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

TEN-YEAR ADULT SECURE POPULATION PROJECTION
2015 – 2025**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In addition to the traditional analysis associated with the Arkansas Department of Correction (ADC) Projections, two additional, and major, issues will be addressed in this iteration of the JFA Associates' briefing document. The first, and most important, is the first year follow-up to the large increase in the prison population that occurred in 2013. The ADC population saw a one year increase of 17.7 percent in 2013 fueled by a sharp increase in both new commitment and parole violator admissions. This one year increase erased all reductions in the prison population achieved in 2011 and 2012.

In 2014, the new commitment admissions have remained on par with the higher levels of 2013 and parole violator admissions have seen even greater increases from the large 2013 upsurge. The ADC population has now reached an unprecedented level for the state. At the end of May 2015, the prison population has exceeded 18,000 inmates housed in both ADC facilities and the county jail back-up. A detailed analysis of the trends in 2014 that have caused the continued increase in the ADC population follows in this executive summary and is revisited throughout the briefing document.

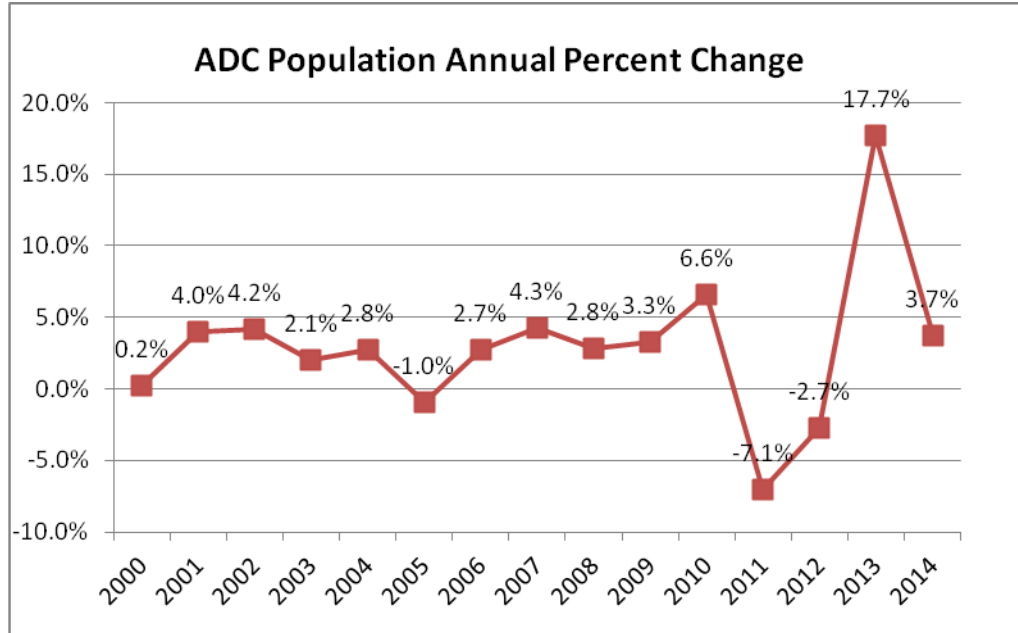
The second additional issue is the recent update by the Arkansas Sentencing Commission (ASC) to the offense data housed in the Electronic Offender Management Information System (EOMIS). The scope of this update included a new system for identifying the most serious offense for each offender in the projections extract files and updating the crime codes and associated seriousness levels of new statute crimes and any changes made to older statutes by legislation. While this update was necessary and has produced a more accurate picture of the admission, release and stock prison cohorts, something essential for accurate projections, the changes have produced shifts in well established trends. There have been no changes to the total number of admissions, releases and confined population; however the details of these offenders' most serious charge and severity levels have changed. For this report, the previous two years, 2012 and 2013, data have been updated using this new hierarchy so that at least three years of accurate trends can be compared and presented. Throughout the briefing document, these changes in data are noted where necessary.

The remainder of this executive summary will focus on the issue of the ADC population growth in 2013 and 2014.

A. Unprecedented Growth in the 2013 Arkansas Prison Population – One Year Follow-up

The Arkansas Department of Correction (ADC) saw an explosion in its prison population in 2013. At year end 2012, the ADC population was 14,627. By year end 2013, the population had increased by 17.7 percent to 17,211 (See Figure 3). By December 31, 2014, the ADC population had reached 17,850. To put this growth in perspective Figure 1 below compares the one year population change for the ADC from 2000 to 2014.

Figure 1
ARKANSAS PRISON POPULATION GROWTH 2000-2014



Source: ADC Population Monitoring Report

The one year change in the ADC population in 2013 was 168.2 percent greater than the largest one year increase (2010) in the previous 14 years tracked. With a dramatic change in a prison system such as the 17.7 percent one year increase, it is essential to follow-up in future years to see if trends continue, reverse or reach a new level of equilibrium.

This iteration of the report serves as the first follow-up to the extreme data changes seen in 2013 and will attempt to analyze where the population is heading. While 2014 has not seen the same unprecedented increases in the population, the ADC population has continued to grow. The prison population grew by 3.7 percent in the twelve months of 2014. The population growth has been fueled by the admissions counts which have remained at 2013 levels. Admissions to prison in 2014 grew by 4.8 percent.

As will be seen later in this report, releases from prison in 2014 have increased significantly, curbing excess population growth similar to 2013. A majority of these new releases are technical parole violators exiting prison after serving less than a 12 month stay.

The following is a summary and analysis of the reasons for the continued growth in the ADC population in 2014:

1. Parole revocations continued to increase in 2014 with total parole revocations increasing by 553 offenders or 12.1 percent from 2013 .

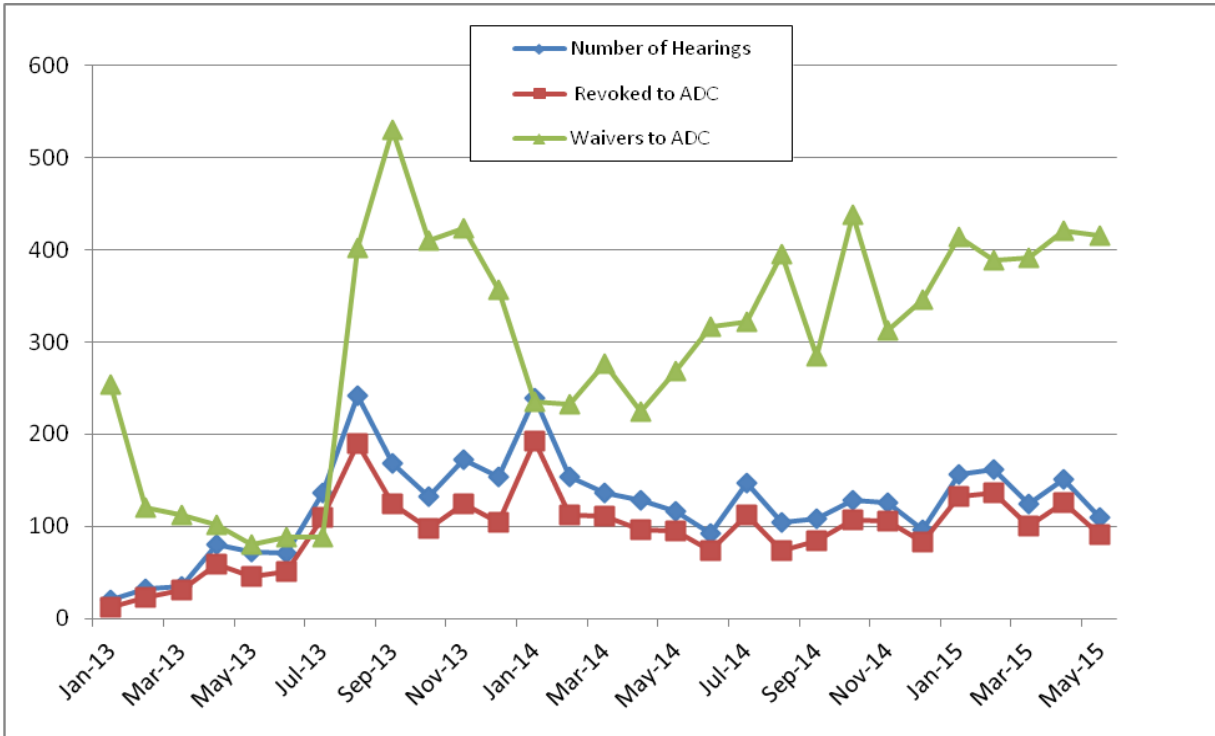
2. An increase in both new charge parole revocations and technical violators occurred in 2014.
3. Parole board waivers to ADC steadily increased through 2014, approaching the extreme monthly rates of mid-year 2013.

The number of parole revocation hearings increased exponentially in the latter part of 2013. From January to March of 2013, an average of 29 revocation hearings were held each month, from March to June an average of 74 revocation hearings were held per month and from July to December an average of 170 hearings were held per month. These figures represented a 300% increase in the total number of revocation hearings held in the latter six months of 2013. The number of waivers to the ADC also increased dramatically in the second half of 2013. From January to June 2013, waivers averaged 126 per month. From July to December waivers averaged 369 per month. This represented a 192.8 percent increase.

While these increases ebbed slightly in the early part of 2014, the average parole revocations to ADC in the last quarter of 2014 and first quarter of 2015 reached the high levels of mid-year 2013.

Last year, the over arching cause for all increased revocations was related to a significant event that occurred in 2013 concerning crimes committed by a person on parole supervision. The supervision system's response to this event was to immediately implement several policy changes associated with parole revocations. The most impacting policy change was to return all parolees arrested for a felony crime to the ADC. The impact of these changes to revocation rates has continued through 2014. If the revocation rates seen in the first quarter of 2015 continue at there current pace, total parole revocations to ADC could reach over 5,700 returns in 2015.

**Figure 2:
Parole Hearings And Number Of Revocations And Waivers
Jan. 2013 – March 2015**



Quarter	Jan-Mar '13	Apr-Jun '13	Jul-Sep '13	Oct-Dec '13	Jan-Mar '14	Apr-Jun '14	Jul-Sep '14	Oct-Dec '14	Jan-Mar '15
Average Revocations per month	22	52	142	109	139	101	90	99	121
Average Waivers per month	162	90	340	397	248	270	334	365	398
Total Average Returns to ADC per month	184	142	482	506	387	371	424	464	519

TABLE 1
PAROLE VIOLATORS ADMITTED TO ADC 2012 - 2014

Seriousness Level	Parole Violator Admissions			Difference 2012 vs. 2014	Average LOS of Parole Violator Releases*			Bedspace Impact
	2012	2013	2014		2012	2013	2014	
Males	1,633	3,671	4,139	2,506	19.5	19.0	13.1	1,865
SL group 1-6	890	2,425	2,833	1,943	17.8	15.6	11.1	1,300
SL group 7-10	657	1,180	1,102	445	24.2	25.3	17.1	245
Other	86	66	204	118	-	-	-	
Females	93	334	351	258	17.0	13.9	9.3	140
SL group 1-6	66	242	263	197	16.2	13.2	8.5	97
SL group 7-10	26	90	76	50	18.5	16.2	12.1	37
Other	1	2	12	11	-	-	-	
Total	1,726	4,005	4,490	2,764	19.4	18.6	12.9	2,005

Source: ADC data extract admissions files; 'Other' includes: lifers, 50%ers & 70%ers and cases with an unknown seriousness level; 'Other' is excluded from the average LOS calculation

TABLE 2
PAROLE VIOLATOR ADMISSIONS BY VIOLATION REASON 2013 & 2014

Security Group	2013 Parole Violator New Charge	2013 Parole Violator Technical	2013 Parole Violator Total	2014 Parole Violator New Charge	2014 Parole Violator Technical	2014 Parole Violator Total
Males	2,760	911	3,671	2,973	1,166	4,139
SC group 1-6	1,756	669	2,425	2,004	829	2,833
SC group 7-10	947	233	1,180	842	260	1,102
Other	57	9	66	127	77	204
Females	245	89	334	231	120	351
SC group 1-6	170	72	242	171	92	263
SC group 7-10	73	17	90	55	21	76
Other	2	0	2	5	7	12
Total	3,005	1,000	4,005	3,204	1,286	4,490

Source: ADC data extract admissions files; Other' includes: lifers, 50%ers & 70%ers and cases with an unknown seriousness level

Increase in new crime commitments to prison stabilized in 2014.

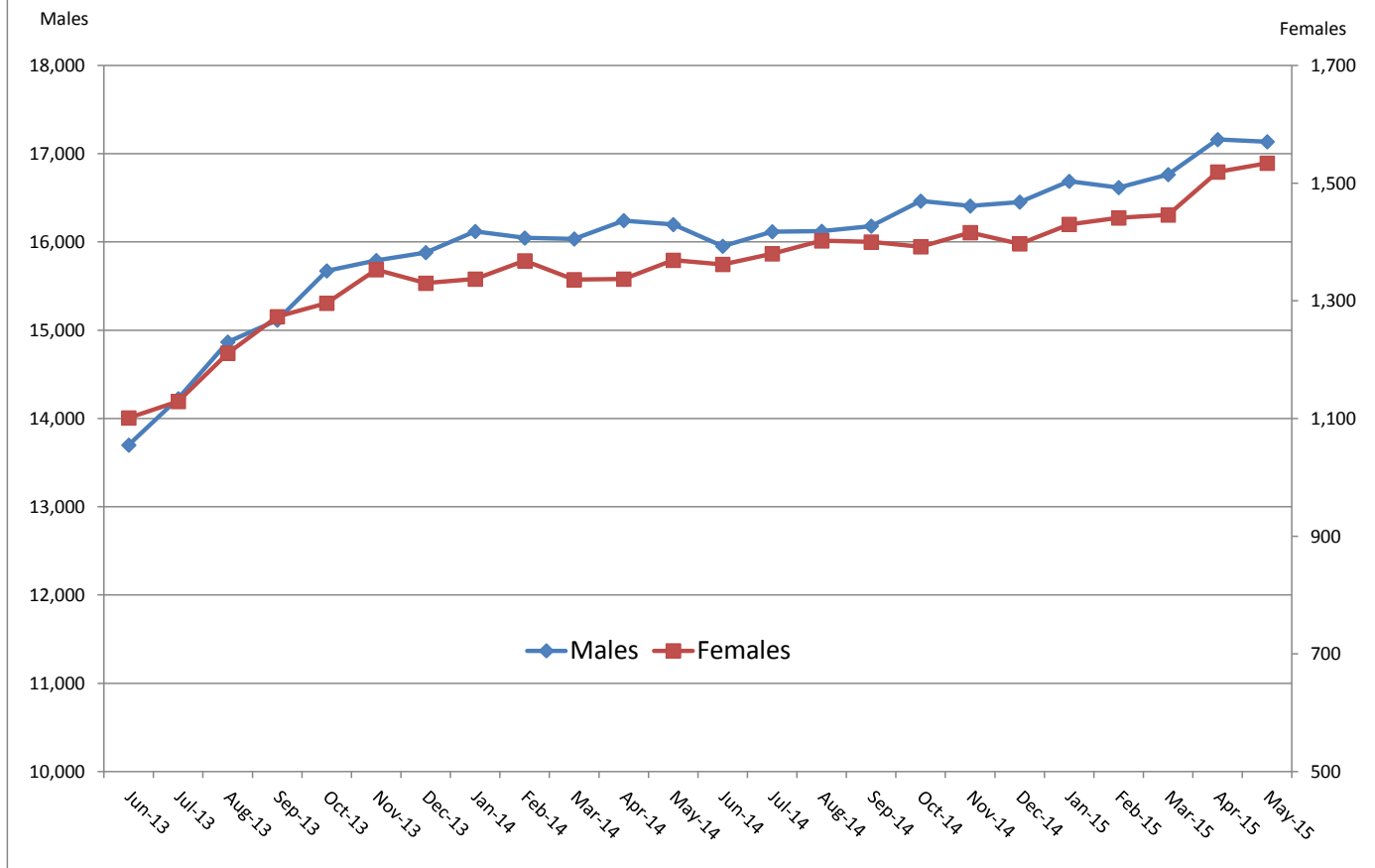
An increase in new commitment admissions also contributed to the increase in the prison population in 2013. Table 3 shows that the 17.5 percent growth in new commitments between 2012 and 2013 did not continue in 2014. However, new commitment admissions have remained at 2013 levels. While this lack of continued growth in new commitments has had a short term impact on limiting prison population growth in 2014, new commitment admissions will add to a stacking effect which impacts long term population growth.

TABLE 3
CHANGE IN NEW COMMITMENTS ADMITTED TO ADC 2012 - 2014

Seriousness Level	New Commitments		
	2012	2013	2014
1	4	0	3
2	197	217	270
3	777	1,063	1,330
4	732	826	842
5	436	483	568
6	810	1,102	1,146
7	342	498	415
8	571	411	293
9	164	164	38
10	78	68	0
Other	326	382	264
Total	4,437	5,214	5,169

Source: ADC data extract admissions files; Lifers, 50%ers & 70%ers and cases with an unknown seriousness level are included in 'Other'.

Figure 3: Trends in Male & Female Inmate Population for the Last 24 Months



**ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION,
SENTENCING COMMISSION,
& DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTION
TEN-YEAR ADULT SECURE POPULATION PROJECTION**

I. INTRODUCTION

The Arkansas Department of Correction (ADC), the Arkansas Sentencing Commission (ASC), and Arkansas Community Correction (ACC) requested continuing assistance to produce an independent and unbiased forecast of the state's inmate population to be completed in 2015. This forecast has been generated for eventual presentation to the Board of Correction as support for budget requests to the Governor and Legislature. This report represents a comprehensive analysis of all trends to include calendar year 2014 data.

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 and Arkansas Community Correction. This briefing document contains a summary of projections of male and female inmates through the year 2025, a summary of recent offender trends, and an explanation of the primary assumptions on which the projections are based. Additional figures are contained in the Appendix 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 6. As the diagram 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 between 15 and 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 4, 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. Further legislation taken into account include comprehensive corrections reforms enacted in 2011 under Act 570, emergency jail release mechanisms enacted in Acts 418 and 1721 and most recently Act 1029.

On January 1, 1994, Arkansas put into effect a sentencing grid that uses a combination of the seriousness 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. Arkansas has determinate sentencing.

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 seriousness levels 1 through 6 are eligible for supervised release after serving one-third of their sentence minus goodtime. Offenders convicted of a crime in seriousness levels 7 through 10 are eligible after serving one-half of their sentences 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 2007, Act 1047 allowed persons convicted of methamphetamine related crimes to accrue goodtime and reduce their sentence up to 50 percent of maximum. Act 570 of 2011 went into effect on July 27, 2011 and amended the 70 percent parole eligibility statute to add trafficking methamphetamine to the list of 70 percent crimes. The act also removed possession of drug paraphernalia to manufacture methamphetamine, now codified at §5-64-443(b) from 70 percent parole eligibility. Offenders sentenced under the former §5-64-403(c)(5) are still subject to 70 percent parole eligibility.

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) seriousness level. Some seriousness levels are combined together, however seriousness levels 1 through 6 have been kept separate from those in seriousness levels 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 enacted. This act gave the Arkansas Board of Corrections 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 corrections 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 and Parole 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 IX 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.

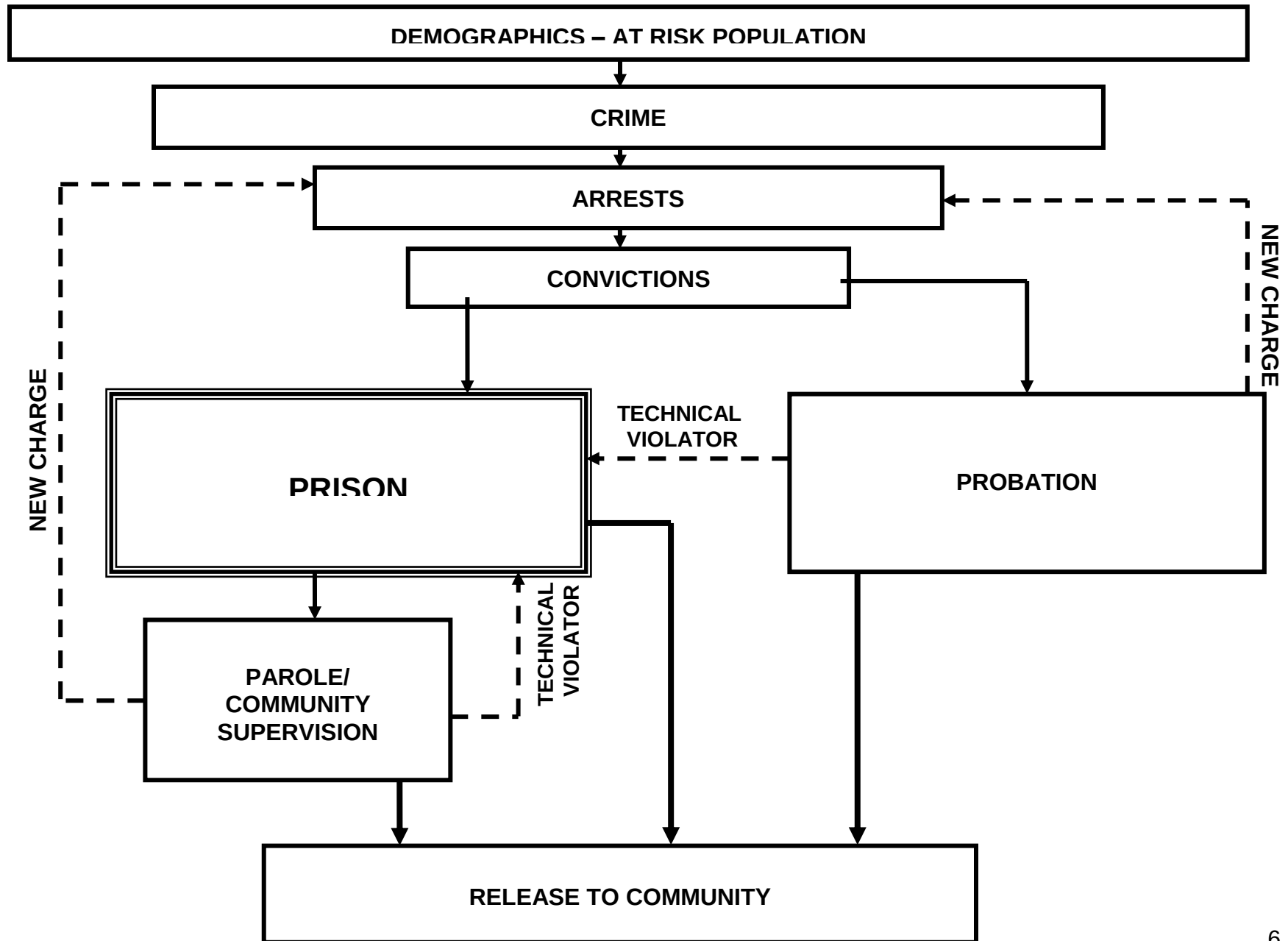
In 2013 numerous policy changes were enacted by the Arkansas Board of Corrections. They are listed here to augment the discussion in the executive summary concerning the increase in parole violator revocations in 2013.

Arkansas Board of Corrections Policy Changes 2013:

1. ACC will not release parole holds on individuals awaiting a revocation hearing pursuant to requests from jail personnel.
2. All requests for release of holds made by sheriffs or jail personnel must be in writing.
3. Parolees charged with a violent felony as defined by Act 1029 of 2013 or a violent or sex related misdemeanor will be jailed and a revocation hearing requested.
4. Parolees charged with any other felony will either be jailed or placed on GPS Monitoring and a revocation hearing requested.

5. Parolees who have absconded will be jailed and a revocation hearing requested. Absconding is defined as Evading Supervision for more than 180 days.
6. Parolees who have two prior violations for evading supervision for less than 180 days will be jailed and a revocation hearing requested upon a third (3) violation. A warrant for evading supervision is issued when a parolee fails to report and cannot be located for 30 days.
7. Parolees who have evaded supervision for more than 90 days that have a history of a violent felony as defined by Act 1029 of 2013 or a sex related misdemeanor will be jailed and a revocation hearing requested. All requests for revocations and denials thereof will be fully documented in the offender's case file. A parole hold will remain in effect on an ACT 3 Mental Evaluation until the hearing is completed.

Figure 4



III. TRENDS IN POPULATION AND CRIME IN ARKANSAS

Significant Finding: *The Arkansas resident population is projected to grow minimally over the next ten years at an average rate of only 0.5 percent per year.*

Significant Finding: *Reported crime in Arkansas decreased by 2.0 percent between 2012 and 2013. Note: this is the most recent year of data available. Crime data by state has not yet been released by the FBI for 2014.*

Arkansas Resident Population

Since 2000, Arkansas's resident population has grown at a moderate pace. 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 will grow from 2,966,639 in 2014 to 2,986,967 in 2015 (an increase of 0.7 percent overall). Further growth projections from the 2014 estimated resident population are listed in Table 4. It should be noted that the historical and projected resident population for Arkansas is dramatically outpaced by the growth in both prison admissions and prison population indicating Arkansas is increasing its incarceration rate.

Previous versions of this brief have included the projected growth of the state's at-risk population. The at-risk population is defined as the portion of the resident population most likely to be arrested and processed by the criminal justice system. This demographic group is historically defined as all males between the ages of 18 and 35. Unfortunately, the US Census Bureau has not updated these projections for the states using the 2010 census base data. As an alternative, this brief presents available historical estimates for 2010 through 2013 (the most recent data since the last decennial census) in Table 5. During this time period, the at-risk population has increased by only 0.6 percent per year and by only 1.7 percent overall. Near future growth in this population will most likely mimic this trend.

TABLE 4
ARKANSAS PROJECTED DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS 2014-2025

Year	Total Resident Population	Annual Percent Change
<i>Actual 2014</i>	2,966,639	
2015	2,986,967	0.7%
2016	3,007,001	0.7%
2017	3,026,555	0.7%
2018	3,044,865	0.6%
2019	3,062,041	0.6%
2020	3,078,021	0.5%
2021	3,092,955	0.5%
2022	3,107,234	0.5%
2023	3,121,147	0.4%
2024	3,134,930	0.4%
2025	3,148,708	0.4%
Avg. Projected Change 2014-2025		0.5%

Source: University of Arkansas Institute for Economic Advancement

TABLE 5
ARKANSAS HISTORICAL AT-RISK POPULATION 2010-2013

Year	Estimated Male Resident Population Ages 18-35
2010	351,823
2011	354,701
2012	356,872
2013	357,845
Percent Average Change 2010-2013	0.6%

Source: US Census Bureau

Crime in Arkansas

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 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 6, 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. Since 2005, the crime rates in Arkansas have consistently decreased. Between 2005 and 2013 the total reported crime rate has decreased an average of 1.2 percent per year. Overall, total reported crime in Arkansas has decreased by 11.1 percent from 4,596.4 in 2005 to 4,048.3 in 2013. Table 6 provides detailed historical reported crime data for Arkansas.

TABLE 6
CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF UCR CRIMES REPORTED TO POLICE 1990-2013

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	4,596.4	528.5	4,067.9
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	4,290.8	515.8	3,775.0
2010	4,058.8	505.3	3,553.5
2011	4,235.0	480.9	3,754.1
2012	4,129.2	469.1	3,660.1
2013	4,048.3	445.7	3,602.6
Avg. % Change 1990-1999	-1.9%	-2.3%	-1.9%
Avg. % Change 1990-2010	-0.8%	-0.1%	-0.9%
Avg. % Change 2005-2013	-1.2%	-1.2%	-1.2%

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

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 7, 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 8.0 percent compared to 8.8 percent for the US. Crime in the nation, as a whole, has decreased by a far larger percentage when compared to Arkansas. In the past five years, reported crime in the US decreased by 15.5 percent while Arkansas saw a 6.5 percent decrease in reported crime.

In terms of state prison populations (using the most recent national data available: year-end 2013), Arkansas has seen significantly larger overall growth as compared to the nation as a whole over the last ten years, 32.5 percent compared to only 4.9 percent nationally. It is important to note that almost all of the growth in Arkansas' prison population has occurred within the last two years. The one-year change in state prison population from 2013 to 2014 in Arkansas was 3.7 percent. This is far less than the 17.7 percent increase in 2013. Still, the 2014 growth far outpaced the national prison population growth which increased by only 0.5 percent. Prior to 2013, the Arkansas prison population growth had seen a decline, mirroring national trends.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Arkansas' incarceration rate in 2013, 578 prisoners per 100,000 state residents, exceeded the national rate of 417. It is important to note that 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 7
COMPARISON BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND ARKANSAS
ON KEY POPULATION AND CRIME DEMOGRAPHICS

	United States	Arkansas
POPULATION²		
Total Population (7/1/14)	318,857,056	2,966,369
Change in Population		
1-year change (7/1/13 – 7/1/14)	0.7%	0.2%
10-year change (7/1/04 – 7/1/14)	8.8%	8.0%
CRIME RATE³ (Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)		
UCR Part I Reported Crime Rates (2013)		
Total	3,098.6	4,048.3
Violent	367.9	445.7
Property	2,730.7	3,602.6
Change in Total Reported Crime Rate		
1-year change (2012-2013)	-4.5%	-2.0
5-year change (2008-2013)	-15.5%	-6.5
PRISON POPULATION⁴		
Total Inmates (State Prisons Only) 2014**	1,358,875	17,850
1-year change (2013-2014)	0.5%	3.7%
10-year change (2004-2014)	4.9%	32.5%
Average annual change (2004-2014)	0.5%	3.0%
State Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 residents) ⁵	417	578
PAROLE POPULATION (2014)^{6***}	74,989	22,532
Rate per 100,000 residents ⁷	304	962
PROBATION POPULATION (2014)^{8***}	3,889,971	29,804
Rate per 100,000 residents ⁹	1,596	1,298

***Year end 2013 is the latest data available for the US; ***US: States only, federal supervision excluded, data is for year end 2013*

² U.S. Census Bureau, Population estimates for July 1, 2014.

³ Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States – 2013, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

⁴ Prisoners in Year End 2013, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Revised Sept. 2014; Arkansas Department of Correction Statewide Population Report.

⁵ Prisoners in Year End 2013, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Revised Sept. 2014; US (excludes federal prisons).

⁶ US: Probation and Parole in the United States, 2013 Bureau of Justice Statistics, Revised Jan. 2015; AR: Statewide Field Operations Report 1/1/14-12/31/14

⁷ Probation and Parole in the United States, 2013 Bureau of Justice Statistics, Revised Jan. 2015

⁸ US: Probation and Parole in the United States, 2013 Bureau of Justice Statistics, Revised Jan. 2015; AR: Statewide Field Operations Report 1/1/14-12/31/14 (includes drug court)

⁹ Probation and Parole in the United States, 2013 Bureau of Justice Statistics, Revised Jan. 2015

III. THE JUNE 2014 FORECAST – ACCURACY

The previous inmate population forecast for the Arkansas Department of Correction was released in March 2014.

Significant Finding: *Using JFA’s high scenario forecast, for the last 14 months, the projections for male inmates were estimated to increase at a monthly average of 0.3 percent, an under-estimation of actual increases of 0.4 percent per month. The male population was under-forecasted by an average monthly difference of 0.9 percent.*

Significant Finding: *The Arkansas Department of Correction exercised the Emergency Powers Act in 2014, 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.*

Significant Finding: *In 2014, 2,907 offenders were released via the Emergency Powers Act, a slight increase from 2,873 in 2013.*

Table 9 and Figure 7 present the March 2014 projections of male and female inmates from April 2014 to May 2015 along with the actual counts of male and female inmates for the same timeframe.

- Through the past 14 months, the projected female population averaged a -2.6 percent difference from actual totals. On average, the 2014 simulation model averaged 38 fewer female inmates per month than actual counts.
- For the March 2014 model, the forecasted counts of male inmates differed from the actual counts by a maximum over-estimation of 139 (June 2014) and by a maximum underestimation of 587 (April 2015).
- The total prison population forecast was off by an average of -1.1 percent per month during the entire tracking period. Again, it should be noted that this forecast was the high (or worst case) scenario.
- The EPA was utilized every month in 2014. Table 8 details EPA releases since 2004.

TABLE 8
EPA RELEASES CY 2004-2013

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
2012	169	2,478	2,647
2013	201	2,672	2,873
2014	437	2,470	2,907
Jan. 2014	22	78	100
Feb. 2014	18	354	372
Mar. 2014	27	229	256
Apr. 2014	19	80	99
May 2014	24	206	230
Jun. 2014	117	308	425
Jul. 2014	27	83	110
Aug. 2014	10	304	314
Sep. 2014	53	220	273
Oct. 2014	50	76	126
Nov. 2014	43	338	381
Dec. 2014	27	194	221

Source: ADC data runs from EOMIS

**TABLE 9
ACCURACY OF THE 2014 FORECAST**

Month- Year	Male				Female				Total			
	Projected High Scenario	Actual	Numeric Diff.	% Diff.	Projected High Scenario	Actual	Numeric Diff.	% Diff.	Projected High Scenario	Actual	Numeric Diff.	% Diff.
Apr-14	16,059	16,243	-184	-1.1%	1,343	1,337	6	0.4%	17,402	17,580	-178	-1.0%
May-14	16,073	16,198	-125	-0.8%	1,354	1,369	-15	-1.1%	17,427	17,567	-140	-0.8%
Jun-14	16,091	15,952	139	0.9%	1,343	1,362	-19	-1.4%	17,434	17,314	120	0.7%
Jul-14	16,132	16,117	15	0.1%	1,361	1,380	-19	-1.4%	17,493	17,497	-4	0.0%
Aug-14	16,178	16,122	56	0.3%	1,374	1,402	-28	-2.0%	17,552	17,524	28	0.2%
Sep-14	16,221	16,180	41	0.3%	1,383	1,400	-17	-1.2%	17,604	17,580	24	0.1%
Oct-14	16,305	16,464	-159	-1.0%	1,385	1,392	-7	-0.5%	17,690	17,856	-166	-0.9%
Nov-14	16,347	16,408	-61	-0.4%	1,389	1,416	-27	-1.9%	17,736	17,824	-88	-0.5%
Dec-14	16,388	16,453	-65	-0.4%	1,403	1,397	6	0.4%	17,791	17,850	-59	-0.3%
Jan-15	16,409	16,688	-279	-1.7%	1,389	1,430	-41	-2.9%	17,798	18,118	-320	-1.8%
Feb-15	16,413	16,617	-204	-1.2%	1,382	1,441	-59	-4.1%	17,795	18,058	-263	-1.5%
Mar-15	16,510	16,764	-254	-1.5%	1,392	1,446	-54	-3.7%	17,902	18,210	-308	-1.7%
Apr-15	16,574	17,161	-587	-3.4%	1,399	1,519	-120	-7.9%	17,973	18,680	-707	-3.8%
May-15	16,616	17,136	-520	-3.0%	1,397	1,534	-137	-8.9%	18,013	18,670	-657	-3.5%
Average Difference			-156	-0.9%			-38	-2.6%			-194	-1.1%

Source: Arkansas Department of Correction Statewide Population Report /JFA Associates' prison projections

IV. HISTORICAL INMATE POPULATION TRENDS

Significant Finding: *From 2011 to 2012 admissions to prison in Arkansas fell by 12.1 percent. This was one of the largest decreases in admissions in the past 10 years. This trend was reversed dramatically in 2013 as admissions to prison increased by 49.6 percent. Admissions to prison increased by 4.8 percent between 2013 and 2014.*

Significant Finding: *Total male admissions to prison increased by 4.1 percent and total female admissions increased by 9.9 percent between 2013 and 2014.*

Significant Finding: *Male parole violator admissions increased by 12.7 percent between 2013 and 2014.*

Table 10 and Figure 9 present the admissions to prisons in Arkansas from 2004 to 2014 for males and females. Table 11 presents admissions by intake reason (new commitment versus parole violator). Table 12 and Figure 10 present the year-end inmate populations for inmates from 2004 to 2014. Table 13 lists releases for the past 10 years.

- The number of total admissions to prison in 2014 was the highest in the past ten years.
- While male new parole violators increased 12.7 percent in 2014, male new commitments actually declined slightly by 134 offenders or 3.0 percent.
- Female total admissions to prison continued to increase for both new commitments and parole violators in 2014. Female new commitments increased by 89 admissions or 12.1 percent and female parole violators increased by 17 admissions or 5.1 percent.
- Releases from the ADC had remained static between 2003 and 2013, averaging an annual change of -0.8 percent. In recent years the slight decline in releases has been outpaced by declining admissions to prison, which had been fueling a drop in the Arkansas prison population of 7.1 percent in 2011 and 2.7 percent in 2012. This trend was dramatically reversed in 2013 as releases remained static from 2012 numbers and admissions increased by 49.6 percent. In 2014, releases increased 34.7 percent, primarily driven by the “bubble” of technical parole violators being released after a 12 month prison stay.
- The female prison population decreased by 2.6 percent between year-end 2011 and year-end 2012. In 2013, the female prison population increased by 25.6 percent from 1,059 at year end 2012 to 1,330 at year end 2013. The female prison population grew an additional 5.0 percent in 2014 to 1,397.

- At year end 2014, the total Arkansas prison population was 17,850, which is 32.5 percent larger than the total prison population in 2004. As of the end of May 2015, the total prison population is 18,670, an increase of 4.6 percent in the first five months of 2015.

TABLE 10
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
HISTORICAL ADMISSIONS TO PRISON BY GENDER: 2004-2014

YEAR	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
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
2013*	8,152	1,067	9,219
2014	8,486	1,173	9,659
Numeric Change 2004 – 2014	1,676	459	2,135
Percent Change 2004 – 2014	24.6%	64.3%	28.4%
Average Annual Percent Change 2004 – 2014	3.4%	8.3%	3.7%
Percent Change 2013 – 2014	4.1%	9.9%	4.8%

*Source: ADC Research & Planning Office; *2013 number is an estimate using ADC Research & Planning Office admissions to prison facilities in calendar year 2013 and the total county jail back-up population on December 31, 2013*

TABLE 11
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
HISTORICAL ADMISSIONS TO PRISON BY ADMISSION TYPE: 2009-2014

Year	New Commits		Parole Violator	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2009	4,523	620	2,160	172
2010	4,370	606	2,484	207
2011	4,540	577	1,753	140
2012	3,914	523	1,633	93
2013	4,481	733	3,671	334
2014	4,347	822	4,139	351
Average % Change 2009-2014	-0.4%	7.2%	23.3%	43.7%
% Change 2013-2014	-3.0%	12.1%	12.7%	5.1%

Source: ADC data extract admission file; Counts differ slightly from Table 15 as they include lifers, 50 & 70%ers and 'unknowns' (unknowns are cases in the extract files for which seriousness level cannot be identified, this is less than 2.0% of admissions in any given year)

TABLE 12
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
TEN YEAR HISTORICAL END OF YEAR INMATE POPULATION
2004-2014

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
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
2013	15,881	1,330	17,211
2014	16,453	1,397	17,850
Numeric Change 2004 – 2014	3,967	413	4,380
Percent Change 2004 – 2014	31.8%	42.0%	32.5%
Average Annual Percent Change 2004 – 2014	3.0%	3.9%	3.0%
Percent Change 2013 – 2014	3.6%	5.0%	3.7%

Source: Arkansas Department of Correction Statewide Population Report

TABLE 13
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
HISTORICAL RELEASES: 2004-2014

Year	Males	Females	Total
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
2013	5,755	789	6,544
2014	7,762	1,053	8,815
Numeric Change 2004-2014	1,597	50	1,647
Percent Change 2004-2014	25.9%	5.0%	23.0%
Average Percent Change 2004-2014	3.1%	1.6%	2.8%
Percent Change 2013-2014	34.9%	33.5%	34.7%

**Note: 2003-2009, 2011 counts were calculated by JFA Associates. Source for 2010, 2012-2014: ADC Research & Planning Office*

V. CURRENT INMATE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

A. 2014 Admissions to Prison

Significant Finding: *In 2013, a large increase in the prison population of 17.7 percent was driven by a large increase in both new commitment and parole violator admissions which, in turn, overwhelmed all established release mechanisms. In 2014, the prison population grew 3.7 percent primarily due to an increase in parole violator admissions.*

Significant Finding: *In 2012, male and female parole violators made up 26.6 percent of admissions to the ADC. In 2013, male and female parole violators comprised 42.7 percent of admissions. This increase in the number of parole violators returning to prison continued in 2014 as parole violators comprised 46.5 percent of total admissions. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJS) reported that the national state average of parole violators as a percentage of total admissions for 2013 was 27.6 percent, showing Arkansas to be revoking parolees at twice the national average.*

Significant Finding: *The average sentence applied to the entire admissions population (excluding lifers) in 2014 was 96.8 months compared with 98.7 months in 2013.*

Table 15 provides information about the population admitted to prison in 2014. First, in Table 15, the admissions population is divided into Identification (ID) groups based on a combination of seriousness level, admission type, gender, and special sentencing conditions. 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 seriousness level of their admitting offenses. These ID-groups mimic those used in the simulation model.

Figure 11 depicts the number of persons admitted in each of the ID-groups. Figure 12 illustrates the average sentences for each of those groups.

As mentioned previously, the Arkansas Sentencing Commission (ASC) executed an update to the offense data housed in the Electronic Offender Management Information System (EOMIS) in 2014. The important details of the update are three-fold:

1. A new system for determining most serious offense was enacted.
The extract files produced from EOMIS are used to generate the data

that comprises the backbone of the simulation model. As stated above, the model focuses heavily on the most serious offense a person is sentenced to prison for. In Arkansas, this is determined by the offense seriousness level. Most serious offense is the “driver” of the offender’s prison stay. It determines the average length of stay the prisoner will have, good time credits earning rate, and, often, the eventual release route. The EOMIS update, while improving the accuracy of the data, has revealed flaws in the previous methods used to determine most serious offense. Certain seriousness levels in particular have seen changes in their counts and average sentences. Data is now showing low seriousness levels with reduced average sentences than previous extract files. Seriousness level 6 has seen an increase in counts of over 100 percent from previous data extract files. New admissions extract files for 2012 and 2013 were requested by JFA Associates to ensure that the new system and new trends were the result of the updates to EMOIS. Revised average sentences for 2012 and 2013 for new commitments in all seriousness levels are provided in Table 15.

2. Updating EOMIS to include new statutes added to the sentencing order in the last several years. While it is unclear when the last update to EOMIS was made to include new statutes, a large number of statutes were added to the sentencing order in 2010. Adding these new statutes to EOMIS in 2014, coupled with updating the system for identifying most serious offense, has contributed to the shift in data reported.
3. Updating EOMIS to include changes to old statutes in the last several years. Again, while it is unclear when the last update to EOMIS was made to correct changes to statutes, adding changes made via legislation to old statutes into EOMIS coupled with updating the system for identifying most serious offense has contributed to the shift in data reported.

As past projections were not presented disaggregated seriousness level but rather by the total prison population by gender, the impact to previous forecasts is minimal. Since the total number of offenders and the admitting type for each offender did not change, the overall simulation model flow remains valid.

As noted earlier, 2012 and 2013 comparison data have been updated in the report under the new hierarchy system.

Admissions Counts

- In 2013, there was an unprecedented increase in the number of parole violators returned to prison in Arkansas. Parole violators admissions in 2013 summed to 4,005 (including 70%ers, 50%ers, lifers and admissions whose

seriousness level was unknown), up 132.0 percent from the 2012 number of 1,726. In 2014 parole violator admissions numbered 4,490, up 12.1 percent from 2013 and up 160.1 percent compared to 2012.

- In 2014, excluding lifers and persons sentenced for Act 1326, 1135 and 1268 offenses, 42.6 percent of admissions were males convicted of a new crime. 40.7 percent of admissions in 2013 were males revoked for a parole violation.
- In 2014, 3.3 percent of admissions had minimum serving time restrictions. 50% meth cases accounted for 73 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 an aggravated robbery (32.5 percent) or rape (27.0 percent).
- 21 new lifers were admitted to the ADC in 2014. On December 31, 2014, the number of lifers held in the ADC was 1,391, about 8.0 percent of the population.

Sentence Lengths

- Excluding lifers, seriousness level unknown cases and Act 1326/1135/1268 inmates, new commitment males had an average sentence of 78.4 months in 2014, down from a 83.0 months in 2013.
- Excluding lifers, seriousness level unknown cases and Act 1326/1135/1268 inmates, new commitment females averaged a sentence of 56.6 months in 2014, down from 60.2 months in 2013.
- In 2014 new commitment males in all seriousness levels saw a decrease in their average sentenced in months from 2013, ranging from the smallest decrease of 2.4 months in level 1-2 to the largest decrease average of 22.5 months in levels 8-10.
- In 2014 new commitment females in all seriousness levels saw a decrease in their average sentenced in months from 2013, ranging from the smallest average decrease of 6.5 months in levels 1-6 to the largest average decrease of 22.1 months in levels 8-10.
- Revised data shows that average sentences for seriousness levels have reduced slightly over the past three years.

- Male parole violators averaged a sentence of 113.0 months in 2014 while female parole violators averaged 87.6 months.
- Among those admitted under Act 1326/1135/1268 (excluding those who were sentenced to life in prison),
 - 50-percenters convicted of manufacturing methamphetamine in 2014 had an average sentence of 95.4 months, on par with the average of 93.1 months in 2013.
 - Those convicted of aggravated robbery and rape in 2014 had average sentences of 174.5 and 312.3 months, respectively.
 - The average sentence for the 44 inmates admitted for first degree murder in 2014 was 409.8 months, by far the most severely sanctioned group excluding lifers.

Table 14 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 year-end population has remained static between 2005 and 2014.

In 2014, new Acts 1326/1135/1268 admissions did not change significantly. The number held in prison at year end 2014 also did not change appreciably from 2013 counts.

TABLE 14
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
HISTORICAL ACT 1326/1135/1268 ADMISSIONS & YEAR END COUNT
2004-2014

Year	Total 70%ers Admitted	Total 50%ers Admitted	Average Sentence 50 & 70%ers (Mos.)	Total End of Year 70%er	Total End of Year 50%er
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	109	263	2,561	406
2010	313	156	250	2,694	437
2011	185	91	236	n/a	n/a
2012	200	54	260	n/a	369
2013	211	61	236	2,675	349
2014	241	73	229	2,662	333
Numeric Change 2004-2014	-241	-	9.2	12	-
Percent Change 2004-2014	-50.0%	-	4.2%	0.5%	-
Percent Change 2013-2014	14.2%	19.7%	-2.9%	-0.5%	-4.6%

Source: ADC data extract admission and stock files;

TABLE 15
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
ADMISSIONS COUNTS AND AVERAGE SENTENCE BY ID GROUP IN 2014

ID Group	Number Admitted	Percent of Total	Average Sentence (mos.) 2014	Revised Average Sentence (mos.) 2013	Revised Average Sentence (mos.) 2012
Lifers	21	0.2%	Life	Life	Life
Act 1326/1135/1268 Inmates	314	3.3%	229.2	246.2	260.3
1 st Degree Murder	44	0.5%	409.8	401.0	388.5
Rape	85	0.9%	312.3	286.9	319.2
Aggravated Robbery	102	1.1%	174.5	202.3	235.5
Kidnapping	5	0.1%	345.6	264.0	381.0
Drug – Methamphetamine 70%	5	0.1%	180.0	128.0	120.0
Drug – Methamphetamine 50%	73	0.8%	95.4	93.1	124.4
New Commitments – Males	4,113	42.6%	78.4	83.0	83.5
Seriousness levels 1-2	231	2.4%	40.4	42.8	37.0
Seriousness level 3	1,057	10.9%	43.7	48.3	44.4
Seriousness level 4	703	7.3%	62.3	71.6	65.5
Seriousness level 5	485	5.0%	77.8	85.4	88.3
Seriousness level 6	988	10.2%	94.6	110.0	109.1
Seriousness level 7	354	3.7%	135.6	149.1	159.8
Seriousness levels 8-10	295	3.1%	149.6	172.1	173.3
New Commitments – Females	792	8.2%	56.6	60.2	59.1
Seriousness levels 1-6	695	7.2%	50.4	56.9	48.7
Seriousness levels 7-10	97	1.0%	100.7	122.8	122.7
Parole Violators – Males	3,935	40.7%	113.0	117.0	124.9
Seriousness levels 1-6: Males	2,833	29.3%	100.7	112.8	107.9
Seriousness levels 7-10: Males	1,102	11.4%	144.5	140.8	145.4
Parole Violators – Females	339	3.5%	87.6	91.3	90.1
Seriousness levels 1-6: Females	263	2.7%	79.9	76.9	87.0
Seriousness levels 7-10: Females	76	0.8%	114.4	122.8	103.2
Unknown seriousness level	145	1.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL*	9,659	100.0%	96.8	98.7	98.2

**Average sentence for all admissions excluding lifers; Source: ADC data extract admissions file; 2014 id-groups counts are proportional estimates*

B. Sentence Length Comparison

Significant Finding: Average sentences in seriousness levels 1 and 2, level 7, level 9 and level 10 have remained static over the last five years.

Significant Finding: Average sentences in seriousness level 3, level 4, level 5, level 6 and level 8 have shown steady declines in the last five years.

Table 16 and Figure 13 depict average sentences for new commitments by seriousness level for 2010 thru 2014.

- Compared to 2010, seriousness level 6 average sentences in 2014 have declined 49 months.
- Compared to 2010, seriousness level 9 is the only group to see average sentences increase in the 5 years.
- Comparing just the most recent one year, levels 10 and 7 show the largest decline in average sentences at 39 and 16 months, respectively.
- Comparing just the most recent one year, level 9 is the only level with an increase, 6 months compared to 2013 averages.

TABLE 16
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
AVERAGE SENTENCES OF NEW COMMITMENTS BY SERIOUSNESS LEVEL
CALENDAR YEARS 2010 - 2014

Seriousness Level	Average Sentence (mos.)				
	CY 10	CY 11	CY 12*	CY 13*	CY 14
Seriousness levels 1-2	43	45	35	41	39
Seriousness level 3	56	54	44	46	42
Seriousness level 4	82	69	66	67	60
Seriousness level 5	97	93	83	85	75
Seriousness level 6	139	103	104	105	90
Seriousness level 7	128	116	150	144	128
Seriousness level 8	182	171	158	160	141
Seriousness level 9	303	316	340	302	308
Seriousness level 10	420	425	421	458	419

*Source: ADC data extract admissions file; *Note: 2012 and 2013 data are revised*

C. 2014 Release Population

Significant Finding: *Male new commitments had served an average of 21.2 months upon release in 2013. In 2014, the average length of stay (LOS) for this group was the same, 21.2 months.*

Significant Finding: *The majority of offenders in 2014 (90.2 percent) were released from prison via parole or supervised release, followed by 6.8 percent released via discharge and 2.3 percent released to boot-camp.*

Table 17 provides information about the population released from prisons in Arkansas in 2013. For each ID group, Table 17 presents the number of people released, the average time served in months, and the percent of releases by release type. Note, the 2014 extract file count did not exactly match aggregates reported by ADC. The difference is not statistically significant.

Average Time Served

- The average time served for male new commitments showed a direct correlation with seriousness level in 2014. Average length of stay ranged from between 9.9 months for seriousness levels 1-2, to 57.6 months for seriousness levels 8-10 (combined).
- The average length of stay of female new commitments in 2014 was 11.9 months.
- Total releases in 2014 had an average length of stay of 18.2 months. The average LOS of all releases from the ADC in 2013 was 22.2 months.
- The average LOS of male parole violators released in 2014 was 13.1 months, down from 19.0 months in 2013. Female parole violators released in 2014 averaged a LOS of 9.3 months, down from 13.5 months in 2013. These declining average lengths of stay for parole violators are attributed to the addition of technical violators being imprisoned for short periods of time. Technical violator returns to prison began again in 2013 ending the heavy use of prison diversion alternatives used in previous years.

Releases by Release Mechanism 2014

- Boot camp releases accounted for 15.9 percent of male seriousness level 7 releases.
- Male new commitments were released via discharge at a rate of 5.0 percent. Female new commitments were released via discharge at a lower rate: 1.3 percent.

TABLE 17
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
AVERAGE TIME SERVED AND RELEASE TYPE BY ID-GROUP IN 2014

ID Group	Number of Releases	Percent	LOS (Mos.)	Percent by Release Mechanism			
				Parole	Discharge	Boot-camp	Other
Lifers	22	0.3%	237.2	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	95.5%
Act 1326/1135/1268 Inmates	361	5.5%	67.0	87.3%	10.0%	0.0%	2.8%
New Commitments – Males	3,412	52.1%	21.2	89.5%	5.0%	4.8%	0.6%
Seriousness levels 1-2	202	3.1%	9.9	95.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Seriousness level 3	744	11.4%	10.1	93.5%	4.3%	2.0%	0.1%
Seriousness level 4	601	9.2%	13.1	91.2%	5.8%	2.7%	0.3%
Seriousness level 5	417	6.4%	16.1	90.2%	4.1%	5.0%	0.7%
Seriousness level 6	747	11.4%	20.8	85.9%	5.2%	8.4%	0.4%
Seriousness level 7	270	4.1%	28.7	80.0%	3.3%	15.9%	0.7%
Seriousness level 8-10	431	6.6%	57.6	88.9%	7.0%	1.6%	2.6%
New Commitments – Females	635	9.7%	11.9	92.7%	1.3%	5.2%	0.8%
Seriousness levels 1-6	543	8.3%	9.8	93.9%	1.5%	3.9%	0.7%
Seriousness levels 7-10	92	1.4%	24.4	85.9%	0.0%	13.0%	1.1%
Parole Violators – Males	3,919	59.9%	13.1	91.2%	8.6%	0.0%	0.2%
Seriousness levels 1-6	2,610	39.9%	11.1	89.5%	10.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Seriousness levels 7-10	1,309	20.0%	17.1	94.5%	5.4%	0.0%	0.1%
Parole Violators – Females	373	5.7%	9.3	89.5%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Seriousness levels 1-6	291	4.4%	8.5	88.3%	11.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Seriousness levels 7-10	82	1.3%	12.1	93.9%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	21	0.3%	10.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	8,743	133.6%	18.2	90.2%	6.8%	2.3%	0.7%

Source: ADC data extract release file

VI. KEY POPULATION PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS (BASELINE & FLAT ADMISSION/BEST CASE SCENARIO)

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 transfer eligibility rates for new offenders will mimic those observed during 2014.

New law transfer rates will also remain constant at the rates observed during 2014 throughout the forecast horizon. Table 18 displays the number and rates at which new law offenders were not released at the transfer eligibility dates for 2013 and 2014. As can be seen in Table 18, approximately 52.5 percent of all new charge inmates released via discharge or parole are held beyond their transfer eligibility date and serve an average of 7.6 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 2014.

Projections in this report are based on admission and release data provided to JFA Associates by the Arkansas Department of Correction for 2014. Table 16 presented the sentencing profiles for newly committed inmates by seriousness level. 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 2014.

In 2014, it was determined that 4,490 offenders were returned for parole violations; this number is 12.1 percent higher than the 2013 count of 4,005. 3,204 of these violations were for a new crime and 1,286 were for technical violations. For the purposes of this baseline forecast, the assumption is made that future violation rates will remain at similar levels reported in 2014, however this rate will be applied to a larger parole release population generating a slowly growing number of offenders returned to prison. The model estimates that parole violators with a new crime will serve an average length of stay of 19.0 months for

males and 13.9 months for females. Technical violators are assumed to serve an average of approximately 7.0 months for both males and females.

D. Two admissions assumption scenarios are presented to reflect the generation of both a baseline and best case scenario forecast.

Under the baseline assumptions, new admissions are projected to increase at average annual level determined over the past six years (2009 - 2014) or 1.7 percent per year. Under this scenario, parole violators are also assumed to be generated at an increasing level of 1.7 percent per year. The rate of return for parole violators will remain constant, however the number of parole violators will continue to increase as a product of an increasing parolee population.

Under the best case scenario, new admissions and parole violators are projected to remain flat at 2014 observed levels through 2025. Under this assumption, the rate of return of parole violators and the number of offenders released via parole will remain static.

TABLE 18
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
OFFENDERS (RELEASED VIA DISCHARGE OR PAROLE) HELD BEYOND TRANSFER
ELIGIBILITY DATE BY ID-GROUP IN 2013 & 2014

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
2013				
New Commitments – Males	3,421	1,503	43.9%	9.6
New Commitments – Females	592	270	45.6%	3.6
TOTAL	4,013	1,773	44.2%	8.6
2014				
New Commitments – Males	3,205	1,596	49.8%	8.8
New Commitments – Females	599	400	66.8%	2.8
TOTAL	3,804	1,996	52.5%	7.6

**Excludes those with an offense date before 1/1/1994, lifers, parole violator returns, 50%ers and 70%ers.
Source: ADC extract data release files*

VII. PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION

This section contains the baseline and high scenario inmate population projections based on the assumptions set forth above. As of this 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 19 and 20 and Figure 5 display the historical and projected inmate populations for the period 2004 to 2025. 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 2025, 25,671 offenders are projected to be housed in the Arkansas Department of Correction using the baseline projections. Under the best case scenario this number is projected to be 20,609.
- At the end of 2014, the inmate prison population was 17,850. Under the baseline projection, the population is projected to increase to 18,951 inmates at the end of 2015 and to 23,106 in 2020. The projected growth represents average annual increases of 3.1 percent per year through the year 2025.

- Under the best case scenario projection, the population is projected to increase to 18,935 inmates at the end of 2015 and to 20,442 in 2020. The projected growth represents average annual increases of 0.9 percent per year through the year 2025.
- Under the baseline projections, the male inmate population is projected to grow an average of 3.2 percent between 2015 and 2025 while the female inmate population is projected to grow by an average of 1.3 percent per year through 2025.
- Under the best case scenario projections, the male inmate population is projected to grow an average of 0.9 percent between 2015 and 2025 while the female inmate population is projected to grow by an average of 0.6 percent per year through 2025.

TABLE 19
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION 2004-2025

Year	Historical	Base	Flat Admissions/Best Case Scenario
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		
2013	17,211		
2014	17,850	17,850	17,850
2015		18,951	18,935
2016		19,852	19,578
2017		20,826	20,070
2018		21,656	20,275
2019		22,459	20,349
2020		23,106	20,442
2021		23,769	20,523
2022		24,353	20,561
2023		24,812	20,610
2024		25,358	20,648
2025		25,671	20,689
Numeric Difference 2004-2014	4,380		
Percent Difference 2004-2014	32.5%		
Average Percent Difference 2004-2014	3.0%		
Numeric Difference 2015-2025		6,720	1,754
Percent Difference 2015-2025		35.5%	9.3%
Average Percent Difference 2015-2025		3.1%	0.9%

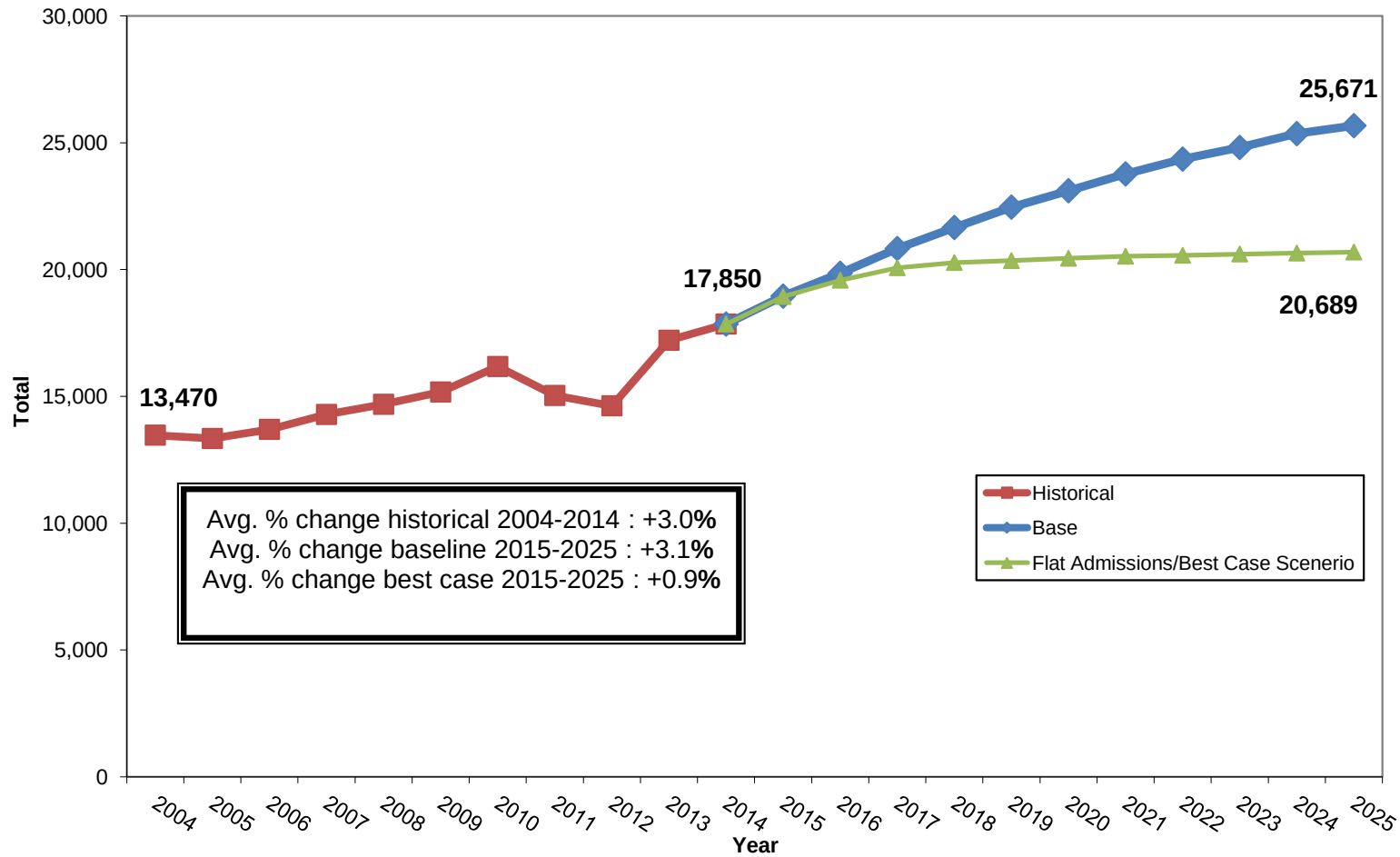
Source: JFA Simulation Model

TABLE 20
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION BY GENDER 2004-2025

Year	Historical Males	Historical Females	Baseline Projected Males	Baseline Projected Females	Best Case Scenario Projected Males	Best Case Scenario Projected Females
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				
2012	13,568	1,059				
2013	15,881	1,330				
2014	16,453	1,397	16,453	1,397	16,453	1,397
2014			17,422	1,529	17,396	1,539
2015			18,291	1,561	18,022	1,556
2016			19,241	1,585	18,499	1,571
2017			20,057	1,599	18,698	1,577
2018			20,815	1,644	18,763	1,586
2019			21,448	1,658	18,850	1,592
2020			22,098	1,671	18,925	1,598
2021			22,689	1,664	18,955	1,606
2022			23,100	1,712	18,999	1,611
2023			23,630	1,728	19,024	1,624
2024			23,928	1,743	19,058	1,631
Numeric Diff. 2004-2014	3,967	413				
% Diff. 2004-2014	31.8%	42.0%				
Average % Diff. 2004-2014	3.5%	3.6%				
Numeric Diff. 2015-2025			6,506	214	1,662	92
% Diff. 2015-2025			37.3%	14.0%	9.6%	6.0%
Average % Diff. 2015-2025			3.2%	1.3%	0.9%	0.6%

Source: JFA Simulation Model

Figure 5: Historical & Projected ADC Population: 2004-2025



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 high scenario forecasts.

A. Merging of Sentencing Guidelines and Sentencing and Commitment Report

Act 570 required the Arkansas Sentencing Commission to 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 ASC began using the new form on January 1, 2012 and is required to 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 seriousness 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 year and shall include data from prior years (2012 forward). The Commission is also required to 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 was issued in November 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 2014 new sentences for levels 1-5.

**TABLE 21
NEW CRIME AVERAGE SENTENCES TO ADC
EXCLUDING PAROLE AND PROBATION VIOLATORS
2010 - 2014**

New Crime SL-Group	2010	2011	2012 REVISED	2013 REVISED	2014
	Average Sentence (mos.)	Average Sentence (mos.)	Average Sentence (mos.)	Average Sentence (mos.)	Average Sentence (mos.)
Seriousness level 1	66.0	-	35.9	60.0	36.0
Seriousness level 2	43.0	43.1	40.5	36.5	38.9
Seriousness level 3	56.5	47.3	61.8	42.6	39.1
Seriousness level 4	81.7	71.6	88.1	72.2	63.2
Seriousness level 5	97.7	131.8	107.4	91.6	79.7

Source: ADC CY 2011 – 2014 admissions data extract file; Note: excludes parole and probation violators

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

There are two main changes to parole board practices described in ACT 570. Beginning January 1, 2012, the Parole Board is required to 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 was required to work with ADC 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 - 2014

ID-Group*	Total Released via Discharge/Parole	Total Held Beyond Transfer Eligibility Date	Percent Held Beyond Transfer Eligibility Date	For those held beyond TE Date, Average Number 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
2013				
New Commitments – Males	3,421	1,503	43.9%	9.6
New Commitments – Females	592	270	45.6%	3.6
TOTAL	4,013	1,773	44.2%	8.6
2014				
New Commitments – Males	3,205	1,596	49.8%	8.8
New Commitments – Females	599	400	66.8%	2.8
TOTAL	3,804	1,996	52.5%	7.6

*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 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; and
- the course of action that accompanies each denial.

The board is required to 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 was assumed to decrease the number of offenders held beyond their transfer eligibility date to 25 percent. Offenders held beyond their transfer eligibility date were assumed to remain an additional 3 months before release.

C. Changes in Drug Statutes

A series of changes were made to controlled substance statutes.

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

**TABLE 23
NEW CRIME 2010 - 2014 DRUG ADMISSIONS**

Drug Crime	N	Percent of New prison commits	Avg. Prison Sentence (mos.)	Number 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
2013					
Drug paraphernalia	132	2.6%	53.8	349	44.7
Manuf/Deliv/possession controlled substance	1,307	26.2%	62.7	2,573	46.9
Total	1,439	28.9%	61.2	2,922	46.6
2014					
Drug paraphernalia	252	5.1%	53.5	718	45.8
Manuf/Deliv/possession controlled substance	1,430	29.2%	62.0	2,905	49.1
Total	1,682	34.3%	60.8	3,623	48.6

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

*Excludes lifers and 70% and 50%ers.

TABLE 24
2014 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	Man./delivery/poss. Sched. I/II	10	8.4	373	70.0	383	68.4
5-64-402	Offenses relating to records	30	59.7	1	12.0	31	58.2
5-64-403	Controlled substances	15	20.3	43	50.1	58	42.4
5-64-419	Possession of CS	360	36.0	0	-	360	36.0
5-64-420	Poss. meth/coke with intent to deliver	186	88.6	0	-	186	88.6
5-64-422	Delivery meth/coke	206	82.1	1	60.0	207	82.0
5-64-423	Man. meth/coke	10	78.0	0	-	10	78.0
5-64-424	Poss. Sched. I/II with purpose to deliver	21	80.0	0	-	21	80.0
5-64-426	Delivery of Sched. I/II (not meth/coke)	43	51.6	0	-	43	51.6
5-64-427	Man. of Sched. I/II (not meth/coke)	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-64-428	Poss. Sched. III with purpose to deliver	5	61.2	0	-	5	61.2
5-64-430	Delivery Sched. III	5	46.2	0	-	5	46.2
5-64-431	Man. Sched. III	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-64-432	Poss. Sched. IV/V with purpose to deliver	11	46.3	0	-	11	46.3
5-64-434	Delivery Sched. IV/V	5	16.8	0	-	5	16.8
5-64-435	Man. Sched. IV/V	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-64-436	Poss. Sched. VI with purpose to deliver	64	51.0	0	-	64	51.0
5-64-438	Delivery Sched. VI	21	36.6	0	-	21	36.6
5-64-439	Man. Sched. VI	2	91.5	0	-	2	91.5
5-64-440	Trafficking	9	146.7	0	-	9	146.7
5-64-441	Poss. Counterfeit substance	1	48.0	0	-	1	48.0
5-64-442	Del./Man. Counterfeit substance	5	57.6	0	-	5	57.6
5-64-443	Paraphernalia	249	54.1	0	-	249	54.1
5-64-444	Drug paraphernalia	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-64-445	Advertisement	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-64-802	Illegal drug paraphernalia business	3	2.6	0	-	3	2.6
5-64-1102	Poss. of ephedrine	2	72.0	1	32.0	3	58.7
Total		1,263	58.5	419	67.7	1,682	60.8

Source: ADC admissions data extract file

D. Changes in Theft/Property Threshold Amounts

A series of changes were made to update the theft/property threshold amounts.

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

**TABLE 25
NEW CRIME PROPERTY CRIME ADMISSIONS**

Statute	Statute Description	2010 Admissions				2012 Admissions			
		Number Prison Admits	Avg. Prison Sentence (mos.)	Number Probation Admits	Avg. Prob. Term (mos.)	Number Prison Admits	Avg. Prison Sentence (mos.)	Number Probation Admits	Avg. Prob. Term (mos.)
5-36-103	Theft of property	403	74.2	1,093	46.6	381	66.5	989	47.8
5-36-104	Theft of services	1	60.0	14	30.4	1	36.0	9	40.5
5-36-106	Theft by receiving	128	61.5	411	45.5	115	55.3	291	45.6
5-37-207	Fraudulent use of credit card	22	28.7	181	45.9	13	39.1	74	44.4
5-37-303	Theft of wireless services	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-37-305	Hot check	46	38.0	408	45.5	5	43.2	114	39.7
5-38-203	Criminal mischief I	25	35.1	182	38.9	33	58.4	115	42.1
5-38-204	Criminal mischief II	6	47.0	35	32.4	4	9.2	22	45.8
Total		631	65.6	2,324	45.2	552	62.4	1,614	46.2
Statute	Statute Description	2013 Admissions				2014 Admissions			
		Number Prison Admits	Avg. Prison Sentence (mos.)	Number Probation Admits	Avg. Prob. Term (mos.)	Number Prison Admits	Avg. Prison Sentence (mos.)	Number Probation Admits	Avg. Prob. Term (mos.)
5-36-103	Theft of property	435	65.7	1,103	49.8	346	64.6	1,006	48.3
5-36-104	Theft of services	0	-	29	49.7	0	-	29	52.2
5-36-106	Theft by receiving	135	51.6	317	47.2	158	58.7	380	47.9
5-37-207	Fraudulent use of credit card	26	56.1	60	44.0	17	54.3	71	45.0
5-37-303	Theft of wireless services	0	-	2	48.0	0	-	0	-
5-37-305	Hot check	2	84.0	132	55.7	6	85.0	75	37.1
5-38-203	Criminal mischief I	22	52.2	108	56.5	32	59.3	121	42.9
5-38-204	Criminal mischief II	5	40.8	33	37.9	2	24.0	18	35.7
Total		625	61.6	1,784	49.2	561	62.3	1,700	47.1

Source: ADC CY 2010 - 2014 admissions data extract file; ACC CY 2010 - 2014 probation admissions extract file

TABLE 26
2014 PROPERTY CRIME ADMISSIONS BY STATUTE

Statute	Statute Description	New		Old		Total	
		Number	Avg. Sent. (mos.)	Number	Avg. Sent. (mos.)	Number	Avg. Sent. (mos.)
5-36-103	Theft of property	201	63.2	145	66.4	346	64.5
5-36-104	Theft of services	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-36-106	Theft by receiving	97	49.0	61	74.0	158	58.7
5-37-207	Fraudulent use of credit card	4	76.5	13	47.5	17	54.3
5-37-303	Theft of wireless services	0	-	0	-	0	-
5-37-305	Hot check	2	102.0	4	76.5	6	85.0
5-38-203	Criminal mischief I	23	56.5	9	66.3	32	59.3
5-38-204	Criminal mischief II	1	12.0	1	36.0	2	24.0
Total		328	58.8	233	67.4	561	62.3

Source: ADC admissions data extract file

E. Earned Discharge from Parole and Probation

Section 82 of Act 570 created 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 ACC in consultation with judges, prosecuting attorneys, and defense counsel shall accrue while the person is on parole or probation.

The ACC 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; and
- A Class Y felony.

Earned discharge from parole and probation is broken into 3 impacts: (1) prison savings, (2) parole inactive population savings and (3) 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 approximately 66 admissions reduction in probation violators returned. It was also assumed approximately 29% of parole violators returned to prison will serve roughly 10 months less with earned goodtime on parole.

TABLE 27
2013 & 2014 PAROLE REVOCATIONS TO ADC BY OFFENSE

Offense Group	Number	% Total	Percent Prison Admissions	Avg. Sentence (mos.)	Number	% Total	Percent Prison Admissions	Avg. Sentence (mos.)
	2013				2014			
Murder	32	0.8%	0.3%	296.9	23	0.5%	0.2%	295.5
Assault	76	1.9%	0.8%	81.5	58	1.4%	0.6%	56.9
Sex crime	136	3.4%	1.5%	130.5	184	4.4%	1.9%	125.9
Robbery	292	7.3%	3.2%	138.7	323	7.7%	3.3%	147.7
Drug distribution	1,017	25.4%	11.0%	111.9	1,352	32.1%	14.0%	112.4
Other drug	80	2.0%	0.9%	83.9	184	4.4%	1.9%	96.4
Burglary	409	10.2%	4.4%	115.4	867	20.6%	9.0%	111.7
Battery	332	8.3%	3.6%	97.8	238	5.7%	2.5%	91.2
Theft	625	15.6%	6.8%	105.2	431	10.2%	4.5%	101.3
Fraud	20	0.5%	0.2%	117.6	14	0.3%	0.1%	72.7
Forgery	108	2.7%	1.2%	88.4	117	2.8%	1.2%	83.5
Weapons/explosives	264	6.6%	2.9%	143.4	171	4.1%	1.8%	124.9
DWI	0	0.0%	0.0%	36.0	21	0.5%	0.2%	47.7
Other violent	132	3.3%	1.4%	105.0	139	3.3%	1.4%	110.8
Other property	60	1.5%	0.7%	102.6	82	1.9%	0.8%	117.7
Other non-violent	180	4.5%	2.0%	91.3	130	3.1%	1.3%	98.9
Criminal attempt	144	3.6%	1.6%	148.6	26	0.6%	0.3%	115.1
Criminal conspiracy	96	2.4%	1.0%	124.3	13	0.3%	0.1%	96.4
Unknown	2	0.1%	0.0%	600.0	117	2.8%	1.2%	224.5
All	4,005	100.0%	43.4%	114.8	4,490	100.0%	46.5%	113.6

Source: ADC CY 2013 & 2014 admissions data extract file; 'unknowns' are cases in the data extract file for which the offense cannot be determined.

TABLE 28
2010 - 2014 TOTAL PROBATION REVOCATIONS TO ADC

Revocations	Number	Estimated Percent of Prison Admissions
2010 Prob. Revs.	1,296	16.9%
2011 Prob. Revs.	1,100	15.5%
2012 Prob. Revs.	1,370	22.2%
2013 Prob. Revs.	1,649	17.9%
2014 Prob. Revs.	1,505	15.6%

Source: ACC CY 2010 probation release extract file; 2011- 2014 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 ADC or the Director of ACC 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 ACC 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 was assumed that approximately 35% of all offenders meeting the early release electronic monitoring criteria will be released at 120 days.

TABLE 29
NEW COMMITMENTS BY SENTENCING GUIDELINE QUALIFICATION 2014

Seriousness Level	Statistic	Criminal History Score							Total 2014
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	Unknown	
1	Number Admits	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Avg. Sent.	31.5	-	36.0	-	-	-	-	33.0
	Avg. LOS	5.5	-	10.3	-	-	-	-	8.7
2	Number Admits	68	75	44	23	8	4	48	270
	Avg. Sent.	39.8	39.7	44.5	50.2	66.7	63.0	18.2	38.7
	Avg. LOS	10.0	7.3	8.4	9.4	7.7	12.5	18.9	9.7
3	Number Admits	416	334	232	81	33	28	206	1,330
	Avg. Sent.	38.8	45.0	53.8	49.3	61.5	51.3	23.7	42.1
	Avg. LOS	8.7	9.4	10.3	11.3	12.0	10.3	11.0	9.7
4	Number Admits	309	202	144	54	17	9	107	842
	Avg. Sent.	64.0	60.0	58.5	73.6	79.0	92.4	36.8	59.9
	Avg. LOS	12.6	11.3	12.3	11.9	16.8	14.4	16.4	12.6
5	Number Admits	157	155	101	49	20	16	70	568
	Avg. Sent.	67.4	66.7	83.2	94.9	133.5	125.6	59.8	75.4
	Avg. LOS	16.8	12.6	16.1	12.4	19.7	13.3	16.2	15.1

Source: ADC CY 2014 admissions and release data extract files; Lifers, 50%ers and 70%ers excluded

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 30
2013 & 2014 PROBATION REVOCATIONS TO ADC BY OFFENSE

Offense Group	Number	Estimated Percent of Prison Admissions	Avg. Sent. (mos.)	Number	Estimated Percent of Prison Admissions	Avg. Sent. (mos.)
	2013			2014		
Murder	1	0.0%	35.9	3	0.0%	36.0
Assault	51	0.6%	50.1	56	0.6%	44.4
Sex crime	54	0.6%	62.5	60	0.6%	57.0
Robbery	39	0.4%	83.1	35	0.4%	78.7
Drug distribution	349	3.8%	64.0	290	3.0%	65.9
Drug possession	92	1.0%	50.9	148	1.5%	46.9
Burglary	188	2.0%	68.9	276	2.9%	70.2
Battery	131	1.4%	58.5	96	1.0%	46.3
Theft	365	4.0%	63.8	246	2.5%	57.2
Fraud	17	0.2%	57.9	18	0.2%	52.0
Forgery	89	1.0%	57.2	76	0.8%	48.2
Weapons/explosives	37	0.4%	65.3	30	0.3%	54.8
DWI	0	0.0%	-	2	0.0%	42.0
Other violent	82	0.9%	65.1	50	0.5%	51.2
Other property	51	0.6%	63.9	42	0.4%	60.1
Other non-violent	61	0.7%	74.2	55	0.6%	54.9
Criminal attempt	26	0.3%	97.4	8	0.1%	45.0
Criminal conspiracy	13	0.1%	89.5	5	0.1%	86.4
Unknown	3	0.0%	29.0	9	0.1%	49.3
All	1,649	17.9%	64.0	1,505	15.6%	58.7

Source: ADC CY 2013 & 2014 admissions data extract file; 'unknowns' are cases in the data extract file for which the offense cannot be determined.

H. Performance Incentive Funding/S-CAP Courts

According to ACT 570, 5 pilot sites were to be selected for justice reinvestment performance incentive funding initiatives. At the time of this report's issue, specifics on how the performance will be judged and funds allocated has not been established.

There was no projected bed space impact for these initiatives.

APPENDIX A

ADDITIONAL TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLE A
TOTAL BASELINE PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2015	18,060	18,096	18,153	18,464	18,641	18,711	16,839	18,871	18,715	18,808	18,891	18,951
2016	19,058	19,124	19,197	19,235	19,360	19,402	19,488	19,597	19,677	19,712	19,752	19,852
2017	19,990	20,059	20,132	20,192	20,255	20,326	20,378	20,538	20,599	20,705	20,812	20,826
2018	20,926	21,037	21,146	21,224	21,269	21,326	21,393	21,449	21,517	21,604	21,629	21,656
2019	21,731	21,815	21,928	21,972	22,048	22,114	22,154	22,203	22,257	22,324	22,367	22,459
2020	22,547	22,576	22,625	22,645	22,643	22,759	22,860	22,909	22,990	22,987	23,052	23,106
2021	23,199	23,209	23,221	23,269	23,365	23,403	23,485	23,569	23,607	23,642	23,711	23,769
2022	23,772	23,836	23,892	23,960	24,009	24,062	24,089	24,146	24,235	24,260	24,349	24,353
2023	24,429	24,470	24,558	24,620	24,621	24,653	24,683	24,698	24,722	24,766	24,798	24,812
2024	24,856	24,871	24,969	25,052	25,059	25,097	25,121	25,200	25,191	25,252	25,290	25,358
2025	25,369	25,397	25,452	25,421	25,415	25,448	25,483	25,521	25,548	25,572	25,627	25,671

TABLE B
FEMALE BASELINE PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2015	1,450	1,453	1,467	1,524	1,539	1,532	1,516	1,515	1,521	1,525	1,522	1,529
2016	1,523	1,533	1,509	1,504	1,516	1,495	1,507	1,512	1,501	1,524	1,518	1,561
2017	1,560	1,558	1,568	1,569	1,574	1,578	1,581	1,580	1,582	1,580	1,585	1,585
2018	1,581	1,578	1,580	1,588	1,578	1,584	1,584	1,586	1,593	1,604	1,589	1,599
2019	1,589	1,598	1,611	1,614	1,606	1,610	1,619	1,624	1,632	1,629	1,636	1,644
2020	1,646	1,651	1,649	1,654	1,650	1,665	1,667	1,652	1,670	1,568	1,562	1,658
2021	1,661	1,660	1,654	1,657	1,659	1,658	1,680	1,681	1,685	1,687	1,669	1,671
2022	1,655	1,660	1,658	1,659	1,662	1,657	1,649	1,646	1,660	1,648	1,656	1,664
2023	1,669	1,670	1,674	1,686	1,697	1,703	1,705	1,706	1,713	1,710	1,713	1,712
2024	1,711	1,713	1,714	1,714	1,710	1,711	1,713	1,725	1,720	1,729	1,717	1,728
2025	1,724	1,730	1,722	1,725	1,723	1,722	1,730	1,742	1,738	1,740	1,741	1,743

TABLE C
MALE BASELINE PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2015	16,610	16,643	16,686	16,940	17,102	17,179	15,323	17,356	17,194	17,283	17,369	17,422
2016	17,535	17,591	17,688	17,731	17,844	17,907	17,981	18,085	18,176	18,188	18,234	18,291
2017	18,430	18,501	18,564	18,623	18,681	18,748	18,797	18,958	19,017	19,125	19,227	19,241
2018	19,345	19,459	19,566	19,636	19,691	19,742	19,809	19,863	19,924	20,000	20,040	20,057
2019	20,142	20,217	20,317	20,358	20,442	20,504	20,535	20,579	20,625	20,695	20,731	20,815
2020	20,901	20,925	20,976	20,991	20,993	21,094	21,193	21,257	21,320	21,419	21,490	21,448
2021	21,538	21,549	21,567	21,612	21,706	21,745	21,805	21,888	21,922	21,955	22,042	22,098
2022	22,117	22,176	22,234	22,301	22,347	22,405	22,440	22,500	22,575	22,612	22,693	22,689
2023	22,760	22,800	22,884	22,934	22,924	22,950	22,978	22,992	23,009	23,056	23,085	23,100
2024	23,145	23,158	23,255	23,338	23,349	23,386	23,408	23,475	23,471	23,523	23,573	23,630
2025	23,645	23,667	23,730	23,696	23,692	23,726	23,753	23,779	23,810	23,832	23,886	23,928

TABLE D
TOTAL FLAT ADMISSIONS/BEST CASE SCENARIO PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2015	18,077	18,158	18,262	18,453	18,665	18,684	18,722	18,767	18,774	18,854	18,908	18,935
2016	18,979	19,076	19,097	19,152	19,201	19,249	19,298	19,345	19,365	19,412	19,502	19,578
2017	19,605	19,675	19,706	19,716	19,784	19,807	19,860	19,851	19,935	20,012	20,044	20,070
2018	20,085	20,078	20,117	20,123	20,170	20,218	20,230	20,279	20,266	20,276	20,289	20,275
2019	20,287	20,279	20,267	20,253	20,253	20,215	20,245	20,292	20,318	20,342	20,361	20,349
2020	20,352	20,362	20,363	20,368	20,356	20,352	20,333	20,336	20,322	20,408	20,416	20,442
2021	20,456	20,482	20,459	20,492	20,503	20,558	20,598	20,585	20,595	20,566	20,555	20,523
2022	20,531	20,476	20,524	20,550	20,563	20,572	20,572	20,526	20,552	20,624	20,601	20,561
2023	20,626	20,602	20,591	20,604	20,583	20,614	20,648	20,657	20,654	20,619	20,623	20,610
2024	20,613	20,651	20,644	20,610	20,592	20,649	20,638	20,674	20,637	20,633	20,645	20,648
2025	20,651	20,647	20,651	20,660	20,668	20,670	20,675	20,678	20,681	20,680	20,683	20,689

TABLE E
FEMALE FLAT ADMISSIONS/BEST CASE SCENARIO PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2015	1,451	1,446	1,445	1,485	1,532	1,532	1,544	1,537	1,527	1,536	1,525	1,539
2016	1,540	1,543	1,541	1,548	1,551	1,543	1,550	1,554	1,555	1,548	1,556	1,556
2017	1,556	1,552	1,560	1,558	1,562	1,563	1,564	1,566	1,565	1,572	1,566	1,571
2018	1,571	1,566	1,570	1,571	1,572	1,563	1,565	1,567	1,573	1,577	1,575	1,577
2019	1,578	1,585	1,580	1,581	1,579	1,585	1,592	1,589	1,590	1,584	1,583	1,586
2020	1,584	1,588	1,592	1,592	1,587	1,594	1,595	1,599	1,592	1,597	1,598	1,592
2021	1,590	1,590	1,598	1,598	1,594	1,600	1,594	1,594	1,594	1,597	1,599	1,598
2022	1,597	1,597	1,601	1,598	1,594	1,594	1,595	1,597	1,600	1,597	1,603	1,606
2023	1,603	1,608	1,605	1,608	1,613	1,610	1,611	1,615	1,615	1,608	1,607	1,611
2024	1,610	1,616	1,618	1,613	1,613	1,612	1,610	1,614	1,617	1,623	1,619	1,624
2025	1,629	1,630	1,631	1,636	1,634	1,631	1,633	1,636	1,633	1,635	1,630	1,631

TABLE F
MALE FLAT ADMISSIONS/BEST CASE SCENARIO PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2015	16,626	16,712	16,817	16,968	17,133	17,152	17,178	17,230	17,247	17,318	17,383	17,396
2016	17,439	17,533	17,556	17,604	17,650	17,706	17,748	17,791	17,810	17,864	17,946	18,022
2017	18,049	18,123	18,146	18,158	18,222	18,244	18,296	18,285	18,370	18,440	18,478	18,499
2018	18,514	18,512	18,547	18,552	18,598	18,655	18,665	18,712	18,693	18,699	18,714	18,698
2019	18,709	18,694	18,687	18,672	18,674	18,630	18,653	18,703	18,728	18,758	18,778	18,763
2020	18,768	18,774	18,771	18,776	18,769	18,758	18,738	18,737	18,730	18,811	18,818	18,850
2021	18,866	18,892	18,861	18,894	18,909	18,958	19,004	18,991	19,001	18,969	18,956	18,925
2022	18,934	18,879	18,923	18,952	18,969	18,978	18,977	18,929	18,952	19,027	18,998	18,955
2023	19,023	18,994	18,986	18,996	18,970	19,004	19,037	19,042	19,039	19,011	19,016	18,999
2024	19,003	19,035	19,026	18,997	18,979	19,037	19,028	19,060	19,020	19,010	19,026	19,024
2025	19,022	19,017	19,020	19,024	19,034	19,039	19,042	19,042	19,048	19,045	19,053	19,058

**Figure 6: Comparison of State Population with Crime Index per 100,000 Residents
Arkansas 2004-2014**

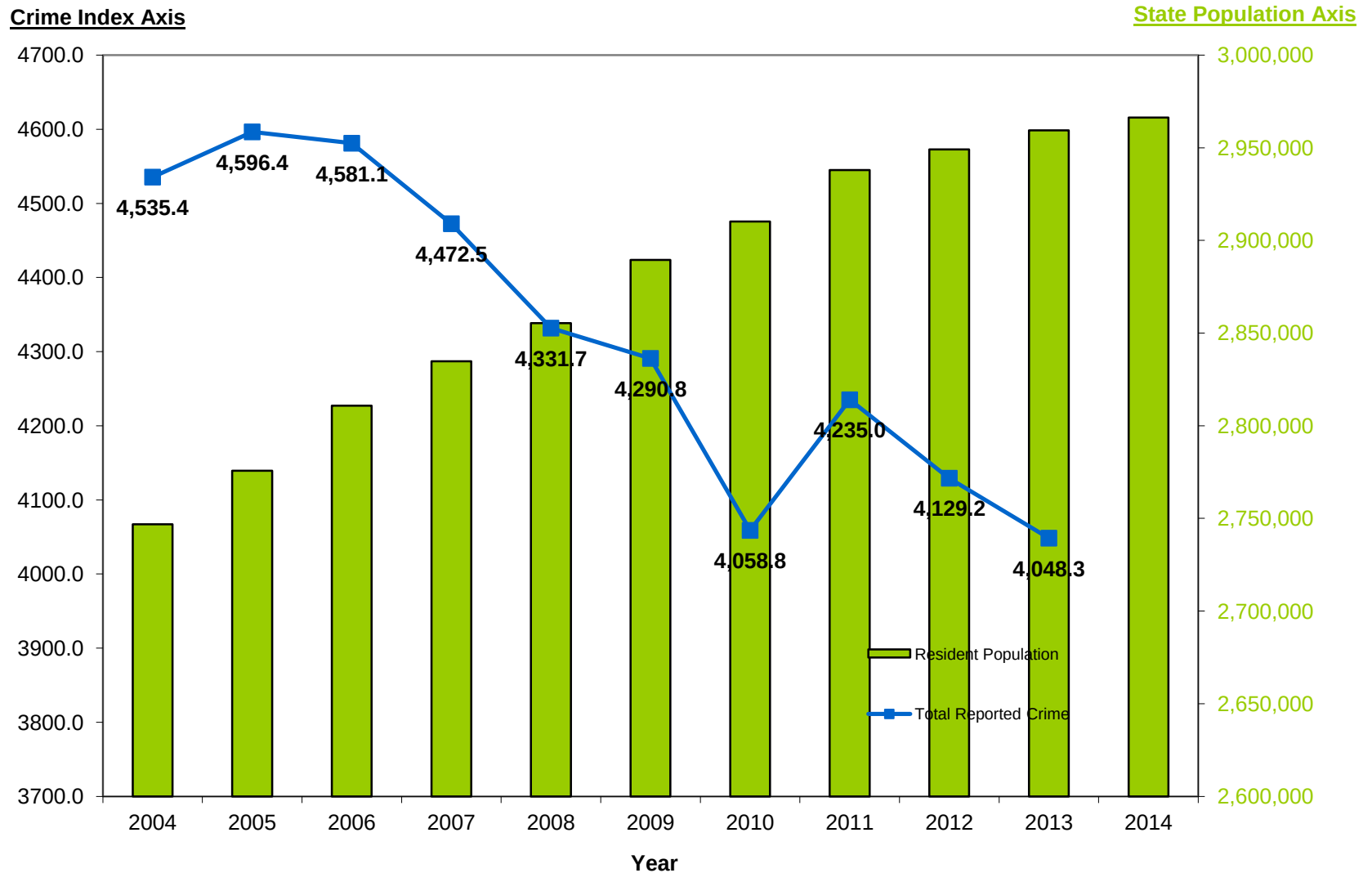


Figure 7: Accuracy of 2014 Male and Female Forecasts
April 2014 thru May 2015

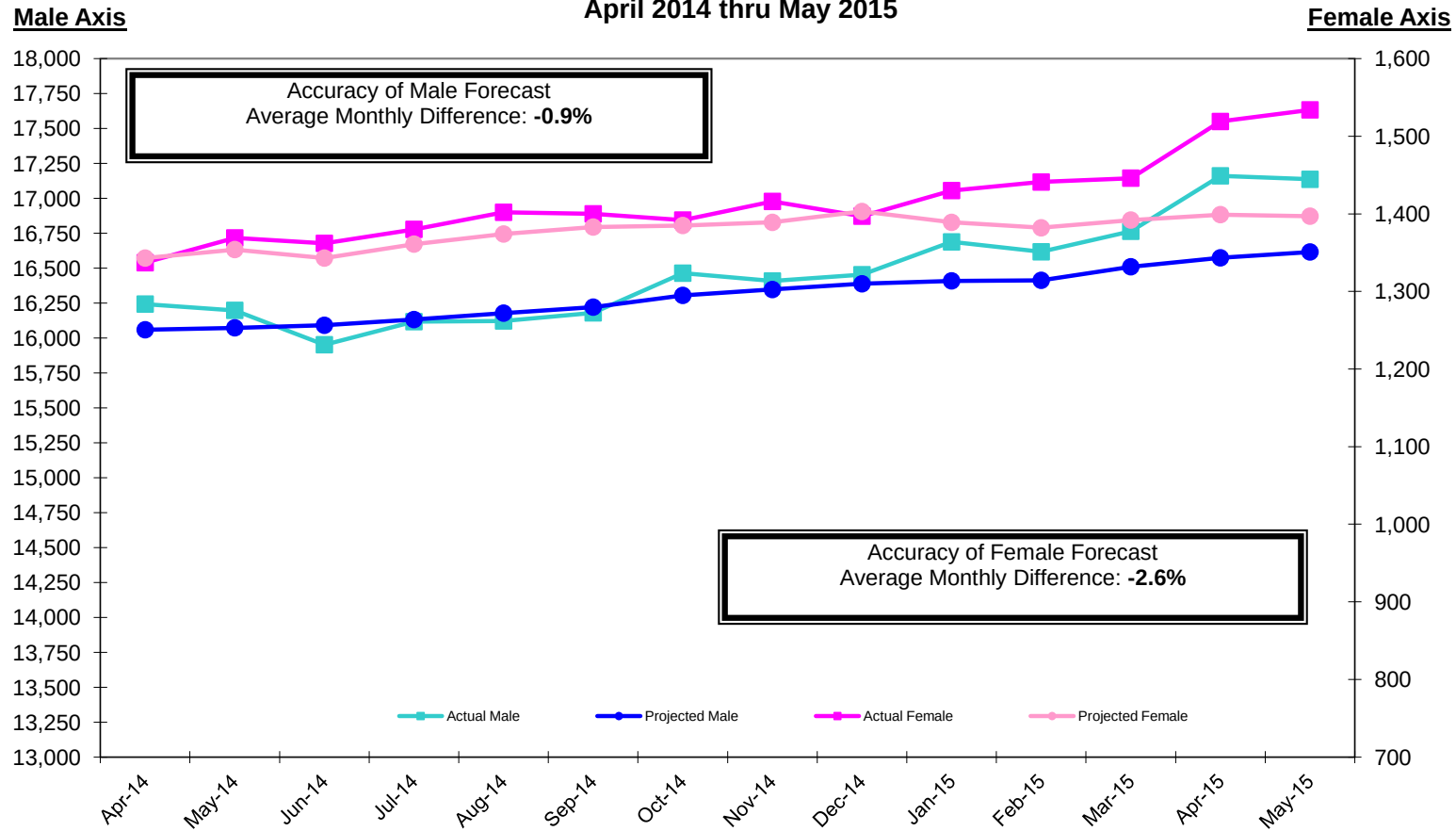


Figure 8: Accuracy of 2014 Forecast Total Incarcerated Population

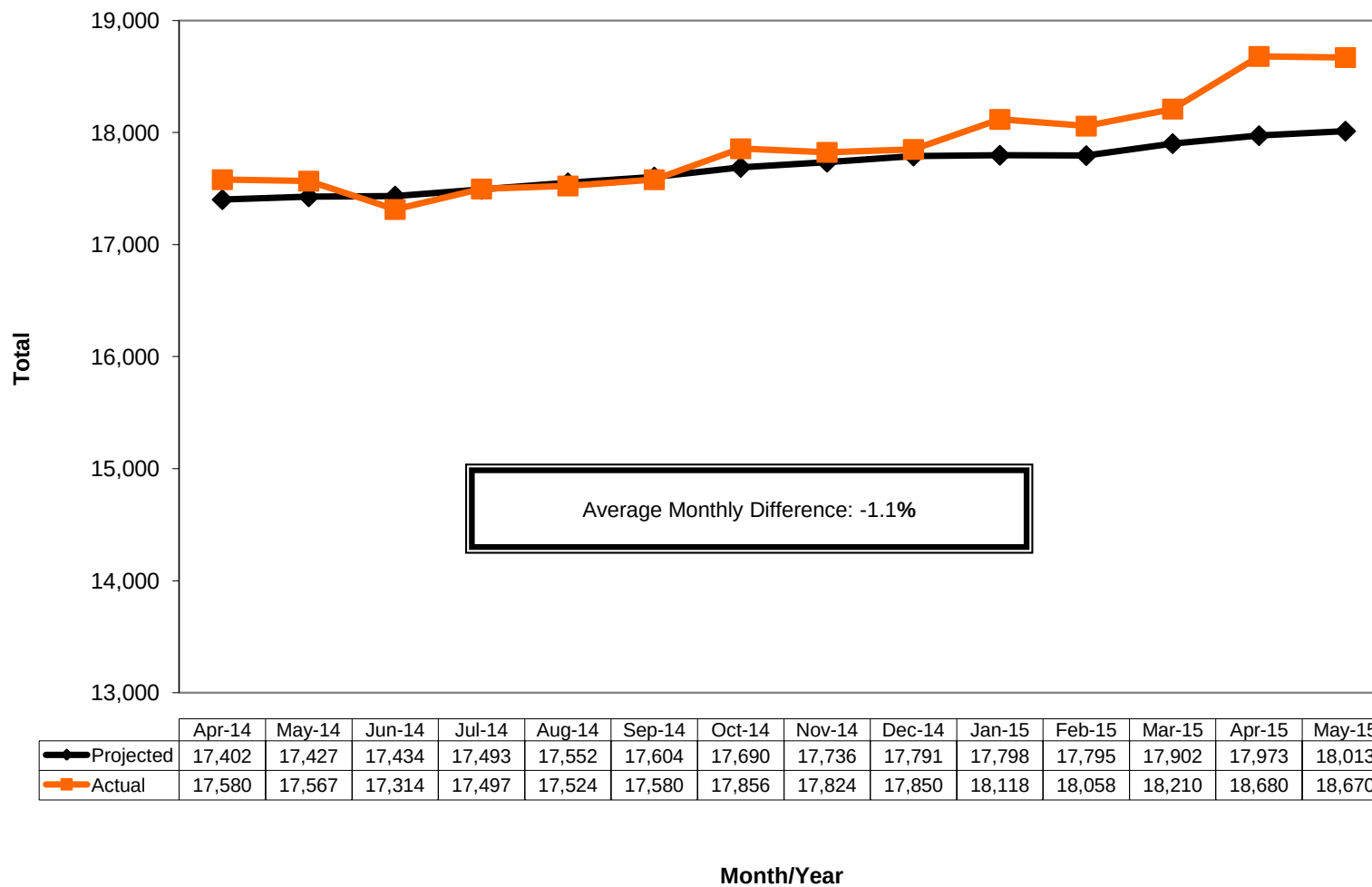


Figure 9: Historical Admissions to Prison: 2004-2014

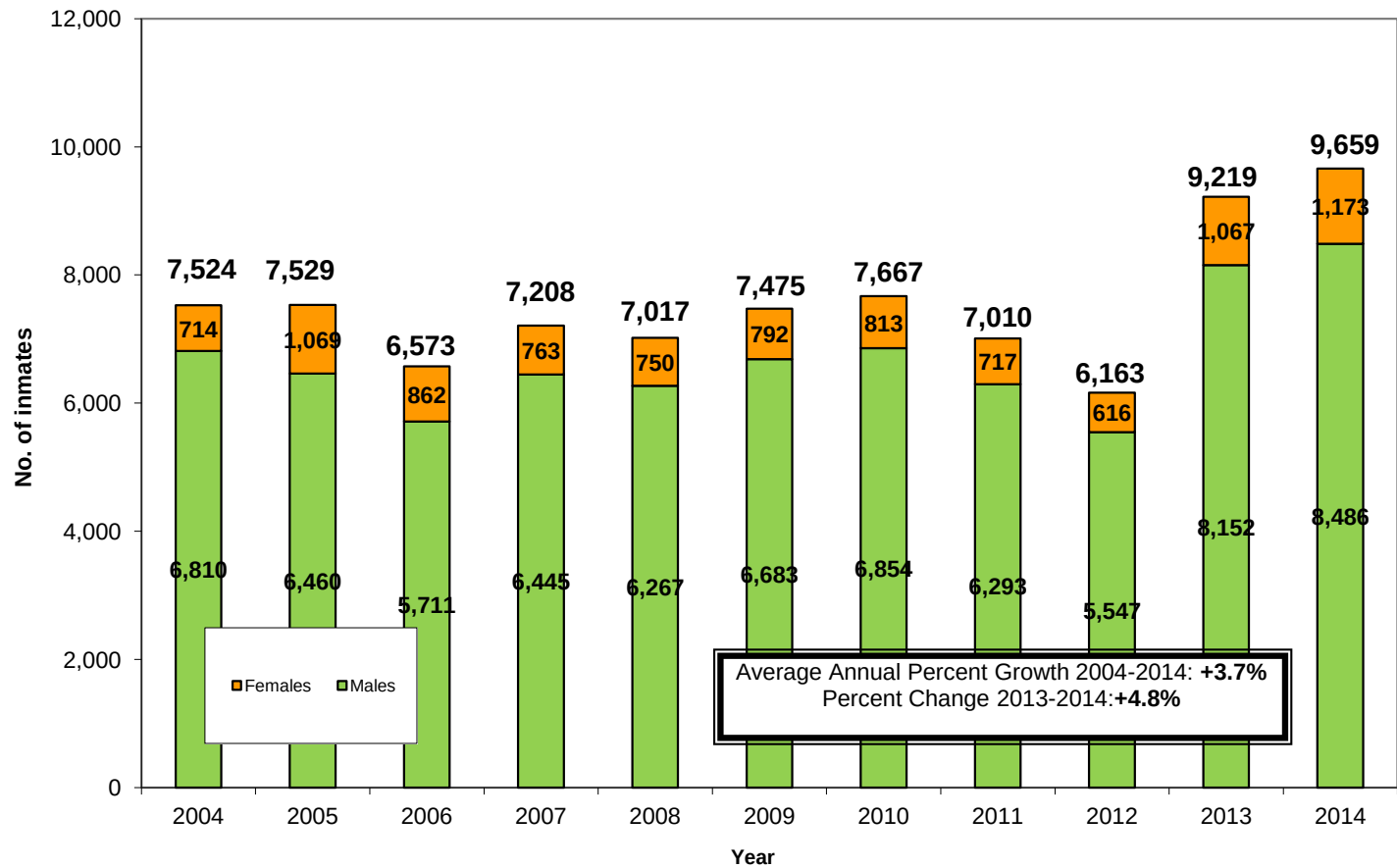
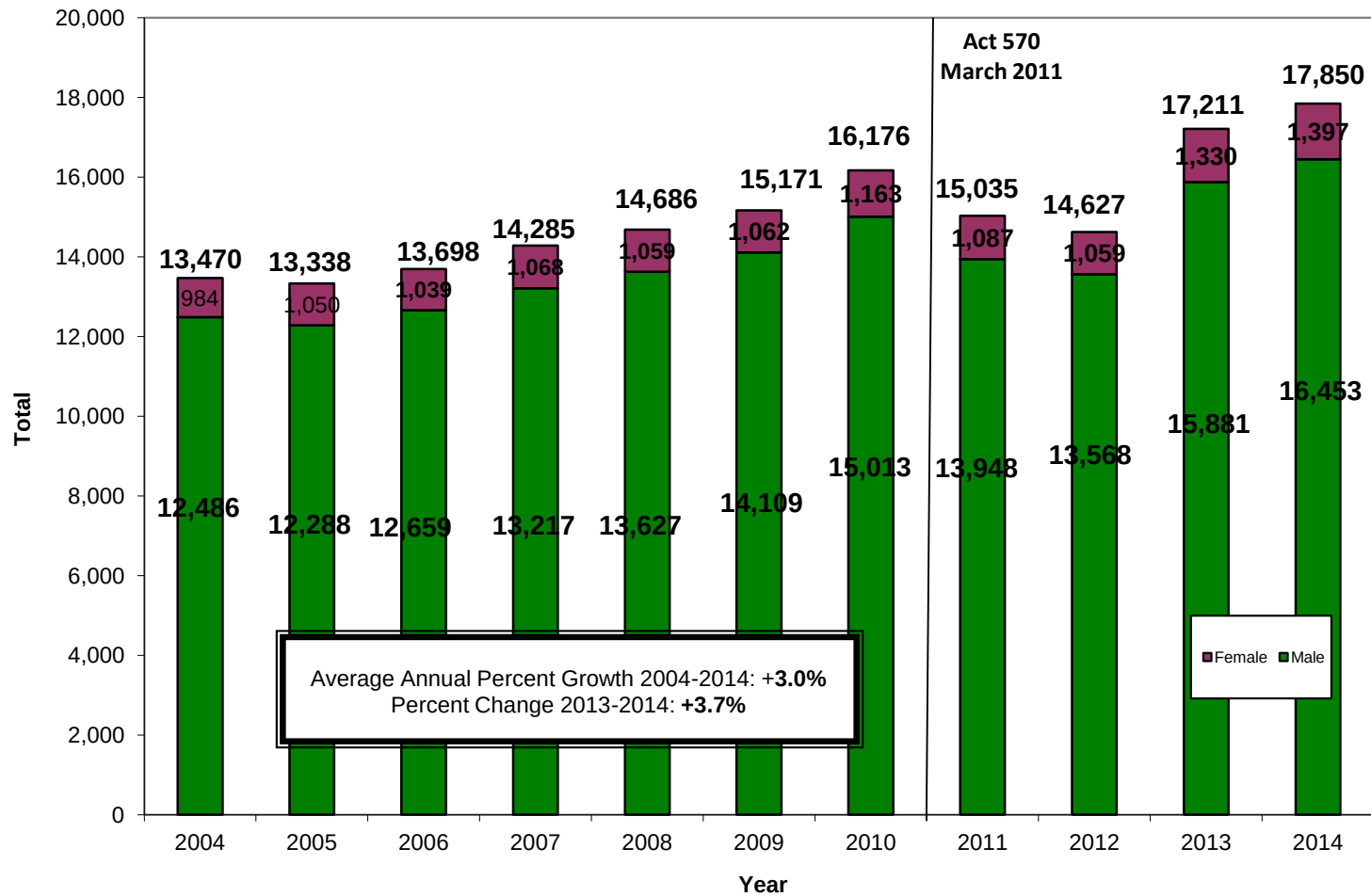
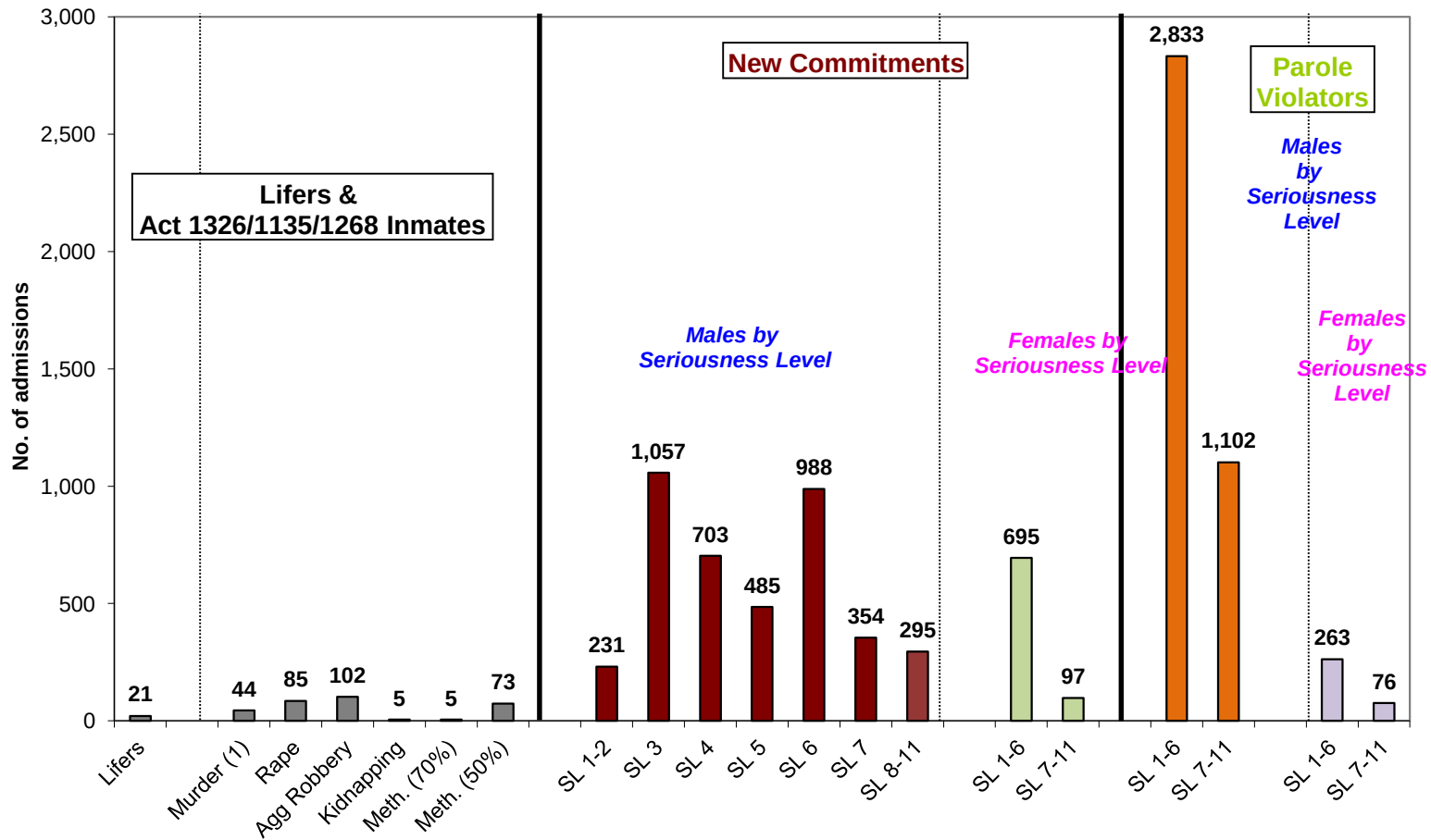


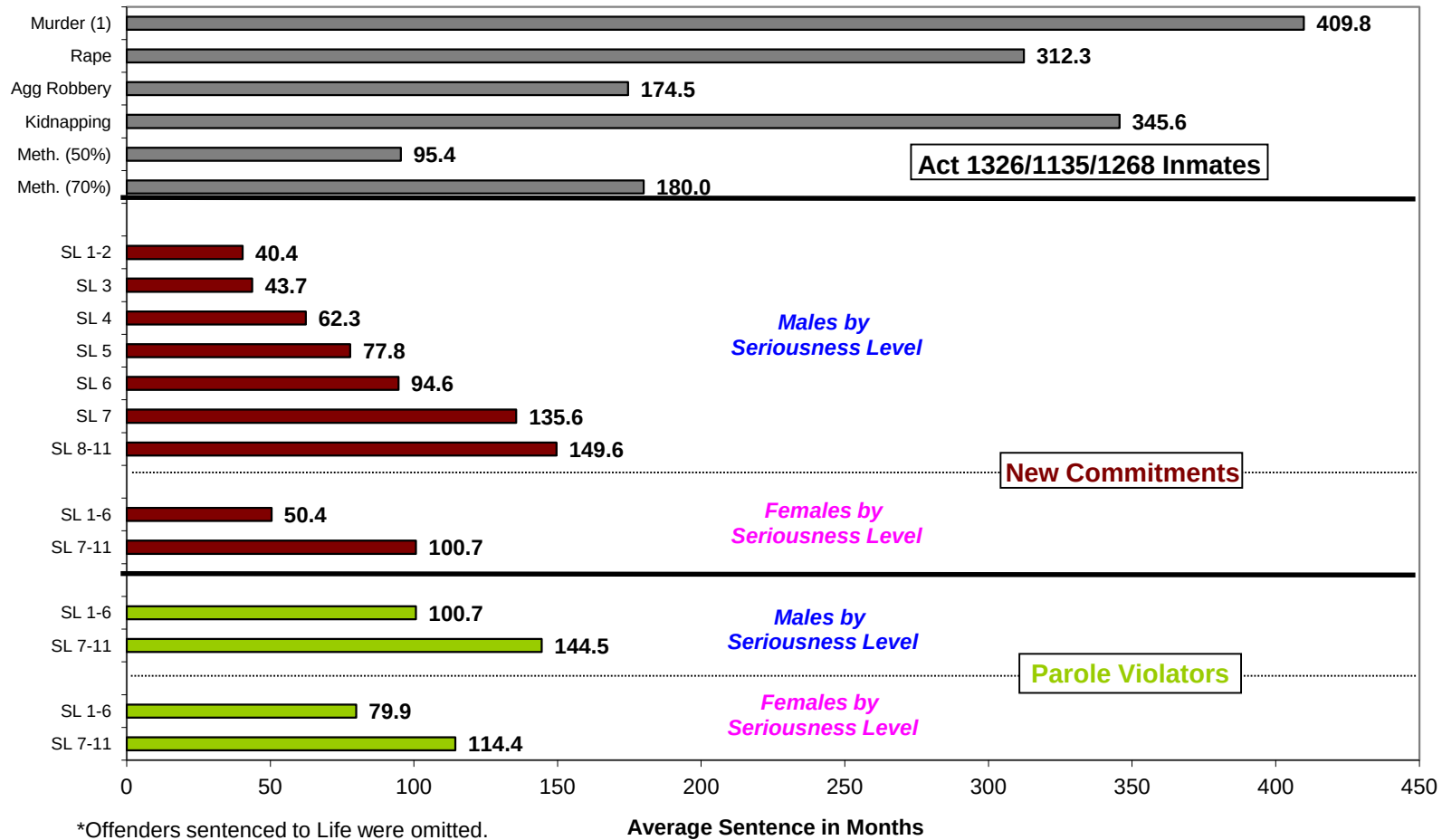
Figure 10: Historical Prison Population 2004-2014



**Figure 11: Number of People Admitted to Prison
by Gender, Seriousness Level and Admission Type in 2014**



**Figure 12: Average Sentences of People Admitted to Prison
by Gender, Seriousness Level and Admission Type in 2014**



**Figure 13: Comparison of Average Sentences for New Court Commitments
Admitted to Prison by Seriousness Level
Calendar Years 2010 Thru 2014**

