

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 table 8 in the report *Prisoners in 2019* (NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020).

Alabama—Prisons were not recently rated for official capacity. The majority of Alabama prisons were overcrowded. As of 2019, a total of 22,231 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. The breakdown of citizenship status by sex and sentence length was 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 non-traditional 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 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. Prison capacities included the capacity of private prisons in Arizona.

Arkansas—No notes.

California—Because California is using a new methodology to determine the custody and jurisdiction counts, data for 2019 are not comparable to data for 2018 or earlier. Jurisdiction and custody counts for 2018 were updated for persons sentenced to more than one year and those who were unsentenced. The total custody and jurisdiction populations for 2018 were unchanged. Custody counts included beds in private facilities and in federal and other states' public prison facilities. In 2019, California removed all of its prisoners from out-of-state private prison facilities. Data on admissions by transfer from another jurisdiction excluded information on sentence length, so some transfers may have been sentenced to one year or less. California did not count absences without leave (AWOLs) or escapes as valid release types, and similarly did not count the readmission of these persons as valid admission types. California did not release prisoners on appeal or bond or admit prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Other releases included prisoners released under California's Public Safety Realignment law (A.B. 109). California did not have data on the rated capacity of its prison facilities, and changes in the reported design capacity 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). Citizenship data were extracted from a 2018 report published by the CDCR's Office of Research (https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/wp-content/uploads/sites/174/2020/01/201812_DataPoints.pdf) and were adjusted to reflect the 2019 count of prisoners in custody and in private prison facilities. These data represented the country of birth as reported by prisoners. Per California, this did not reflect documentation of current citizenship status.

Colorado—Jurisdiction and custody counts included a small, undetermined number of prisoners with a maximum sentence of one year or less, and 213 males and 10 females who were part of the Youthful Offender System. Federal Transfer and Interstate Compact offenders were not reported in the department's population and capacity 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 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.

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 one year.

Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)—Data in *Prisoners in 2019* reflect prisoners under BOP jurisdiction on December 28, 2019, except for tables 14 and 15 in the report, which are for September 30, 2019. 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 non-federal secure facilities. BOP prisoners housed in state facilities were counted as held in local or county-operated facilities. BOP counts included 7,777 prisoners (6,832 males and 945 females) held in non-secure, privately operated community-corrections centers or halfway houses and 2,520 offenders on home confinement (2,148 males and 372 females). A total of 27 juveniles (26 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 28, 2019, the BOP held

52,145 male and 4,032 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 compassionate releases, hospitalizations and treatments completed, and releases based on the amount of time served. On December 31, 2019, the BOP custody population was 147,404 prisoners (excluding those in contracted and private facilities) and the rated capacity was 134,133. Citizenship data were provided as recorded in the BOP data system and are subject to verification by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

Florida—Data on race or ethnicity from 2019 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, and parole reinstatements. The number of deaths included two executed males. Reported operational capacity included the capacity of contracted institutions (8,696 males and 1,250 females) and contracted work-release facilities (1,812 males and 354 females), although BJS removed these facilities from the calculations of percentage capacity in table 16. Contracted capacities are current as of December 31, 2019. 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 2019. 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, 2019 and December 31, 2019. 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. Other releases included prisoners released due to status change, supervised releases, and administrative releases. Citizenship counts excluded offenders with an unknown country of citizenship.

Idaho—Citizenship counts were based on Idaho's jurisdiction population.

Illinois—Jurisdiction, custody population, and admission and release counts for prisoners with maximum sentences of more than one year included an undetermined number of prisoners with a one-year sentence. All Illinois DOC prisoners have a minimum sentence of one year. However, some prisoners were in custody for less than one year due to pre-trial 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. Counts of admissions and releases included escapes from adult transition centers, where prisoners leave and return for work assignments. 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. Electronic-detention prisoners were not included in the population totals. Other admissions included juveniles admitted to adult prison. Other unconditional releases included executive clemency, court and parole-board orders, reversals, and remands. 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 this information on January 1, 2020.

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. Other admissions included prisoners who were unsentenced or had not yet received court dispositions.

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. 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 conditional releases included persons released to special sentence supervision. On December 31, 2019, 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. Other conditional releases included reparole, releases of offenders on administrative hold with no violation, and releases in lieu of revocation.

Kentucky—Inmates 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 interstate compact 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, and women's medical releases.

Louisiana—Jurisdiction and capacity counts were correct as of December 26, 2019. Other types of unconditional releases included court orders. Other types of conditional release included reinstatements to probation.

Maine—The Maine DOC did not report NPS data on admissions, releases, capacity, or special populations for 2019. BJS imputed the number of admissions and releases by assuming that the decrease in jurisdiction populations between 2018 and 2019 were due to an increase in releases. The number of admissions in 2019 was assumed to be the same as in 2018.

For both admissions and releases, the type and sex distributions were assumed to be the same in 2019 as in 2018. BJS assumed that the capacity of Maine prisons was unchanged between 2018 and 2019. For 2019 estimates of persons age 17 or younger who were non-U.S. citizens, BJS assumed that the percentage of these special populations in the total state custody and private prison population had not changed between 2018 and 2019 and calculated the 2019 estimates based on 2019 custody and private prison populations.

Maryland—For the jurisdiction and custody measures, the number of prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than one year was estimated by taking the percentage of prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than one 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. Pre-trial prisoners at these facilities were excluded. The unsentenced prisoners in Maryland's custody on December 31, 2019 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 2019 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 number of persons released to appeal or bond. Operational capacities included beds used for some Maryland pre-trial prisoners who were not counted in year-end counts (29 males). BJS removed these 29 individuals from the reported capacity figures.

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 1,668 prisoners (1,560

males and 108 females) in the county system (local jails and houses of correction) who were serving a sentence of more than one 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 but 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 2019 because many females were held in county facilities. One juvenile housed in a Department of Youth Services facility was included in the count of offenders held at the local level. 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. Rather than reporting an incorrect number, the Michigan DOC included the relatively small number of cases recorded as Hispanic in the “white” racial category. 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.

Missouri—Other releases included revocations or remands of convictions and confidential case releases. 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 detainees.

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 and rewrote data extract programs for the NPS. Custody and jurisdiction population data for 2019 are not comparable to data for 2018 and prior years.

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 multi-custody facility. The Nebraska DOC operated one co-ed facility, which represented a design capacity of 460 and was included in the male design and operational capacities. Two new housing units were added to this facility in 2019. Other unconditional releases included vacated sentences, and other releases reflected data adjustments.

Nevada—Jurisdiction data for 2019 excluded inmates in residential confinement, who were under the jurisdiction of the Nevada DOC but were supervised for the final portion of their sentences at home by the Nevada Department of Public Safety. In 2019, the contract between the Nevada DOC and the private Saguaro Correctional Center was reduced to 100 rental beds. Other admissions included persons committed to the Nevada DOC through the Intermediate Sanction Probation; Safe Keeper-Boot Camp; Safe Keeper-pre-trial detainees, including local jail inmates admitted to the Nevada DOC due to medical, behavioral, protective, or local-staffing issues; persons ordered by judges to serve 6 months or less in prison prior to actual sentencing for felonies; and prisoners serving consecutive sentences in Nevada and another state but not physically in the custody of Nevada. Citizenship counts excluded 64 inmates of unknown citizenship.

New Hampshire—The state submitted updated 2018 and 2019 NPS data on custody and jurisdiction populations, admissions, and releases during 2020. BJS imputed the numbers of prisoners who were age 17 or younger or non-U.S. citizens by assuming these groups had the same proportion of the 2017 custody population, the most recent year for which New Hampshire DOC submitted data.

New Jersey—Population counts for prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than one year included prisoners with sentences of one year. The New Jersey DOC had no jurisdiction over prisoners with sentences of less than one year or unsentenced prisoners. Other types of unconditional releases included vacated and amended sentences and court-ordered releases. Reporting of other conditional releases included offenders in intensive supervision programs. New Jersey data for escapes did not differentiate between prisoners who disappeared from confined walls or

disappeared while out of institutions. Other releases included prisoners transferred early from county jails into the state prison system before being released back to county jails, other transfers, and persons released to parole supervision for life. Citizenship counts included all offenders under jurisdiction.

New Mexico—Admission and release data included prisoners regardless of sentence length. Other types of admissions and releases included those for diagnostic purposes. Two individuals were released unconditionally when their cases were dismissed by the court.

New York—Beginning in 2019, the New York DOC removed parolees in custody for program purposes from the NPS custody population counts, so custody data for 2019 are not comparable to previous years. Other admissions included persons who returned to prison after they were erroneously discharged. Other releases included the discharge of prisoners who were erroneously admitted. Counts of non-U.S. citizen prisoners in custody in 2019 are not comparable to 2018 counts, because unverified citizenship is no longer counted.

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. Other admission types included direct receipt of offenders through an interstate compact. Other types of unconditional releases included court orders and interstate compact releases. Supervised mandatory releases were post-release offenders. Post-release 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. Escape was not considered a prison release type by the North Carolina DOC. Rated capacity was not available. Reported operational capacity included the capacity at a private facility that housed the 30 female offenders included in the private state facilities, and BJS removed these from the calculations of percentage capacity. Citizenship counts excluded approximately 245 prisoners with unknown citizenship status.

North Dakota—The state made adjustments to 2018 population counts on the 2019 NPS form. 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 one year included an undetermined number of prisoners with a sentence of one 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 only formally revoked violators. Other admission types included judicial-release technical returns, previously included as conditional release violators without a new sentence. Escapes included non-confinement escapes. 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 one year or less were part of the Oklahoma Delayed Sentencing Program for Young Adults. On December 31, 2019, the number of prisoners under the Oklahoma DOC's jurisdiction with a maximum sentence of more than one year included 600 males and 46 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 2018 were based on unverified ICE detainees and prisoner self-reports, but in 2019, the Oklahoma DOC began using information from Immigration Alien Queries submitted to the National Crime Information Center. Counts of non-U.S. citizens in 2019 excluded offenders who were temporarily in court or in a county jail program, and are not comparable to previous years' data.

Oregon—The state did not submit 2018 or 2019 NPS data. BJS imputed 2019 responses for Oregon's custody, jurisdiction, admission, and release figures from the Oregon DOC's Prison Population Trends

Report.¹ See *Methodology* in *Prisoners in 2019* for the imputation strategy for non-reporting states.

Pennsylvania—The Pennsylvania DOC collected self-reported race at reception, but ethnicity was not documented. Other admissions included those from state hospitals. Other types of unconditional releases included vacated sentences and vacated convictions. Other releases included transfers to other states, to hospitals, and unknown other releases. 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 2019, the Pennsylvania DOC provided the capacities of contracted facilities (903 beds), so BJS removed them from capacity calculations in *Prisoners in 2019*. The number of non-U.S. citizens included persons with an unknown place of birth.

Rhode Island—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. The number of offenders serving sentences outside of Rhode Island was highly variable throughout 2019, which was not reflected in a single day's count. 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 out of state. The Rhode Island DOC's data system could not differentiate between parole violation admissions with and 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 only discharges to the state's Eleanor Slater Hospital Forensic Unit. Figures for prison system capacity were valid as of December 31, 2019. 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. Since January 1, 2020 was a holiday, prisoners eligible for release on January 1 were released

¹See <https://www.oregon.gov/doc/Documents/prison-population-trends.pdf>.

on December 31, 2019, causing the prisoner count to be at its lowest point for the month on December 31, 2019. Of the 84 inmates reported in the jurisdictional count housed in privately operated correctional facilities, 37 were housed in privately operated medical facilities and the remaining 47 inmates were located in a private facility in another state. The 346 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 645 offenders under the Youthful Offender Act (YOA) in 2019, while the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services paroled 1,050 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 one 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 supervised release detainees. South Dakota did not separate discretionary and presumptive parole releases. Parole 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 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. Capacities excluded county jail beds because those correctional facilities did not have a minimum or maximum number of beds available for paper-ready and bench-warrant prisoners. Admissions and releases included offenders received into an intermediate sanction facility, which was a sanction in lieu of revocation. These offenders were counted in the parole violator category, although these were not revocations. 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 2018 population counts on the 2019 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 2019, the Vermont DOC did not report the breakdown of sentence length for custody or jurisdiction counts. BJS used the state-reported distribution of total custody and jurisdiction counts by sentence length from 2018 to calculate the number of prisoners in 2019 who were sentenced to one year or less and to more than one year. BJS derived the total number of 2019 admissions and releases from the NPS question on the annual flow of prisoners through the Vermont DOC. Distributions of types of admission and release were assumed to be the same as they were when last submitted, in 2014, because Vermont does not report the type of admission or release in either the NPS or National Corrections Reporting Program.

Virginia—Jurisdiction counts were for December 31, 2019. As of September 1, 1998, the state was responsible for prisoners with a sentence of more than one year or a sentence of 12 months plus one day. Prior to September 1, 1998, the state was responsible for a sentence of more than one year, while local authorities were responsible for a sentence of 12 months or less. Jurisdiction, custody, and race or ethnicity counts for 2019 were preliminary and will change. Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were included in the Asian racial category. New court commitments were preliminary fiscal year 2018 figures. Other releases included releases by court order. 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 2019. The count of non-U.S. citizens included 773 offenders whose country of citizenship was unknown.

Washington—Admission and release counts for conditional releases included offenders who did not receive a sentence of more than one 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—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 year-end 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 one year or less or to more than one 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. The same time intervals used to determine sentence length for year-end 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, admissions and releases totals may not accurately reflect whether a prisoner was initially sentenced to one year or less or to more than one year. Other types of conditional releases included offenders released from the state's alternative to revocation probation program. Other types of releases included those released after community-corrections holds.

Wyoming—Other unconditional releases included court-ordered and court-mandated discharges. Prisoners with unknown citizenship status on December 31, 2019 were not included in the counts of U.S. citizens and non-U.S. citizens.