



**Chapter 2
10-YEAR CAPACITY NEEDS PROJECTIONS**

INTRODUCTION

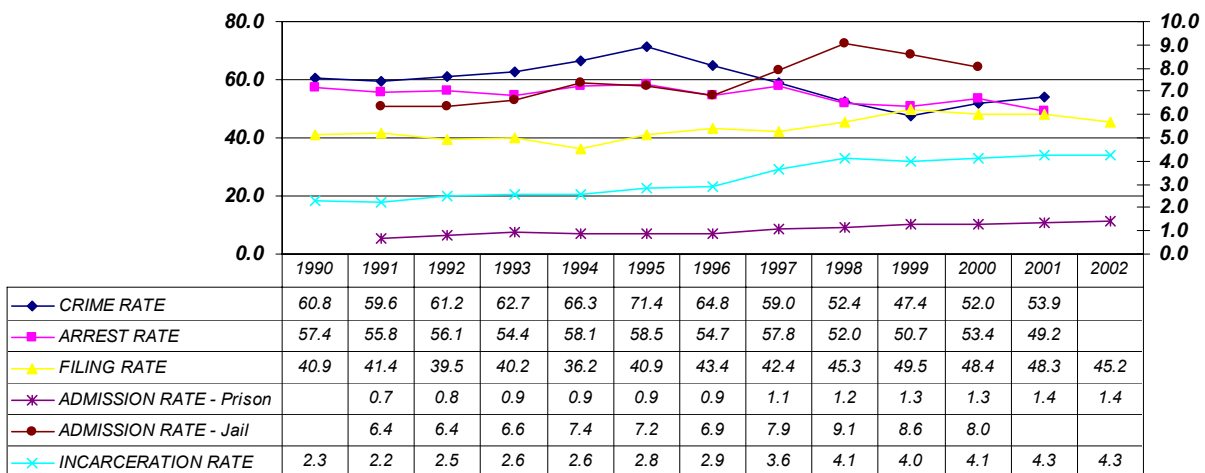
This Chapter addresses the capacity needs projections for the PSD system of correctional facilities and the four county-based community corrections centers. It is intended as an update of the same type of projections that were included in the 1991 Master Plan. This Chapter follows the same outline as the 1991 analysis with a review of the criminal justice trends in the State; general population growth over the past decade and projected for the next decade; a profile of the correctional population and its trends since the last Master Plan; and future projections for the inmate population and bed space requirements. This Chapter is followed by the Capital Improvement Plan, which is based on the resulting bedspace projections and growth accommodation recommendations.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS

The criminal justice system is an integrated and interrelated system of events. It is important to assess the relationship between the different variables that make up the justice system. It begins with crime trends which lead to arrests by law enforcement agencies, which follow into filings in the court, admissions into a correctional facility, and eventually incarceration. The “crime funnel” is an analytical tool that takes the pool of potential prison inmates and narrows it from all arrestees to just those actually incarcerated, examining each step along the way for changes in the system. Changes in crime rates could increase the pool of potential arrestees, or increased law enforcement activity could lead to increased arrests.

The Hawaii Public Safety Department (PSD) collected historical information on crime, arrest, filings, and inmate population counts. Figure 2-1 presents the trends for the five key characteristics of the State’s criminal justice system.

**Figure 2-1
Criminal Justice System Trends, State of Hawaii**





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The definitions for these variables are as follows:

- Crime Rate: The number of reported Part I (or Index) Crimes per 1,000 residents in Hawaii. Part I Crimes include the eight major crimes reported under the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system.
- Arrest Rate: The index measures the total number of all arrests made in Hawaii per 1,000 State population.
- Filings Rate: The total number of criminal case filings in all Circuit and District Courts in the State of Hawaii measured as a rate per 1,000 State population.
- Admission Rate: The total number of admissions (in prison/correctional facilities or jail/community correctional centers) measured as a rate per 1,000 State population.
- Incarceration Rate: This rate measures the total number of prison and jail (CF and CCC) inmates incarcerated in Hawaii per 1,000 State population.

Crime, arrest, and filings rates are plotted on the left hand axis. Admission and incarceration rates are plotted on the right hand axis. Crime rates in the State have remained fairly constant even declining between 1995 and 1999. The crime rate decreased from 61.7 at the end of the last study in 1989 to 53.9 in 2001. Arrest rates have also followed a declining trend over the past decade. The 1990 rate of 57.4 arrests per 1,000 population declined to a reported 49.2 arrests per 1,000 population in 2001. The rate of filings in the criminal court has shown little growth, from 40.9 in 1990 to 45.2 filings per 1,000 in 2002.

Overall admissions rates have shown some growth over the past decade. Prison admissions rate has doubled between 1991 and 2002 from 0.7 to 1.4 per 1,000 population. This trend has probably had a significant impact on the need for prison beds. As will be shown later in this chapter, the admissions of parole/probation violators has been the segment of the prison population with the largest growth. The jail admissions have also shown an increasing growth trend. The rate peaked in 1999, at the same time as the rate of criminal filings, with 9.1 admissions per 1,000 population and has since decreased to 8.0 jail admissions per 1,000 population. However, the incarceration rate for the combined prison and jail population has also almost doubled. The reported incarceration rate of 2.3 per 1,000 population in 1990 has grown to 4.3 per 1,000 population in 2002.

In 1989 near the time when the last Master Plan was completed, of the 61.7 per 1,000 population Part 1 crimes reported in the State only 2 persons per 1,000 were actually incarcerated. As seen from Figure 2-1 this number has doubled and just last year a with only 53.9 Part 1 Crimes per 1,000 population being reported but over 4 persons per 1,000 ended up incarcerated either in prison or jail. This change in incarceration policies clearly occurred with the State's prisons and jail growth of inmate numbers reflecting that policy change.

In terms of demographics, the population in Hawaii has grown at the average of 1% per year over the past twelve years. In the individual counties of Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, and Oahu the historical rate of growth has been similar to that of the overall State with growth rates of 0.6% in the largest county of Oahu, 2.3% in the second largest county of Hawaii, and 1.3% and 2.7% for the counties of Kauai and Maui respectively. Table 2-1 provides historical population for the State.



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Table 2-1
State of Hawaii Historical Population

General Population	State Total¹	Oahu County	Hawaii County	Kauai County	Maui County²
1990: July 1	1,113,491	838,534	121,572	51,676	101,709
1991: July 1	1,136,754	850,510	127,266	53,379	105,599
1992: July 1	1,158,613	863,959	131,630	54,439	108,585
1993: July 1	1,172,838	870,348	135,085	55,461	111,944
1994: July 1	1,187,536	878,591	137,713	56,478	114,754
1995: July 1	1,196,854	881,399	140,492	57,068	117,895
1996: July 1	1,203,755	883,443	141,935	57,688	120,689
1997: July 1	1,211,640	886,711	144,445	57,712	122,772
1998: July 1	1,215,233	886,909	145,833	57,843	124,648
1999: July 1	1,210,300	878,906	146,970	58,264	126,160
2000: July 1	1,212,670	875,881	149,261	58,560	128,968
2001: July 1	1,227,024	884,176	151,709	59,105	132,034
2002: July 1	1,244,898	896,019	154,794	59,946	134,139
1990-2002					
Total Growth	12%	7%	27%	16%	32%
Annual Growth	1.0%	0.6%	2.3%	1.3%	2.7%

¹ Population estimates after April 1, 2000 are based on revisions released in April 2003 and may differ somewhat from earlier figures cited in other tables.

² Including Kalawao County (Kalaupapa Settlement). Kalawao had 130 in 1990, 147 in 2000, and 132 in 2002.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; The State of Hawaii Data Book, 2002.

Calculations by Carter Goble Associates, October 2003.

Projected growth, according to the State's Department of Economic Development and Tourism, is slower than has been seen in the past. Between 2002 and 2015 the State is expected to grow at an average of 0.6% per year except in the County of Kauai where the population is expected to grow at the rate of 1.5% per year over the next 13 years. Table 2-2 presents the State projections. Note that these projections have not been updated since February 2000. Interestingly, some of the 2005 projections are lower than 2002 estimates.

Table 2-2
State of Hawaii Population Projections

General Population²	State Total	Oahu County	Hawaii County	Kauai County	Maui County¹
2005	1,236,100	895,600	151,400	60,500	128,600
2010	1,291,100	929,200	159,600	65,800	136,400
2015	1,349,100	964,800	168,300	72,000	144,000
2002-2015					
Total Growth	8%	8%	9%	20%	7%
Annual Growth	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%	0.6%

¹ Includes Kalawao.

² The resident population is defined as the number of persons whose usual place of residence is in an area, regardless of physical location on the estimate or census date. It includes military personnel stationed or homeported in the area but excludes persons of local origin attending school or in military service outside the area.

Source: *Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Population and Economic Projections for the State of Hawaii to 2025 (Series DBEDT 2025) (February 2000)*



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Next, a closer look at the historical incarceration trends of each of the following population subgroups is presented: prison and jail. The review is performed by gender for both prison and jail populations, and for the jail population it is also reviewed by jurisdiction. Following that review population projections are developed.

INMATE TRENDS and BASELINE PROJECTIONS

When surveyed in September 2003, the Hawaii PSD had a total of 9 facilities. Table 2-3 organizes the facilities by the Department's general security designation (prison and jail) and shows their reported type of population, design and operating capacities, average daily population head counts as recorded on July 31, 2003, and the resulting operating rate.

Table 2-3
Hawaii Facilities Capacity versus Population Head Counts - 2003

Facility	Inmate Population	Bed Capacity by PSD Ratings		Average Daily Population (Head Counts)			Operating Ratio
		Design	Operating	Total	Male	Female	
Prisons							
Halawa Correctional Facility	Male	496	992	1,237	1,237		125%
Halawa Correctional Facility – Special Needs	Male	90	132	139	139		105%
Kulani Correctional Facility	Male	160	160	175	175		109%
Waiawa Correctional Facility	Male	294	348	317	317		91%
Women's Community Correctional Center	Female	258	260	289		289	111%
Subtotal Prisons		1,298	1,892	2,157	1,868	289	114%
Jails							
Hawaii Community Correctional Center	Male/Female	206	226	279	249	30	123%
Kauai Community Correctional Center	Male/Female	110	128	155	130	25	121%
Maui Community Correctional Center	Male/Female	209	301	316	267	49	105%
Oahu Community Correctional Center	Male/Female	628	954	1,044	957	87	109%
Subtotal Jails		1,153	1,609	1,794	1,603	191	111%
Contracted Beds							
Mainland (OK, AZ, Federal Ctr)				1,349	1,282	67	
TOTAL		2,451	3,501	5,300	4,753	547	151%

Source: Public Safety Department, Hawaii. July 31, 2003. Compiled by Carter Goble Associates, October 2003.

Overcrowding - The Department operates a total of four males prisons (or Correctional Facilities – CF), one female prison (Women's Community Correctional Center – WCCC which also holds some female jail inmates), and four county jails (Community Correctional Centers – CCC), which hold both male and female populations. The prison system's design capacity as recorded by the PSD in



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July 2003 was 1,298. However, since 1991 the inmate population has grown well beyond the system's capacity with no new facilities having been added. Consequently, both the CFs and CCCs have been forced to double-bunk cells, add beds to dorms without adding space, and convert spaces to other functions just to cope with increasing population. Accordingly, the current operating capacity for the prisons has been increased to 1,892. Even with this increase, the system remains overcrowded with an operating ratio of 114%. All prison facilities are operating over capacity except for the Waiawa Correctional Facility (operating at 91% of capacity). The total average daily population (ADP) for all prison inmates at the end of July 2003 was 2,157 with 1,868 males and 289 females.

The jail system's design capacity as recorded by PSD in July 2003 was 1,153 beds. PSD's official operating capacity is 1,609 but the system is over crowded with a recorded ADP at the end of July 2003 of 1,794 (1,603 males and 191 females). The average operating ratio for the jail system was 111%.

In addition to the correctional population in State facilities, Hawaii has been forced to contract out beds in the mainland for lack of suitable space in the islands. The process of contracting of beds in the mainland began in 1995 when transfers to Texas facilities were made for 300 male inmates. Transfers followed in 1997 with 236 male and 64 female inmates, and have continued to grow since then. As of the end of July 2003, PSD had 1,349 inmates (1,282 males and 67 females) on the mainland.

Under the design capacities shown in Table 2-3, the system would clearly hold substantially less inmates than the number of offenders confined today. As shown in Table 2-3, the total existing facilities ADP reached 3,951 (2,157+1,794) inmates in July 2003, which excludes State-sentenced inmates being held in the mainland. If the mainland inmates were to be housed back in the State the demand for beds would increase to 5,300 (not including other in-State out-counts).

Table 2-4 presents the historical ADP assigned counts for the correctional facilities and community correctional centers.

Table 2-4
Historical Population Assigned Counts

Inmate Population	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Prison - CF	1,396	1,491	1,700	1,764	1,785	1,867	2,032	2,522	2,935	3,077	3,144	3,347	3,469	3,532
SNF	123	86	171	168	154	180	103	195	184	183	163	155	166	146
HMSF	896	985	1,057	1,077	1,086	1,104	1,349	1,631	1,991	2,202	2,095	2,288	2,347	2,482
KCF	115	159	181	189	207	210	219	203	215	169	187	167	217	171
WCCC	128	118	142	161	167	200	186	249	329	258	367	406	410	402
WCF	134	143	149	169	171	173	175	244	216	265	332	331	329	331
Jail - CCC	1,229	1,182	1,299	1,369	1,461	1,716	1,661	2,082	2,281	1,966	1,983	2,065	2,100	2,125
HCCC	106	131	128	158	198	235	264	298	369	318	334	358	412	430
KCCC	82	76	88	66	105	135	146	128	134	168	157	140	172	151
MCCC	144	138	145	221	240	302	290	374	449	379	377	361	405	374
OCCC	897	837	938	924	918	1,044	961	1,282	1,329	1,101	1,115	1,206	1,111	1,170
Grand Total	2,625	2,673	2,999	3,133	3,246	3,583	3,693	4,604	5,216	5,043	5,127	5,412	5,569	5,657

Source: Public Safety Department. Data compiled by Carter Goble Associates. December 2003.



Projections

Projecting future bedspace requirements is a two-stage process. The first stage consists of developing a mathematical forecast of inmates based on historical data. The second stage of the process is the determination of the number of beds necessary to meet projected demands. Historical end of fiscal year reports were obtained from PSD and assigned (head counts plus out-counts) ADP counts were tabulated by facility.

Next, a multiple model, historically based forecasting approach was used to develop projections based on different incarceration levels. The resulting projections are based on the assumption that there are no adjustments to current sentencing or detention policies. It must be noted that the historical ADP information used in the forecasts that follow represents Assigned Counts or total jurisdictional inmate population for the PSD. These counts include the head counts plus the inmates housed in the mainland and the out-counts (people temporarily out of the facility attending hearings, receiving medical treatment, etc.)

ADP is the result of two contributing factors—the number of individuals admitted to the facility (Admissions or ADM) and the length of time they remain in the facility (Average Length of Stay or ALOS). If more individuals are admitted and ALOS remains the same, the ADP will increase. Likewise, if the same number of individuals are admitted but the ALOS increases, the ADP will increase. These factors can compound one another if both increase at the same time, or they can compensate for each other, with one increasing and the other decreasing to leave ADP the same as before. As such, the projections presented for each subgroup focus on historical trends of the ADP, ADM and ALOS as primary variables and include the following assumptions:

1. ADP Males – include male sentenced (felons, probation felons, and misdemeanors), pretrial (felons and misdemeanors), other jurisdiction inmates, and probation/parole violators;
2. ADP Females – include female sentenced (felons, probation felons, and misdemeanors), pretrial (felons and misdemeanors), other jurisdiction inmates, and probation/parole violators;
3. Prison Admissions (ADM) – include either male or female new admissions and status changes admissions for sentenced felons and parole violators;
4. Jail ADM – include all male or female admissions;
5. Average Length of Stay (ALOS) – calculated as average daily population assigned counts annualized and divided by the number of total number of annual admissions ($[\text{ADP} \times 365] \div \text{ADM}$);
6. Population projections have been interpolated for individual years between 2002 and 2010 and between 2010 and 2015;



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7. To define the basis for future ADP assigned counts, historical detention information and projected increases in the State and Counties population were used. Admissions and length of stay are also important variables which have been considered for the following ADP Projections Models:
- a. Model 1 – Historical Percent Change: This model identifies the historical percent growth in ADP and applies that rate to future years.
 - b. Model 2 – ADP Linear Regression: Performs linear regression analysis by using the "least squares" method to fit a line through the data points. R-square values which return the square of the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient through the data points were calculated. This statistic can be interpreted as how well the model fits the historical data and is better the closer it is to the value of 1.
 - c. Model 3 – Projected Incarceration Rate: This model projects the incarcerated population based on the growth of the general population. The IR was projected using a straight line linear regression method. The resulting rates for each of the projecting years were applied to future State (or County) population to estimate the ADP.
 - d. Model 4 – Rate to Projected Admissions with Constant 2002 ALOS: Projected admissions are used in conjunction with a constant ALOS (2002 for prison and 2000 for jails) to project ADP.
 - e. Model 5 – Rate to Projected Admissions with Constant 5-year Average ALOS: Similar to Model 4 projected ADM are used along with a constant ALOS calculated as the average for the most recent five years to estimate future ADP.

Prison / Correctional Facilities – Male

The prison–male subgroup includes the male inmates assigned to the four male correctional facilities as listed in Table 2-3. Figure 2-2 provides a graphic illustration of the historical trend followed by the inmates included in this subgroup of inmates. Tables 2-5 below presents the historical data for the entire male population.



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Figure 2-2
Prison-Male Historical ADP

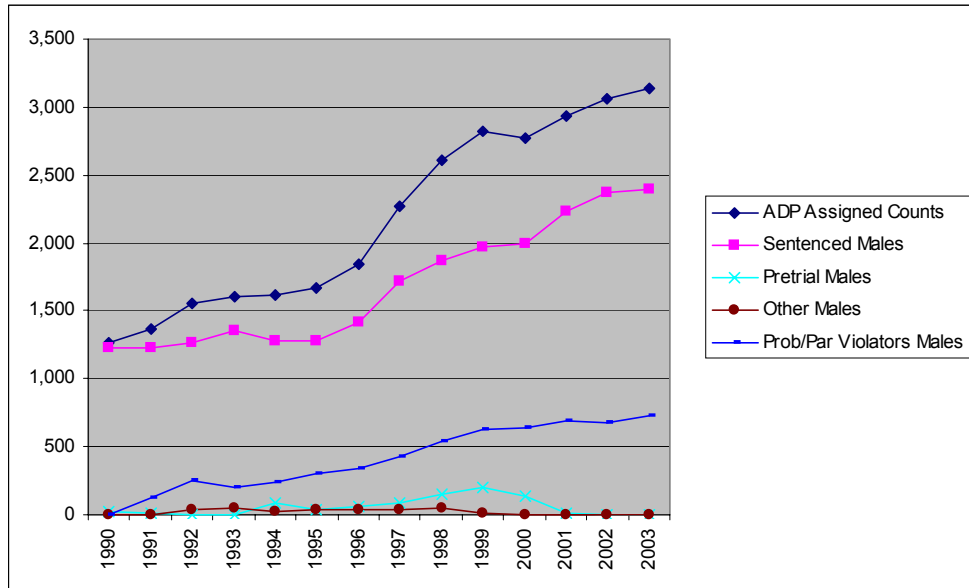


Table 2-5
Prison-Male Historical Trends

Prison-Males	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
State Population	1,113,491	1,136,754	1,158,613	1,172,838	1,187,536	1,196,854	1,203,755	1,211,640	1,215,233	1,210,300	1,212,670	1,227,024	1,244,898	
ADP Assigned Counts	1,268	1,373	1,558	1,603	1,618	1,667	1,846	2,273	2,606	2,819	2,777	2,941	3,059	3,130
Males	1,268	1,373	1,558	1,603	1,618	1,667	1,846	2,273	2,606	2,819	2,777	2,941	3,059	3,130
ADM	na	693	846	995	965	992	934	1,160	1,260	1,320	1,314	1,390	1,498	na
Males	na	693	846	995	965	992	934	1,160	1,260	1,320	1,314	1,390	1,498	na
ALOS	na	723	672	588	612	613	721	715	755	779	771	772	745	na
Males	na	723	672	588	612	613	721	715	755	779	771	772	745	na
Incarceration Rate (per 1,000 population)	11.4	12.1	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.9	15.3	18.8	21.4	23.3	22.9	24.0	24.6	na
Males	11.4	12.1	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.9	15.3	18.8	21.4	23.3	22.9	24.0	24.6	na

Source: Public Safety Department. Data compiled by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.

Below are some of the observations regarding the trends for this subgroup of inmates:

- The prison-male population is made up primarily of inmates sentenced to more than one year and probation/parole violators.
- Overall ADP has shown an average 11% growth per year.
- Sentenced male population almost doubled between 1990 and 2003 from a 1,234 to 2,395 (or 94%).
- Probation/Parole violators grew from 128 in 1991 to 733 in 2003 (or 743%).
- Admissions growth was similar to that of the ADP at an average of 11% per year.
- Average length of stay has remained steady with little fluctuations.



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- Historical ALOS between 1991 and 2002 has been 705 days. The more recent 5-year average has been 765 days or just over 2 years.
- Incarceration rates for males into prison has shown an annual growth rate of 10%.

Reflecting these trends, the male prison population has been projected using the five models described earlier. Table 2-6 presents the results.

Table 2-6
Prison-Male Inmate Projections

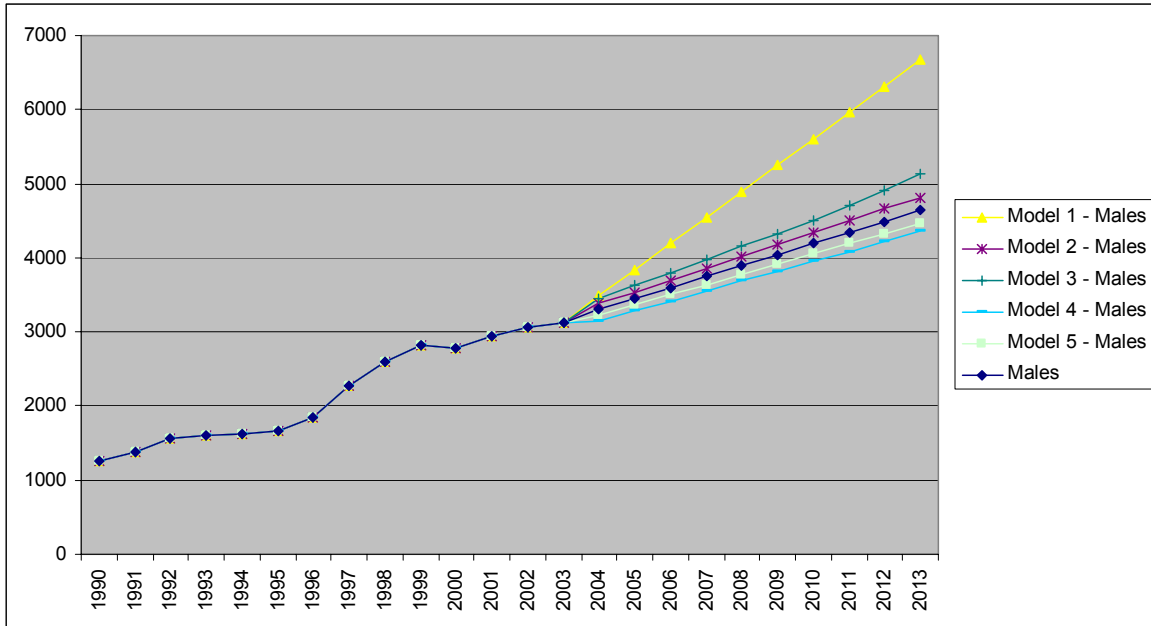
Projections	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Model 1 - ADP Historical % Growth	3,484	3,837	4,191	4,544	4,898	5,251	5,605	5,958	6,312	6,666
Males	3,484	3,837	4,191	4,544	4,898	5,251	5,605	5,958	6,312	6,666
Model 2 - ADP Linear Regression	3,379	3,539	3,698	3,858	4,018	4,178	4,337	4,497	4,657	4,816
Males	3,379	3,539	3,698	3,858	4,018	4,178	4,337	4,497	4,657	4,816
Model 3 - Projected IR	3,454	3,627	3,800	3,976	4,152	4,331	4,510	4,712	4,917	5,125
Males	3,454	3,627	3,800	3,976	4,152	4,331	4,510	4,712	4,917	5,125
Projected Population	1,256,449	1,262,224	1,267,999	1,273,774	1,279,550	1,285,325	1,291,100	1,302,700	1,314,300	1,325,900
Projected Male IR	27	29	30	31	32	34	35	36	37	39
Model 4 - Rate to Projected ADM	3,147	3,281	3,415	3,549	3,683	3,817	3,952	4,086	4,220	4,354
Males	3,147	3,281	3,415	3,549	3,683	3,817	3,952	4,086	4,220	4,354
Projected Male ADM	1,541	1,607	1,672	1,738	1,804	1,869	1,935	2,001	2,067	2,132
2002 Male LOS	745.4									
Model 5 - Rate to Projected ADM	3,228	3,366	3,504	3,641	3,779	3,916	4,054	4,192	4,329	4,467
Males	3,228	3,366	3,504	3,641	3,779	3,916	4,054	4,192	4,329	4,467
Projected Male ADM	1,541	1,607	1,672	1,738	1,804	1,869	1,935	2,001	2,067	2,132
5-Year Avg. Male LOS	764.7									
RECOMMENDED MODEL - Average of Models: 2, 5										
Prison-Males	3,304	3,452	3,601	3,750	3,898	4,047	4,196	4,344	4,493	4,642
Males	3,304	3,452	3,601	3,750	3,898	4,047	4,196	4,344	4,493	4,642

Source: Calculations by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.

The recommended model takes the average of the results from Models 2 and 5. It projects an overall growth of the male prison population of 48% or an average of 4.8% per year. In 2008 the State could expect a total of 3,898 male prison inmates and a total of 4,642 by 2013. Figure 2-3 presents a graphic illustration of all the models and the selected one.



Figure 2-3
Prison-Male Baseline Population Projections



Women’s CCC – Female

The Women’s CCC holds female prison and some select jail inmates not feasible or safe to be held in their county’s CCC. The tables that follow present the historical data and projected population counts for each of those two subgroups separately. It must be noted that the female jail inmates go through the intake process at the Oahu CCC and are then transferred to the Women’s CCC facility. It was estimated that approximately 36% of the admissions at Oahu CCC are then transferred to the Women’s facility. The ADM counts presented below for the female jail inmates represent 36% of the total Oahu admissions. Figure 2-4 provides a graphic illustration of the trends in ADP for the females at WCCC. Table 2-7 presents historical counts and trends for this facility.



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Figure 2-4
Women's CCC Historical ADP

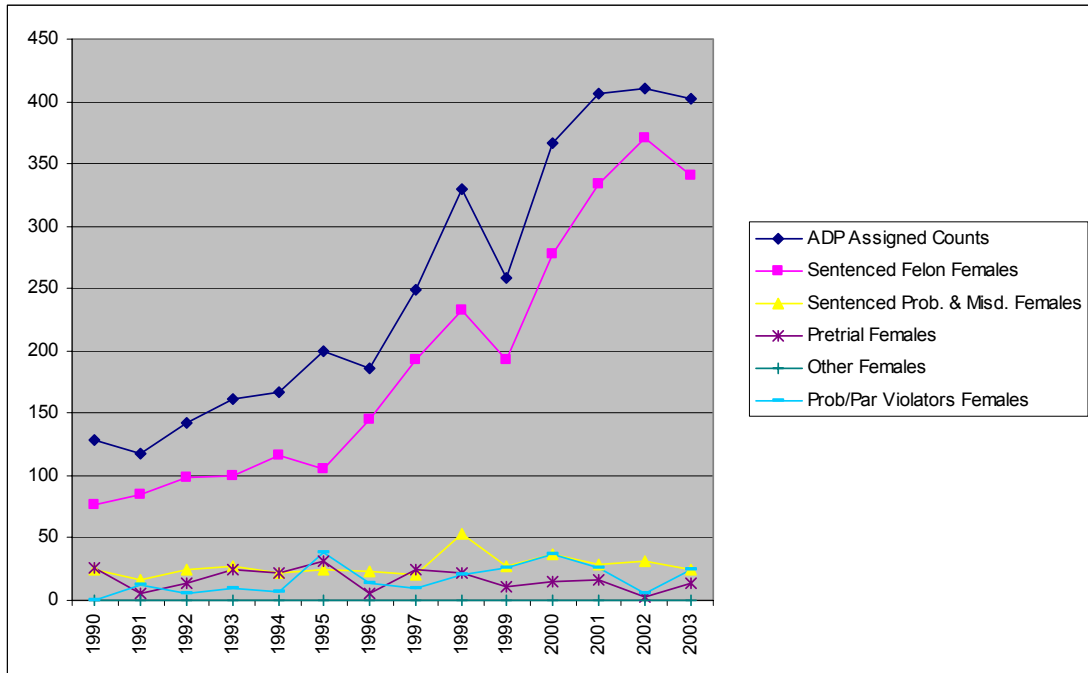


Table 2-7
Women's CCC Historical Trends

Womens CCC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
State Population	1,113,491	1,136,754	1,158,613	1,172,838	1,187,536	1,196,854	1,203,755	1,211,640	1,215,233	1,210,300	1,212,670	1,227,024	1,244,898	
ADP Assigned Counts	128	118	142	161	167	200	186	249	329	258	367	406	410	402
Prison Females	77	97	104	110	123	143	158	203	254	219	315	360	376	365
Jail Females	51	21	38	51	44	57	28	46	75	39	52	46	34	37
ADM	na	95	253	287	330	337	348	536	651	503	273	562	495	na
Prison Females	na	73	79	81	114	89	143	162	174	243	273	263	298	na
Jail Females	na	22	174	206	216	248	205	374	477	260	299	197	165	
ALOS	na	453	205	185	217	195	170	184	187	491	264	302	na	
Prison Females	na	485	481	496	394	586	403	457	533	329	421	500	461	na
Jail Females	na	na	80	90	74	84	50	45	57	55	56	63	82	
Incarceration Rate (per 1,000 population)	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	na
Prison Females	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	na
Jail Females	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	na

Source: Public Safety Department. Data compiled by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.

Following are observations from the trends at the Women's CCC facility:

- The sentenced felons group of inmates has shown the most growth in the past decade, growing a total of 342% from 1990 through 2003. Steady increases between 1990 and 1995 dramatically changed in 1996 with three years of significant growth, followed with three similar annual increases between 1999 and 2002.
- Sentenced probation and misdemeanor inmates and pretrial inmates have shown an overall decrease in counts.



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- The counts in probation/parole violators have fluctuated over the years but overall doubled from a total of 12 in 1991 to a total of 25 recorded in 2003.
- Overall the prison females (sentenced felon and probation/parole violator female categories) have seen an average annual growth rate of 29%.
- Jail population (sentenced probation and misdemeanors, pretrial and other categories) have seen an overall decreasing annual rate of 2%.
- Admissions into prison have seen a growth rate of 28% per annum which equals the prison incarceration rate.
- Jail admissions showed an average annual growth rate of 54%. This is an indication that lower ALOS has been keeping the ADP steady.
- The female prison ALOS did not fluctuate significantly showing a historical average of 461 days and 5-year average of 449 days.
- Jail ALOS has historically averaged 67 days with the more recent 5-year average being 59 days.
- Female incarceration rates have historically been significantly lower than that of males. However, the female inmate population is showing much growth.

Table 2-8 presents the results for the baseline population projections for the females housed at WCCC.

If the female population housed at Women's CCC continued to grow at the current rate of growth, the potential population could reach 1,444. However, before that would happen the State would probably implement some alternatives to incarceration to divert females to community supervision. The average of models 2, 3, and 5 project a total of 648 prison and 50 jail female inmates for the year 2013. This represents 7.8% and 3.6% annual rates of growth for the prison and jail female population respectively. Figure 2-5 provides a graphic illustration of the results and the selected models.



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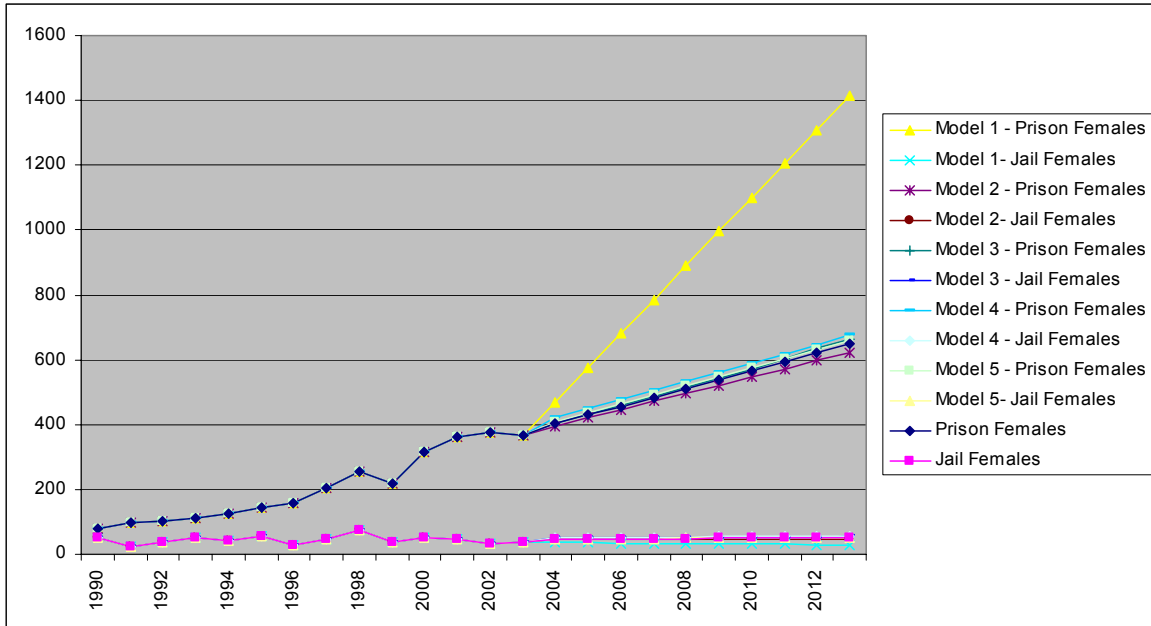
Table 2-8
Women's CCC Inmate Projections

Projections	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Model 1 - ADP Historical % Growth	506	610	715	819	923	1,027	1,132	1,236	1,340	1,444
Prison Females	470	575	680	785	890	995	1,100	1,205	1,310	1,415
Jail Females	36	35	35	34	33	32	32	31	30	29
Model 2 - ADP Linear Regression	441	466	492	517	542	567	593	618	643	669
Prison Females	396	421	446	471	496	521	546	571	596	621
Jail Females	46	46	46	46	46	47	47	47	47	47
Model 3 - Projected IR	453	481	509	536	565	593	622	654	686	719
Prison Females	404	431	459	486	514	542	570	602	633	665
Jail Females	49	49	50	50	51	51	51	52	53	54
Projected Population	1,256,449	1,262,224	1,267,999	1,273,774	1,279,550	1,285,325	1,291,100	1,302,700	1,314,300	1,325,900
Projected Prison Fem. IR	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0
Projected Jail Fem. IR	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Model 4 - Rate to Projected ADM	472	501	530	558	587	616	644	673	701	730
Prison Females	421	449	477	506	534	562	590	618	647	675
Jail Females	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	54	55	55
Projected Prison Fem. ADM	334	356	378	401	423	445	468	490	513	535
Projected Jail Fem. ADM	298	301	303	306	308	310	312	314	316	318
2002 Prison Female LOS	460.5									
2002 Jail Female LOS	63.0									
Model 5 - Rate to Projected ADM	457	485	513	541	569	597	624	652	680	708
Prison Females	410	438	465	493	520	548	575	602	630	657
Jail Females	47	48	48	48	49	49	49	50	50	50
Projected Prison Fem. ADM	334	356	378	401	423	445	468	490	513	535
Projected Jail Fem. ADM	298	301	303	306	308	310	312	314	316	318
5-Year Avg. Prison Fem. LC	448.6									
5-Year Avg. Jail Fem. LOS	57.8									
RECOMMENDED MODEL - Average of Models: 2, 3, 5										
Womens CCC	451	477	504	531	559	586	613	641	670	698
Prison Females	403	430	457	483	510	537	564	592	620	648
Jail Females	47	48	48	48	49	49	49	50	50	50

Source: Calculations by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.



Figure 2-5
Women’s CCC Baseline Population Projections



JAIL / COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

There are four community correctional centers in the State. Each CCC houses sentenced (felons, probation, and misdemeanor), pretrial (felon and misdemeanor), other jurisdiction, and probation/parole violators. Some of those categories are few in number. For example, most sentenced felons would serve their sentence at one of the correctional facilities. However, nearing the last few months of their sentenced those inmates are transferred back to the County facility where the inmate originated from to follow a pre-release transitional program. Historical trends and baseline population projections are presented as follows for each of the CCC facilities by gender.

Hawaii Community Correctional Center

The Hawaii CCC holds sentenced and pretrial males and females. With an operating capacity of 226 the facility is currently operating at 123%. Figure 2-6 provides a graphic illustration of the ADP trends for all types of inmates housed at this facility since 1990. Table 2-9 presents this facility’s historical trends.



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Figure 2-6
Hawaii CCC Historical ADP

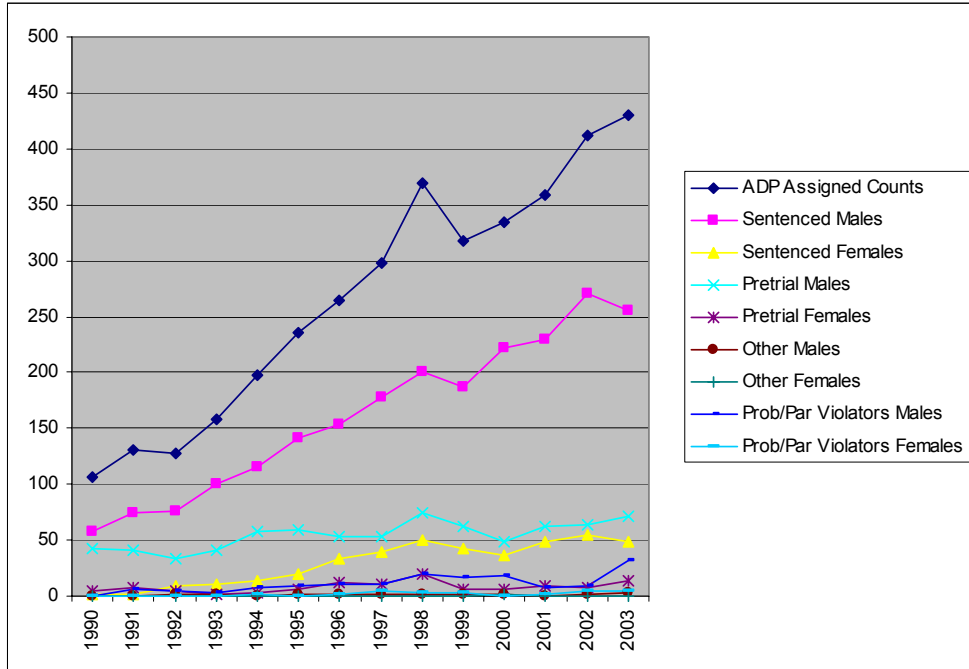


Table 2-9
Hawaii CCC Historical Trends

HAWAII CCC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
County Population	121,572	127,266	131,630	135,085	137,713	140,492	141,935	144,445	145,833	146,970	149,261	151,709	154,794	na
ADP Assigned Counts	106	131	128	158	198	235	264	298	369	318	334	358	412	430
Males	100	122	115	146	180	210	217	243	296	267	290	299	345	363
Females	6	9	13	12	18	25	47	55	73	51	44	59	67	67
ADM	na	1,433	1,453	1,670	1,794	1,692	1,493	1,290	1,479	1,622	1,622	na	na	na
Males	na	na	1,286	1,511	1,610	1,482	1,285	1,116	1,224	1,346	1,404	na	na	na
Females	na	na	167	159	184	210	208	174	255	276	218	na	na	na
ALOS	na	33	32	35	40	51	65	84	91	72	75	na	na	na
Males	na	na	33	35	41	52	62	79	88	72	75	na	na	na
Females	na	na	28	28	36	43	82	115	104	67	74	na	na	na
Incarceration Rate (per 1,000 population)	8.7	10.3	9.7	11.7	14.4	16.7	18.6	20.6	25.3	21.6	22.4	23.6	26.6	na
Males	8.2	9.6	8.7	10.8	13.1	14.9	15.3	16.8	20.3	18.2	19.4	19.7	22.3	na
Females	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.8	3.3	3.8	5.0	3.5	2.9	3.9	4.3	na

Source: Public Safety Department. Data compiled by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.

Following are observations from the trends at the Hawaii CCC:

- Since 1990 the sentenced male population has shown the steepest growth at 341% from 58 in 1990 to 256 inmates in 2003.
- Although small in numbers the female sentenced population has grown from 2 in 1990 to 49 in 2003.
- Overall, the male population has shown an annual growth rate of 20% where females have grown at the rate of 78% per annum.



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- Male admissions into the HCCC have followed an oscillating pattern and overall have only shown a 1% increase per year.
- Female admissions have shown a steady increasing trend of 4% per year.
- Rising ALOS for the male population appears to be the driving force behind the increase in ADP. ALOS in 1990 was 33 days which has increased to 75 days as recorded in 2000.
- Historically the male ALOS has been 60 days, but in the most recent 5-years it has averaged 75 days.
- ALOS for the female population has also increased from a low of 28 days in 1990 to 74 days in 2000. ALOS peaked in 1997 at 115 days. Since 1990 the ALOS has averaged 64 days, rising to 89 days averaged in the past 5 years.
- The IR rate that was only 8.7 inmates per 1,000 population has tripled to 26.6 in 2003.

The baseline population projections for the Hawaii CCC are presented in Table 2-10.

Hawaii CCC could expect to be responsible for as many as 476 males and 111 females by the year 2013. These projections represent a 31% and 65% growth for males and females respectively. Overall projected growth for the facility is 37% or 3.7% per year. A graphic illustration of the five models and the recommended result is presented in Figure 2-7.

Table 2-10
Hawaii CCC Inmate Projections

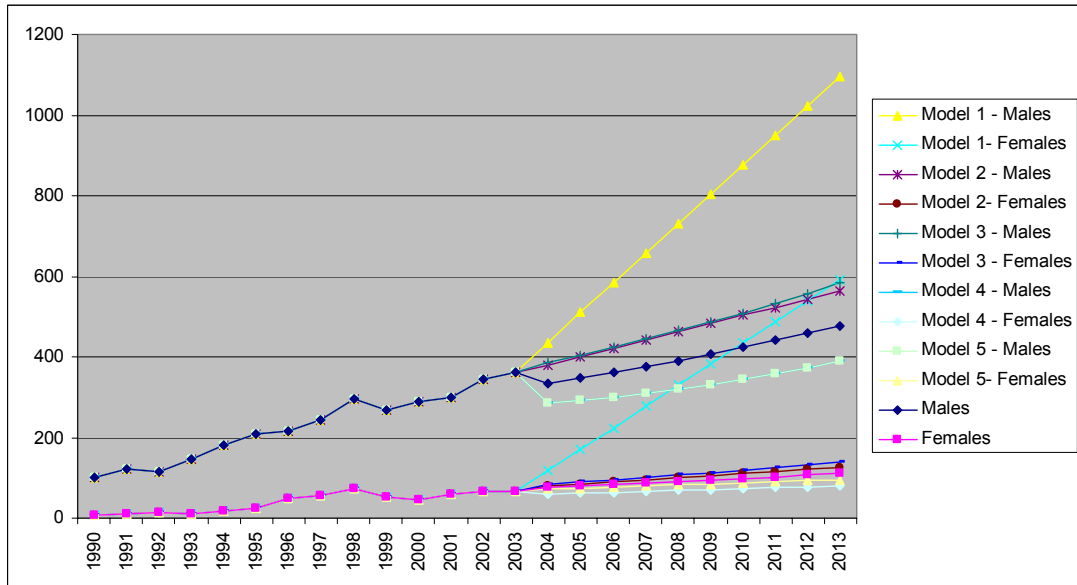
Projections	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Model 1 - ADP Historical % Growth	556	682	808	933	1,059	1,185	1,311	1,437	1,563	1,688
Males	436	510	583	657	730	804	877	951	1,024	1,097
Females	119	172	224	277	329	381	434	486	539	591
Model 2 - ADP Linear Regression	459	485	510	536	561	587	612	638	664	689
Males	381	401	421	442	462	482	503	523	543	564
Females	78	84	89	94	99	105	110	115	120	126
Model 3 - Projected IR	468	494	520	547	573	600	627	658	690	723
Males	385	405	425	446	466	487	508	532	558	583
Females	83	89	95	101	107	113	119	126	133	140
Projected Population	155,996	156,596	157,197	157,798	158,399	158,999	159,600	161,340	163,080	164,820
Projected Male IR	25	26	27	28	29	31	32	33	34	35
Projected Female IR	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9
Model 4 - Rate to Projected ADM	344	353	363	375	387	401	416	432	450	468
Males	285	292	300	309	319	330	343	357	373	389
Females	59	62	64	66	68	70	73	75	77	79
Projected Male ADM	1,380	1,412	1,450	1,494	1,544	1,600	1,662	1,730	1,803	1,883
Projected Female ADM	294	305	316	327	338	349	360	371	382	393
2000 Male LOS	75.4									
2000 Female LOS	73.7									
Model 5 - Rate to Projected ADM	357	366	376	388	401	415	431	448	466	485
Males	285	292	300	309	319	331	343	357	373	389
Females	71	74	77	79	82	85	87	90	93	95
Projected Male ADM	1,380	1,412	1,450	1,494	1,544	1,600	1,662	1,730	1,803	1,883
Projected Female ADM	294	305	316	327	338	349	360	371	382	393
5-Year Avg. Male LOS	75.4									
5-Year Avg. Female LOS	88.7									
RECOMMENDED MODEL - Average of Models: 2, 5										
HAWAII CCC	408	425	443	462	481	501	522	543	565	587
Males	333	346	360	375	391	406	423	440	458	476
Females	75	79	83	87	91	95	99	103	107	111

Source: Calculations by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.



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Figure 2-7
Hawaii CCC Baseline Population Projections



Kauai Community Correctional Center

The Kauai CCC as seen in Table 2-3 has an operating capacity of 128 but is currently operating at 121% of capacity. It houses male and female sentenced, pretrial, and few other jurisdiction and probations and parole violators. Recently there were as many as 32 male probation/parole violators. Figure 2-8 provides a graphic illustration of the growth patterns in the ADP at KCCC. Table 2-11 presents the overall historical trends.



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Figure 2-8
Kauai CCC ADP Historical ADP

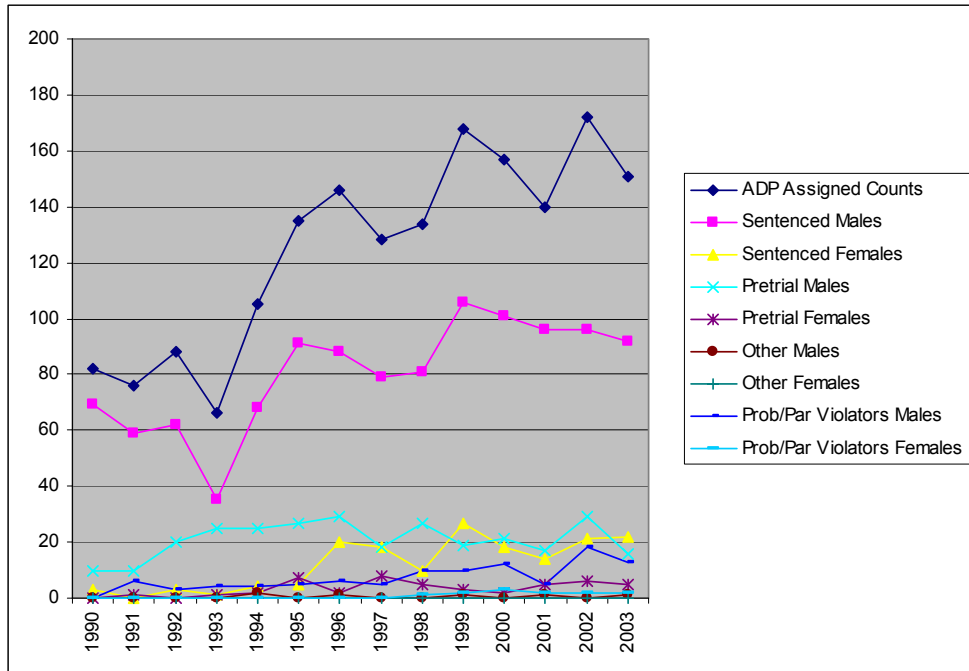


Table 2-11
Kauai CCC Historical Trends

KAUAI CCC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
County Population	51,676	53,379	54,439	55,461	56,478	57,068	57,688	57,712	57,843	58,264	58,560	59,105	59,946	
ADP Assigned Counts	82	76	88	66	105	135	146	128	134	168	157	140	172	151
Males	79	75	85	64	99	123	124	102	118	136	134	119	143	122
Females	3	1	3	2	6	12	22	26	16	32	23	21	29	29
ADM	na	715	708	428	590	667	612	689	724	877	616	na	na	na
Males	na	na	627	378	526	575	518	570	621	712	526	na	na	na
Females	na	na	81	50	64	92	94	119	103	165	90	na	na	na
ALOS	na	39	45	56	65	74	87	68	68	70	93	na	na	na
Males	na	na	49	62	69	78	87	65	69	70	93	na	na	na
Females	na	na	14	15	34	48	85	80	57	71	93	na	na	na
Incarceration Rate (per 1,000 population)	15.9	14.2	16.2	11.9	18.6	23.7	25.3	22.2	23.2	28.8	26.8	23.7	28.7	na
Males	15.3	14.1	15.6	11.5	17.5	21.6	21.5	17.7	20.4	23.3	22.9	20.1	23.9	na
Females	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	2.1	3.8	4.5	2.8	5.5	3.9	3.6	4.8	na

Source: Public Safety Department. Data compiled by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.

Below are observations for the trends at the Kauai CCC facility:

- In terms of percent growth, the female sentenced category has grown the most from 3 inmates in 1990 to 22 in 2003.
- The facility’s ADP has fluctuated significantly.
- The ADP hit a peak in 1996 with 146 inmates, then dropped to 128 the following year, increasing to 168 in 1999, then dropping back down to 140 in 2001. In 2003 the ADP was recorded at 151. All those years, the facility has been operating well over capacity.



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- Overall growth in male offender has been at the rate of 4% per annum, and 67% per annum for female offenders.
- Admissions have dropped in the last twelve years, posting an annual declining rate of 2%. This gives an indication that the ALOS has been driving the growth in ADP.
- Female admissions have only shown a 1% increase per year. Again, indicating that the ALOS has been the driving force behind the increases in ADP.
- For male offenders lengths of stay increased from 49 days in 1992 to 93 days in 2000. The most recent 5-year average is approximately 77 days for male offenders.
- The female ALOS was computed at 14 days in 1992 which has grown to an average of 93 days in 2000. The 5-year average is the same as the males with 77 days.

Table 2-12 presents the baseline population projections for Kauai CCC.

**Table 2-12
Kauai CCC Inmate Projections**

Projections	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Model 1 - ADP Historical % Growth	175	200	224	249	273	298	322	347	371	395
Males	127	132	137	142	148	153	158	163	168	173
Females	48	68	87	106	126	145	164	184	203	222
Model 2 - ADP Linear Regression	180	187	195	202	210	217	224	232	239	246
Males	146	151	156	161	166	171	176	181	185	190
Females	34	37	39	41	44	46	49	51	54	56
Model 3 - Projected IR	193	203	213	223	234	244	255	268	282	296
Males	156	163	170	177	184	192	199	208	218	227
Females	37	40	43	46	49	53	56	60	64	68
Projected Population	61,410	62,141	62,873	63,605	64,337	65,068	65,800	67,040	68,280	69,520
Projected Male IR	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33
Projected Female IR	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	10
Model 4 - Rate to Projected ADM	211	216	221	227	232	238	243	248	254	259
Males	170	173	176	180	183	186	190	193	196	200
Females	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	60
Projected Male ADM	666	679	692	705	718	731	744	757	770	783
Projected Female ADM	160	168	176	184	193	201	209	217	225	233
2000 Male LOS	93.0									
2000 Female LOS	93.3									
Model 5 - Rate to Projected ADM	174	179	183	188	192	197	201	205	210	214
Males	140	143	146	149	151	154	157	160	162	165
Females	34	36	37	39	41	42	44	46	48	49
Projected Male ADM	666	679	692	705	718	731	744	757	770	783
Projected Female ADM	160	168	176	184	193	201	209	217	225	233
5-Year Avg. Male LOS	77.0									
5-Year Avg. Female LOS	77.2									
RECOMMENDED MODEL - Average of Models: 2, 3, 4, 5										
KAUAI CCC	189	196	203	210	217	224	231	238	246	254
Males	153	157	162	166	171	176	180	185	190	196
Females	36	39	41	43	46	48	51	53	56	58

Source: Calculations by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.

Kauai although the smallest county in the State, has county population projections which show potential to grow up to 1.5% annually over the next thirteen years (as shown in Table 2-2). The offender population at this facility also shows significant growth potential. The recommended model shows a total of 196 males and 58 females in 2013. This represents a 60% growth for males (or

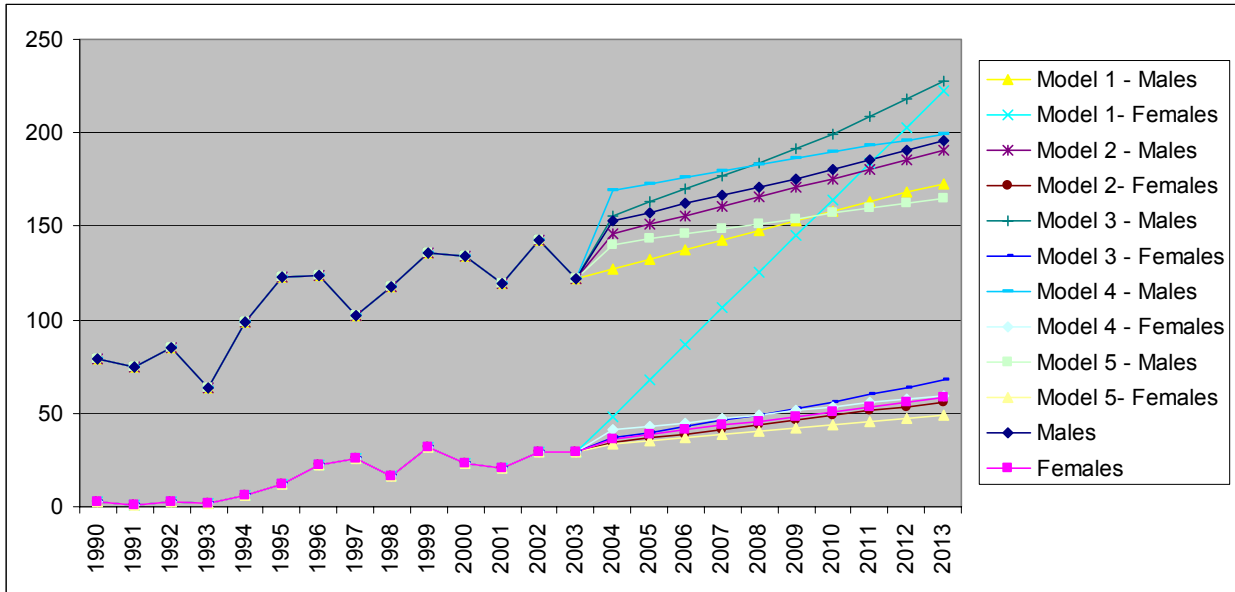


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6% growth per year), and a 101% growth for females (or 10.1% annual growth rate). As such the female count could double from the current 29 to 58 in the 10 year planning horizon.

Figure 2-9 provides a graphic illustration of the results.

Figure 2-9
Kauai CCC Baseline Population Projections



Maui Community Correctional Center

The Maui CCC with an operating capacity for 301 inmates is the second largest CCC facility after Oahu CCC. This facility has also been operating over capacity and the historical trends indicate continued growth over the next decade. Figure 2-10 presents historical ADP trends for the different types of inmates housed at MCCC. Table 2-13 presents the facility’s historical trends.



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Figure 2-10
Maui CCC Historical ADP

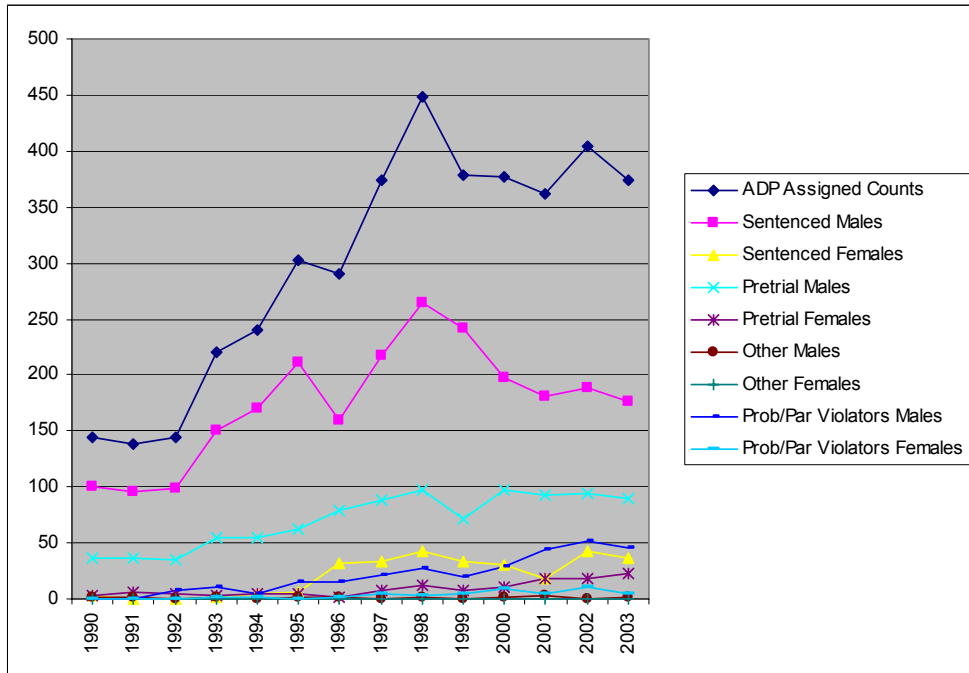


Table 2-13
Maui CCC Historical Trends

MAUI CCC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
County Population	101,709	105,599	108,585	111,944	114,754	117,895	120,689	122,772	124,648	126,160	128,968	132,034	134,139	
ADP Assigned Counts	144	138	145	221	240	302	290	374	449	379	377	361	405	374
Males	138	132	141	216	229	291	254	327	392	333	327	321	335	311
Females	6	6	4	5	11	11	36	47	57	46	50	40	70	63
ADM	na	765	739	853	1,051	1,296	1,332	1,564	1,854	1,693	1,804	na	na	na
Males	na	na	682	781	978	1,176	1,181	1,392	1,579	1,450	1,540	na	na	na
Females	na	na	57	72	73	120	151	172	275	243	264	na	na	na
ALOS	na	66	72	95	83	85	79	87	88	82	76	na	na	na
Males	na	na	75	101	85	90	79	86	91	84	78	na	na	na
Females	na	na	26	25	55	33	87	100	76	69	69	na	na	na
Incarceration Rate (per 1,000 population)	14.2	13.1	13.4	19.7	20.9	25.6	24.0	30.5	36.0	30.0	29.2	27.3	30.2	na
Males	13.6	12.5	13.0	19.3	20.0	24.7	21.0	26.6	31.4	26.4	25.4	24.3	25.0	na
Females	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	3.0	3.8	4.6	3.6	3.9	3.0	5.2	na

Source: Public Safety Department. Data compiled by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.

Following are the Maui CCC trends summary:

- The largest population groups held at MCCC are sentenced and pretrial males. These two groups of inmates have shown growth rates of 76% and 141% respectively between 1990 and 2003.
- Females, again though small in numbers are a segment of the offender population that is growing rapidly. Sentenced females increased from 3 in 1990 to 36 in 2003 (or 1100%)



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growth). The pretrial female population grew from 3 to 23 between 1990 and 2003 (or 667%).

- In 1990 this facility did not hold any probation or parole violators. It was not until 1992 that MCCC began holding 7 male probation and parole violators. This number has grown in the recent years to between 45 and 50 inmates. In 2002 there were 10 female probation and parole violators housed at MCCC.
- Since 1990 the facility's ADP has grown 12% per year, with males growing at the rate of 10% per year, and females at the rate of 73% per year.
- Male admissions into the facility have grown at a faster rate than ADP at 16% per year.
- Female admissions have increased at the rate of 45% per year.
- ALOS continues to be high for a jail. However, this is due to the large percentage of the inmate population being classified as sentenced. The ALOS for males has remained at 85 days between 1992 and 2000, and 83 days in the last five years.
- The ALOS for females at MCCC historically had been computed at 60 days. In the past most recent 5-years the ALOS increased to 80 days. Again this is due to the increase in female sentenced population.
- Similar to trends in other facilities the incarceration rate of females has been growing fast at a rate of 65% per year (0.6 IR in 1990 and 5.2 in 2002).

Table 2-14 presents the baseline population projections for MCCC.



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Table 2-14
Maui CCC Inmate Projections

Projections	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Model 1 - ADP Historical % Growth	450	526	602	678	754	830	906	982	1,058	1,134
Males	341	371	401	431	461	491	521	551	581	611
Females	109	155	201	247	293	339	385	431	477	523
Model 2 - ADP Linear Regression	468	490	513	535	557	580	602	624	647	669
Males	396	413	430	447	464	481	498	515	533	550
Females	72	77	83	88	93	98	104	109	114	120
Model 3 - Projected IR	501	525	548	571	594	618	641	671	701	732
Males	426	443	461	478	496	513	531	554	577	601
Females	76	81	87	93	99	104	110	117	124	131
Projected Population	134,704	134,987	135,270	135,552	135,835	136,117	136,400	137,920	139,440	140,960
Projected Male IR	32	33	34	35	36	38	39	40	41	43
Projected Female IR	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	9
Model 4 - Rate to Projected ADM	466	484	501	518	534	550	566	581	596	611
Males	390	403	414	425	436	446	456	466	475	484
Females	75	81	87	92	98	104	109	115	121	126
Projected Male ADM	1,839	1,896	1,950	2,002	2,053	2,101	2,148	2,194	2,238	2,282
Projected Female ADM	398	428	458	488	518	548	578	608	638	668
2000 Male LOS	77.5									
2000 Female LOS	69.1									
Model 5 - Rate to Projected ADM	507	526	545	564	582	599	617	634	650	667
Males	419	432	445	457	468	479	490	500	510	520
Females	87	94	101	107	114	120	127	133	140	147
Projected Male ADM	1,839	1,896	1,950	2,002	2,053	2,101	2,148	2,194	2,238	2,282
Projected Female ADM	398	428	458	488	518	548	578	608	638	668
5-Year Avg. Male LOS	83.2									
5-Year Avg. Female LOS	80.1									
RECOMMENDED MODEL - Average of Models: 2, 3, 4, 5										
MAUI CCC	485	506	527	547	567	587	606	628	649	670
Males	408	423	437	452	466	480	494	509	524	539
Females	78	83	89	95	101	107	113	119	125	131

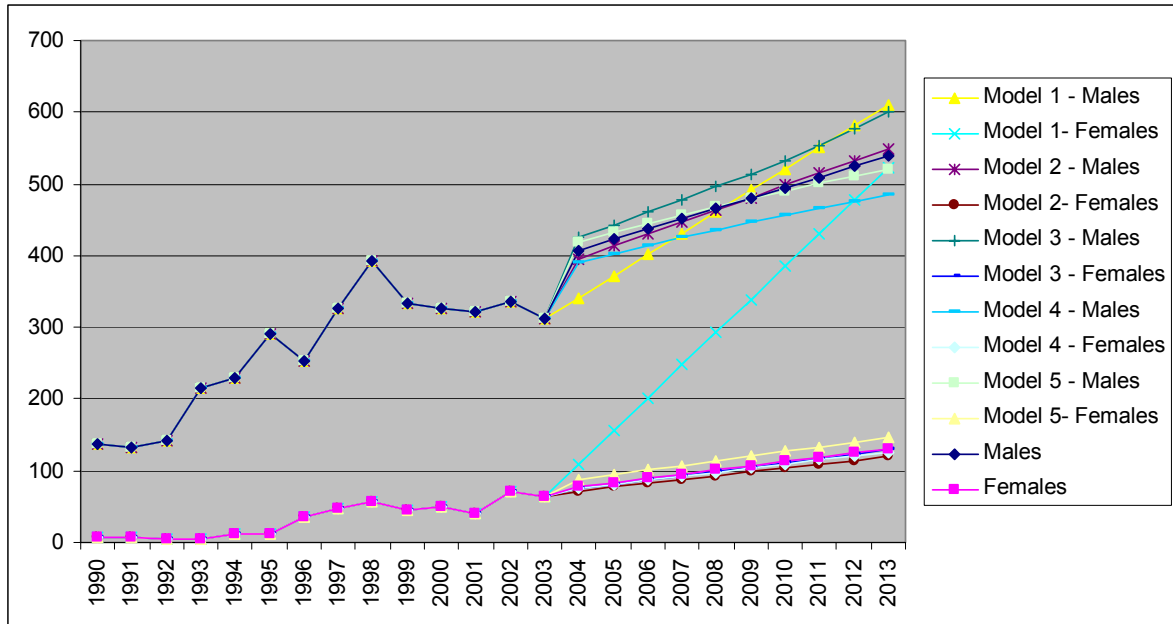
Source: Calculations by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.

This is the CCC facility that can be expected to experience the most rapid growth rate in the next 10 years. Over the next decade, MCCC inmate population could be expected to grow at the rate of 7.9% per year, with males experiencing a 7.3% and females 10.8% annual growth rates. Figure 2-11 provides a graphic illustration of the models and selected results.



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Figure 2-11
Maui CCC Baseline Population Projections



Oahu Community Correctional Center

As seen in Table 2-3 Oahu is by far the largest CCC facility with an operating capacity of 954. The island of Oahu, which includes the city and county of Honolulu is the center for business and government for the State as well as the main tourist destination. It thus can be expected to continue to generate the highest demand for correctional services. The facility, currently operating at 109% shows an upward trend in ADP though not as steep as some of the other smaller CCC facilities where the growth ratios can be expected to be higher, but absolute numbers and volumes will remain much smaller. Figure 2-12 shows a graphic illustration of Oahu’s historical ADP. Table 2-15 shows the overall facility’s trends for males and females.



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Figure 2-12
Oahu CCC Historical ADP

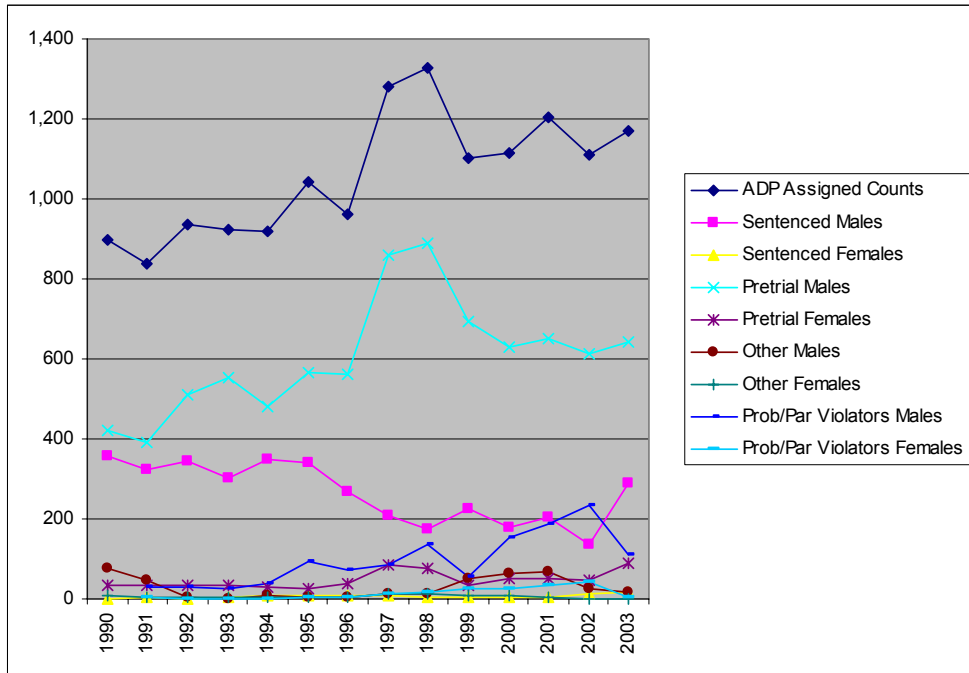


Table 2-15
Oahu CCC Historical Trends

OAHU CCC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
County Population	838,534	850,510	863,959	870,348	878,591	881,399	883,443	886,711	886,909	878,906	875,881	884,176	896,019	2003
ADP Assigned Counts	897	837	938	924	918	1,044	961	1,282	1,329	1,101	1,115	1,206	1,111	1,170
Males	853	791	892	881	877	1,005	908	1,163	1,213	1,025	1,028	1,115	1,008	1,059
Females	44	46	46	43	41	39	53	119	116	76	87	91	103	111
ADM	na	4,316	4,467	4,829	5,343	5,008	4,816	6,018	6,966	6,166	5,698	na	na	na
Males	na	na	3,873	4,190	4,593	4,357	4,162	5,257	5,997	5,383	5,030	na	na	na
Females	na	na	594	639	750	651	654	761	969	783	668	na	na	na
ALOS	na	71	77	70	63	76	73	78	70	65	71	na	na	na
Males	na	na	84	77	70	84	80	81	74	70	75	na	na	na
Females	na	na	28	25	20	22	30	57	44	35	48	na	na	na
Incarceration Rate (per 1,000 population)	10.7	9.8	10.9	10.6	10.4	11.8	10.9	14.5	15.0	12.5	12.7	13.6	12.4	na
Males	10.2	9.3	10.3	10.1	10.0	11.4	10.3	13.1	13.7	11.7	11.7	12.6	11.2	na
Females	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	na

Source: Public Safety Department. Data compiled by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.

Oahu CCC's historical trends are summarized below:

- Oahu CCC holds primarily pretrial males.
- The next largest population segment housed at this facility is the sentenced males, followed by probation and parole violators. However, the sentenced male population has been on the decline where a total of 357 sentenced male inmates were housed in 1990 compared to only 289 in 2003.
- The "other jurisdiction" male population has also seen a reduction from 76 in 1990 to 17 in 2003.



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- Male probation/parole violators have been increasing over the years. Between 1991 and 2003 this segment of the population experienced a 283% growth or 22% per year.
- Female sentenced population has increased from 1 to 15 between 1990 and 2003, and for the same time period the female pretrial population has increased from 33 to 90.
- The female probation and parole violators has not followed a steady pattern, when in 1990 and 1994 there were no offenders in this classification, increasing to a high of 41 being held in 2002, and only 6 in 2003.
- Overall the population at Oahu has grown approximately 30% or 2% per year, with 2% and 12% per year respectively for males and females.
- Admissions into the Oahu CCC (which include transfers to the Women's CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF) have been slightly above ADP growth at 32% or 4% per year. For males and females respectively the annual growth rates in admissions have been recorded at 4% and 2%.
- ALOS for the male offenders has been in the decline, parallel to the decline in sentenced population. For the data available the historical ALOS was 77 days, and 76 days in the last five years.
- Females appear to be staying longer at the facility. Between 1992 and 2000 the female population averaged 34 days, and was 43 days between 1996 and 2000.

Table 2-16 provides a summary of the resulting projections models for Oahu CCC.



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Table 2-16
Oahu CCC Inmate Projections

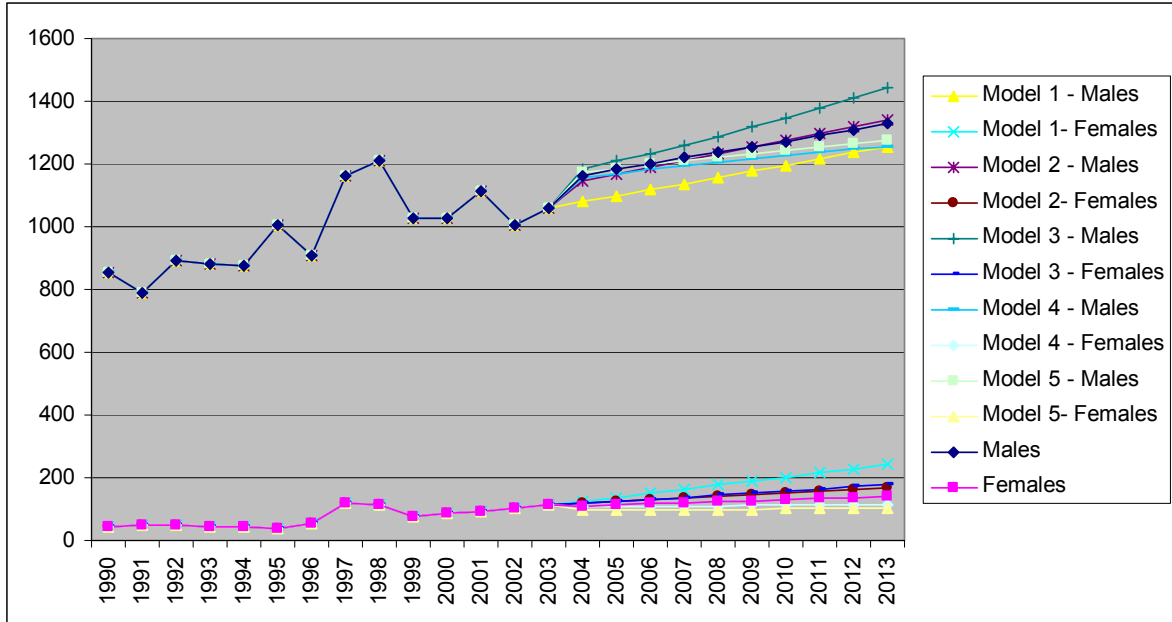
Projections	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Model 1 - ADP Historical % Growth	1,203	1,235	1,268	1,301	1,333	1,366	1,399	1,431	1,464	1,497
Males	1,079	1,098	1,118	1,138	1,157	1,177	1,197	1,216	1,236	1,256
Females	124	137	150	163	176	189	202	215	228	241
Model 2 - ADP Linear Regression	1,264	1,291	1,318	1,346	1,373	1,400	1,428	1,455	1,482	1,509
Males	1,147	1,169	1,190	1,211	1,233	1,254	1,275	1,297	1,318	1,339
Females	117	123	129	134	140	146	152	158	164	170
Model 3 - Projected IR	1,300	1,333	1,366	1,399	1,433	1,467	1,501	1,541	1,580	1,621
Males	1,182	1,208	1,235	1,262	1,289	1,316	1,344	1,376	1,408	1,441
Females	118	125	131	138	144	151	157	165	172	179
Projected Population	904,314	908,462	912,610	916,757	920,905	925,052	929,200	936,320	943,440	950,560
Projected Male IR	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15
Projected Female IR	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Model 4 - Rate to Projected ADM	1,262	1,277	1,291	1,304	1,316	1,328	1,339	1,350	1,360	1,370
Males	1,156	1,169	1,182	1,194	1,206	1,217	1,227	1,237	1,247	1,256
Females	107	108	108	109	110	111	112	112	113	114
Projected Male ADM	5,654	5,721	5,784	5,844	5,900	5,954	6,005	6,055	6,102	6,147
Projected Female ADM	818	826	833	839	846	851	857	863	868	873
2000 Male LOS	74.6									
2000 Female LOS	47.5									
Model 5 - Rate to Projected ADM	1,268	1,282	1,296	1,309	1,322	1,334	1,345	1,356	1,366	1,376
Males	1,172	1,186	1,199	1,211	1,223	1,234	1,245	1,255	1,265	1,274
Females	96	97	97	98	99	100	100	101	101	102
Projected Male ADM	5,654	5,721	5,784	5,844	5,900	5,954	6,005	6,055	6,102	6,147
Projected Female ADM	818	826	833	839	846	851	857	863	868	873
5-Year Avg. Male LOS	75.7									
5-Year Avg. Female LOS	42.7									
RECOMMENDED MODEL - Average of Models: 2, 3, 4, 5										
OAHU CCC	1,273	1,296	1,318	1,340	1,361	1,382	1,403	1,425	1,447	1,469
Males	1,164	1,183	1,201	1,220	1,238	1,255	1,273	1,291	1,310	1,328
Females	109	113	116	120	123	127	130	134	138	141

Source: Calculations by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.

Oahu CCC is expected to grow at the slowest rate of all other facilities, but will continue to have the second largest inmate count after Halawa CF. Projected growth rates for males and females at Oahu CCC are 2.5% and 2.7% per year respectively. The total assigned inmate population for this facility could be expected to reach 1,361 by 2008 and 1,469 by 2013. Figure 2-13 provides a graphic illustration of the results.



Figure 2-13
Oahu CCC Baseline Population Projections



SUMMARY

A variety of projection models were developed using historical data and information about future trends. Different models were selected to represent the most likely future scenario for each of the prison and jail populations in the State. Based on these projections, the average daily population in the male prison facilities could be approximately 3,898 by 2008 and 4,642 by 2013. Female prison inmates housed at the Women’s CCC are expected to grow to 510 by 2008 and 648 by 2013. The male jail population, housed at the four County CCCs, in the year 2008 could be approximately 2,265 growing to 2,539 by 2013. The female jail segment of the population, housed at the four CCCs and at the Women’s CCC, could reach 409 and 491 by 2008 and 2013 respectively if pre-trial detention is retained at the WCCC in addition to the four county CCCs.

As seen earlier and presented in Table 2-3, the levels of overcrowding in the State of Hawaii’s facilities are apparent, serious, and a threat to the security of both inmates and staff. In general Hawaii’s offender population is growing fast with the female offender population generally having the highest growth ratios. Note that these are baseline projections based on current conditions. A variety of options exist for the justice system to review and alter its incarceration trends. These could include system reviews, accelerating court case processing time, and alternative diversion programs that can be used instead of jail for both pre-trial and sentenced offenders. Capacity expansion of the programs currently available in Hawaii could also potentially reduce the baseline projections. Table 2-17 summarizes the results for the entire system.



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**Table 2-17
State of Hawaii Inmate Population Projections
(all inmates)**

ASSIGNED COUNTS	Actual	ADP BY FISCAL YEAR (ending June 30th)									
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Prison											
Males	3,130	3,304	3,452	3,601	3,750	3,898	4,047	4,196	4,344	4,493	4,642
Women's CCC											
Prison Females	365	403	430	457	483	510	537	564	592	620	648
Jail Females (if retained)	37	47	48	48	48	49	49	49	50	50	50
Jails											
Hawaii CCC		408	425	443	462	481	501	522	543	565	587
Males	363	333	346	360	375	391	406	423	440	458	476
Females	67	75	79	83	87	91	95	99	103	107	111
Kauai CCC		189	196	203	210	217	224	231	238	246	254
Males	122	153	157	162	166	171	176	180	185	190	196
Females	29	36	39	41	43	46	48	51	53	56	58
Maui CCC		485	506	527	547	567	587	606	628	649	670
Males	311	408	423	437	452	466	480	494	509	524	539
Females	63	78	83	89	95	101	107	113	119	125	131
Oahu CCC		1273	1296	1318	1340	1361	1382	1403	1425	1447	1469
Males	1,059	1,164	1,183	1,201	1,220	1,238	1,255	1,273	1,291	1,310	1,328
Females	111	109	113	116	120	123	127	130	134	138	141
TOTALS:											
Prison	3,495	3,707	3,882	4,058	4,233	4,408	4,584	4,759	4,936	5,113	5,290
Males	3,130	3,304	3,452	3,601	3,750	3,898	4,047	4,196	4,344	4,493	4,642
Females	365	403	430	457	483	510	537	564	592	620	648
Jail	2,162	2,403	2,471	2,539	2,606	2,675	2,743	2,811	2,884	2,957	3,030
Males	1,855	2,058	2,110	2,161	2,213	2,265	2,318	2,370	2,426	2,482	2,539
Females	307	345	361	377	393	409	425	441	458	475	491
SYSTEM TOTAL	5,657	6,110	6,353	6,596	6,839	7,083	7,327	7,571	7,820	8,069	8,320

Source: Calculations by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.

PSD Internal Projections Comparison - The State of Hawaii PSD revises their population projections on an annual basis. In September 2003 the Department completed their Jail Population Projections by Jurisdiction through the year 2010. At the same time a separate Sentencing Simulation Model Project (SSMP) was also completed statewide prison population projections.

The difference between the PSD's results and this Master Plan's projections are not significant with the Master Plan being somewhat lower than the PSD. The PSD's projected prison male population for the year 2010 is for 4,596 inmates and for the same year the Master Plan projects a total of 4,196. For the female prison population, however, the PSD projects a total of 494 compared to the Master Plan's projection for 564. The grand total prison population projection for this Master Plan is for 4,759 inmates compared to the PSD projected total of 5,090 for 2010.

The PSD's jail projected population for 2010 is for 2,569 (2,229 males and 340 females) inmates, which is lower than the results in this Master Plan which project a total of 2,811 inmates (2370 males and 441 females). Note that the State's are head counts and the results of this Master Plan are assigned counts (higher counts since they include head counts plus out-counts).

System-wide the 2010 grand total CF + CCC projected population counts for each of the two sets are 7,659 by the PSD and 7,571 by this Master Plan Update. The State's head count results (by



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custody and jurisdiction) are summarized in Table 2-17. This Master Plan Update addresses security level allocations, plus the conversion of ADP population projections to the number of beds needed to accommodate the ADP.

Table 2-18
Statewide Population Projections – Head Count Only
(SSMP for CFs and PSD for CCCs)

CUSTODY GROUP	PROJECTED POPULATION BY FISCAL YEAR (ending June 30th)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Correctional Facilities							
Males							
Maximum	36	39	41	42	44	45	46
Close	217	234	244	255	262	270	276
Medium	1,661	1,791	1,871	1,951	2,009	2,071	2,114
Minimum	1,516	1,635	1,709	1,782	1,834	1,891	1,930
Community	181	195	203	212	218	225	230
CF MALE TOTALS	3,611	3,894	4,068	4,242	4,367	4,502	4,596
Females							
Maximum	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Close	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Medium	207	212	218	213	215	223	232
Minimum	136	140	144	140	142	147	153
Community	88	90	93	91	92	95	99
CF FEMALE TOTALS	439	452	465	454	459	475	494
TOTAL CF	4,050	4,346	4,533	4,696	4,826	4,977	5,090
CCCs							
Males							
Hawaii	281	290	296	303	307	312	316
Kauai	102	107	109	112	115	118	122
Maui	273	281	289	296	301	307	312
Oahu	1,305	1,345	1,377	1,408	1,432	1,458	1,479
CCC MALE TOTALS	1,961	2,023	2,071	2,119	2,155	2,195	2,229
Females							
Hawaii	46	47	47	47	48	49	50
Kauai	19	19	20	20	21	21	21
Maui	51	51	53	52	54	54	55
Oahu	195	200	203	202	205	208	214
CCC FEMALE TOTALS	311	317	323	321	328	332	340
TOTAL JAIL	2,272	2,340	2,394	2,440	2,483	2,527	2,569
Total All Male	5,572	5,917	6,139	6,361	6,522	6,697	6,825
Total All Female	750	769	788	775	787	807	834
SYSTEM TOTAL	6,322	6,686	6,927	7,136	7,309	7,504	7,659

Source: Sentencing Simulation Model Project (SSMP) for prison population projections, PSD for jail population projections.
September 22, 2003.



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At-Risk Age Group Alternative Prison Projections – The at-risk age cohort is defined as the individuals between the ages of 18 and 24 and is often used as a basis for projections since it focuses on that segment of the population which historically has the highest rate of criminal involvement. Using this smaller population definition a set of alternative ADP projections for the prison populations (male and female) were developed. Similar alternative scenarios could not be developed for the Counties since age-cohort data was not readily available by county. The difference in the results for this model was not that significant since only Model 3-Projected Incarceration Rate was dependent upon the growth of the general population (at-risk population in this case). Tables 2-19 and 2-20 present the results from alternative Model 3.

Table 2-19
Alternative Male Prison Population Projections

Projections	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Model 1 - ADP Historical % Growth	3,484	3,837	4,191	4,544	4,898	5,251	5,605	5,958	6,312	6,666
Males	3,484	3,837	4,191	4,544	4,898	5,251	5,605	5,958	6,312	6,666
Model 2 - ADP Linear Regression	3,379	3,539	3,698	3,858	4,018	4,178	4,337	4,497	4,657	4,816
Males	3,379	3,539	3,698	3,858	4,018	4,178	4,337	4,497	4,657	4,816
Model 3 - Projected IR	3,564	3,774	4,014	4,261	4,515	4,777	5,046	5,286	5,531	5,781
Males	3,564	3,774	4,014	4,261	4,515	4,777	5,046	5,286	5,531	5,781
Projected Population (At-Risk only)	99,425	101,478	104,150	106,822	109,493	112,165	114,837	116,719	118,601	120,483
Projected Male IR	358	372	385	399	412	426	439	453	466	480
Model 4 - Rate to Projected ADM	3,147	3,281	3,415	3,549	3,683	3,817	3,952	4,086	4,220	4,354
Males	3,147	3,281	3,415	3,549	3,683	3,817	3,952	4,086	4,220	4,354
Projected Male ADM	1,541	1,607	1,672	1,738	1,804	1,869	1,935	2,001	2,067	2,132
2002 Male LOS	745.4									
Model 5 - Rate to Projected ADM	3,228	3,366	3,504	3,641	3,779	3,916	4,054	4,192	4,329	4,467
Males	3,228	3,366	3,504	3,641	3,779	3,916	4,054	4,192	4,329	4,467
Projected Male ADM	1,541	1,607	1,672	1,738	1,804	1,869	1,935	2,001	2,067	2,132
5-Year Avg. Male LOS	764.7									
RECOMMENDED MODEL - Average of Models: 2, 3 & 5										
Prison-Males	3,390	3,560	3,739	3,920	4,104	4,290	4,479	4,658	4,839	5,022
Males	3,390	3,560	3,739	3,920	4,104	4,290	4,479	4,658	4,839	5,022

Source: Calculations by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003. Revised November 26.

The difference between the results for Model 3 presented earlier and in Table 2-19 is an increase of 656 (5781 vs. 5125) for 2013. The overall difference for the recommended models is 380 (5022 vs. 4642). The original model resulted in a 48% growth in the male prison population over the ten year horizon, whereas the results of the alternate model in Table 2-17 has a 60% growth over the same ten year period.

The female population at WCCC resulted in an increase of 83 ADP (or 781 vs. 698) from the earlier results. The difference between the original Model 3 and the revised Model 3 is an increase of 247 (966 vs. 719). In percentages, the original model growth of 74% for the WCCC population increased to 94% with the alternative projection as shown in Table 2-20.

In light of the State’s historic relatively low incarceration rate compared to other states it is the consultant’s recommendation to use the original projections as the basis for the 10-Year Master Plan Update at this time. If in future years the State is not able to maintain the use of diversion and alternative or secondary sanctions to the level that it has historically then staff responsible for the



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PSDs annual projections may want to consider using the higher results that are derived from the use of an age-cohort projection model.

Table 2-20
Alternative Female Prison Population Projections

Projections	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Model 1 - ADP Historical % Growth	506	610	715	819	923	1,027	1,132	1,236	1,340	1,444
Prison Females	470	575	680	785	890	995	1,100	1,205	1,310	1,415
Jail Females	36	35	35	34	33	32	32	31	30	29
Model 2 - ADP Linear Regression	441	466	492	517	542	567	593	618	643	669
Prison Females	396	421	446	471	496	521	546	571	596	621
Jail Females	46	46	46	46	46	47	47	47	47	47
Model 3 - Projected IR	527	570	620	671	724	779	835	878	922	966
Prison Females	472	514	562	612	663	717	772	815	858	902
Jail Females	55	56	58	59	60	62	63	64	64	64
Projected Population (At-Risk only)	98,765	100,287	102,772	105,258	107,743	110,229	112,714	113,285	113,855	114,426
Projected Prison Fem. IR	48	51	55	58	62	65	68	72	75	79
Projected Jail Fem. IR (2000 Level)	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Model 4 - Rate to Projected ADM	472	501	530	558	587	616	644	673	701	730
Prison Females	421	449	477	506	534	562	590	618	647	675
Jail Females	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	54	55	55
Projected Prison Fem. ADM	334	356	378	401	423	445	468	490	513	535
Projected Jail Fem. ADM	298	301	303	306	308	310	312	314	316	318
2002 Prison Female LOS	460.5									
2002 Jail Female LOS	63.0									
Model 5 - Rate to Projected ADM	457	485	513	541	569	597	624	652	680	708
Prison Females	410	438	465	493	520	548	575	602	630	657
Jail Females	47	48	48	48	49	49	49	50	50	50
Projected Prison Fem. ADM	334	356	378	401	423	445	468	490	513	535
Projected Jail Fem. ADM	298	301	303	306	308	310	312	314	316	318
5-Year Avg. Prison Fem. LOS	448.6									
5-Year Avg. Jail Fem. LOS	57.8									
RECOMMENDED MODEL - Average of Models: 2, 3 & 5										
Womens CCC	475	507	541	576	612	648	684	716	748	781
Prison Females	426	457	491	525	560	595	631	663	695	727
Jail Females	49	50	51	51	52	53	53	53	54	54

Source: Calculations by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003. Revised November 26.

BEDSPACE PROJECTIONS

Peaking Factor - As stated earlier the second stage of the capacity needs projection process is the determination of the number of beds necessary to meet forecast demands. The ADP counts alone do not account for day-to-day fluctuations in the inmate count. Prison populations do not fluctuate significantly as those inmates have sentences longer than one year. However, jail populations which include pretrial and sentenced inmates tend to fluctuate much more so. To guard against a shortfall of beds during those periods when a jail's population exceeds the average, a peaking factor is utilized. Peaking is determined by taking an average of those months (within a single year) that exceed the ADP for that year. The peaking rate is the percentage difference of the peaking number and ADP. Jail ADP data was obtained from PSD on a monthly basis for FY2002, FY2003, and the first three months of FY2004. The peaking for the four CCC facilities (by gender) was calculated as the average for FY2002, FY2003, and the first quarter of FY2004.



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Table 2-21 provides the resulting peaking percentages by facility for this Master Plan Update and shows the peaking factors used in the 1991 Master Plan for comparison. Peaking factors used in the 1991 Master Plan were higher than those used in this Update.

Table 2-21
Peaking Factors for the Jail Populations

PEAKING FACTORS	1991¹	2003²
Jails		
Hawaii CCC		
Males	20%	4%
Females	20%	9%
Kauai CCC		
Males	25%	6%
Females	25%	21%
Maui CCC		
Males	10%	8%
Females	10%	11%
Oahu CCC		
Males	5%	6%
Females	-	13%

Source: Public Safety Department. Calculations by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.

¹ Peaking factor was the average of the four year period peaking factors for 1986-89.

² Peaking factor was the average of the two year period peaking factors for FY2002-03 and the first quarter of FY2004.

Classification Factor - Bedspace needs also include a “classification factor,” which estimates additional beds needed to permit inmate movement and separations from one housing pod or unit to another. Since designated units (maximum, minimum, mental health, etc.) are needed for custody, programming and treatment separation requirements, the addition of a classification factor help provide enough beds to create logical and properly sized housing pods and units. The availability of additional bedspaces in each unit permits inmates to be classified and placed where they best fit, rather than where there is room. These beds contribute to the security and stability in the facility, by permitting inmate placement and movement as deemed necessary by staff and the classification instrument’s results for rating each inmate’s risk and needs. Thus, in addition to the peaking factor added to the jail populations, a 5% classification factor has been added to both prison and jail population subgroups to derive the estimated future bedspace needs.

Table 2-22 below provides the results of the bedspace needs computations for each of the inmate population subgroups by year based on historic facility assignments.



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Table 2-22
Estimated Operational Capacity Bedspace Needs

BEDSPACE NEEDS	Peaking and Classific.	BEDS BY FISCAL YEAR (ending June 30th)									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
CFs											
Males	5%	3,469	3,625	3,781	3,937	4,093	4,249	4,405	4,562	4,718	4,874
Women's CCC											
Prison Females	5%	423	451	479	507	535	564	592	621	651	680
Jail Females	5%	50	50	50	51	51	51	52	52	53	53
CCCs											
Hawaii CCC		448	468	487	508	529	551	574	597	621	645
Males	9%	363	377	393	409	425	443	461	480	499	519
Females	14%	86	90	95	99	104	108	113	117	122	126
Kauai CCC		215	223	231	239	247	255	263	272	281	290
Males	11%	169	174	179	184	189	195	200	205	211	217
Females	26%	46	49	52	55	58	61	64	67	70	73
Maui CCC		553	577	600	623	646	669	691	715	739	763
Males	13%	463	480	496	513	529	545	561	578	595	612
Females	16%	90	97	104	110	117	124	131	138	145	152
Oahu CCC		1,425	1,450	1,475	1,499	1,523	1,547	1,571	1,596	1,620	1,645
Males	11%	1,295	1,316	1,337	1,357	1,377	1,397	1,416	1,437	1,457	1,477
Females	18%	129	134	138	142	146	150	154	159	163	167
TOTALS:											
CFs		3,892	4,076	4,260	4,445	4,629	4,813	4,997	5,183	5,368	5,554
Males		3,469	3,625	3,781	3,937	4,093	4,249	4,405	4,562	4,718	4,874
Females		423	451	479	507	535	564	592	621	651	680
CCCs		2,691	2,767	2,843	2,920	2,996	3,073	3,150	3,232	3,314	3,396
Males		2,290	2,348	2,405	2,463	2,521	2,579	2,637	2,699	2,762	2,825
Females		401	419	438	457	476	494	513	533	552	572
SYSTEM TOTAL		6,583	6,843	7,104	7,364	7,625	7,886	8,148	8,415	8,682	8,951

Source: Calculations by Carter Goble Associates. October 2003.

Adding the peaking and classification factors gives a total approximate need for 7,625 operational beds by the year 2008, of which 4,629 are prison beds (4,093 male and 535 female), and 2,996 are jail (2,521 male and 476 female). By 2013 the system will have an approximate need for 8,951 beds of which 5,554 will be prison beds (4,874 male and 680 female), and 3,396 jail beds (2,825 male and 572 female).

Historic data on prisoners' legal status (pre-trial, sentenced, misdemeanor, felony, etc.) and recent custody groupings are used in Chapter 3, as a means for estimating the number of beds needed by security level by facility. Those projections are used as a basis to develop a 10-year master plan to meet projected capacity needs over two 5-year planning and implementation phases from 2004 to 2008 and 2009 to 2013.

ALTERNATIVES

Both the consultant and PSD staff have independently developed future correctional population projections and resulting bed space requirements that exceed the State's projected rate of overall population growth. Historically the State's population grew by 8.9% from 1990 to 2000, whereas its



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prison population grew by 95% for the same decade. By 2010 the State's total population is projected to grow at a slightly slower rate of 6.5%.

Both projections show a significant reduction in the rate of prisoner growth for the next 10 years to between 47.7% and 49.4% respectively. While these rates are approximately half the growth rate of the 1990s they will still require a major increase in the correctional system capacity for between 1,900 and 2,000 more inmates by 2010 than the average number held in FY2003. Moreover, if the goal of returning all 1,400 Hawaii prisoners currently held in mainland prisons is to be achieved by 2013 the system expansion needs are that much more than its natural growth.

Although it is beyond the scope of this facility master plan update a compelling question is could Hawaii implement more systemic alternatives to incarceration to significantly reduce the need for secure beds? If no major changes in the State's law enforcement practices, sentencing laws, or substantially greater use of community-based punishment/treatment/supervision alternatives are possible then the projections show what the magnitude of need is likely to be for secure jail and prison capacity. The projections herein and by PSD staff both utilize a variety of historic data and different variables, which result in a significantly reduced growth rate for incarceration than in the 1990s, but do not assume that more fundamental changes in public safety policy and law enforcement would be made to cause an even further reduction in the projection outcomes. Such a reduction would require efforts and change that go beyond the control of the PSD and its correctional system, which is only the "receiver" of the decisions made within law, public policy, law enforcement, criminal process and the courts.

It is important to note that Hawaii compares very favorably to the average incarceration rate for all 50 states as well as for those 11 states with populations under 2 million. Available comparative incarceration rates for other states (number of sentenced prisoners per capita) indicate that Hawaii uses prison confinement much less on a per capita basis than most other states as follows:

State-sentenced Prisoners per 100,000 Population	1995	2001
Hawaii	151	269
50-state Average	311	373
11-state Average (under 2 million pop.)	245	291

Source: The 2001 Corrections Yearbook, Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.

This statistical comparison indicates that historically Hawaii has tended to utilize diversion and alternative sanctions to a much greater degree than most other states including those similar in size. Although Hawaii has clearly done more than most states in this regard the cost of more jail and prison capacity is an incentive to continue to improve both the coverage and effectiveness of alternatives for pre-trial diversion and offender supervision as well as the choice of community-based treatment and rehabilitative options for non-violent adjudicated offenders. Obviously the State needs to continue such efforts in light of the projection results, which would be even greater if diversions and alternative sanctions were not used as much as possible.