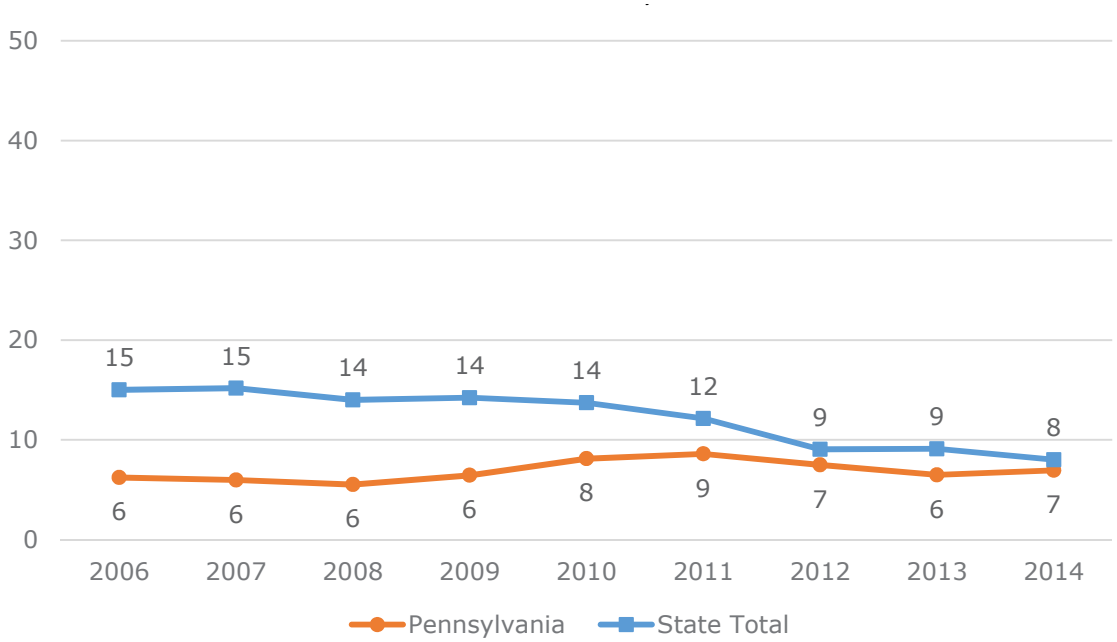


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The Pennsylvania rate of incarceration for parolees is similar when compared to the states in aggregate, though it was lower at the beginning of the series. In 2014, the rate stood at 7 per 100 parolees in Pennsylvania compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

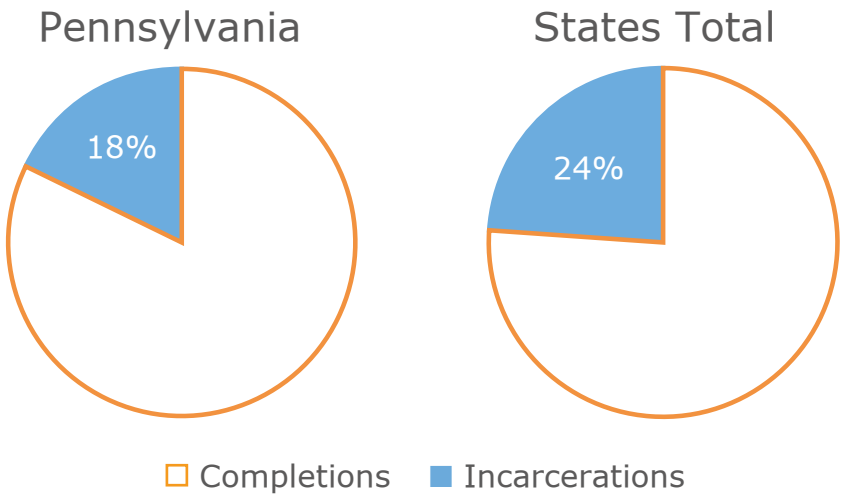


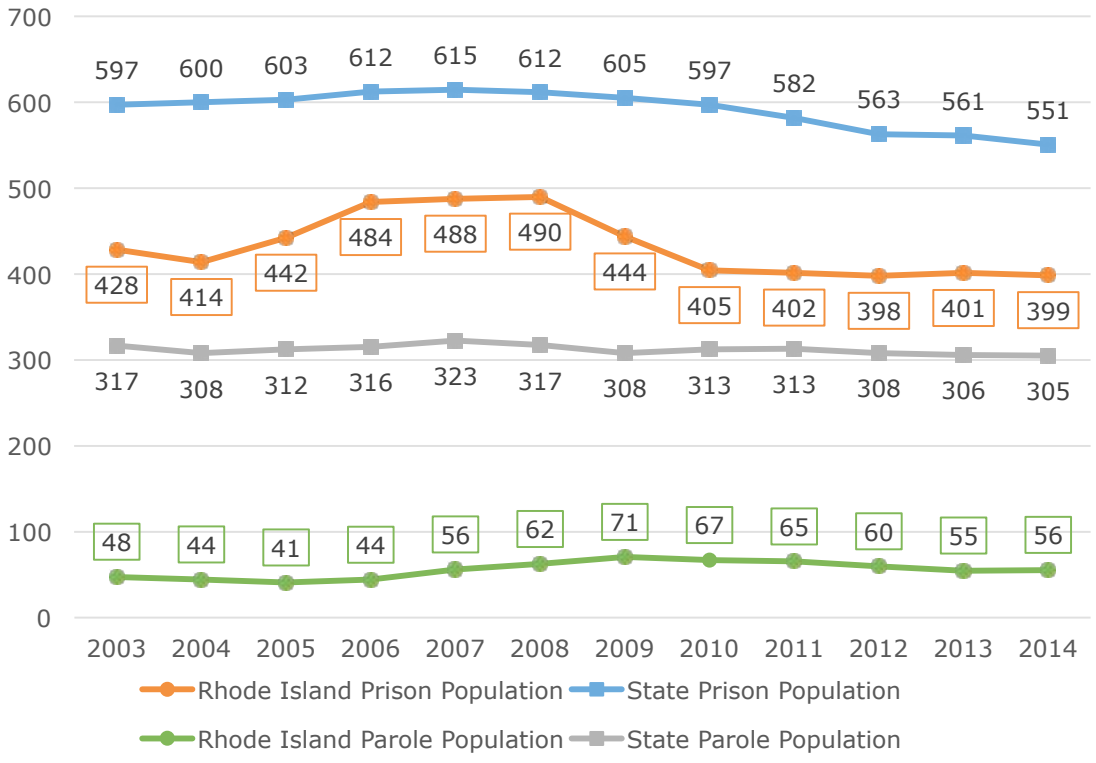
Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Pennsylvania, just less than one-fifth of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **RHODE ISLAND**

Summary: Prison population rates are lower in Rhode Island compared to the states as a whole as are its parole population rates. However, parolees in Rhode Island have a similar likelihood of being re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Rhode Island currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014



*The prison s and jails form one integrated system in Rhode Island, so the population count includes both. The population also includes inmates under the DOC's jurisdiction on Home Confinement and at the Institute for Mental Health.

Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an

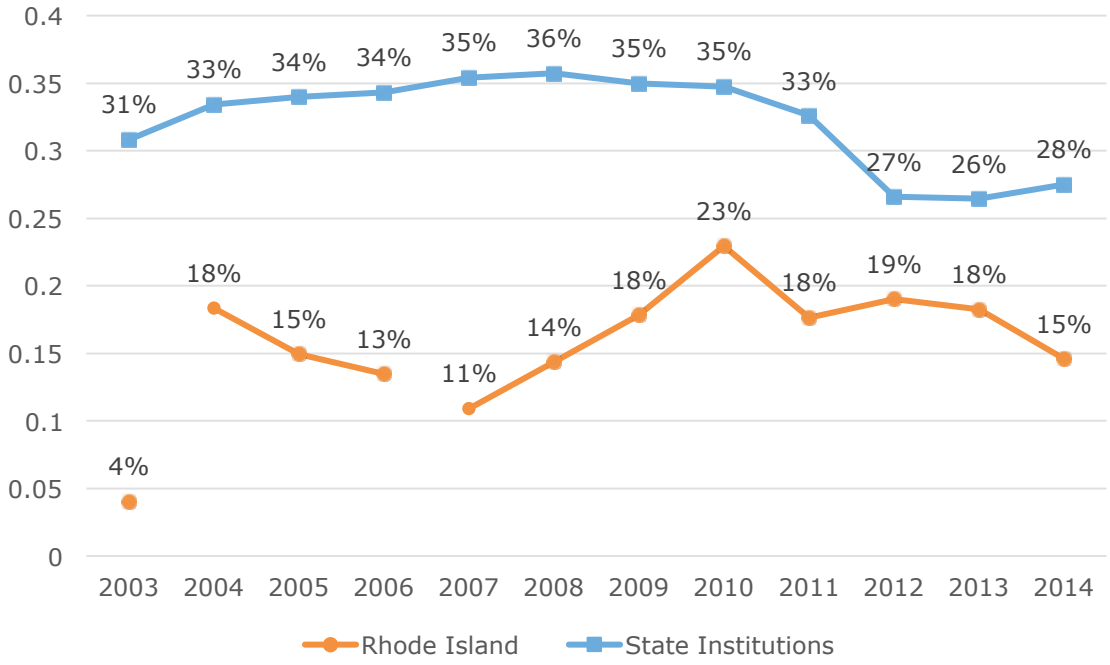
The prison population rate in Rhode is lower than the aggregate state rate. The prisons and jails form one integrated system in Rhode Island, so the prison population count includes both. The population also includes inmates under the DOC's jurisdiction on Home Confinement and at the Institute for Mental Health. The peak rate occurred during 2006-2008; thereafter, the rate declined. In recent years, the rate has remained stable. In 2014, the prison population rate was 399 in Rhode Island versus 551 for all 50 states. Rhode Island had the 38th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 26% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

Rhode Island had the 38th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Rhode Island had the 46th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

The parole population rate is far lower than the aggregate state rate. In 2014, the rate in Rhode Island was 55 which is significantly less than the aggregate rate of 305. Rhode Island had one of the lowest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, all reported admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014



*Improved methods for measuring admissions and releases were introduced in 2007, so numbers are not comparable between 2006 and 2007.

Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout the series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators was lower in Rhode Island compared to that of the aggregate states. However, improved methods for measuring admissions and releases were introduced in 2007, so numbers are not comparable between 2006 and 2007. In 2014, fifteen percent of prison admissions in Rhode Island were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Rhode Island had the 40th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Rhode Island had the 40th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Rhode Island Grant Rate

Data on the outcomes of parole release hearings are not available for Rhode Island.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

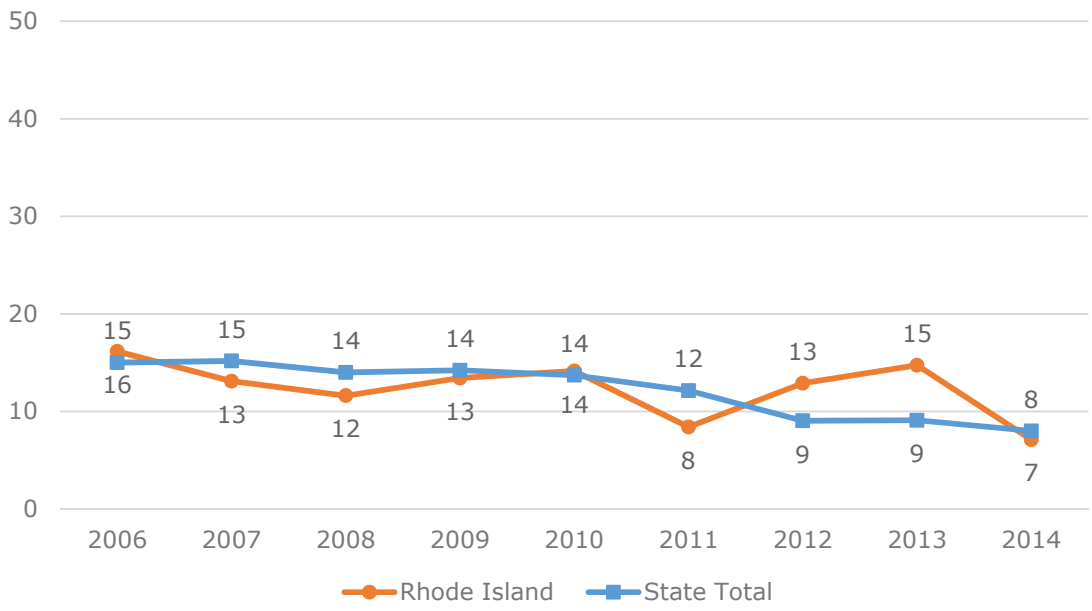


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is similar in Rhode Island when compared to the states in aggregate. In 2014, the rate for Rhode Island was 7 per 100 parolees compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

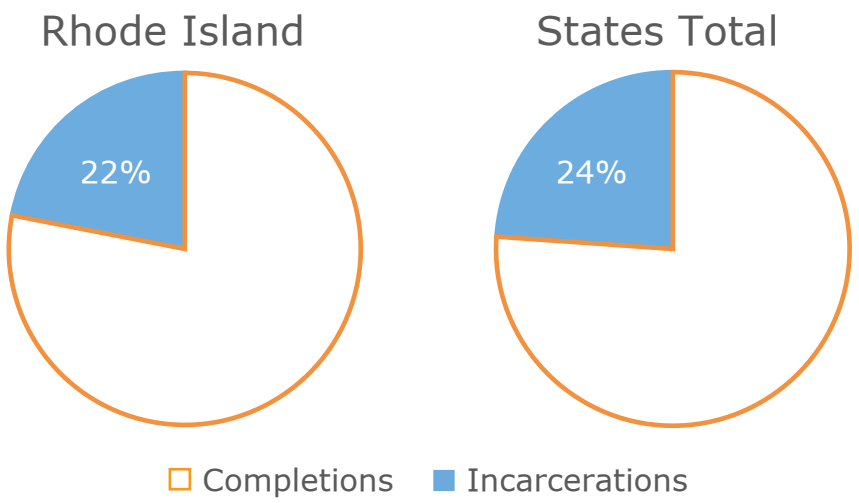


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Rhode Island, 22% of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is comparable to the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **SOUTH CAROLINA**

Summary: Prison population rates are higher in South Carolina compared to the states as a whole while its parole population rates are lower. Parolees are less likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states in aggregate. South Carolina currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

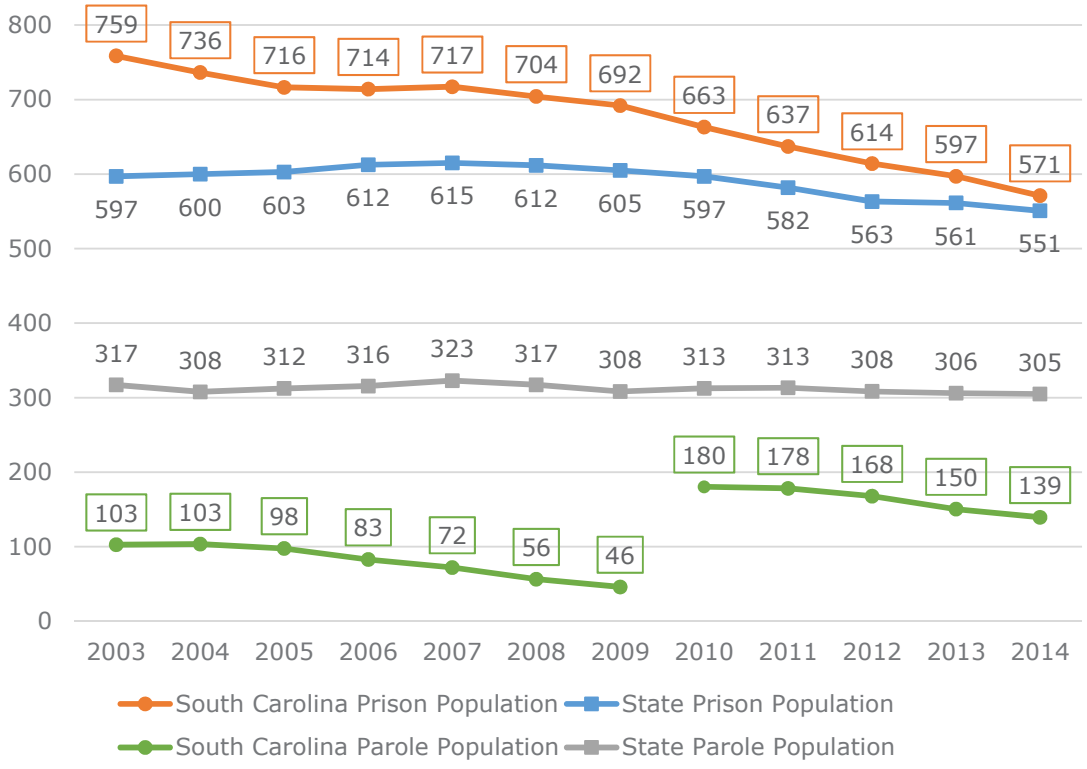


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in South Carolina is higher than the aggregate state rate. Over time, the rate in South Carolina has declined and is now just slightly higher than the aggregate state rate. In 2014, the prison population rate was 571 in South Carolina versus 551 for all 50 states. South Carolina had the 20th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 63% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

South Carolina had the 20th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

South Carolina had the 37th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

The parole population rate in South Carolina is lower than the aggregate state rate. In 2010, South Carolina changed its method of reporting parole data to include people on Community Supervision who receive both mandatory and discretionary releases and to include those released under the Youthful Offender Act (young adults ages 18 to 24). These changes increased the reported parole population resulting in the data that are not comparable between 2009 and 2010. Even after the reporting changes increased the reported prison population rate, however, South Carolina retains a lower parole population rate than the aggregate state rate. In 2014, the rate was 139 compared to the aggregate rate of 305. South Carolina had the 37th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 36% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

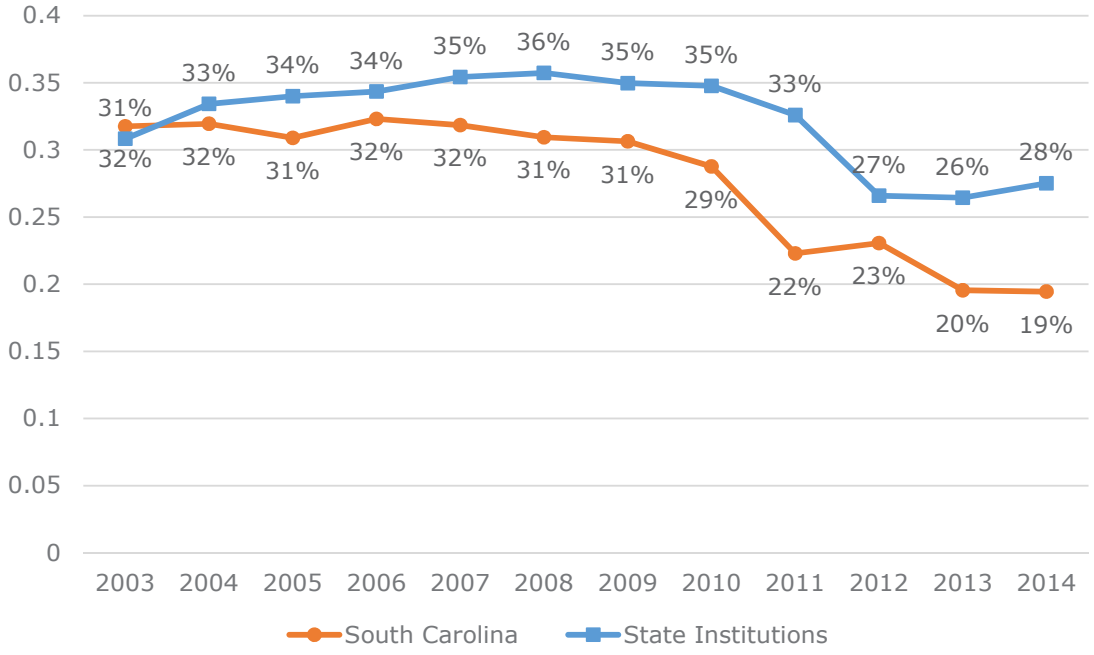


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in South Carolina was similar to that of the aggregate states. However, the rate in South Carolina has decreased faster than the aggregate state rate. Over the years, both new admissions and conditional release violation admissions decreased in South Carolina, but conditional release violation admissions decreased faster. In 2014, about a fifth of prison admissions in South Carolina were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. South Carolina had the 33rd highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

South Carolina had the 33rd highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. South Carolina Grant Rate

Data on the outcomes of parole release hearings are not available for South Carolina.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

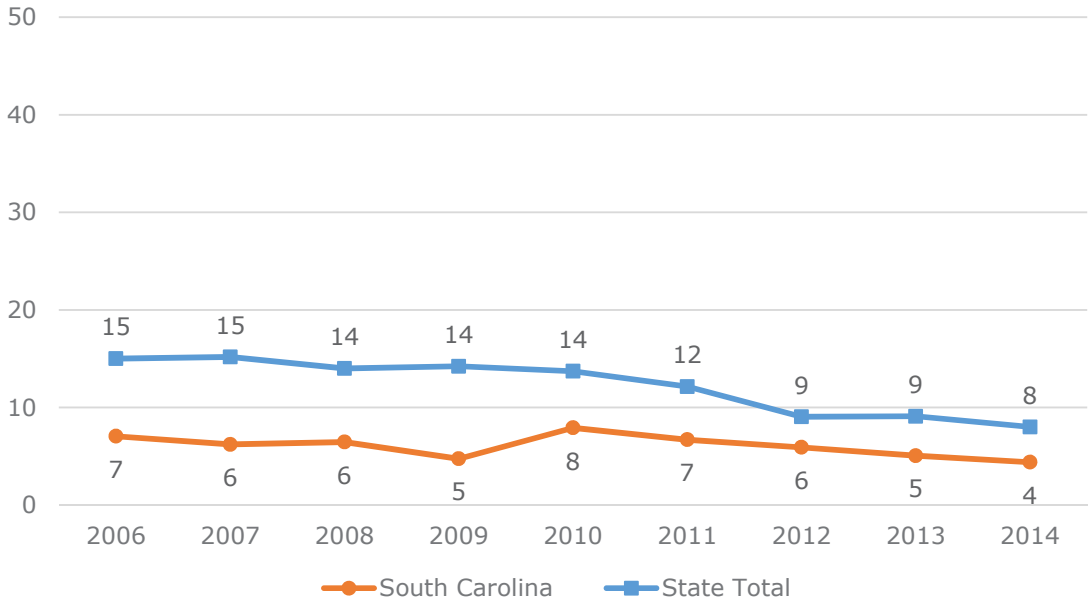


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is lower in South Carolina compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the rate stood at 4 per 100 parolees in South Carolina compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

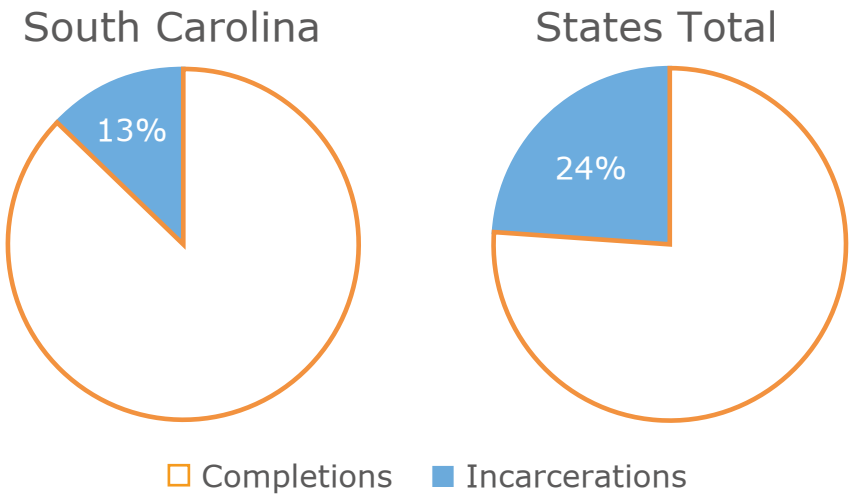
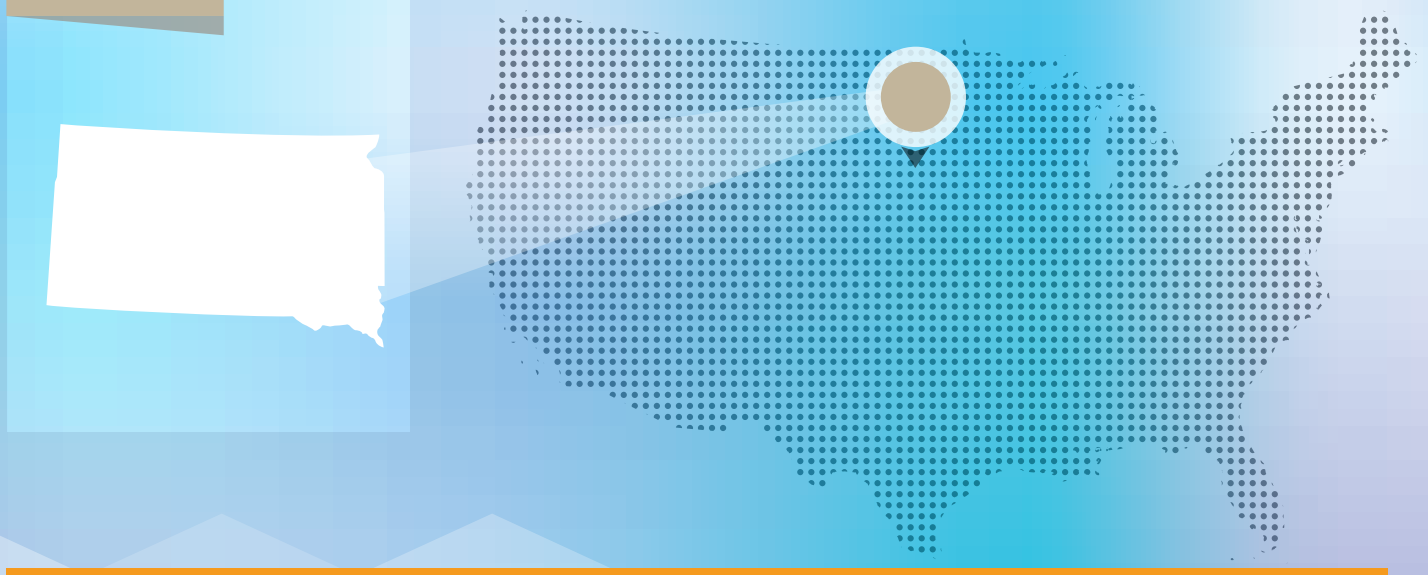


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In South Carolina, thirteen percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is noticeably lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **SOUTH DAKOTA**



Summary: Prison population rates are similar in South Dakota compared to the states as a whole, while parole population rates are higher. Parolees are also more likely to be reincarcerated compared to the states as a whole. South Dakota currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

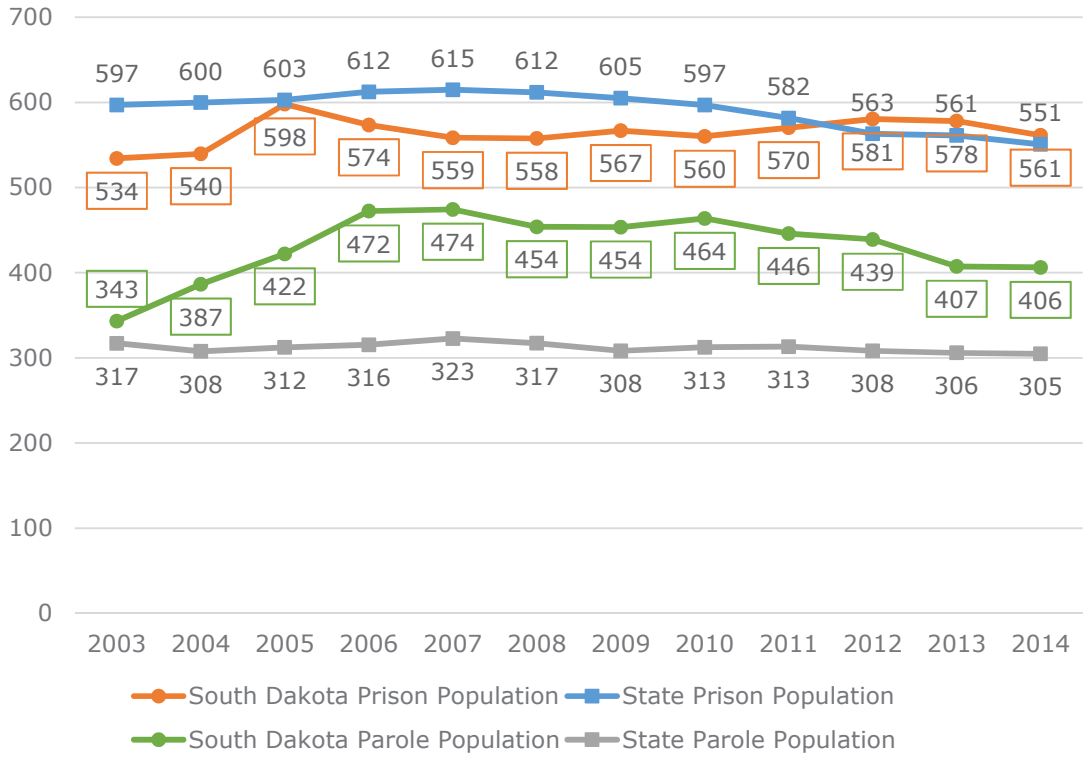


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in South Dakota is similar to the aggregate state rate, though it was slightly lower in the early and middle years of the series. In 2014, the prison population rate was 561 in South Dakota versus 551 for all 50 states. South Dakota had the 23rd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 84% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in South Dakota is higher than the aggregate state rate. After increasing from 2003 to 2006, the rate began to decline slightly. In 2014, the rate in South Dakota was 406, higher than the aggregate rate of 305. South Dakota had the 9th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 39% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board; however, the figures reported to BJS do not separate discretionary and presumptive parole releases.

South Dakota had the 23rd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

South Dakota had the 9th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

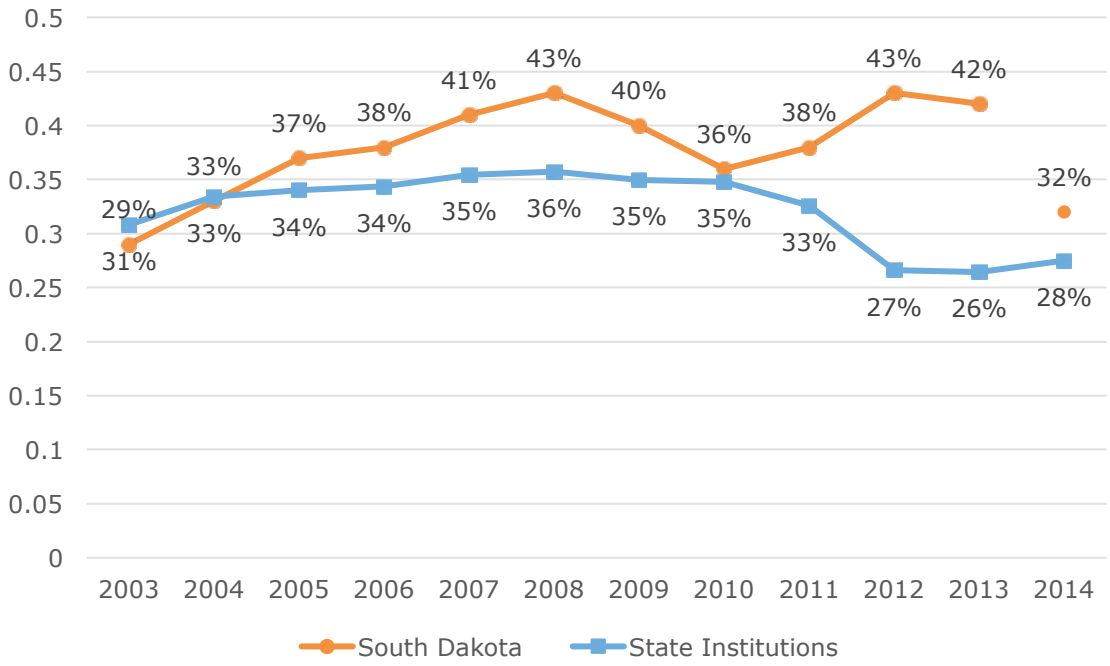


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

After increases in early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in South Dakota was higher than that of the aggregate states. The category of "other admissions" was excluded from the total in South Dakota as this category was not consistently reported every year. It is unclear what this figure includes and including it reduces the ability to compare the numbers in South Dakota across years. When "other admissions" are included, the trend is similar to the one reported here, other than large increases in the years for which these figures are not reported. 2014 admissions are not comparable to earlier years because of changes in reporting methods. In 2014, nearly a third of prison admissions in South Dakota were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate.

Chart 3. South Dakota Grant Rate

Data on the outcomes of parole release hearings are not available for South Dakota.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

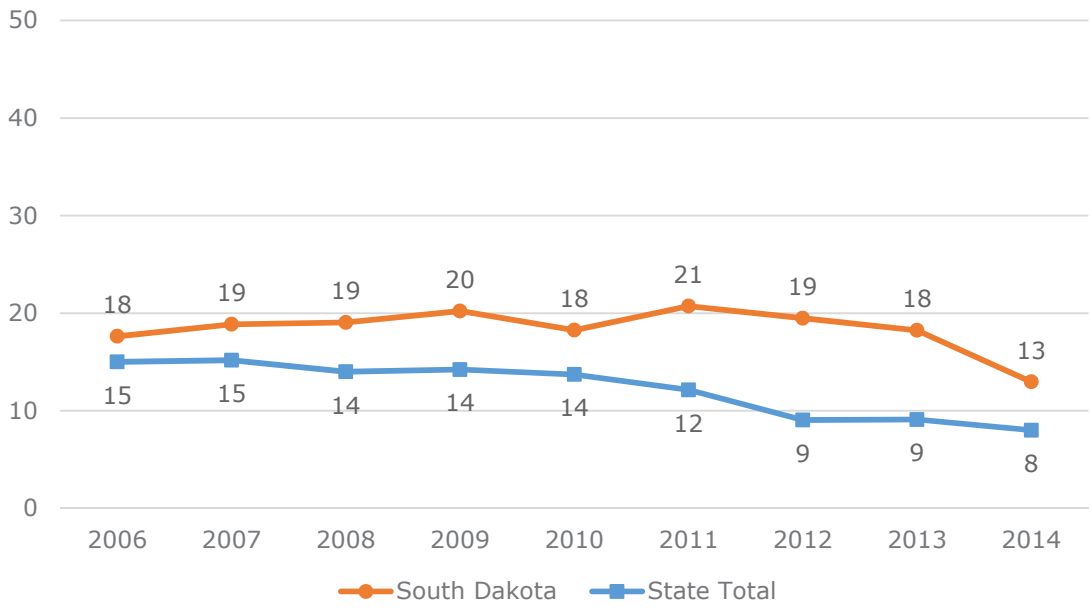


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is higher in South Dakota compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the state's rate stood at 13 per 100 parolees compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

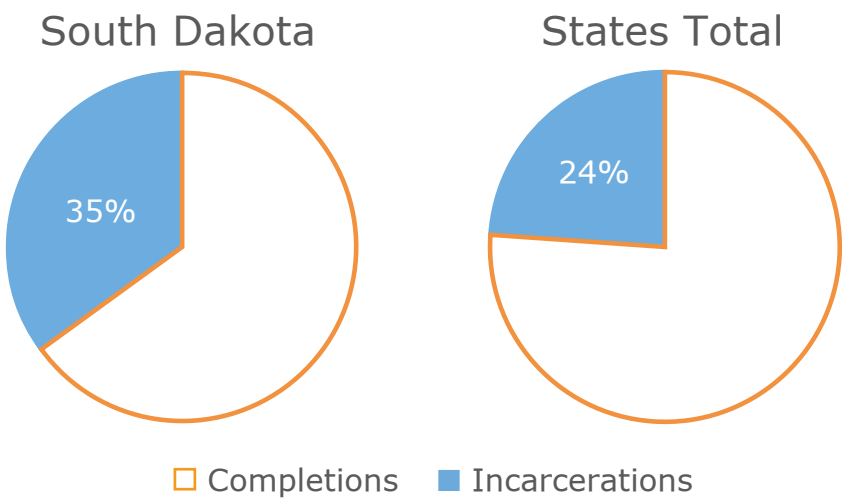


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In South Dakota, just over one-third of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **TENNESSEE**

Summary: Prison population rates are similar in Tennessee compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates are lower. However, parolees are more likely to be reincarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Tennessee currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

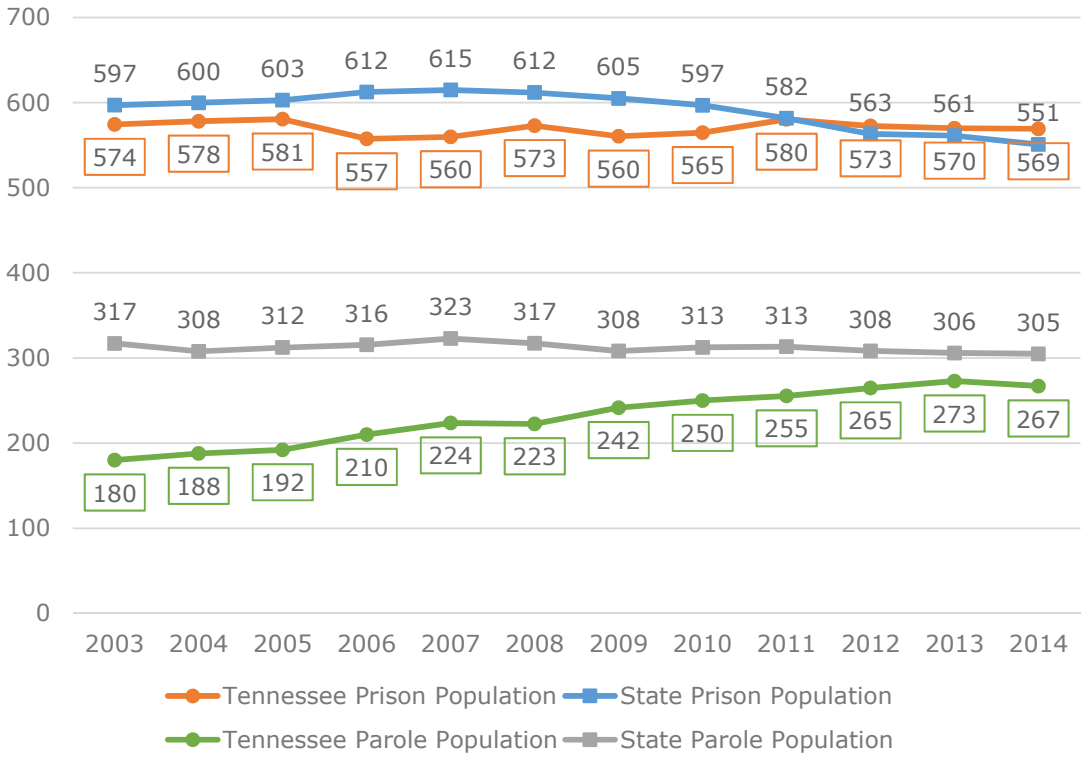


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Tennessee is similar to the aggregate state rate. It has been relatively stable over time, with the lowest rate observed in 2006 and peak rates in 2005 and 2011. In 2014, the prison population rate was 569 in Tennessee versus 551 for all 50 states. Tennessee had the 21st highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 68% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Tennessee is lower than the aggregate state rate, though it has been slowly increasing over time. In 2014, the rate in Tennessee was 267, lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Tennessee had the 18th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 97% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Tennessee had the 21st highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Tennessee had the 18th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

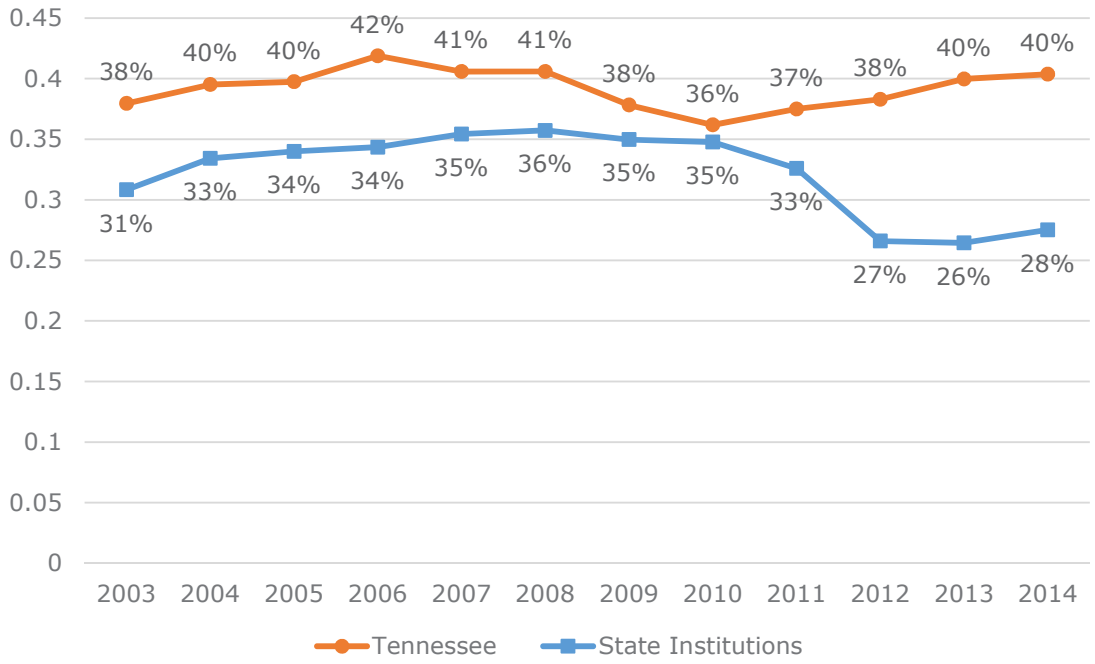


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout the series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Tennessee was higher than the aggregate state rate. After declining from 2007 to 2010, the proportion in Tennessee increased again as the aggregate rate declined. In 2014, forty percent of prison admissions in Tennessee were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Tennessee had the 11th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Tennessee had the 11th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Tennessee Grant Rate

Data on the outcome of parole release hearings are not available for Tennessee. While the outcomes are not reported, 5,938 release hearings were conducted by Board Members and Parole Hearing officers in fiscal year 2014-2015.

Source: *State of Tennessee Board of Parole Annual Report 2014-2015*, www.tn.gov/assets/entities/bop/attachments/2014-15_BOP_Annual_Report.pdf, pg. 6.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

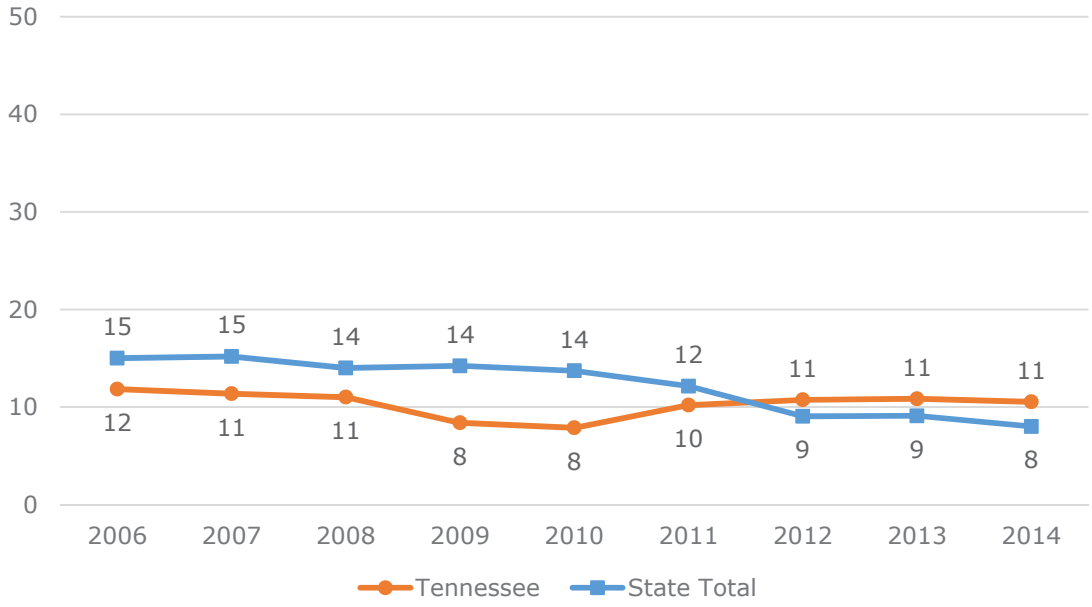


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is slightly higher in Tennessee compared to the states in aggregate, though it was lower through 2011. In 2014, the rate was 11 per 100 parolees in Tennessee compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

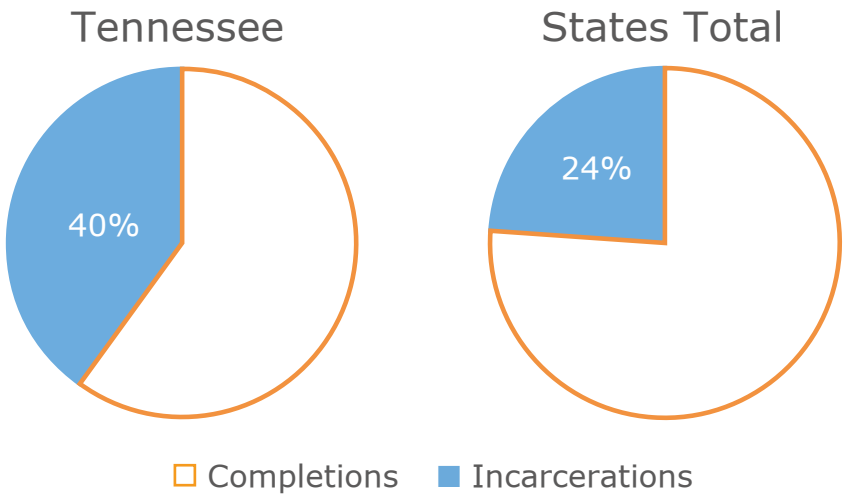


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Tennessee, forty percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **TEXAS**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are higher in Texas compared to the states as a whole. However, parolees are less likely to be reincarcerated compared to the states in aggregate. About a third of parole hearings lead to parole being granted. Texas currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

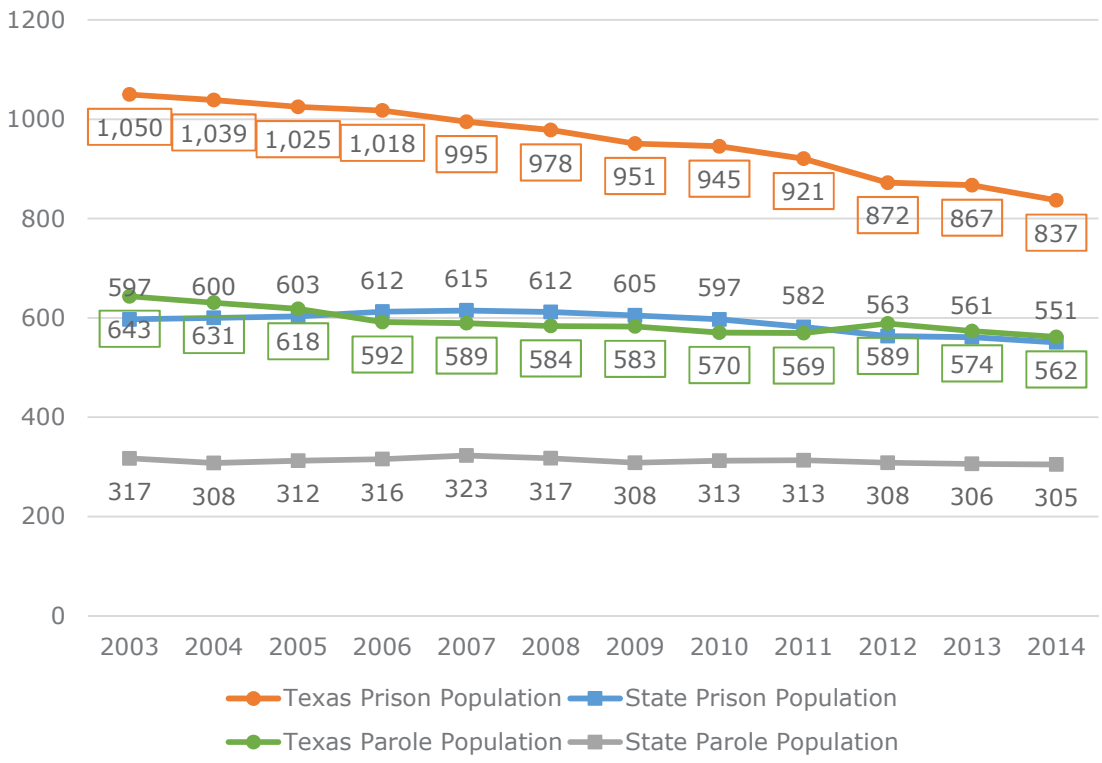


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

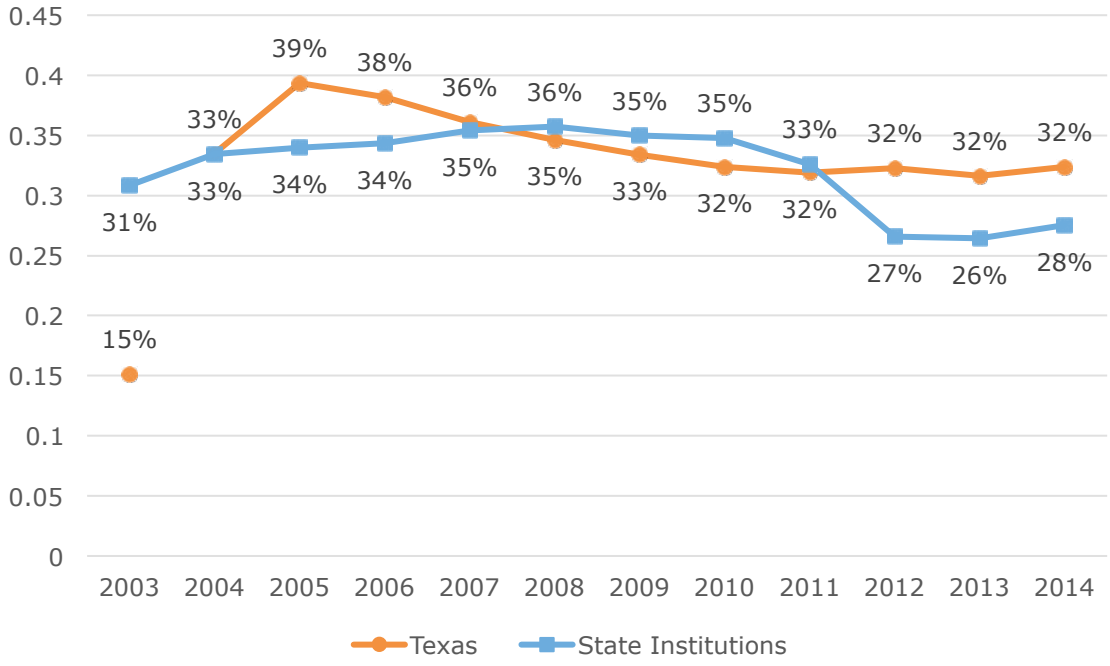
The prison population rate in Texas is much higher than the aggregate state rate. However, throughout the series, the rate has shown a steady decline. In 2014, the prison population rate was 837 in Texas versus 551 for all 50 states. Texas had the 6th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 85% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Texas is also much higher than the aggregate state rate, and has slightly declined over time. In 2014, the parole population rate in Texas was 562 which is much higher than the aggregate rate of 305. Texas had the 5th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 96% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Texas had the 6th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Texas had the 5th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014



*In 2003, Texas reported a large number of admissions (20,411) categorized as "other admissions." Excluding these admissions for 2003, 21% of admissions to prison were conditional release violators.

Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Texas declined faster than the aggregate state rate from 2006 to 2011. However, while the aggregate state rate declined at this point, the rate in Texas remained unchanged. A very low rate is reported in 2003 and is not comparable to other years due to reporting differences. In 2003, a large number of "other admissions" were reported; when this category is excluded, 21% of admissions to prison in 2003 were conditional release violators in Texas. In 2014, nearly a third of prison admissions in Texas were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Texas had the 18th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Texas had the 18th highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Texas Grant Rate, 2014

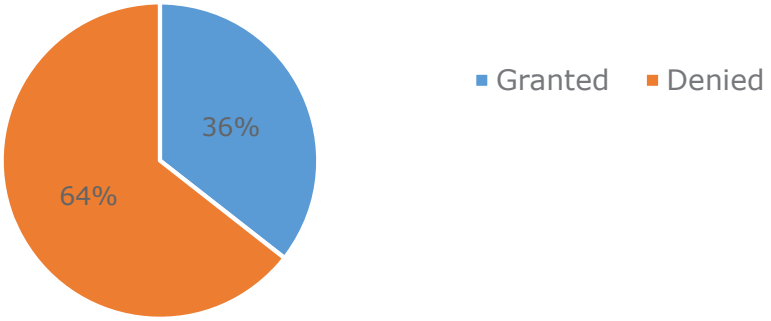


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2014 that resulted in parole being granted or denied. The second chart shows this information for fiscal years 1999, 2004, 2009, and 2014. In fiscal year 2014, thirty-six percent of parole hearings resulted in parole being granted. The grant rate has increased over time, doubling from an earlier figure of just eighteen percent in fiscal year 1999.

Source: *Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles FY2014 Annual Statistical Report*, www.tdcj.state.tx.us/bpp/publications/FY2014%20BPP%20StatisticalReport.pdf.

Chart 3b. Texas Grants by Year, 1999-2014

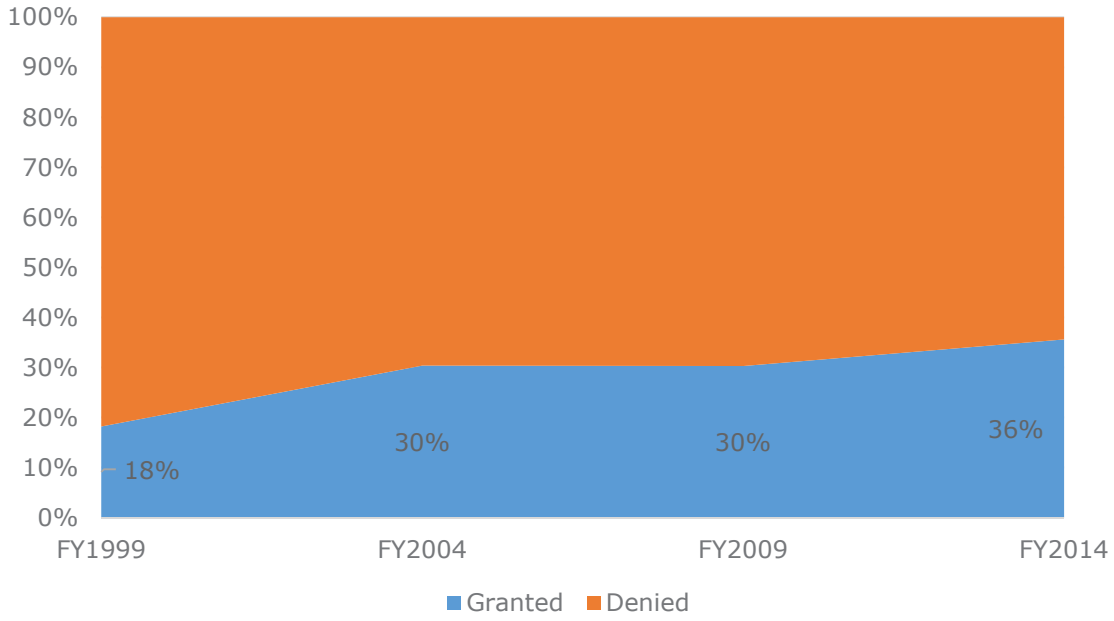


Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

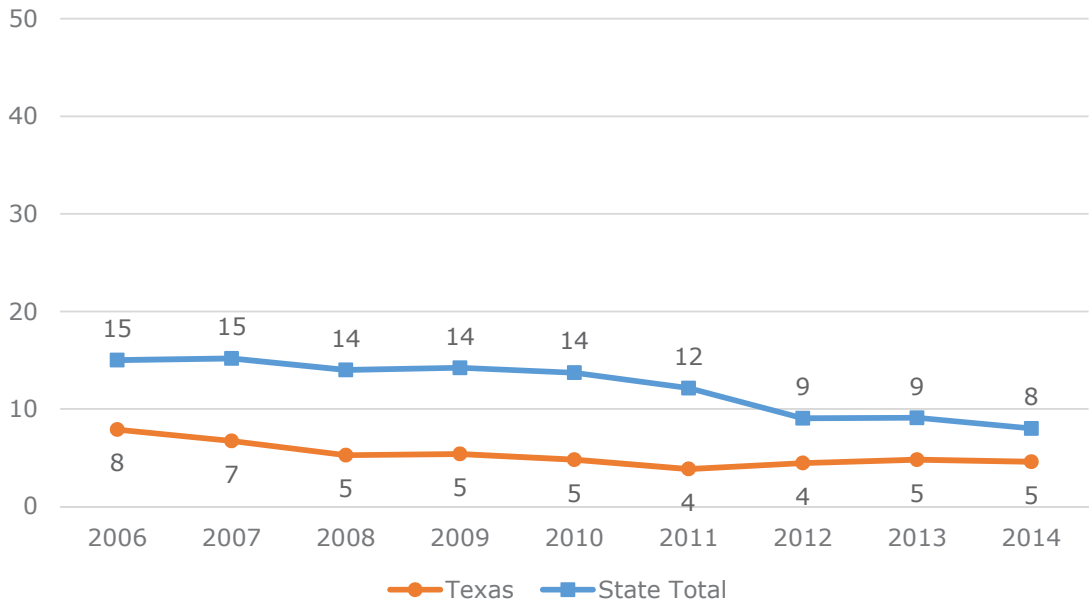


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is lower in Texas compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the rate for Texas stood at 5 per 100 parolees compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

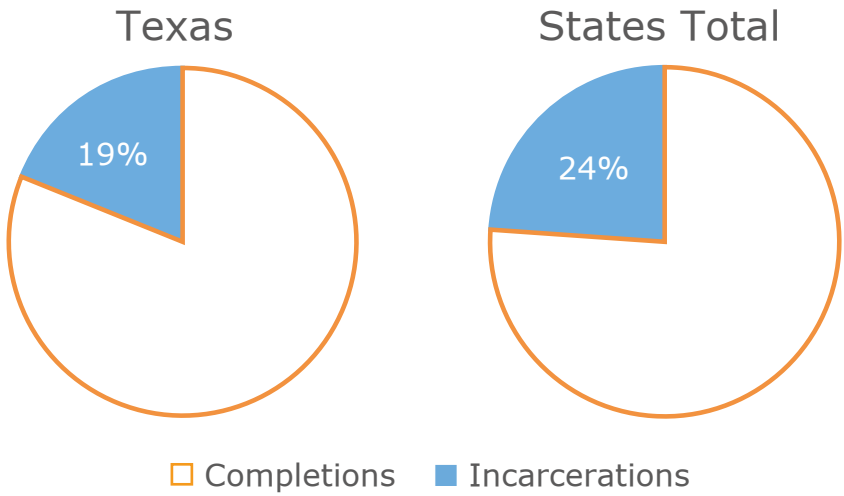
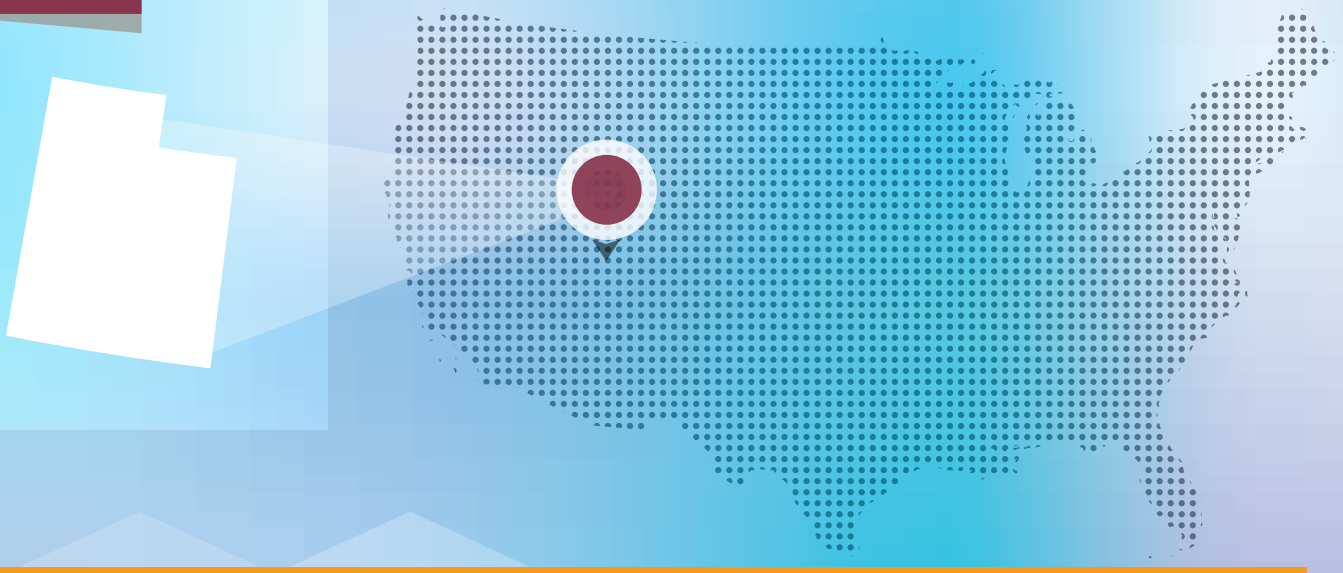


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Texas, about one-fifth of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is slightly lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **UTAH**



Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in Utah compared to the states as a whole. However, parolees are more likely to be reincarcerated compared to states in aggregate. Utah currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

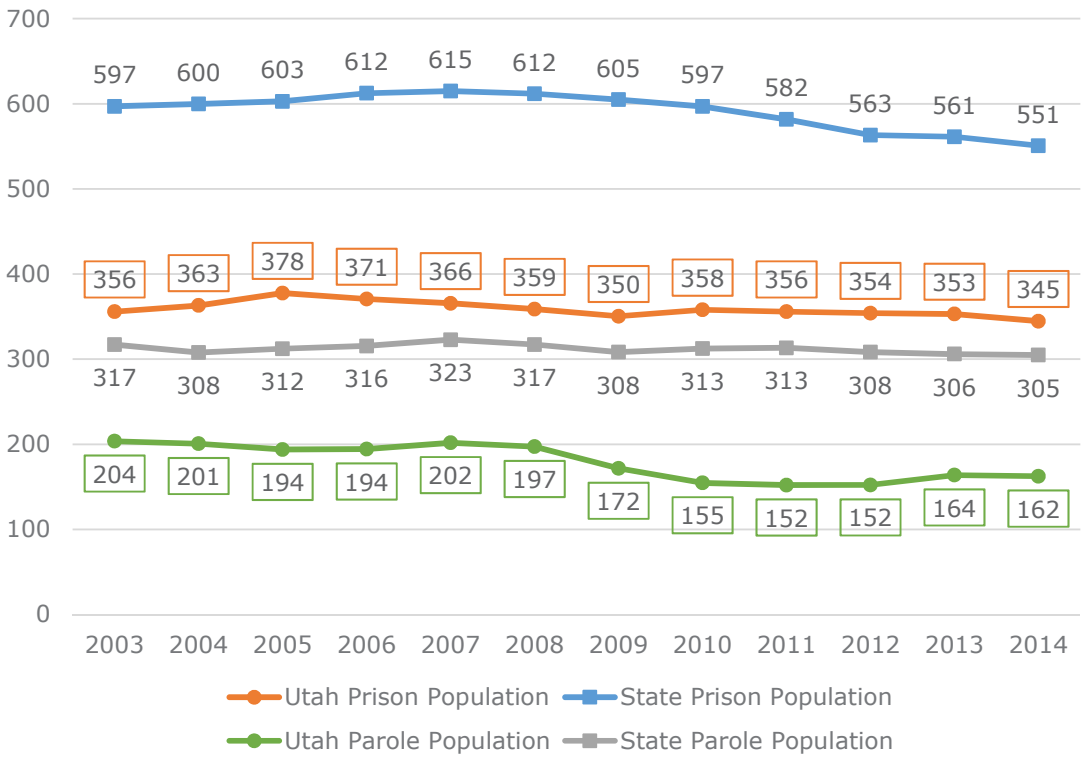


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Utah is much lower than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate of 378 occurred in 2005; thereafter, the rate declined slightly. In 2014, the prison population rate was 345 in Utah versus 551 for all 50 states. Utah had the 42nd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 67% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Utah is also much lower than the aggregate state rate. Since 2007, the rate in Utah has declined overall. In 2014, the rate was 162 in Utah which is lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Utah had the 32nd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 92% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Utah had the 42nd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Utah had the 32nd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

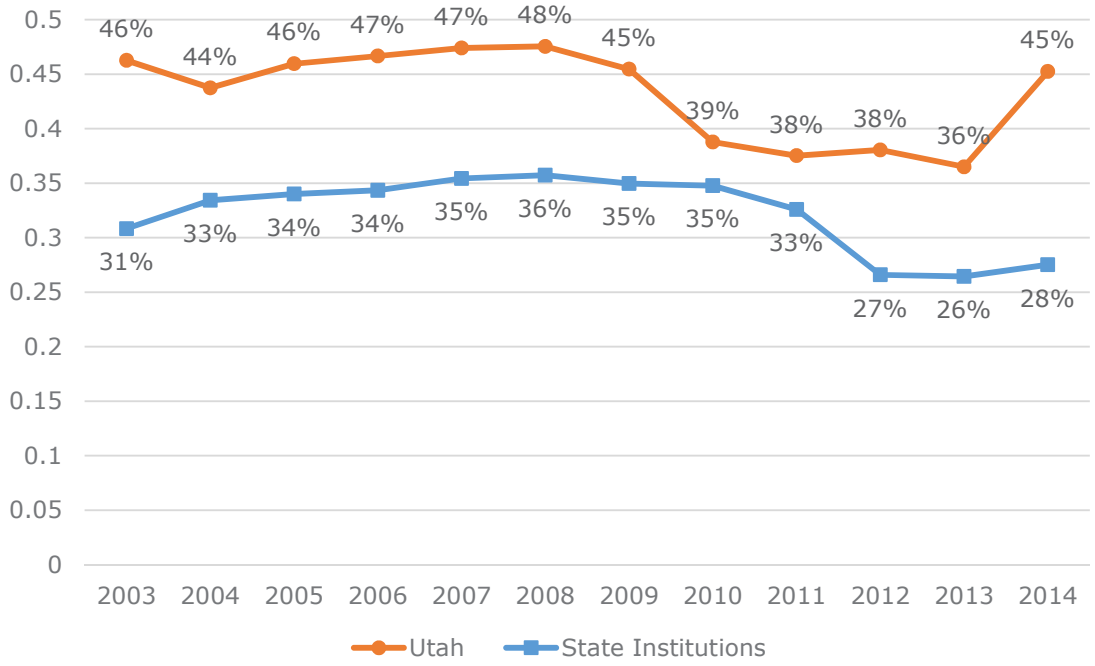


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout the series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Utah was higher than that of the aggregate states. In 2014, nearly half of prison admissions in Utah were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Utah had the 7th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Utah had the 7th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Utah Grant Rate

Data on the outcomes of parole release hearings are not available for Utah.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

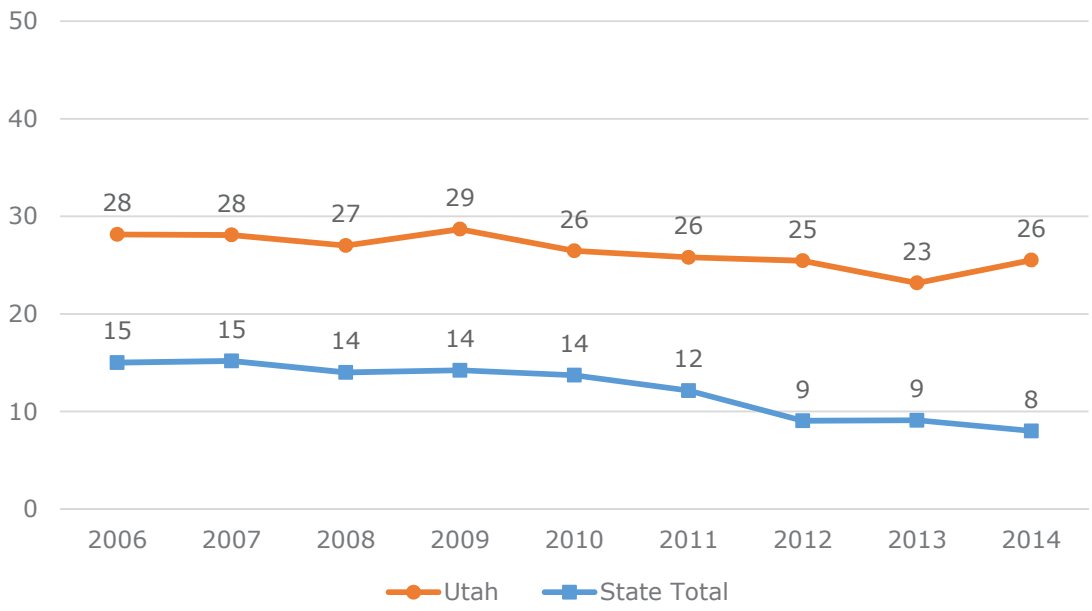


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is much higher in Utah compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2014, the rate stood at 26 per 100 parolees in Utah compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

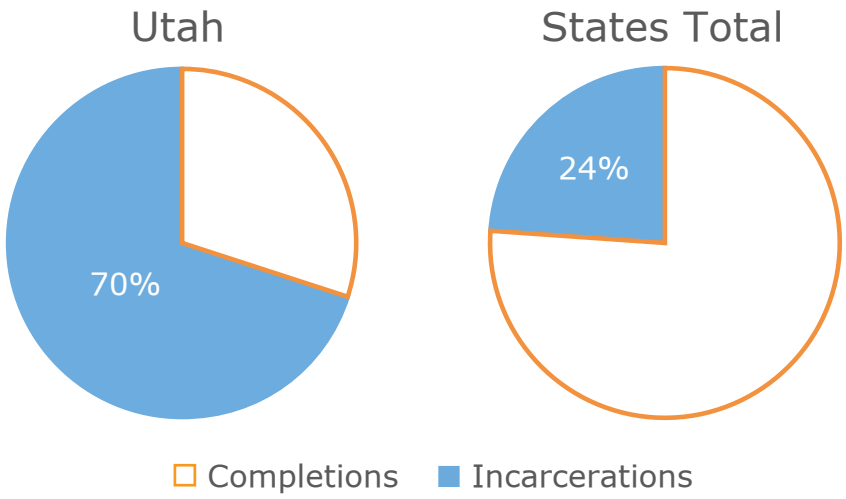


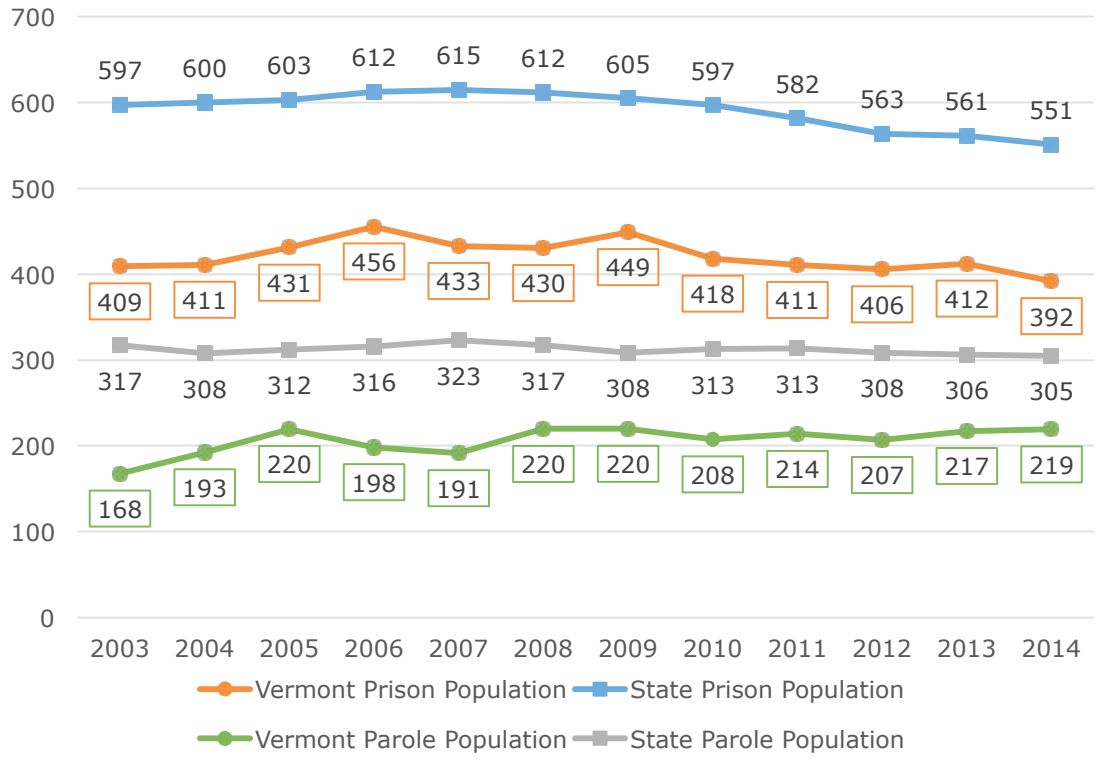
Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Utah, seventy percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **VERMONT**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in Vermont compared to the states as a whole. However, parolees are somewhat more likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states in aggregate. Vermont currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014



*Prisons and jails form one integrated system in Rhode Island, so the state's prison population counts include both prisons and jail populations.

Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Vermont is lower than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate of 456 occurred in 2006; thereafter, the rate declined across most years. In 2014, the prison population rate was 392 in Vermont versus 551 for all 50 states. Vermont had the 39th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 84% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Vermont is also lower than the aggregate rate. In 2014, the rate in Vermont was 219 which is noticeably lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Vermont had the 24th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 75% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Vermont had the 39th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Vermont had the 24th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

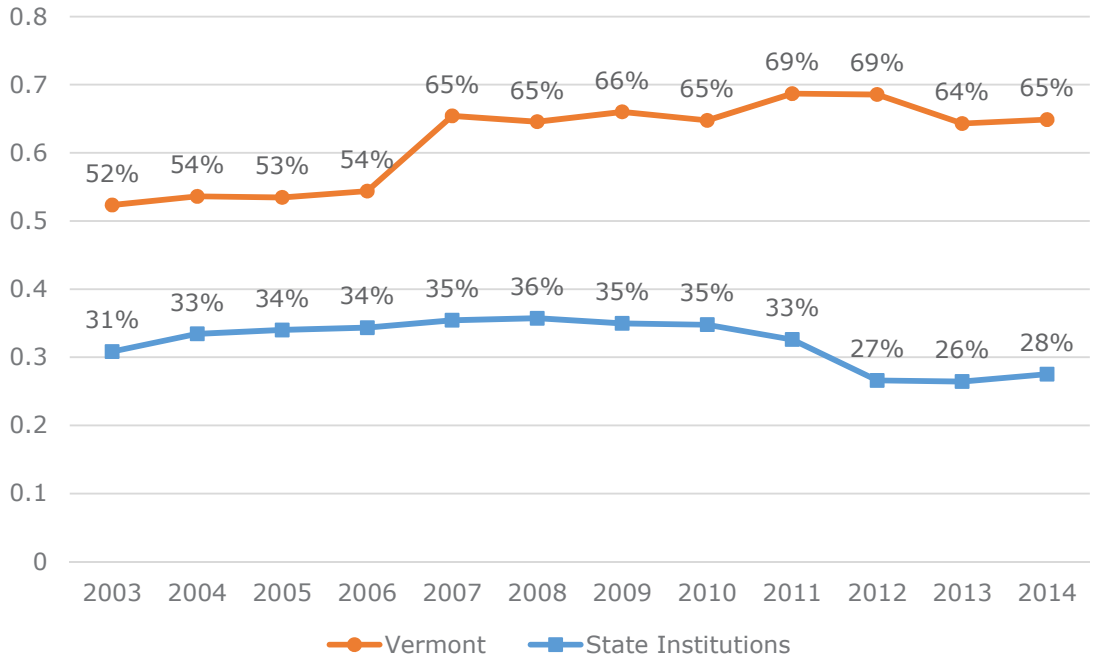


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout the series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Vermont was higher than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Vermont has remained relatively steady since jumping in 2007 to sixty-five percent. In 2014, almost two thirds of prison admissions in Vermont were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Vermont tied with Idaho for the highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Vermont tied with Idaho for the highest percentage of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Vermont Grant Rate

Data on the outcomes of parole release hearings are not available for Vermont.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

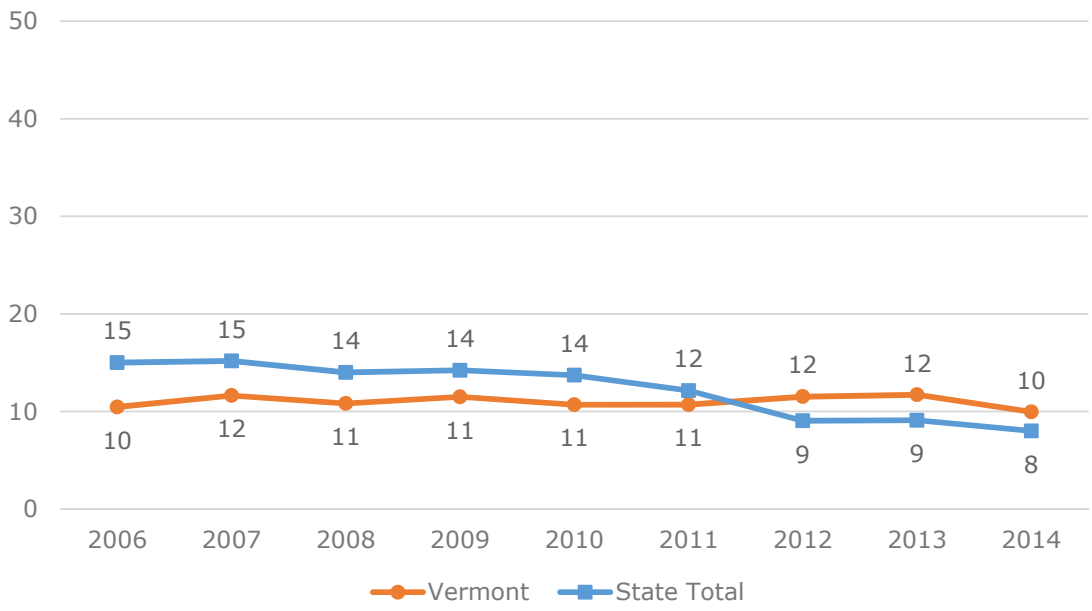


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees was slightly lower in Vermont compared to the states in aggregate through 2011. In 2012, the aggregate rate declined while the rate in Vermont remained steady. In 2014, the rate stood at 10 per 100 parolees in Vermont compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

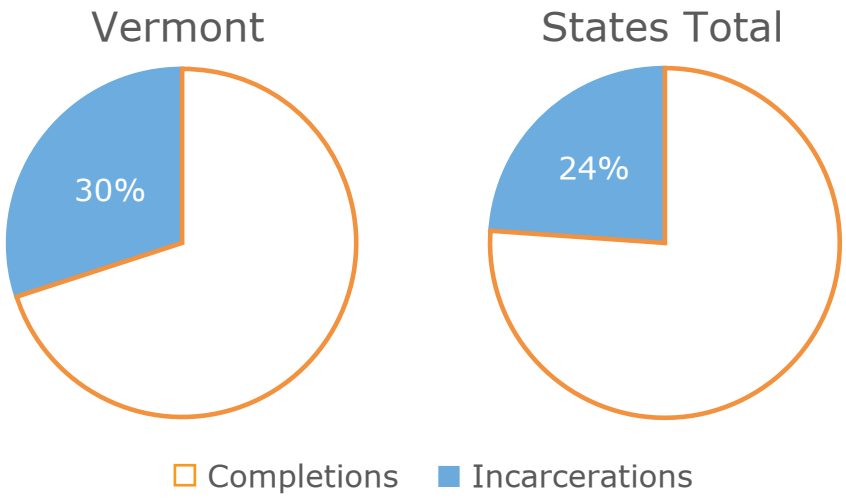


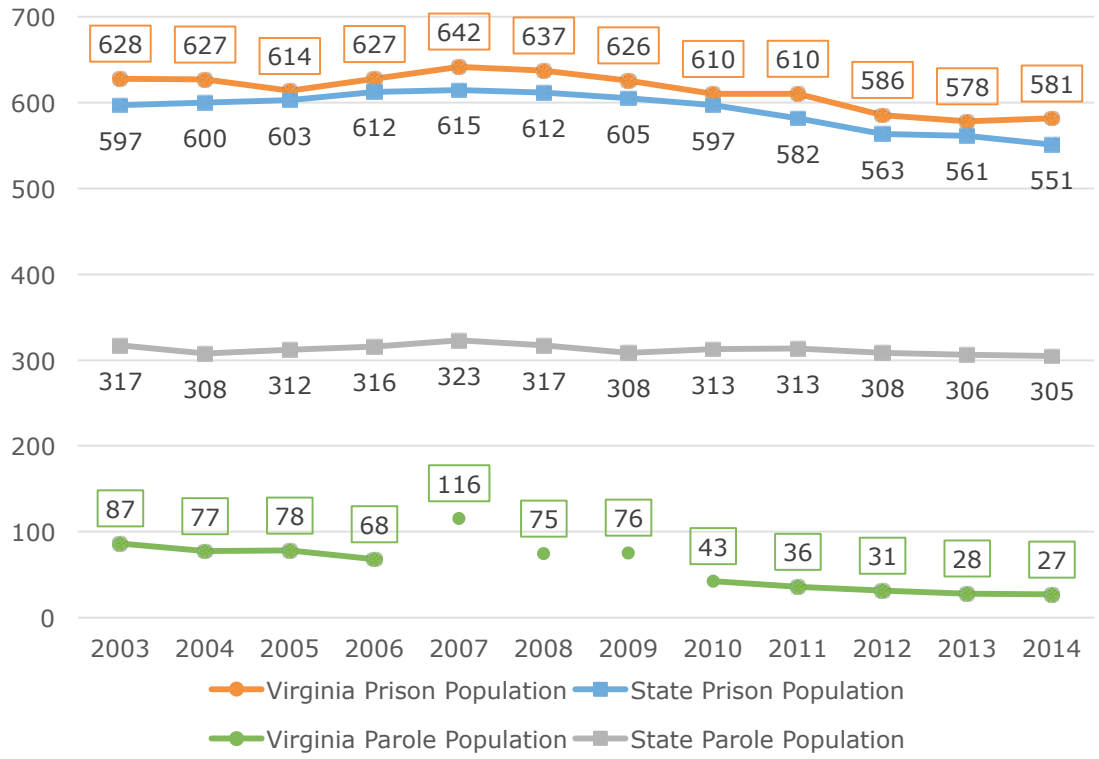
Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Vermont, thirty percent of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is slightly higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **VIRGINIA**

Summary: Prison population rates are similar in Virginia compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates are lower. However, parolees at risk of incarceration are more likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Virginia currently practices discretionary release only for inmates convicted prior to the effective date of the determinate sentencing statute (January 1, 1995), for those with multiple misdemeanors committed prior to July 1, 2008, and for offenders who have indeterminate sentences under the Youthful Offender Act.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014



*Due to several changes in recordkeeping procedures between 2007 and 2010, data on parole populations in Virginia are not comparable between these years.

Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Virginia is similar to the aggregate state rate, though it has consistently remained slightly higher than the aggregate rate. The peak rate of 642 occurred in 2007; thereafter, the rate declined along with the aggregate rate. In 2014, the prison population rate was 581 in Virginia versus 551 for all 50 states. Virginia had the 17th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 91% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

Virginia had the 17th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Virginia had the second lowest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

The parole population rate in Virginia is much lower than the aggregate rate. Due to several changes in recordkeeping procedures between 2007 and 2010, data on parole populations in Virginia are not comparable between these years. In 2014, the parole population rate in Virginia was 27 which is much lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Virginia had the second lowest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 34% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

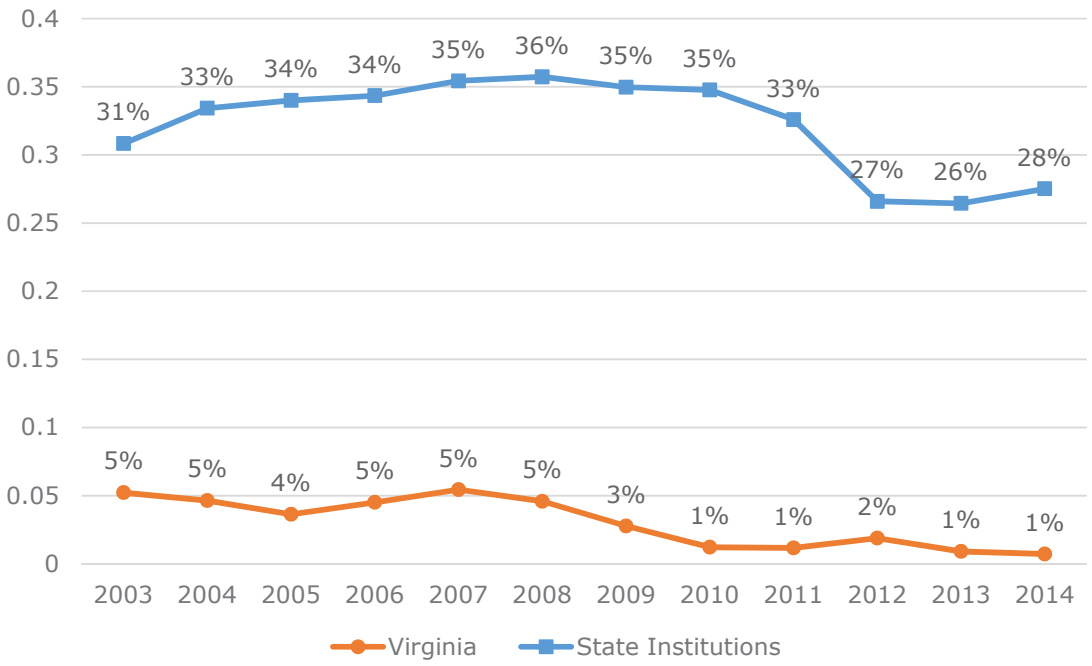


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Throughout this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Virginia was much lower than that of the aggregate states. This is likely due to the very small population that is under parole supervision in the state. In 2014, just under one percent of prison admissions in Virginia were due to violations of conditional release compared to about a quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Virginia had one of the lowest percentages of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Virginia had one of the lowest percentages of prison admissions that were due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Virginia Grant Rate

Aggregate data on the outcomes of parole release hearings are not available from Virginia. However, outcomes for individual hearings are publicly available.

Source: *Monthly Parole Decisions*, http://vpb.virginia.gov/parole-decisions/.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

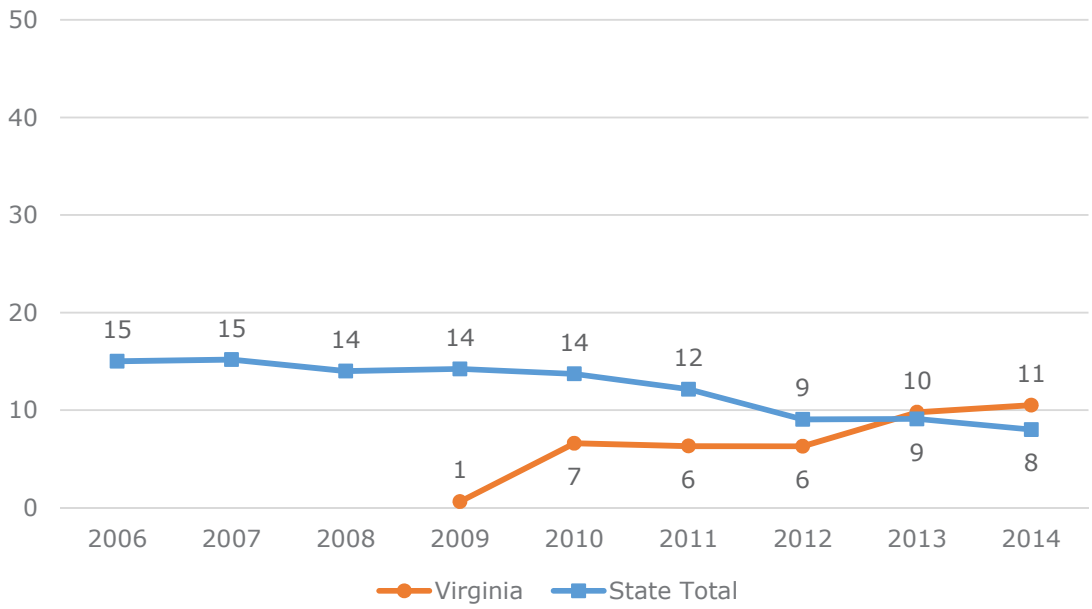


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

Data on the rate of incarceration for parolees in Virginia is available beginning in 2009. In 2013, after fairly steady increases the rate of incarceration for paroles in Virginia surpassed the aggregate state rate. In 2014, the rate stood at 11 per 100 parolees in Virginia compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

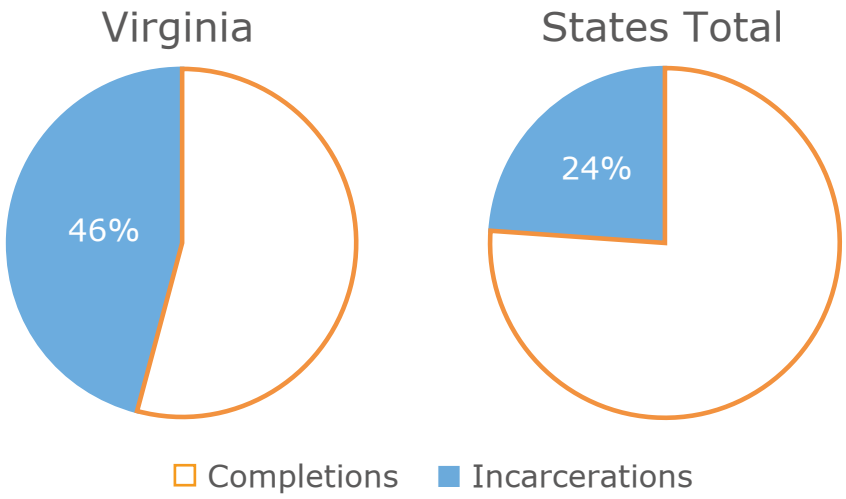
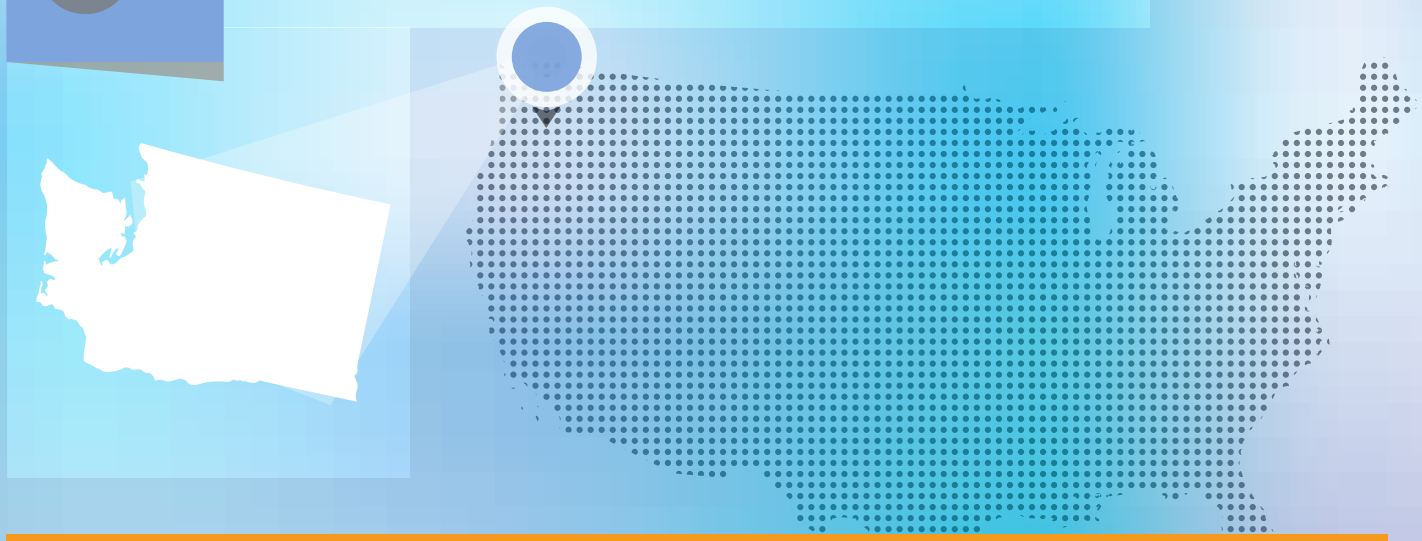


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

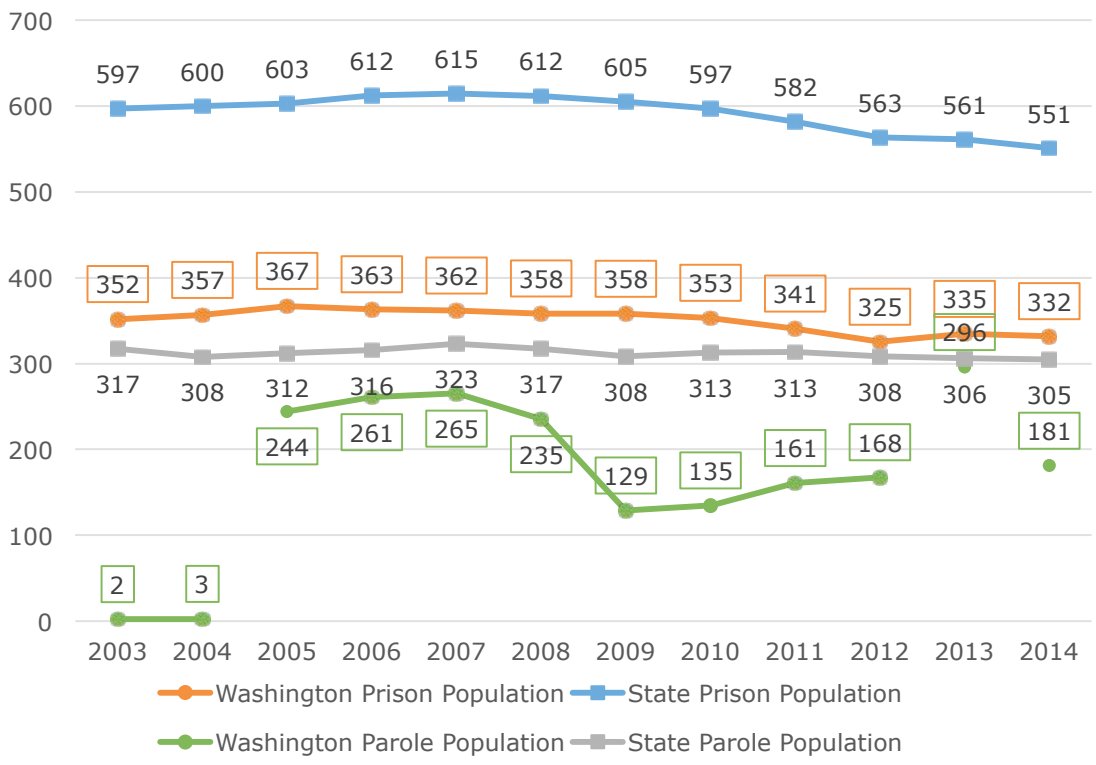
In Virginia, nearly half of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **WASHINGTON**



Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in Washington compared to the states as a whole. However, a larger share of prison admissions is due to conditional release violators compared to the states as a whole. About half of release hearings for sex offenders with indeterminate sentences result in a finding that the inmate is releasable; the proportion is lower for hearings for old code cases. Washington has an indeterminate sentence review board which currently practices discretionary release only for inmates imprisoned for a felony committed prior to the effective date of the determinate sentencing statute (July 1, 1984), for inmates serving life sentences, and for some sex offenders who committed an offense after August 31, 2001.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014



*Due to changes in recordkeeping procedures, parole population data between 2004 and 2005 and between 2012, 2013, and 2014 are not comparable for Washington.

Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Washington is much lower than the aggregate state rate. In recent years, the Washington rate has declined slightly. In 2014, the prison population rate was 332 in Washington versus 551 for all 50 states. Washington had one of the lowest prison population rates of the states in 2014. In 2014, 89% of releases from prison that were either conditional or unconditional were conditional releases, including releases to probation, supervised mandatory releases, and other unspecified conditional releases.

Washington had the 44th highest prison population rates of the states in 2014.

Washington had the 31st highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

The parole population rate in Washington is also lower than the aggregate state rate. Due to changes in recordkeeping procedures, parole population data between 2004 and 2005 and between 2012-2014 are not comparable for Washington. In 2014, the parole population rate in Washington was 181 which is lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Washington had the 31st highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, just four percent of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

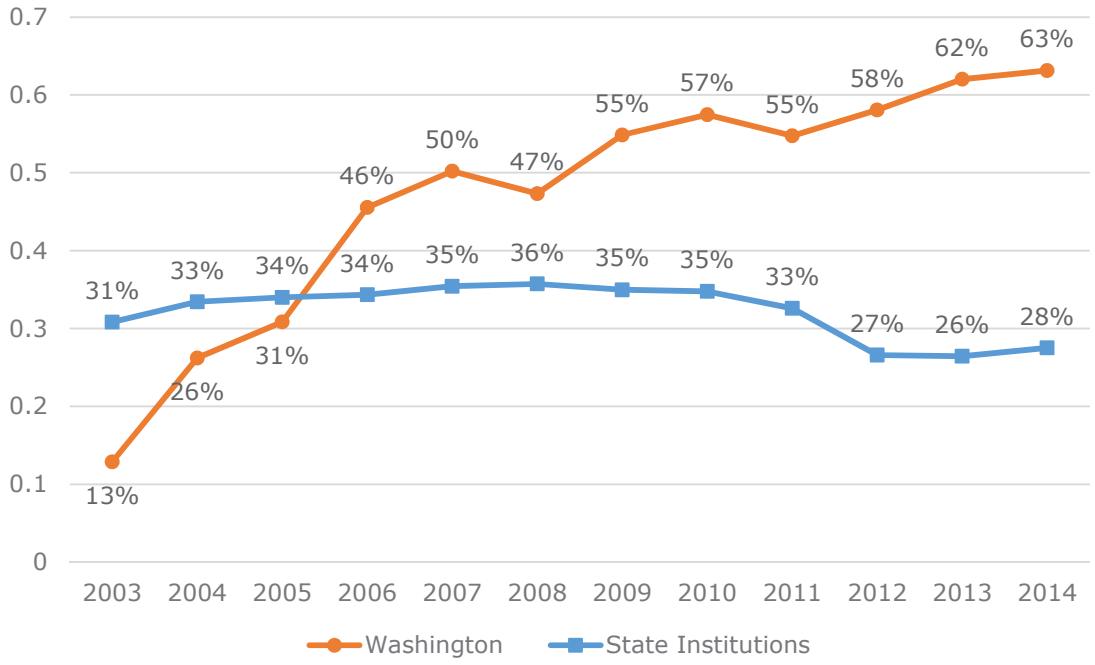


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Washington has been rising over time and surpassed the aggregate state rate by 2006. In 2014, nearly two thirds of prison admissions in Washington were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Washington had the 3rd highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Washington had the 3rd highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. Washington Grant Rate, CCB Releases, 2015

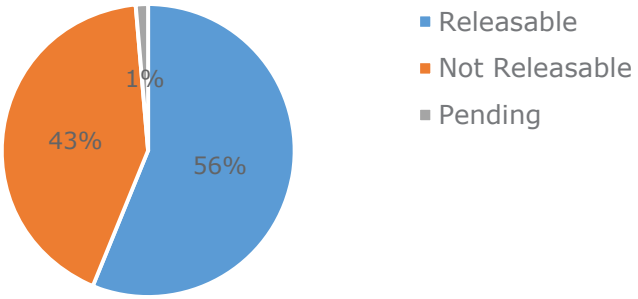


Chart 3a shows the outcomes of CCB parole release hearings during fiscal year 2015 while the second chart shows this information for fiscal years 2012 to 2015. CCB hearings are for offenders who committed certain sex crimes after August 31, 2001. The second set of charts shows this same information for indeterminate hearings which includes old code cases. In fiscal year 2015, more than one-half of CCB release hearings resulted in a finding that the inmate was releasable, while nearly all of the remaining hearings resulted in a finding that the inmate was not releasable. This is much higher than for indeterminate sentence hearings; just fourteen percent of these hearings resulted in a finding that the inmate was releasable. An additional twenty-eight percent resulted in a conditional release, for a total of forty-two percent that were granted some type of release. Half of the hearings resulted in a finding of not releasable. The percentage of indeterminate sentence release hearings that resulted in a finding of releasable has been declining over time, likely as the composition of old code cases shifted to more serious offenders.

Source: *Washington Indeterminate Sentence Review Board Fiscal Year Data Reports 2012 to 2015,* www.doc.wa.gov/isrb/docs/isrb-fiscal-year-reports.pdf.

Chart 3b. Washington Grants by Year, CCB Releases, 2012-2015

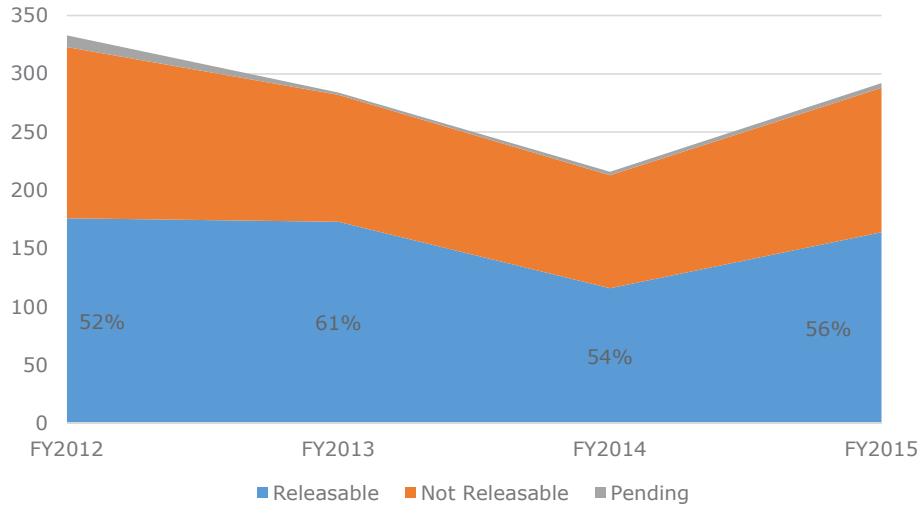


Chart 3c. Washington Grants by Year, Indeterminate Hearings, 2012-2015

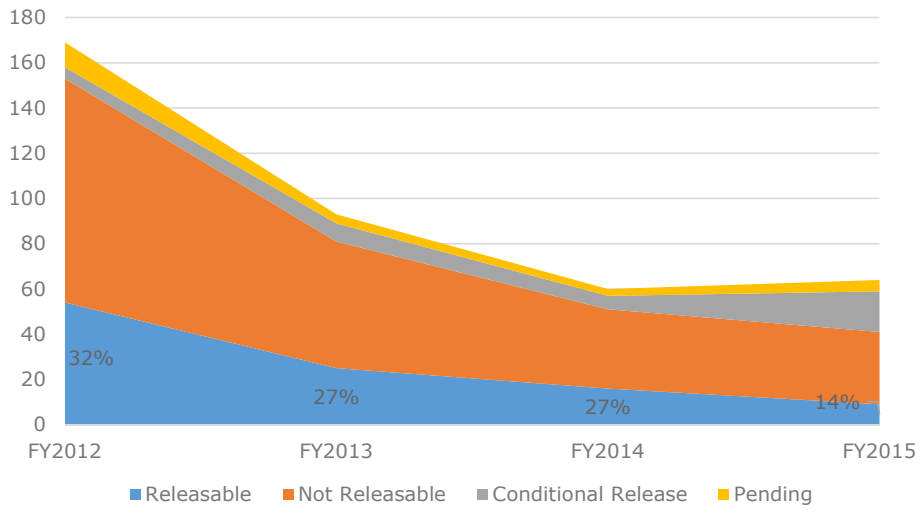


Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

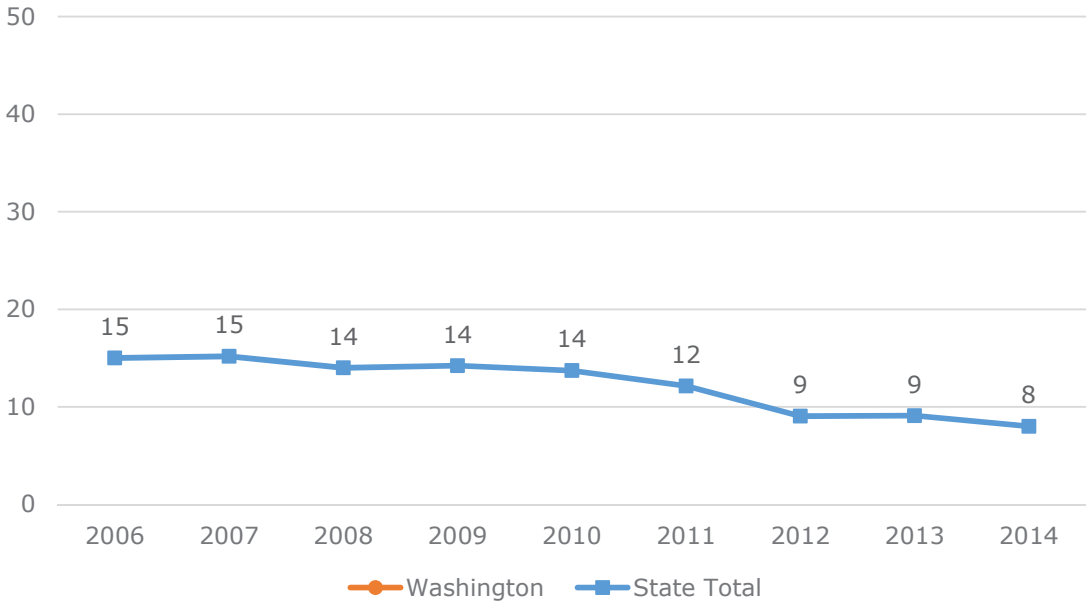


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

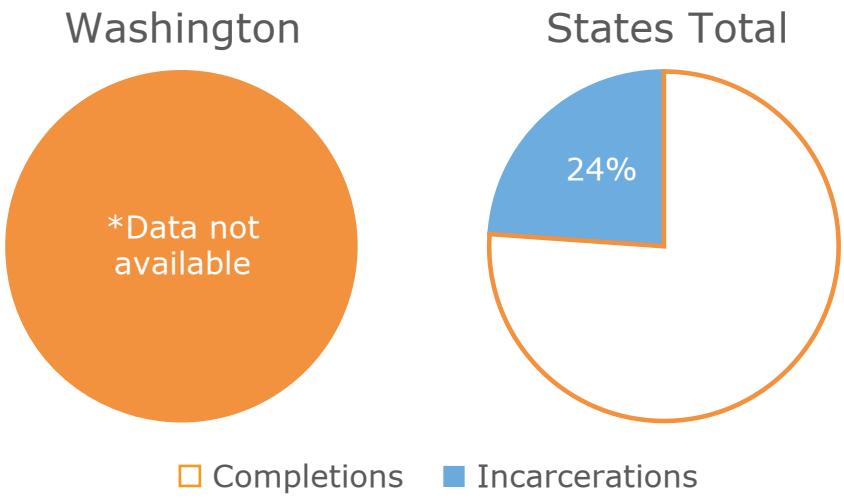


Chart 5 the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

Data on the percentage of exits from parole due to incarceration is not available for Washington.

PAROLE IN **WEST VIRGINIA**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in West Virginia compared to the states as a whole. Parolees have a similar likelihood of being re-incarcerated compared to the aggregate state rate. Just over one third of parole hearings lead to release being granted, while the remaining hearings result in parole being denied or further consideration is required. West Virginia currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

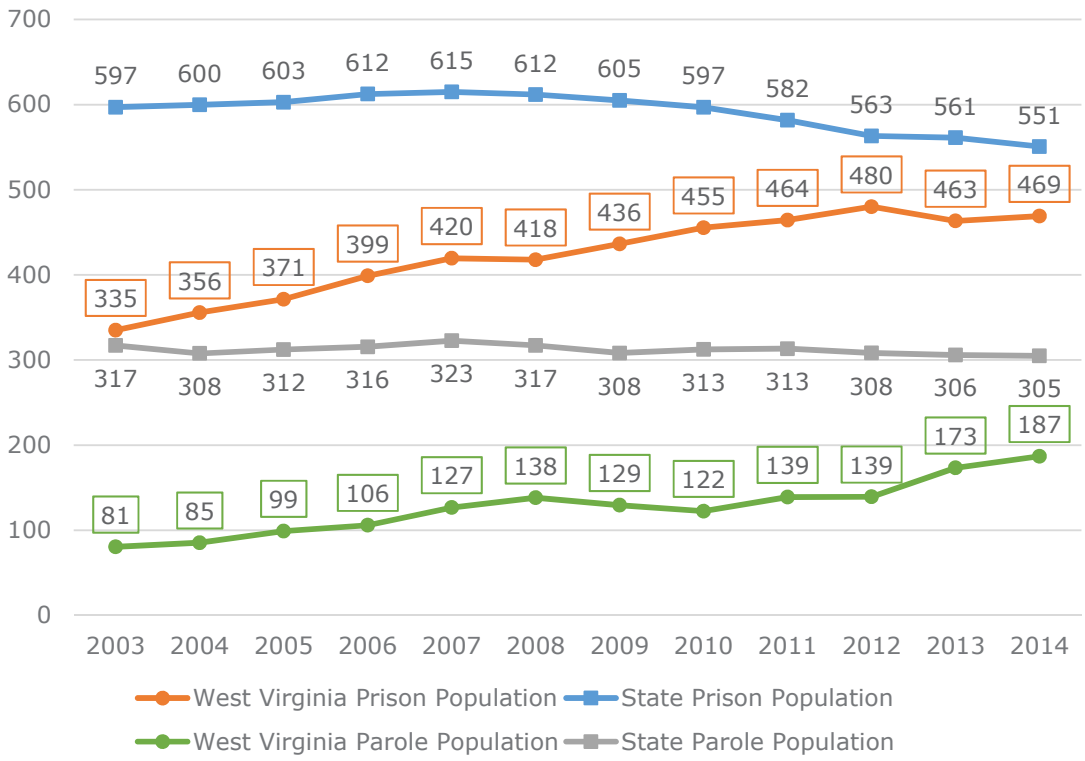


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

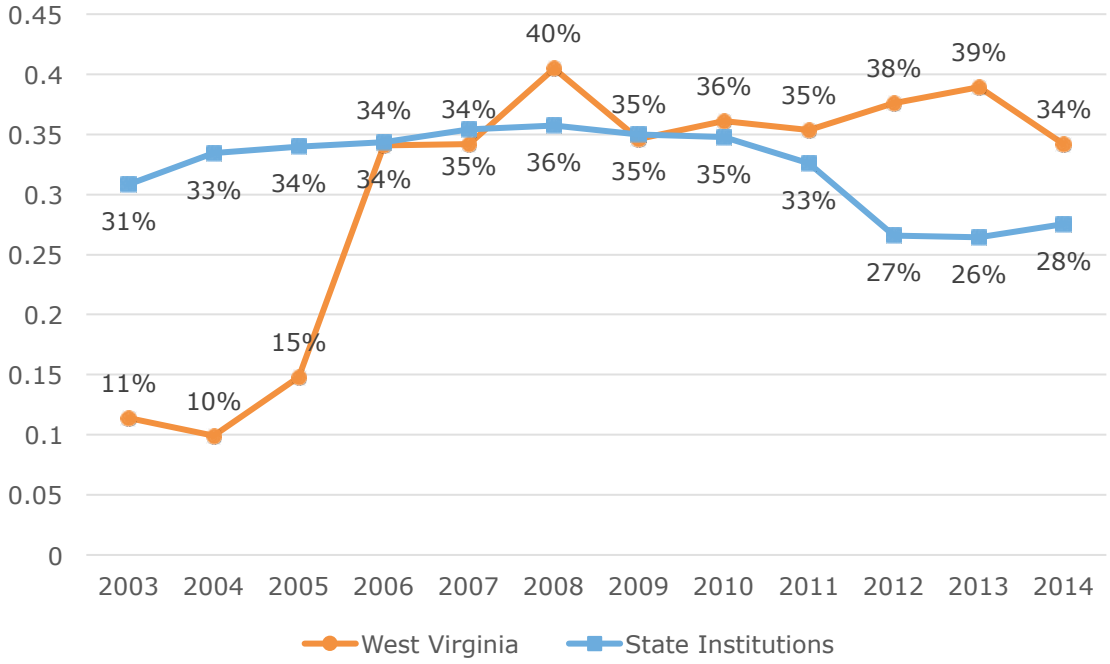
The prison population rate in West Virginia is lower than the aggregate state rate, though it has been steadily increasing over time. In 2014, the prison population rate was 469 in West Virginia versus 551 for all 50 states. West Virginia had the 32nd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 67% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in West Virginia is also lower than the aggregate state rate, yet it too has been steadily increasing over time. In 2014, the parole population rate was 187 which is much lower than the aggregate rate of 305. West Virginia had the 29th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, all reported admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

West Virginia had the 32nd highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

West Virginia had the 29th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014



*Large percentage changes in West Virginia are due to small base rates; in 2005, 386 admissions to prison were due to conditional release violations versus 965 in 2006.

Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

Since 2006, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in West Virginia has been equal to or higher than that of the aggregate states. Large percentage changes in West Virginia are due to small base rates; in 2005, 386 admissions to prison were due to conditional release violations versus 965 in 2006. In 2014, about a third of prison admissions in West Virginia were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. West Virginia had the 16th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

West Virginia had the 16th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. West Virginia Grant Rate, 2009

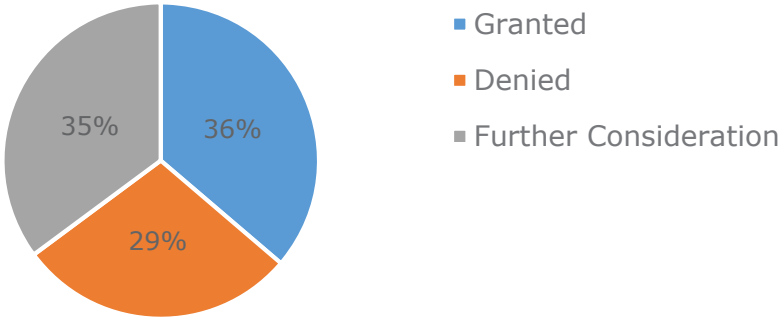


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2009 that resulted in parole being granted, parole being denied, or further consideration required. This is the most recent information publically available. Thirty-six percent of release hearings resulted in parole being granted, while nearly the same amount resulted in parole being denied. The remaining twenty-nine percent resulted in further consideration being required. Over the last three years of available data, the percentage of hearings that result in parole being granted or denied has decreased while the percentage requiring further consideration has increased.

Source: *55th West Virginia Parole Board Annual Report July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009*, www.paroleboard.wv.gov/SiteCollectionDocuments/55th%20Annual%20Report%20FY%2008.09.pdf.

Chart 3b. West Virginia Grants by Year, 2007-2009

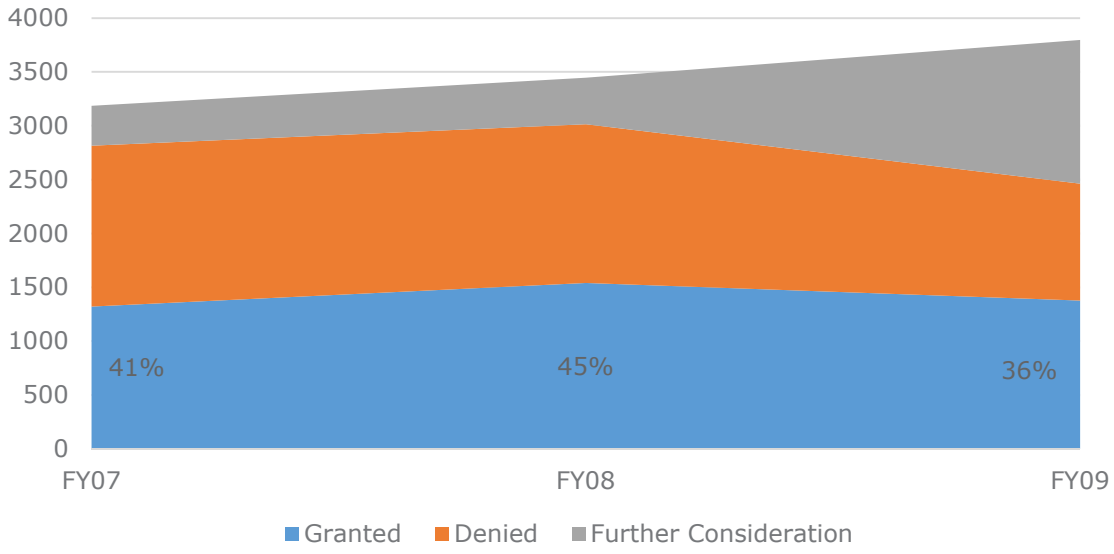


Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

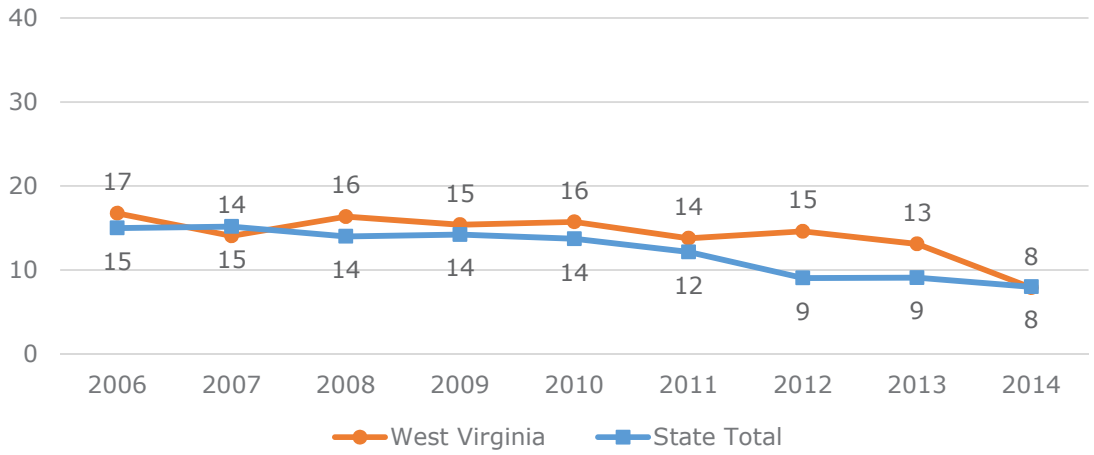


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees in West Virginia has been similar to or slightly higher than the aggregate state rate throughout the series. In 2014, the rate declined to 8 per 100 parolees in West Virginia which is equal to the rate for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

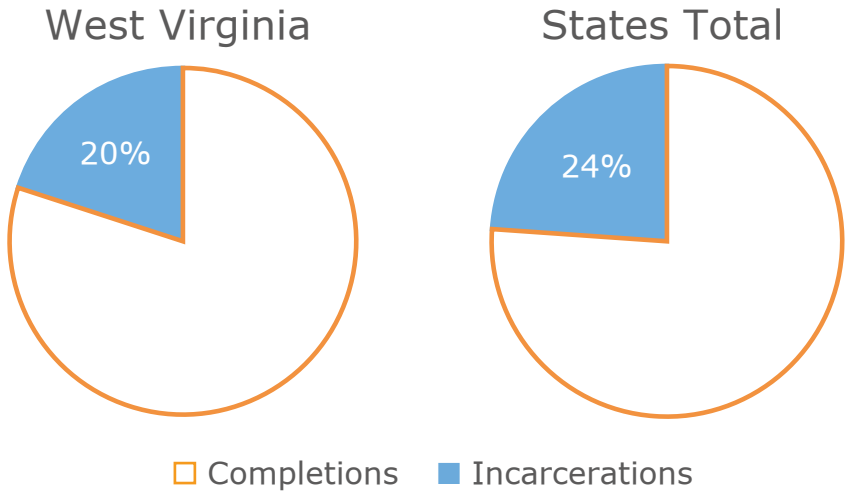


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In West Virginia, one-fifth of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This is slightly lower than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

PAROLE IN **WISCONSIN**

Summary: Prison population rates are lower in Wisconsin compared to the states as a whole while parole population rates are higher. However, parolees at risk of incarceration have a similar likelihood of being reincarcerated compared to the states as a whole. Wisconsin currently practices discretionary release only for inmates convicted prior to the effective date of its determinate sentencing statute (December 31, 1999).

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

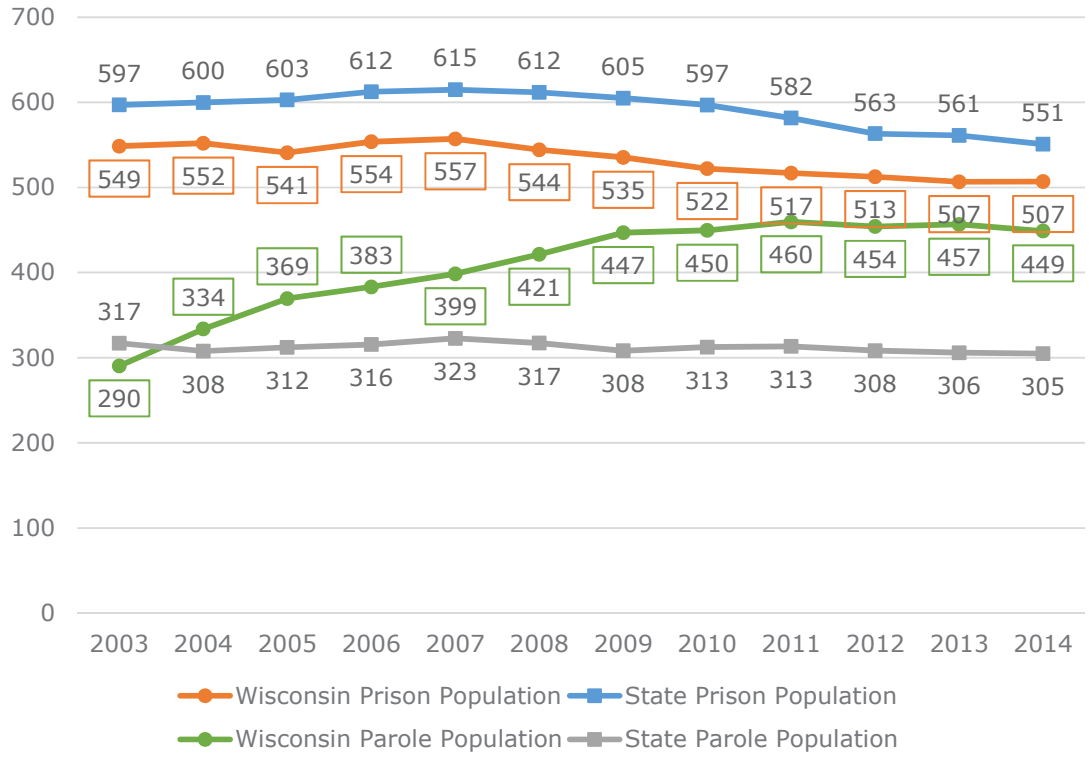


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Wisconsin is lower than the aggregate state rate. The peak rate of 557 occurred in 2007; thereafter, the rate declined along with the aggregate state rate. In 2014, the prison population rate was 507 in Wisconsin versus 551 for all 50 states. Wisconsin had the 26th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 95% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

From 2003 to 20011, the parole population rate in Wisconsin increased, staying higher than the aggregate rate. In 2014, the parole population rate in Wisconsin was 449, much higher than the aggregate rate of 305. Wisconsin had the 7th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2013, two percent of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Wisconsin had the 26th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Wisconsin had the 7th highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

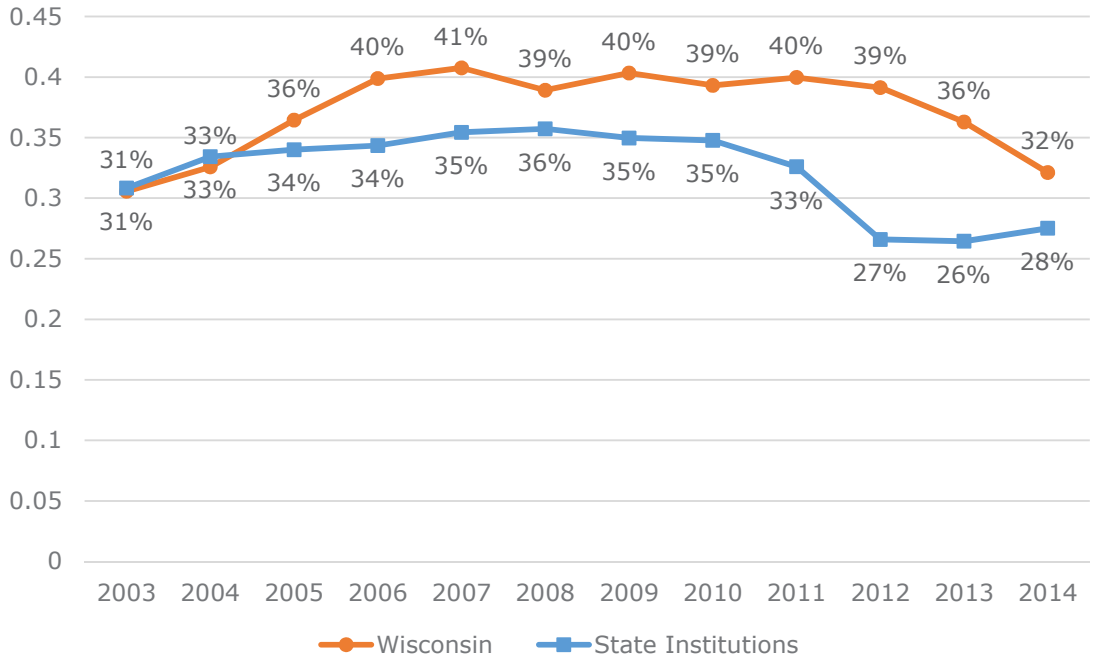


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

In the early years of this series, the percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Wisconsin was similar to that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Wisconsin increased until 2007 and remained steady until 2013. In 2014, nearly a third of prison admissions in Wisconsin were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Wisconsin had the 18th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Wisconsin had the 18th highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3. Wisconsin Grant Rate

Data on the outcomes of parole release hearings are not available for Wisconsin.

Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014

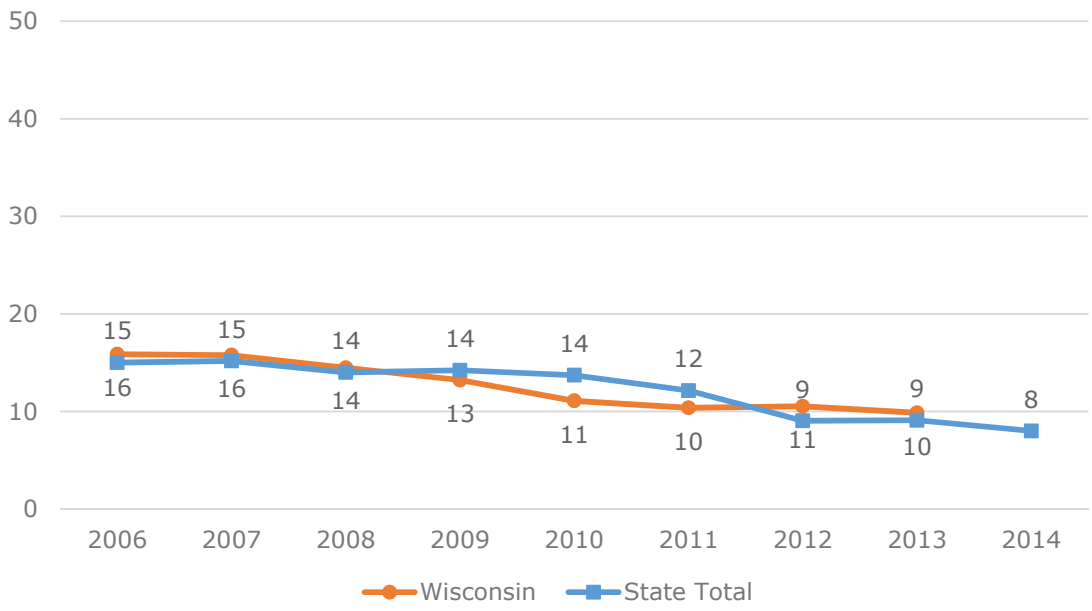


Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is similar in Wisconsin compared to the states in aggregate and has been so throughout the series. In 2013, the most recent year for which data are available, the rate stood at 10 per 100 parolees in Wisconsin compared to 9 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2013

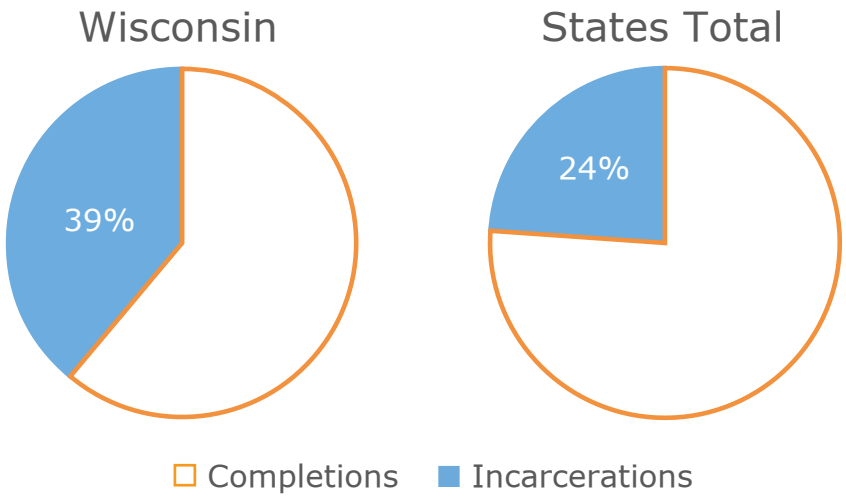


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Wisconsin, thirty-nine percent of the exits from parole were due to incarceration in 2013, the most recent year for which data are available. This is noticeably higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24% in 2014 (28% in 2013).

PAROLE IN **WYOMING**

Summary: Prison and parole population rates are lower in Wyoming compared to the states as a whole. However, parolees are more likely to be re-incarcerated compared to the aggregate state rate. Nearly two-thirds of parole hearings lead to release being granted. Wyoming currently practices discretionary release for the majority of offenders, including violent offenders, sex offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, and public order offenders.

Chart 1. Prison and Parole Population per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2003-2014

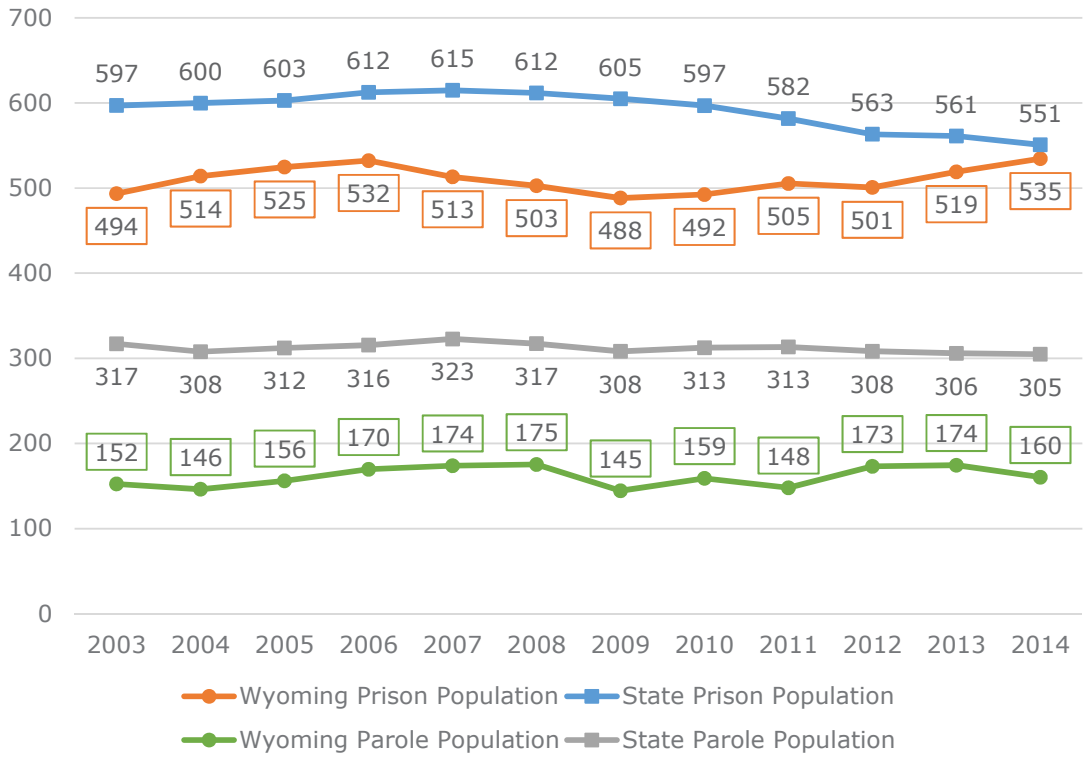


Chart 1 shows the population in prison and on parole per 100,000 adult residents at yearend for each year from 2003 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series and the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The prison population rate in Wyoming is lower than the aggregate state rate. However, in recent years, the rate has increased in Wyoming while the rate has decreased for the states in aggregate. In 2014, the prison population rate was 535 in Wyoming versus 551 for all 50 states. Wyoming had the 24th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 69% of releases from prison were conditional releases.

The parole population rate in Wyoming is also lower than the aggregate state rate. In 2014, the rate in Wyoming was 160 which is lower than the aggregate rate of 305. Wyoming had the 33rd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014. In 2014, 89% of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision such as the decision of a parole board.

Wyoming had the 24th highest prison population rate of the states in 2014.

Wyoming had the 33rd highest parole population rate of the states in 2014.

Chart 2. Conditional Release Violators as a Percentage of Prison Admissions, 2003-2014

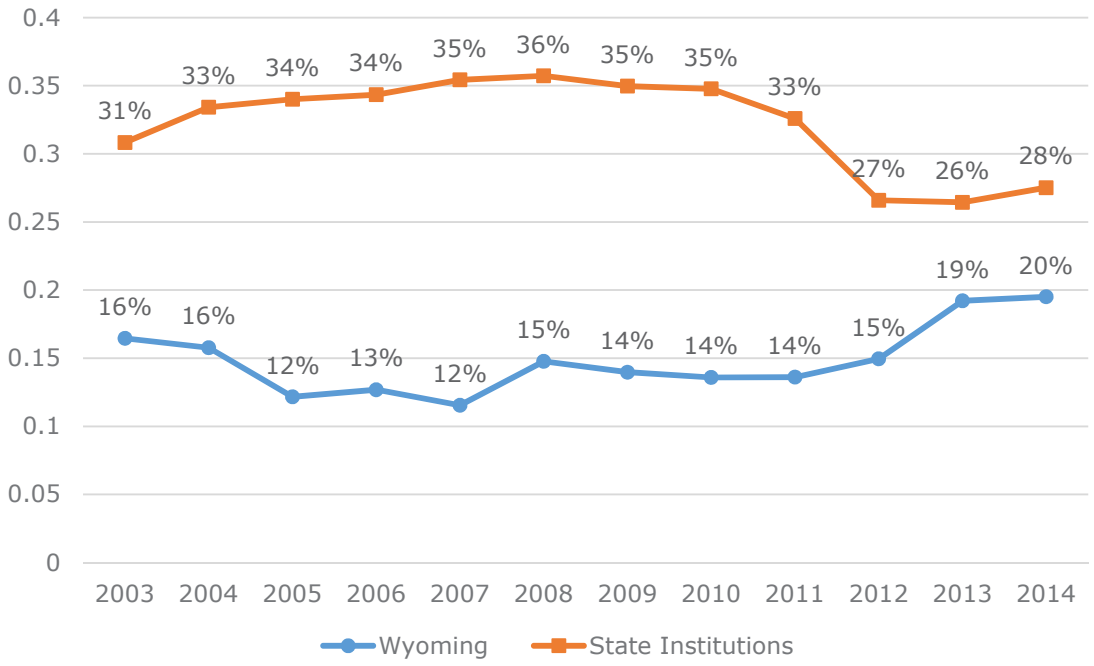


Chart 2 shows the percentage of prison admissions each year from 2003 to 2014 that were due to violations of parole or other conditional release. The data for this chart come from the *Prisoners* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown.

The percentage of prison admissions that were conditional release violators in Wyoming is lower than that of the aggregate states. However, while the states aggregately remained steady for several years before decreasing beginning in 2011, the percentage in Wyoming has shown an increase recently increasing. In 2014, one-fifth of prison admissions in Wyoming were due to violations of conditional release compared to just over one-quarter of the admissions for states in aggregate. Wyoming had the 32nd highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Wyoming had the 32nd highest percentage of prison admissions due to violations of conditional releases of the states in 2014.

Chart 3a. Wyoming Grant Rate, 2012

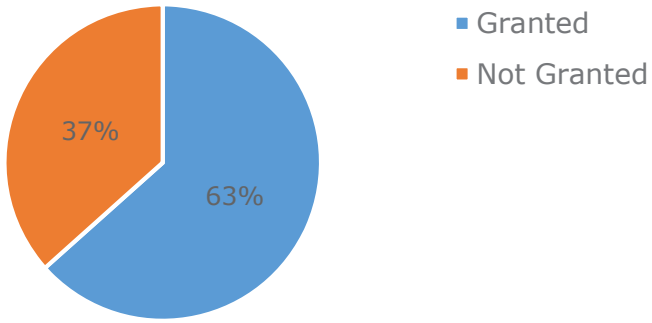


Chart 3a shows the percentage of parole hearings in fiscal year 2012 that resulted release being granted or not granted. The second chart shows this information for fiscal years 2010 to 2012. In 2012, nearly two-thirds of the hearings resulted in parole being granted. This percentage has increased during the fiscal years for which there is information.

Source: *Wyoming Board of Parole Annual Report Fiscal Year 2012*, www-wsl.state.wy.us/slpub/reports/Board%20of%20Parole.pdf.

Chart 3b. Wyoming Grants by Year, 2010-2012

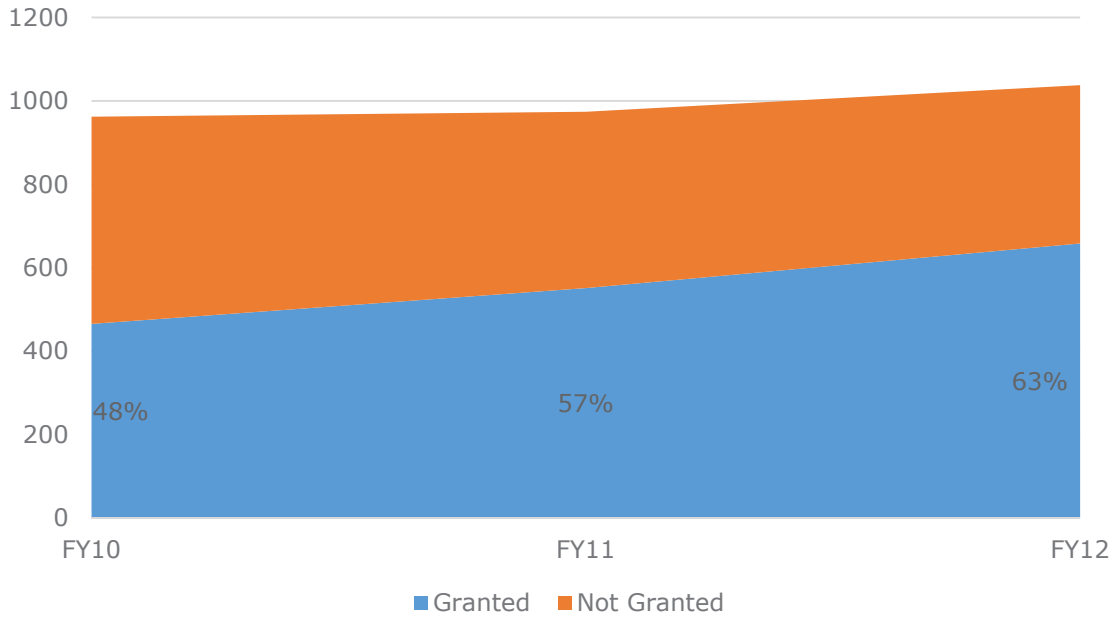
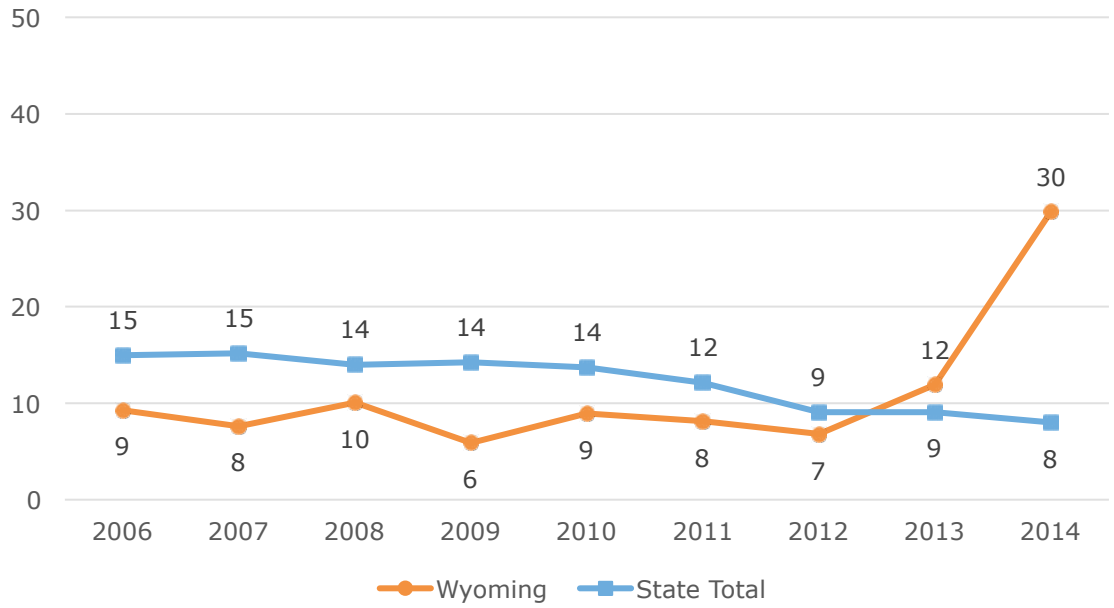


Chart 4. Rate of Incarceration Per 100 Parolees at Risk, 2006-2014



*The large changes between 2013 and 2014 for Wyoming are due to low base rates. In 2013, 80 parolees were incarcerated versus 151 in 2014.

Chart 4 shows the rate of incarceration per 100 parolees who are at risk of reincarceration each year from 2006 to 2014. The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A series for the individual state and an aggregate series for all 50 states is shown. The incarcerated population includes the reported number of parolees who exited parole to incarceration for any reason. The at-risk population is calculated as the number reported on parole at the beginning of the year, plus the reported number of entries to parole during the year.

The rate of incarceration for parolees is much higher in Wyoming for 2014 compared to the states in aggregate, though it was lower than the aggregate state rate through 2012. The large changes between 2013 and 2014 for Wyoming are due to low base rates. In 2013, 80 parolees were incarcerated versus 151 in 2014. In 2014, the rate was 30 per 100 parolees in Wyoming compared to 8 per 100 for the states in aggregate.

Chart 5. Parole Exits, 2014

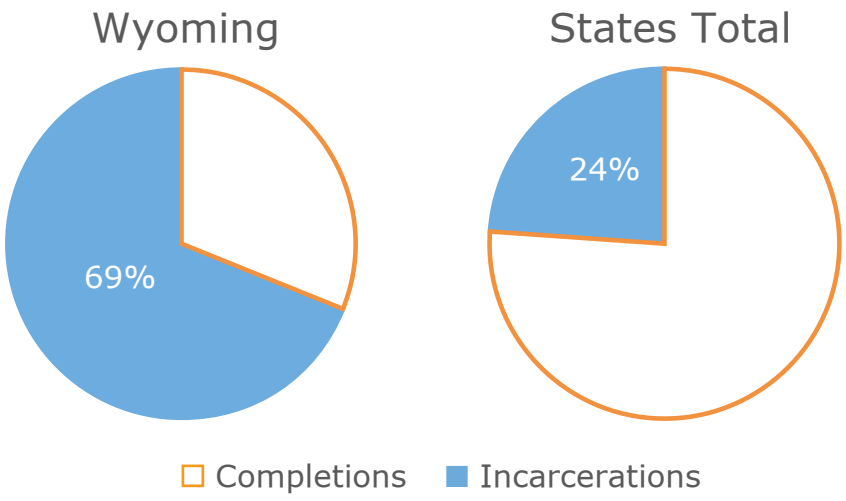


Chart 5 shows the percentage of people who exit parole to incarceration. All other exits are included in "completions". The data for this chart come from the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

In Wyoming, more than two-thirds of the exits from parole are due to incarceration. This figure is much higher than the aggregate state proportion of 24%.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this report is to enable and encourage comparisons among state parole systems that have never before been possible. As discussed in the report's Introduction, the statistics collected here should not automatically be accepted at face value. We counsel readers to use caution, and to treat the 50-State Data Briefs as a first step toward an understanding of the big-picture outcomes associated with different prison release and parole revocation systems across the country. We are proud of the range of questions raised by the data—but the use to which the data will be put is largely up to the report's consumers. For example, we make no claim of having discovered "best" and "worst" practices across the states.

Certain patterns, or noticeable lack of patterns, appear in the Data Briefs as a whole. For instance, there does not always appear to be a clear connection between a state's prison rate and its parole supervision rate; nor do large numbers of parolees on supervision reliably signal that parole boards are especially liberal in their release decisions. The statistical history of many states defy such common-sense expectations. Some have high prison and parole supervision rates. Louisiana is an example. In 2014, Louisiana had the highest prison population rate and the third highest parole population rate of all of the states. However, only five percent of admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision of the parole board in 2014. Other states, in contrast, have low prison and parole population rates. An example of this is Massachusetts which had the lowest prison population rate and one of the lowest parole population rates. Unlike Louisiana, the majority of admissions to parole (ninety percent) were due to the discretionary action of the paroling authority. For other states, the prison population rate may be low while the parole population rate is high. Oklahoma serves as an example. It had the fourth highest prison population rate of the states and the forty-fourth highest parole population rate; all reported admissions to parole were due to a discretionary decision. A final category of states includes those with a high prison population rate and a low parole population rate, such as New York. New York has the eighth lowest prison population rate (or the forty-third highest rates) of all 50 states but the sixteenth highest parole population rate. About a quarter of admissions to parole were due to discretionary decisions in 2014.

From an analysis of this kind, we can begin to group states that fall into similar classifications—at least on the statistical dimensions collected in this report. Table 1 below is an example of the comparisons that may be drawn.

Table 1. 2X2 Comparison of Selected States According to Their Rates of Imprisonment and Parole Supervision, 2014.

	Low Prison	High Prison
Low Parole	Massachusetts	Alabama
	Maine	Arizona
	Minnesota	Delaware
	North Dakota	Oklahoma
High Parole	Iowa	Alaska
	New Hampshire	Louisiana
	New Jersey	Mississippi
	New York	Texas

States may also be grouped by (1) the percentages of their prison admissions that are due to parole revocations, matched against (2) their parole supervision rates. For some states, both the parole supervision rate (PR) and the percentage of prison admissions due to parole revocations (AR) are high—a combination that many would expect. Missouri is an example of this: the state had the eleventh highest PR while nearly half of prison admissions were due to conditional release violators (compared to an aggregate rate of twenty-eight percent for the states). For other jurisdictions, such as Rhode Island, both the PR and the AR are low. Rhode Island had one of the lowest PRs of any state in 2014. At the same time, the Rhode Island's AR stands at fifteen percent, well below the norm. However, for other states, these two factors are not ranked similarly. For example, states such as Vermont have a low PR and a high AR. For example, Vermont had the 24th highest PR in 2014 (about a third lower than the aggregate state rate), yet nearly two-thirds of admissions to prison were due to conditional release violators. Flipping common-sense expectations in the opposite direction, states such as Mississippi had a high PR but a low AR compared with other states. In recent years, the parole population rate

in Mississippi has surpassed the aggregate state rate; however, only about a fifth of prison admissions in 2014 were due to conditional release violators.

Once again, states with different experiences can be organized under headings suggested by the data. Table 2 makes the point, pictorially, that parole supervision populations have very different impacts on prison admissions from state to state.

Table 2. 2X2 Comparison of Selected States According to Their Rates of Parole Supervision and Percentage of Prison Admissions Due to Parole Revocations, 2014.

	Low CR Violator	High CR Violator
Low Parole	Florida	Colorado
	Massachusetts	Vermont
	Rhode Island	Washington
	Virginia	Utah
High Parole	Louisiana	Arkansas
	Mississippi	Kentucky
	Oregon	Missouri
	South Dakota	Pennsylvania

Lastly, states vary quite a bit in rates of parole revocations measured against the number of parolees who were on supervision in their systems in any given year. For example, Utah—which has a low parole population rate compared to the aggregate state rate—incarcerates parolees at-risk at a rate more than three times higher than other states. The probability of revocation among all at-risk parolees was 26 per 100 parolees in Utah in 2014, and about 8 per 100 for the states aggregately. On the other hand, Wisconsin—which has a higher than average parole population rate—revokes parolees-at-risk at a rate similar to the states in aggregate (around 9 per 100 parolees).

The discussion above is intended only to be suggestive of the innumerable possible uses of the 50 State Data Briefs. In preparing the report, we were surprised time and again by the reactions of individual readers of early drafts. For anyone with a genuine interest in the professional and academic "fields" of prison release policy, we expect the report to be a "page-turner." (Our apologies to the majority of readers, who will not be quite so enthralled.) We are looking forward to the many observations, hypotheses, conclusions, corrections, criticisms, and suggestions for improvement that this report will provoke. And most of all, the Robina Institute as a whole looks forward to a reinvigoration of policy debate aimed at improving the work of American paroling agencies.

Appendix

1. State Prison Rates 2014, Ranked

1	Louisiana	1,075
2	Delaware	951
3	Alaska	948
4	Oklahoma	945
5	Alabama	849
6	Texas	837
7	Mississippi	831
8	Arizona	827
9	Arkansas	791
10	Georgia	696
11	Missouri	684
12	Idaho	675
13	Florida	649
14	Kentucky	637
15	Connecticut	590
16	Indiana	584
17	Virginia	581
18	Nevada	576
19	Ohio	575
20	South Carolina	571
21	Tennessee	569
22	Michigan	565
23	South Dakota	561
	State Institutions (Total)	**551**
24	Wyoming	535
25	Hawaii	528
26	Wisconsin	507
27	Pennsylvania	503
28	Colorado	502
29	Illinois	488
30	North Carolina	485
31	Oregon	484
32	West Virginia	469
33	Montana	463
34	California	459
35	Maryland	454
36	New Mexico	443
37	Kansas	443
38	Rhode Island	399
39	Vermont	392
40	Nebraska	385
41	Iowa	371
42	Utah	345
43	New York	338
44	Washington	332
45	New Jersey	312
46	North Dakota	301
47	New Hampshire	280
48	Minnesota	255
49	Maine	209
50	Massachusetts	200

2. State Parole Rates 2014, Ranked

1	Pennsylvania	1037
2	Arkansas	962
3	Louisiana	838
4	Oregon	770
5	Texas	562
6	Kentucky	492
7	Wisconsin	449
8	Mississippi	437
9	South Dakota	406
10	Alaska	402
11	Missouri	396
12	Idaho	350
13	Georgia	336
	State Institutions (Total)	**305**
14	Illinois	300
15	California	294
16	New York	289
17	Nevada	272
18	Tennessee	267
19	Maryland	249
20	Colorado	245
21	Iowa	242
22	Michigan	240
23	New Hampshire	225
24	Vermont	219
25	Alabama	216
26	New Jersey	215
27	Ohio	193
28	Indiana	189
29	West Virginia	187
30	Kansas	186
31	Washington	181
32	Utah	162
33	Wyoming	160
34	Minnesota	159
35	Arizona	147
36	New Mexico	142
37	South Carolina	139
38	Hawaii	139
39	Montana	137
40	North Carolina	131
41	North Dakota	102
42	Delaware	92
43	Connecticut	91
44	Oklahoma	88
45	Nebraska	75
46	Rhode Island	56
47	Massachusetts	36
48	Florida	29
49	Virginia	27
50	Maine	2

3. Conditional Release Violators 2014, % of Prison Admissions, Ranked

1	Vermont	65%
1	Idaho*	65%
3	Washington	63%
4	Arkansas	55%
5	Colorado	48%
6	Missouri	47%
7	Utah	45%
7	Pennsylvania	45%
9	New Hampshire	43%
10	Kentucky	41%
11	Tennessee	40%
12	Maryland	39%
12	Hawaii	39%
14	New York	38%
15	Minnesota	35%
16	West Virginia	34%
16	New Mexico	34%
18	Texas	32%
18	Wisconsin	32%
20	Oklahoma	31%
21	Illinois	30%
22	Louisiana	29%
	State Institutions	**28%**
23	Oregon	27%
24	Iowa	26%
25	New Jersey	25%
25	Michigan	25%
27	Maine	24%
28	Kansas	23%
28	South Dakota	23%
28	Montana	23%
31	Mississippi	21%
32	Wyoming	20%
33	South Carolina	19%
34	Delaware	18%
34	Nebraska	18%
36	Ohio	17%
36	Arizona	17%
38	North Dakota	16%
38	Nevada	16%
40	Connecticut	15%
40	North Carolina	15%
40	Rhode Island	15%
43	California	14%
44	Indiana	13%
45	Georgia	10%
45	Alabama	10%
47	Massachusetts	9%
48	Virginia	1%
49	Florida	0%
50	Alaska	N/A

About the Parole Release and Revocation Project

The Parole Release and Revocation Project is committed to engaging paroling authorities in both indeterminate and determinate sentencing states in examining all elements of the discretionary parole release and post-release violations process. A goal of this project is to enhance the quality of decision-making at every stage. As described below, the project is currently engaged in the development of legal profiles and conducting a comprehensive survey of parole boards. This project will also feature on-site work with selected paroling jurisdictions

ROBINA INSTITUTE
OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

About the Robina Institute

The Robina Institute of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice brings legal education, legal and sociological research, theory, policy, and practice together to solve common problems in the field of criminal justice. Through this work, we initiate and support coordinated research and policy analysis and partner with multiple local and state jurisdictions from across the nation to provide recommendations and build links between researchers, practitioners, lawmakers, governing authorities, and the public.

The Robina Institute's focus is to build these connections through three program areas: Criminal Justice Policy, Criminal Law Theory, and Sentencing Law and Policy. The emphasis in all three areas is on new ways of conceptualizing criminal law and its roles, and new ways of thinking about responses to crime. The Robina Institute is currently working on several research projects, including four in the Sentencing Law and Policy Program Area that take a close look at issues states and jurisdictions face in sentencing policy and guidelines: the Probation Revocation Project; the Parole Release and Revocation Project; the Criminal History Project; and the Sentencing Guidelines Repository Project.

The Robina Institute of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice was established in 2011 at the University of Minnesota Law School thanks to a generous gift from the Robina Foundation. Created by James H. Binger ('41), the Robina Foundation provides funding to major institutions that generate transformative ideas and promising approaches