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**ARKANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION,
SENTENCING COMMISSION,
& DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTION**

**TEN-YEAR ADULT SECURE POPULATION PROJECTION
2013 – 2023**

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SENTENCING COMMISSION,
& DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTION
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I. INTRODUCTION

The Arkansas Department of Correction (ADC), the Arkansas Sentencing Commission, and the Department of Community Correction (DCC) requested assistance to produce a forecast of the state's inmate population to be completed in June of 2013. This forecast has been generated for eventual presentation to the Board of Correction as support for budget request to the Governor and Legislature. This report represents a comprehensive analysis of all trends to include calendar year 2012 data. This is the tenth iteration of the forecast briefing document.

Similar to past efforts, the current forecast was completed by analysis of current inmate population trends and analyzing computer extract files provided by the Department of Correction. This briefing document contains a summary of projections of male and female inmates through the year 2023, a summary of recent offender trends, and an explanation of the primary assumptions on which the projections are based. All figures are contained in Appendix A of this document.

II. THE SIMULATION MODEL AND SENTENCING POLICIES

The forecast of the correctional population in Arkansas was completed using Wizard projection software. This computerized simulation model mimics the flow of offenders through the state's prison system over a ten-year forecast horizon and produces monthly projections. Wizard is an enhanced version of Prophet Simulation software. The forecasts produced for this report were completed by updating the original simulation model constructed in 2001. Legislative bills that were passed since 2001 and will have an impact on future prison population levels have been incorporated into the model. Please refer to earlier full productions of this report for a complete description of the simulation model structure. Not included in the simulation model is the continued use of the Emergency Powers Act.

Because Wizard attempts to mimic the state's sentencing structure and the flow of prisoners to and from the ADC, it must look at a wide array of data that have both a direct and indirect impact on prison population growth.

These factors are graphically portrayed in the flow diagram shown on page 5. As the chart shows, a variety of factors underpin a correctional system's long-term projection. These factors can be separated into two major categories – external and internal.

External factors reflect the interplay of demographic, socio-economic and crime trends that produce arrests, and offenders' initial entry into the criminal justice process. Criminologists have long noted that certain segments of the population have higher rates or chances of becoming involved in crime, being arrested and being incarcerated. This is known as the "at-risk" population, which generally consists of younger males. The high crime rate ages are 15-25, while the high adult incarceration rate is between the ages of 18 and 35. When the at-risk population is expected to increase in a jurisdiction, one can also expect some additional pressure on criminal justice resources, all things being equal.

Internal factors reflect the various decision points within the criminal justice system that cumulatively determine prison admissions and length of stay (LOS). These decisions begin with police and end with correctional officials who, within the context of the court-imposed sentences, have the authority to release, recommit, give and restore a wide array of good time credits, and offer programs that may reduce recidivism.¹

For example, one of the most difficult numbers to estimate is the number of prison admissions for the next five years. As suggested by Figure 1, people come to prison for three basic reasons: 1) they have been directly sentenced by the courts to a prison term (new court commitments); 2) they have failed to complete their term of probation and are now being sentenced to prison for a violation or new crime; or, 3) they have failed their term of parole (or post-release supervision) and are being returned to prison for a new crime or a technical violation. Almost two-thirds of the estimated 600,000-plus people who are admitted to prison are those who have failed to complete probation or parole. A projection model thus should have a "feedback loop" that captures the relative rate of probation and parole failures.

Since each state has a unique sentencing structure, the model developed for each state must take into account that state's sentencing laws. In the simulation model, particular care was taken to characterize accurately the elements of the Arkansas Sentencing Standards, enacted on January 1, 1994, and of Acts 1326, 1135 and 1268.

On January 1, 1994, Arkansas put into effect a sentencing grid that uses a combination of the severity of the current offense and the offender's criminal history to arrive at a presumptive sentence. Guidelines in Arkansas are advisory and court use is voluntary. Courts may sentence within the entire statutory range of an offense.

¹ The amount of discretion correctional authorities have to release prisoners varies according to each state's sentencing structure. The majority of states have indeterminate sentencing, which offers the greatest amount of discretion by virtue of authority of parole boards which are authorized to release inmates once they have served their minimum sentence. But even most states with determinate sentencing also provide some level of discretion to release prisoners based on good-time and special program credits.

Felony crimes in Arkansas are categorized into ten levels of seriousness with 10 as the most serious. The offender's criminal history score is determined through allocation of points for any prior convictions/adjudications.

Offenders convicted of a crime in lower level severity groups 1 through 6 are eligible for supervised release after serving one-third of their sentence minus goodtime. Offenders convicted of a crime in severity groups 7 through 10 are eligible after serving one-half of their sentence minus goodtime. The exceptions to these rules are directed at offenders convicted of the particular crimes enumerated in Acts 1326, 1135 and 1268 who must serve 70 percent of their sentences and are not eligible to earn goodtime. Act 1326 took effect on July 1, 1995 and includes the following crimes: Murder I, Rape, Kidnapping, Aggravated Robbery, and Causing a Catastrophe. Act 1135 took effect on August 1, 1997 and includes the crime of manufacturing methamphetamine. Act 1268 took effect on July 30, 1999 and added the use of paraphernalia to manufacture methamphetamine. In 2008, new legislation allowed persons convicted of methamphetamine related crimes to accrue goodtime and reduce their sentence up to 50 percent of maximum.

In the simulation model, offenders convicted under Acts 1326, 1135 and 1268 are placed in their own Identification Group (ID Group), allowing the particular limitations on their release eligibility to be accurately modeled. Offenders sentenced to serve life in prison (defined as those with sentences over 340 years) also have their own ID Group. The remaining offenders are placed in ID Groups based on three factors: 1) gender, 2) admission type: new commitment or parole violator, and 3) severity group. Some severity groups are combined together, however severity groups 1 through 6 have been kept separate from those in severity groups 7 through 10 due to the difference in the proportion of time to be served before transfer eligibility.

In 1987, Emergency Powers Act 418 (EPA) was put into law. This act gave the Board of Correction the ability to effect policy whereby measures could be taken if the prison population exceeded 98 percent of capacity. Any offender is eligible for early release under the act if they are within 90 days of parole eligibility (with parole approval), transfer eligibility or discharge date(s). Act 1721, put into law in 2003, extended the Board of Correction's emergency powers to enact the same early release mechanisms if the county jail backlog exceeds 500 inmates. The provision allows offenders who have been convicted of certain non-violent offenses and who have served at least six months in the ADC to be eligible for release up to one year prior to their transfer eligibility (TE) date.

It came to the attention of Ms. Ware while constructing the April 2004 simulation model that EPA actions have occurred in Arkansas. This has marginally hampered the ability of the simulation model to accurately forecast the inmate population by offsetting release trends. EPA releases are capacity driven and linked to an offender's transfer eligibility date or discharge date, arbitrarily decreasing their length of stay anywhere from 1 to 90 days. The simulation model's goal is to forecast the need for capacity and can only track the flow of offenders based on predicted trends. There are no means by

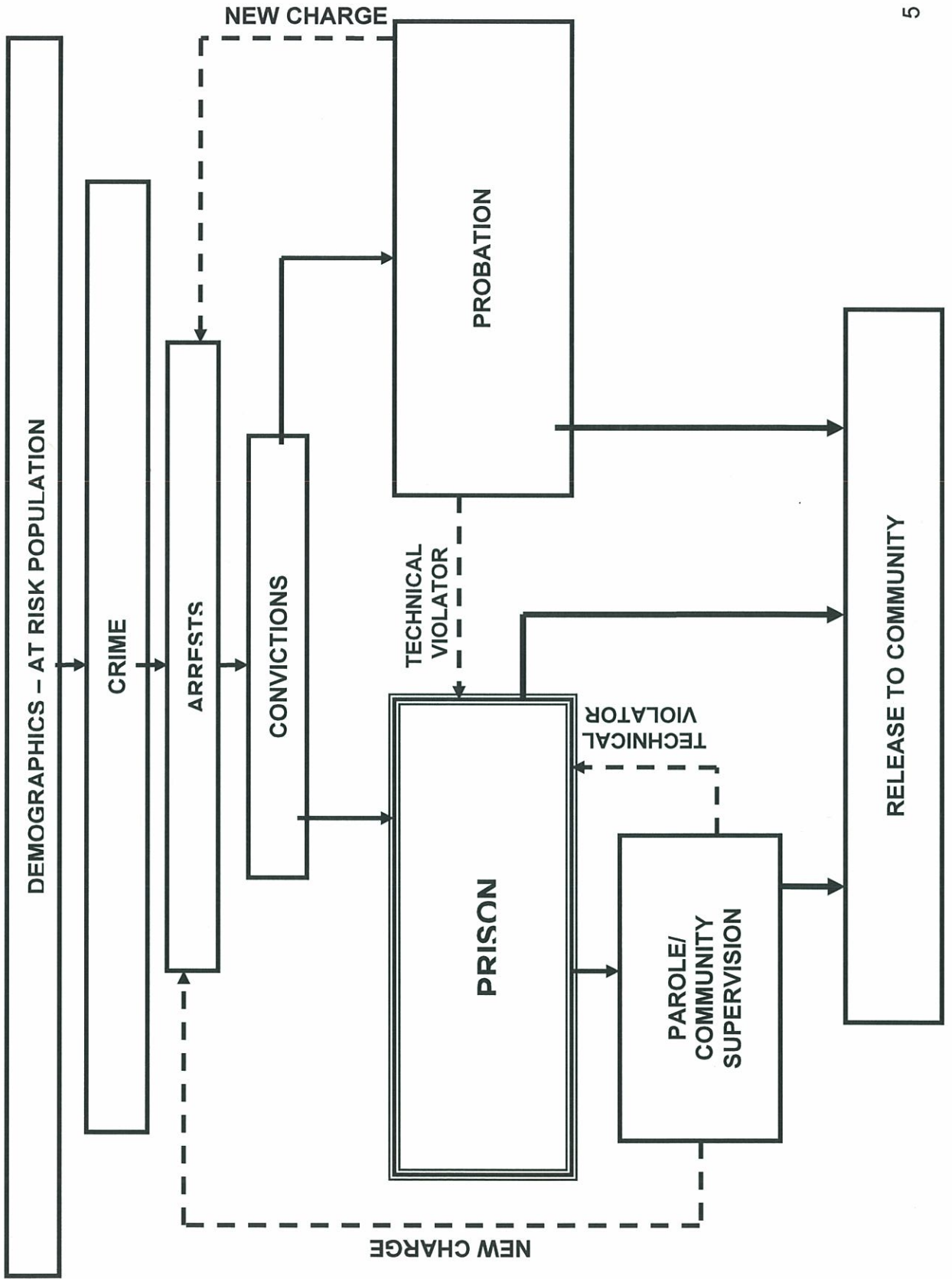
which Arkansas can track EPA releases from admission to release as the emergency nature of the act predicts it will not be used should capacity not be exceeded. Therefore, EPA releases cannot be built into the simulation model even though they were used frequently in the past several years. For this reason, it is important to update the simulation model and reforecast the Arkansas prison population on an annual basis. EPA releases are watched very closely and tracked in this report in the 'Forecast Accuracy' section to more adequately gauge their impact.

In March 2011 Arkansas passed ACT 570, a comprehensive correction reform bill aimed at curbing inmate population growth and providing more complete services to offenders in the community. ACT 570 focused on 8 main initiatives:

1. Merging of Sentencing Guidelines and Sentencing and Commitment Form
2. Parole Release Risk Assessment Instrument/Parole Release from Jail
3. Changes in Drug Statutes/Weights
4. Changes in Theft/Property Threshold Amounts
5. Earned Discharge From Parole and Probation
6. 120 day Electronic Monitoring Early Release for Non-Violent Offenders
7. Intermediate Sanction for Probation Violators
8. Performance Incentive Funding(PIF)/Hope Courts

Each of the initiatives, with the exception of PIF/Hope Courts, carries a projected bed space impact that is summarized in section XI of this report. Each of these initiatives and their respective impacts will be tracked over the coming years and reported on in future iterations of this report.

Figure 1



III. TRENDS IN POPULATION AND CRIME IN ARKANSAS

Significant Finding: *The Arkansas resident population has grown by 9.0 percent between 2002 and 2012.*

Significant Finding: *Reported crime in Arkansas increased by 4.2 percent between 2010 and 2011. Note: this is the most recent year of data available. Crime data by state has not yet been released by the FBI for 2011.*

Population

The demographics of a state are important to consider as projected growth could have an impact on criminal justice resources. One especially interesting factor is the projected growth of those people most likely to be arrested and processed by the criminal justice system. Known as the “at risk population”, this demographic group is generally referred to as males between the ages of 18 and 35.

Between 1990 and 1999, the Arkansas state population grew at an average annual rate of 1.3 percent. The population in 1990 of 2,356,586 residents grew to 2,651,860 in 1999; this represents a 12.5 percent overall increase.

Since 2000, Arkansas’s population growth has continued at a moderate pace. Over the past ten years, the state’s resident population has grown by a consistent rate between the first half of the decade and the second. Between 2000 and 2004 the population grew by an average annual rate of 0.6 percent. Between 2005 and 2010 it grew an average annual rate of 1.0 percent. Using the new 2010 census as a base, the University of Arkansas Institute for Economic Advancement has projected the resident population of Arkansas to grow from 2,949,131 in 2012 to 3,107,353 in 2015 (an increase of 5.4 percent overall). Further growth projections from the 2012 estimated resident population are listed below.

Previous versions of this brief have included the projected growth of the state’s at-risk population. Unfortunately, the US Census Bureau has not updated these projections since 2005 and the estimated at-risk population for 2009 has already exceeded the projections for 2010. Instead, JFA uses available historical estimates for 2001 through 2011. The at-risk population has increased by 7.3 percent overall and by an average annual rate of 0.7 percent. Near future growth in this population will most likely mimic this trend.

TABLE 1
ARKANSAS PROJECTED DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS 2012-2020

Year	Projected Population	Total Growth
2012 (Actual)	2,949,131	N/A
2015	3,107,353	5.4%
2020	3,286,838	11.5%

Source: University of Arkansas Institute for Economic Advancement

The overall population growth between 2002 and 2012 of state's bordering Arkansas is presented in Table 2. Compared to other states in its region, Arkansas has shown moderate growth in its resident population. Reported crime rates during the latter half of the last decade in Arkansas have seen an average yearly drop of 1.3 percent. Arkansas' crime rate decline is slower compared to most of the state's neighbors. Comparing Arkansas's growth in its sentenced prisoner population to neighboring states, Arkansas leads the pack with an average growth of 2.8 percent between 2000 and 2010². With a declining crime rate and only moderate growth in the resident population, the increase in Arkansas's incarcerated population is most likely driven by policy choices within the state's criminal justice system.

TABLE 2
TRENDS IN THE POPULATION & CRIME OF ARKANSAS AND BORDER STATES

State	% Change Resident Population 2002-2012	Avg.% Change Males Ages 18-35 2001-2011	Avg. % Change In Sentenced Prison Population 2001-2011	Avg. % Change in Total Reported Crime 2005-2011
US State prisons	9.1%	0.7%	1.1%	-2.8%
Louisiana	3.1%	0.5%	1.0%	-0.6%
Mississippi	4.4%	0.1%	0.5%	-1.2%
Missouri	6.0%	0.7%	1.0%	-3.0%
Arkansas	9.0%	0.7%	2.8%	-1.3%
Oklahoma	9.5%	0.9%	0.5%	-2.8%
Tennessee	11.3%	0.4%	1.9%	-3.0%
Texas	20.1%	1.3%	0.4%	-3.6%

Source: US Census Bureau; Prisoners in Year End 2011, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2012; www.FBI.gov

² Prisoners in Year End 2011, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2012

Crime

Note: Crime rates mentioned in this report are a reference to reported crime tracked by the FBI's UCR initiative. Although no statistical significance can be found between crime rates and prison admissions, observing these rates can provide some anecdotal evidence that allows some insight into state prison admission trends and some guidance in projecting future admissions to prison.

During the 1990s, the level of the most serious reported violent and property crimes (defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports Part I Crime category) in Arkansas remained static the first part of the decade and subsequently, decreased significantly during the latter. From 1990 to 1995, the absolute number of UCR Part I crimes in Arkansas decreased at an average annual rate of 0.2 percent. From 1995 to 1999, the number of UCR Part I crimes fell at an average annual rate of -3.3 percent.

The crime index fell in 2003 to 4,077.5. The crime index for CY 2004 showed that reported crime had increased by over 9.0 percent from the 2003 number. This is largely due to a change in Arkansas's reporting methods to the FBI. Arkansas assumed responsibility for reporting incidents of crime to the FBI in 1974. Until January 1, 2003, this information was collected from state agencies via summary reporting. After that date, Arkansas required all crime data to be reported based on incident. This change over required a state-wide software update at all reporting locations. With the release of new crime information for 2005, JFA began to track recent crime trends for Arkansas once again. As shown in Table 3, crime rates under the old reporting system continued to decline between 2000 and 2003. Under the new reporting system, the incidents of crimes reported increased by 1.1 percent between 2004 and 2005. Between 2005 and 2011 however, the reported crime index has fallen by an average annual rate of 0.9 percent.

In comparison to its border states, Arkansas stands in the mid-range in reference to violent crime and on the higher end of property crimes in 2011 (Table 4).

TABLE 3
CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF UCR CRIMES REPORTED TO POLICE 1990-2011

Year	Total Reported Crime	Reported Violent Crime	Reported Property Crime
1990	4,866.9	532.2	4,334.7
1991	5,165.0	583.3	4,581.7
1992	4,761.7	576.5	4,185.2
1993	4,810.3	593.3	4,217.0
1994	4,798.7	595.1	4,203.6
1995	4,690.9	553.2	4,137.7
1996	4,699.2	524.3	4,174.9
1997	4,718.7	526.9	4,191.8
1998	4,283.4	490.2	3,793.2
1999	4,042.2	425.2	3,617.0
2000	4,115.3	445.3	3,670.0
2001	4,130.2	452.4	3,677.8
2002	4,163.0	425.0	3,738.0
2003	4,088.8	456.4	3,632.4
2004	4,535.4	502.3	4,033.1
2005*	4,585.4	527.5	4,057.9
2006	4,581.1	551.6	3,967.5
2007	4,472.5	529.4	3,953.1
2008	4,331.7	504.6	3,827.1
2009	4,291.4	517.7	3,773.7
2010	4,064.2	505.3	3,558.9
2011	4,235.0	480.9	3,754.1
Avg. % Change 1990-1999	-1.9%	-2.3%	-1.9%
Avg. % Change 1990-2010	-0.8%	-0.1%	-0.9%
Avg. % Change 2005-2011	-0.9%	-0.5%	-1.0%

Source: www.FBI.gov; *AR UCR reporting methodology changed

TABLE 4
UCR CRIME RATES FOR ARKANSAS AND BORDER STATES – 2011

State	Violent Crime Rate	Property Crime Rate	Total Crime Rate
Arkansas	480.9	3,754.1	4,235.0
Louisiana	555.3	3,688.5	4,243.8
Missouri	447.2	3,308.8	3,756.0
Mississippi	269.8	3,025.5	3,295.3
Oklahoma	454.8	3,356.2	3,811.0
Tennessee	608.2	3,595.9	4,204.1
Texas	408.5	3,472.3	3,880.8

Source: www.FBI.gov

Comparison of Arkansas and the United States

In the discussion above, the population and crime data are observed in terms of changes over time within Arkansas. In Table 5 below, Arkansas's population and crime data are presented in comparison to the national levels and trends. Arkansas has had growth in residential population on par with the nation over the past decade, growing by 9.2 percent compared to 9.3 percent for the US. Crime in the nation as a whole decreased by 2.8 percent in 2011 while Arkansas saw a 4.2 percent *increase* in reported crime.

In terms of state prison populations (using the most recent national data available: year-end 2011), Arkansas showed much larger overall growth as compared to the nation as a whole over the last ten years (13.9 percent compared to 10.9 percent, nationally). The one-year change in state prison population from 2011 to 2012 in Arkansas was -2.7 percent. This is in contrast to the United States as a whole which had a decrease of 1.5 percent (2011). In past iterations of this report, Arkansas prison population growth had consistently outgrown the US as a whole. In recent years this trend has reversed as Arkansas is experiencing one of the largest decreases in prisoners in the nation.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Arkansas' incarceration rate, 544 state prisoners per 100,000 state residents, exceeds the most recent data for the national average of 430. It is important to note the national incarceration rate used for this report is based on offenders held in state prisons only and does not include federal prisoners or persons held in jails.

**TABLE 5
COMPARISON BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND ARKANSAS
ON KEY POPULATION AND CRIME DEMOGRAPHICS**

	United States	Arkansas
POPULATION³		
Total Population (7/1/12)	313,914,040	2,949,131
Change in Population		
1-year change (7/1/11 – 7/1/12)	0.7%	0.4%
10-year change (7/1/02 – 7/1/12)	9.1%	9.0%
CRIME RATE⁴ (Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)		
UCR Part I Reported Crime Rates (2011)		
Total	3,295.0	4,235.0
Violent	386.3	480.9
Property	2,908.7	3,754.1
Change in Total Reported Crime Rate		
1-year change (2010-2011)	-2.8%	4.2%
10-year change (2001-2011)	-20.8%	2.5%
PRISON POPULATION⁵		
Total Inmates (State Prisons Only) 2012	1,382,418	14,627
1-year change (2011-2012)	-1.5%	-2.7%
10-year change (2002-2012)	10.9%	13.9%
Average annual change (2002-2012)	1.0%	1.4%
State Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) ⁶	430	544
Inmates by Crime Type ⁷		
Violent	53.2%	57.3%
Drug	17.4%	22.7%
Property	18.3%	11.0%
PAROLE POPULATION (2012)^{8**}	744,728	23,340
Rate per 100,000 Adult Population	312	791
PROBATION POPULATION (2012)^{9**}	3,948,651	29,540
Rate per 100,000 Adult Population	1,653	1,002

***Year end 2011 is the latest count available for the US; ***States only, federal supervision excluded*

³ U.S. Census Bureau, Population estimates for July 1, 2012.

⁴ Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States – 2009, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

⁵ Prisoners in Year End 2011, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2012

⁶ Prisoners in Year End 2011, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2012; US & AR data for sentenced prisoners only in 2009.

⁷ Prisoners in Year End 2011, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2012; US data is for prisoners in 2011, AR estimates based on data extract file for Dec. 2012

⁸ US: Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010 Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2011; AR: Statewide Field Operations Report 1/1/12-12/31/12

⁹ US: Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010 Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2011; AR: Statewide Field Operations Report 1/1/12-12/31/12 (includes drug court)

III. THE JUNE 2012 FORECAST – ACCURACY

The previous inmate population forecast for the Arkansas Department of Correction was released in May 2012.

Significant Finding: *For the last 12 months, the projections for male inmates were estimated to increase at an average of 0.25 percent, an over-estimation of actual increases of 0.13 percent. The male population was over-forecasted by an average difference of 3.9 percent. National standards set accuracy ranges at ± 2.0 percent.*

Significant Finding: *The Arkansas Department of Correction exercised the Emergency Powers Act in 2010, allowing early release for prisoners throughout the year when over-crowding conditions were at their peak. Although the overall average accuracy of the forecast is good by national standards, EPA releases may hamper the models ability to estimate the inmate population on a monthly basis by offsetting length of stay trends.*

Table 7 and Figure 5 present the May 2012 projections of male and female inmates from June 2012 to May 2013 along with the actual counts of male and female inmates for the same timeframe.

- Through the past 12 months, the projected female population averaged a +2.0 percent difference from actual totals. This is in contrast to the previous forecast which tracked a +8.8 percent difference from actual totals for its first 12 months. On average, the 2012 simulation model averaged 21 more female inmates per month than actual counts.
- For the May 2012 model, the forecasted counts of male inmates differed from the actual counts by a maximum over-estimation of 779 (Mar. 2013) and by a minimum overestimation of 265 (Jul. 2012).
- The forecasted counts of female inmates differed from the actual counts by a minimum of +19 (Feb. 2013) and by a maximum of -89 (May 2013).
- When tracking the first 12 months of previous forecasts, the forecast issued in July of 2006 had an average percentage error of -0.1 percent. The June 2007 forecast was slightly less accurate at -0.4 percent. The June 2008 forecast averaged a +1.8 percent error. For 12 months, the June 2009 forecast averaged a percent error of -0.7 percent. For 9 months, the June 2010 forecast averaged an average error rate of -1.0 percent. The May 2011 forecast averaged +6.7 percent error.
- 2,647 inmates were released early under the EPA in calendar year 2012. Table 6 details EPA releases by month from January through December 2012.

**TABLE 6
EPA RELEASES CY 2004-2012**

Year	Act 1721	Act 418	Total
2004	233	1,391	1,624
2005	106	1,540	1,646
2006	196	1,493	1,689
2007	294	1,806	2,100
2008	369	1,708	2,077
2009	512	1,756	2,268
2010	319	1,853	2,172
2011	319	2,023	2,297
Jan. 2012	23	65	88
Feb. 2012	15	354	369
Mar. 2012	1	248	249
Apr. 2012	0	44	44
May 2012	1	307	308
Jun. 2012	21	295	316
Jul. 2012	81	54	135
Aug. 2012	11	396	407
Sep. 2012	5	130	135
Oct. 2012	3	43	46
Nov. 2012	8	374	382
Dec. 2012	0	168	168
Total 2012	169	2,478	2,647

Source: ADC data runs from EOMIS

**TABLE 7
ACCURACY OF THE MAY 2012 FORECAST**

Month-Year	Male			Female			Total					
	Projected	Actual	Numeric Diff.	% Diff.	Projected	Actual	Numeric Diff.	% Diff.	Projected	Actual	Numeric Diff.	% Diff.
June-12	14,050	13,770	280	2.0%	1,086	1,035	51	4.9%	15,136	14,805	331	2.2%
July-12	14,078	13,813	265	1.9%	1,089	1,039	50	4.8%	15,167	14,852	315	2.1%
August-12	14,106	13,599	507	3.7%	1,091	1,050	41	3.9%	15,197	14,649	548	3.7%
September-12	14,168	13,643	525	3.8%	1,093	1,055	38	3.6%	15,261	14,698	563	3.8%
October-12	14,232	13,781	451	3.3%	1,087	1,049	38	3.6%	15,319	14,830	489	3.3%
November-12	14,239	13,555	684	5.0%	1,086	1,043	43	4.1%	15,325	14,598	727	5.0%
December-12	14,255	13,568	687	5.1%	1,088	1,059	29	2.7%	15,343	14,627	716	4.9%
January-13	14,293	13,725	568	4.1%	1,092	1,063	29	2.7%	15,385	14,788	597	4.0%
February-13	14,362	13,902	460	3.3%	1,098	1,079	19	1.8%	15,460	14,981	479	3.2%
March-13	14,370	13,591	779	5.7%	1,090	1,047	43	4.1%	15,460	14,638	822	5.6%
April-13	14,408	13,775	633	4.6%	1,009	1,048	-39	-3.7%	15,417	14,823	594	4.0%
May-13	14,445	13,953	492	3.5%	1,005	1,094	-89	-8.1%	15,450	15,047	403	2.7%
Average			528	3.9%			21	2.0%			549	3.7%

Source: Arkansas Sentencing Commission

IV. HISTORICAL INMATE POPULATION TRENDS

Significant Finding: Total admissions from 2011 to 2012 fell by 12.1 percent. This is one of the largest decrease in admissions in the past 10 years. Admissions decreased from 7,010 in 2011 to 6,163 in 2012.

Significant Finding: The average annual change in a male admissions for the past ten years is -1.3 percent.

Significant Finding: The prison population decreased by 2.7 percent in 2012.

Table 8 and Figure 7 present the admissions to prisons in Arkansas from 2002 to 2011 for males and females. Table 9 and Figure 8 present the year-end inmate populations for inmates from 2002 to 2012. Table 10 lists releases for the past 10 years.

- The number of total admissions to prison in 2012 was the lowest in the past ten years.
- With the exception of a drop between 2005 and 2006, admissions in the last several years had been trending upward, driven primarily by increases in male prisoners entering the ADC. Releases have remained static between 2001 and 2010 averaging only 0.6 percent growth. All of this changed in 2011. Releases increased by 22.3 percent over 2010 numbers. With the tandem drop in admissions, this has fueled the overall drop in the prison population. In 2012, releases once again were on the decline; however admissions declines outpaced them fueling a further drop in the prison population.
- The female population decreased by 2.6 percent between year-end 2011 and year-end 2012. Female admissions fell by 14.1 percent while releases declined by 5.8 percent.
- The state inmate population has increased by 1,782 offenders over the last ten years. Between 2002 and 2006 the population increased by 6.6 percent. Between 2007 and 2012 the population increased by 2.4 percent.
- Since 2002, the total Arkansas state inmate population increased by an average of 178 inmates each year; the 2010 increase of 1,005 was 465 percent above average for the decade. However, this increase has been off-set by the 1,141 decrease in 2011 and the 408 decrease in 2012.

TABLE 8
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
HISTORICAL ADMISSIONS TO PRISON BY GENDER: 2002-2012

YEAR	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
2002	6,507	709	7,216
2003	6,409	726	7,135
2004	6,810	714	7,524
2005	6,460	1,069	7,529
2006	5,711	862	6,573
2007	6,445	763	7,208
2008	6,267	750	7,017
2009	6,683	792	7,475
2010	6,854	813	7,667
2011	6,293	717	7,010
2012	5,547	616	6,163
Numeric Change 2002 – 2012	-960	-93	-1,053
Percent Change 2002 – 2012	-14.8%	-13.1%	-14.6%
Average Annual Percent Change 2002 – 2012	-1.3%	0.0%	-1.3%
Percent Change 2011 – 2012	-11.9%	-14.1%	-12.1%

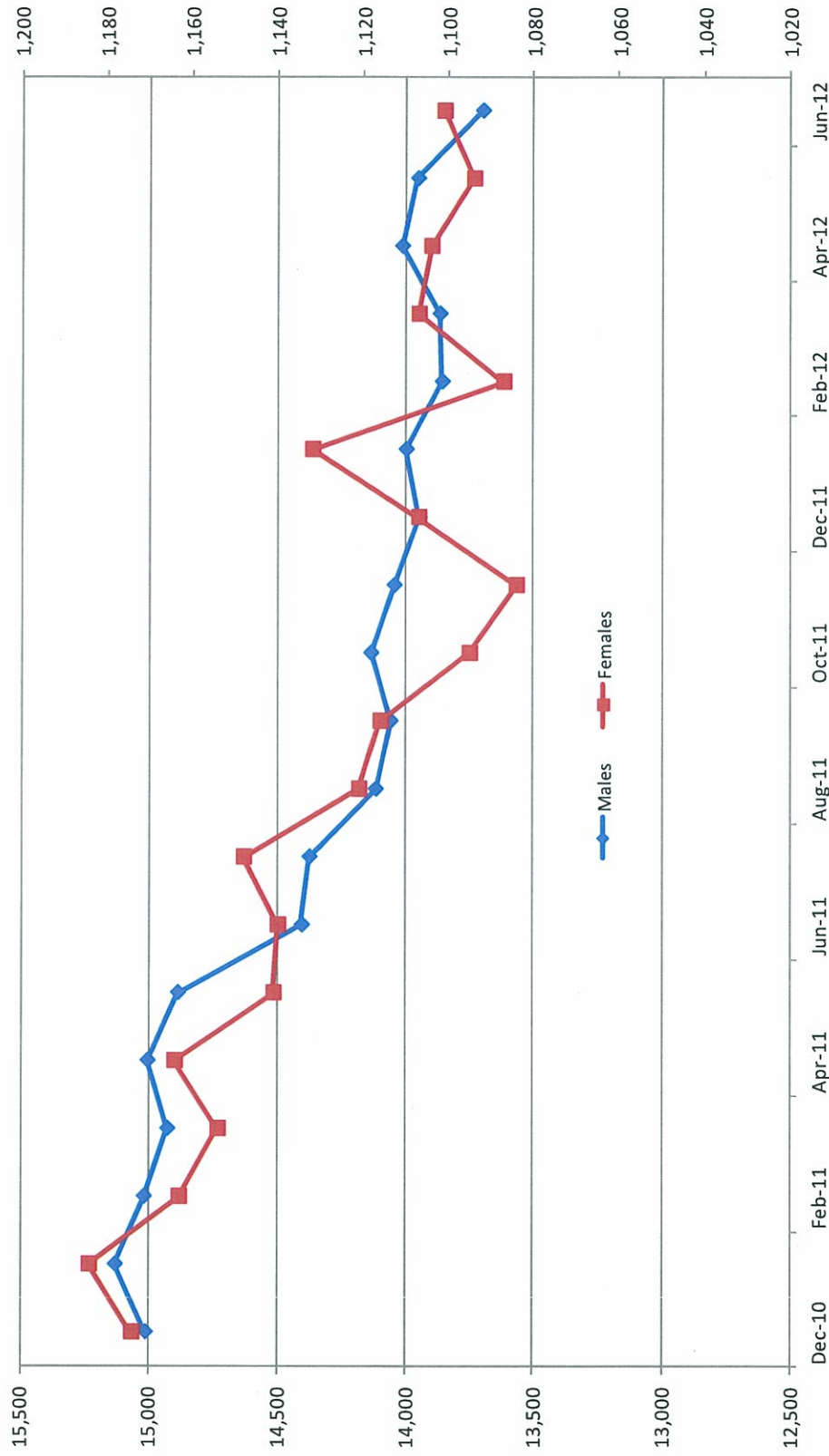
Source: ADC Research & Planning Office

**TABLE 9
 ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
 TEN YEAR HISTORICAL END OF YEAR INMATE POPULATION
 2002-2012**

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2002	11,817	1,028	12,845
2003	12,191	918	13,109
2004	12,486	984	13,470
2005	12,288	1,050	13,338
2006	12,659	1,039	13,698
2007	13,217	1,068	14,285
2008	13,627	1,059	14,686
2009	14,109	1,062	15,171
2010	15,013	1,163	16,176
2011	13,948	1,087	15,035
2012	13,568	1,059	14,627
Numeric Change 2002 – 2012	1,751	31	1,782
Percent Change 2002 – 2012	14.8%	3.0%	13.9%
Average Annual Percent Change 2002 – 2012	1.5%	0.5%	1.4%
Percent Change 2011 – 2012	-2.7%	-2.6%	-2.7%

Source: ADC Research & Planning Office

Figure 2: Trends in Male & Female Inmate Population for the Last 18 Months



**TABLE 10
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
HISTORICAL RELEASES: 2002-2012**

Year	Males	Females	Total
2002	6,086	537	6,623
2003	6,436	824	7,260
2004	6,165	1,003	7,168
2005	5,909	796	6,705
2006	6,074	774	6,848
2007	5,709	721	6,430
2008	6,273	801	7,074
2009	6,372	810	7,182
2010	5,952	712	6,664
2011	6,612	692	7,304
2012	5,647	652	6,299
Numeric Change 2002-2012	-439	115	-324
Percent Change 2002-2012	-7.2%	21.4%	-4.9%
Average Percent Change 2002-2012	-0.4%	3.6%	-0.2%
Percent Change 2011-2012	-14.6%	-5.8%	-13.8%

**2001-2009, 2011 Calculated by JFA Associates. 2010 Source: ADC Research & Planning Office*

V. CURRENT INMATE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

A. 2012 Admissions Population

Significant Finding: Excluding Lifers and Act 1326, 1135 and 1268 admissions, male new commitments in 2012 had an average sentence of 83.5 months, down from 88.5 months in 2011. Female new commitments were admitted with an average sentence of 59.1 months in 2012, down from 65.4 months in 2011.

Significant Finding: The average sentence applied to the entire admissions population (excluding lifers) in 2012 was 98.2 months, down from 101.6 months in 2011.

Table 12 provides information about the population admitted to prison in 2012. First, in Table 12, the admissions population is divided into Identification (ID) groups based on a combination of Severity Group, Admission Type, Gender, and Offense Type. Next, the table provides the counts, percentages and average sentences of people admitted in each ID group. It's important to note that in constructing the ID groups, separate categories for those people sentenced to life in prison and for those sentenced under Act 1326, 1135 and 1268, that are required to serve 50 to 70 percent of their sentences, were created. The remaining admissions are divided into New Commitment and Parole Violator categories and further categorized by gender and the severity group of their admitting offenses. These id-groups mimic those used in the simulation model.

Figure 9 depicts the number of persons admitted in each of the ID groups. Figure 10 illustrates the average sentences for each of those groups.

Admissions Counts

- In 2012, males comprised 90.0 percent of admissions and females comprised 10.0 percent. (*Not shown in Table 12.*)
- According to the ADC data extract files, 58.7 percent of all admissions to prison in Arkansas for 2012 were males committed as a result of a new conviction, and 25.1 percent were males committed for a parole violation.
- In 2011, 3.9 percent of admissions had minimum serving time restrictions. 50% meth cases accounted for 91 admissions, down 41.7 percent from 2010. In 2012, 4.1 percent of admissions had minimum serving time restrictions. 50% meth cases accounted for 54 admissions. [Note: Act 363 of 2009 made goodtime retroactive to all 70% meth sentences. These cases are still 70% offenses but are now eligible for goodtime. Because of the restriction on the amount of reduction (no more than 50% of the original sentence) it is awarded

on 12 days for 30 served on Class I; 8 for 30 on Class II; 4 for 30 on Class III and zero for Class IV.]

- The majority of the 70-percent offenders were admitted to the ADC due to a conviction related to a rape or aggravated robbery offense (60.6 percent).

Sentence Lengths

- New commitment males in severity group 5 had an average sentence of 94.5 months in 2012, down sharply from 99.2 months in 2011. New commitment males in severity group 4 averaged a sentence of 80.7 months in 2012, up from 71.9 months in 2010.
- Male and female new commits combined in severity group 4 averaged a sentence of 75 months in 2012.
- Male and female admits combined in severity group 5 averaged a sentence of 91 months in 2012.
- Sentence lengths were down among male, new commitments in Severity group 3 between 2011 (55.4 months) and 2012 (52.9 months).
- Average sentences for female new commitments decreased from an average of 65.4 months in 2011 to 59.1 months in 2012.
- Among those admitted under Act 1326/1135/1268 (excluding those who were sentenced to life in prison),
 - 50-percenters convicted of manufacturing methamphetamine in 2012 had an average sentence of 124.4 months, 15.3 percent longer than the average of 105.0 months in 2011.
 - Those convicted of aggravated robbery and rape in 2012 had average sentences of 23.5 and 319.2 months, respectively.
 - The average sentence for the 40 inmates admitted for first degree murder in 2012 was 388.5 months, by far the most severely sanctioned group excluding lifers.

Table 11 shows the historical growth in the inmate population in reference to the impact that Acts 1326/1135/1268 has had on the year end population. While the total number of 70-percenter inmates increased significantly from 2001 to 2005, this group's growth in the ADC standing population has remained static between 2005 and 2011. From 2008 to 2009 the number of 70-percenters in the ADC year end population decreased by only 8.1 percent. This was the first drop in this offense group since JFA has been tracking this data. This was most likely due to the reclassification of many methamphetamine offenders as 50%ers (transfer eligible after serving 50 percent of sentence). In 2010, the number of 70%ers in the year-

end stock population grew by 5.2 percent. The number of 50% meth cases admitted increased by 43.1 percent.

In 2012, the end of year population of Acts 1326/1135/1268 inmates had decreased to 2,145, down 20.4 percent from the 2010 count.

**TABLE 11
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
HISTORICAL ACT 1326/1135/1268 ADMISSIONS & YEAR END COUNT
2002-2012**

Year	Total 70%ers Admitted	Avg. Sentence (Mos.)	Total End of Year 70%er	Total 50%ers Admitted	Total End of Year 50%er
2002	413	216	1,980	-	-
2003	485	218	2,298	-	-
2004	482	220	2,650	-	-
2005	354	197	2,709	-	-
2006	306	225	2,736	-	-
2007	249	225	2,762	-	-
2008	274	257	2,788	-	-
2009	232	263	2,561	109	406
2010	313	250	2,694	156	437
2011	276	236	n/a	91	n/a
2012	200	260	2,145	54	369
Numeric Change 2002-2012	-213	44	165	-	-
Percent Change 2002-2012	-51.6%	20.4%	8.3%	-	-
Percent Change 2011-2012	-27.5%	10.2%	-	-40.7%	-

Source: ADC data extract admission and stock files;

TABLE 12
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
ADMISSIONS COUNTS AND AVERAGE SENTENCE BY ID GROUP IN 2012

ID Group	# Admitted	% of Admissions	Avg. Sent. (mos.) 2012	Avg. Sent. (mos.) 2011
Lifers	23	0.4%	Life	Life
Act 1326/1135/1268 Inmates	254	4.1%	260.3	237.5
1 st Degree Murder	40	0.6%	388.5	466.5
Rape	75	1.2%	319.2	316.3
Aggravated Robbery	79	1.3%	235.5	244.5
Kidnapping	4	0.1%	381.0	248.4
Drug – Methamphetamine 70%	2	0.0%	120.0	64.0
Drug – Methamphetamine 50%	54	0.9%	124.4	105.0
New Commitments – Males	3,618	58.7%	83.5	88.5
Severity Groups 1-2	265	4.3%	44.1	46.0
Severity Group 3	1,017	16.5%	52.9	55.4
Severity Group 4	887	14.4%	80.7	71.9
Severity Group 5	740	12.0%	94.5	99.2
Severity Group 6	265	4.3%	97.1	103.9
Severity Group 7	234	3.8%	122.7	118.3
Severity Groups 8-10	210	3.4%	181.1	186.6
New Commitments – Females	493	8.0%	59.1	65.4
Severity Groups 1-6	401	6.5%	49.4	54.5
Severity Groups 7-10	92	1.5%	118.4	108.0
Parole Violators – Males	1,547	25.1%	124.9	121.3
Severity Groups 1-6: Males	1,103	17.9%	114.3	108.9
Severity Groups 7-10: Males	444	7.2%	151.2	156.0
Parole Violators – Females	92	1.5%	90.1	90.2
Severity Groups 1-6: Females	74	1.2%	87.4	82.7
Severity Groups 7-10: Females	18	0.3%	101.1	112.6
Unknown	136	4.2%	86.2	127.3
TOTAL	6,163	100.0%	98.2*	101.6*

**Average sentence for all admissions excluding lifers; Source: ADC data extract admissions file*

B. Sentence Length Comparison

Significant Finding: Average sentences were only slightly lower in 2012 when compared to 2011.

Table 13 and Figure 11 depict average sentences for new commitments by severity group for 2006 thru 2012.

- Severity group 8 saw a decrease of 11.7 percent between 2011 and 2012 averages. This is the second consecutive year this group's average sentence has decreased.
- New commitments in severity group 5 averaged a sentence of 84 months in 2005. In 2012 this same group averaged a sentence of 91 months.
- Sentences for new commitments in severity group 3 have remained static over the last six years.

TABLE 13
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
AVERAGE SENTENCES OF NEW COMMITMENTS BY SEVERITY GROUP
CALENDAR YEARS 2006 THRU 2012

Severity Group	Average Sentence (mos.)						
	CY 06	CY 07	CY 08	CY 09	CY 10	CY 11	CY 12
Severity Groups 1-2	41	47	47	47	43	45	42
Severity Group 3	53	51	56	58	56	54	51
Severity Group 4	76	77	77	83	82	69	75
Severity Group 5	85	88	92	92	97	93	91
Severity Group 6	130	141	147	131	139	103	93
Severity Group 7	132	128	120	124	128	116	117
Severity Group 8	178	168	179	169	182	171	151
Severity Group 9	260	274	291	307	303	316	313
Severity Group 10	432	392	393	409	420	425	460

Source: ADC data extract admissions file

C. 2010 Release Population

Significant Finding: *Male new commitments had served an average of 20.3 months upon release in 2011. In 2012, the average LOS for this group was 20.7 months.*

Significant Finding: *The majority of offenders in 2012 (89.6 percent) were released from prison via parole or supervised release, followed by 50.0 percent released via discharge and 4.5 percent released to boot-camp.*

Table 14 provides information about the population released from prisons in Arkansas in 2012. For each ID group, Table 14 presents the number of people released, the average time served in months, and the percent of releases by release type.

Average Time Served

- The average time served for male new commitments showed a direct correlation with severity group in 2012. Average length of stay ranged from between 9.9 months for severity groups 1-2, to 56.9 months for severity groups 8-10 (combined).
- As mentioned above, the average length of stay (LOS) for male new commits released from severity groups 1-2 was 9.9 months, down from 11.8 months in 2011.
- Total releases in 2012 had an average length of stay of 22.7 months. The average LOS of all releases from the ADC in 2011 was 24.4 months, up from the average LOS of in 2010 was 20.2 months. The average length of stay for the release population in 2009 was 21.7 months, down from 22.1 months in 2008, but higher than 18.6 months in 2007.
- The 70-percenters and 50-percenters that were released in 2012 averaged a length of stay of 68.2 months.

Release Type 2012

- Boot camp releases accounted for 10.6 percent of male severity group 6 releases and 15.3 percent of male severity group 7 releases.
- Male new commitments were released via discharge at a rate of 5.1 percent. Female new commitments were released via discharge at a lower rate: 2.6 percent.

TABLE 14
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
AVERAGE TIME SERVED AND RELEASE TYPE BY ID-GROUP IN 2012

ID Group	# Released	%	LOS (Mos.)	% by Release Type			
				Parole	Disch.	Boot-camp	Other
Lifers	15	0.2%	248.9	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	80.0%
Act 1326/1135/1268 Inmates	192	3.0%	68.2	84.9%	10.9%	0.0%	4.2%
New Commitments – Males	3,232	51.3%	20.7	87.8%	5.1%	7.1%	0.4%
Severity Groups 1-2	199	3.2%	9.9	96.5%	2.0%	1.0%	0.5%
Severity Group 3	738	11.7%	11.5	87.0%	7.6%	5.0%	0.4%
Severity Group 4	747	11.9%	15.5	88.6%	2.5%	8.7%	0.1%
Severity Group 5	594	9.4%	22.1	87.0%	8.2%	4.2%	0.5%
Severity Group 6	284	4.5%	21.4	85.9%	3.2%	10.6%	0.4%
Severity Group 7	439	7.0%	28.4	82.9%	4.4%	15.3%	0.5%
Severity Groups 8-10	231	3.7%	56.9	93.9%	3.9%	0.9%	1.3%
NC – Females	465	7.4%	14.7	89.5%	2.6%	7.3%	0.7%
Severity Groups 1-6	345	5.5%	11.0	91.3%	3.5%	4.6%	0.6%
Severity Groups 7-10	120	1.9%	25.5	84.2%	0.0%	15.0%	0.8%
Parole Violators – Males	1,833	29.1%	19.5	94.9%	4.9%	0.0%	0.1%
Severity Groups 1-6	1,340	21.3%	17.8	93.9%	5.9%	0.0%	0.2%
Severity Groups 7-10	493	7.8%	24.2	97.8%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
PV – Females	127	2.0%	17.0	94.5%	4.7%	0.0%	0.8%
Severity Groups 1-6	85	1.3%	16.2	92.9%	5.9%	0.0%	1.2%
Severity Groups 7-10	42	0.7%	18.5	97.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	435	6.9%	43.2				
TOTAL	6,299	100.0%	22.7	89.6%	5.0%	4.5%	0.8%

Source: ADC data extract release file

VI. KEY POPULATION PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS - *BASELINE*

The inmate population projections contained in this report were completed using the Wizard simulation model. This model simulates the movements of inmates through the prison system based on known and assumed policies affecting both the volume of admissions into the system and the lengths of stay for inmates who are housed in prison. It simulates the movements of individual cases, by offense group, and projects each separately. Inmates sentenced under different sentencing policies, move through the system differently. JFA has made the following key assumptions that have a significant impact on the projection results.

A. Future parole grant rates for old law offenders and transfer eligibility rates for new offenders will reflect what was observed during 2012.

For the projections presented in this document, probabilities of parole release for old law offenders for each ID group are assumed to be the same as those presented for calendar year 2012: 72.1 percent of old law offenders were release via parole. The overall release probability for new law offenders to parole in 2011 was 90.0 percent showing the majority of offenders are released to parole. This release probability is assumed over the next ten years.

New law transfer rates will also remain constant at the rates observed during 2012 throughout the forecast horizon. Table 15 displays the number and rates at which new law offenders were not released at the transfer eligibility dates for 2011 and 2012. As can be seen in Table 15, approximately 48.2 percent of all new charge inmates released via discharge or parole are held beyond their transfer eligibility date and serve an average of 7.0 months before being released. The statistics, broken out by gender and type of crime, are assumed over the forecast horizon.

B. The sentence group composition of future annual new court commitments is assumed to be the same as the composition of admissions during 2012.

Projections in this report are based on admission and release data provided to JFA Associates by the Arkansas Department of Correction for 2012. Table 12 presented the sentencing profiles for newly committed inmates by id-group. Future admissions are assumed to “look like” these admissions in terms of the proportion of admitting charges, sentences received, good time credit awards, and serving times to parole eligibility.

C. Parole revocation rates will remain at the levels reported in 2012.

In 2012, it was determined that 1,639 offenders were returned for parole violations; this number is lower than the 2011 count of 1,893. The Department of Community Corrections reports returning only 1,171 persons to the ADC for parole violations. A revocation rate estimated between the ADC and DCC figure has been incorporated into the simulation model. For the purposes of this baseline forecast, the assumption is made that future violation levels are assumed to remain at similar levels reported in 2012.

D. Two admissions assumption scenarios are presented to represent a baseline and best case scenario. Under the baseline, new admissions are projected to increase an overall average of 0.0 percent each year from 2013 through the year 2023. Under the best case scenario, new admissions are projected to increase 0.0% per year.

For the second year in a row admissions to prison showed a marked decrease in both males and females. Males decreased by 11.9% or 746 offenders and females by 14.1% or 101 offenders. Also in 2012, probation admissions increased by 24.5%. It is unclear if this trend in admissions will continue to decrease if they have reached a new stabilization point.

TABLE 15
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
OFFENDERS (RELEASED VIA DISCHARGE OR PAROLE) HELD BEYOND TRANSFER
ELIGIBILITY DATE BY ID-GROUP IN 2011 & 2012

ID-Group*	Total Released via Discharge/Parole	Total Held Beyond Transfer Eligibility Date	% Held Beyond Transfer Eligibility Date	For those held beyond TE Date, average # of months held over
2011				
New Commitments – Males	3,378	1,806	53.5%	6.1
New Commitments – Females	529	219	41.4%	4.0
TOTAL	3,907	2,025	51.8%	5.8
2012				
New Commitments – Males	3,173	1,520	47.9%	7.5
New Commitments – Females	451	225	49.9%	3.5
TOTAL	3,624	1,745	48.2%	7.0

**Excludes those with an offense date before 1/1/94, lifers, parole violator returns and 70%ers.
Source: ADC extract data release files*

VII. PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION

This section contains the inmate population projections based on the assumptions set forth above. As of the 2012 forecast, Act 570 impacts are built directly into the baseline forecast. Assumptions for the Act 570 impacts are included in the Section IX of this document.

A. Projected Inmate Population

Tables 16 and 17 and Figure 3 display the historical and projected inmate populations for the period 2002 to 2023. The table includes the projections using the base model assumptions. A more detailed breakdown of the forecast by gender and by month is presented in the Appendix of this document.

- In December of 2023, 17,070 offenders are projected to be housed in the Arkansas Department of Correction.
- At the end of CY 2012, the inmate prison population was 14,627. The population is projected to increase to 15,124 inmates at the end of 2013 and to 16,391 in 2018. The projected growth represents average annual increases of 1.2 percent per year through the year 2023.
- The male inmate population is projected to grow an average of 1.2 percent between 2013 and 2023 while the female inmate population is projected to grow by an average of 1.2 percent per year through 2023.

TABLE 16
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION 2002-2023

Year	Historical	Projected
2002	12,845	
2003	13,109	
2004	13,470	
2005	13,338	
2006	13,698	
2007	14,285	
2008	14,686	
2009	15,171	
2010	16,176	
2011	15,035	
2012	14,627	14,627
2013		15,124
2014		15,300
2015		15,558
2016		15,909
2017		16,160
2018		16,391
2019		16,577
2020		16,706
2021		16,817
2022		16,995
2022		17,070
Numeric Diff. 2002-2012	1,782	
% Diff. 2002- 2012	13.9%	
Average % Diff. 2002-2012	1.4%	
Numeric Diff. 2013-2023		1,946
% Diff. 2013- 2023		12.9%
Average % Diff. 2013-2023		1.2%

Source: JFA Simulation Model

TABLE 17
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION BY GENDER 2002-2023

Year	Historical Males	Historical Females	Baseline Projected Males	Baseline Projected Females
2002	11,817	1,028		
2003	12,191	918		
2004	12,486	984		
2005	12,288	1,050		
2006	12,659	1,039		
2007	13,217	1,068		
2008	13,627	1,059		
2009	14,109	1,062		
2010	15,013	1,163		
2011	13,948	1,087	BASE	BASE
2012	13,568	1,059	13,568	1,059
2013			14,037	1,087
2014			14,198	1,102
2015			14,445	1,113
2016			14,784	1,125
2017			14,985	1,175
2018			15,213	1,178
2019			15,385	1,192
2020			15,504	1,202
2021			15,607	1,210
2022			15,771	1,224
2023			15,841	1,229
Numeric Diff. 2002-2012	1,751	31		
% Diff. 2002-2012	14.8%	3.0%		
Average % Diff. 2002-2012	1.5%	0.5%		
Numeric Diff. 2013-2023			1,804	142
% Diff. 2013-2023			12.8%	13.1%
Average % Diff. 2013-2023			1.2%	1.2%

Source: JFA Simulation Model

VIII. ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS TO THE BASE PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION

This section contains alternatives and additional analysis to the base population projection.

A. Older Population Analysis

Table 18 displays the admissions and stock population categorized by age categories and presents the average sentences for each age group in the admissions population. We present this table to focus attention of the older inmate population. Table 20 presents the counts of persons held by the ADC in 2012 that are age 55 or older.

- Persons ages 19 and under composed 3.6 percent of the admission population in 2012. This group was sentenced to an average of 107.3 months.
- In the stock population, inmates age 55 or older (at the time of the stock file download) represent 8.0 percent of all inmates. Most of these people are in the 55-59 age range.
- Persons age 55 or older currently held by the ADC have an average sentence of 211.6 months (excluding lifers).
- Just under one-quarter (25.5 percent) of persons age 55 or older are serving a life sentence in the Arkansas Department of Corrections.

TABLE 18
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
COUNTS OF ADMISSIONS AND STOCK POPULATION BY AGE CATEGORIES IN 2012

Age Group	% of Admissions	Avg. Sentence* (mos.)	% of Stock Population
19 & under	3.6%	107.3	1.1%
20-24	17.9%	91.0	12.5%
25-29	20.2%	90.8	17.6%
30-34	18.4%	99.8	18.6%
35-39	13.3%	104.0	13.4%
40-44	9.6%	105.8	11.5%
45-49	8.1%	104.7	9.8%
50-59	7.6%	94.4	11.9%
60-69	1.2%	132.1	3.1%
70 & over	0.1%	94.3	0.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	98.2	-

* Lifers were excluded from the average sentence calculation. Source: ADC extracts data admission and stock files

TABLE 19
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION BY ID-GROUP 2012

Lifers	35.2
1 st Degree Murder	28.5
Rape	35.6
Aggravated Robbery	27.3
Kidnapping	27.4
70 Drug – Methamphetamine	30.9
50 Drug – Methamphetamine	40.1
Male New Commitments	33.3
Severity Groups 1-2	34.7
Severity Group 3	33.4
Severity Group 4	32.2
Severity Group 5	33.9
Severity Group 6	32.3
Severity Group 7	34.2
Severity Groups 8-10	33.1
Female New Commitments	34.2
Severity Groups 1-6	33.9
Severity Groups 7-10	36.1
Male Parole Violators	35.2
Severity Groups 1-6: Males	35.1
Severity Groups 7-10: Males	35.5
Female Parole Violators	35.4
Severity Groups 1-6: Females	35.4
Severity Groups 7-10: Females	35.5
TOTAL	34.0

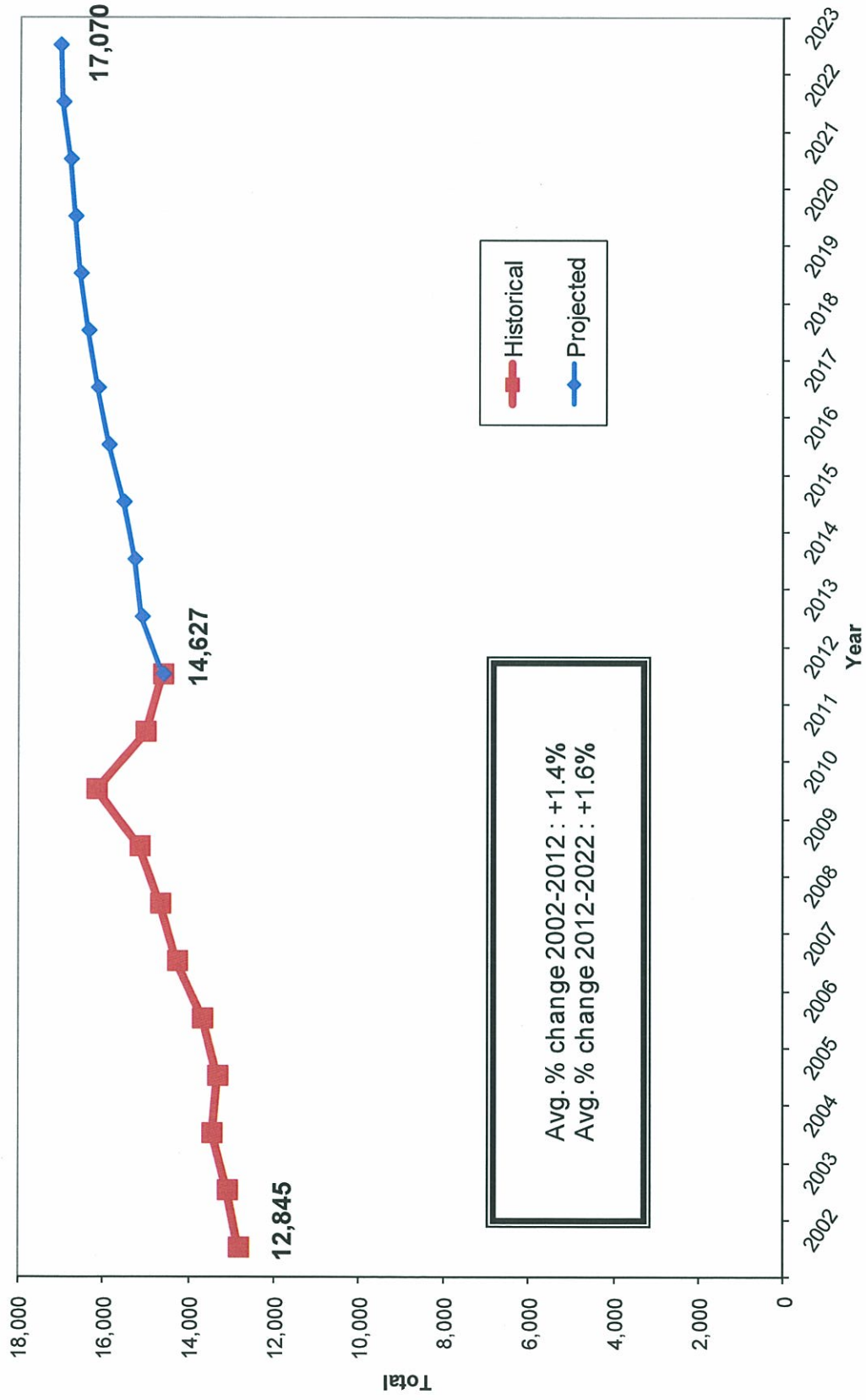
Source: ADC extract data admission file

TABLE 20
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
STOCK POPULATION AGE 55 & OVER BY ID GROUP IN 2012

ID Group	#	% of 55 & over Admits	Avg. Sentence
Lifers	317	25.5%	Life
Act 1326/1135/1268 Inmates	209	16.8%	233.4
New Commitments – Males	563	45.3%	209.1
Severity Groups 1-2	421	33.9%	199.4
Severity Group 3	69	5.6%	212.0
Severity Group 4	28	2.3%	258.8
Severity Group 5	16	1.3%	198.0
Severity Group 6	12	1.0%	293.5
Severity Group 7	6	0.5%	267.0
Severity Groups 8-10	11	0.9%	327.0
New Commitments – Females	53	4.3%	97.8
Severity Groups 1-6	51	4.1%	94.6
Severity Groups 7-10	2	0.2%	180.0
Parole Violators – Males	99	8.0%	244.0
Severity Groups 1-6: Males	87	7.0%	229.0
Severity Groups 7-10: Males	12	1.0%	352.5
Parole Violators – Females	2	0.2%	60.0
Severity Groups 1-6: Females	1	0.1%	60.0
Severity Groups 7-10: Females	1	0.1%	60.0
Unknown	0	0.0%	-
TOTAL	1,243	100.0%	211.6

Source: ADC extract data stock file

Figure 3: Historical & Projected ADC Population: 2002-2023



IX. ACT 570 IMPACT ASSUMPTIONS

This section contains a summary of initiatives passed in Act 570 that are assumed to affect the prison population, the original assumptions behind each reduction and a baseline CY2010 measurement for each initiative. We have tracked these assumptions through 2012 to determine the actual versus the assumed impacts.

All assumptions for ACT 570 have been built into both the baseline and best case scenario forecasts.

A. Merging of Sentencing Guidelines and Sentencing and Commitment Report

From of Act 570, the Sentencing Commission shall head up an effort and collaborate with the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to develop and implement an integrated sentencing and commitment and departure form that will also include:

- Demographic information including the race and ethnicity of both the offender and the victim or victims;
- The placement decision;
- Sentence length;
- Any departure from the sentencing guidelines on placement and sentence length;
- The number of months above or below the presumptive sentence;
- Justification for the departure; and

The commission shall begin using the new form on January 1, 2012, and produce annual reports regarding compliance with sentencing guidelines, including the application of voluntary presumptive standards, and departures from the standards. The report shall include:

- Data collected from each county; and
- Both a county-by-county and statewide accounting of the results including without limitation:
 - Sentences to the Department of Correction and Department of Community Correction;
 - The average sentence length for sentences by offense type and severity level according to the sentencing guidelines;
 - The percentage of sentences that are an upward departure from the sentencing guidelines; and
 - The average number of months above the recommended sentence.

The report will be filed each year after the initial and shall include data from prior year (2012 forward). The Commission will also prepare and conduct annual continuing legal education seminars regarding the sentencing guidelines to be presented to judges, prosecuting attorneys and their deputies, and public defenders and their deputies, as so required. A first full report will be issued by June 2013.

The above changes were assumed to reduce the overall net sentences for offenders in levels 1-5 by 20% (return to CY 2002 levels). No diversions are assumed in this impact.

Below is a summary of CY 2010 - CY 2012 new sentences for levels 1-5.

TABLE NEW CRIME ADMISSIONS TO ADC 2010 - 2012

New Crime SC-Group	2010		2011		2012	
	N	Avg. Sentence (mos.)	N	Avg. Sentence (mos.)	N	Avg. Sentence (mos.)
Severity Group 1	2	66.0	0	-	5	63.6
Severity Group 2	167	43.0	94	43.1	149	39.7
Severity Group 3	314	56.5	337	47.3	333	45.2
Severity Group 4	244	81.7	283	71.6	218	93.6
Severity Group 5	206	97.7	192	131.8	185	111.7

Source: ADC CY 2011 & 2012 admissions data extract file; Note: excludes parole and probation violators

B. Parole Release Risk Instrument/Expedited Parole Release from Jail

Two main changes to parole board practices are described in ACT 570. Beginning January 1, 2012, the Parole Board shall conduct a risk assessment review of all parole applications and before ordering the release of any prisoner. He/she shall be interviewed by the board or a panel designated by the board. In addition, the Parole Board will work with the DOC to create a procedure to release parole eligible offenders from jail.

TABLE 22
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
OFFENDERS (RELEASED VIA DISCHARGE OR PAROLE) HELD BEYOND TRANSFER
ELIGIBILITY DATE IN 2010 - 2012

ID-Group*	Total Released via Discharge/Parole	Total Held Beyond Transfer Eligibility Date	% Held Beyond Transfer Eligibility Date	For those held beyond TE Date, average # of months held over
2010				
New Commitments – Males	3,222	1,840	57.1%	6.7
New Commitments – Females	472	273	57.8%	2.9
TOTAL	3,694	2,113	57.2%	6.2
2011				
New Commitments – Males	3,378	1,806	53.5%	6.1
New Commitments – Females	529	219	41.4%	4.0
TOTAL	3,907	2,025	51.8%	5.8
2012				
New Commitments – Males	3,173	1,520	47.9%	7.5
New Commitments – Females	451	225	49.9%	3.5
TOTAL	3,624	1,745	48.2%	7.0

*Excludes those with an offense date before 1/1/94, lifers, parole violator returns and 70%-ers.
Source: ADC extract data release files

In addition to revising parole release practices, beginning October 1, 2011, the Parole Board shall submit an annual a monthly report to the Chairpersons of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, the Legislative Council, the Board of Corrections, the Governor and the Commission on Disparity in Sentencing showing the number of persons who make application for parole and those who are granted or denied parole during the previous month for each criminal offense classification.

The report shall include:

- a breakdown by race of all persons sentenced in each criminal offense classification;
- the reason for each denial of parole;
- the results of the risk-needs assessment;
- the course of action that accompanies each denial

The board shall cooperate with and upon request make presentations and provide various reports, to the extent the board's budget will allow, to the Legislative Council concerning board policy and criteria on discretionary offender programs and services.

The combination of these efforts will assumed to decrease the number of offenders held beyond their transfer eligibility date to 25%. Offenders held beyond their transfer eligibility date are assumed to remain an additional 3 months before release.

C. Changes in Drug Statutes

A series of changes were made to controlled substance statutes.

**TABLE 23A
NEW CRIME 2010 - 2012 DRUG ADMISSIONS**

Drug Crime	N	% of New prison commits	Avg. Prison Sentence (mos.)	# of Probation Admits	Avg. Prob. Term (mos.)
2010					
Drug paraphernalia	71	2.8%	62.1	458	46.4
Manuf/Deliv/possession controlled substance	1,351	28.3%	97.4	3,397	47.2
Total	1,488	31.1%	91.4	3,855	47.1
2011					
Drug paraphernalia	78	1.8%	48.3	459	46.9
Manuf/Deliv/possession controlled substance	1,262	29.1%	79.1	3,262	46.9
Total	1,340	30.9%	77.3	3,721	46.9
2012					
Drug paraphernalia	89	1.9%	41.3	267	45.7
Manuf/Deliv/possession controlled substance	1,249	26.6%	66.8	2,512	46.3
Total	1,338	28.5%	65.1	2,782	46.2

Source: ADC admissions data extract file; DCC probation admissions extract file

*Excludes lifers and 70% and 50%-ers.

**TABLE 23A
2012 DRUG ADMISSIONS BY STATUTE**

Statute	Statue Description	New		Old		Total	
		N	Avg. Sent. (mos.)	N	Avg. Sent. (mos.)	N	Avg. Sent. (mos.)
5-64-401	<i>Man./delivery/poss. Sched. I/II</i>	63	73.5	664	67.6	727	68.1
5-64-402	Offenses relating to records	3	37.3	3	36.6	6	37.0
5-64-403	Controlled substances	16	62.0	45	67.6	61	47.2
5-64-419	Possession of CS	101	42.8	0	-	101	42.8
5-64-420	Poss. meth/coke with intent to deliver	48	95.4	0	-	48	95.4
5-64-422	Delivery meth/coke	59	86.1	0	-	59	86.1
5-64-423	Man. meth/coke	8	68.2	0	-	8	68.2
5-64-424	Poss. Sched. I/II with purpse to deliver	5	53.4	0	-	5	53.4
5-64-426	Delivery of Sched. I/II (not meth/coke)	15	67.0	0	-	15	67.0
5-64-427	Man. of Sched. I/II (not meth/coke)	1	3.9	0	-	1	3.9
5-64-428	Poss. Sched. III with purpse to deliver	2	61.5	0	-	2	61.5
5-64-430	Delivery Sched. III	4	23.2	0	-	4	23.2
5-64-431	Man. Sched. III	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-64-432	Poss. Sched. IV/V with purpse to deliver	1	144.0	0	-	1	144.0
5-64-434	Delivery Sched. IV/V	1	120.0	0	-	1	120.0
5-64-435	Man. Sched. IV/V	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-64-436	Poss. Sched. VI with purpse to deliver	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-64-438	Delivery Sched. VI	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-64-439	Man. Sched. VI	1	4.0	0	-	1	4.0
5-64-440	Trafficking	7	132.0	0	-	7	132.0
5-64-441	Poss. Counterfeit substance	2	90.0	0	-	2	90.0
5-64-442	Del./Man. Counterfeit substance	3	30.9	0	-	3	30.9
5-64-443	Paraphernalia	46	68.7	0	-	46	68.7
5-64-444	Drug paraphernalia	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-64-445	Advertisement	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-64-802	Aver	0	-	1	3.0	1	3.0
5-64-1102	Poss. of ephedrine	7	70.3	0	-	7	70.3
Total		393	68.4	713	65.8	1,106	66.7

The described drug status changes were assumed to have a projected impact on approximately 265 admissions will save an average of 10 months in length of stay.

D. Changes in Theft/Property Threshold Amounts
A series of changes were made to update the theft/property threshold amounts.

TABLE 24A
NEW CRIME 2010 - 2012 PROPERTY CRIME ADMISSIONS

Statute	Statute Description	2010 Admissions				2011 Admissions			
		No. Prison Admits	Avg. Prison Sentence (mos.)	No. Probation Admits	Avg. Prob. Term (mos.)	No. Prison Admits	Avg. Prison Sentence (mos.)	No. Probation Admits	Avg. Prob. Term (mos.)
5-36-103	Theft of property	403	74.2	1,093	46.6	368	82.4	1,142	45.3
5-36-104	Theft of services	1	60.0	14	30.4	1	60.0	9	47.7
5-36-106	Theft by receiving	128	61.5	411	45.5	120	66.2	411	45.3
5-37-207	Fraudulent use of credit card	22	28.7	181	45.9	11	42.5	162	47.7
5-37-303	Theft of wireless services	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-37-305	Hot check	46	38.0	408	45.5	2	36.0	288	46.8
5-38-203	Criminal mischief I	25	35.1	182	38.9	25	54.5	167	39.6
5-38-204	Criminal mischief II	6	47.0	35	32.4	4	37.5	40	34.5
Total		631	65.6	2,324	45.2	531	76.0	2,219	45.0
Statute	Statute Description	2012 Admissions							
		No. Prison Admits	Avg. Prison Sentence (mos.)	No. Probation Admits	Avg. Prob. Term (mos.)				
5-36-103	Theft of property	381	66.5	989	47.8				
5-36-104	Theft of services	1	36.0	9	40.5				
5-36-106	Theft by receiving	115	55.3	291	45.6				
5-37-207	Fraudulent use of credit card	13	39.1	74	44.4				
5-37-303	Theft of wireless services	0	-	0	-				
5-37-305	Hot check	5	43.2	114	39.7				
5-38-203	Criminal mischief I	33	58.4	115	42.1				
5-38-204	Criminal mischief II	4	9.2	22	45.8				
Total		552	62.4	1,614	46.2				

Source: ADC CY 2010 - 2012 admissions data extract file; DCC CY 2010 - 2012 probation admissions extract file

**TABLE 24B
2012 PROPERTY CRIME ADMISSIONS BY STATUTE**

Statute	Statute Description	New		Old		Total	
		N	Avg. Sent. (mos.)	N	Avg. Sent. (mos.)	N	Avg. Sent. (mos.)
5-36-103	Theft of property	73	46.2	308	71.3	381	66.5
5-36-104	Theft of services	1	36.0	0	-	1	36.0
5-36-106	Theft by receiving	25	40.0	90	59.6	115	55.3
5-37-207	Fraudulent use of credit card	3	64.0	10	31.6	13	39.1
5-37-303	Theft of wireless services	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-37-305	Hot check	1	48.0	4	42.0	5	43.2
5-38-203	Criminal mischief I	11	67.1	22	54.0	33	58.4
5-38-204	Criminal mischief II	2	3.5	2	15.0	4	9.2
Total		116	46.5	436	66.6	552	62.4

Source: ADC CY 2010 - 2012 admissions data extract file; DCC CY 2010 - 2012 probation admissions extract file

The described theft/property status changes were assumed to have a projected impact on approximately 85 admissions to save an average of 9 months in length of stay.

E. Earned Discharge from Parole and Probation

Section 82 of Act 570 creates provisions for earned discharge and completion of sentence from parole and probation.

If a person is incarcerated for an eligible felony, whether by an immediate commitment or after his or her probation is revoked, and after he or she is moved to community supervision through parole or transfer by the Parole Board, or if he or she is placed on probation, he or she is immediately eligible to begin earning daily credits that shall count toward reducing the number of days he or she is otherwise required to serve until he or she has completed the sentence.

Credits equal to thirty (30) days per month for every month that the offender complies with court-ordered conditions and a set of predetermined criteria established by the DCC in consultation with judges, prosecuting attorneys, and defense counsel shall accrue while the person is on parole or probation.

The department shall calculate the number of days the person has remaining to serve on parole or probation before that person completes his or her sentence. The number of days shall be recalculated on a monthly basis to reflect the application of any credits earned under this subchapter. The department shall have sole discretion to forfeit any credits a person earns under this subchapter unless otherwise provided for in this section. The award or forfeiture of any credits earned under this subchapter is not subject to appeal or judicial review. A person convicted of another felony offense while on parole or probation may result in the forfeiture of any credits.

The following felony offenses shall be eligible for earned discharge and completion of the sentence under this subchapter: All Class D, Class C, and Class B felonies, except:

- An offense for which sex offender registration is required under the Sex Offender Registration Act of 1997;
- A felony involving violence under A.C.A. § 5-4-501(d)(2);
- Kidnapping, Manslaughter, or Driving while intoxicated;
- All Class A controlled substance offenses;
- A Class Y felony.

Earned discharge from parole and probation is broken into 3 impacts: prison savings, parole inactive population savings and probation inactive population savings. Prison impact savings are assumed to be based on a reduction in additional sentence time for new felony conviction parole violators returned to prison and a reduction in probation technical violators returned to prison.

It was assumed there would be approximate 66 admissions reduction in probation violators returned. It was also assumed approximately 29% of parole violators returned to prison will serve approximately 10 months less with earned goodtime on parole.

**TABLE 25
2011 & 2012 PAROLE REVOCATIONS TO ADC BY OFFENSE**

Offense Group	N	% Total	% Prison Admissions	Avg. Term. (mos.)	N	% Total	% Prison Admissions	Avg. Term. (mos.)
	2011				2012			
Murder	23	1.2%	0.3%	321.6	13	0.8%	0.2%	212.0
Assault	28	1.5%	0.4%	80.9	25	1.5%	0.4%	78.5
Sex crime	81	4.3%	1.2%	154.8	33	2.0%	0.5%	150.3
Robbery	102	5.4%	1.5%	155.9	118	7.2%	1.8%	164.7
Drug distribution	521	27.5%	7.4%	120.7	446	27.2%	6.8%	117.5
Drug possession	44	2.3%	0.6%	111.7	48	2.9%	0.7%	90.4
Burglary	23	1.2%	0.3%	154.4	166	10.1%	2.5%	129.7
Battery	129	6.8%	1.8%	103.6	136	8.3%	2.1%	107.5
Theft	240	12.7%	3.4%	107.0	243	14.8%	3.7%	116.8
Fraud	27	1.4%	0.4%	54.6	13	0.8%	0.2%	123.4
Forgery	45	2.4%	0.6%	74.2	28	1.7%	0.4%	91.0
Weapons/explosives	55	2.9%	0.8%	118.2	75	4.6%	1.1%	122.2
DWI	17	0.9%	0.2%	82.0	5	0.3%	0.1%	55.0
Other violent	59	3.1%	0.8%	100.0	72	4.4%	1.1%	105.0
Other property	21	1.1%	0.3%	106.1	21	1.3%	0.3%	115.0
Other non-violent	66	3.5%	0.9%	108.8	95	5.8%	1.4%	129.1
Criminal attempt	47	2.5%	0.7%	134.1	49	3.0%	0.7%	165.3
Criminal conspiracy	45	2.4%	0.6%	137.2	38	2.3%	0.6%	124.5
Unknown	263	13.9%	3.8%	145.0	16	1.0%	0.2%	237.9
All	1,893	100.0%	27.0%	122.5	1,639	100.0%	24.9%	123.5

Source: ADC CY 2011 & 2012 admissions data extract file

TABLE 26
2010 - 2012 PROBATION REVOCATIONS TO ADC BY OFFENSE

Revocations	N	Estimated % of Prison Admissions
2010 Prob. Revs.	1,296	16.9%
2011 Prob. Revs.	1,100	15.5%
2012 Prob. Revs.	1,370	22.2%

Source: DCC CY 2010 probation release extract file; 2011& 2012 ADC admissions extract file

F. 120 Day Early Release for Non-Violent Offenders

From section 105 of ACT 570, an inmate serving a sentence in the Department of Correction may be released from incarceration to electronic monitoring (EM) if the:

- Inmate has served one hundred twenty (120) days of his or her sentence;
- Sentence was not the result of a jury or bench verdict;
- Inmate has an approved parole plan;
- Inmate was sentenced from a cell in the sentencing guidelines that does not include incarceration in the presumptive range;
- Conviction is for a Class C or Class D felony;
- Conviction is not for a crime of violence, regardless of felony level;
- Conviction is not a sex offense, regardless of felony level;
- Conviction is not for manufacture of methamphetamine;
- Conviction is not for possession of drug paraphernalia with the purpose to manufacture methamphetamine, if the conviction is a Class C felony or higher;
- Conviction is not a crime involving the threat of violence or bodily harm;
- Conviction is not for a crime that resulted in a death; and
- Inmate has not previously failed drug court program.

The Director of DOC or the Director of DCC shall make the factors of consideration known to the Parole Board for consideration of electronic monitoring. The Board of Corrections shall promulgate rules that will establish policy and procedures for an electronic monitoring program. An inmate released from incarceration on parole under this section shall be supervised by the DCC using electronic monitoring until the inmate's transfer eligibility date or for at least ninety (90) days of full compliance by the inmate, whichever is sooner. The term of electronic monitoring shall not exceed the maximum number of years of imprisonment or supervision to which the inmate could be sentenced. The length of time the defendant participates on electronic monitoring program and any good-time credit awarded shall be credited against the defendant's sentence.

It is assumed that approximately 35% of all offenders meeting the early release electronic monitoring criteria will be released at 120 days.

**TABLE 27
PRISON ADMISSIONS BY SENTENCING GUIDELINE QUALIFICATION 2012**

SC Group	Statistic	Criminal History Score							Total 2011	Total 2012
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	Unknown		
1	# Admits	2	2	2	0	0	0	5.00	5	11
	Avg. Sent.	45.0	96.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	66.0	32.4
	Avg. LOS	2.0	12.4	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	10.8
2	# Admits	69	85	61	26	15	8	44	198	308
	Avg. Sent.	31.2	30.4	30.2	49.0	44.9	22.3	26.7	44.8	42.3
	Avg. LOS	9.2	6.7	8.1	7.7	17.6	11.9	19.5	11.5	9.9
3	# Admits	366	277	217	88	46	25	200	402	1,219
	Avg. Sent.	42.3	34.0	39.1	27.0	38.6	56.5	46.0	69.0	51.0
	Avg. LOS	9.5	9.6	11.3	10.7	10.8	17.1	15.3	19.3	11.2
4	# Admits	353	221	154	66	27	18	191	691	1,030
	Avg. Sent.	100.5	84.6	79.1	113.5	60.6	63.8	64.9	93.5	74.7
	Avg. LOS	12.9	14.7	14.2	18.9	17.1	40.1	15.5	25.5	14.8
5	# Admits	273	207	145	65	32	35	113	786	870
	Avg. Sent.	97.3	62.5	92.2	71.6	59.4	138.5	69.3	102.7	90.5
	Avg. LOS	26.0	15.7	16.6	23.2	26.1	17.2	23.8	19.0	21.2

Source: ADC CY 2012 admissions data extract file

G. Intermediate Sanctions for Probation Revocations

In accordance with new policies and procedures, it is assumed the creation and implementation of an intermediate sanctions grid will result in a 15% reduction in the number of probation violations returned to prison.

**TABLE 28
2011 & 2012 PROBATION REVOCATIONS TO ADC BY OFFENSE**

Offense Group	N	Estimated % of Prison Admissions	Avg. Sent. (mos.)	2011		2012	
				N	Estimated % of Prison Admissions	N	Estimated % of Prison Admissions
Murder	1	0.0%	600.0	2	0.0%	156.0	
Assault	37	0.5%	45.4	53	0.9%	50.2	
Sex crime	20	0.3%	71.1	25	0.4%	89.7	
Robbery	29	0.4%	70.5	23	0.4%	97.6	
Drug distribution	312	4.4%	63.9	334	5.4%	62.6	
Drug possession	15	0.2%	67.2	60	1.0%	55.6	
Burglary	24	0.3%	36.5	194	3.1%	68.1	
Battery	83	1.2%	51.6	112	1.8%	58.1	
Theft	182	2.6%	64.2	263	4.3%	67.0	
Fraud	40	0.6%	44.3	54	0.9%	47.5	
Forgery	46	0.6%	58.2	42	0.7%	41.4	
Weapons/explosives	27	0.4%	55.9	24	0.4%	68.7	
DWI	1	0.0%	48.0	0	0.0%	-	
Other violent	93	1.3%	59.8	93	1.5%	52.4	
Other property	18	0.3%	71.3	25	0.4%	65.8	
Other non-violent	34	0.5%	60.6	38	0.6%	76.3	
Criminal attempt	12	0.2%	107.0	20	0.3%	96.0	
Criminal conspiracy	6	0.1%	86.6	7	0.1%	61.7	
Unknown	120	1.7%	72.1	1	0.0%	-	
All	1,100	15.5%	62.6	1,370	22.2%	63.7	

Source: ADC CY 2011 & 2012 admissions data extract file

H. Performance Incentive Funding/S-CAP Courts

According to ACT 570, 5 pilot sites will be selected for justice reinvestment performance incentive funding initiative. At the time of this report's issue, specifics on how the performance will be judged and funds allocated has not been established. ***There is no projected bed space impact for these initiatives.***

APPENDIX A
ADDITIONAL TABLES AND FIGURES

**TABLE A
TOTAL PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION**

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Actual 2013	14,788	14,981	14,638	14,823	15,047							
2012	14,845	14,841	14,816	14,810	14,908	14,913	14,973	15,023	15,054	15,075	15,098	15,124
2013	15,140	15,172	15,180	15,190	15,193	15,207	15,226	15,236	12,543	12,554	15,274	15,300
2014	15,323	15,342	15,390	15,392	15,413	15,422	15,461	15,431	15,440	15,454	15,514	15,558
2015	15,572	15,608	15,624	15,657	15,686	15,684	15,712	15,738	15,810	15,860	15,894	15,909
2016	15,948	15,957	15,983	16,063	16,081	16,126	16,132	16,082	16,063	16,145	16,141	16,160
2017	16,208	16,241	16,250	16,246	16,269	16,277	16,303	16,326	16,361	16,330	16,375	16,391
2018	16,384	16,394	16,427	16,464	16,474	16,475	16,489	16,510	16,537	16,557	16,579	16,577
2019	16,592	16,609	16,616	16,616	16,616	16,650	16,648	16,668	16,673	16,697	16,692	16,706
2020	16,729	16,748	16,717	16,750	16,732	16,730	16,757	16,771	16,767	16,771	16,794	16,817
2021	16,873	16,824	16,813	16,798	16,848	16,867	16,849	16,856	16,861	16,913	16,971	16,995
2022	16,962	16,988	16,993	17,025	16,992	17,018	16,969	16,959	16,959	16,995	17,058	17,070

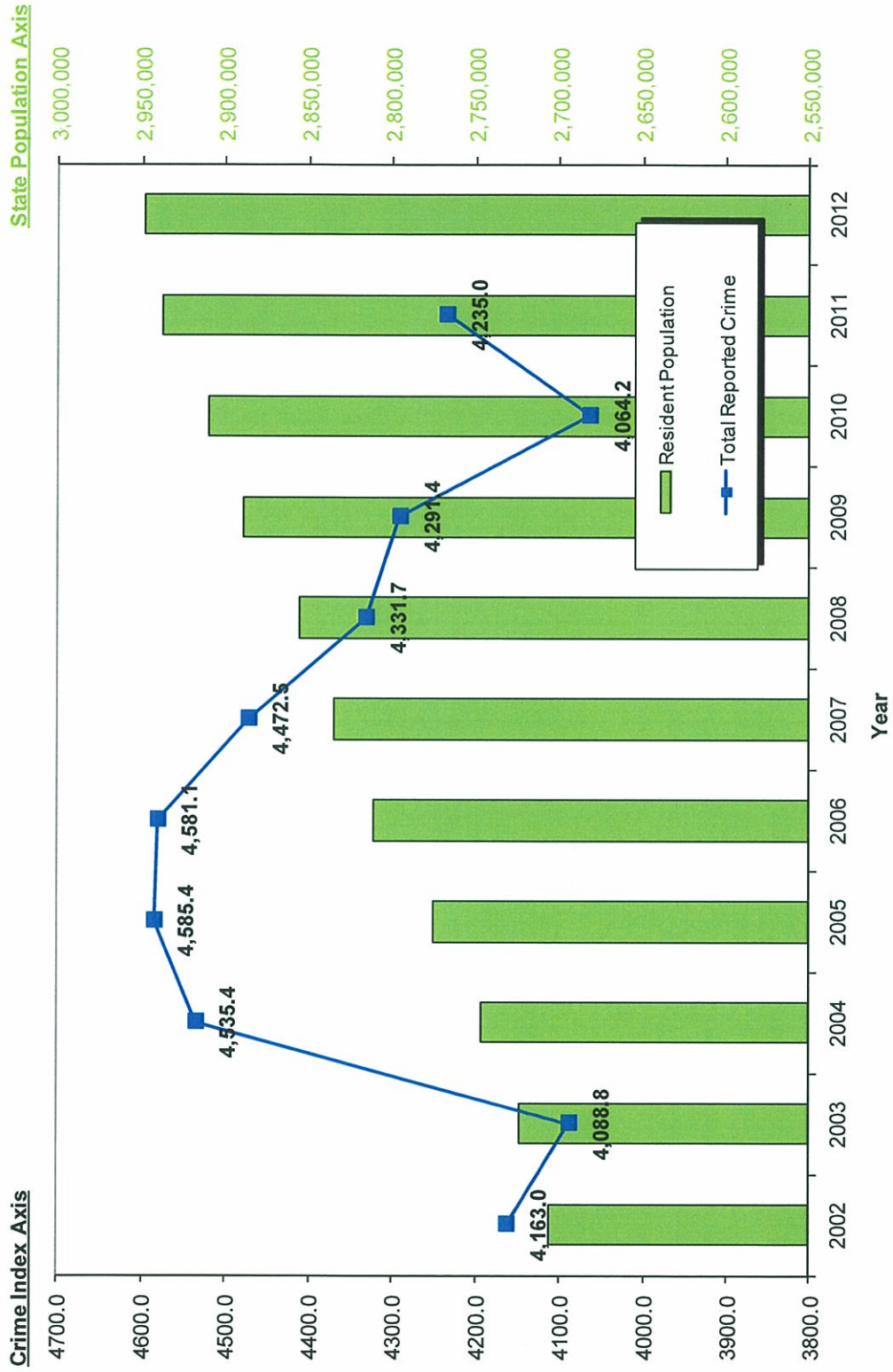
**TABLE B
FEMALE PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION**

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Actual 2013	1,063	1,079	1,047	1,048	1,094							
2013	1,069	1,069	1,067	1,072	1,081	1,094	1,076	1,080	1,082	1,084	1,085	1,087
2014	1,090	1,093	1,093	1,094	1,094	1,095	1,097	1,097	1,093	1,094	1,100	1,102
2015	1,096	1,097	1,101	1,101	1,102	1,103	1,106	1,104	1,104	1,105	1,110	1,113
2016	1,101	1,104	1,105	1,107	1,109	1,109	1,111	1,113	1,118	1,121	1,124	1,125
2017	1,160	1,160	1,162	1,168	1,169	1,172	1,173	1,169	1,168	1,174	1,174	1,175
2018	1,165	1,167	1,168	1,168	1,169	1,170	1,172	1,173	1,176	1,174	1,177	1,178
2019	1,178	1,179	1,181	1,184	1,184	1,185	1,186	1,187	1,189	1,190	1,192	1,192
2020	1,193	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,198	1,197	1,199	1,199	1,201	1,201	1,202
2021	1,204	1,205	1,203	1,205	1,204	1,204	1,206	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,209	1,210
2022	1,215	1,211	1,210	1,209	1,213	1,214	1,213	1,214	1,214	1,218	1,222	1,224
2023	1,222	1,224	1,224	1,226	1,224	1,226	1,222	1,221	1,221	1,224	1,229	1,229

**TABLE C
MALE PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION**

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Actual 2013	13,725	13,902	13,591	13,775	13,953							
2012	13,776	13,772	13,749	13,738	13,827	13,819	13,897	13,943	13,972	13,991	14,013	14,037
2013	14,050	14,079	14,087	14,096	14,099	14,112	14,129	14,139	11,450	11,460	14,174	14,198
2014	14,227	14,245	14,289	14,291	14,311	14,319	14,355	14,327	14,336	14,349	14,404	14,445
2015	14,471	14,504	14,519	14,550	14,577	14,575	14,601	14,625	14,692	14,739	14,770	14,784
2016	14,788	14,797	14,821	14,895	14,912	14,954	14,959	14,913	14,895	14,971	14,967	14,985
2017	15,043	15,074	15,082	15,078	15,100	15,107	15,131	15,153	15,185	15,156	15,198	15,213
2018	15,206	15,215	15,246	15,280	15,290	15,290	15,303	15,323	15,348	15,367	15,387	15,385
2019	15,399	15,414	15,421	15,421	15,421	15,452	15,451	15,469	15,474	15,496	15,491	15,504
2020	15,525	15,543	15,514	15,545	15,528	15,526	15,551	15,564	15,560	15,564	15,585	15,607
2021	15,658	15,613	15,603	15,589	15,635	15,653	15,636	15,642	15,647	15,695	15,749	15,771
2022	15,740	15,764	15,769	15,799	15,768	15,792	15,747	15,738	15,738	15,771	15,829	15,841

FIGURE 4: Comparison of State Population with Crime Index per 100,000 Residents Arkansas 2002-2012



**FIGURE 5: Accuracy of 2012 Male and Female Forecasts
June 2012 thru May 2013**

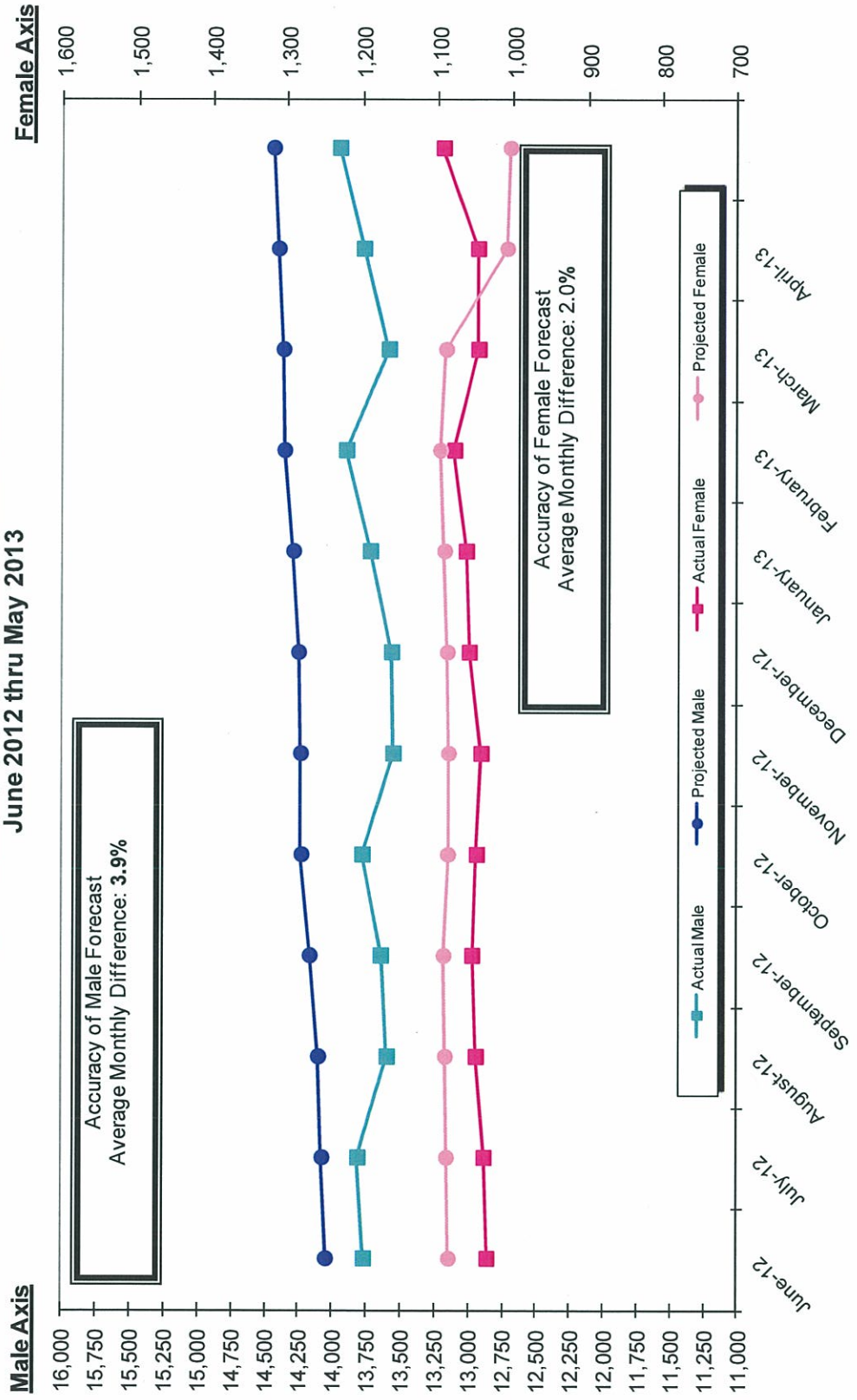
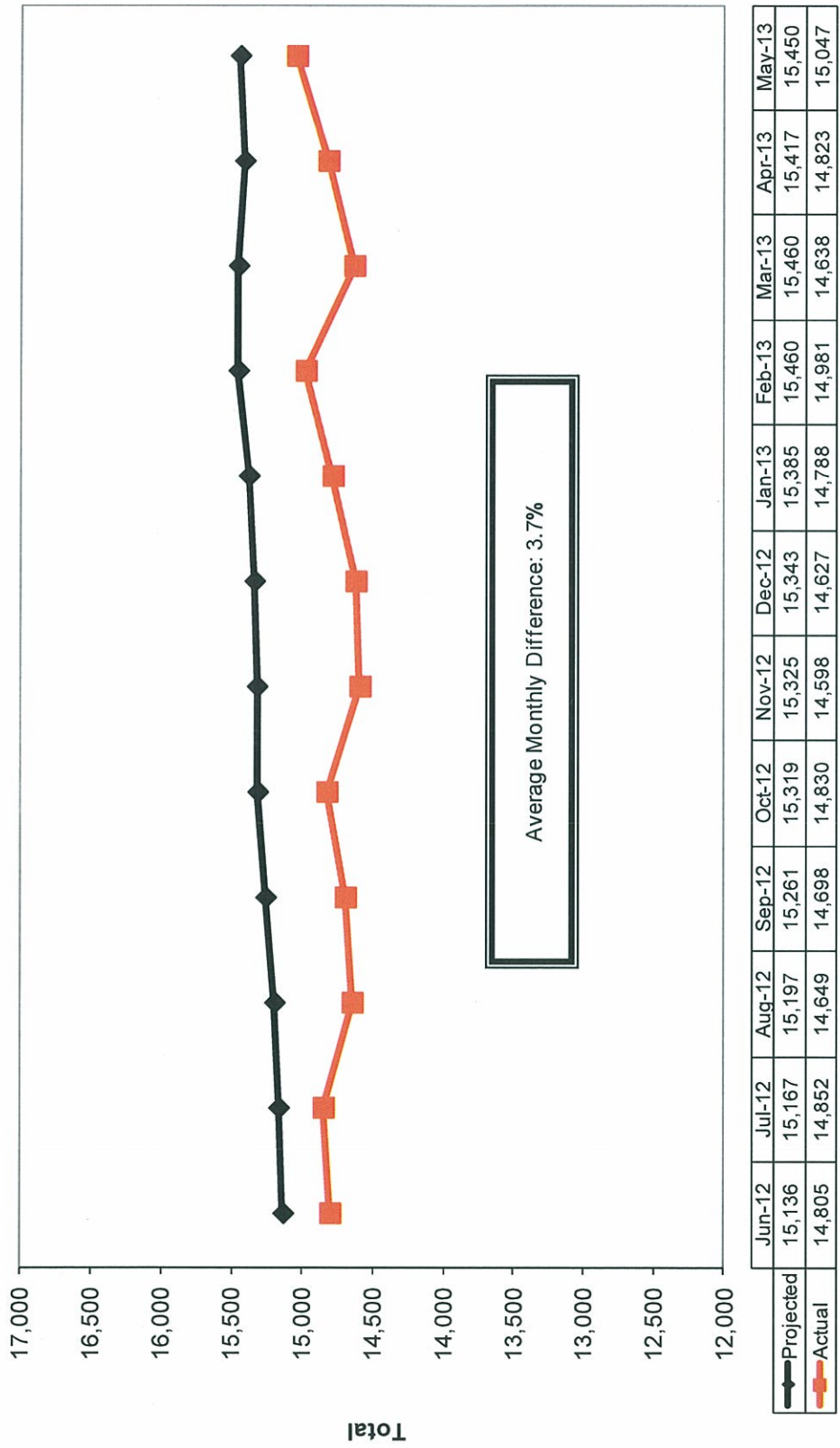


Figure 6: Accuracy of 2012 Forecast Total Incarcerated Population



Month/Year

FIGURE 7: Historical Admissions to Prison: 2002-2012

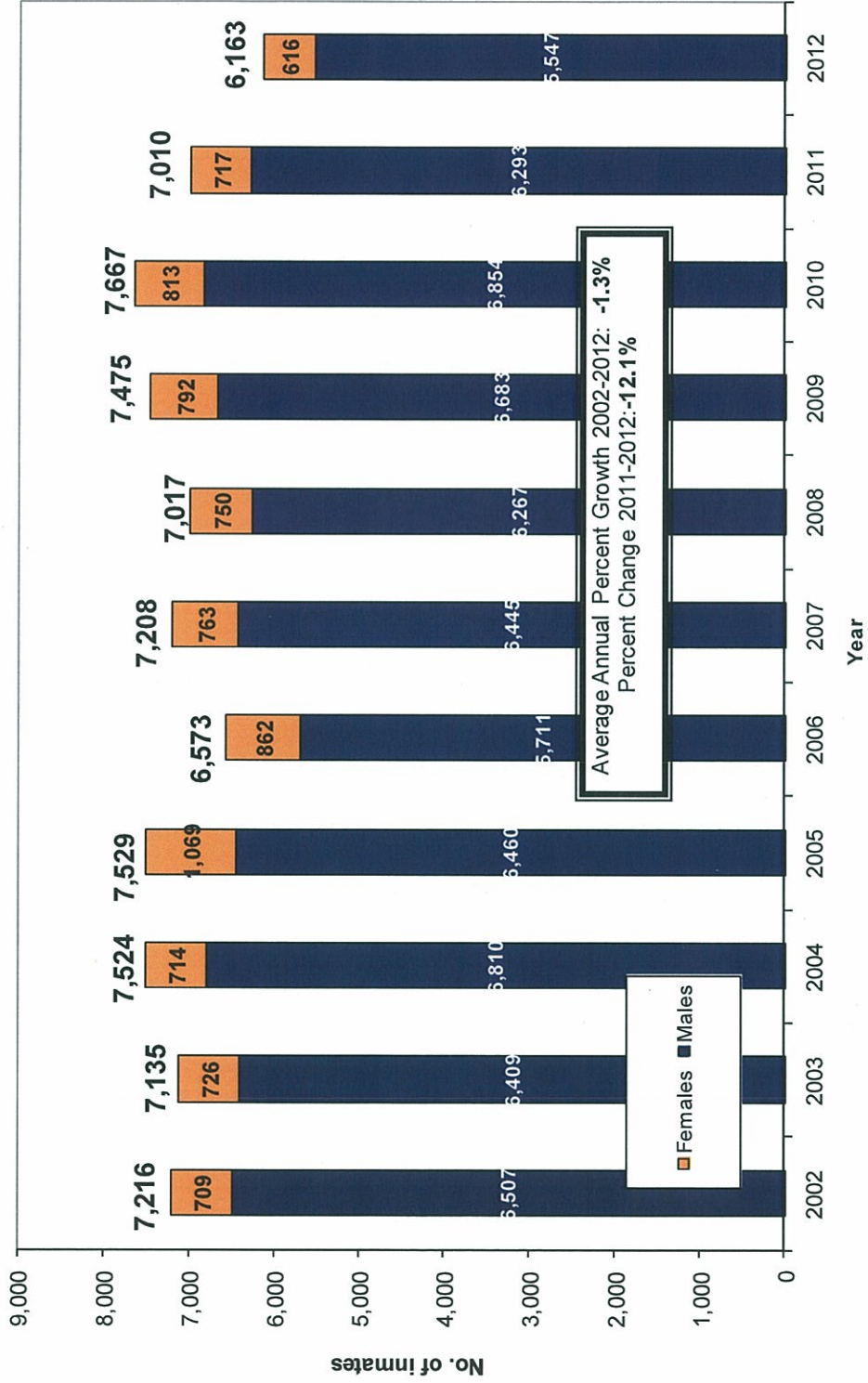


Figure 8: Historical Prison Population 2002-2012

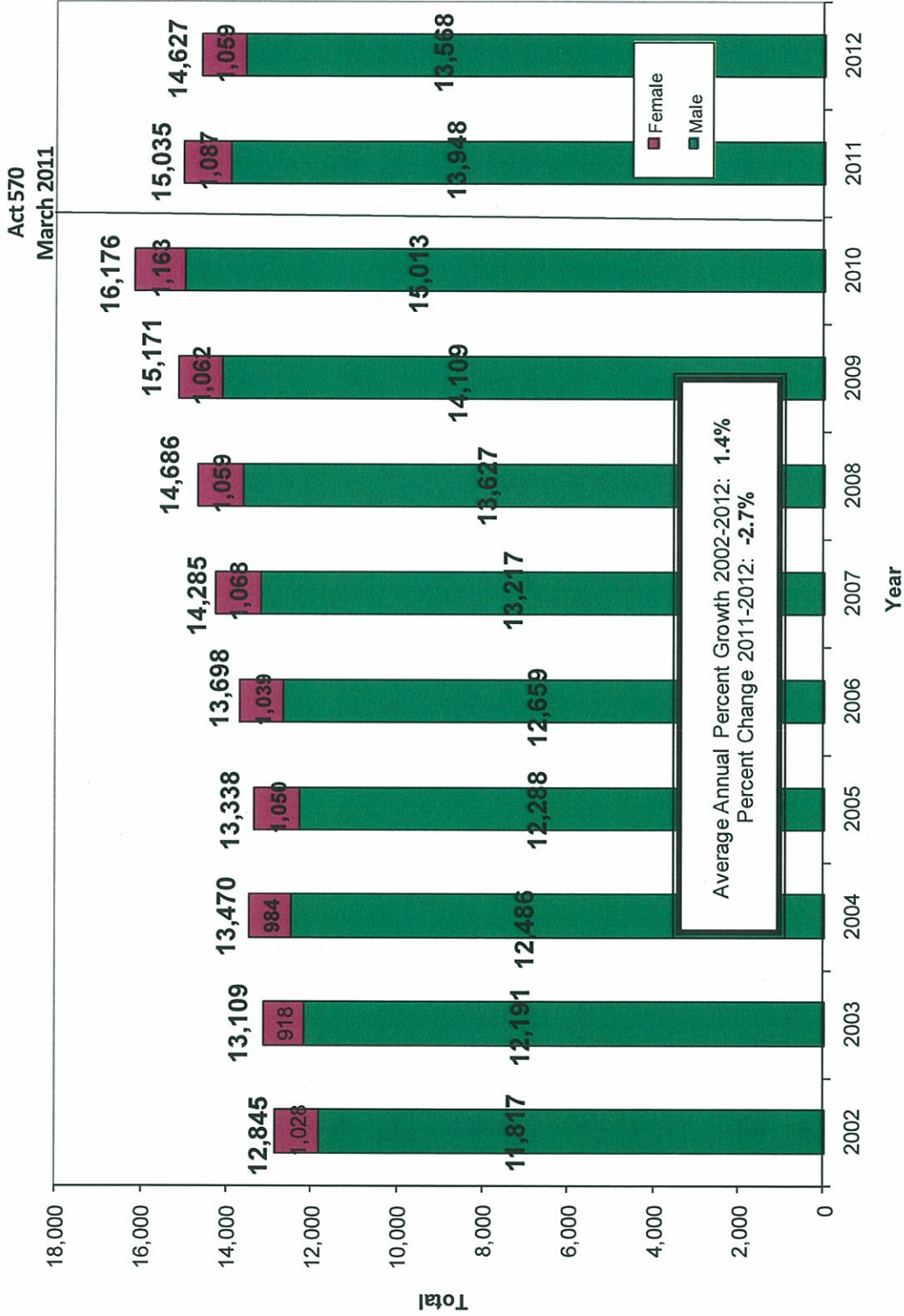


FIGURE 9: Number of People Admitted to Prison by Gender, Severity Group and Admission Type in 2012

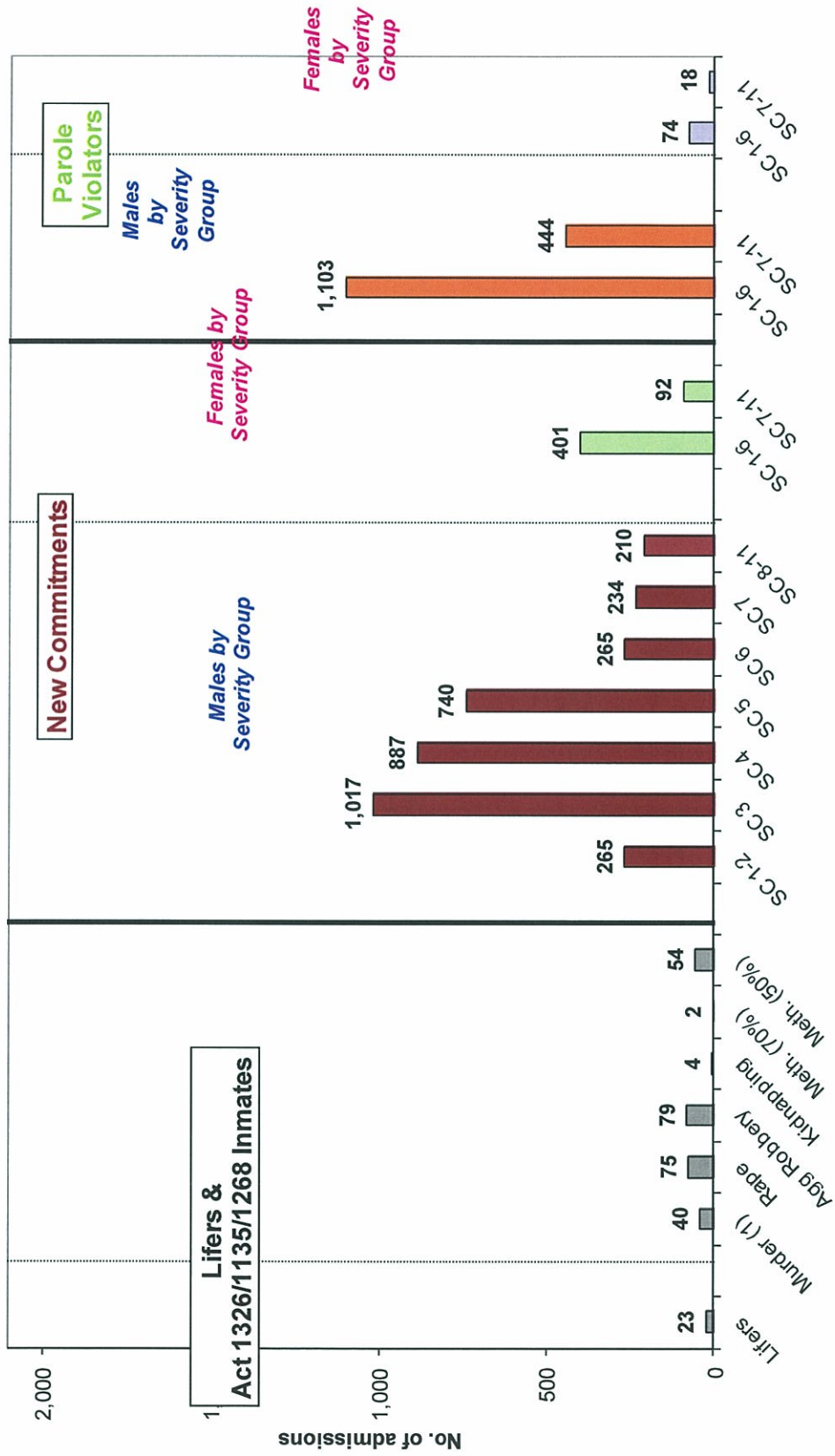
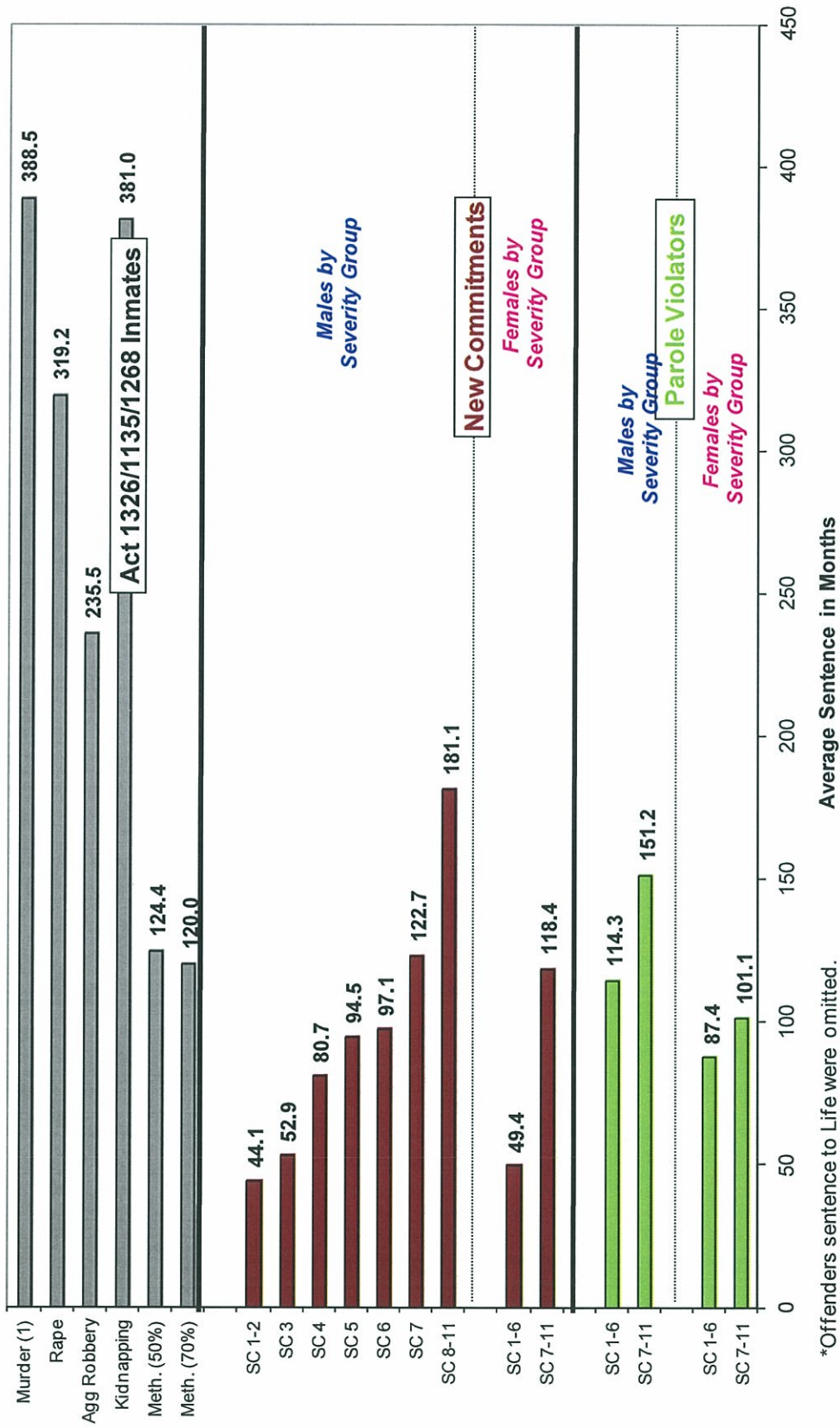
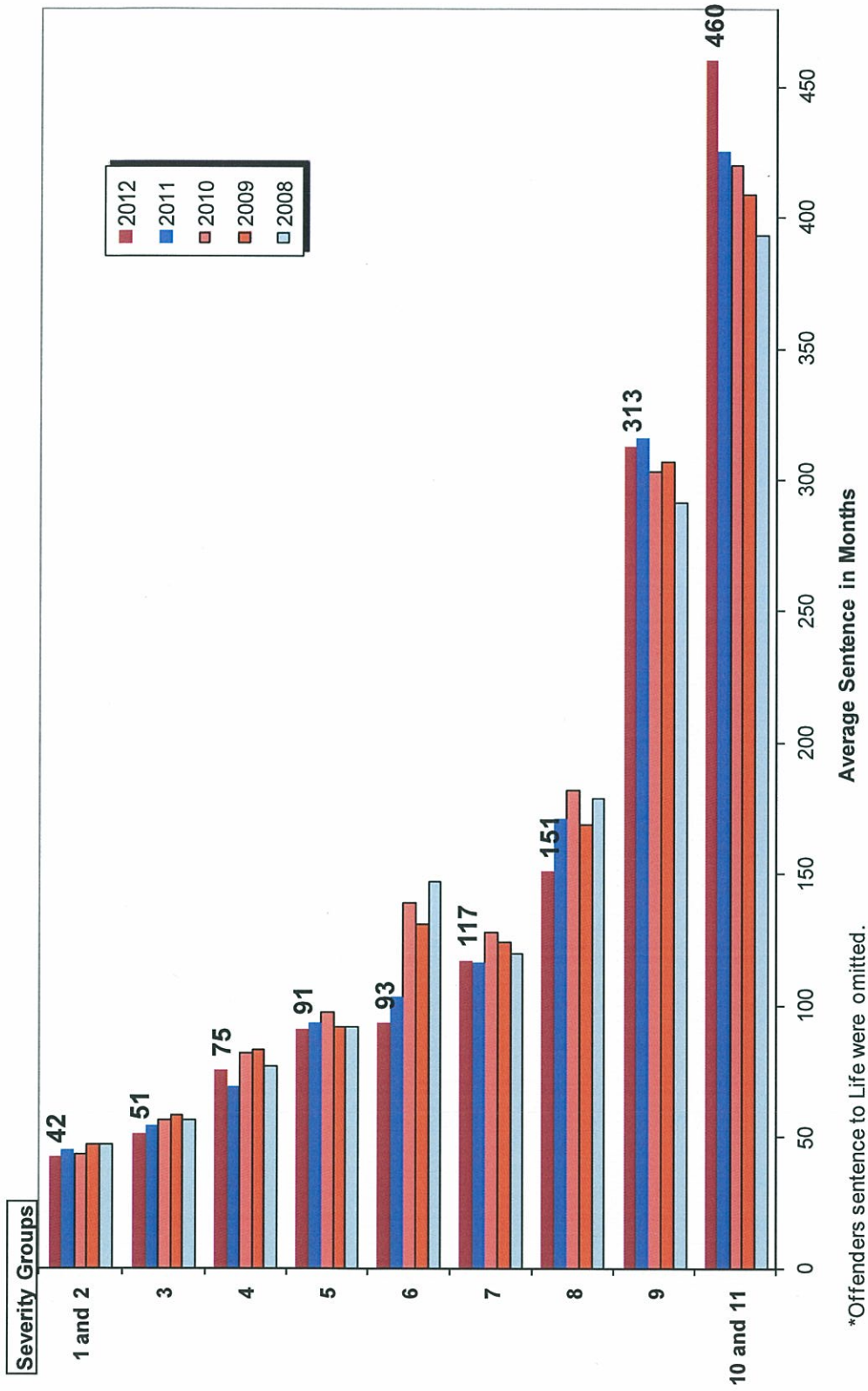


FIGURE 10: Average Sentences of People Admitted to Prison by Gender, Severity Group and Admission Type in 2012



*Offenders sentence to Life were omitted.

FIGURE 11: Comparison of Average Sentences for New Court Commitments Admitted to Prison by Severity Group Calendar Years 2008 Thru 2012



*Offenders sentence to Life were omitted.