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STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

THE STATE OFFICE BUILDING CAMPUS

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INMATE POPULATION PROJECTIONS THROUGH 2000

142820

U.S. Department of Justice
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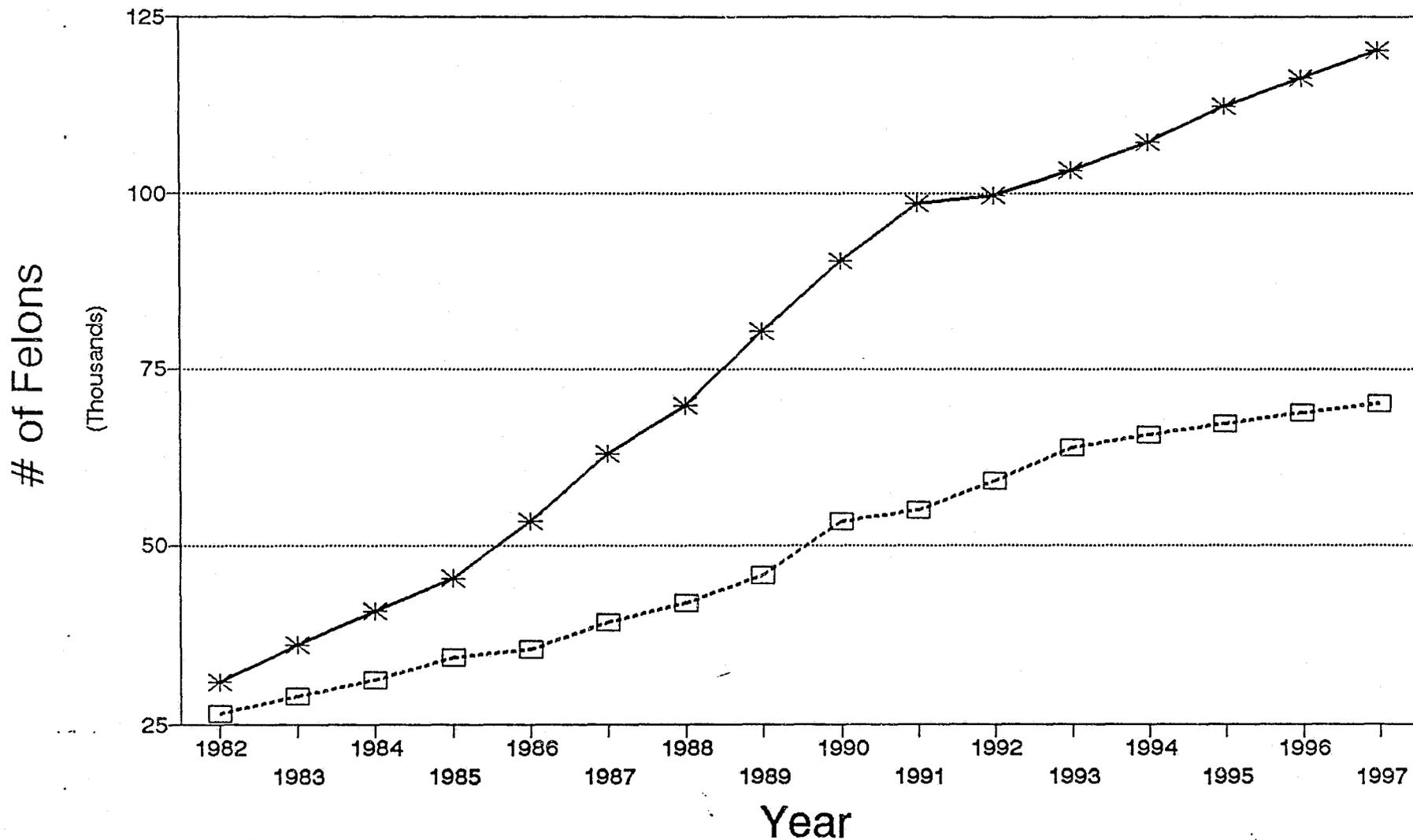
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JULY 1992

Felons Undercustody in Cal. and NY

Actual and Projected, 1982 - 1997



—*— California -□- New York

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

INMATE POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR FY 1992-93
THROUGH FY 1999-2000

This report projects the size of the inmate population of the New York State Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) by fiscal year for the period FY 1992-93 through FY 1999-2000. Data are included for inmate admissions and releases as well as the number of inmates under custody during all or part of each fiscal year. A step by step outline of how these figures were derived is provided.

These projections rely heavily on the expected number of felony cases to be disposed in New York State courts and on the projected outcomes of these case dispositions. That portion of the analysis which deals with court commitments relies on a data series made available by the Office of Court Administration and on discussions with officials from all the Criminal Justice agencies regarding expected trends in criminal justice processing. Any further changes in administrative policy, judicial interpretation or in legislation may significantly alter the outcome of these projections.

For the projection period we examine the estimated number of admissions, the estimated number of releases and estimated change in under custody population. A summary of these estimates can be found in Table 1. Admissions are broken into three components: new court commitments, returned parole or conditional release violators, and other types of admissions. Releases are broken into three major categories: parole releases, conditional releases, and all other releases.

PROJECTION SUMMARY

At the start of FY 1992-93, there were 59,033 inmates in DOCS facilities. In addition there were 2,213 "state ready" inmates plus a backlog of 1,679 convicted but not yet sentenced offenders who, based on past experience, would receive state prison terms. These groups add to 62,925, which represents the number of offenders who had been processed through the New York State adjudicatory process. This figure is to be considered the total demand for DOCS' bed space at the beginning of FY 1992-93.

Throughout this report the term "population" is defined as the number of inmates under the Department's custody (this includes individuals who are on Day Reporting, on Temporary Release and out to court) plus the number of inmates who have been declared "state ready" while housed in county facilities throughout the state. By mutual agreement with other agencies, this definition will be used on all population projections. On March 31, 1992, the population of DOCS stood at 61,246.

In a span of 19 years, the DOCS inmate population has increased by 374% or 8.3% annually, to reach the 61,246 population noted above. Throughout this period, admissions have continued to exceed releases annually.

Population growth throughout the projection period is expected to continue this trend. For the first year of the period, the population is expected to rise by 4.6% to 64,080, but the rate of growth is then assumed to slow to an average of 1.8% a year for the remainder of the period. On March 31, 2000, the population of DOCS is expected to be 72,776.

HISTORIC REVIEW OF PROJECTIONS

A comparison of our current projections and last year's projections for the Department's population through 2000 is provided:

DATE	1992 PROJECTION	1991 PROJECTION	DIFFERENCE
3/31/92	61,246 (actual)	61,625	(379)
3/31/93	64,080	64,488	(408)
3/31/94	65,823	66,862	(1,039)
3/31/95	67,411	68,474	(1,063)
3/31/96	68,933	69,554	(621)
3/31/97	70,291	70,670	(379)
3/31/98	71,095	71,703	(608)
3/31/99	71,936	72,600	(664)
3/31/2000	72,776	73,396	(620)

The primary reasons for the differences between the two sets of projections are:

- (1) In April 1992, the New York State Legislature expanded the eligibility criteria for the Shock Incarceration Program. The current projection model assumes 300 additional Shock releases in FY 92-93 and 600 additional Shock releases each fiscal year after 92-93.

- (2) Last year's projections assumed a constant number of felony indictments and a short-term, high level of felony dispositions to reduce the court's backlog of felony cases. The current projections reflect the recent drop in the level of felony indictments filed in New York State by assuming a first year drop in both indictments and dispositions. The model then assumes cyclical trending of felony indictments with corresponding movement in annual felony dispositions to maintain the current level of the court's backlog of felony cases.
- (3) A dramatic reduction in the number of technical violators as a result of innovative efforts by the Division of Parole.

PROJECTIONS OF DEMAND FOR DOCS BEDSPACE *

					Baseline							
	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	
27-Jul-92												
Population on 4/1	46,769	53,772	56,875	61,246	64,080	65,823	67,411	68,933	70,291	71,095	71,936	
Total Admits	30,681	30,278	31,384	31,057	30,952	31,446	31,875	32,270	32,055	32,381	32,696	
Commits	23,223	23,565	24,959	25,069	24,692	24,985	25,266	25,538	25,196	25,446	25,689	
Par. Viol.	5,747	4,669	4,090	3,474	3,629	3,759	3,841	3,902	3,974	4,017	4,053	
All Other	1,711	2,044	2,335	2,514	2,631	2,702	2,768	2,830	2,886	2,919	2,953	
UC in Year	77,450	84,050	88,259	92,303	95,032	97,269	99,286	101,204	102,346	103,477	104,632	
Total Releases	23,423	26,919	27,013	28,223	29,209	29,858	30,353	30,912	31,251	31,541	31,856	
Paroles	17,327	20,120	19,664	20,456	21,319	21,867	22,371	22,844	23,231	23,470	23,733	
Cond. Rel.	2,860	3,095	3,365	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,500	3,500	3,400	3,400	3,400	
All Other	3,258	3,704	3,984	4,167	4,290	4,391	4,482	4,568	4,620	4,671	4,723	
Demand on 3/31	54,027	57,131	61,246	64,080	65,823	67,411	68,933	70,291	71,095	71,936	72,776	
Convicted Awaiting Change	255	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Population	53,772	56,875	61,246	64,080	65,823	67,411	68,933	70,291	71,095	71,936	72,776	
Dispositions	76,921	77,493	81,489	79,271	77,657	78,201	78,748	79,299	77,980	78,526	79,075	1
Indictments	79,248	79,594	78,422	77,117	77,657	78,201	78,748	79,299	77,980	78,526	79,075	4
Shock Releases	1,059	1,939	1,879	2,237	2,527	2,523	2,552	2,595	2,591	2,587	2,612	1

This set of projections assumes: (1) The ratio of DOCS commitments as a percent of OCA dispositions will be the FY 91-92 rate trended up annually by an exponentially smaller increase to reflect the impact of the growing second felony offender pool. Additionally, the FY 91-92 rate has been stepped up by 0.8% to account for the increased proportion of violent crimes on the court's calendar. (2) The backlog of felony cases will remain similar to the levels recorded in FY 91-2. (3) Indictments will follow a 5 year cycle, climbing 0.7% annually, then falling 1.7% every fifth year. (4) The impact of the 1992 Shock Legislation will be 300 additional releases in FY 92-3 and 600 each year after. (5) As of March 31, 1991, Rikers Island held 1,100 court commitments and 100 parole violators who were inadvertently not included in the State Ready pool.

* Inhouse population + State Ready backlog = Population

A. ADMISSIONS: ESTIMATED COURT COMMITMENTS

The number of court commitments to DOCS is dependent on the volume of felony cases entering the New York State adjudicatory system. New York State courts disposed of a record high 81,489 felony cases during FY 1991-92. The number of felony cases rose due to an increased number of judges hearing cases. It is our understanding that 15 new judges took the bench on January 1, 1991.

As this paper is being written, the courts, therefore, have been operating for over 18 months at their current staffing levels. Observers noted that the courts disposed an unprecedented number of backlogged cases from February through July in 1991. However, for the last year the number of felony dispositions has dropped as the size of the felony backlog has levelled off. As a result, the current projections estimate felony dispositions for FY 1992-93 to be 79,271.

For the remaining years in the projection model, the capacity of the court to dispose cases is assumed to remain constant. The number of cases disposed is assumed to equal the number of new felony filings or indictments. The number of felony indictments is projected to drop 1.7% in FY 92-93 to 77,117. This estimate was based on the fact that for the first seven terms of calendar year 1992, new filings are 1.7% lower than in calendar year 1991.

For FY's 93-94 through 96-97, we have projected the indictments to increase at a rate of 0.7% annually. The rate reflects the observed increase in the felony arrest level between the first quarters of 1991 and 1992. Then after four years of increasing indictments, we are projecting another 1.7% drop in new filings in FY 1997-98, followed by years of indictments growing by 0.7% through the end of the projection period.

After estimates of the number of felony dispositions are determined, it is necessary to consider how a disposition translates to a DOCS admission as a court commitment. In Table 2, the ratio of court commitments (adjusted for change in the state ready backlog) is tracked as a percentage of felony dispositions since 1984-85.

TABLE 2

ADJUSTED COURT COMMITMENTS AS A
PERCENTAGE OF DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Year	Court Commitments ^{1/}	Felony Dispositions	Ratio	Change
1984-85	12,392	51,443	24.1%	xxxxxx
1985-86	13,273	51,957	25.5%	1.5%
1986-87	14,479	55,595	26.0%	0.5%
1987-88	16,788	63,563	26.4%	0.4%
1988-89	18,618	66,670	27.9%	1.5%
1989-90	23,223	76,921	30.2%	2.3%
1990-91	23,565	77,493	30.4%	0.2%
1991-92	24,959	81,486	30.6%	0.2%
Projected				
1992-93	25,069	79,271	31.6%	1.0%
1993-94	24,692	77,657	31.8%	0.2%
1994-95	24,985	78,201	31.9%	0.2%
1995-96	25,266	78,748	32.1%	0.1%
1996-97	25,538	79,299	32.2%	0.1%
1997-98	25,196	77,980	32.3%	0.1%
1998-99	25,446	78,526	32.4%	0.1%
1999-2000	25,689	79,075	32.5%	0.1%

While the ratio has increased each and every year, the amount of change has varied. The principal reason for the increase has been attributed to the mandatory prison sentences for second felony offenders linked with the ever increasing number of individuals in the community who have been convicted of their first felony offense.

A secondary reason seems to be coming to the forefront, however, this year. We have observed that the distribution of most serious crime for the inmates admitted to the Department is changing. Since 1990 the Department has been receiving more violent offenses and relatively fewer drug offenses. This finding is validated by the 1991 arrest patterns. In 1991 felony drug arrests in New York State dropped by 8.4%, while felony arrests for assault dropped by only 2.4%, burglary dropped by 0.1% and sex offenses including rape rose by 5.7%.^{2/}

The New York City arrest figures for the first quarter of 1992 are even more convincing. The reader should note that over 70% of all court commitments the Department receives annually are from New York City. Between the first quarters of 1991 and 1992, felony arrests for drug offenses dropped in New York City by 5.4%, while felony arrests for assault rose by 4.1%, burglary was down 2.9% and sex offense soared up 14.8%.^{3/}

The result is that the courts are adjudicating a higher proportion of cases involving violent perpetrators. Violent crimes take longer to dispose because they are less likely to be plea bargained. Additionally, perpetrators of violent crimes have a greater likelihood to be sentenced to prison. Having observed a significant increase in the first three months of fiscal year 1992-93, we have made an adjustment in the ratio for the current year.^{4/} The reader will note in Table 2 the magnitude of the adjustment assumed for this year. The reader should also observe that the current mix is assumed to continue throughout the projection period. Therefore, for FY 1992-93 we have projected:

79,271	Felony dispositions
x .31624	Ratio of commitments to dispositions
25,069	Court commitments in FY 1992-93

B. ADMISSIONS: RETURNED PAROLE AND CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATORS

The estimate for admissions who are returned as parole violators is based on the number of people released to parole supervision during the prior fiscal year. A rate of return to state prison from this group for technical violations only is calculated. For the current fiscal year, the Division of Parole has implemented new alternatives for people under their supervision who previously would have required reincarceration for violations. These alternatives, which include a Shock Incarceration-like, 90 day High Impact Program (HIP) at Rikers Island, have diverted a large number of violators. We, therefore, have applied an adjustment factor to our original estimate based on April through June 1992 data.

23,029	Number of inmates released to parole supervision during FY 1991-92
x .17618	Rate of return for parole violation ^{5/}
4,057	Parole violators in FY 92-93, unadjusted
.85616	Adjustment factor ^{5/}
3,474	Parole Violators in FY 1992-93

C. ADMISSIONS: ALL OTHER TYPES OF ADMISSIONS

There are several other types of admissions to DOCS. These include persons who had escaped or absconded from DOCS custody and are now being returned; persons transferred to DOCS custody from outside the Department (e.g. transfer of mental patients); and persons who had been discharged by court order from DOCS custody and then returned with an affirmed sentence. For present purposes, admissions in these categories have been grouped together as "other" admissions. We have calculated a conversion factor for these "other" admissions by dividing the number of these "other" admissions by the total population as of April 1. The total population at the beginning of FY 1992-93 is multiplied by this conversion factor to produce an estimate for these other admissions.

61,246	Population at beginning of FY 1992-93
x .04105	Conversion factor for other admissions ^{6/}
<u>2,514</u>	Other admissions in FY 1992-93

D. TOTAL ADMISSIONS

25,069	Statewide court commitments
3,474	Returned parole violators
<u>2,514</u>	Other Admissions
31,057	Total admissions for FY 1992-93

E. RELEASES BY THE BOARD OF PAROLE

Releases by the Board of Parole can occur as a result of the Board granting release at the initial interview or at a reappearance interview. Initial interviews occur approximately two months prior to the inmate's Parole Eligibility (PE) date with the exception of successful completors of the Shock Incarceration Program who are eligible to meet the Board up to 30 months prior to their PE date. Reappearances also come in two types: violator reappearances and straight reappearances.

In 1987, as part of the Omnibus Bill, both the Shock Incarceration and Earned Eligibility Programs were initiated. These two programs caused a major shift from the historical trends for Parole releases, making the previous estimation method of regression analysis unreliable. Currently, the methodology requires the use of three separate factors: (1) releases from special programs like Shock, (2) Parole and Conditional Release violator re-releases, and (3) initial and straight reappearance hearing releases.

1. **Special Program Releases**

The incarceration phase of the Shock Program requires an intensive six month period at a Shock facility for specially selected inmates who were under the age of 30 years old when they were admitted to the Department. In April 1992, the Legislature approved participation in the Shock Program for inmates 30 to 34 years old. This new legislation is expected to create 300 additional Shock releases in FY 92-93 and 600 additional Shock releases in future years when the effect will be fully annualized. Upon successful completion of the Shock Program, virtually all of the inmates are released at their initial Board interview.

To determine the expected number of releases from the Shock Program:

24,959	FY 91-92 court commits
<u>+25,069</u>	FY 92-93 projected court commits
50,028	FY 91-93 court commits
<u>x .03872</u>	ratio of Shock releases ^{7/}
1,937	FY 92-93 Shock releases, unadjusted
<u>+ 300</u>	New legislation adjustment
2,237	FY 92-93 Shock Releases

2. Parole and Conditional Violator Re-Releases

The median length of stay in DOCS for technical violators has been four months. Additionally, the release rate for these individuals is approximately 90%.

The technical violators portion of the population projections has been referred to as a "revolving door." The projection model calls for all technical violators to be re-released within one year with a four month lag. For FY 1992-93 the calculation is:

.33 times 4,090	FY 91-92 violators	=	1,363
.67 times 3,474	FY 92-93 violators	=	<u>2,316</u>
	FY 92-93 re-released violators	=	3,679

3. Initial and Straight Reappearance Hearing Releases

Initial and straight reappearance hearing releases are assumed to continue at the same rate established during FY 91-92. This percentage of the DOCS population on April 1 has been computed as:

	19,664	FY 91-92 Parole Releases
less:	-4,283	FY 91-92 Violator Re-releases
less:	<u>-1,879</u>	FY 91-92 Shock Releases
	13,502	FY 91-92 Initial & Reap. Releases
divided by:	<u>56,875</u>	April 1, 1991 Population
	.23740	Initial & Reap. Release Ratio

Then, for FY 92-93 the projected number of releases as a result of an initial or straight reappearance Parole Board interview is:

	61,246	April 1, 1992 Population
x	<u>.23740</u>	Ratio
	14,540	Releases from Initials and Reap. in FY 92-93

4. Parole Release Summary

	2,237	Shock
	3,679	Violators
	<u>14,540</u>	Initials and Reappearances
	20,456	FY 92-93 Total Parole Releases

F. CONDITIONAL RELEASES

The advent of the Earned Eligibility Program (EEP) introduced in 1987 made the conventional method for projecting releases by the Parole Board inadequate. EEP also caused a major disruption in the time series that tracked conditional releases, as evidenced below in Table 3.

TABLE 3

FY	NUMBER OF CONDITIONAL RELEASES	CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
1984-85	1,856	XXX
1985-86	1,995	139
1986-87	1,928	(67)
1987-88	2,308	380
1988-89	2,143	(165)
1989-90	2,860	717
1990-91	3,095	235
1991-92	3,365	270

Who gets released as a conditional release? Primarily, conditional releases are a result of the Parole Board not releasing inmates with relatively short maximum sentences. For example, an inmate serving a 2-to-4 year sentence is denied release at his/her first appearance and then given a new date, one year later, when the Board will reconsider parole. Since the inmate's conditional release date is two-thirds of the maximum, the inmate will be conditionally released after 2 years and 8 months, which predates the next hearing date.

EEP has been responsible for the release of a greater percentage of inmates at their first appearances before the board - 64% as opposed to 50% prior to EEP. However, the 36% who do not earn approval at the initial hearing are receiving longer "hits", meaning time periods they must serve prior to reappearance. This has been a major factor in the jump in conditional releases that occurred since FY 1988-89.

Because of the recent volatility in this component, we have simply rounded the latest year-to-year increase for the FY 92-93 projection of 3,600 conditional releases.

G. ALL OTHER RELEASES

Besides release to parole and conditional release, there are several other types of releases from DOCS custody. These include inmates who have reached the maximum expiration (most often these consist of inmates previously returned as parole violators); inmates who have died while in custody; those released by court order; inmates who have been transferred to an outside Department; and inmates who have escaped or absconded. As with "other admissions," the experience of preceding years indicates that when grouped together, the number of releases in these smaller categories make up a relatively stable percentage of the total number of inmates held under custody during each year. We have computed a conversion factor for "other releases" based on the ratio of other releases during FY 91-92 to the total population under custody. Applying this conversion factor (.04514) to the under custody population during FY 1992-93 provides the estimate for other releases.

92,303	Under Custody Population all or part of FY 1992-93
x .04514	Rate of "other releases" from DOCS custody
4,167	Projected Other Releases, FY 1992-93

H. TOTAL RELEASES

20,456	Paroles
3,600	Conditional Releases
<u>4,167</u>	Other Releases
28,223	Total Releases for FY 1992-93

I. PROJECTED UNDER CUSTODY POPULATION AT END OF FISCAL YEAR

Putting together the above projections for admissions and releases allows us to calculate an estimate for the year end demand population for FY 1991-92 which is 64,080. This represents an increase of 2,834 inmates or 4.6% for this 12 month period.

61,246	Population on 4/1/92
<u>31,057</u>	Projected FY 92-93 Admissions
92,303	Projected Undercustody in FY 92-93
<u>28,223</u>	Projected FY 92-93 Releases
64,080	Projected Population on 3/31/93

J. MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION

The annual projections of admissions and releases are distributed by month utilizing a weighted average based on actual experience of several years. Combining these admission and release data with the starting population permits the calculation of the population at the close of any month. This allows Department executive staff to schedule acquisition of additional housing units needed to meet this demand. (See Appendix Tables A and B.)

K. Projected Demand for Female Bedspace

The Department projects the population of female inmates on a calendar year basis. For the reader who desires to equate these figures to the total demand figures, the extrapolation formula to use is assume 40% of the annual growth occurs between January 1 and March 31 of any year. The projections are included in this report as Appendix C.

TECHNICAL NOTES

1/ The figures shown for court commitments and parole violators (in Table 1) are adjusted by the year-to-year change in the appropriate "state ready" category. Additionally, the FY 89-90 and FY 90-91 court commitment figures reflect the year-to-year change in the "convicted awaiting sentence" pool that was referenced in the Projection Summary section on page 1. Table 4 illustrates how the adjustments were made to the raw admission data.

TABLE 4
Court Commitment Adjustments

(A) Fiscal Year	(B) DOCS Ct. Commits	(C) End of Year State Ready	(D) Change from Prev. Year	(E) Convicted Awaiting Pool	(F) Change in Convict Pool	(B+D+F) Adjusted Commits
1983 - 84	xxxxx	234	xxxxx	0	xxxxx	xxxxx
1984 - 85	12,485	141	(93)	0	0	12,392
1985 - 86	12,523	891	750	0	0	13,273
1986 - 87	15,020	350	(541)	0	0	14,479
1987 - 88	16,307	265	(85)	754	754	16,976
1988 - 89	17,819	653	388	1,165	411	18,618
1989 - 90	23,285	336	(317)	1,420	255	23,223
1990 - 91 *	21,811	1,833	1,497	1,677	257	23,565
1991 - 92	25,593	1,199	(634)	1,677	0	24,959

* FY 1990-91 End of Year State Ready has been adjusted upward by 1,100 to reflect the court commitment portion of the unannounced State Ready group at Rikers Island.

Parole Violator Adjustments

(A) Fiscal Year	(B) DOCS Violators	(C) End of Year State Ready	(D) Change from Prev. Year	(B+D) Adjusted Violators
1985 - 86	2,036	345	xxxxx	2,036
1986 - 87	3,577	356	11	3,588
1987 - 88	3,861	305	(51)	3,810
1988 - 89	4,407	550	245	4,652
1989 - 90	6,237	60	(490)	5,747
1990 - 91 *	4,433	296	236	4,669
1991 - 92	3,372	1,014	718	4,090

* FY 1990-91 End of Year State Ready has been adjusted upward by 100 to reflect the violator portion of the unannounced State Ready group at Rikers Island.

2/ Source: Division of Criminal Justice Processing Report.

3/ Ibid.

4/ New court commitments in April, May and June 1992 were an outcome of felony cases disposed by the courts in all or parts of Terms 4 through 7 of 1992. The observed commitments and dispositions were:

MONTH	COMMITMENTS	TERM	DISPOSITIONS	x	PORTION	=	USABLE
April	2,293	4th	6,741	x	(12/19)	=	4,257
May	2,122	5th	6,723	x	1	=	6,723
June	<u>2,188</u>	6th	6,071	x	1	=	6,071
TOTAL	6,603	7th	6,063	x	(12/19)	=	<u>3,829</u>
					TOTAL		20,880

$$6,603/20,880 = .31624 \text{ ratio}$$

5/ For Fiscal Year 1990-91, 23,215 inmates were released to parole supervision. During Fiscal Year 1991-92, which lags the release period by one year, 4,090 were returned to prison as parole violators with a resultant conversion factor of .17618. As noted in the text, an adjustment factor based on the first quarter of the fiscal year's actual returns has been applied. Actual returns for the period were only 875 compared to an expected 1,022 returns. The adjustment was, therefore, calculated to be .85616.

6/ There were 2,335 "other" admissions to DOCS custody for FY 1991-92. These inmates represented .04105 of the total population on April 1 (56,875).

7/ In FY 1991-92, there were 1,879 releases from the Shock Program to the community. These releases were generated from the court commitments in FY's 1990-91 and 1991-92. The number of commitments which generated the Shock releases was 48,524. The ratio of Shock releases to the total commitments for the two year period was .03872.

27 Jul 92

FY92-93 DEMAND PROJECTIONS BASELINE

CONVICTED STATE CAP

DATE	CAP.	DEMAND	INHOU	AWAITING	READY	CHANGE	Populatio
3/27/92	59,927	62,886	58,984	1,662	2,240	0 includes 25 D/E plus 633 DR	61,224
4/3/92	60,002	63,031	59,070	1,680	2,281	75 WR(-1),DR(76)	61,351
4/10/92	60,209	63,200	59,098	1,670	2,432	207 WR(-9),DR(216)	61,530
4/17/92	60,227	63,353	59,244	1,660	2,449	18 Grove Fem.(-42),WR(1),DR(59)	61,693
4/24/92	60,285	63,290	59,232	1,650	2,408	58 Gt. Mead.ICP(52),WR(2),DR(4)	61,640
5/1/92	60,311	63,387	59,390	1,645	2,352	26 WR(7),DR(10),Edgecombe(9)	61,742
5/8/92	60,324	63,559	59,468	1,625	2,466	13 WR(-5),DR(18)	61,934
5/15/92	60,435	63,794	59,438	1,600	2,756	111 DR(107),WR(4)	62,194
5/22/92	60,483	63,858	59,564	1,580	2,714	48 DR(48)	62,278
5/29/92	60,402	63,906	59,594	1,561	2,751	(31)DR(-87),WR(6)	62,345
6/5/92	60,479	64,129	59,796	1,540	2,793	77 WR(18),DR(57),Hud(1),Edge(1)	62,589
6/12/92	60,466	64,133	59,943	1,520	2,670	(13)WR(-10),DR(-3)	62,613
6/19/92	60,445	64,298	60,166	1,500	2,632	(21) Alb. Inf(6),WR(10),DR(-37)	62,798
6/26/92	60,595	64,360	60,283	1,480	2,597	150 Att.Inf(-5),Edge(-1),WR(134),DR(22)	62,880
7/3/92	60,869	64,370	60,359	1,440	2,571	274 Buff WR(120), DR(37),WR(117)	62,930
7/10/92	60,887	64,404	60,573	1,400	2,431	18 Or(-70),OrfWR(-70),WR(-26),DR(44)	63,004
7/17/92	60,963	64,437	60,820	1,360	2,257	76 WR(53),DR(41),Greenhaven(-18)	63,077
7/24/92	61,016	64,461	60,983	1,310	2,168	53 WR(-31),DR(62),Orleans(20),Pkade(2)	63,151
7/31/92	61,266	64,546	61,100	1,273	2,173	250 WR(250)	63,273
8/7/92	61,466	64,500	61,300	1,270	1,930	200 WR(200)	63,230
8/14/92	61,666	64,400	61,500	1,275	1,625	200 WR(200)	63,125
8/21/92	61,966	64,300	61,700	1,275	1,325	300 DR(300)	63,025
8/28/92	61,966	64,281	61,800	1,277	1,204	0	63,004
9/4/92	61,966	64,250	61,900	1,300	1,050	0	62,950
9/11/92	61,966	64,300	61,900	1,350	1,050	0	62,950
9/18/92	62,066	64,400	62,000	1,375	1,025	100 DR(100)	63,025
9/25/92	62,066	64,550	62,000	1,400	1,150	0	63,150
10/2/92	62,166	64,734	62,100	1,447	1,187	100 DR(100)	63,287
10/9/92	62,166	64,750	62,100	1,475	1,175	0	63,275
10/16/92	62,166	64,850	62,100	1,500	1,250	0	63,350
10/23/92	62,166	65,050	62,100	1,525	1,425	0	63,525
10/30/92	62,166	65,235	62,100	1,541	1,594	0	63,694
11/6/92	62,166	65,250	62,100	1,530	1,620	0	63,720
11/13/92	62,166	65,200	62,100	1,520	1,580	0	63,680
11/20/92	62,366	65,200	62,300	1,510	1,390	200 DR(200)	63,690
11/27/92	62,466	65,132	62,400	1,502	1,230	100 WR(100)	63,630
12/4/92	62,466	65,200	62,400	1,500	1,300	0	63,700
12/11/92	62,666	65,250	62,600	1,475	1,175	200 DR(200)	63,775
12/18/92	62,666	65,300	62,600	1,475	1,225	0	63,825
12/25/92	62,766	65,250	62,700	1,450	1,100	100 WR(100)	63,800
1/1/93	62,766	65,171	62,700	1,439	1,032	0	63,732
1/8/93	62,816	65,150	62,700	1,450	1,000	50 WR(50)	63,700
1/15/93	62,897	65,200	62,800	1,475	925	81 DR(81)	63,725
1/22/93	62,897	65,100	62,800	1,500	800	0	63,600
1/29/93	62,997	65,154	62,900	1,539	715	100 WR(100)	63,615
2/5/93	63,047	65,250	62,900	1,575	775	50 WR(50)	63,675
2/12/93	63,047	65,350	62,900	1,600	850	0	63,750
2/19/93	63,166	65,300	63,000	1,625	675	119 DR(119)	63,675
2/26/93	63,266	65,430	63,100	1,645	685	100 WR(100)	63,785
3/5/93	63,266	65,500	63,150	1,650	700	0	63,850
3/12/93	63,366	65,600	63,250	1,660	690	100 WR(100)	63,940
3/19/93	63,366	65,700	63,250	1,670	780	0	64,030
3/26/93	63,466	65,759	63,350	1,679	730	100 DR(100)	64,080

27-Jul-92

PROJECTIONS OF DEMAND FOR FEMALE DOCS BEDSPACE

baseline

Calendar Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Population on 1/1	1,873	2,584	2,918	3,426	3,502	3,527	3,609	3,708	3,826	3,916	4,030
Total Admits	1,907	2,049	2,420	2,233	2,298	2,383	2,465	2,555	2,591	2,679	2,767
Commits	1,590	1,766	2,116	1,911	1,942	2,015	2,090	2,165	2,188	2,263	2,340
Par. Viol.	249	221	199	199	230	241	246	257	265	275	282
All Other	68	62	105	123	126	127	130	133	138	141	145
UC in Year	3,780	4,633	5,338	5,659	5,799	5,911	6,074	6,264	6,417	6,595	6,797
Total Releases	1,196	1,715	1,912	2,157	2,272	2,302	2,365	2,437	2,501	2,565	2,644
Paroles	1,042	1,506	1,593	1,841	1,933	1,968	2,021	2,089	2,161	2,218	2,290
Cond. Rel.	67	99	104	125	125	125	125	125	110	110	110
All Other	87	110	215	191	214	209	219	224	230	236	244
Demand on 12/31	2,584	2,918	3,426	3,502	3,527	3,609	3,708	3,826	3,916	4,030	4,153
Convicted Awaiting Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Population	2,584	2,918	3,426	3,502	3,527	3,609	3,708	3,826	3,916	4,030	4,153
Dispositions	75,240	77,628	82,121	78,691	77,503	78,045	78,592	79,142	77,796	78,341	78,889
Indictments	79,025	79,322	78,327	76,964	77,503	78,045	78,592	79,142	77,796	78,341	78,889
Shock Releases	54	146	115	129	164	169	175	185	189	193	200

Population = Inhouse + State Readies