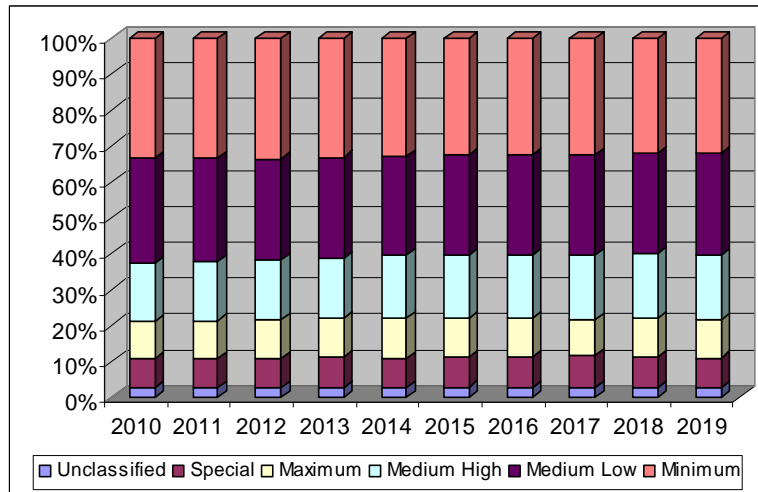


# KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

## TEN YEAR KDOC INMATE CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION PROJECTION

**FY 2010 THROUGH FY 2019**



September 2009

# **TEN YEAR KDOC INMATE CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION PROJECTION FY 2010 THROUGH FY 2019**

## **Introduction**

As with previous year forecasts, the Kansas Sentencing Commission develops two separate prison population forecasts each fiscal year. The first forecast projects the total number of prison beds needed by the state during a ten-year forecast period. The second projection specifies the types of beds required by the state. The first projection is called the Prophet Simulation Model or the baseline projection. The second projection is called the Custody Classification Simulation Model or the custody classification projection. The custody classification projection addresses the types of beds that the state needs for the total number of beds projected in the baseline projection. This includes the number of maximum, medium high, medium low, minimum, special management and unclassified beds needed to accommodate the inmate population.

The Sentencing Commission officially developed and released its first custody classification projection for the Department of Corrections in 1999. This report represents the tenth custody classification projection developed and released for the Department of Corrections by the Commission. The custody classification projection is based upon the projected number of beds forecasted from the baseline projections derived from the Prophet Simulation Model. The same identification group (severity levels, postrelease violators, etc.) used in the baseline model is incorporated in the classification model. The offenders' admission and release months remain constant; however, the lengths of stay are distributed according to the various classification events, including both scheduled and unscheduled classification hearings. Offenders are simulated through the classification model based upon the probabilities of the derived percentages from each classification event by specific identification groups. These lengths of stay and probabilities are based on the observed movement between custody levels. From the derived percentages, the classification beds are projected based upon the file created by the baseline model, known as the PSM file (Prison System Movement).

## **Method**

The Custody Classification Simulation Model, similar to the Prophet Simulation Model, is based upon the most recent year's custody classification data. Although very similar to the Prophet Simulation Model, the classification model does have some limitations. The classification model contains a very large number of prisoner movements, much larger than the prisoner movements simulated in the baseline model. In fact, the classification model uses two prisoner movement's files, the base prison system movement (PSM) file, which is derived from the Prophet Simulation Model, and the classification movement file within the Department of Corrections classification system, to generate the various specific classification levels. Thus, the more frequent the reclassification event, the greater the probability of error. The accuracy of the classification projection is directly correlated with the accuracy of the total prison population projected by the Prophet Simulation Model and the validity and reliability of the classification data provided by the Department of Corrections. Any percentage of error in the projected

baseline prison population projection will compound the error rate for the classification projection. Therefore, a five to ten percent error rate would be considered standard for the Custody Classification Simulation Model.

The Custody Classification Simulation Model requires three sets of data, which include the initial classification data, the current classification data, and any reclassification data during the preceding one-year period. The three sets of data utilized in the FY 2010 classification model include prison admissions, prison stock populations and prisoner releases during FY 2009. The initial classifications are calculated from the prison admission file based upon severity levels, law type (pre-guideline versus guideline) and gender. The current classification by identification group (same as the initial classification) for each classification level is based upon the prison population on June 30, 2009. The reclassifications are calculated based upon aggregate data from the prison stock file and release file for the one-year period from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009. The reclassifications include all reclassification events during this specific fiscal year.

Two different types of lengths of stay (in months) are utilized in the classification model. Offenders admitted to prison for the first time and awaiting their initial classification are considered as unclassified. The waiting time between their admission dates to their initial classification hearing date is calculated based upon admission data during FY 2009. This length of stay is recorded as the unclassified length of stay and is based on the aggregated data. The second length of stay is calculated based upon the prison population and release data during FY 2009. This length of stay is considered the waiting time from a previous classification event to a reclassification event. This specific length of stay includes all classification hearing events and is also based upon aggregated identification groups.

## **Summary of Findings**

As projected in the ten-year prison population projection simulation model, the end of FY 2010 forecasts the total prison population to reach 8,689, including 8,107 males and 582 females. Of the male population, it is projected that 212 unclassified beds, 714 special management beds, 1,073 maximum beds, 1,351 medium high beds, 2,401 medium low beds and 2,356 minimum beds will be needed by the end of FY 2010. By the end of FY 2019, the male prison population is expected to reach 9,299. Of this population, it is projected that 237 unclassified beds, 835 special management beds, 1,291 maximum beds, 1,726 medium high beds, 2,560 medium low beds and 2,650 minimum beds will be needed (Table 1).

Female prison population is projected to reach 582 inmates in FY 2010 and 670 inmates in FY 2010. Of this population, it is projected that 28 unclassified beds, 10 special management beds, 76 maximum beds, 71 medium high beds, 96 medium low beds and 301 minimum beds will be needed by the end of FY 2010. By the end of FY 2019, it is projected that 33 unclassified beds, 18 special management beds, 78 maximum beds, 102 medium high beds, 120 medium low beds and 319 minimum beds will be needed (Table 2).

The overall custody classification projection indicates that 240 unclassified beds, 724 special management beds, 1,149 maximum beds, 1,422 medium high beds, 2,497 medium low beds and 2,657 minimum beds are needed by the end of FY 2010. The total projected prison

beds, by the end of FY 2019, will include 270 unclassified beds, 853 special management beds, 1,369 maximum beds, 1,828 medium high beds, 2,680 medium low beds and 2,969 minimum beds. Over the ten-year forecast period, minimum custody beds will increase by 312 beds, medium low custody beds will increase by 183 beds, medium high beds will increase by 406 beds, maximum beds will go up by 220 beds and special management beds indicate an increase of 129 beds. Unclassified beds will increase by 30 beds (Table 3).

The percentage distributions of the custody classifications in terms of types of beds needed demonstrate a significant difference between male and female. Females need 4.8% unclassified, 1.7% special management, 13.1% maximum, 12.2% medium high, 16.5 medium low and 51.7% minimum beds by the end of FY 2010. Males need 2.6% unclassified, 8.8% special management, 13.2% maximum, 16.7% medium high, 29.6% medium low and 29.1% minimum custody beds by the end of FY 2010 (Figure 1). Over the ten-year forecast period, for females, the percentage distributions of maximum and minimum beds will decrease; unclassified will remain fairly stable while medium low, medium high and special management beds will increase. For males, the percentage distributions of medium high and maximum beds will increase; unclassified beds and special management beds will remain stable while minimum and medium low beds will decrease (Figure 2).

**Table 1: Male Inmate Custody Classification Projection  
FY 2010 through FY 2019**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>Special</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Medium High</b>	<b>Medium Low</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Total</b>
2010	212	714	1,073	1,351	2,401	2,356	8,107
2011	217	732	1,073	1,362	2,383	2,369	8,136
2012	219	796	1,089	1,345	2,321	2,398	8,168
2013	215	807	1,149	1,392	2,363	2,453	8,379
2014	220	800	1,182	1,483	2,392	2,468	8,545
2015	231	786	1,176	1,569	2,315	2,562	8,639
2016	226	799	1,195	1,653	2,370	2,565	8,808
2017	233	800	1,194	1,726	2,466	2,595	9,014
2018	245	847	1,223	1,725	2,512	2,581	9,133
2019	237	835	1,291	1,726	2,560	2,650	9,299

**Table 2: Female Inmate Custody Classification Projection  
FY 2010 through FY 2019**

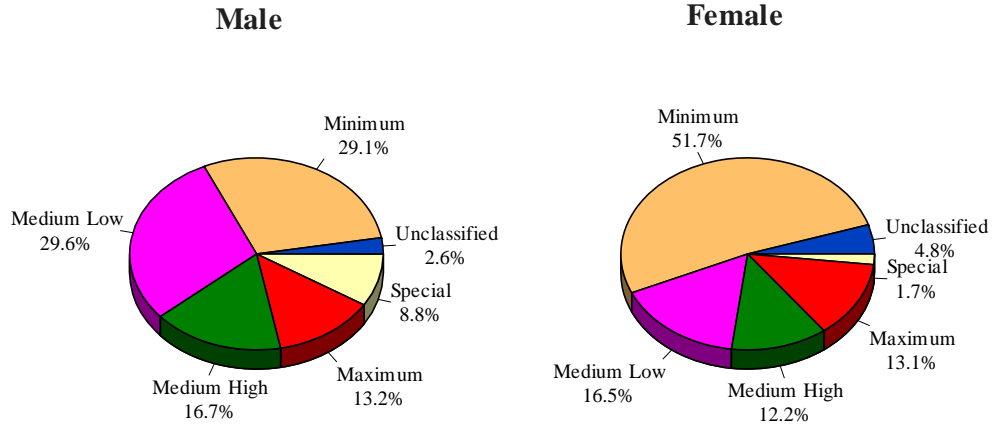
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>Special</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Medium High</b>	<b>Medium Low</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Total</b>
2010	28	10	76	71	96	301	582
2011	27	20	78	85	116	276	602
2012	29	13	77	87	114	284	604
2013	35	16	67	84	115	304	621
2014	23	13	60	101	99	311	607
2015	31	12	67	96	104	318	628
2016	30	18	57	98	120	310	633
2017	35	16	77	95	115	295	633
2018	26	20	67	90	128	326	657
2019	33	18	78	102	120	319	670

**Table 3: Overall Ten Year Inmate Custody Classification Projection  
FY 2010 through FY 2019**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>Special</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Medium High</b>	<b>Medium Low</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Total</b>
2010	240	724	1,149	1,422	2,497	2,657	8,689
2011	244	752	1,151	1,447	2,499	2,645	8,738
2012	248	809	1,166	1,432	2,435	2,682	8,772
2013	250	823	1,216	1,476	2,478	2,757	9,000
2014	243	813	1,242	1,584	2,491	2,779	9,152
2015	262	798	1,243	1,665	2,419	2,880	9,267
2016	256	817	1,252	1,751	2,490	2,875	9,441
2017	268	816	1,271	1,821	2,581	2,890	9,647
2018	271	867	1,290	1,815	2,640	2,907	9,790
2019	270	853	1,369	1,828	2,680	2,969	9,969

**Figure 1: Projected Inmate Custody Classification Percentage Distribution by Gender**

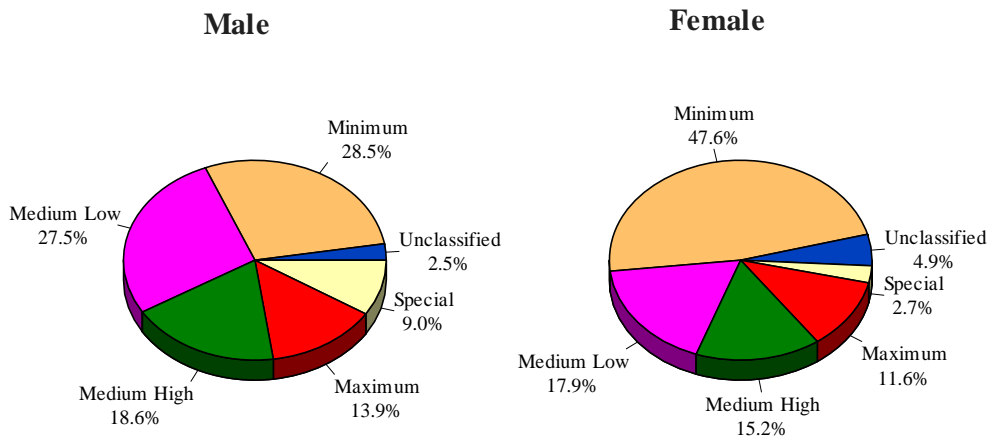
**Fiscal Year 2010**



Based on the projected prison population on June 30, 2010 (male = 8,107 and female = 582).

**Figure 2: Projected Inmate Custody Classification Percentage Distribution by Gender**

**Fiscal Year 2019**



Based on the projected prison population on June 30, 2019 (male = 9,299 and female = 670).