

# JRI State Data Tracker

## Sources and Notes

Updated July 2017

*Samantha Harvell and Jeremy Welsh-Loveman*

Arkansas	Kansas	New Hampshire	South Carolina
Delaware	Kentucky	North Carolina	South Dakota
Georgia	Louisiana	Ohio	West Virginia
Hawaii	Mississippi	Oregon	
Idaho	Missouri	Pennsylvania	

## Arkansas

Information on the link between public response to the 2013 murder and subsequent increase in the prison population is from the Arkansas Department of Correction's [Ten-Year Adult Secure Population Projection](#), which is also the source for the 2015 prison population count. Prison population counts for 2009–14 are from "[2015 Arkansas Prison Projections and Historical Corrections Trends](#)." Prison population counts are from December 31 of each year, except for the 2016 counts, which is from June 30. The 2016 prison population count was provided to the Urban Institute by the Arkansas Department of Correction. The JFA Institute calculated the baseline prison population projection (not available online). Probation and parole population counts are from Arkansas Community Correction's [2016 annual report](#) and reflect the counts on June 30 of each year. Probation and parole population counts include out-of-state cases, which totaled 1,329 and 1,729, respectively, in 2015. The number of out-of-state cases was not available for previous years and could not be excluded. The total JRI investment amount is from Arkansas Community Correction's [Act 570 Report](#), which is also the source for the prison transfer backlog information presented in the "More About" section. Information regarding the additional beds Arkansas added was provided to the Urban Institute by the Arkansas Department of Correction on September 2, 2016.

# Delaware

Delaware's prison population and probation and parole population counts are from the Delaware Department of Correction's [2015](#) and [2016](#) annual reports and reflect the counts on June 30 of each year. Prison population counts only include people under supervision levels IV and V. The JFA Institute calculated the baseline prison population projection (not available online). Probation and parole counts include people on home confinement (528 in 2016) and do not include people under pretrial supervision. Separate counts of probation and parole populations were unavailable. Delaware abolished parole in 1985, and the remaining parole population is estimated to be less than 5 percent of the total population, based on the most recent [Bureau of Justice Statistics data](#). Information on total reported savings and JRI investment in Delaware is from the Justice Reinvestment Oversight Group's [2015 annual report](#).

# Georgia

Georgia's prison population counts are from the Georgia Department of Corrections' "[Profiles of All Inmates](#)" and reflect the count on December 31 of each year. Applied Research Services calculated the baseline prison population projection (not available online). Probation population counts are from the Department of Corrections' [probationer statistical profiles](#) of active street probationers and reflect total reported cases in December of each year, except for the 2016 count, which reflects the total reported cases in November. The monthly probation population report was not available for 2009, so the March 2010 report was used for the 2009 count. Parole population counts are from the Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles' [annual reports](#) and reflect the count on June 30 of each year. The Georgia Office of Planning and Budget reported total savings to the Urban Institute on September 9, 2016. JRI investment totals are from Georgia HB 742 (2012). Information on the jail backlog in the "More About" section is from [Report of the Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform](#).

# Hawaii

Hawaii's prison population counts were provided to the Urban Institute by the Hawaii Department of Public Safety. The dates on which prison population counts were recorded are unavailable. The Council of State Governments calculated the baseline prison population projection (not available online).

Probation and parole population counts are from the Hawaii State Judiciary's [annual reports](#) and the Hawaii Paroling Authority's [2016 Annual Statistical Report](#), respectively, and reflect the counts on June 30 of each year. Savings/averted cost totals were reported in "Building a Better Prison" in the *Honolulu Star-Advertiser*. Total investment figures are from the Council of State Governments Justice Center's January 2016 memorandum "HI: Completion of Technical Assistance for Phase II of Justice Reinvestment" (not available online). Information on restitution collections in the "More About" section is from the Council of State Governments Justice Center's "State Monitoring for States Who Have Enacted Justice Reinvestment" (not available online).

## Idaho

Idaho's prison population counts are from the Idaho Department of Correction's [Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2014](#); [Standard Report: June 2015](#); and [Standard Report: June 2016](#) and reflect the count on June 30 of each year. The Department of Correction calculated the baseline prison population projection (not available online). Probation and parole population counts were provided to the Urban Institute by the Department of Correction and reflect the counts on June 30 of each year (information for some years can be found in the agency's [monthly reports](#)). Idaho created a Limited Supervision Unit to provide limited supervision to people in the community. These cases are included in the total counts for probation (74 in 2013, 282 in 2014, 681 in 2015, and 1,450 in 2016) and parole (32 in 2013, 75 in 2014, 219 in 2015, and 575 in 2016). Savings/averted costs and investment totals are from the Department of Correction's 2016 report [Justice Reinvestment in Idaho: Impact at 18 Months](#).

## Kansas

Kansas's 2009–15 prison population and 2009–16 community corrections population counts were provided to the Urban Institute by the Kansas Department of Corrections and reflect the counts on June 30 of each year. The 2016 prison population count is from the Department of Corrections' June 30, 2016, [population report](#). The baseline prison population projection is documented in the Kansas Sentencing Commission's [2012 annual report](#). Probation counts include all people on community corrections and supervised in state, but they do not include people supervised on court services probation. Kansas's postincarceration management population counts are from the Department of Corrections' [2016 annual report](#) and reflect the count on June 30 of each year. They include all people

released to parole or postrelease supervision and overseen in state. Information on savings/averted costs was provided to the Urban Institute by the Department of Corrections. Averted costs are primarily from the reduced use of contract beds in county jails because of the expanded use of program credits facilitating earlier release. JRI investment totals are from the Council of State Governments Justice Center’s “State Monitoring for States Who Have Enacted Justice Reinvestment” (not available online).

## Kentucky

Kentucky’s prison population counts for 2012–16 are from the Kentucky Department of Corrections’ (DOC) [inmate profiles](#), and counts for 2009–11 were provided to the Urban Institute by the Kentucky DOC. Counts include all people under DOC jurisdiction, including those held in DOC institutions, private institutions, halfway houses, and jails. Data reflect the count on December 15 for 2009–13 and 2015–16. The 2014 count is from January 15, 2015. The JFA Institute calculated the baseline prison population projection (not available online). Probation and parole population counts were provided to the Urban Institute by the DOC on September 22, 2016, and only include people with an active reporting status being supervised in state. Certain types of parole (e.g., mandatory reentry supervision, postincarceration supervision, etc.) are not included. The exact dates of these counts are unavailable. Savings/averted costs are from the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet Criminal Justice Council’s [2015 HB463 Implementation Report](#). The JRI investment amount for fiscal year 2011 is from the text of Kentucky’s [HB 463](#). Fiscal year 2012 investment totals are from the DOC’s 2015 report [House Bill 463 Implementation: Evidence-based Practices and Programs](#). Fiscal year 2013 and 2014 investment amounts are from a [2012 version](#) of the report and from the Criminal Justice Council’s [2014 HB463 Implementation Report](#). Fiscal year 2015 JRI investment amounts are from the [2015 report](#).

## Louisiana

Louisiana’s prison population counts are from the April 2017 update to the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections’ (DPSC) [Briefing Book](#) and reflect the count on December 31 of each year. The JFA Institute calculated the baseline prison population projection (not available online). Probation and parole population counts are from October of each year, except for 2014–16. Counts for those years are from the end of December. Counts for 2009–13 are from the DPSC’s [State Sentencing and](#)

*Corrections System Performance Indicators*. 2015 counts are from the DPSC December 31, 2015, [fact sheet](#). Counts for 2016 are from the DPSC's December 31, 2016, [fact sheet](#). Population counts for 2014 were provided to the Urban Institute by the DPSC on September 20, 2016. Information on savings and JRI investment totals is from the DPSC's *State Sentencing and Corrections System Performance Indicators*.

## Mississippi

Mississippi's prison population counts are from the Mississippi Department of Corrections' (DOC) [daily inmate population reports](#) and reflect the count on July 31 of each year. The JFA Institute calculated the baseline prison population projection (not available online). Probation and parole population counts are from the DOC's [community corrections statistics](#) reports and reflect the counts on May 1 of each year. Savings/averted costs are from a letter from the DOC to the Bureau of Justice Assistance on October 10, 2014. The JRI investment total is from The Pew Charitable Trusts' "[Mississippi's 2014 Corrections and Criminal Justice Reform](#)." Information on Missouri's use of redirected funds in the "More About" section is from e-mail correspondence between the DOC and the Urban Institute in September 2016. Other information in the "More About" section is from a March 2016 presentation by Community Resources for Justice's Crime and Justice Institute to the JRI steering committee titled "Mississippi HB-585 First Year Impact" (not available online).

## Missouri

Missouri's prison population counts are from the Missouri Department of Corrections' [annual reports](#) and reflect the count on December 31 of each year. Applied Research Services calculated the baseline prison population projection (not available online). Probation and parole population counts are from the Department of Corrections' [Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population](#) and reflect the counts on June 30 of each year. Interstate compact cases have been excluded because they may not be subject to the same conditions, practices, and policies as those sentenced and supervised in-state. Information on Missouri's earned compliance credits policy in the "More About" section is from The Pew Charitable Trusts' "[Missouri Policy Shortens Probation and Parole Terms, Protects Public Safety](#)." Information on court-ordered detention in the "More About" section is from e-mail correspondence between the Department of Corrections and the Urban Institute on September 1, 2016.

# New Hampshire

New Hampshire's prison population and probation and parole population counts are from the New Hampshire Department of Corrections' [annual reports](#) and reflect the counts on June 30 of each year. Prison population counts do not include people from other jurisdictions housed in New Hampshire; similarly, out-of-state supervision cases are excluded because they may not be subject to the same conditions, practices, and policies as those sentenced and supervised in state. The New Hampshire Center for Public Policy Studies calculated the baseline prison population projection (not available online).

# North Carolina

North Carolina's prison population and probation population counts for 2016 were provided to the Urban Institute by the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) and reflect the counts on June 30, 2016. Prison population and probation population counts for 2009–15 are from the DPS's [Fiscal Year 2014–2015 Annual Statistical Report](#) and reflect the counts on June 30 of each year. The baseline prison population projection is from the North Carolina Sentencing's [Current Population Projections Fiscal Year 2010/11 to Fiscal Year 2019/20](#). The postprison population includes people on parole and those on postrelease supervision. Parole population counts for 2009–15 are from the DPS's [annual statistical reports](#) and reflect the count on June 30 of each year. Postrelease supervision population counts were provided to the Urban Institute by the DPS and reflect the count on June 30 of each year. Information on savings/averted costs was provided to the Urban Institute by the DPS's Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice on September 2, 2016. Savings/averted costs totals take into account \$26 million in additional probation and parole staff costs and an approximately \$187 million reduction in detention costs. One source for the JRI investment total was North Carolina HB 642 (2010). The 2016 report [North Carolina Fiscal Years 2014–2015 Justice Reinvestment Performance Measures](#) from the DPS was another source for the JRI investment total and is also the source of the JRI investment narrative text and the text in the “More About” section.

# Ohio

Ohio's prison population and probation and parole population counts are from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's [master population counts](#) and reflect the counts on December 31 of each year. The Council of State Governments calculated the baseline prison population projection, which reflect estimated counts on July 30 of each year (not available online). Interstate compact probation and parole cases are excluded because they may not be subject to the same conditions, practices, and policies as those sentenced and supervised in-state. Information on savings/averted costs and JRI investment was provided to the Urban Institute by the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission on September 2, 2016, along with the information on probation improvement and incentive funds in the "More About" section. JRI investment information can also be found in the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's [2016 annual report](#) and [Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants Report \(2012/2013\)](#).

# Oregon

Oregon's prison population and probation and postprison supervision population counts are from the Oregon Department of Correction's [Historical Prison and Community Corrections Populations](#) and reflect the counts at the end of each calendar year. Note that in Oregon, people supervised after release (typically on parole) are under postprison supervision. The baseline prison population projection is from the Oregon Department of Administrative Services' Office of Economic Analysis's [corrections population forecasts](#). Information on savings/averted costs is from the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission's 2015 "[Cost Avoidance Report](#)." JRI investment information is from The Pew Charitable Trusts' "[Oregon's 2013 Public Safety Reforms](#)" and [Oregon SB 5507 \(2015\)](#). Information on the Oregon Knowledge Bank in the "More About" section is from the Knowledge Bank's [website](#). The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission has information on the [data dashboards](#) and [regional implementation councils](#) also discussed in that section.

# Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania's 2016 prison population count was provided to the Urban Institute by the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections and reflects the count on June 30, 2016. Prison population counts for 2009–15 are from the Pennsylvania Justice System Joint Performance Measures [dashboard](#) and reflect the count from June of each year. Beginning in 2013, the prison population counts include some people in diversionary programs who were excluded from previous counts. The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections calculated the baseline prison population projection (not available online). As in many other states, Pennsylvania's JRI legislation took effect months after it was signed. HB 135 and SB 100 were signed in 2012, but most of their reforms did not take effect until January 1, 2013. Probation and parole population counts are from the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole's [monthly statistics reports](#) and reflect counts from July of each year. Savings/averted costs totals and JRI investment data are also from the Pennsylvania Justice System Joint Performance Measures dashboard. Data on parole hearings in the "More About" section are from the Council of State Governments Justice Center's "State Monitoring for States Who Have Enacted Justice Reinvestment" (not available online).

# South Carolina

South Carolina's prison population counts are from the South Carolina Department of Corrections' "[Average Daily Inmate Population: Fiscal Years 1970–2016](#)" and are based on the average daily population across each fiscal year. Applied Research Services calculated the baseline prison population projection (not available online). Probation and parole population counts are from the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services' [annual statistical reports](#) and reflect the counts on June 30 of each year. Active parole population counts include people on parole and those supervised under the Community Supervision Program, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Supervised Reentry program, and those on Supervised Furlough. Data on savings/averted costs are from the South Carolina Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee's 2015 [State Expenditures Savings Report](#) and its February 1, 2010, [Report to the General Assembly](#). The study mentioned in the "More About" section published its findings in "[Economic Impact of Sentencing Reform Act Initiatives on the South Carolina Economy](#)." Other information in the section is from the South Carolina Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee's June 2015 [Status Report](#).



# South Dakota

South Dakota's prison population counts are based on average daily counts for each fiscal year and sourced from the South Dakota Department of Corrections' [adult average daily counts](#). The Pew Charitable Trusts calculated the baseline prison population projection (not available online). Probation and parole population counts are from the [2015](#) and [2016](#) annual reports of the South Dakota Public Safety Improvement Act and reflect the counts on June 30 of each year. Information on savings/averted costs and JRI investment was provided to the Urban Institute by the Office of Governor Dennis Daugaard on August 26, 2016, and can also be found in the Public Safety Improvement Act's [2015 report](#). Additional JRI investment information came from the Vera Institute of Justice's "Assessment for South Dakota – Phase II" memorandum from November 6, 2013 (not available online). The Urban Institute analysis cited in the "More About" is available at [Assessing the Impact of South Dakota's Sentencing Reform](#).

# West Virginia

West Virginia's prison and parole population counts are from the West Virginia Division of Corrections' [annual reports](#). West Virginia does not maintain state-level probation population counts. Prison population counts are from December 30 of each year, except for the 2016 count, which is from June 30. Parole population counts are from June 30 of each year. Prison population counts include people awaiting transfer from jail, and parole population counts exclude out-of-state clients. The baseline prison population projection is from the Office of Strategic Planning's "[West Virginia Correctional Population Forecast, 2012-2022](#)." Data on savings/averted costs are from Governor Early Ray Tomblin's March 1, 2016, column "[Leading the Fight Against Substance Abuse Through Justice Reinvestment](#)." JRI investment data was provided to the Urban Institute in a June 2016 memorandum from the Council of State Governments Justice Center (not available online).



2100 M Street NW  
Washington, DC 20037  
[www.urban.org](http://www.urban.org)

## ABOUT THE URBAN INSTITUTE

The nonprofit Urban Institute is dedicated to elevating the debate on social and economic policy. For nearly five decades, Urban scholars have conducted research and offered evidence-based solutions that improve lives and strengthen communities across a rapidly urbanizing world. Their objective research helps expand opportunities for all, reduce hardship among the most vulnerable, and strengthen the effectiveness of the public sector.

Copyright © July 2017. Urban Institute. Permission is granted for reproduction of this file, with attribution to the Urban Institute.