DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

TEN-YEAR ADULT SECURE POPULATION PROJECTION
2022-2032

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ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Arkansas Department of Corrections (DOC) requested continuing assistance to produce an independent and unbiased forecast of the state's inmate population. The JFA Associates has produced forecasts for Arkansas for over twenty years. This report presents an updated forecast for the 2022 – 2032 horizon as well as an update to the comprehensive analysis of all trends in the State's criminal justice system to include calendar year 2021 data. Statistics generated for this report reflect trends based on the categories used in the simulation model to produce a ten-year forecast. An explanation of these categories is presented in the next section. The data and associated trends in this report are presented only in the context of building the simulation model and forecast.

The forecasts updated in this report were completed by analysis of current inmate population trends and analyzing computer extract files provided by the DOC. The forecast presented in this document was produced using the DOC data from January to December 2021 but will rely on data provided for earlier years as well. Data from 2020 have shown trends that are likely the direct result of the global pandemic. These data must be considered outliers from normal trends at this time.

This document contains monthly projections of male and female inmates, a summary of recent offender trends based on the simulation model categories, and an explanation of the primary assumptions on which the projections are based.

II. THE SIMULATION MODEL AND SENTENCING POLICIES

The forecast of the correctional population in Arkansas was completed using the Wizard projection software. This simulation model mimics the movement of offenders through the state's prison system over a ten-year period and produces monthly projections. Any sentencing policies and legislative acts that were passed with a projectable impact have been incorporated into the model.

Factors the Wizard Model uses to Project the ADC Population

A variety of factors support a correctional system's long-term projection. These factors can be separated into two major categories – external and internal.

Internal factors reflect the various decision points within the criminal justice system that cumulatively determine prison admissions and length of stay (LOS).

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 44. When the at-risk population is expected to increase in a jurisdiction, it can be expected to place some additional pressure on criminal justice resources.

People are sentenced 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. A projection model thus should have a "feedback loop" that captures the relative rate community supervision failures.

Sentencing in Arkansas

Each state has a unique sentencing structure, the model developed for a particular state must consider that state's sentencing laws.

In the simulation model, particular care was taken to characterize accurately the elements of the Arkansas Sentencing Standards, subsequent criminal justice reforms and significant sentencing changes.

The Arkansas Sentencing Standards, adopted as part of Criminal Justice reform efforts 1993, are applicable to offenses committed on or after January 1, 1994, and provide a voluntary presumptive sentence for most felony offenses based on the seriousness level of the offense and the criminal history score of the defendant. Revisions in 2017 created a presumptive range for sentences to the ADC and realigned presumptive dispositions to allow for alternative sanctions in more grid cells. The most recent data report by the Sentencing Commission indicates a guidelines compliance rate of 80 percent. The Sentencing Order includes a place to provide a reason for departures from the guidelines. The most commonly provided reasons for upward departures from the guidelines are:
- Multiple concurrent sentences being entered at this time require a higher sentence.
- Sentence is higher as a result of other charges being dropped or merged.
- Policy on multiple offenses in a single course of conduct in offender's prior criminal history results in a sentence that is clearly too lenient.

For more information on the Arkansas Sentencing Standards, please contact the Arkansas Sentencing Commission.

Generally, Offenders convicted of a crime in seriousness levels 1 through 6 are eligible for supervised release after serving one-third of their sentence minus good time. Offenders convicted of a crime in seriousness levels 7 through 10 are eligible after serving one-half of their sentences minus good time. There are some exceptions, which are tracked separately. These exceptions include, but are not limited to:
- Offenses for which an inmate is sentence to Death, Life without Parole, or Life.
- Offenses for which an inmate is ineligible for parole as codified in § 16-93-609.

- o This includes offenders with multiple convictions for a "felony involving violence" as defined in § 5-4-501 (d)(2).
  - o Act 895 of 2015 added residential burglary to the list of offenses which constitute a "felony involving violence."
- ➢ Offenses for which an inmate is not eligible for parole until serving 70 percent of his or her sentence as codified in § 16-93-618.
  - o For most 70 percent crimes, the defendant is not eligible for good time until he or she has served 70 percent of his or her sentence.
  - o If the 70 percent offense is a drug offense, the offender is eligible for good time, but he or she cannot be released prior to serving 50 percent of his or her sentence.

The Emergency Powers Act (EPA) gives the Arkansas Board of Corrections the ability to effect policy whereby measures can be taken if the prison population exceeds 98 percent of capacity or if the county jail backlog exceeds 500 inmates. The EPA has been tracked by this model for over a decade.

EPA releases are capacity driven and linked to an offender's transfer eligibility date or discharge date, decreasing their length of stay anywhere from 1 to 365 days. The simulation model's goal is to forecast the need for capacity and can only track the movement of offenders based on predicted trends. EPA releases are built into the model and assumed to remain at the previous year's level every year throughout the forecast horizon. In 2020, EPA releases counts were superseded by "Special COVID-19" releases and therefore could not be used to predict future levels. EPA release levels observed in 2019 were used for this year's simulation model. Future EPA levels should be watched very closely and tracked in this report in the 'Forecast Accuracy' section to gauge their impact more adequately.

In early 2017, Act 423, known as the Criminal Justice Efficiency and Safety Act of 2017, was passed. Parts of Act 423 seek to increase the effectiveness of monitoring probationers and parolees by the Division of Community Correction, to promote efficient staffing by the Division of Community Correction and to establish more efficient and effective sanctions for parolees and probationers who violate the terms and conditions of their supervision. The impact of this legislation on the number of parole and probation revocations to the ADC has been incorporated into the simulation model and the projections presented in this document.

The legislative session for 2021 saw the following legislative actions taken that could impact the future ADC population:

- ➢ <u>Act 878</u> amended the eligibility for judicial transfer to a CCC as a sentencing option. Residential burglary offenders and a "catch-all" group of B felonies are no longer eligible for judicial transfer. Terroristic threatening with no firearm, endangering the welfare of a minor first degree, and leaving the scene of an accident resulting in death or injury are now eligible. Also, Class Y drug offenses, except trafficking, will be eligible.
- ➢ <u>Act 946</u> mandated that class B felony possession of firearms by certain persons must serve 100 percent of sentence.

- ➢ Act 1102 increased the penalty for several sex offenses with child victims to a Class Y felony and created a sentence of mandatory Life without the possibility of parole if the victim is < 14.
- ➢ Act 327 made changes to the SSP sanctions (for parolees only). Sanctions for Serious conditions violators changed from 180 to 120 days (90/60 for program completion). Sanctions for Technical conditions violators changed from 90 to 60 days (45/30 for program completion). Absconding for more than 6 months is now a serious conditions violation, not a technical conditions violation.
- ➢ Act 722 increased the felony class for fleeing by means of vehicle or conveyance.
- ➢ Act 55 makes a qualified offender eligible for administrative transfer to a Community Correction Center unless the court expressly disallows the transfer on the Sentencing Order. Previously, an offender was only eligible for administrative transfer if specifically authorized by the court. This could allow for better utilization of bedspace between Divisions of the DOC for those offenders who meet eligibility requirements for Community Corrections Centers.

III.   EXTERNAL TRENDS IMPACTING THE ARKANSAS PRISON POPULATION

Arkansas Resident Population

Growth in a state's population can impact its criminal justice system, particularly growth in a state's "at-risk" population. As discussed previously, the at-risk population is defined as the portion of the resident population most likely to be incarcerated. Here, this demographic group is defined as all males between the ages of 18 and 44. In previous iterations of this report, the "at-risk" population was limited to males ages 18 to 35, however recent indicators for national trends shows that the prison population, overall, is aging and that the age range of persons serving prison time for their first incarceration has lengthened. Thus the "at-risk" age range has been expanded.

Since 2000, Arkansas's 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 2010 census as a base, the University of Arkansas Institute for Economic Advancement has projected the population of Arkansas will grow from the 2021 mid-July estimate of 3,025,891 to 3,217,462 in 2030 (an increase of 6.3 percent overall). These data are listed in Table 1. It should be noted that the historical and projected population for Arkansas is dramatically outpaced by the growth in both prison admissions and prison population indicating Arkansas is increasing its per-capita incarceration rate.

Previous versions of this document have included the projected growth of the state's at-risk population. 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 2020 (the most recent data since the last decennial census) in Table 2. During this time, the at-risk population has increased by only 0.1 percent per year and by only 1.4 percent overall. Near future growth in this population will most likely mimic these trends.

TABLE 1
ARKANSAS PROJECTED POPULATION 2021 – 2030

Year	Total Resident Population	Annual Percent Change
Actual 2021	*3,025,891*	-
2022	3,107,234	2.7%
2023	3,121,147	0.4%
2024	3,134,930	0.4%
2025	3,148,708	0.4%
2026	3,162,491	0.4%
2027	3,176,202	0.4%
2028	3,189,914	0.4%
2029	3,203,630	0.4%
2030	3,217,462	0.4%
Average Projected Change 2021-2030		0.7%

TABLE 2
HISTORICAL ARKANSAS AT-RISK POPULATION 2010 – 2020

Year	Estimated Male Resident Population Ages 18-44
2010	516,169
2011	519,614
2012	521,186
2013	522,025
2014	522,167
2015	522,152
2016	522,682
2017	523,795
2018	524,692
2019	525,650
2020	523,319
Percent Average Change 2010-2020	0.1%

Crime in Arkansas

Note: Crimes mentioned in this report are a reference to reported crime tracked by the FBI's UCR initiative. Although no statistical significance is attributed to the impact of crime rates on prison admissions, observing these rates can provide some anecdotal insight into state prison admission trends and, in some cases, a lower level of guidance in projecting future admissions to prison.

The total crimes reported crime rate in Arkansas has declined an average of 1.4 percent per year between 2010 and 2020. This decline has been driven by decreases in property crime. The reported violent crime rate has seen an average annual increase between 2010 and 2020 of 3.1 percent. These increases in the reported violent crimes rate have occurred primarily over the past 5 years. In 2020, the number of UCR reported crimes per 100,000 residents in Arkansas was 3,285.3.

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 3, Arkansas's population and crime data are presented in comparison to the national levels and trends. Arkansas has seen slower growth in its population than the nation over the past decade, growing by 2.9 percent compared to 7.3 percent for the United States. Crime in the nation has decreased by a far larger percentage when compared to Arkansas. From 2010 to 2020, reported crime in the U.S. decreased by 29.7 percent while Arkansas saw a 19.0 percent decrease in reported crime.

In terms of state prison populations, over the past ten-years, Arkansas has seen significant growth while the national prison population was shrinking. Arkansas grew by 13.1 percent overall between 2011 and 2021. This is compared to a 24.2 percent <u>decrease</u> nationally between 2010 and 2020. It should be noted the US trend does not include the rebound in the prison population most jurisdictions have seen in 2021 from the unprecedented population lows caused by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Arkansas's adult incarceration rate in 2020 was 686 prisoners per 100,000 state residents. The Arkansas rate exceeded the national rate of 404. Note: the national incarceration rate used for this report is based on offenders held in state prisons only and does not include federal prisoners or persons held in jails.

TABLE 3.
COMPARISON BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND ARKANSAS
ON KEY POPULATION AND CRIME DEMOGRAPHICS

	United States	Arkansas
POPULATION		
Total Population (7/1/21)	331,893,745	3,025,891
Change in Population		
1-year change (7/1/20 – 7/1/21)	0.1%	-0.2%
10-year change (7/1/11 – 7/1/21)	7.3%	2.9%
CRIME RATE (Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)		
UCR Part I Reported Crime Rates (2020)		
Total	2,356.7	3,285.3
Violent	389.5	671.9
Property	1,958.2	2,613.4
Change in Total Reported Crime Rate		
1-year change (2019-2020)	-6.2%	-4.2%
10-year change (2010-2020)	-29.7%	-19.0%
PRISON POPULATION		
Total Inmates (State Prisons Only) 2021*	1,063,665	17,000
1-year change (2020-2021)	-13.2%	5.6%
10-year change (2011-2021)	-24.2%	13.1%
Average annual change (2011-2021)	-2.4%	1.4%
State Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 residents)	404	686

Year end 2020 is the latest data available for the U.S., data is for States only, federal cases excluded.

IV.   ACCURACY OF THE 2021 PROJECTIONS

The previous inmate population forecast for the Department of Corrections was released in June 2021. Tracking the accuracy of the previous projections helps JFA Associates determine how well the Wizard model is simulating the Arkansas prison system.

Significant Finding: *The projections model error for the male ADC population averaged 1.8 percent per month from June 2021 to August 2022. The female projections error averaged 2.3 percent per month.*

Significant Finding: *Arkansas continued to exercise the Emergency Powers Act in 2021, allowing early release for prisoners throughout the year when over-crowding conditions were at their peak. EPA releases may hamper the simulation model's ability to estimate the inmate population monthly by offsetting length of stay trends. In 2021, 1,138 offenders were released via the Emergency Powers Act.*

Tables 5 through 7 and Figures 1 and 2 present the accuracy of projections generated in June of 2021. Accuracy of the projections were tracked from June 2021 to August 2022 by comparing projected totals with the actual counts of male and female inmates.

- Through the most recent 15 months, the projected female population averaged a 2.3 percent difference from actual totals. On average, the 2021 simulation model averaged a difference from actual female counts of 32 per month.

- The female forecast predicted the population would grow an average of .07 percent per month. Actual growth was -0.05 percent.

- The forecasted counts of male inmates deviated from the actual population a maximum of 550 August 2022) and a minimum of 13 (July 2021).

- The male forecast predicted the population would grow an average of .08 percent per month. Actual growth was .35 percent.

- The total prison population forecast had an average percent difference of 1.8 percent per month during the entire tracking period. National standards set acceptable error at 2.0 percent.

TABLE 4
EPA RELEASES 2011-2022

Year	Total
2011	2,297
2012	2,647
2013	2,873
2014	2,907
2015	2,748
2016	2,769
2017	2,381
2018	2,251
2019	2,276
2020	2,357*
2021	**1,138**

*Note: 1,248 of 2020 EPA releases were COVID-19 mitigation related

TABLE 5
ACCURACY OF THE 2021 TOTAL PRISON POPULATION FORECAST

Month-Year	Projected	Actual	Numeric Diff.	% Diff.
Jun-21	16,553	16,536	17	0.1%
Jul-21	16,577	16,614	37	0.2%
Aug-21	16,590	16,631	41	0.2%
Sep-21	16,593	16,674	81	0.5%
Oct-21	16,637	16,792	155	0.9%
Nov-21	16,662	16,958	296	1.7%
Dec-21	16,704	17,000	296	1.7%
Jan-22	16,558	17,131	573	3.3%
Feb-22	16,608	17,054	446	2.6%
Mar-22	16,626	17,023	397	2.3%
Apr-22	16,657	17,035	378	2.2%
May-22	16,701	17,204	503	2.9%
Jun-22	16,678	17,129	451	2.6%
Jul-22	16,702	17,109	407	2.4%
Aug-22	16,747	17,274	527	3.1%
Average			307	1.8%

FIGURE 1
ACCURACY OF THE 2021 TOTAL PRISON POPULATION FORECAST

	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Projected	16,553	16,577	16,590	16,593	16,637	16,662	16,704	16,558	16,608	16,626	16,657	16,701	16,678	16,702	16,747
Actual	16,536	16,614	16,631	16,674	16,792	16,958	17,000	17,131	17,054	17,023	17,035	17,204	17,129	17,109	17,274

Average Monthly Absolute Difference: **+1.8%**
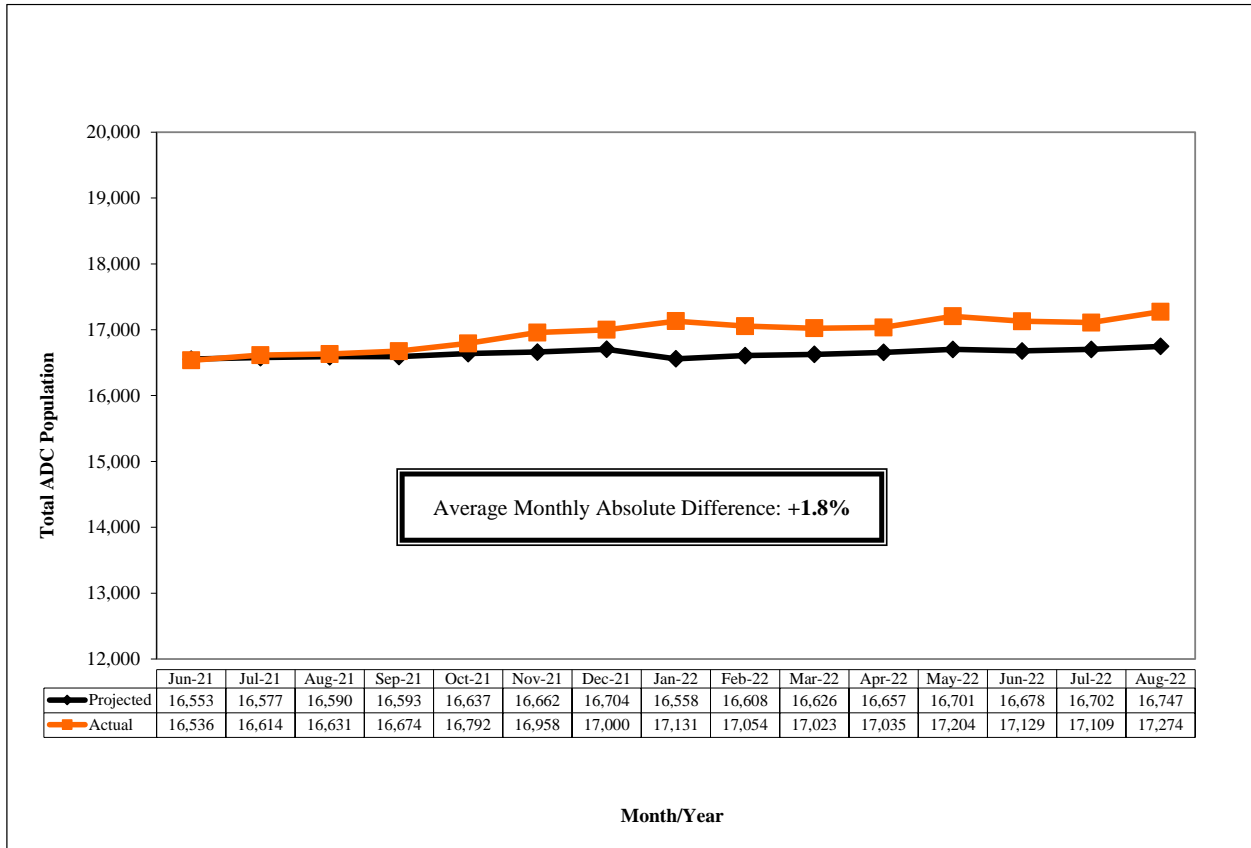
Month/Year

TABLE 6
ACCURACY OF THE 2021 FEMALE PRISON POPULATION FORECAST

Month-Year	Projected	Actual	Numeric Diff.	% Diff.
Jun-21	1,374	1,376	2	0.2%
Jul-21	1,376	1,400	24	1.7%
Aug-21	1,377	1,396	19	1.4%
Sep-21	1,377	1,414	37	2.6%
Oct-21	1,381	1,430	49	3.4%
Nov-21	1,383	1,442	59	4.1%
Dec-21	1,386	1,429	43	3.0%
Jan-22	1,373	1,417	44	3.1%
Feb-22	1,377	1,407	30	2.1%
Mar-22	1,378	1,433	55	3.8%
Apr-22	1,381	1,435	54	3.8%
May-22	1,385	1,422	37	2.6%
Jun-22	1,383	1,386	3	0.2%
Jul-22	1,385	1,382	3	0.2%
Aug-22	1,388	1,365	23	1.7%
Average			32	2.3%

TABLE 7
ACCURACY OF THE 2021 MALE PRISON POPULATION FORECAST

Month-Year	Projected	Actual	Numeric Diff.	% Diff.
Jun-21	15,179	15,160	19	0.1%
Jul-21	15,201	15,214	13	0.1%
Aug-21	15,213	15,235	22	0.1%
Sep-21	15,216	15,260	44	0.3%
Oct-21	15,256	15,362	106	0.7%
Nov-21	15,279	15,516	237	1.5%
Dec-21	15,318	15,571	253	1.6%
Jan-22	15,185	15,714	529	3.4%
Feb-22	15,231	15,647	416	2.7%
Mar-22	15,248	15,590	342	2.2%
Apr-22	15,276	15,600	324	2.1%
May-22	15,316	15,782	466	3.0%
Jun-22	15,295	15,743	448	2.8%
Jul-22	15,317	15,727	410	2.6%
Aug-22	15,359	15,909	550	3.5%
Average			279	1.8%

**FIGURE 2: ACCURACY OF 2020 MALE AND FEMALE FORECASTS
JUNE 2021 THRU AUGUST 2022**
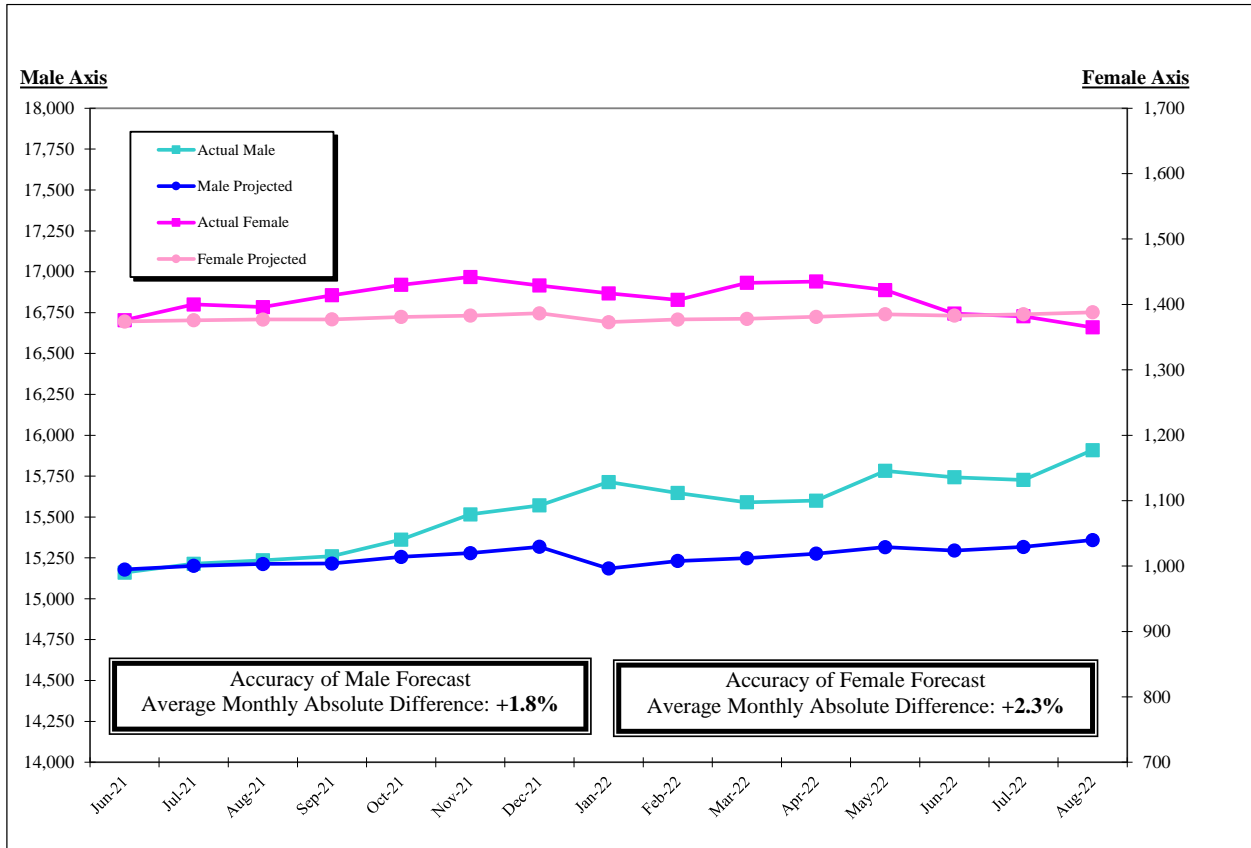
V.   HISTORICAL ARKANSAS INMATE POPULATION TRENDS

Significant Finding: *2020 saw a 16.6 percent decrease in the number of admissions to the ADC compared to 2019, likely due to mitigation measures enacted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (See Table 9). 2021 saw a reversal of this as admissions increased by 4.9 percent.*

Significant Finding: *Total male admissions to prison increased by 3.8 percent between 2020 and 2021, while total female admissions increased by 12.1 percent (See Table 9).*

Significant Finding: *The year-end ADC jurisdictional population increased by 5.6 percent between year-end 2020 and 2021 (Table 12).*

Tables 8 through 14 provide historical trends for prison admissions, year-end population, and releases in Arkansas from 2011 to 2021. These trends may be disaggregated by gender and/or admission reason. These data reflect numbers taken directly from ADC extract data. The majority of these tables provide data on the ADC jurisdictional population. The jurisdictional population is defined as all ADC responsible inmates in both prison facilities and held in county jail back-up. Table 13 alone provides counts on the year-end in-house population (inmates held in prisons only).

Significant Trends:

New commitment admissions
- The reduction in court processing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic reduced the number of new commitments in 2020. As the pandemic waned in 2021, court processing and thus new court commitments increased. Male new commitments saw a 15.3 percent increase and female new commitments increased by 12.9 percent. These data are shown in Table 9.
- The number of new commitments increased across all seriousness levels between 2020 and 2021, excepting level 2. These data are shown in Table 10.

Parole violator admissions
- The number of male parole violators admitted to prison decreased slightly (2.3 percent) when compared to 2020. The number of female parole violators increased by 11.3 percent. These data are shown in Table 9.
- As seen in Figure 5, the volume of hearings and waivers resulting in a revocation for ≥ 6 months has remained low over the last several quarters.
- The number of parole violators with a new charge saw a 2.6 percent increase between 2020 and 2021. Technical parole violators admissions decreased by 42.8 percent between 2020 and 2021.

Releases
- As seen in Table 14, the number of releases from the ADC in 2021 decreased by 21.5 percent compared to 2020. The total number of releases was greatly outpaced by the total number of admissions in 2021, fueling the 5.6 percent increase in the year-end ADC population.

Year-end prison population
- As shown in Table 12 and Figure 4, the prison population decreased 9.4 percent in 2020 primarily due to the impact of COVID-19 mitigation measures. In 2021, the ADC population rebounded (similar to prison systems across the nation) from 16,094 at the end of 2020 to 17,000.
- The female prison population increased by 8.8 percent in 2021.
- At year-end 2021, the total Arkansas prison population was 13.1 percent (+1,965 inmates) larger than the total prison population at year end 2011.
- As of mid-September 2022, the total prison population was 17,400, an increase of 2.4 percent from the end of year 2021 count.
- Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the Arkansas prison population (ADC) growth had stabilized in the years following the unprecedented one-year increase of 17.7 percent in 2013. The Arkansas prison population decreased in the pre-COVID-19 years of 2018 and 2019 by -1.5 percent and -0.2 percent respectively.

TABLE 8
HISTORICAL JURISDICTIONAL ADMISSIONS TO THE ADC BY GENDER
2011-2021

Year	Males	Females	Total
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
2015	9,206	1,400	10,606
2016	9,226	1,419	10,645
2017	8,988	1,457	10,445
2018	8,853	1,451	10,304
2019	8,751	1,570	10,321
2020	7,462	1,145	8,607
2021	7,746	1,284	9,030
Numeric Change 2011 – 2021	1,453	567	2,020
Percent Change 2011 – 2021	23.1%	79.1%	28.8%
Average Annual Percent Change 2011 – 2021	3.2%	8.5%	3.8%
Percent Change 2020 – 2021	3.8%	12.1%	4.9%

Note: 2016 - 2020 data were generated using new extract file coding.

**FIGURE 3: HISTORICAL ADC JURISDICTIONAL ADMISSIONS 2011-2021**

Average Annual Percent Growth 2011-2021: **+3.8%**
Percent Change 2020-2021: **+4.9%**
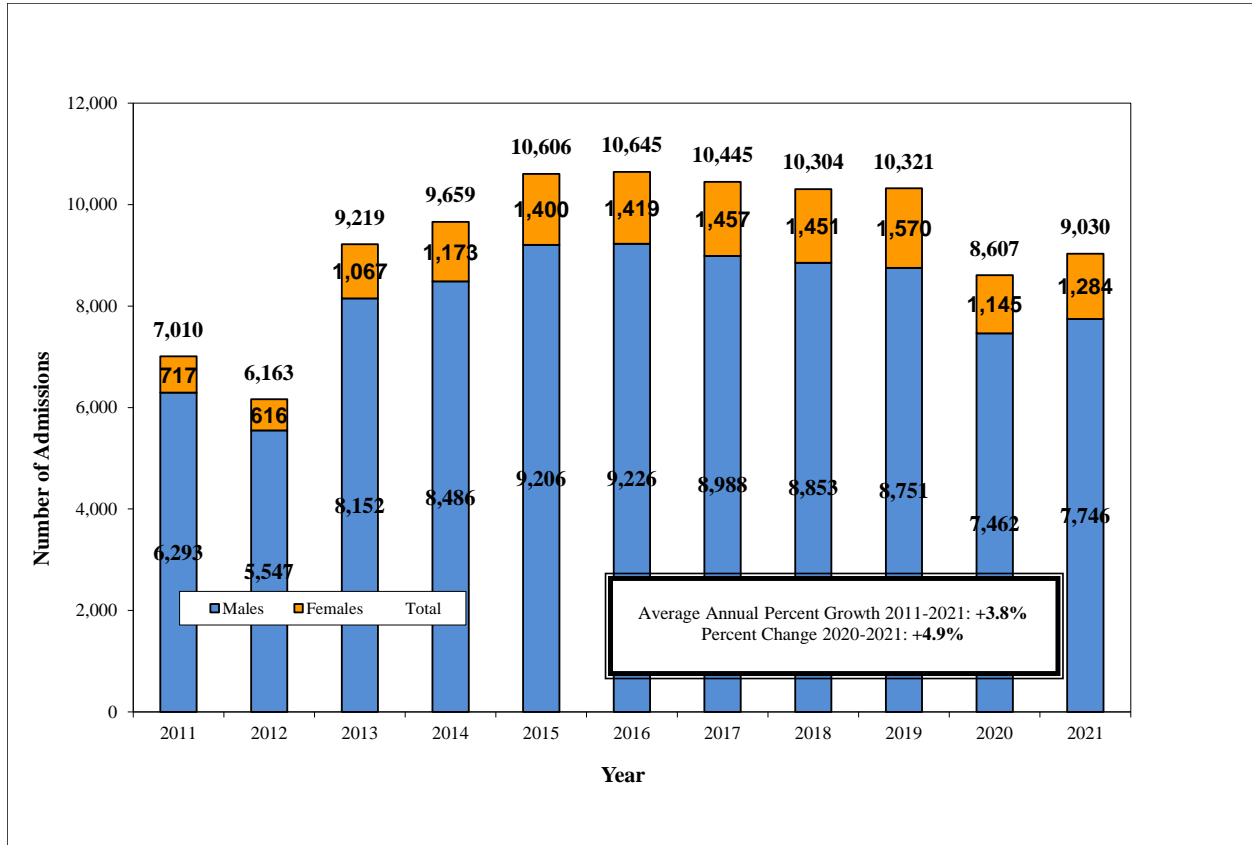
TABLE 9
HISTORICAL JURISDICTIONAL ADMISSIONS TO THE ADC BY ADMISSION TYPE
2011-2021

Year	New Commits		Parole Violator	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
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
2015	4,593	931	4,613	469
2016	4,045	816	5,181	603
2017	4,024	925	4,964	532
2018	4,076	899	4,777	552
2019	4,094	1,003	4,657	567
2020	2,596	603	4,866	542
2021	2,993	681	4,753	603
Average Percent Change 2011-2021	-2.9%	3.9%	14.6%	29.4%
Percent change 200-2021	15.3%	12.9%	-2.3%	11.3%

Note: Counts differ slightly from Table 17 as they include lifers, 70 percenters and 'unknowns' (unknowns are cases in the extract files for which seriousness level cannot be identified, this is less than 2.0 percent of admissions in any given year). Note: 2016 - 2020 data were generated using new extract file coding.

TABLE 10
JURISDICTIONAL NEW COMMITMENTS ADMITTED TO ADC 2019 – 2021

Seriousness Level	New Commitments		
	2019	**2020**	**2021**
1	3	0	1
2	239	153	134
3	1,550	985	1,101
4	678	425	628
5	699	421	385
6	919	572	516
7	420	288	468
8	345	204	252
9	128	81	117
10	48	37	72
Other	68	33	0
Total	5,097	3,199	3,674

Note: Level 11 included with Level 10; cases with an unknown seriousness level are included in 'Other'.

TABLE 11
JURISDICTIONAL PAROLE VIOLATORS ADMITTED TO ADC 2019 – 2021

Seriousness Level Group	2019 Parole Violator New Charge	2019 Parole Violator Technical	2019 Parole Violator Total	2020 Parole Violator New Charge	2020 Parole Violator Technical	2020 Parole Violator Total	2021 Parole Violator New Charge	2021 Parole Violator Technical	2021 Parole Violator Total
Males	1,690	2,967	4,657	4,479	387	4,866	4,542	211	4,753
SL 1-6	1,171	2,153	3,324	3,316	300	3,616	3,406	148	3,554
SL 7-10	479	727	1,206	1031	79	1,110	1,061	47	1,108
Restricted Release	40	87	127	132	8	140	75	16	91
Females	261	306	567	504	38	542	571	32	603
SL 1-6	194	248	442	404	32	436	460	28	488
SL 7-10	63	53	116	92	4	96	106	2	108
Restricted Release	4	5	9	8	2	10	5	2	7
Total	1,951	3,273	5,224	4,983	425	5,408	5,113	243	5,356

Note: 2020 data uses updated criteria for determining whether a violator is technical or due to new charge

TABLE 12
HISTORICAL END OF YEAR JURISDICTIONAL ADC POPULATION
2011 - 2021

Year	Male	Female	Total
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
2015	16,282	1,402	17,684
2016	16,161	1,376	17,537
2017	16,665	1,413	18,078
2018	16,396	1,403	17,799
2019	16,188	1,571	17,759
2020	14,781	1,313	16,094
2021	15,571	1,429	17,000
Numeric Change 2011 – 2021	1,623	342	1,965
Percent Change 2011 – 2021	11.6%	31.5%	13.1%
Average Annual Percent Change 2011 – 2021	1.3%	3.3%	1.4%
Percent Change 2020 – 2021	5.3%	8.8%	5.6%

*Note: population as of September15, 2022 was **17,400**.*

FIGURE 4: HISTORICAL ADC JURISDICTIONAL POPULATION 2011-2021

Average Annual Percent Growth 2011-2021: **+1.4%**
Percent Change 2020-2021: **+5.6%**
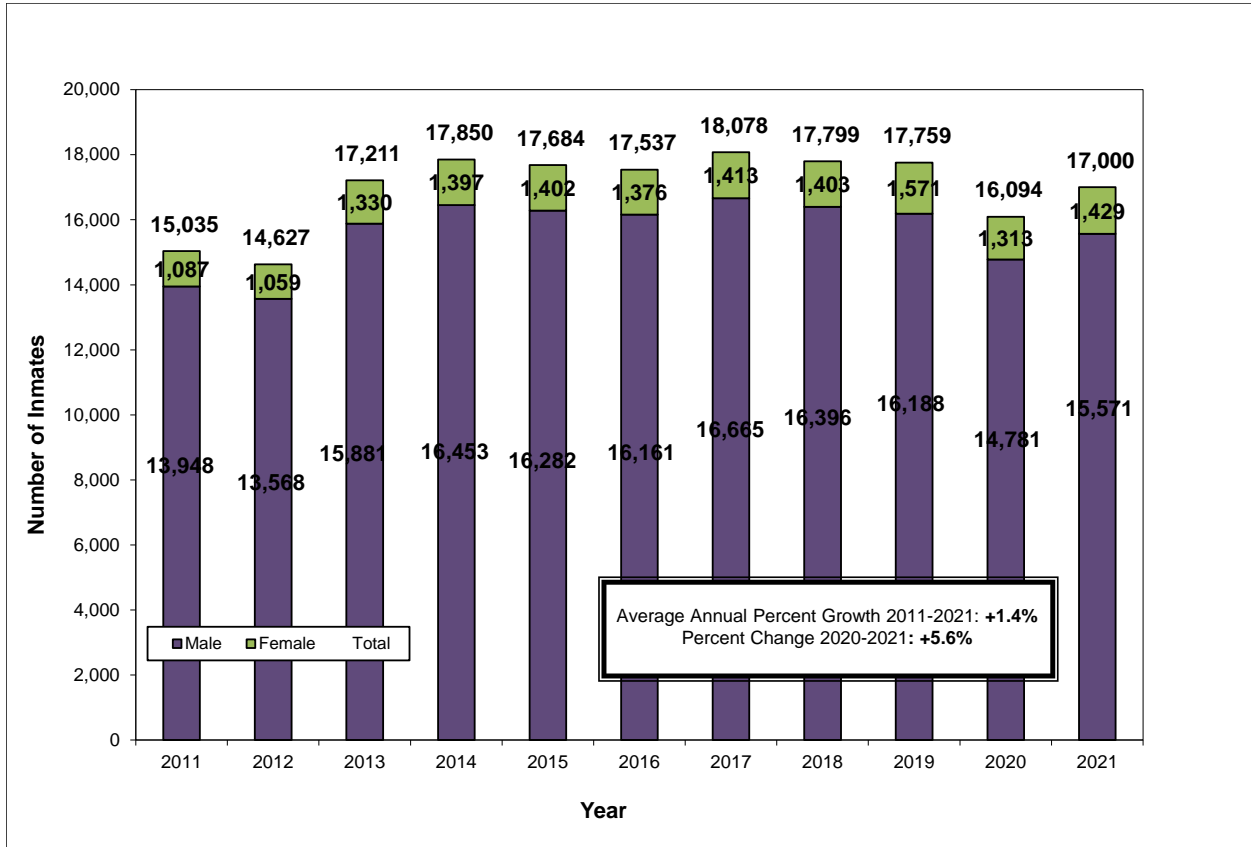
TABLE 13
HISTORICAL END OF YEAR ADC IN-HOUSE POPULATION 2011-2021

Year	Males	Females	Total
2011	13,049	1,041	14,090
2012	13,041	1,002	14,043
2013	13,181	1,114	14,295
2014	14,021	1,229	15,250
2015	14,432	1,352	15,784
2016	14,502	1,331	15,833
2017	14,574	1,316	15,890
2018	14,329	1,249	15,578
2019	14,373	1,369	15,742
2020	12,805	1,009	13,814
2021	13,316	1,179	14,495
Numeric Change 2011 – 2021	267	138	405
Percent Change 2011 – 2021	2.0%	13.3%	2.9%
Average Annual Percent Change 2011 – 2021	0.3%	2.0%	0.4%
Percent Change 2020 – 2021	4.0%	16.8%	4.9%

See page 15 for difference between in-house & jurisdictional count.

FIGURE 5:
AVERAGE MONTHLY PAROLE HEARINGS AND REVOCATIONS TO ADC BY QUARTER JANUARY 2020 – JUNE 2022
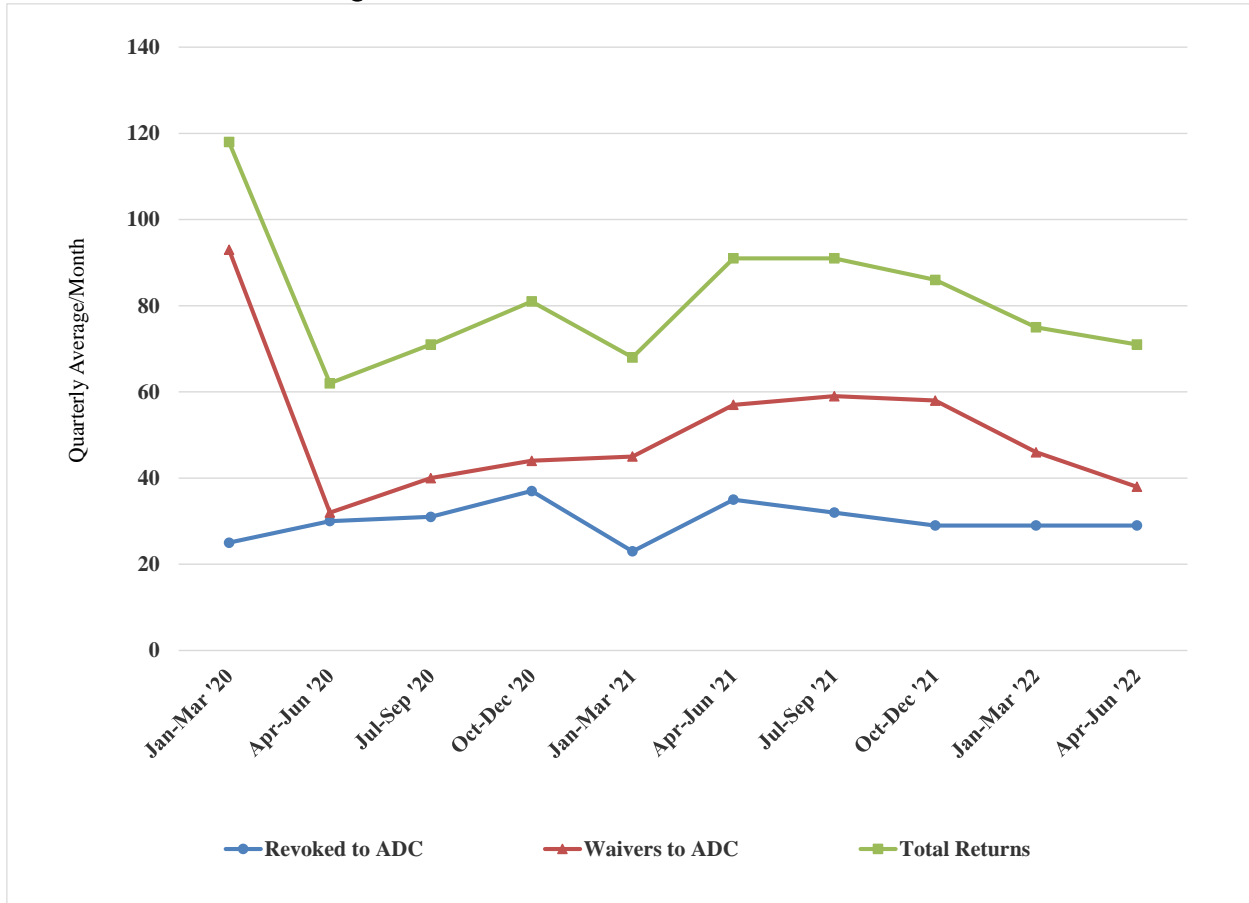
Note: numbers above do NOT include Administrative Revocations which completed for parolees who receive New ADC Time due to a recent conviction. These do not require a revocation hearing.

TABLE 14
HISTORICAL JURISDICTIONAL RELEASES FROM THE ADC 2011-2021

Year	Males	Females	Total
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
2015	9,360	1,400	10,760
2016	9,162	1,402	10,564
2017	8,632	1,420	10,052
2018	9,069	1,469	10,538
2019	8,970	1,392	10,362
2020	8,853	1,403	10,256
2021	6,899	1,153	8,052
Numeric Change 2011 – 2021	287	461	748
Percent Change 2011 – 2021	4.3%	66.6%	10.2%
Average Annual Percent Change 2011 – 2021	1.5%	6.4%	2.1%
Percent Change 2020 – 2021	-22.1%	-17.8%	-21.5%

VI. CURRENT ARKANSAS INMATE POPULATION TRENDS

A. 2021 Admissions to Prison

Significant Finding: *The average sentence applied to the entire admissions population (excluding lifers) in 2021 was 105.6 months (8.8 years), versus 96.6 months (8.1 years) in 2020.*

Table 16 provides information about the population admitted to prison in 2021 based on the ADC admissions extract data file. The admissions population in Table 16 is divided into Identification (ID) groups based on a combination of factors that include offense seriousness level, admission type, gender, and special sentencing conditions. The ID groups are generated for modeling purposes and do not necessarily coincide with ADC groupings. Some groupings are specialized for modeling purposes. These include unique categories for persons sentenced to life in prison, for those sentenced for 70 percent offenses and persons sentenced for 100% offenses. The rest of admissions for the simulation model are divided into new commitments and parole violators and then by seriousness level. Parole violators are further disaggregated into a new charge and technical violators. All groups are differentiated by gender.

Data from the ADC admissions extract file was used to generate Figure 8 which details the average sentences for each group in 2021. Unless specifically stated, all ID groups discussed below are assumed to exclude lifers, 100 percent offenders, seriousness level unknown cases and 70 percent inmates.

Significant Trends:

Admissions Counts
- As shown in Table 9, in 2021, male parole violators accounted for 53 percent of all ADC admissions while male new commits accounted for 33 percent. Female parole violators accounted for 7 percent of ADC admissions in 2021 while female new commitments made up 8 percent.
- In 2021, 3.5 percent of admissions had release restrictions. This 3.5 percent is comprised of 19 admissions for 70 percent drug crimes, 21 admissions for life sentences, 46 admissions for 100% offenders and 229 admissions for all other 70 percent crimes.
- The groups discussed in the above bullet comprise a small portion of yearly admissions, however, because of their long sentences the numbers of these groups stack up over time in the prison population. The ADC population on December 31, 2021, was comprised of just over 30 percent of inmates with minimum serving time restrictions (70 percenters, lifers, and 100 percenters).
- Table 15 shows the historical growth in the inmate population in reference to the impact that 70 percenters have had on the year end population. Since 2016, the number of 70 percenters has grown by 2.0 percent per year and by 10.4 percent overall and, in

contrast, the number of 70 percenters who were eligible for good time reduction in the ADC year-end population has dropped significantly.

Sentence Lengths

- New commitment males had an average sentence of 86.4 months (7.2 years) in 2021.
- New commitment females averaged a sentence of 61.1 months (5.1 years) in 2021. The average sentence for a female is lower than that of a male partly because a lower incidence of females being incarcerated for serious or violent offenses.
- In 2021 male parole violators admitted with a new charge had an average sentence of 114.8 months (9.6 years).
- In 2021 female parole violators with a new charge had an average sentence of 74.5 months (6.2 years).

TABLE 15
**HISTORICAL 70 PERCENT ACTS ADMISSIONS & YEAR END COUNT**
2011-2021

Year	Drug 70 Percenters Admitted	Other 70 Percenters Admitted	Average Sentence All 70 Percenters (mos.)	Total End of Year Drug 70 Percenters	Total End of Year Other 70 Percenters
2011	91	185	236	n/a	n/a
2012	54	200	260	369	n/a
2013	61	211	236	349	2,675
2014	73	241	229	333	2,662
2015	61	211	228	278	2,777
2016	91	270	228	211	2,839
2017	63	257	252	165	2,877
2018	76	272	230	118	2,966
2019	64	269	243	105	3,021
2020	46	173	232	75	2,974
2021	19	229	322	42	3,133
Numeric Change 2011-2021	-72	44	86	-	-
Percent Change 2011-2021	-79.1%	23.8%	36.4%	-	-
Percent Change 2020-2021	-58.7%	32.4%	38.8%	-44.0%	5.3%

TABLE 16
ADC ADMISSIONS COUNTS AND AVERAGE SENTENCE BY ID GROUP IN 2021

ID Group	Number Admitted	Percent of Total	Average Sentence (months) 2021	Average Sentence (months) 2020
Lifers	**21**	**0.2%**	**Life**	**Life**
100 Percent Inmates	**46**	**0.5%**	**209.6**	**149.7**
70 Percent Acts Inmates	**248**	**2.7%**	**322.3**	**232.3**
1st Degree Murder	62	0.7%	432.5	391.5
Rape	73	0.8%	430.7	309.7
Aggravated Robbery	88	1.0%	186.2	169.9
Kidnapping	6	0.1%	410.3	180.0
Drug – Methamphetamine	19	0.2%	149.3	127.3
New Commitments – Males	**2,795**	**31.0%**	**86.4**	**77.2**
Seriousness levels 1-2	126	1.4%	44.5	43.1
Seriousness level 3	865	9.6%	47.6	45.8
Seriousness level 4	505	5.6%	74.8	64.5
Seriousness level 5	292	3.2%	82.5	73.7
Seriousness level 6	411	4.6%	102.3	96.2
Seriousness level 7	374	4.1%	127.1	123.9
Seriousness levels 8-10	222	2.5%	194.3	164.6
New Commitments – Females	**662**	**7.3%**	**61.1**	**63.5**
Seriousness levels 1-6	555	6.1%	52.3	54.9
Seriousness levels 7-10	107	1.2%	106.7	118.3
Parole Violators New Charge – Males	**4,467**	**49.5%**	**114.8**	**92.7**
Seriousness levels 1-6:	3,406	37.7%	96.0	84.8
Seriousness levels 7-10:	1,061	11.7%	175.0	117.9
Parole Violators Technical – Males	**195**	**2.2%**	**116.1**	**98.9**
Parole Violators New Charge – Females	**566**	**6.3%**	**74.5**	**70.6**
Seriousness levels 1-6:	460	5.1%	65.0	67.0
Seriousness levels 7-10:	106	1.2%	115.5	86.6
Parole Violators Technical – Females	**30**	**0.3%**	**65.0**	**77.8**
TOTAL	**9,030**	**100.0%**	**105.6***	**96.6***

*Note: *Average sentence for all admissions excludes lifers.*

FIGURE 6: AVERAGE SENTENCES OF ADC ADMISSIONS IN 2021
BY GENDER, SERIOUSNESS LEVEL AND ADMISSION TYPE

Figure 6 depicts average sentences in months for ADC admissions in 2021 by gender, seriousness level and admission type.

Category	Average Sentence in Months
Parole Violators — Females	
Technical	65
NC SL 7-10	106.7
NC SL 1-6	52.2
Parole Violators — Males	
Technical	116.1
NC SL 7-10	175
NC SL 1-6	96
New Commitments — Females	
SL 7-10	106.7
SL 1-6	52.3
New Commitments — Males	
SL 8-10	194.3
SL 7	127.1
SL 6	102.3
SL 5	82.5
SL 4	74.8
SL 3	47.6
SL 1-2	44.5
100% & 70% Act Inmates	
Drug	149.3
Kidnapping	410.3
Agg Robbery	186.2
Rape	430.7
Murder (1)	432.5
100%	209.6

*Offenders sentenced to Life are omitted.

Average Sentence in Months

B. New Commitment Sentence Length Comparison

Table 18 and Figure 7 depict average sentences for new commitments by seriousness level for 2016 through 2020. These data reflect the stability in sentencing practices in Arkansas and identify years where new laws have impacted sentences in specific seriousness levels.

Significant Trends:

Between 2017 and 2021, the average of seriousness level 3 average annual sentences was 44 months. In 2021, seriousness level 3 averaged sentences of 47 months. This group has seen increasing average sentences in recent years. Changes to average sentences may be due to the different types of crimes ranked as seriousness level 3. All levels 6 and below average sentences in 2021 exceeded their five-year average sentence.

TABLE 17
AVERAGE SENTENCES OF NEW COMMITMENTS TO ADC BY SERIOUSNESS
LEVEL 2017 - 2021

Seriousness Level	Average Sentence (months)					Average 2017-2021	Average Percent Change 2017-2021
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Seriousness levels 1-2	39	43	41	42	43	42	2.6%
Seriousness level 3	39	45	46	45	47	44	5.0%
Seriousness level 4	63	66	71	63	70	66	3.0%
Seriousness level 5	67	70	72	71	77	71	3.6%
Seriousness level 6	91	99	98	92	98	95	2.0%
Seriousness level 7	120	129	128	122	121	124	0.3%
Seriousness level 8	160	173	161	147	163	161	0.8%
Seriousness level 9	297	320	321	313	394	329	7.9%
Seriousness level 10	475	373	415	416	448	425	-0.6%

FIGURE 7: COMPARISON OF AVERAGE SENTENCES FOR NEW COMMITMENTS TO ADC BY SERIOUSNESS LEVEL 2017 – 2021

*Offenders sentenced to Life are omitted.
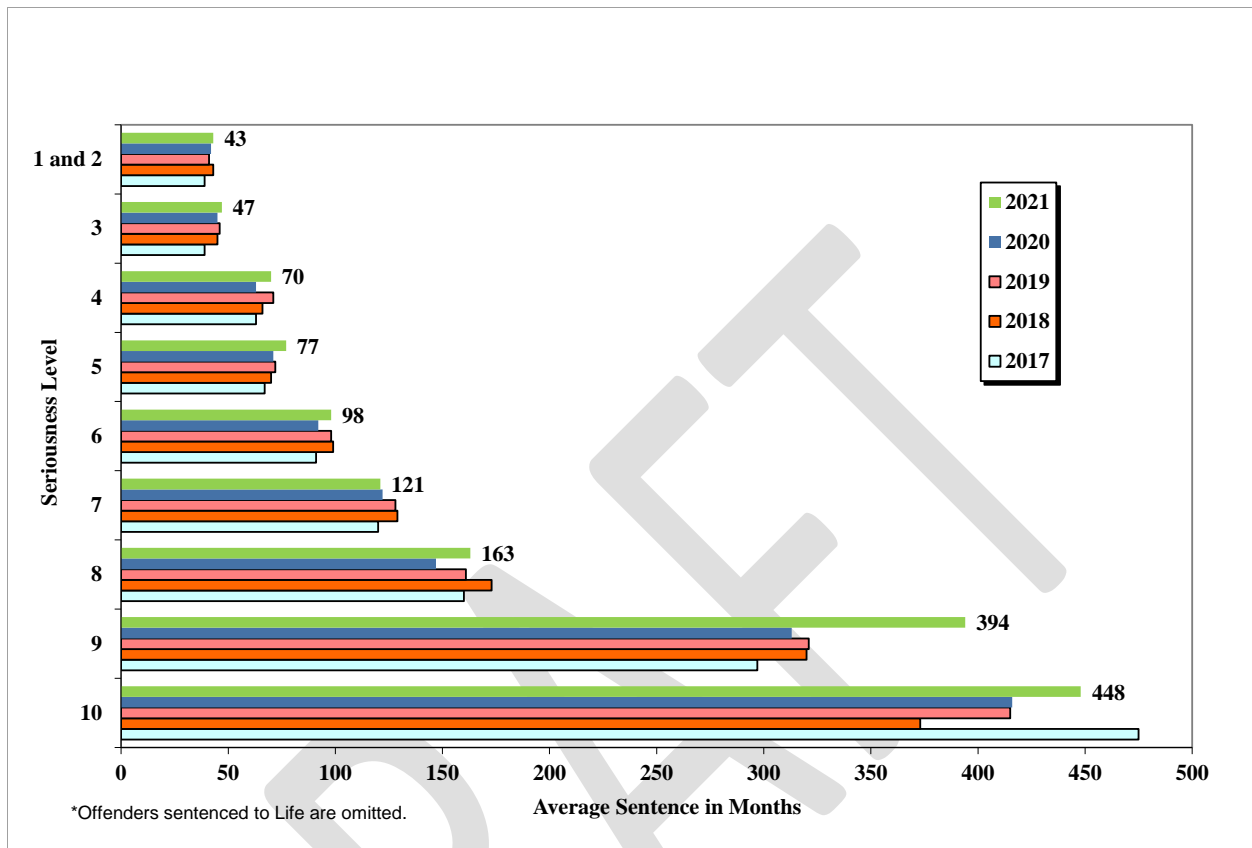
C. 2021 Release Population

Table 18 provides information about the population released from prisons in Arkansas in 2021. For each ID group, Table 18 presents the number of people released, the average length of stay in months, and the percent of releases by release type. Please note that the parole violator data for these data now use the new ACC extract data violator reason.

Average Length of Stay

- As with the previous two years of analysis, the average length of stay for male new commitments demonstrated a direct correlation with seriousness level in 2021. Average length of stay ranged from between 8.6 months for seriousness levels 1-2, to 79.9 months for seriousness levels 8-10 (combined).
- The overall male average length of stay (new commitments and parole violators together) for 2021 was 19.7 months, on par with last year's average of 19.9 months.
- The average length of stay of female new commitments across all seriousness levels in 2021 was 16.4 months. Lower-level offenders (1-6) averaged an average LOS of 10.9 months while higher level (7-10) averaged 38.8 months.
- The average LOS of male parole violators with a new charge released in 2021 was 10.1 months (0.8 years). Male technical parole violators averaged a LOS of 25.8 months.
- In 2021, the average LOS of female parole violators with a new charge was 6.9 months. Female technical parole violators averaged a LOS of 11.2 months.
- In 2021, 35 100 percent offenders were released from prison after serving an average length of stay of 95.7 months (8.5 years).

TABLE 18
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AND RELEASE TYPE FOR ADC RELEASES IN 2021

ID Group	Number of Releases	Percent	Length of Stay (months)	Percent by Release Mechanism		
				Parole	Discharge	Other
Lifers	**20**	**0.2%**	**289.0**	**15%**	**10%**	**75%**
100 Percent Inmates	**35**	**0.4%**	**95.7**	**20%**	**69%**	**11%**
70 Percent Inmates	**182**	**2.3%**	**102.1**	**84%**	**8%**	**8%**
1st Degree Murder	26	0.3%	196.2	85%	0%	15%
Rape	40	0.5%	135.0	52%	23%	25%
Aggravated Robbery	93	1.2%	79.3	94%	5%	1%
Kidnapping	2	0.0%	46.5	100%	0%	0%
Drug – Methamphetamine	21	0.3%	29.3	95%	5%	0%
New Commitments – Males	**2,332**	**29.0%**	**25.8**	**90%**	**8%**	**2%**
Seriousness levels 1-2	132	1.6%	8.6	88%	11%	1%
Seriousness level 3	717	8.9%	12.8	88%	11%	1%
Seriousness level 4	375	4.7%	15.9	89%	10%	1%
Seriousness level 5	277	3.4%	22.3	95%	3%	2%
Seriousness level 6	326	4.0%	29.8	87%	10%	3%
Seriousness level 7	318	3.9%	41.0	94%	4%	2%
Seriousness level 8-10	187	2.3%	79.9	92%	5%	3%
New Commitments – Females	**583**	**7.2%**	**16.4**	**96%**	**4%**	**0%**
Seriousness levels 1-6	468	5.8%	10.9	96%	4%	0%
Seriousness levels 7-10	115	1.4%	38.8	96%	3%	1%
Parole Violators New Charge – Males	**4,095**	**50.9%**	**10.1**	**91%**	**8%**	**1%**
Seriousness levels 1-6	3,150	39.1%	8.9	90%	9%	1%
Seriousness levels 7-10	945	11.7%	14.0	94%	5%	1%
Parole Violators Technical – Males	**242**	**3.0%**	**25.8**	**88%**	**12%**	**0%**
Parole Violators New Charge – Females	**527**	**6.5%**	**6.9**	**90%**	**8%**	**2%**
Seriousness levels 1-6	434	5.4%	6.3	89%	9%	2%
Seriousness levels 7-10	93	1.2%	9.9	97%	2%	1%
Parole Violators Technical – Females	**36**	**0.4%**	**11.2**	**89%**	**11%**	**0%**
TOTAL	**8,052**	**100.0%**	**18.6**	**90%**	**8%**	**2%**

Note: "Other" release category is a "catch-all" of minor prison release routes such as death and administrative closure.

D. Special Population Analysis

The ADC requested an analysis of the elderly inmate population to be included in the forecast report beginning with this iteration. Attention to this population is important because aging inmates are more costly to incarcerate due to increased medical needs. Elderly inmates sentenced to longer sentences also contribute to bed stagnation over time as the beds utilized for this group do not turn over quickly and slowly stack up in prison.

Table 19 provides data for the ADC inmate population ages 55 and older. Nationally, the "graying" of state prisons stems from an increase in admissions of older people to prison and the use of longer sentences for more violent crimes[1]. As seen in Table 20, the number of admissions of persons ages 55 and older has increased by an annual average of 3.8 percent since 2017. Further, this group's average sentence is longer than the average sentence of all admissions for each of the five years examined. This group is also added to by existing long serving persons "aging into" the 55 and older cohort.

While the number of releases each year has outpaced admissions, these releases show significantly longer lengths of stay than the total release cohort. This longer length of stay will cause stacking in the end of year population. This is seen from every year since 2017, excepting 2020.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, at year end 2020 the portion of person ages 55 and older in the US prison population was 14 percent[2]. Arkansas mimicked this statistic exactly at year 2021.

TABLE 19
HISTORICAL ADC POPULATIONS AGES 55 AND OLDER 2017-2021

Year	Admissions	Average Sentence at Admission (months)	End of Year Population	Releases	Average LOS (months)
2017	526	119.9	1,920	647	53.4
2018	554	128.3	2,146	728	43.1
2019	645	120.2	2,235	783	44.9
2020	521	118.9	2,146	831	50.7
2021	587	128.6	2,332	636	46.8
Average Percent Change	3.8%	1.9%	5.2%	0.7%	-2.5%

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[1] "Aging of the State Prison Population 2003-2013", Bureau of Justice Statistics, May 2016.
[2] Prisoners in 2020, Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 2021.

VII.   KEY POPULATION PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

The inmate population projections contained in this report were completed using the Wizard simulation model. This model simulates the movement 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. Wizard simulates the movement of individual cases, by offense group, and projects each separately.   Inmates sentenced under different sentencing policies move through the system differently.   Preceding sections of this reports displayed the individual case level data used to build the model. JFA has made the following assumptions that have a significant impact on the projection results.

A. **Future transfer eligibility rates for new offenders will mimic those observed during 2021.**
Table 20 displays the number and rates at which new law offenders were not released at the transfer eligibility dates for 2020 and 2021. As can be seen in Table 20, approximately 58 percent of all new commitment inmates released are held beyond their transfer eligibility date and serve an average of 10.1 months beyond that date before being released. The statistics shown in Table 20 are included in the simulation model, broken out by gender, and are assumed to continue over the forecast horizon. This data shows a significant increase in the percentage of persons held beyond their transfer eligibility date and the average months held beyond compared to the previous year.

B. **The sentence group composition of future annual new court commitments is assumed to be the same as the composition of new commitments during 2021.**
Table 18 presented the sentencing profiles for newly committed inmates by seriousness level.   Future new commitments are assumed to "look like" these new commitment admissions in terms of the proportion of admitting charges, sentences received, good time credit awards, and serving times to parole eligibility. Sentences observed in for the past few years by severity level have been consistent with sentences observed in 2019, indicating no effect from the COVID-19 pandemic. It is assumed that sentences observed in 2021 will be the same throughout the forecast horizon. It should be noted that sentences observed for new court commitments in 2021 overall were higher than sentences observed in previous years. This trend should be tracked in the coming year to see if this is a longer-term trend.

TABLE 20
ADC INMATES (RELEASED VIA DISCHARGE OR PAROLE) HELD BEYOND
TRANSFER ELIGIBILITY DATE IN 2020 & 2021

ID Group*	Total Released via Discharge/Parole	Total Held Beyond Transfer Eligibility Date	Percent Held Beyond Transfer Eligibility Date	Average Months Held Beyond Transfer Eligibility Date
2020				
New Commitments – Males	3,256	1,644	50.5%	10.6
New Commitments – Females	782	305	39.0%	5.5
TOTAL	**4,038**	**1,949**	**48.3%**	**9.8**
2021				
New Commitments – Males	2,300	1,374	59.7%	11.0
New Commitments – Females	579	281	48.5%	5.8
TOTAL	**2,879**	**1,655**	**57.5%**	**10.1**

Analysis does not include prisoners with an offense date before 1/1/1994, lifers, parole violator returns and restricted release offenders.

C. Parole revocation admissions to ADC will be at the level observed during 2021.
As previously noted in the report, the number of new crime parole violators returned are increasing while technical violators are decreasing. It is assumed the level for both male and female violators will remain constant at levels observed in 2021 over the forecast horizon.

D. Projections New Commitment Assumption.
New Court Commitments into the ADC decreased dramatically in 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic and restriction measures. New Commitment began rebounding in 2021, increasing between 13 and 15 percent for males and females. However, new court commitment levels in 2021 were still far below 2019 levels. It is assumed the rebound of new court admissions into ADC will continue the trend begun in 2021 and last until the end of CY 2024. In 2023, an additional 10% increase is projected followed by an 8 percent increase in 2024. From there new court commits to ADC will mirror the state demographic growth trends.

VIII. PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 2022-2032

Table 21 and Figure 8 display the ADC projected inmate populations for the period 2022 to 2032. The tables include 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.

Projections included in this report were produced using the Wizard simulation model which projects bed space needs regardless of housing location or type. The Wizard model, at its most basic level, uses the calculation of:

Admissions x Length of Stay = Population

Forecasts produced under this method will account for shorter sentencing for offenders cycling faster through the system and the stacking effect of lifers, release restricted offenders with long length of stays. All these complex interplays are present in the Arkansas prison system and influence the resulting projections.

- At the end of December 2032 19,766 offenders are projected to be under the jurisdiction of the ADC.
- At the end of 2021, the inmate prison population was 17,000. Under the projection, the population is projected to increase to 17,318 inmates at the end of 2022 and then to increase to 18,549 in 2027. The projected growth represents average annual increases of 1.3 percent per year through the year 2032.
- Under the projections, the male inmate population is projected to grow an annual average of 1.4 percent between 2022 and 2032 while the female inmate populations are projected to grow an average of 0.8 per year.

TABLE 21
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED END OF YEAR ADC POPULATION 2011-2032

	Year	Males	Females	Total
Historical (Actual) Population	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
	2015	16,282	1,402	17,684
	2016	16,161	1,376	17,537
	2017	16,665	1,413	18,078
	2018	16,396	1,403	17,799
	2019	16,188	1,571	17,759
	2020	14,781	1,313	16,094
	2021	*15,571*	*1,429*	*17,000*
Projected Population	2022	15,916	1,402	17,318
	2023	16,139	1,422	17,561
	2024	16,357	1,443	17,800
	2025	16,574	1,452	18,026
	2026	16,887	1,462	18,349
	2027	17,079	1,470	18,549
	2028	17,315	1,488	18,803
	2029	17,513	1,496	19,009
	2030	17,772	1,504	19,276
	2031	18,048	1,512	19,560
	2032	18,243	1,523	19,766
Historical Change	Numeric Difference 2011-2021	-1,632	342	1,965
	Percent Difference 2011-2021	11.6%	31.5%	13.1%
	Average Percent Difference 2011-2021	1.3%	3.3%	1.4%
Projected Change	Numeric Difference 2022-2032	2,327	121	2,448
	Percent Difference 2022-2032	14.6%	8.6%	14.1%
	Average Percent Difference 2022-2032	1.4%	0.8%	1.3%

FIGURE 8
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED
ADC POPULATION 2011-2032
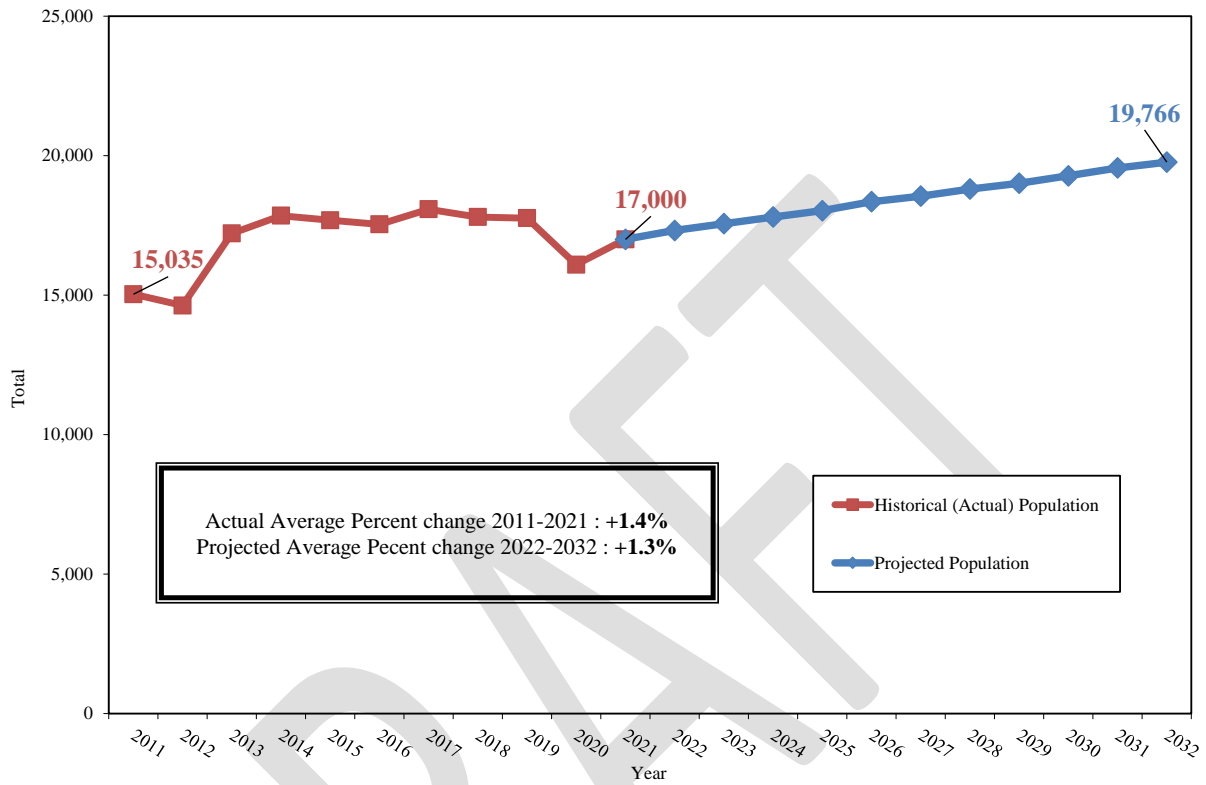
TABLE 22
PROJECTED TOTAL ADC POPULATION BY MONTH 2022-2032

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Actual 2021	17,131	17,054	17,023	17,035	17,204	17,129	17,109	17,274				
2022	17,020	17,030	17,068	17,137	17,146	17,101	17,121	17,177	17,231	17,267	17,285	17,318
2023	17,332	17,372	17,434	17,472	17,481	17,452	17,465	17,468	17,491	17,487	17,518	17,561
2024	17,550	17,580	17,621	17,622	17,643	17,658	17,698	17,736	17,744	17,756	17,775	17,800
2025	17,783	17,829	17,838	17,848	17,841	17,851	17,901	17,966	17,912	17,946	17,959	18,026
2026	18,084	18,091	18,140	18,151	18,216	18,260	18,238	18,267	18,288	18,307	18,338	18,349
2027	18,318	18,325	18,321	18,348	18,362	18,403	18,409	18,458	18,508	18,542	18,579	18,549
2028	18,564	18,571	18,570	18,630	18,652	18,697	18,706	18,729	18,743	18,729	18,789	18,803
2029	18,804	18,808	18,828	18,869	18,862	18,869	18,799	18,862	18,898	18,940	18,876	19,009
2030	18,973	19,044	19,100	19,103	19,152	19,161	19,175	19,198	19,201	19,251	19,267	19,276
2031	19,382	19,426	19,449	19,468	19,451	19,423	19,439	19,477	19,484	19,505	19,549	19,560
2032	19,610	19,668	19,731	19,772	19,806	19,818	19,770	19,704	19,683	19,700	19,672	19,766

TABLE 23
PROJECTED FEMALE ADC POPULATION BY MONTH 2022-2032

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Actual 2021	1,417	1,407	1,433	1,435	1,422	1,386	1,382	1,365				
2022	1,409	1,422	1,425	1,429	1,423	1,385	1,391	1,376	1,377	1,392	1,401	1,402
2023	1,431	1,437	1,450	1,462	1,454	1,426	1,420	1,407	1,419	1,408	1,403	1,422
2024	1,423	1,430	1,440	1,442	1,446	1,439	1,433	1,436	1,437	1,435	1,438	1,443
2025	1,441	1,449	1,454	1,461	1,454	1,457	1,456	1,462	1,442	1,448	1,449	1,452
2026	1,455	1,452	1,451	1,457	1,461	1,459	1,453	1,455	1,447	1,452	1,457	1,462
2027	1,461	1,459	1,463	1,458	1,453	1,461	1,465	1,462	1,467	1,466	1,468	1,470
2028	1,468	1,471	1,471	1,477	1,476	1,474	1,479	1,483	1,487	1,482	1,482	1,488
2029	1,484	1,486	1,483	1,487	1,482	1,491	1,488	1,482	1,487	1,494	1,488	1,496
2030	1,494	1,498	1,502	1,503	1,507	1,497	1,509	1,507	1,502	1,502	1,509	1,504
2031	1,504	1,505	1,508	1,510	1,516	1,508	1,508	1,512	1,509	1,510	1,520	1,512
2032	1,513	1,511	1,510	1,516	1,513	1,520	1,524	1,521	1,520	1,523	1,522	1,523

TABLE 24
PROJECTED MALE ADC POPULATION BY MONTH 2022-2032

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Actual 2021	15,714	15,647	15,590	15,600	15,782	15,743	15,727	15,909				
2022	15,611	15,608	15,643	15,708	15,723	15,716	15,730	15,801	15,854	15,875	15,884	15,916
2023	15,901	15,935	15,984	16,010	16,027	16,026	16,045	16,061	16,072	16,079	16,115	16,139
2024	16,127	16,150	16,181	16,180	16,197	16,219	16,265	16,300	16,307	16,321	16,337	16,357
2025	16,342	16,380	16,384	16,387	16,387	16,394	16,445	16,504	16,470	16,498	16,510	16,574
2026	16,629	16,639	16,689	16,694	16,755	16,801	16,785	16,812	16,841	16,855	16,881	16,887
2027	16,857	16,866	16,858	16,890	16,909	16,942	16,944	16,996	17,041	17,076	17,111	17,079
2028	17,096	17,100	17,099	17,153	17,176	17,223	17,227	17,246	17,256	17,247	17,307	17,315
2029	17,320	17,322	17,345	17,382	17,380	17,378	17,311	17,380	17,411	17,446	17,388	17,513
2030	17,479	17,546	17,598	17,600	17,645	17,664	17,666	17,691	17,699	17,749	17,758	17,772
2031	17,878	17,921	17,941	17,958	17,935	17,915	17,931	17,965	17,975	17,995	18,029	18,048
2032	18,097	18,157	18,221	18,256	18,293	18,298	18,246	18,183	18,163	18,177	18,150	18,243

IX.   COMMUNITY CORRECTION CENTER POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 2022-2032

Beginning with this iteration of the prison forecast report, projections for the community corrections centers (CCC) will be presented in this report rather than in the ACC forecasting report.

As seen in Table 25, with the exception of 2020, these facilities generally remained at capacity year-on-year. This trend is projected to continue.

It should be noted the CCC forecast is constructed under the current space restraints of the ACC centers, which have been operating at full capacity for many years. It is recommended that with improved data, a closer analysis of the overall need of bedspace in the CCC centers regardless of capacity be conducted to refine these estimates in the future.

Note: The population peaking factor is a rough estimate of maximum bed-space needs based on the actual average daily population. It is defined as the percentage that the population peak for the year was above the daily average.

TABLE 25
HISTORICAL COMMUNITY CORRECTION CENTER AVERAGE DAILY
POPULATION BY UNIT WITH PEAKING FACTOR 2011-2021

CY	Central		East Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southwest		Omega	
	ADP	Peaking Factor	ADP	Peaking Factor	ADP	Peaking Factor	ADP	Peaking Factor	ADP	Peaking Factor	ADP	Peaking Factor
Capacity	150		350		240		126		525		300	
2011	148.2	1.2%	-	-	231.9	3.8%	96.3	3.7%	464.7	2.2%	242.4	18.8%
2012	147.0	3.4%	-	-	210.0	9.0%	96.0	4.2%	361.0	11.9%	278.0	5.0%
2013	149.3	1.1%	-	-	215.2	8.3%	98.9	4.1%	356.6	4.0%	272.3	9.2%
2014	149.0	2.1%	-	-	236.9	2.1%	99.7	2.3%	463.5	3.6%	282.0	3.5%
2015	149.3	3.8%	-	-	235.2	3.3%	99.9	2.1%	424.3	8.2%	283.5	5.1%
2016	153.4	5.0%	303.2	21.1%	226.9	6.7%	107.9	11.2%	455.3	9.2%	259.8	12.8%
2017	150.3	7.8%	350.6	7.8%	222.8	10.4%	107.3	9.0%	483.8	9.8%	297.2	5.3%
2018	155.6	5.9%	359.8	4.8%	221.6	11.9%	113.2	3.4%	455.1	5.7%	281.0	12.8%
2019	153.3	9.6%	357.9	6.2%	238.9	4.2%	119.7	7.8%	481.6	12.3%	294.9	8.9%
2020	115.8	22.6%	257.5	35.2%	184.2	22.2%	103.8	14.6%	254.9	67.5%	205.8	32.2%
2021*	139.5	14.0%	263.6	26.7%	192.6	23.1%	99.0	17.2%	325.1	42.4%	218.6	36.8%
Average Percent Change 2011-2021	0.0%		-1.6%		-1.4%		0.5%		-0.8%		-0.2%	

Note: Central, East Central and Northeast counts include drug treatment cases. 2021 ADP calculated from June 1, 2021-September 7, 2022 data.

TABLE 26
PROJECTIONS OF CCC AND SSC POPULATIONS 2022 – 2032

CY	Central CCC	East Central CCC	Northeast CCC	Northwest CCC	Southwest CCC	Omega	Total
2021 Actual	140	264	193	100	325	219	1,241
2022	152	268	197	101	327	230	1,274
2023	159	273	201	101	328	237	1,299
2024	163	278	205	102	330	240	1,318
2025	167	284	210	102	332	244	1,338
2026	171	289	214	103	333	248	1,357
2027	175	294	219	103	335	251	1,378
2028	180	300	223	104	337	255	1,398
2029	184	306	228	104	338	259	1,419
2030	189	312	233	105	340	263	1,440
2031	193	317	238	105	342	267	1,462
2032	198	323	243	106	343	271	1,484
Average Percent Change 2022-2032	2.7%	1.9%	2.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.6%	1.5%

Note: Forecast peaking factor is determined by averaging the most recent 2 years of actual peaking factor.

LIST OF SOURCES

Tables 1 and 2
US Census Bureau and University of Arkansas Institute for Economic Development.
Table 3
Resident population: U.S. Census Bureau, Population estimates for July 1, 2021.
Crime: Federal Bureau of Investigation Crime Data Explorer (www.fbi.gov).
US prison population: Prisoners in 2020, Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 2021;
Arkansas Department of Correction Statewide Population Report.
Arkansas prison population: ADC Research and Planning.
US and Arkansas incarceration rate: Prisoners in 2020, Bureau of Justice Statistics,
December 2021; US (excludes federal prisons); Index is for adults (ages 18 and above)
only.
Table 4
ADC Research and Planning.
Tables 5 – 7, Figures 1 and 2
ADC Planning & Research/JFA Associates' prison projections.
Tables 8, 9, 10, and Figure 3
ADC data extract admissions files.
Tables 12, 13, and Figure 4
ADC Research and Planning.
Figure 5
Arkansas Board of Parole.
Table 14
2011-2015: ADC Research & Planning. 2016 - 2021 data were generated using new
extract file coding.
Table 15
ADC data extract admissions files and ADC data extract year-end snapshot files
Tables 16, 17, and Figures 6 and 7
ADC data extract admissions files.
Tables 18 and 21
ADC data extract release files.
Table 20
ADC data extract admissions and release files and ADC data extract year-end snapshot.
files
Table 25
ACC Planning and Evaluation.