

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 2022 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 307149, BJS, November 2023).

Alabama—Admission and release totals may include persons with sentences of less than 1 year. Prisons were not recently rated for official capacity. The majority of Alabama prisons were overcrowded. As of 2022, a total of 22,255 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.

Alaska—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander prisoners were included in the Asian category. The Alaska DOC did not have data on capacity levels by gender. The general capacity was 5,101. The maximum capacity was 5,285. 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. The Arizona DOC housed approximately 2,500 prisoners in new private facilities in 2022. Arizona abolished parole in 1994, so only persons released from prison 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 persons 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—The Arkansas offender management system did not allow prisoners to be categorized as being of multiple races. In 2022, the Arkansas Division of Correction significantly increased the number of individuals administratively transferred to the Division of Community Correction.

California—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 2022 NPS-1B form due to differences in collection methodologies between CDCR and BJS. For the 2022 estimate of citizenship, BJS used the number of persons in custody on December 31, 2022 who were born outside the United States from the CDCR webtool (<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/cdcr.or/viz/OffenderDataPoints/SummaryInCustodyandParole>) to represent non-U.S. citizens in California prisons.

Colorado—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 included a small, undetermined number of prisoners with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less. Admission and release counts excluded prisoners who were absent without leave (AWOL) or had escaped. Other releases included discharges from the Youthful Offender System, a program established primarily for violent juvenile offenders. Prison design capacity was based on data from the Colorado DOC's annual statistical report and did not include privately run facilities. Counts of prisoners by citizenship or who were age 17 or younger included a small, undetermined number of prisoners with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less. Under Colorado senate bill SB21–131, which was signed into law in June 2021, the Colorado DOC is restricted from collecting citizenship information, including place of birth, immigration status, or citizenship status. Citizenship counts reflect data collected from persons who were in prison prior to the passage of SB21–131 and remained in prison on December 31, 2022.

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 community supervision) of more than 1 year.

Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)—Data in the *Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables* report (NCJ 307149, BJS, November 2023) reflect prisoners under BOP jurisdiction on December 24, 2022, except for tables 19 and 20 in the report, which are for September 30, 2022. 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 government 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 locally or county-operated facilities. BOP counts included 7,605 prisoners (6,842 males and 763 females) held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections centers or halfway houses and 6,229 offenders on home confinement (4,974 males and 1,255 females). A total of 25 juveniles (23 males and 2 females) 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, Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander prisoners were combined into one racial category, and Hispanic prisoners were included in all the racial categories. On December 24, 2022, the BOP held 44,577 male and 3,595 female Hispanic prisoners. Under the Sentencing Reform

Act of 1984, the federal parole system was eliminated, but federal courts were allowed to impose a term of supervised release after imprisonment as part of a prisoner's sentence. Because this supervised release term was not implemented under the jurisdiction of the federal prison system, the BOP reported prison releases as unconditional, even though prisoners may serve post-custody community supervision. Releases made under the First Step Act were classified as unconditional releases from prison. Parole violation counts included prisoners with and without a new sentence. Parole violation admissions included 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, executions, hospitalizations and treatments completed, and releases based on the amount of time served. On December 31, 2022, the BOP custody population was 145,162 prisoners (excluding those in contracted and private facilities) and the rated capacity was 135,841. Citizenship data were provided as recorded in the BOP data system and are subject to verification by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Citizenship counts represented jurisdiction totals.

Florida—Data on race or Hispanic origin from 2022 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 and conditional medical releases. 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. Other releases included full pardons. 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 21. Contracted capacities are current as of December 31, 2022. Florida's DOC revised the variables used to determine the citizenship of prisoners in 2015. Therefore, estimates of non-U.S. citizens after 2014 are not comparable to previous years.

Georgia—Data reflected the prison population during the last week of December 2022. 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, 2022 and December 31, 2022. Capacity figures included state prisons, county prisons, and private prisons. Citizenship data are based on inmate self-report and law enforcement documents, and counts may vary slightly from the total population counts due to the updated nature of the database from which they are extracted.

Hawaii—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. In 2022, the Hawaii yearend prison custody and jurisdiction populations, admissions, and releases reflected court-ordered releases and diversion policies, enacted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, for persons awaiting trial or sentenced for felonies or misdemeanors. Other unconditional releases included acquittals. Other releases included administrative releases, status changes, and releases to supervision. The decrease in the design capacity reflected a slowdown in the number of cases cleared at the judiciary due to COVID-19. It had more pending cases at the end of fiscal year (FY) 2022 than the end of FY 2021. Additionally, there were fewer probation revocations in 2022 than in 2021.

Idaho—In late 2022, the Idaho DOC started using a new case management system. Data for 2022 were believed to be comparable to 2021, but some variation may exist because earlier data were organized completely differently. Data for 2021 are not comparable to previous years due to changes in counting methodology. Prior to 2021, all prisoners in custody who did not have a full-term release date were classified as unsentenced, but this may have invertedly included prisoners with life sentences. Population and movement data were estimates based on live data with some change over time due to the movement and processing of prisoners. Unsented persons in custody and jurisdiction counts reflected those on civil commitment. Prisoners in federal custody or out-of-state facilities were not included in the Idaho DOC's normal daily count. The Idaho DOC case management system combined the Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander race category with the Asian race category and did not have a category for two or more races. Other conditional releases included those of prisoners on multiple statuses.

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 had 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 (i.e., work release) facilities. The department considered these offenders in its custody and included them in the daily population counts. The number of Illinois prisoners held in the federal system in 2021 was updated on the 2022 data submission. All escaped prisoners counted were from adult transition centers, and all returning escaped persons 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. Other releases included court orders of reversal and remand. 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 Illinois DOC 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 were down for repair. The count of non-U.S. citizen offenders represented persons who self-reported that they were not born in the United States. The Illinois DOC did not have information on offenders' country of current citizenship.

Indiana—Custody, jurisdiction, private prison, admission, release, and capacity counts included prisoners in two facilities that were owned by the state but staffed by employees of a private correctional company. The Indiana DOC could not determine the sentence length of prisoners who were under Indiana jurisdiction but housed in local jails. In 2022, the Indiana DOC updated its 2021 jurisdiction counts.

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. Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific

Islander prisoners were combined into one racial category. 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 escaped persons were for releases from and readmissions to prisons only. Other conditional releases included those who were serving special sentences. Other releases included sentences terminated by court or overturned convictions. During 2022, the Iowa Board of Parole received a new director, resulting in a higher volume of parole reviews and a higher number of parole release decisions than in past years. On December 31, 2022, the Iowa DOC had 738 offenders in its Work Release Program and 117 offenders in its Operating While Intoxicated Continuum Program. The count of U.S. citizens included persons on parole and in halfway houses.

Kansas—Other admissions included sanctions from probation, returns of nonviolent offenders, and administrative holds of parolees for possible violations. Other unconditional releases included final releases ordered by the court. After review, the research office of the Kansas DOC decided to reclassify some of the discretionary parole cases as mandatory supervised releases in 2022. In BJS tables, these types of releases are combined into a single category, so the distinction is not observed. Other conditional release types included supervised and unsupervised conditional releases.

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. Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander prisoners were combined into one racial category. Prisoners reported as two or more races were of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic ethnicity. Other types of admissions included special admissions, returns from active release, returns from females' medical release, parole board sanction admissions, returns of youthful offenders due to parole violations, and shock probationary returns. Other unconditional releases included pardons. Other types of conditional prison releases included exits to home incarceration. Other releases included releases from jail, active releases, completions of parole board sanctions, returns to other states, releases of youthful offenders from shock probationary custody, and females' medical releases.

Louisiana—Other types of admissions included nonparole revocations. Other types of unconditional releases included court orders. Other types of conditional releases included reinstatements to probation and other community supervision. Other types of releases included compassionate releases, returns to community supervision, and releases to detainer.

Maine—Probation release violators may be counted as a new court commitment admission if they received a new sentence. In 2021, the Maine DOC was able to disaggregate admissions of conditional release violators with and without new sentences, but this was not possible in 2022. Releases of all sentence lengths were included in the counts of persons released from prison. Other releases included those to the BOP, other states, and other jurisdictions on detainees.

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, 2022 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. The total number of new court commitments may have included a small, undetermined number of returns from appeal or bond. Maryland did not distinguish between prisoners who were AWOL and those who had escaped. Other unconditional releases included court-ordered releases and a small but undetermined number of persons released to appeal or bond. Other releases included those without a release reason in the information system but with a release date and other data. Maryland prison operation capacity may include beds used for some pretrial inmates not included in the custody counts.

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 1,133 prisoners (1,065 males and 68 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 counts excluded eight males on the Massachusetts DOC Electronic Monitoring Program. Counts of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander prisoners were included in the count of Asian prisoners. Prisoners who were previously classified as “other race” were now classified as “unknown race.” Other admissions included returns from court-ordered release.

Michigan—Data recorded for Hispanic prisoners were treated as representing Hispanic origin rather than race, and reporting was optional. Therefore, the numbers for Hispanic prisoners were significantly underreported. Other admissions included persons entering the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act program (HYTA). Other releases included persons discharged from the HYTA program to probation or unconditionally.

Minnesota—Minnesota measured only operational capacity.

Mississippi—Jurisdiction counts of local facilities included both local county jails and county regional facilities. The Mississippi DOC offender management system did not identify persons held outside Mississippi in the custody of another state DOC or the BOP. Other types of conditional releases included prisoners on an earned supervised release program or on medical release. Other types of releases from state prisons included data adjustments due to a lag in processing. Total operational capacity excluded county jails, county regional facilities, and private prisons. Citizenship counts reflected the custody population.

Missouri—Jurisdiction counts of persons under Missouri DOC legal authority who were held in other states or by the BOP did not match counts of persons held in Missouri because the data came from two

database queries with different time snapshots. The Missouri DOC did not have design capacity data for its older prisons or updated 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 represented 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 still observed some variance between the 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 jurisdiction counts. Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander prisoners were combined into one racial category. The Montana DOC could not distinguish between persons who were AWOL and those who had escaped. Other admissions included returns from unauthorized releases, and other releases included those that were unauthorized.

Nebraska—Other releases included the return of County Safekeeper prisoners to their original jurisdictions. 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.

Nevada—The 2022 custody and jurisdiction counts did not include 151 offenders in residential confinement (living in a private residence but under Nevada DOC jurisdiction). Escaped prisoners were not included in the Nevada DOC’s counts of custody or jurisdiction. Other unconditional releases included those ordered by courts.

New Hampshire—Other types of admissions and releases included types that did not match BJS categories.

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 escaped persons did not differentiate between prisoners who disappeared from confined walls or disappeared while out of institutions. Other unconditional releases included releases by court order and vacation or amendment of sentences. Other conditional releases included those to the Intensive Supervision Program. Other releases included corrections of admission errors for people who were brought in from county jails too early and other transfers.

New Mexico—Admission and release data included prisoners regardless of sentence length. Other types of admissions and releases included those for diagnostic purposes and corrections to rectify incorrect admissions. Other unconditional releases were of persons whose cases were discharged by the courts.

New York—Other admissions included persons who returned to prison after they were erroneously discharged. Other releases included the discharge of persons 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. Escaped prisoners who were captured 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 unconditional releases included those by court order and international releases. Other conditional releases included conditional commutations. Rated capacity was the extended operational capacity of North Carolina prison facilities, and design capacity mirrored rated capacity. Reported operational capacity may show variation from previous estimates based on facility closures or temporary suspensions. Citizenship counts were estimates because citizenship was reported by prisoners and counts were pulled from a static database, which may differ from the yearend prison counts, which were 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, which prior to 2017 were included as conditional release violators without a new sentence. The escape count included escapes from nonconfinement. Other unconditional releases included persons 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, 2022, the number of prisoners under the Oklahoma DOC’s jurisdiction with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year included 1,180 males and 51 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, community corrections or work centers, and global positioning system programs. Only Oklahoma DOC facilities were included in the capacity counts. Counts of non-U.S. citizens in 2022 excluded offenders who were temporarily in court or in a county jail program.

Oregon—The Oregon DOC did not verify citizenship.

Pennsylvania—The Pennsylvania DOC collected self-reported race at reception, but Hispanic origin was not recorded as a race. Other types of unconditional releases included vacated sentences and vacated convictions. Other releases included prisoners transferred to another state. The Pennsylvania DOC ceased calculating rated capacity.

Rhode Island—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. The Rhode Island data system recorded Hispanic origin as a race rather than an ethnicity and did not capture persons who were Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander, or 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 admissions included returns from the Institute of Mental Health. Other types of unconditional releases consisted of discharges at court, court-ordered discharges, and those discharged out of state. Conditional releases included persons paroled to immigration authorities or U.S. marshals. Transfer releases included those persons serving a sentence and paroled out of state. Other types of releases included discharges to the state's Eleanor Slater Hospital Forensic Unit, early releases due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and persons bailed pending an appeal. The Rhode Island DOC ceased asking questions related to citizenship at prison admission.

South Carolina—While the South Carolina DOC houses unsentenced prisoners, on December 31, 2022, there were no unsentenced prisoners in custody. As of July 1, 2003, the South Carolina DOC began releasing persons due for release and housed in the department's institutions on the first day of every month. Because January 1, 2023 was a holiday, persons eligible for release on January 1 were released on December 31, 2022, 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, court orders, and persons who paid fines. 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 329 offenders under the Youthful Offender Act (YOA) in 2021, while the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services paroled 234 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." Admissions of escaped and AWOL prisoners were combined in a single category. Other admissions included parole or suspended sentence detainees. South Dakota did not separate discretionary and presumptive parole releases. Escaped and AWOL prisoners were combined in a single category. 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—Other admission and other release types included transfers between divisions. Other conditional releases included discretionary mandatory releases.

Utah—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 2022, Vermont reported the total number of DOC admissions and releases but could not report these by type. See *Methodology in Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 307149, BJS, November 2023).

Virginia—Jurisdiction counts were for December 31, 2022. 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 prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year, while local authorities were responsible for those with a sentence of 12 months or less. Jurisdiction, custody, and race or Hispanic origin counts for 2022 were preliminary and will change. Due to continuing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Virginia DOC population figures for 2022 remained low, and it was unknown whether or when these figures would return to prepandemic levels. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander prisoners were included in the Asian racial category. Admission estimates were based on

offenders entering the Virginia DOC with sentences of 1 year or more. New court commitments were preliminary FY 2021 figures. Releases were based on offenders with sentences of 1 year or more who were released in calendar year 2022. 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 2022 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 2022.

Washington—Admission and release counts 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 persons 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 nonviolent persons 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 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. 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 due to erroneous admissions.

Wyoming—The Wyoming DOC reported prisoners identifying as Middle Eastern/North African in the other racial category. Other unconditional releases included court-ordered and court-mandated discharges.