

National Prisoner Statistics program jurisdiction notes

These notes are provided to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) by state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) as part of the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data collection. The notes are presented mostly verbatim and were generally edited only for misspellings and to order the respondents' comments according to the questions they answer. Not all jurisdictions comment on every question. BJS encouraged respondents to describe other types of admissions and releases specific to their system, which are summarized in these jurisdiction notes and included in the totals in tables 8 and 9 in the report *Prisoners in 2020 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 302776, BJS, December 2021).

Alabama—Prisons were not recently rated for official capacity. The majority of Alabama prisons were overcrowded. As of 2020, a total of 22,896 beds were in operation, which represented the physical capacity for prisoners but was not based on staffing, programs, and services. The operating capacity differed from BJS's definition. Data on citizenship status were not available.

Alaska—The Alaska DOC did not have data on capacity levels by gender. The design capacity was 4,664. The rated capacity was 4,838. The rated population capacity did not include nontraditional confinement, such as halfway houses or electronic monitoring. The state of Alaska could not report citizenship data.

Arizona—Jurisdiction counts were based on custody data and prisoners in contracted beds. These counts excluded prisoners held in other jurisdictions because Arizona receives an equal number of prisoners to house from other jurisdictions. Arizona provided updated 2019 population estimates on their 2020 NPS-1B form. Arizona abolished parole in 1994, so only prisoners released prior to 1994 were on parole. Because community supervision prisoners were supervised as parolees, both parolees and community supervision violators were included in admission counts as parole violators. Other admissions included persons returned from deportation and persons released in error. Other unconditional releases included prisoners released by the court. Other conditional releases included those released to other community supervision programs. Other releases included discretionary releases. Prison capacities included the capacity of private prisons in Arizona.

Arkansas—No notes.

California—Custody, jurisdiction, admission and release counts for California prisons in 2020 were affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. In 2020, California removed all of its prisoners from in-state private prison facilities. Other releases included prisoners released under California's Public Safety Realignment law (A.B. 109). Changes in the reported design capacity of California prisons were based on information from an annual report by Facility Planning, Construction and Management, a division of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). As in previous years, CDCR did not report counts of non-U.S. citizens on the 2020 NPS-1B form. While BJS has previously used a CDCR report listing the count of prisoners by country of birth to impute citizenship counts for the state, the most recent report available at the CDCR website during the preparation of the *Prisoners in 2020 – Statistical Tables* report was based on the June 2019 prison population. Due to the large reduction in the California prison population in 2020, BJS did not find it prudent to impute citizenship statistics for the current year.

Colorado—Jurisdiction and custody counts included a small, undetermined number of prisoners with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less, and 200 males and 10 females who were part of the Youthful Offender System, a program established primarily for violent juvenile offenders. Federal Transfer and Interstate Compact offenders were not reported in the Colorado DOC's custody counts. Jurisdiction population counts included a small number of prisoners from other states admitted under the interstate compact agreement. Admission and release counts excluded prisoners who were absent without leave (AWOL) or had escaped. Other releases included discharges from youthful offender systems. Prison design capacity was based on data from the Colorado DOC's annual statistical report. One reentry center run by the department closed in February 2020. Citizenship counts are for the total jurisdiction population, but the DOC does not have policies that call for housing non-U.S. citizens in local facilities, out-of-state facilities, or federal facilities, so the statistics reported are essentially equivalent to the population in custody of state-operated and privately operated prisons.

Connecticut—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. New court commitment admissions included prisoners who were admitted on accused

status but received a sentence later in the year. Counts of other types of admissions and releases included persons with legitimate types of prison entries and exits that did not match BJS categories. Legislation in July 1995 abolished the capacity law, making a facility's capacity a fluid number based on the needs of the department. The needs were dictated by security issues, populations, court decrees, legal mandates, staffing, and physical plant areas of facilities that served other purposes or had been decommissioned. The actual capacity of a facility was subject to change.

Delaware—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. Capacity counts included the halfway houses under the Delaware DOC. Releases included offenders who received a combined sentence (prison and parole) of more than 1 year.

Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)—Data in *Prisoners in 2020 – Statistical Tables* reflect prisoners under BOP jurisdiction on December 26, 2020, except for tables 17 and 18 in the report, which are for September 30, 2020. BOP jurisdiction counts included prisoners housed in secure private facilities where the BOP had a direct contract with a private operator and prisoners housed in secure facilities where there was a subcontract with a private provider at a local governmental facility. Jurisdiction counts also included prisoners housed in jail or short-term detention and prisoners held in state-operated or other nonfederal secure facilities. BOP prisoners housed in state facilities were counted as held in local or county-operated facilities. BOP counts included 5,741 prisoners (5,180 males and 561 females) held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections centers or halfway houses and 7,993 offenders on home confinement (6,473 males and 1,520 females). A total of 14 juveniles (13 males and 1 female) were held in contract facilities. These juvenile prisoners were included in the jurisdiction and custody totals but were excluded from the counts of privately or locally operated facilities. Some of these juveniles were under the jurisdiction of U.S. probation but housed in the custody of the BOP in contract facilities. Due to the BOP's information system configuration, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders were combined into one racial category, and Hispanic prisoners were included in all the racial categories. On December 26, 2020, the BOP held 42,744 male and 3,160 female Hispanic prisoners. Parole violation counts included prisoners with and without a new sentence. Parole violation admissions included commitments of special parolees and returns

to prison of persons who violated probation or parole for either federal or District of Columbia sentences. Expirations of sentence included good conduct releases that usually had a separate and distinct term of supervision and releases from the residential drug-abuse treatment program. Other releases included clemency, compassionate releases, pardons, First Step Act releases, executions, hospitalizations and treatments completed, and releases based on the amount of time served. On December 31, 2020, the BOP custody population was 123,529 prisoners (excluding those in contracted and private facilities) and the rated capacity was 134,404. Citizenship data were provided as recorded in the BOP data system and are subject to verification by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Citizenship counts represent jurisdiction totals.

Florida—Data on race or ethnicity from 2020 are not comparable to data reported prior to 2016 due to a change in reporting methods. Florida reported only admissions for prisoners with new sentences and did not report prisoners admitted on technical violations. Other admissions included program supervision violations. Other unconditional releases included vacated sentences. Other conditional releases included those to provisional release supervision, conditional medical releases, releases to program supervision, mandatory conditional releases, and parole reinstatements. Reported operational capacity included the capacity of contracted institutions (8,696 males and 1,250 females) and contracted work release facilities (1,862 males and 354 females), although BJS removed these facilities from the calculations of percentage capacity in table 18. Contracted capacities are current as of December 31, 2020. Florida's DOC revised the variables used to determine the citizenship of prisoners in 2015. Therefore, estimates of non-U.S. citizens from after 2014 are not comparable to previous years.

Georgia—Data reflected the prison population during the last week of December 2020. Custody populations included both state prisons and county correctional institutions. Subtotals of gender, race, and sentence length, as well as custody counts, were adjusted using interpolation to match the overall totals. Counts of admissions and releases were adjusted using interpolation to balance the jurisdictional populations on January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020. Capacity figures include state prisons, county prisons, and private prisons. Georgia did not house females in privately operated correctional facilities.

Hawaii—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. Compared to 2019, the 2020 Hawaii state prison population, admissions, and releases were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic through court-ordered releases and diversion policies for pretrial and sentenced felons and misdemeanants. Other releases included prisoners released due to status change and decision to not prosecute the offender.

Idaho—Counts are estimates based on live data with some change over time due to the movement and processing of prisoners. Other releases included administrative releases.

Illinois—Jurisdiction, custody population, and admission and release counts for prisoners with maximum sentences of more than 1 year included an undetermined number of prisoners with a 1-year sentence. All Illinois DOC prisoners have a minimum sentence of 1 year. However, some prisoners were in custody for less than 1 year due to pretrial time spent in the custody of local jails. The Illinois DOC contracted with an outside vendor for two adult transition facilities (i.e., work release). The department considered these offenders in its custody and included them in the daily population counts. Prisoners in other state or federal custody were tracked separately. All escapees counted were from adult transition centers, and all returning escapees had escaped from those centers. The Illinois DOC applied the term AWOL returns only to parolees who committed a subsequent technical violation or new offense while on parole. These returns were included in parole violation admissions. The Illinois DOC defined rated capacity as the total number of usable beds for the general population, with the total rated capacity excluding beds used for health care, crisis segregation, administrative detention, protective custody, isolation, or other specialty beds that could not be used by the general population. The department defined operational capacity as the maximum number of beds in a facility, to include all beds used for health care, crisis segregation, administrative detention, protective custody, isolation, reception, and classification, plus future beds that are down for repair. The count of non-U.S. citizen offenders represented persons who self-reported that they were not born in the U.S. The Illinois DOC did not have information on offenders' country of current citizenship. The Illinois DOC ceased collection of citizenship information on January 1, 2021.

Indiana—Custody, jurisdiction, admission, release, and capacity counts included prisoners in two facilities owned by the state of Indiana but staffed by employees of a private correctional company. The Indiana DOC cannot determine the sentence length of prisoners who are under Indiana jurisdiction but housed in local jails.

Iowa—In 2009, the Iowa DOC began including offenders on work release in the operating-while-intoxicated population. Iowa prisoners housed in out-of-state prisons were also included in the department's jurisdiction counts. Iowa data included in BJS reports prior to 2009 were custody counts only. During calendar year 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had a large effect on the custody population, admissions and releases of the Iowa DOC. Prisoners who met specific criteria were released from Iowa prisons, and admissions were limited for a period of time to manage quarantine beds and staff reductions associated with COVID-19 infections. The count of transfer admissions included offenders transferring from other jurisdictions with an Iowa sentence. Counts of AWOL admissions and releases were of the work-release and operating-while-intoxicated populations. Counts of escapes were for releases from and readmissions to prisons only. Other releases include sentences terminated by court or overturned convictions. On December 31, 2020, the Iowa DOC had 738 offenders in its Work Release Program and 117 offenders in its Operating While Intoxicated Continuum Program.

Kansas—Other admissions included sanctions from probation. Other unconditional releases included court appearance releases and other final releases ordered by the court. Other conditional releases included reparole and reinstatement of conditional release.

Kentucky—Prisoners housed in other states' facilities were not included in the jurisdiction population because the Kentucky DOC did not have custody over these offenders and did not pay other states to house them. Other types of admissions included special admissions, returns from active release, returns from women's medical release, and parole board sanction admissions. Other unconditional releases included pardons. Other types of conditional prison releases included exits to home incarceration. Other releases included releases from jail, active releases, completion of parole board sanction, and women's medical releases.

Louisiana—Jurisdiction, custody, and capacity counts were correct as of December 29, 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic had a large effect on the Louisiana prison population during 2020. Other types of unconditional

releases included court orders, release due to accrued good time credit, and overturned convictions. Other types of conditional release included reinstatements to probation. Other types of release included compassionate releases.

Maine—Probation release violators may be counted as a new court commitment admission if they received a new sentence. Releases of all sentence lengths are included in the counts of released prisoners.

Maryland—For the jurisdiction and custody measures, the number of prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year was estimated by taking the percentage of prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year from the automated data and applying the percentage to the manual headcounts for the measure of interest (December 31 jurisdiction population or December 31 custody population). Any sentenced prisoners housed at the Baltimore City Detention Center or the Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center were included in the jurisdiction and custody counts. Pretrial prisoners at these facilities were excluded. The unsentenced prisoners in Maryland's custody on December 31, 2020 were all federal prisoners housed contractually at the Chesapeake Detention Facility. The reported prisoners under Maryland's jurisdiction who were housed in facilities operated by a county or local authority were sentenced to state prison by local jurisdictions and waiting to be transferred to Maryland DOC custody. Hispanic origin may have been underreported because records for existing prisoners were still being updated in the new information system. Due to implementation issues with the new information system, counts of admissions and releases for 2020 were estimates. The total number of new court commitments may have included a small, undetermined number of returns from appeal or bond. Mandatory release violators were included with parole violators. Maryland did not distinguish between AWOLs and escapees. Other unconditional releases included court-ordered releases and a small undetermined number released to appeal or bond. Maryland was missing citizenship data for 4,840 prisoners in custody on December 31, 2020.

Massachusetts—By law, offenders in Massachusetts may be sentenced to terms of up to 2.5 years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions. This population was excluded from the state count but was included in published population counts and rates for local jails and correctional institutions. Jurisdiction counts excluded approximately

866 prisoners (820 males and 46 females) in the county system (local jails and houses of correction) who were serving a sentence of more than 1 year, but these prisoners were included in imprisonment rate calculations at the request of the Massachusetts DOC. Jurisdiction and custody counts may have included a small, undetermined number of prisoners who were remanded to court or transferred to the custody of another state, federal, or locally operated system and subsequently released. Jurisdiction and custody counts for females declined in 2020 because many females were held in county facilities and due to COVID-19-related releases. Other admissions included returns from court-ordered release, and other unconditional releases included those ordered by courts.

Michigan—Data recorded for Hispanics were treated as representing ethnicity rather than race, and reporting was optional. Therefore, the numbers for Hispanics were significantly underreported. Other admissions included returns from court.

Minnesota—Minnesota measured only operational capacity.

Mississippi—Jurisdiction counts of local facilities included both local county jails and county regional facilities. Other types of admissions to state prisons included data corrections because of a lag in processing. Other conditional releases included earned release supervision, house arrests, and medical releases. Total operational capacity excluded county jails, county regional facilities, private prisons, or technical violation centers. Citizenship counts reflect the custody population.

Missouri—Other releases included revocations or remands of convictions and release after erroneous conviction. The Missouri DOC did not have design capacity data for its older prisons or update design capacity for prison extensions or improvements. Missouri did not use a rated capacity. The state defined operational capacity as the number of beds available, including those temporarily offline. Non-U.S. citizen data were based on the number of offenders with ICE detainers and represent the Missouri prisoner jurisdictional population.

Montana—After an initial conversion to a new data management system in 2018, the Montana DOC identified and cleaned all placement data issues during 2019 but is still seeing variance between the 2019 and 2020 jurisdiction counts. Rated capacity reflects the maximum capacity of Montana prison facilities.

Counts of non-U.S. citizens are based on prisoners in custody and in private prisons with the exception of privately operated halfway houses, hospitals, and treatment and other special facilities.

Nebraska—Nebraska defined operational capacity as its stress capacity, which was 125% of design capacity for designated facilities. This capacity was ordered by the governor but set by the Nebraska DOC. The total design and operational capacities for institutions housing females included one female multicustody facility. The Nebraska DOC operated one co-ed facility, and in 2020 the 160 beds designated for females were counted as such in the capacities reported on the NPS-1B. Other unconditional releases included vacated sentences and other releases reflected data adjustments.

Nevada—Population, admission, and release counts for Nevada prisons were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and select criminal justice reform policies. Escapees are not included in the Nevada DOC's counts of custody or jurisdiction. In 2020, the contract between the Nevada DOC and the private Saguaro Correctional Center was ended. The Nevada DOC does not track ethnicity separately from race. Nevada's Parole Housing Unit program was phased out during 2020, and the offenders were reported as other admissions type. The Nevada DOC does not treat escape from confinement as a release. In 2020, Nevada had to close a prison unit and prison camp due to an emergency.

New Hampshire—The New Hampshire DOC did not submit 2020 NPS data, but formally approved of the imputed counts BJS calculated for the state. BJS used the January 1, 2021 counts from the following report for custody, jurisdiction, admission and release statistics: <https://www.nh.gov/nhd/doc/documents/population-summary.pdf>. This report does not provide totals for local facilities, out-of-state facilities, and federal facilities, so BJS assumed the jurisdiction population not housed in New Hampshire-operated facilities was distributed across these three locations in the same proportion as was reported in 2019. For race, ethnicity, citizenship, and juvenile statistics, BJS used the January 1, 2021 counts from the following report: <https://www.nh.gov/nhd/doc/documents/demographics-summary.pdf>. BJS assumed that the capacity reported by the New Hampshire DOC for December 31, 2019 remained the same in 2020.

New Jersey—Population counts for prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year included prisoners with sentences of 1 year. The New Jersey

DOC had no jurisdiction over prisoners with sentences of less than 1 year or unsentenced prisoners. New Jersey data for escapes did not differentiate between prisoners who disappeared from confined walls or disappeared while out of institutions. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, New Jersey prisoners were moved more than in past years. One prison closed, many prisoners were kept longer in county jails prior to prison admission, and many more prisoners than usual were released. In addition, halfway houses all closed and offenders were either released or moved into prison. Citizenship counts included all offenders under jurisdiction.

New Mexico—Admission and release data included prisoners regardless of sentence length. Other types of admissions and conditional releases included those for diagnostic purposes.

New York—While there was no difference in the method used by the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (NYS DOCCS) to respond to the NPS in 2019 and 2020, population numbers decreased substantially. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, NYS DOCCS suspended offender intake for several months during 2020, which reduced the number of individuals under custody and jurisdiction. Other admissions included persons who returned to prison after they were erroneously discharged. Other releases included the discharge of prisoners who were erroneously admitted.

North Carolina—As of December 1, 2011, North Carolina prisons no longer housed misdemeanor offenders with sentences of less than 180 days. Captured escapees were not considered a prison admission type in North Carolina, and escape was not considered a type of prison release. Supervised mandatory releases were postrelease offenders. Postrelease supervision was defined as a reintegration program for serious offenders who served extensive prison terms. This form of supervision was created by the state's Structured Sentencing Act of 1993. Other conditional releases included discretionary parole. Rated capacity was not available disaggregated by sex. Reported operational capacity included the capacity at a private facility that housed the 33 female offenders included in the private state facilities, and BJS removed these from the calculations of percentage capacity. Citizenship counts are estimates because citizenship is reported by prisoners, and counts are pulled from a static database, which may differ from the yearend prison counts, which are based on a live database.

North Dakota—The North Dakota DOC reported all parole violators as admitted without a new sentence because sentencing information was not always available for these individuals.

Ohio—Population counts for prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year included an undetermined number of prisoners with a sentence of 1 year or less. Distribution of the Ohio prison population by race and Hispanic origin reflected the count of persons in Ohio DOC custody and housed in private prison facilities, not under Ohio DOC jurisdiction. Admissions and releases reported by the Ohio DOC included all offenders regardless of sentence length. Returns and conditional releases involving transitional control prisoners were reported after movement from confinement to a terminal release status. Admissions of parole violators without a new sentence included both formally revoked violators and violators held pending a hearing. Other admission types included judicial release technical returns, previously included as conditional release violators without a new sentence. Escapes included nonconfinement escapes. Other unconditional releases included prisoners with sentences reversed by an appellate court or discharged by court order. Counts of non-U.S. citizens and prisoners age 17 or younger excluded prisoners housed in privately operated halfway houses.

Oklahoma—Most prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less were part of the Oklahoma Delayed Sentencing Program for Young Adults. On December 31, 2020, the number of prisoners under the Oklahoma DOC's jurisdiction with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year included 1,044 males and 41 females who were waiting in county jails to be moved to state prisons. The Oklahoma DOC did not include these in its reported jurisdiction counts, but per NPS definitions, BJS added these individuals into the sentenced jurisdiction and total jurisdiction counts. Prisoners held by Oklahoma for other states were excluded from all jurisdiction counts. Jurisdiction counts included offenders in the Oklahoma DOC's county jail program. The numbers reported in "escapes from confinement" represented escapes from state-run prisons and walkaways from halfway houses and community corrections or work centers. Only Oklahoma DOC facilities were included in the capacity counts. Counts of non-U.S. citizens in 2020 excluded offenders who were temporarily in court or in a county jail program.

Oregon—The state did not submit 2019 or 2020 NPS data, but did report 2020 data to BJS's National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). The NCRP collects individual-level records from all prisoners admitted to or released from a state during a calendar year, as well as all those offenders who were in the custody of state- or privately operated correctional facilities on December 31 of the calendar year. Because NCRP data include sentence length, admission and release types, and demographic information on each prisoner, BJS was able to use Oregon's NCRP data to impute counts for the 2020 NPS, with the exception of prisoners who might have been held in local jail facilities or other state or federal prison facilities. BJS assumed that no Oregon state prisoners were held in local jails or other state or federal prisons in 2020. The Oregon DOC formally approved of BJS's imputed statistics for the state. For details on the imputation of Oregon 2019 NPS data, see *Methodology in the Prisoners in 2019* report (NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020).

Pennsylvania—The Pennsylvania DOC collected self-reported race at reception, but ethnicity was not documented. Other admissions included parole detainees. Other types of unconditional releases included vacated sentences and vacated convictions. Other releases included vacated convictions. Capacity counts included state correctional institutions, community corrections centers, and community contract facilities. As of December 31, 2019, Pennsylvania did not have any prisoners housed in contracted county jails. In 2020, the Pennsylvania DOC provided the capacities of contracted facilities (749 beds), so BJS removed them from capacity calculations in *Prisoners in 2020 – Statistical Tables*. The number of non-U.S. citizens is not based exactly on the custody and private prison population due various classifications according to different custody statuses, and to ensure reporting is consistent with 2019.

Rhode Island—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. During 2020, there was a noticeable drop in the Rhode Island DOC population due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Rhode Island data system recorded Hispanic origin as a race rather than an ethnicity and did not capture Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, or persons of two or more races. Prison admissions classified as escape returns included offenders serving time out of state. The Rhode Island DOC's data system could not differentiate between parole violation admissions with or without new

sentences, which were all counted as new sentences. Other types of unconditional releases consisted of discharges at court and court-ordered discharges. Conditional releases included persons paroled to immigration. Transfer releases to another jurisdiction included only persons serving a sentence out of state. Other types of releases included discharges to the state's Eleanor Slater Hospital Forensic Unit and early releases due to the of the COVID-19 pandemic, and persons bailed pending an appeal. Figures for prison system capacity were valid as of December 31, 2020. The Rhode Island DOC no longer asks questions relating to citizenship at prison admission.

South Carolina—As of July 1, 2003, the South Carolina DOC began releasing prisoners due for release and housed in the department's institutions on the first day of every month. Because January 1, 2021 was a holiday, prisoners eligible for release on January 1 were released on December 31, 2020, causing the prisoner count to be at its lowest point for the month on that date. All prisoners reported in the jurisdictional count housed in privately operated correctional facilities were housed in privately operated medical facilities. The prisoners reported as housed in local facilities for the South Carolina DOC were housed in designated facilities or considered absent with leave to local or county facilities. South Carolina did not have a specific race code to designate persons identifying as two or more races. These individuals were included in other specific race groups or labeled as "other race." Other types of admissions included prisoners who were resentenced. Other types of unconditional releases consisted of remands. Other release types included persons who were resentenced. There were two paroling authorities within the adult correctional system in South Carolina: the Intensive Supervision Administrative Release Authority paroled 461 offenders under the Youthful Offender Act (YOA) in 2019, while the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services paroled 938 non-YOA offenders. The state utilized the operational capacity concept in its management reports and in other requested surveys.

South Dakota—Custody and jurisdiction counts of prisoners serving a maximum sentence of 1 year or less included those under a probation sentence who, as a condition of probation, had to serve up to 180 days in state prison. The reporting system for the South Dakota DOC did not have a category for prisoners of two or more races. These prisoners were labeled as "other race." Other admissions included parole or suspended sentence detainees. South Dakota did not

separate discretionary and presumptive parole releases. Detainees were included in counts of other release types. Other releases included the release of persons from the state's community transition program. South Dakota did not measure rated or design capacities. The operational capacity reported was planned capacity and included some offenders housed in contractual beds at halfway houses.

Tennessee—Other conditional releases included offenders who were released to community corrections.

Texas—Offenders in custody were all those serving time in a facility owned and operated by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) at the time of data collection. Jurisdiction counts included offenders in custody and those held in privately operated prisons, intermediate sanction facilities, punishment facilities for substance abuse felonies, and halfway houses; temporarily released to a county for less than 30 days; and awaiting paperwork for transfer to state-funded custody. During 2020, TDCJ closed multiple facilities due to the decrease in prisoners and staffing shortages. Other conditional releases included discretionary mandatory releases. Executions were included in releases due to death. Other admissions and other release types included transfers between divisions.

Utah—The Utah DOC updated its submitted 2019 population counts on the 2020 NPS form. Other types of unconditional release included court-ordered releases and discharges of cases or prisoner holds.

Vermont—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. In 2020, Vermont reported the total number of DOC admissions and releases but could not report these by type.

Virginia—Jurisdiction counts were for December 31, 2020. As of September 1, 1998, the state was responsible for prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year or a sentence of 12 months plus 1 day. Prior to September 1, 1998, the state was responsible for a sentence of more than 1 year, while local authorities were responsible for a sentence of 12 months or less. Jurisdiction, custody, and race or ethnicity counts for 2020 were preliminary and will change. Because of court closings, suspension of intakes, and early releases of prisoners due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Virginia DOC population figures for 2020 are much lower than in previous years. It is not known if or when these figures will return to prepandemic levels. Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were included in the Asian racial category.

Admissions estimates are based on offenders entering the VA DOC with sentences of 1 year or more. New court commitments were preliminary fiscal year 2019 figures. Other releases included releases by court order. Releases are based on offenders with sentences of 1 year or more who were released in 2020. The Virginia DOC revised its method of reporting prison capacity in 2014 to match BJS definitions. As a result, comparisons should not be made to estimates for 2013 and earlier. The counts excluded beds assigned to institutional hospitals that may not have been designated as male- or female-only and beds assigned to detention and diversion centers. Prison capacity statistics included a private facility to hold males in 2020.

Washington—Admission and release counts for conditional releases included offenders who did not receive a sentence of more than 1 year. Admission and release counts of conditional release violators included offenders who received probation sentences and were sent to county jails for a term of less than 30 days for violating probation conditions, and prisoners released to community supervision who violated community supervision terms and were returned to county jails for a term of less than 30 days.

West Virginia—Other types of admissions and releases included those to and from the Anthony Center for Young Adults and Diagnostics. Other types of unconditional releases included court-ordered releases, and other types of conditional releases included prisoners released on medical respite.

Wisconsin—In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, regular admissions to the Wisconsin DOC were suspended for part of 2020, impacting the total number of people in prison during that year. Consistent with the method used to generate population estimates in 2017, the Wisconsin DOC used the time between a prisoner's admission date and maximum discharge date to determine sentence length for yearend counts.

If a maximum discharge date was not recorded, the mandatory release date was used. If the mandatory release date was not recorded, the prisoner's release date was used. Therefore, the data may not accurately reflect whether the prisoner was initially sentenced to 1 year or less or to more than 1 year. Custody measures included prisoners without Wisconsin sentences who were physically housed in a Wisconsin prison. Jurisdiction measures included prisoners with Wisconsin sentences, regardless of where the prisoners were physically located. Unsentenced prisoners included those who had not yet had data entered reflecting their mandatory release date and maximum discharge date and some offenders temporarily held in the Milwaukee facility. An offender on a temporary hold who was on probation did not have a mandatory release date or maximum discharge date. In 2020, the Wisconsin DOC added Central American, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South American, and Spanish origin into its Hispanic/Latino category, so those numbers may be higher than in previous years. The same time intervals used to determine sentence length for yearend counts were used to determine sentence length for admissions totals, while the time between a prisoner's admission date and release date was used to determine sentence length for the releases total. Therefore, admission and release totals may not accurately reflect whether a prisoner was initially sentenced to 1 year or less or to more than 1 year. Other types of releases included those released after community corrections holds and those released from temporary placement due to special circumstances.

Wyoming—Other unconditional releases included court-ordered and court-mandated discharges.