

***ATTACHMENT E.2***

5. *Average Costs.* Related to the points above, an estimate that uses an average cost per inmate may well overestimate true future costs if the state applies alternative housing methods or changes sentencing or release laws and practices, or if the projected population will include a disproportionate number of lower-cost inmates. There are significant differences in the cost of housing minimum-, medium- and maximum-custody prisoners, males and females, healthy and sick, young and old, etc. Unless these differences are accounted for, the estimated costs may be inaccurate.

Any estimate of future costs should take into account, or at least acknowledge, that the future average cost per inmate may vary based on these and other factors, and therefore is difficult to estimate.

Under ideal circumstances, another comprehensive survey would be completed to duplicate the detailed state-by-state census the BIS conducted in 2001. Unfortunately, a study of this nature was beyond the resources of this research effort. Also, the purpose of this report was solely to estimate the possible cost to the state and federal government for corrections in 2011. It's simply not feasible to claim that such costs certainly will occur, because states could adopt a variety of yet-unknown cost-saving strategies. However, because it is clear that costs will increase by some amount as a result of the large projected growth in the prison population, it is useful to estimate what those costs could be.

### Current Operational Costs

Researchers for this report contacted each state to obtain its most current cost per inmate. These cost rates included administrative support, program services (public and contracted), and facility maintenance. Where a state contracts with a

private prison company, researchers made every attempt to ensure those costs were incorporated in the annual cost figure.

Each state's cost-per-inmate rate was compared with the BIS 2001 figure. If there was a significant difference, researchers contacted the state to discuss the matter and then made a determination of the most accurate cost-per-year figure. If a state did not reply to the request, researchers used the 2001 figures and then adjusted them for inflation, using the estimates provided by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>19</sup> Nonetheless, there were some major differences between the 2001 and FY 2005-06 numbers that have not yet been accounted for.

Using this approach, the current average annual operational cost per prisoner for the states was \$23,876. For the federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) the cost was \$23,429. Table 5 summarizes the trends in costs per state prisoner from 1984 to FY2005-06 based on the BJS data and this report's survey of the 50 states, controlling for inflation. Whether one uses 1996 or 2005 inflation-adjusted figures, the pattern is the same: a steady increase from 1984 to 1996 followed by relative stability through 2001 and then a decline in FY 2005-06.

The decline in FY2005-06 operating costs could be the result of several factors. First, for each of the other years, cost data were obtained from BIS, and BIS data may be different from the information researchers received from the states for this report. But if the decline is real, then it may be attributed to other factors. For example, the largest increases in the nation's prison population have occurred in the West and South, where costs per prisoner tend to be lower, driving down the overall average costs. There have

been efforts to make corrections more efficient through procurement reforms and privatization of a variety of services.

And there is the possibility that crowding more prisoners in existing facilities has reduced the average cost per prisoner.

Table A-7 in the appendix shows the 2001 and FY 2005-06 costs per state, both with and without adjustments for inflation. As with the previous BJS reports, the 2005 data show major differences among the states and the regions. The Northeast continues to have the highest costs per prisoner, led by Rhode Island (\$44,860), Massachusetts (\$43,026) and New York (\$42,202). The lowest rates are largely in the South, led by Louisiana (\$13,009), Alabama (\$13,019), South Carolina (\$13,170) and Mississippi (\$13,428).

The table also shows that some states have significantly increased or lowered their costs per prisoner, even when adjusted for inflation. States that have lowered their costs include Oregon, Maine, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, South Carolina and Hawaii. States where the rates have increased significantly are California, Alabama, Rhode Island, New York, Alaska and Massachusetts.

In some of the states—New York, Massachusetts, Maryland and Rhode Island—the cost-per-inmate rate has increased but there has been an associated decline or leveling off in the prison population. So their prison populations have dropped or stabilized but the “fixed costs” of operating their prison systems continue to increase.

TABLE 5  
Costs Per State Prisoner, 1984–2005

Cost per inmate	1984	1990	1996	2001	FY2005–2006
1996 Dollars	\$16,300	\$18,400	\$20,100	\$20,065	\$19,181
2005 Dollars	\$20,289	\$22,903	\$25,019	\$23,941	\$23,876

### Estimates of Future Operational Costs

Researchers made two estimates of future operational costs. Under the first, researchers multiplied the current (FY2005-06) costs per prisoner obtained from each state and the BOP by the projected 2011 prisoner populations. Through this method, they took into account the significant variation in costs per prisoner by state. However, this estimate does not control for marginal costs, tipping effects or innovative methods for controlling costs in the face of population increases. This is the typical method used by the states in making fiscal impact statements on pending legislation or administrative reforms. There typically is no effort to account for marginal costs or to assess what the actual cost increases have been in the past for each inmate increase in the prison population. One should assume that, as a result, such estimates by the states are too high.

Using this approach, the state and federal operational budgets, which totaled just under \$35 billion in 2005, would increase by an estimated \$5 billion a year to almost \$40 billion annually by 2011 in constant dollars. In cumulative terms, this 14-percent increase means the states and federal government would spend a cumulative \$15 billion in operating costs over just the next five years to accommodate the projected growth.

Under the second (and more conservative) method for estimating future operating costs,

*Federal and state governments are projected to need as much as \$15 billion in additional operational funds over the next five years.*

researchers calculated the actual cost changes between 2001 and FY2005-06 in relation to the change in the prisoner population. This method assumes no mechanical incremental increase in the operational budgets for each additional prisoner added to the daily population. The BJS report and the state survey conducted for this report show that while the prisoner population increased from 1,345,217 in 2001 to 1,480,223 by the end of 2005, the total operating budgets for the states only increased from \$28,374,273 in 2001 to an estimated \$30,802,574 in FY2005-06.

Assuming the BJS 2001 and the state-reported FY2005-06 cost comparisons are valid for most states, the marginal annual cost for housing each additional prisoner was \$13,797 (not adjusted for inflation).<sup>29</sup> This is 57 percent below the \$23,876 figure cited earlier. If one applies the \$13,797 rate to the projected 192,000 increase in prisoners, the projected additional costs to state prison budgets by 2011 would be \$2.5 billion annually in constant dollars, rather than the \$5 billion cited earlier. That would accumulate to an additional \$7.5 billion in prison operations spending over the next five years.

### Capital Costs

Estimating how much money the states and the federal government are likely to spend on prison construction over the next five years is a tenuous undertaking. As described above, some of the projected inmate growth may be averted by changes in sentencing or release policies. Even if growth is not averted, states may choose to accommodate new inmates in existing facilities by double- or triple-celling inmates, converting program space into dormitories or other means. On the other hand, in some states construction costs may be related to the need to replace aging and dysfunctional facilities, not any projected

need for additional bed capacity. There also are many ways by which states fund prison construction costs that may not fully surface during the projection period. For example, if prison construction is being funded through a 30-year bond, the "true" cost of the new beds will be far above the actual construction costs because of debt service on the bond.

Nonetheless, it is important to make some estimate of the number of new beds each state and the BOP would need to construct based on their projections and the construction costs associated with this bed demand. In general, the states reported construction costs that ranged from \$25,000 for a minimum-security bed to more than \$100,000 for a maximum-security cell. Because there are no "average" estimates, researchers believe the best approximation to use is a midpoint of \$65,000 in capital costs per bed. This figure reflects what most would consider the costs of a "typical" medium-security bed, which covers the largest custody level of most prison systems.

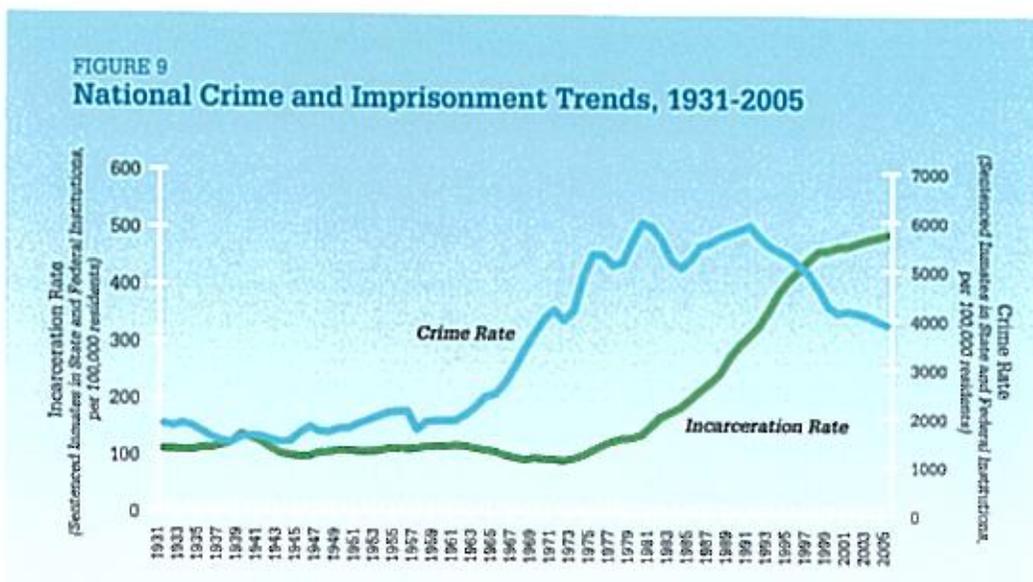
Applying the \$65,000 estimate of construction costs to the projected need for 192,000 additional prison beds, the total construction costs would be approximately \$12.5 billion in 2006 dollars. This estimate may be conservative, as it excludes renovation or conversion of existing prison bed space and assumes no financing costs. For example, California's Governor Schwarzenegger recently requested a total of \$10.9 billion in mostly bond financing to construct a combination of 78,000 jail, prison, and juvenile correctional beds—an average of approximately \$135,000 per bed. Similarly, Colorado has announced that it will need to build a number of 1,000-bed prisons at a cost of \$87,000 per bed.

# The Relationship Between Incarceration and Crime Rates

**G**iven the projected increase in the prison population and associated costs, it is useful to review the potential impact of further incarceration on public safety. There has been much political and academic debate on the relationship between the use of incarceration and crime rates.<sup>21</sup> The common expectation is that crime rates will decline as the number of people in prison increases, and that crime will increase if incarceration rates fall. The logic of this argument is that the crime rate falls when we incapacitate people who are committing crimes and deter those who might otherwise become involved in criminal activities absent the threat of imprisonment. A different contention is that other social and economic factors, such as poverty rates and education levels, have a greater impact on crime than imprisonment rates. The general consensus among criminologists is that crime rates are the product of a complex set of factors, including but not limited to imprisonment.

To demonstrate that incarceration causes crime to go up or down, one must show (1) that there was an increase or decrease in incarceration before the crime rate changed (*temporal assumption*); (2) that a statistical relationship existed between crime and imprisonment rates after the change in incarceration rate (*empirical association*); and (3) that there are no other factors that could explain the change in the crime rate (*non-spurious assumption*). For example, crime rates may have declined as a result of a decline in the number of welfare recipients, the aging of the baby boomers, more effective community policing, or many other factors.

Figure 9 shows that the increase in national crime rates beginning in 1964 was not



Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, BJS

predated by a drop in the incarceration rate. Whatever caused the crime rate to increase from 1965 to 1974, therefore, was not a change in imprisonment, which remained stable until 1975 and then started increasing after crime rates had stabilized.<sup>23</sup> Some experts posit that while the increase in crime rates that began in 1965 may have been caused by other socio-economic and demographic factors, the significant increase in the use of imprisonment has helped lower crime rates. Meanwhile, after 1975, policy makers passed many laws that increased the probability of being sentenced to prison rather than to jail or probation, and dramatically increased the length of those prison sentences.

A decade ago, James Q. Wilson suggested that the U.S. had reached a tipping point of “diminishing returns” from our investment in prisons.<sup>24</sup> According to Wilson, judges have always been tough on violent offenders and have incarcerated them for relatively long sentences. However, as states expanded incarceration, they dipped “deeper into the bucket of persons eligible for prison, dredging up offenders with shorter and shorter criminal records.”<sup>24</sup> Increasing the proportion of convicted criminals sent to prison, like lengthening time served beyond some point, has produced diminishing marginal returns in crime reductions. This does not mean an absence of returns—just that the benefit to public safety of each additional prisoner consistently decreases.

A recent review conducted by the Vera Institute of Justice of all the major studies of the relationship between incarceration and crime shows disparate findings, with different estimates of whether the relationship exists, what the relationship may be, and even whether incarceration rates at some point may actually increase crime.<sup>25</sup> The Vera review found that “the most sophisticated analyses generally agree that increased incarceration rates have some effect on reducing crime,” accounting for perhaps 25 percent of the drop in crime during the 1990s. But “analysts are nearly unanimous in their conclusion that continued growth in incarceration will prevent considerably fewer, if any, crimes than past increases did and will cost taxpayers substantially more to achieve.”<sup>26</sup>

# Public Safety, Public Spending: The Challenge Ahead for State Policy Makers

**I**t's hard to place a value on the peace of mind and sense of justice that a victim, his or her loved ones, and society as a whole, receive when an assailant is locked away behind bars. This powerful and rightful response, perhaps more than any other factor, drives states to build more and more prisons.

But Americans expect the corrections system to do more than just punish.<sup>27</sup> They expect it to protect public safety and reduce crime—by deterring would-be criminals, by separating the most dangerous people from society, and by helping lower-risk offenders and inmates returning to society become productive, crime-free citizens.

States pay a high price for these services. Prisons are the fourth-largest state budget item behind health, education and transportation. And the effect of corrections spending on other state priorities is particularly strong as almost all of it comes from the states' own coffers, with minimal reliance on federal aid. By contrast, the majority of health care funding in many states comes from the federal government, primarily through Medicaid.

The high cost and high stakes of corrections rightly puts a premium on performance. Taxpayers, victims of crime, prosecutors, police, judges—everyone wants the corrections

system to produce the best possible outcomes at the best price. This means less crime and fewer victims, lower recidivism rates, and more resources for investments like education, health and economic development.

Driven by hard data, the projections in this report clearly outline for state policy makers the increases in their prison populations, and worsening cost crises some are facing. States will ignore these facts at their own peril. If nothing changes, taxpayers will spend as much as \$27.5 billion more on prisons over the next five years, and the jury is still out as to whether that investment will yield commensurate results in crime control.

This report does raise red flags, but it also can be used to help diagnose problems rooted within state corrections systems. Throughout the report, and in accompanying state profiles, Pew's Public Safety Performance Project showcases states that are examining the performance of their sentencing and corrections systems and using that data to determine the steps necessary to improve their outcomes.

The profiles highlight states that have broadened their approaches to criminal justice, making prisons one item on a larger menu of options for dealing with the wide spectrum of

criminal behavior. They have employed new, cost effective strategies for managing their prison populations, such as establishing sentencing guidelines, improving parole release practices, and holding probation and parole violators accountable with graduated sanctions. They have developed new programs proven effective at reducing recidivism, such as drug courts, day reporting centers and comprehensive re-entry programs. And states have deployed new technologies, such as instant-result drug tests and risk assessments that help judges and corrections professionals match offenders with the right levels and types of supervision and services.

The increases in prison populations and costs predicted in this report are worrisome, but they are not inevitable. These projections and the Public Safety Performance Project's profiles on innovative states should serve as tools for policy makers and others, who can use the data and lessons learned across the country to boost the performance of the corrections systems in their own states.

# Appendix

TABLE A-1 Key State Data

State/Region	Prison Population 2005	Incarceration Rate 2005	Projection Methodology
<b>U.S. total*</b>	<b>1,480,223</b>	<b>500</b>	-
Federal**	187,394	56	Simulation
State*	1,292,829	435	-
<b>Northeast*</b>	<b>164,074</b>	<b>298</b>	-
Connecticut	13,121	373	None
Maine	1,905	144	Simulation
Massachusetts*	10,385	239	Simulation
New Hampshire	2,520	192	Time Series
New Jersey**	26,748	313	Flow
New York	62,743	325	None
Pennsylvania	42,345	340	Simulation
Rhode Island*	2,767	189	Simulation
Vermont*	1,542	247	None
<b>Midwest*</b>	<b>252,438</b>	<b>383</b>	-
Illinois	44,919	351	Simulation
Indiana	24,416	388	Simulation
Iowa*	8,737	294	Simulation
Kansas†	9,068	330	Simulation
Michigan	49,546	489	Simulation
Minnesota**	8,874	180	Simulation
Missouri†	30,803	529	Time Series
Nebraska	4,330	245	Simulation
North Dakota	1,327	208	Simulation
Ohio†	45,854	400	Simulation
South Dakota	3,454	443	Simulation
Wisconsin	21,110	390	None
<b>South*</b>	<b>580,880</b>	<b>539</b>	-
Alabama	27,003	591	-
Arkansas	13,383	479	Simulation
Delaware†	3,972	467	Simulation
Florida*	85,563	499	Simulation
Georgia*	51,904	572	Simulation
Kentucky	19,215	459	Simulation
Louisiana	36,083	797	Simulation
Maryland	22,143	394	Simulation
Mississippi	19,335	660	Simulation
North Carolina*	36,620	360	Simulation
Oklahoma	23,245	652	Simulation
South Carolina	22,464	525	Simulation
Tennessee	26,369	440	Simulation
Texas**	151,925	691	Simulation
Virginia	35,344	464	Simulation
West Virginia	5,292	291	Simulation
<b>West*</b>	<b>295,457</b>	<b>431</b>	-
Alaska†	2,781	414	None
Arizona	31,411	521	Time Series
California	168,982	466	Simulation
Colorado	21,456	457	Time Series
Hawaii†	4,422	340	Simulation
Idaho	6,818	472	None
Montana**	2,625	373	None
Nevada	11,644	474	Simulation
New Mexico	6,292	323	Simulation
Oregon	13,390	365	Simulation
Utah	6,269	252	None
Washington	17,320	273	Simulation
Wyoming	2,047	400	None

- \* State population differs from BJS report to include projections populations
- \*\* Federal prison population provided by the Bureau of Prisons
- b Prisons and jails from one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population
- c Prison population on December 27, 2005 from Quarterly Report on the Status of Prison Overcrowding, Fourth Quarter 2005, Massachusetts Department of Correction, January 2006  
[http://www.mass.gov/Eocops/dcoi/doc/research\\_reports/4th\\_05\\_overcrowding.pdf](http://www.mass.gov/Eocops/dcoi/doc/research_reports/4th_05_overcrowding.pdf)
- d New Jersey 2005 prison total taken from New Jersey Department of Corrections Offender Characteristics Report, Policy Analysis & Planning and represent population on January 9, 2006  
[http://www.nj.gov/corrections/offender\\_statistics/2005/whole Doc\\_Oct\\_Char2006.PDF](http://www.nj.gov/corrections/offender_statistics/2005/whole Doc_Oct_Char2006.PDF)
- e Prison population provided by Rhode Island Department of Corrections
- f Includes some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less
- g Iowa prison population extrapolated using fiscal year end counts
- b Prison population provided by Georgia Department of Corrections
- i North Carolina prison population data obtained from NCDOC web page database
- j Prison population from 'Trends in Florida Prison Admissions and Populations December 2005', Florida Department of Corrections  
[www.doc.state.fl.us/pub/pop/05/pop.pdf](http://www.doc.state.fl.us/pub/pop/05/pop.pdf)
- k Prison population on January 1, 2008 from 'An Outcome Evaluation of the Challenge Incarceration Program', Minnesota Department of Corrections, October 2006  
<http://www.cor.state.mn.us/publications/documents/CIPEval/ustoc/Report10-06.pdf>
- l Prison population from Texas Department of Criminal Justice
- m Institutional prisoners only

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, JFA Institute

**TABLE A-2 State, Regional and National Residential Populations, 2005-2011**

State/Region	Estimated End of FY 2005	Projected End of Year 2006	Projected End of Year 2007	Projected End of Year 2008	Projected End of Year 2009	Projected End of Year 2010	Projected End of Year 2011	% Change 2006-2011
<b>U.S. total</b>	<b>295,859,883</b>	<b>299,020,242</b>	<b>301,714,686</b>	<b>304,398,677</b>	<b>307,071,996</b>	<b>309,740,694</b>	<b>312,417,989</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>54,641,895</b>	<b>55,125,296</b>	<b>55,326,451</b>	<b>55,517,038</b>	<b>55,697,475</b>	<b>55,869,287</b>	<b>56,034,887</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
Connecticut	3,510,297	3,527,755	3,542,998	3,557,405	3,570,942	3,583,757	3,596,091	1.9%
Maine	1,321,505	1,330,601	1,338,420	1,346,036	1,353,480	1,360,672	1,367,596	2.8%
Massachusetts	6,398,743	6,561,571	6,588,248	6,613,573	6,637,676	6,660,827	6,683,355	1.9%
New Hampshire	1,309,940	1,336,023	1,350,148	1,364,301	1,378,473	1,392,698	1,406,971	5.3%
New Jersey	8,717,925	8,832,766	8,888,287	8,941,682	8,993,050	9,042,819	9,091,630	2.9%
New York	19,254,630	19,325,562	19,364,721	19,399,297	19,429,579	19,456,238	19,480,389	0.8%
Pennsylvania	12,429,616	12,477,239	12,509,376	12,540,294	12,569,978	12,598,434	12,625,803	1.2%
Rhode Island	1,076,189	1,096,344	1,102,511	1,108,389	1,113,952	1,119,205	1,124,186	2.5%
Vermont	623,050	637,437	641,745	646,063	650,367	654,640	658,868	3.4%
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>65,971,974</b>	<b>66,440,637</b>	<b>66,721,923</b>	<b>66,995,549</b>	<b>67,260,924</b>	<b>67,517,883</b>	<b>67,767,236</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Illinois	12,763,371	12,769,657	12,814,117	12,856,636	12,897,157	12,935,988	12,973,810	1.6%
Indiana	6,271,973	6,294,276	6,323,155	6,351,281	6,378,648	6,405,269	6,431,257	2.2%
Iowa	2,966,334	2,986,331	2,993,970	3,000,886	3,007,035	3,012,367	3,016,907	1.0%
Kansas	2,744,687	2,768,324	2,779,287	2,789,995	2,800,366	2,810,442	2,820,294	1.9%
Michigan	10,120,860	10,277,845	10,322,902	10,366,379	10,408,204	10,448,077	10,485,819	2.0%
Minnesota	5,132,799	5,247,934	5,296,992	5,346,312	5,395,836	5,445,509	5,495,282	4.7%
Missouri	5,800,310	5,813,035	5,844,610	5,875,874	5,906,750	5,937,243	5,967,445	2.7%
Nebraska	1,758,787	1,752,320	1,757,362	1,762,181	1,766,765	1,771,126	1,775,300	1.3%
North Dakota	636,677	636,036	636,323	636,532	636,618	636,578	636,442	0.1%
Ohio	11,464,042	11,510,978	11,531,425	11,550,391	11,567,842	11,583,777	11,598,234	0.8%
South Dakota	775,933	776,480	779,477	782,351	785,077	787,646	790,056	1.7%
Wisconsin	5,536,201	5,607,424	5,642,306	5,676,735	5,710,628	5,743,865	5,776,403	3.0%
<b>South</b>	<b>106,954,892</b>	<b>108,364,091</b>	<b>109,700,000</b>	<b>111,039,357</b>	<b>112,381,872</b>	<b>113,729,952</b>	<b>115,088,601</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
Alabama	4,557,808	4,548,208	4,562,068	4,575,841	4,589,514	4,603,075	4,616,554	1.5%
Arkansas	2,779,154	2,807,016	2,826,758	2,846,270	2,865,500	2,884,503	2,903,384	3.4%
Delaware	843,524	851,327	860,938	870,411	879,730	888,882	897,843	5.5%
Florida	17,789,864	18,015,259	18,359,934	18,711,584	19,070,439	19,437,214	19,813,082	10.0%
Georgia	9,072,576	9,126,400	9,269,442	9,391,842	9,523,469	9,654,210	9,784,054	7.2%
Kentucky	4,173,406	4,195,783	4,216,491	4,236,461	4,255,690	4,274,242	4,292,249	2.3%
Louisiana	4,523,628	4,559,796	4,575,884	4,591,185	4,605,658	4,619,402	4,632,560	1.6%
Maryland	5,600,388	5,692,070	5,752,927	5,813,760	5,874,573	5,935,371	5,996,219	5.3%
Mississippi	2,921,088	2,933,689	2,945,086	2,955,983	2,966,363	2,976,225	2,985,630	1.8%
North Carolina	8,683,242	8,893,893	9,022,205	9,151,193	9,280,841	9,411,179	9,542,453	7.3%
Oklahoma	3,547,884	3,542,715	3,556,830	3,570,816	3,584,641	3,598,415	3,612,293	2.0%
South Carolina	4,256,083	4,302,577	4,344,306	4,385,599	4,426,424	4,466,747	4,506,628	4.7%
Tennessee	5,962,950	6,044,730	6,097,782	6,150,954	6,204,210	6,257,637	6,311,407	4.4%
Texas	22,859,968	23,336,489	23,711,224	24,086,241	24,461,352	24,837,867	25,218,315	8.1%
Virginia	7,567,465	7,690,340	7,781,912	7,873,339	7,964,633	8,055,867	8,147,172	5.9%
West Virginia	1,816,856	1,823,813	1,826,218	1,827,882	1,829,840	1,829,120	1,828,762	0.3%
<b>West</b>	<b>68,291,122</b>	<b>69,090,218</b>	<b>69,966,312</b>	<b>70,846,733</b>	<b>71,731,725</b>	<b>72,623,572</b>	<b>73,527,265</b>	<b>6.4%</b>
Alaska	663,661	670,332	676,799	683,524	690,537	697,745	705,148	5.2%
Arizona	5,939,232	6,091,570	6,243,949	6,399,280	6,557,534	6,719,039	6,884,382	13.0%
California	36,132,147	36,653,225	37,069,690	37,464,007	37,866,419	38,268,509	38,673,873	5.5%
Colorado	4,665,177	4,682,434	4,725,181	4,767,794	4,810,307	4,852,893	4,895,793	4.6%
Hawaii	1,275,194	1,297,844	1,311,156	1,323,543	1,335,077	1,346,002	1,356,313	4.5%
Idaho	1,429,096	1,439,585	1,461,544	1,483,723	1,506,077	1,528,573	1,551,126	7.7%
Montana	935,670	943,862	951,064	958,172	965,145	971,931	978,498	3.7%
Nevada	2,414,807	2,450,937	2,518,059	2,586,289	2,655,610	2,726,022	2,797,632	14.1%
New Mexico	1,928,384	1,927,339	1,943,387	1,958,693	1,973,191	1,986,937	2,000,105	3.8%
Oregon	3,641,066	3,651,845	3,690,289	3,729,815	3,770,424	3,812,000	3,854,789	5.6%
Utah	2,469,585	2,470,439	2,505,704	2,541,227	2,577,036	2,613,198	2,649,851	7.3%
Washington	6,287,759	6,299,318	6,365,366	6,434,081	6,505,545	6,579,809	6,657,015	5.7%
Wyoming	509,294	511,492	514,128	516,588	518,827	520,859	522,743	2.2%

Source: US Census Bureau

Note: End of year number estimated by calculating the mid-point population for mid-year estimates/projections

**TABLE A-3 State Prison Populations by Region, 2006-2011**

State/Region	Estimated End of Year 2006	Projected End of Year 2007	Projected End of Year 2008	Projected End of Year 2009	Projected End of Year 2010	Projected End of Year 2011	% Change 2006-2011
<b>U.S. total</b>	<b>1,530,454</b>	<b>1,568,822</b>	<b>1,614,808</b>	<b>1,654,668</b>	<b>1,686,495</b>	<b>1,722,477</b>	<b>13%</b>
Federal <sup>1</sup>	192,584	200,696	206,982	212,283	217,385	221,882	15%
State	1,337,870	1,368,126	1,407,826	1,442,385	1,469,110	1,500,595	12%
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>168,176</b>	<b>170,839</b>	<b>173,076</b>	<b>175,349</b>	<b>177,585</b>	<b>180,154</b>	<b>7%</b>
Connecticut	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	0%
Maine <sup>2</sup>	1,978	2,053	2,131	2,212	2,296	2,383	21%
Massachusetts <sup>3</sup>	10,670	10,780	10,910	11,040	11,180	11,310	6%
New Hampshire	2,620	2,699	2,780	2,863	2,949	3,037	16%
New Jersey	27,309	28,051	28,360	28,704	29,100	29,586	8%
New York	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	0%
Pennsylvania	44,095	45,596	47,096	48,596	50,096	51,596	17%
Rhode Island	2,853	2,901	2,924	2,960	2,992	3,052	7%
Vermont	1,650	1,758	1,866	1,974	2,082	2,190	33%
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>256,613</b>	<b>261,076</b>	<b>267,174</b>	<b>274,877</b>	<b>281,289</b>	<b>287,622</b>	<b>12%</b>
Illinois <sup>4</sup>	45,687	46,273	46,967	47,708	48,539	49,437	8%
Indiana	25,061	25,249	26,179	27,058	28,154	29,728	15%
Iowa <sup>5</sup>	8,857	9,282	9,659	9,896	10,071	10,284	16%
Kansas	8,924	9,185	9,383	9,605	9,821	10,074	13%
Michigan <sup>6</sup>	49,974	50,743	51,857	53,041	54,441	55,687	11%
Minnesota	8,899	9,115	9,385	9,609	9,701	10,063	13%
Missouri	30,135	29,824	29,512	31,216	31,577	31,937	6%
Nebraska	4,705	4,953	5,052	5,182	5,243	5,273	12%
North Dakota	1,384	1,420	1,458	1,499	1,535	1,580	14%
Ohio <sup>6</sup>	47,519	49,211	51,548	53,603	55,305	57,223	20%
South Dakota	3,442	3,594	3,745	3,904	4,069	4,241	23%
Wisconsin <sup>6</sup>	22,025	22,227	22,429	22,651	22,833	23,035	5%
<b>South</b>	<b>603,876</b>	<b>615,562</b>	<b>635,968</b>	<b>649,085</b>	<b>656,408</b>	<b>669,072</b>	<b>11%</b>
Alabama	28,430	28,789	29,966	29,298	29,739	30,461	7%
Arkansas	13,737	14,264	14,790	15,246	15,703	16,057	17%
Delaware	3,972	3,972	3,972	3,972	3,972	3,972	0%
Florida	89,815	92,569	96,568	100,482	103,158	106,042	18%
Georgia	53,685	55,051	56,310	57,463	58,509	59,449	11%
Kentucky	21,458	21,650	23,690	24,525	25,455	26,209	22%
Louisiana	38,094	38,488	38,738	38,951	39,241	39,491	4%
Maryland <sup>6</sup>	23,156	23,220	23,270	23,320	23,370	23,420	1%
Mississippi	22,812	23,298	23,746	24,005	24,367	24,673	8%
North Carolina <sup>6</sup>	38,257	38,865	39,394	40,059	40,660	41,676	9%
Oklahoma <sup>6</sup>	25,089	26,175	31,992	32,633	28,068	28,345	13%
South Carolina	24,070	24,819	25,568	26,317	27,066	27,815	16%
Tennessee	26,186	26,590	26,965	27,273	27,388	27,582	5%
Texas	152,671	154,766	158,090	160,555	163,331	166,327	9%
Virginia	37,198	37,686	38,330	39,304	40,383	41,476	12%
West Virginia	5,246	5,370	5,579	5,682	5,808	6,077	16%
<b>West</b>	<b>309,205</b>	<b>320,651</b>	<b>331,608</b>	<b>343,075</b>	<b>353,829</b>	<b>363,748</b>	<b>18%</b>
Alaska <sup>6</sup>	2,951	3,130	3,321	3,523	3,737	3,964	34%
Arizona	35,965	38,189	40,645	43,514	46,392	48,381	35%
California	173,100	177,573	180,979	183,955	186,565	188,772	9%
Colorado <sup>6</sup>	22,624	23,927	25,357	26,894	28,261	29,685	31%
Hawaii	4,185	4,281	4,457	4,633	4,809	4,985	21%
Idaho <sup>6</sup>	7,206	7,669	8,141	8,625	9,125	9,654	34%
Montana <sup>6</sup>	2,812	3,017	3,233	3,464	3,712	3,977	41%
Nevada	13,239	13,732	14,289	15,129	15,662	16,764	27%
New Mexico	7,006	7,431	7,795	8,044	8,244	8,477	21%
Oregon <sup>6</sup>	13,411	13,600	13,924	14,294	14,719	15,110	13%
Utah <sup>6</sup>	6,552	6,848	7,157	7,480	7,818	8,171	25%
Washington <sup>6</sup>	18,068	19,000	19,945	20,937	21,978	23,071	28%
Wyoming <sup>6</sup>	2,147	2,254	2,366	2,483	2,607	2,737	27%

Source: JFA Institute

1 Source: Bureau of Prisons

2 State provided projections short of 2011. Similar growth rates were applied to complete

3 State provided projections on a FY basis. December figures were extrapolated in these states

4 Average annual change from 2001-2005 applied yearly to generate forecast

5 Both FY adjusted and short of 2011

6 Massachusetts represents both civil and criminal inmates

**TABLE A-4 Prison Populations by Growth Rate, 2006-2011**

State/Region	Estimated End of Year 2006	Projected End of Year 2007	Projected End of Year 2008	Projected End of Year 2009	Projected End of Year 2010	Projected End of Year 2011	% Change 2006-2011
<b>U.S. total</b>	<b>1,530,454</b>	<b>1,568,822</b>	<b>1,614,808</b>	<b>1,654,668</b>	<b>1,686,495</b>	<b>1,722,477</b>	<b>13%</b>
Federal <sup>1</sup>	192,584	200,696	206,982	212,283	217,365	221,882	15%
State	1,337,870	1,368,126	1,407,826	1,442,386	1,469,110	1,500,595	12%
Montana <sup>1</sup>	2,812	3,017	3,233	3,464	3,712	3,977	41%
Arizona	35,965	38,189	40,645	43,614	46,392	48,381	35%
Alaska <sup>1</sup>	2,951	3,130	3,321	3,523	3,737	3,964	34%
Idaho <sup>5</sup>	7,206	7,669	8,141	8,625	9,125	9,654	34%
Vermont	1,650	1,758	1,866	1,974	2,092	2,190	33%
Colorado <sup>2</sup>	22,624	23,927	25,357	26,894	28,251	29,685	31%
Washington <sup>1</sup>	18,088	19,000	19,945	20,937	21,978	23,071	28%
Wyoming <sup>1</sup>	2,147	2,254	2,366	2,483	2,607	2,737	27%
Nevada	13,239	13,732	14,289	15,129	15,662	16,764	27%
Utah <sup>1</sup>	6,552	6,848	7,157	7,480	7,818	8,171	25%
South Dakota	3,442	3,594	3,745	3,904	4,069	4,241	23%
Kentucky	21,459	21,650	23,690	24,525	25,455	26,209	22%
Hawaii	4,105	4,281	4,457	4,633	4,809	4,985	21%
New Mexico	7,006	7,431	7,795	8,044	8,244	8,477	21%
Maine <sup>1</sup>	1,978	2,053	2,131	2,212	2,296	2,383	21%
Ohio <sup>1</sup>	47,519	49,211	51,543	53,603	55,305	57,223	20%
Florida	89,815	92,569	95,568	100,482	103,158	106,042	18%
Pennsylvania	44,096	45,596	47,096	48,596	50,096	51,596	17%
Arkansas	13,737	14,264	14,790	15,245	15,703	16,057	17%
Iowa <sup>1</sup>	8,857	9,292	9,659	9,898	10,071	10,284	16%
New Hampshire	2,620	2,699	2,780	2,863	2,949	3,037	16%
West Virginia	5,246	5,370	5,579	5,682	5,806	6,077	16%
South Carolina	24,070	24,819	25,568	26,317	27,066	27,815	16%
Indiana	25,061	25,249	26,179	27,058	28,154	28,728	15%
North Dakota	1,384	1,420	1,458	1,499	1,535	1,580	14%
Minnesota	8,899	9,115	9,395	9,609	9,701	10,063	13%
Oklahoma <sup>1</sup>	25,089	26,175	31,992	32,633	28,058	28,345	13%
Kansas	8,924	9,185	9,383	9,505	9,821	10,074	13%
Oregon <sup>1</sup>	13,411	13,600	13,924	14,294	14,719	15,110	13%
Nebraska	4,706	4,953	5,052	5,182	5,243	5,273	12%
Virginia	37,198	37,686	38,330	39,304	40,383	41,478	12%
Michigan <sup>1</sup>	49,974	50,743	51,857	53,044	54,441	55,687	11%
Georgia	53,685	55,051	56,310	57,463	58,509	59,449	11%
California	173,100	177,573	180,979	183,955	186,565	188,772	9%
Texas	152,671	154,756	158,090	160,555	163,331	166,327	9%
North Carolina <sup>1</sup>	38,257	38,855	39,394	40,059	40,860	41,676	9%
Illinois <sup>1</sup>	45,687	46,273	46,967	47,708	48,539	49,497	8%
New Jersey	27,309	28,051	28,369	28,704	29,100	29,585	8%
Mississippi	22,812	23,298	23,746	24,005	24,367	24,673	8%
Alabama	28,430	28,789	28,966	29,298	29,739	30,461	7%
Rhode Island	2,853	2,901	2,924	2,960	2,882	3,052	7%
Massachusetts <sup>1</sup>	10,670	10,780	10,910	11,040	11,180	11,310	6%
Missouri	30,135	29,824	29,512	31,216	31,577	31,937	6%
Tennessee	26,186	26,590	26,955	27,273	27,388	27,582	5%
Wisconsin <sup>1</sup>	22,025	22,227	22,429	22,651	22,833	23,035	5%
Louisiana	38,094	38,488	38,738	38,951	39,241	39,491	4%
Maryland <sup>1</sup>	23,156	23,220	23,270	23,320	23,370	23,420	1%
Connecticut	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	0%
New York	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	0%
Delaware	3,972	3,972	3,972	3,972	3,972	3,972	0%

Source: JFA Institute

1 Source: U.S. Bureau of Prisons

2 State provided information about 2011. Similar growth rates were applied to corrections.

3 State provided projections on a FY basis. December 31, 2011 were extrapolated to these states.

4 Average annual change from 2001-2005 applied yearly to generate forecast.

5 Both FY selected and about of 2011.

6 Massachusetts corrections both civil and criminal inmates.

**TABLE A-5 State Incarceration Rates by Region, 2006-2011**

State/Region	Projected End of Year 2006	Projected End of Year 2007	Projected End of Year 2008	Projected End of Year 2009	Projected End of Year 2010	Projected End of Year 2011	% Change 2006-2011
<b>U.S. total</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>10%</b>
Federal	64	67	68	69	70	71	10%
State	447	453	467	476	474	480	7%
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>6%</b>
Connecticut	397	396	395	394	394	393	-1%
Maine	149	154	159	165	171	177	19%
Massachusetts	163	164	166	167	169	171	5%
New Hampshire	196	201	206	211	216	221	13%
New Jersey	309	317	319	322	325	330	7%
New York	326	326	326	325	325	324	0%
Pennsylvania	353	355	376	388	399	411	16%
Rhode Island	260	264	265	268	260	275	6%
Vermont	259	275	291	307	322	338	31%
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>11%</b>
Illinois	358	362	367	372	378	384	7%
Indiana	398	400	414	427	443	451	13%
Iowa	297	310	323	330	336	342	15%
Kansas	322	331	338	341	352	360	12%
Michigan	486	493	502	513	525	536	10%
Minnesota	170	173	177	181	181	187	10%
Missouri	518	512	506	533	537	542	5%
Nebraska	269	282	287	294	298	299	11%
North Dakota	218	223	229	236	241	248	14%
Ohio	413	427	447	464	479	495	20%
South Dakota	443	462	480	500	520	541	22%
Wisconsin	393	395	398	400	402	405	3%
<b>South</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>7%</b>
Alabama	625	632	635	641	650	665	6%
Arkansas	489	506	523	537	552	562	15%
Delaware	467	464	461	459	456	454	-3%
Florida	499	509	526	542	551	561	13%
Georgia	588	599	608	616	623	629	7%
Kentucky	511	515	562	580	601	617	21%
Louisiana	835	843	847	850	855	860	3%
Maryland	407	406	404	403	402	401	-1%
Mississippi	778	792	806	814	824	833	7%
North Carolina	430	434	437	441	446	452	5%
Oklahoma	708	737	899	916	786	792	12%
South Carolina	569	574	589	603	617	631	13%
Tennessee	433	438	442	445	445	446	3%
Texas	654	658	667	672	678	685	5%
Virginia	484	487	493	502	513	524	8%
West Virginia	288	294	305	311	318	332	16%
<b>West</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>14%</b>
Alaska	440	465	491	518	547	577	31%
Arizona	580	619	651	690	725	747	27%
California	472	482	488	494	498	501	6%
Colorado	483	508	537	567	593	620	28%
Hawaii	316	328	340	352	363	375	19%
Idaho	501	529	557	586	615	645	29%
Montana	298	318	340	363	387	414	39%
Nevada	540	553	557	593	613	640	18%
New Mexico	364	394	401	412	421	431	19%
Oregon	367	370	377	385	395	403	10%
Utah	265	275	286	296	308	319	20%
Washington	287	300	313	327	342	357	24%
Wyoming	420	439	460	482	505	529	25%

Source: JFA Institute

Note: The forecasted incarceration rates are calculated using adjusted Census projections and state prison population forecasts.

**TABLE A-6 State Incarceration Rates by Growth Rate, 2006-2011**

State/Region	Projected End of Year 2006	Projected End of Year 2007	Projected End of Year 2008	Projected End of Year 2009	Projected End of Year 2010	Projected End of Year 2011	% Change 2006-2011
<b>U.S. total</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>10%</b>
Federal	64	67	68	69	70	71	10%
State	447	453	462	470	474	480	7%
Montana	298	318	340	363	387	414	39%
Alaska	440	465	491	518	547	577	31%
Vermont	259	275	291	307	322	338	31%
Idaho	501	529	557	586	615	646	29%
Colorado	483	509	537	567	593	620	28%
Arizona	590	619	651	690	725	747	27%
Wyoming	420	439	460	482	505	529	26%
Washington	287	300	313	327	342	357	24%
South Dakota	443	462	480	500	520	541	22%
Kentucky	511	515	562	580	601	617	21%
Utah	265	275	286	296	308	319	20%
Ohio	413	427	447	464	479	495	20%
Maine	149	154	158	165	171	177	19%
New Mexico	364	394	401	412	421	431	19%
Hawaii	316	328	340	352	363	375	19%
Nevada	540	553	567	593	613	640	18%
Pennsylvania	353	365	376	388	399	411	16%
West Virginia	288	294	305	311	318	332	16%
Iowa	297	310	323	330	336	342	15%
Arkansas	489	506	523	537	552	562	15%
North Dakota	218	223	229	236	241	248	14%
Indiana	398	400	414	427	443	451	13%
New Hampshire	195	201	206	211	216	221	13%
South Carolina	559	574	589	603	617	631	13%
Florida	499	509	526	542	551	561	13%
Oklahoma	708	737	899	916	796	792	12%
Kansas	322	331	338	341	352	360	12%
Nebraska	269	282	287	294	298	299	11%
Minnesota	170	173	177	181	181	187	10%
Michigan	486	493	502	513	525	536	10%
Oregon	367	370	377	385	395	403	10%
Virginia	484	487	493	502	513	524	8%
Illinois	358	362	367	372	378	384	7%
Mississippi	778	792	806	814	824	833	7%
Georgia	588	599	608	616	623	629	7%
New Jersey	309	317	319	322	325	330	7%
Alabama	625	632	635	641	650	665	6%
California	472	482	488	494	498	501	6%
Rhode Island	260	264	265	268	260	275	6%
North Carolina	430	434	437	441	446	452	5%
Massachusetts	163	164	166	167	169	171	5%
Texas	654	658	667	672	678	685	5%
Missouri	518	512	505	533	537	542	5%
Tennessee	433	438	442	445	445	446	3%
Wisconsin	393	395	398	400	402	405	3%
Louisiana	835	843	847	850	855	859	3%
New York	326	326	325	325	325	324	0%
Connecticut	397	395	395	394	394	393	-1%
Maryland	407	406	404	403	402	401	-1%
Delaware	467	464	461	459	456	454	-3%

Source: JFA Institute

Note: The forecasted incarceration rates are calculated using adjusted Census projections and state prison population forecasts.

**TABLE A-7 Annual Operating Costs per Inmate**

State/Region	Annual Operating Cost Per Inmate 2001	Annual 2001 Costs Adjusted to 2005 Dollars	Annual Operating Cost Per Inmate 2005	Change from Inflation Adjusted 2001 Costs to Actual 2005 Costs
Federal	\$22,632	24,010	23,429	-581
State	\$22,660	23,941	23,876	-65
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>\$33,037</b>	<b>35,049</b>	<b>35,594</b>	<b>536</b>
Connecticut	\$26,856	28,457	29,527	1,060
Maine	\$44,379	47,042	35,012	-12,030
Massachusetts	\$37,718	39,991	43,026	3,045
New Hampshire	\$26,949	27,506	28,143	637
New Jersey	\$27,347	28,988	28,000	-988
New York	\$36,835	39,045	42,202	3,157
Pennsylvania	\$31,900	33,814	31,029	-2,785
Rhode Island	\$38,503	40,813	44,860	4,047
Vermont	\$25,178	26,689	28,846	2,157
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>\$24,779</b>	<b>26,228</b>	<b>23,296</b>	<b>-2,932</b>
Illinois	\$21,844	23,155	21,622	-1,533
Indiana	\$21,841	23,151	21,531	-1,620
Iowa	\$22,987	24,377	23,383	-994
Kansas	\$21,381	22,664	21,944	-720
Michigan	\$32,525	34,477	28,743	-5,734
Minnesota	\$36,836	39,046	29,260	-9,786
Missouri	\$12,967	13,639	14,183	544
Nebraska	\$25,321	26,840	25,079	-1,761
North Dakota	\$22,425	23,771	25,692	1,921
Ohio	\$28,295	27,873	23,011	-4,862
South Dakota	\$13,853	14,684	14,157	-527
Wisconsin	\$28,622	30,339	28,932	-1,407
<b>South</b>	<b>\$16,479</b>	<b>18,476</b>	<b>17,991</b>	<b>-485</b>
Alabama	\$8,129	8,616	13,019	4,403
Arkansas	\$15,619	16,556	17,608	1,052
Delaware	\$22,802	24,170	24,500	330
Florida	\$20,190	21,401	22,211	810
Georgia	\$19,860	21,052	17,017	-4,035
Kentucky	\$17,818	18,897	18,170	-717
Louisiana	\$12,951	13,728	13,009	-719
Maryland	\$26,398	27,982	30,244	2,262
Mississippi	\$12,795	13,563	13,428	-135
North Carolina	\$26,994	28,603	24,985	-3,617
Oklahoma	\$16,309	17,288	16,986	-302
South Carolina	\$16,762	17,768	13,170	-4,598
Tennessee	\$18,206	19,298	20,940	1,642
Texas	\$13,808	14,636	14,622	-14
Virginia	\$22,942	24,319	21,248	-3,071
West Virginia	\$14,817	15,706	16,976	1,270
<b>West</b>	<b>\$25,231</b>	<b>26,720</b>	<b>29,608</b>	<b>2,888</b>
Alaska	\$36,730	38,934	42,082	3,148
Arizona	\$22,476	23,825	19,795	-4,030
California	\$25,053	26,556	34,150	7,594
Colorado	\$25,408	26,932	26,248	-684
Hawaii	\$21,637	22,935	18,370	-4,565
Idaho	\$16,319	17,298	16,115	-1,183
Montana	\$21,898	23,212	25,710	2,498
Nevada	\$17,572	18,626	17,676	-950
New Mexico	\$28,035	29,717	26,971	-2,746
Oregon	\$36,060	38,224	24,665	-13,559
Utah	\$24,574	26,048	23,000	-3,048
Washington	\$30,168	31,878	29,005	-2,973
Wyoming	\$28,846	30,576	33,048	2,472

Source: Bureau of Prisons Statistics and ICA Institute.  
Note: Inflation assumed at 1.5% per year.

**TABLE A-8 Sources of State Prison Population Projections**

State	Projections Source
Alabama	Addressing the Crisis: Charting the Course for Reform, Alabama Sentencing Commission 2006, p. 62
Alaska	N/A
Arizona	JFA
Arkansas	Arkansas Department of Correction, Sentencing Commission, and Department of Community Correction Ten Year Adult Secure Population Projection 2006-2016, produced for the Arkansas Sentencing Commission by JFA Associates, LLC, authors: Roger Ocker & Wendy Ware, July 2006
California	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation website ( <a href="http://www.cya.ca.gov/ReportsResearch/OffenderInfoServices/Projections/F06pub.pdf">http://www.cya.ca.gov/ReportsResearch/OffenderInfoServices/Projections/F06pub.pdf</a> )
Colorado	Colorado Division of Criminal Justice December 2005 Prison Projections & Legislative Council Staff December 2005 Prison Population Projections
Connecticut	N/A
Delaware	N/A
Florida	Detailed Monthly Forecast: October 12, 2006, Florida Criminal Justice Estimating Conference ( <a href="http://edr.state.fl.us/conferences/criminaljustice/ES10122006.pdf">http://edr.state.fl.us/conferences/criminaljustice/ES10122006.pdf</a> )
Georgia	Georgia Department of Corrections
Hawaii	10-Year Corrections Master Plan Update, pg. 2-9, December 2003, Carter Goble Associates, Inc.
Idaho	Idaho Offender Population Forecast FY 2007 through 2010, August 30, 2006, State of Idaho Department of Correction ( <a href="http://www.corr.state.id.us/facts/monthly_stats/FY2007Forecast.pdf">http://www.corr.state.id.us/facts/monthly_stats/FY2007Forecast.pdf</a> )
Illinois	Illinois Department of Corrections
Indiana	Indiana Department of Correction
Iowa	Iowa Prison Population Forecast, Iowa Department of Human Rights Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, November 2006
Kansas	2006 Corrections Briefing Report, Kansas Department of Corrections ( <a href="http://www.dc.state.ks.us/briefrep/2006BriefRep.pdf">http://www.dc.state.ks.us/briefrep/2006BriefRep.pdf</a> )
Kentucky	Kentucky Department of Corrections
Louisiana	Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections
Maine	N/A
Maryland	Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Department of Correction
Michigan	Report to the Legislature Pursuant to P.A. 154 of 2005 Section 401, Prison Population Projection Report January 2006, MDOC Office of Research & Planning
Minnesota	Minnesota Prison Population Projections Fiscal Year 2006 Report, p.9, Minnesota Department of Corrections ( <a href="http://www.corr.state.mn.us/publications/documents/ProjectionsReport-FY06_000.pdf">http://www.corr.state.mn.us/publications/documents/ProjectionsReport-FY06_000.pdf</a> )
Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Corrections Ten Year Adult Secure Population Projection: 2004-2015, produced for the Mississippi Department of Corrections by JFA Associates, LLC, authors: Gillian Thompson & Wendy Ware, November 2006
Missouri	Missouri Department of Corrections
Montana	Montana Department of Corrections webpage ( <a href="http://www.cor.mt.gov/resources/reports/PopulationForecast.pdf">http://www.cor.mt.gov/resources/reports/PopulationForecast.pdf</a> )
Nebraska	Nebraska Department of Correctional Services Ten Year Adult Secure Population Projection 2007-2017, produced for the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services by JFA Associates, LLC, authors: Roger Ocker & Wendy Ware, July 2006

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**TABLE A-8 Sources of State Prison Population Projections (continued)**

State	Projections Source
Nevada	Nevada Department of Corrections Ten Year Adult Secure Population Projection, produced for the Nevada Department of Administration, Budget Division by JFA Associates, LLC, authors: Gillian Thompson & Wendy Ware, November 2006
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Department of Corrections
New Jersey	New Jersey Department of Corrections, Office of Policy & Planning
New Mexico	New Mexico Corrections Department Ten Year Adult Secure Population Projection, Revision C, FY 2007-2016, produced under contract for the New Mexico Corrections Department by JFA Associates, LLC, authors: Roger Ocker & Wendy Ware, June 2006
New York	N/A
North Carolina	North Carolina Sentencing & Policy Advisory Commission FY 2005-2015 Population Projections, prepared in conjunction with Department of Correction's Office of Research and Planning, January 2006
North Dakota	Study of the Facilities and Operations of the North Dakota Department of Corrections, Vol. II: Population Projections and Capacity Needs Analysis, June 15, 2002, Security Response Technologies, Inc.
Ohio	Ohio Prison Population Projections and Intake Estimates, Bureau of Research, Office of Policy and Offender Reentry, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, author: Brian Martin, February 2006
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center, April 2006 Oklahoma Prison Population Projection ( <a href="http://www.ocjrc.net/pubFiles/InmatePopulation/OklahomaPrisonPopulationProjection_2006.pdf">http://www.ocjrc.net/pubFiles/InmatePopulation/OklahomaPrisonPopulationProjection_2006.pdf</a> )
Oregon	Oregon Corrections Population Forecast October 2006, Vol. XII No. 2, Office of Economic Analysis, Department of Administrative Services
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Population Projection Committee Report Update, September 2005
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Department of Corrections Adult Prison Population Forecast FY 2006, produced for the Rhode Island Department of Corrections by JFA Associates, LLC, authors: Roger Ocker & Wendy Ware
South Carolina	South Carolina Department of Corrections
South Dakota	South Dakota Department of Corrections
Tennessee	The Tennessee Department of Correction Fiscal Year 2005-2006 Annual Report Coordinated and Published by the Policy, Planning, and Research Division, authors: Linda M. Nutt, Cynthia Taylor, Sara Conte ( <a href="http://www.state.tn.us/correction/pdf/0506anlrrt.pdf">http://www.state.tn.us/correction/pdf/0506anlrrt.pdf</a> )
Texas	Adult Incarceration Projected Population, Texas Legislative Budget Board, January 2007
Utah	N/A
Vermont	Vermont Department of Corrections
Virginia	Virginia Secretary of Public Safety & Policy Advisory Commission
Washington	Washington State Department of Corrections
West Virginia	West Virginia Correctional Population Forecast: 2004-2014: A Study of the State's Prison Population, December 2006, Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center, authors: Theresa K. Lester & Stephen M. Haas
Wisconsin	N/A
Wyoming	N/A

Source: JFA Institute

**TABLE A-9 Sources of State Inmate Costs**

State	Cost Source
Alabama	<a href="http://www.doc.state.al.us/docs/AnnualRots/2005AnnualReport.pdf">http://www.doc.state.al.us/docs/AnnualRots/2005AnnualReport.pdf</a>
Alaska	<a href="http://www.gov.state.ak.us/omb/06_OMB/budget/DOC/dept20.pdf">http://www.gov.state.ak.us/omb/06_OMB/budget/DOC/dept20.pdf</a>
Arizona	<a href="http://www.azcorrections.gov/adcr/reports/CAG/CAGJun05.pdf">http://www.azcorrections.gov/adcr/reports/CAG/CAGJun05.pdf</a>
Arkansas	Arkansas Department of Corrections
California	<a href="http://www.cya.ca.gov/divisionsboards/aoap/factfiguresarchive/factsfigures3rdq2005.html">http://www.cya.ca.gov/divisionsboards/aoap/factfiguresarchive/factsfigures3rdq2005.html</a>
Colorado	Colorado Department of Corrections Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2004, Office of Planning & Analysis, Kristi L. Rosten
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.ct.gov/doc/cwp/view.asp?a=1492&amp;q=265472">http://www.ct.gov/doc/cwp/view.asp?a=1492&amp;q=265472</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/correc/pdfs/BudgetInformationFY05.pdf">http://www.state.de.us/correc/pdfs/BudgetInformationFY05.pdf</a> & Delaware DOC
Florida	Florida Department of Corrections; <a href="http://www.dc.state.fl.us/upu/annual/0405/budget.html">http://www.dc.state.fl.us/upu/annual/0405/budget.html</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://www.dcor.state.ga.us/pdf/FY05AnnualReportPart2.pdf">http://www.dcor.state.ga.us/pdf/FY05AnnualReportPart2.pdf</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://www.hawaii.gov/psd/documents/reports/PSD_AnnualReport_2004.pdf">http://www.hawaii.gov/psd/documents/reports/PSD_AnnualReport_2004.pdf</a> ; <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/p04.pdf">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/p04.pdf</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www.corr.state.id.us/facts/fact_sheets/QuickFactsJuly2006.pdf">http://www.corr.state.id.us/facts/fact_sheets/QuickFactsJuly2006.pdf</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/reports/department_data/Department%20Data%202005.pdf">http://www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/reports/department_data/Department%20Data%202005.pdf</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.in.gov/indcorrection/facts.htm">http://www.in.gov/indcorrection/facts.htm</a>
Iowa	<a href="http://www.doc.state.ia.us/Documents/QuickFacts.pdf">http://www.doc.state.ia.us/Documents/QuickFacts.pdf</a>
Kansas	2007 Corrections Briefing Report*, Kansas Department of Corrections ( <a href="http://www.dc.state.ks.us/briefrep/2006BriefRep.pdf">http://www.dc.state.ks.us/briefrep/2006BriefRep.pdf</a> )
Kentucky	Kentucky Department of Corrections
Louisiana	Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections
Maine	Regional Average
Maryland	Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.mass.gov">http://www.mass.gov</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/documents/2004_Annual_Report_147719_7.pdf">http://www.michigan.gov/documents/2004_Annual_Report_147719_7.pdf</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.doc.state.mn.us/aboutdoc/stats/documents/NotableStatistics7-06_000.pdf">http://www.doc.state.mn.us/aboutdoc/stats/documents/NotableStatistics7-06_000.pdf</a>
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.mdoc.state.ms.us/Research%20and%20Statistics/OffenderCostPerDay/Cost%20Per%20Inmate%20Day%20FY%202005.pdf">http://www.mdoc.state.ms.us/Research%20and%20Statistics/OffenderCostPerDay/Cost%20Per%20Inmate%20Day%20FY%202005.pdf</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://www.doc.mo.gov/pdf/AR%202005.pdf">http://www.doc.mo.gov/pdf/AR%202005.pdf</a>
Montana	<a href="http://www.cor.mt.gov/Facts/FAQ.asp">http://www.cor.mt.gov/Facts/FAQ.asp</a> ; <a href="http://www.cor.mt.gov/Resources/Reports/PopulationForecast.pdf">http://www.cor.mt.gov/Resources/Reports/PopulationForecast.pdf</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://www.corrections.state.ne.us/administration/statistics/reportdocs/05annualreport.pdf">http://www.corrections.state.ne.us/administration/statistics/reportdocs/05annualreport.pdf</a>
Nevada	<a href="http://www.doc.nv.gov/stats/annual/fy2005.pdf">http://www.doc.nv.gov/stats/annual/fy2005.pdf</a>
New Hampshire	<a href="http://www.nh.gov/nhdocr/divisions/publicinformation/documents/annual2005.pdf">http://www.nh.gov/nhdocr/divisions/publicinformation/documents/annual2005.pdf</a>
New Jersey	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/corrections/freqntlyasked.html">http://www.state.nj.us/corrections/freqntlyasked.html</a>
New Mexico	Regional Average
New York	New York Department of Correctional Services
North Carolina	<a href="http://www.doc.state.nc.us/dop/cost/">http://www.doc.state.nc.us/dop/cost/</a>
North Dakota	<a href="http://www.state.nd.us/doctr/doctr/BiennialReport03-05.pdf">http://www.state.nd.us/doctr/doctr/BiennialReport03-05.pdf</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://www.drc.state.oh.us/web/Reports/FactSheet/July%202005.pdf">http://www.drc.state.oh.us/web/Reports/FactSheet/July%202005.pdf</a>
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.doc.state.ok.us/newsroom/facts/06-01%20Facts%20at%20a%20Glance.pdf">http://www.doc.state.ok.us/newsroom/facts/06-01%20Facts%20at%20a%20Glance.pdf</a>
Oregon	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DOC/PUBAFF/docs/pdf/quickfacts.pdf">http://www.oregon.gov/DOC/PUBAFF/docs/pdf/quickfacts.pdf</a>
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.cor.state.pa.us/stats/lib/stats/2006budgetpresentation.pdf">http://www.cor.state.pa.us/stats/lib/stats/2006budgetpresentation.pdf</a>
Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.doc.ri.gov/administration/Cost%20Per%20Offender%20-%202006.pdf">http://www.doc.ri.gov/administration/Cost%20Per%20Offender%20-%202006.pdf</a>

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**TABLE A-9 Sources of State Inmate Costs (continued)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Cost Source</b>
South Carolina	<a href="http://www.doc.sc.gov/FAQs/FAQs.html">http://www.doc.sc.gov/FAQs/FAQs.html</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/corrections/miscellaneous_stats.htm">http://www.state.sd.us/corrections/miscellaneous_stats.htm</a>
Tennessee	<a href="http://www.state.tn.us/correction/faq.html">http://www.state.tn.us/correction/faq.html</a>
Texas	Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Utah	<a href="http://corrections.utah.gov/faq.html">http://corrections.utah.gov/faq.html</a>
Vermont	<a href="http://www.doc.state.vt.us/pageflip/pageflip.pl/picture?book=FF2006&amp;seqno=1196">http://www.doc.state.vt.us/pageflip/pageflip.pl/picture?book=FF2006&amp;seqno=1196</a>
Virginia	<a href="http://www.vadoc.state.va.us/about/facts/financial/2005/05percapita.pdf">http://www.vadoc.state.va.us/about/facts/financial/2005/05percapita.pdf</a>
Washington	<a href="http://www.doc.wa.gov/BudgetAndResearch/ResearchData/DOCStatisticalBrochureNov06P282.pdf">http://www.doc.wa.gov/BudgetAndResearch/ResearchData/DOCStatisticalBrochureNov06P282.pdf</a>
West Virginia	West Virginia Division of Corrections
Wisconsin	<a href="http://www.wi-doc.com/index_adult.htm">http://www.wi-doc.com/index_adult.htm</a>
Wyoming	Regional Average

Source: IFA Institute

# Endnotes

- 1 U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. *Prisoners in 2005, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*, by Paige M. Harrison and Allen J. Beck (Washington, D.C.: November 2006), NCJ 215092 and U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*, by Paige M. Harrison and Allen J. Beck (Washington, D.C.: May 2006), NCJ 213133.
- 2 U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. *Prevalence of Imprisonment in the U.S. Population, 1974-2001*, by Thomas P. Bonczar (Washington, D.C.: August 2003), NCJ 197976.
- 3 King's College, London, International Centre for Prison Studies. *Prison Brief—Highest to Lowest Rates*. Online. Available: <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depts/rel/cps/world/brief>. Accessed: 2006.
- 4 A common error is to lump together the terms "jail" and "prison." In general, jails are operated by county government and are reserved for persons who are awaiting trial or who have been sentenced to a term of less than one year. Prisons are operated by state agencies and typically house persons with felony sentences of one year or more.
- 5 U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. *Prisoners in 2005, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*, by Paige M. Harrison and Allen J. Beck (Washington, D.C.: November 2006), NCJ 215092.
- 6 *Ibid.*
- 7 <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ijp/glance/tables/expypstab.htm>
- 8 The formula actually requires one to specify the LOS in years to produce an annualized ADP. So if the LOS is not in years but days, one must divide the sum by 365 days to produce an LOS in years.
- 9 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 systems, which offer the greatest amount of discretion since they allow parole boards to release inmates once they have served their minimum sentence. States with determinate sentencing structures provide some level of discretion to release prisoners based on good-time and special program credits.
- 10 Austin, James, John Clark, Patricia Hardyman, and D. Alan Henry. 1999. "The Impact of 'Three Strikes and You're Out,'" *Punishment and Society*, Vol 1(2): 131-162.
- 11 For six of the eight states, the average annual percent change was calculated from 2001 to 2005 and applied each year to future years. The other two states, Delaware and New York, have been showing declines over this time frame. Researchers contacted both states to determine if the downward trends might continue. Based on these contacts and a review of recent prison population trend data, this report assumes no growth over the next five years. It should be emphasized that for these eight non-reporting states the estimates used in this report are not official forecasts.
- 12 U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. *Prisoners in 2005, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*, by Paige M. Harrison and Allen J. Beck (Washington, D.C.: November 2006), NCJ 215092.
- 13 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994*, (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, June 2002), NCJ 193427.
- 14 <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/reentry/characteristics.htm>
- 15 Data from Georgia Department of Corrections, Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles, and Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.
- 16 For a detailed presentation of the New York experience, see Michael Jacobson, *Downsizing Prisons: How to Reduce Crime and End Mass Incarceration* (New York: New York University Press, 2005), Chapter 4.
- 17 Steinhilber, James I. (June 2004). *State Prison Expenditures 2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- 18 The one exception to this rule is where a state is contracting out to private prisons or local jails and where the contract allows for the cost to the private or local facility to vary directly to the number of inmates it is housing. For example, in Louisiana, local jails bill the state for each state inmate it houses on each day at a cost of \$22 per day.
- 19 U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/critical/cnl>.
- 20 There were some states where the differences between 2001 and FY2005-06 were so large that researchers decided to exclude them based on face validity concerns. Also excluded were states that showed significant declines in their costs between 2001 and FY 2005-06.
- 21 For a review of the more recent studies on the link between incarceration rates and crime rates, see the following reports: Michael Jacobson, *Downsizing Prisons: How to Reduce Crime and End Mass Incarceration* (New York: New York University Press, 2005), Chapter 4. Michael Loxch, "Beating a Dead Horse: Is There Any Basic Empirical Evidence of the Deterrent Effect of Imprisonment," *Crime, Law and Social Change* vol. 31, no. 4 (1999) p. 361. Tomislav V. Kocandzic and Lynne M. Vierata, "The Effect of County-Level Prison Population Growth on Crime Rates," *Criminology & Public Policy*, vol. 5, no. 2 (May 2006), p. 234. Raymond V. Leidka, et al, "The Crime-Control Effect of Incarceration: Does Scale Matter?" *Criminology & Public Policy*, vol. 5, no. 2 (May 2006), pp. 245-276. William Spelman, "The Limited Importance of Prison Expansion," in *The Crime Drop in America*, ed. Alfred Blumstein, Revised Edition, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006), pp. 97-129.
- 22 For all historical incarceration rates presented in the figures in this section, the source is the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online, <http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/wk1/h6222004.wk1>. The U.S. crime rate and state crime rates presented in this section are those compiled and reported by the National Disaster Center, at <http://www.disastercenter.com/crime/uscrime.htm>
- 23 James Q. Wilson, "Crime and Public Policy" in James Q. Wilson and Joan Petersilia, *Crime* ICS Press, Oakland, California 1995, p. 489-507.
- 24 *Ibid.* p. 501.
- 25 Don Stemen, "Reconsidering Incarceration: New Directions for Reducing Crime," Vera Institute of Justice, New York, New York, January 2007.
- 26 *Ibid.* p. i.
- 27 See, for instance, "The National Center for State Courts Sentencing Attitudes Survey," July 2006. Findings from a poll of 1,502 randomly selected adults included that 76 percent of Americans "would rather see their tax dollars support programs that try to prevent crime by helping offenders find jobs and get treatment than be used to build more prisons."