

NEW MEXICO SENTENCING COMMISSION

NEW MEXICO SENTENCING COMMISSION STAFF

JUNE 2011

National Trends

- From 2008 to 2009, the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities in America declined by 0.2%, the first decline in the state prison population since 1977.
- The decline in the growth rate of the state prison population in America during 2009 continued a three-year trend of declining annual growth rates for state prison populations.

New Mexico Trends

- Post-2006, the state inmate population in New Mexico declined for a period of two years and since 2008 the population has grown at a slow pace. Our experience in New Mexico tracks with the recent national trend of declining annual growth rates for state prison populations.

Factors Influencing Prison Population

- From 2009 through 2010, new filings in district courts for criminal cases were down 5%.
- Drug courts are not a direct diversion from prison in most cases, but successful participation in a drug court program may break the cycle of contact with the criminal justice system and eventual imprisonment.
- The NMCD may impose sanctions other than a return to prison for parole violators whose infractions are technical in nature.
- Transition planning begins at six months before an inmate's projected release date.

NEW MEXICO PRISON POPULATION FORECAST: *FY 2012—FY 2021*

INTRODUCTION

This is the second prison population forecast report prepared by the New Mexico Sentencing Commission (NMSC). The report is designed to assist the New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD) in assessing immediate and future inmate populations. Sentencing Commission staff held quarterly meetings (October 2010, January 2011 and April 2011) with NMCD staff to review population trends and discuss factors that may affect the forecast.

Forecasting provides the NMCD with data regarding future prison populations based on the department's current policies and procedures. When those policies and procedures are changed, or when external factors change (i.e. numbers of arrests, amendments to sentencing laws, number of felony charges filed in district courts) projections of prison populations may also change. The ensuing report describes national prison population trends, prison population trends in New Mexico, presents data regarding admissions and releases, and provides a short-term and long-term forecast.

Pursuant to contract, the Sentencing Commission guarantees that inmate population projections will not be outside the range of 3% for either males or females during FY2012 for more than three consecutive months. If the projections are outside the 3% range for three consecutive months, the Sentencing Commission will adjust and reissue projections for the NMCD.

Projections for FY2011 set forth in the Sentencing Commission's initial report, published in June 2010, have been within 3% for both males and females in every month.

Going forward, the NMSC's Sentencing Reform Committee may assist our forecasting efforts by meeting with NMSC staff and providing information regarding changes in policies and practices in the criminal justice system. Members of the Sentencing Reform Committee include representatives from law enforcement, the judiciary, district attorneys, the criminal defense bar and the New Mexico Corrections Department.

NATIONAL TRENDS

The U.S. Department of Justice recently released a Bureau of Justice Statistics bulletin entitled, “Prisoners in 2009” (Sabol, West, December 2010). The bulletin provided data on prisoners under the jurisdiction of federal and state correctional authorities on December 31, 2009.

The following data points were highlighted in the bulletin:

--From 2008 to 2009, the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities declined by 0.2%, the first decline in the state prison population since 1977.

--The decline in the growth rate of the state prison population during 2009 continued a three-year trend of declining annual growth rates for state prison populations.

--Rates of prison admissions (down 2.5%) and prison releases (up 2.2%) converged from 2006 through 2009, slowing the growth of the nation’s prison population.

Finally, despite the slow-down in the nation’s prison population, one in 32 adults in the United States were under federal or state correctional supervision (incarceration, probation or parole) at year end 2009.

NEW MEXICO TRENDS

In 2006, the New Mexico state inmate population reached a peak of 6,873, the highest count yet recorded for our inmate population. Post-2006, the inmate population declined for a period of two years and since 2008 the population has grown at a slow pace. Our experience in New Mexico tracks with the recent national trend of declining annual growth rates for state prison populations.

In FY2007, the high count for male inmates was 6,174. For female inmates, the high count was 713.

In FY2009, the high count for male inmates was 5,879. For female inmates, the high count was 619.

In FY2011, the high count thus far for male inmates has been 6,175.

For female inmates, the high count has been 629.

CURRENT OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

On June 1, 2011, the operational capacity for male inmates in the New Mexico Corrections Department was 6,503 beds. On that same date, the operational capacity for female inmates was 608 beds.

FACTORS INFLUENCING PRISON POPULATION

There are a number of factors that may explain the stability of the New Mexico state inmate population since 2006. Some of those factors were noted in a New Mexico Sentencing Commission publication entitled, “Possible Reasons for Decline in New Mexico Corrections Department Inmate Population” (June 2008):

--The NMCD may impose sanctions other than a return to prison for parole violators whose infractions are technical in nature.

--The NMCD works with inmates to formulate parole plans, in an effort to have offenders serve their parole term in a community setting rather than in prison. Transition planning begins at six months before an inmate’s projected release date.

--In 2006, the New Mexico Sentencing Commission developed legislation that amended the statute regarding earned meritorious deductions (EMD’s) for state inmates. Senate Bill 21 (2006) authorized the award of EMD’s to non-violent offenders during the initial sixty days of receipt by the Corrections Department. Sentencing Commission staff estimates that the enactment of Senate Bill 21 yields an annual savings of 81 prison beds.

--Felony drug court programs are used throughout New Mexico to treat drug offenders. Drug courts are not a direct diversion from prison in most cases, but successful participation in a drug court program may break the cycle of contact with the criminal justice system and eventual imprisonment.

--New Mexico is one of a small number of states where the jail population often outpaces the prison population. On June 30, 2010, the jail census in New Mexico was 6,790. On that same date, there were 6,759 inmates being held in state prisons.

-- From 2009 through 2010, new filings in district courts for criminal cases were down 5%.

Additional factors that may affect future forecasts of the

prison population in New Mexico include:

--Demographic trends. According to recently published U.S. census figures for 2010, 28% of New Mexico's population is age 19 and younger. That same age group represented 31% of New Mexico's population in the 2000 census. The percentage decline in this age group is meaningful, as an analysis of prison admissions from January 2005 through June 2009 reveals that offenders between the ages of 19 to 34 accounted for 57.4% of those admissions.

--Earned meritorious deductions for state inmates. The New Mexico Sentencing Commission publishes an annual report that analyzes the impact of earned meritorious deductions on time served in New Mexico prisons. From 2006 through 2010, serious violent offenders (almost exclusively male inmates) have consistently served between 84% to 85% of their prison sentence length and 87% to 89% of their total sentence length. For that same time period, the percentage of prison sentence length and total sentence length served by non-violent offenders (males and females) has declined (NMSC, 2006 through 2010).

--Declining budgets for criminal justice agencies and entities in New Mexico. Law enforcement agencies, District Attorneys' offices, the Judiciary, the Public Defender Department and the New Mexico Corrections Department have all absorbed budget reductions during the past three years. Reduced resources for the criminal justice system may impact the quality of service provided to all parties who come into contact with that system.

for the female population is 615. For FY2013, the projected high count for the female population is 610. Both of those figures exceed the current operational capacity for female inmates of 608 beds.

SHORT-TERM FORECAST

MALES:

The short-term forecast is for slow growth in the male inmate population during the next two fiscal years. In FY2012, the projected high count for the male population is 6,206. For FY2013, the projected high count for the male population is 6,213. Both of those figures are less than the current operational capacity for male inmates of 6,503 beds.

FEMALES:

Accurately forecasting the female inmate population is more difficult, given its smaller absolute size compared to the male population. A 3% deviation for the female population equals approximately 18 inmates. Having said that, the short-term forecast is for a stable female inmate population during the next two fiscal years. In FY2012, the projected high count

LONG-TERM FORECAST

"Forecasts of more than a two-year span are really quantitatively disguised policy statements, not descriptions of likely eventualities. They describe where the local correctional vehicle will end up if the population wheel is not turned.... a long-term forecast is best utilized as a catalyst for generating policy discussions rather than a tool to plan correctional needs. Despite their empirical inaccuracy, long-term jail population forecasts remain useful tools to prod criminal justice personnel to focus on the future probabilities and away from past problems..."

Ray Surette, Brandon Applegate, Bernard McCarthy, Patrick Jablonski. (2006). Self-destructing prophecies: Long-term forecasting of municipal correctional bed need. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, Volume 34, page 69.

If current New Mexico Corrections Department practices and policies continue and if external factors remain consistent, New Mexico's prison population can be expected to slowly increase during the next ten years.

MALES:

The long-term forecast is for slow growth in the male population. In FY 2021, the projected high count for the male population is 6,645.

FEMALES:

The long-term forecast is for slow growth in the female population also. In FY2021, the projected high count for the female population is 649.

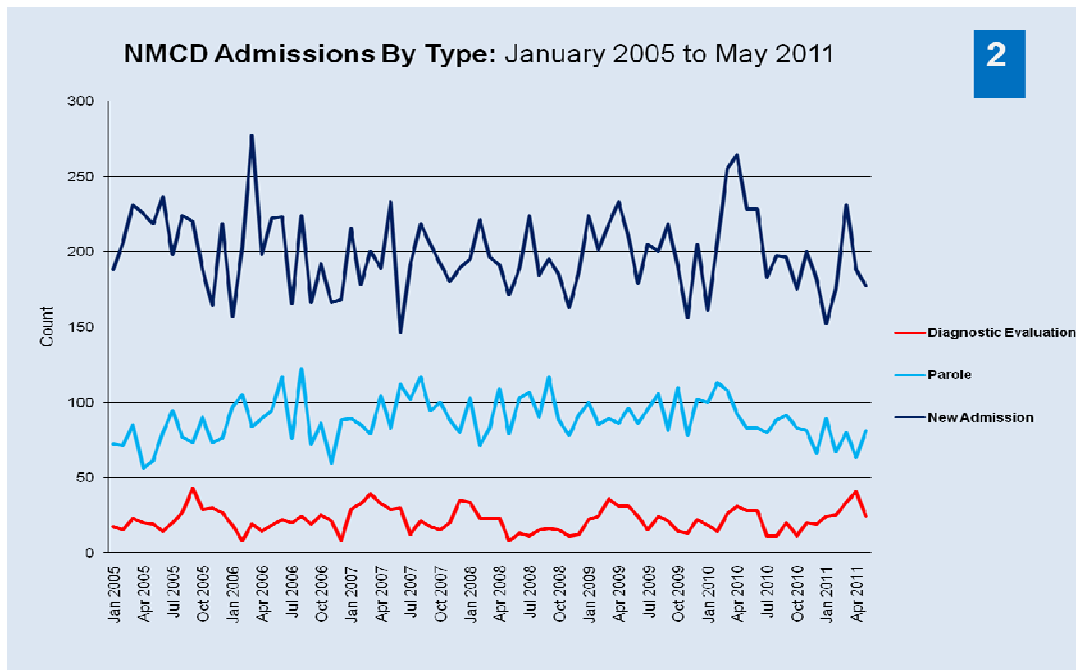
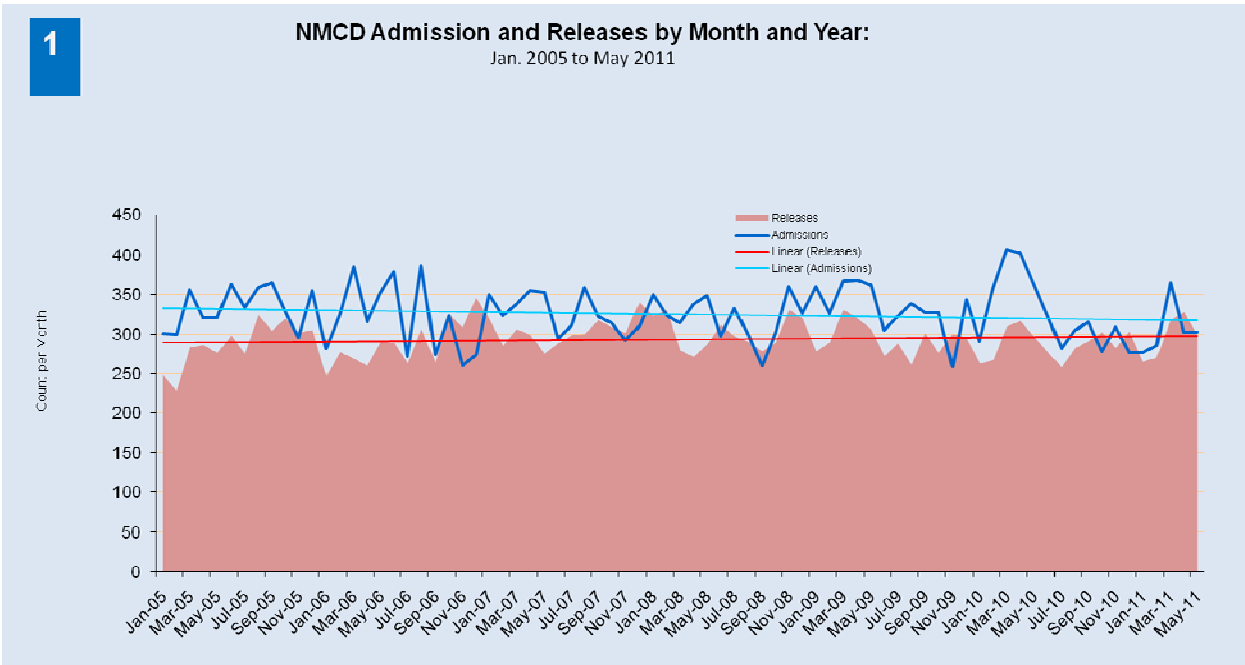
Actual Yearly Populations and Projections to 2021				
Fiscal Year	Male Population	Female Population	Change in Male Population	Change in Female Population
2002	5,410	530		
2003	5,643	568	4.31%	7.17%
2004	5,811	600	2.98%	5.63%
2005	6,001	636	3.27%	6.00%
2006	6,134	696	2.22%	9.43%
2007	6,174	713	0.65%	2.44%
2008	6,012	629	-2.62%	-11.78%
2009	5,879	619	-2.21%	-1.59%
2010	6,177	614	5.07%	-0.75%
2011	6,175	629	-0.03%	2.38%
2012	6,206	615	0.50%	-2.28%
2013	6,213	610	0.12%	-0.72%
2014	6,266	612	0.84%	0.26%
2015	6,319	617	0.84%	0.84%
2016	6,372	622	0.84%	0.84%
2017	6,426	627	0.84%	0.84%
2018	6,480	633	0.84%	0.84%
2019	6,534	638	0.84%	0.84%
2020	6,589	643	0.84%	0.84%
2021	6,645	649	0.84%	0.84%

ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Chart 1 shows the progression of Admissions and Releases from January 2005 to May 2011. The red area represents Releases, the dark blue line shows Admissions. During the past year, the number of admissions has slightly decreased and during that same time period, releases are on an upward trend. This convergence of admissions and releases in the New

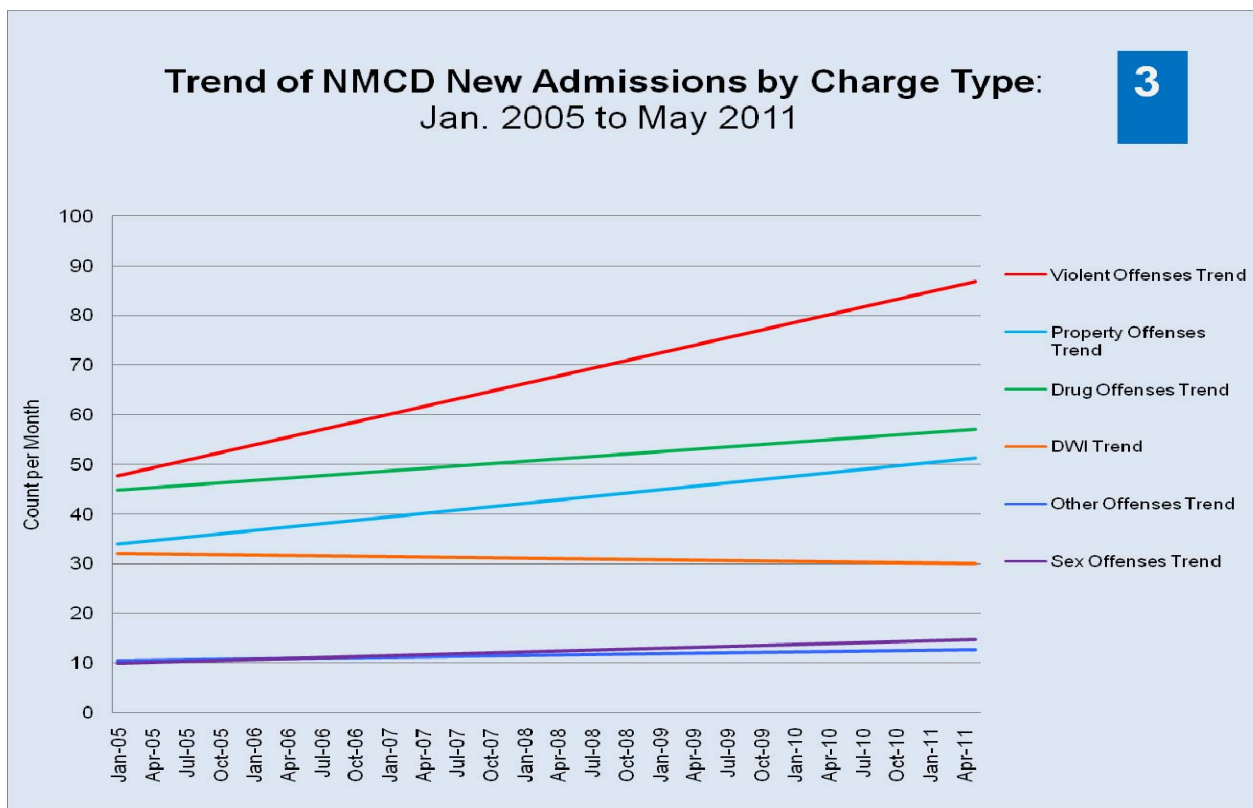
Mexico prison system has slowed the growth of the state prison population.

Chart 2 shows the trends for admission by type: new admissions, parole violations and diagnostic evaluations. Admissions for new offenses are the largest category. It is noteworthy that admissions for parole violations have declined in the past year.



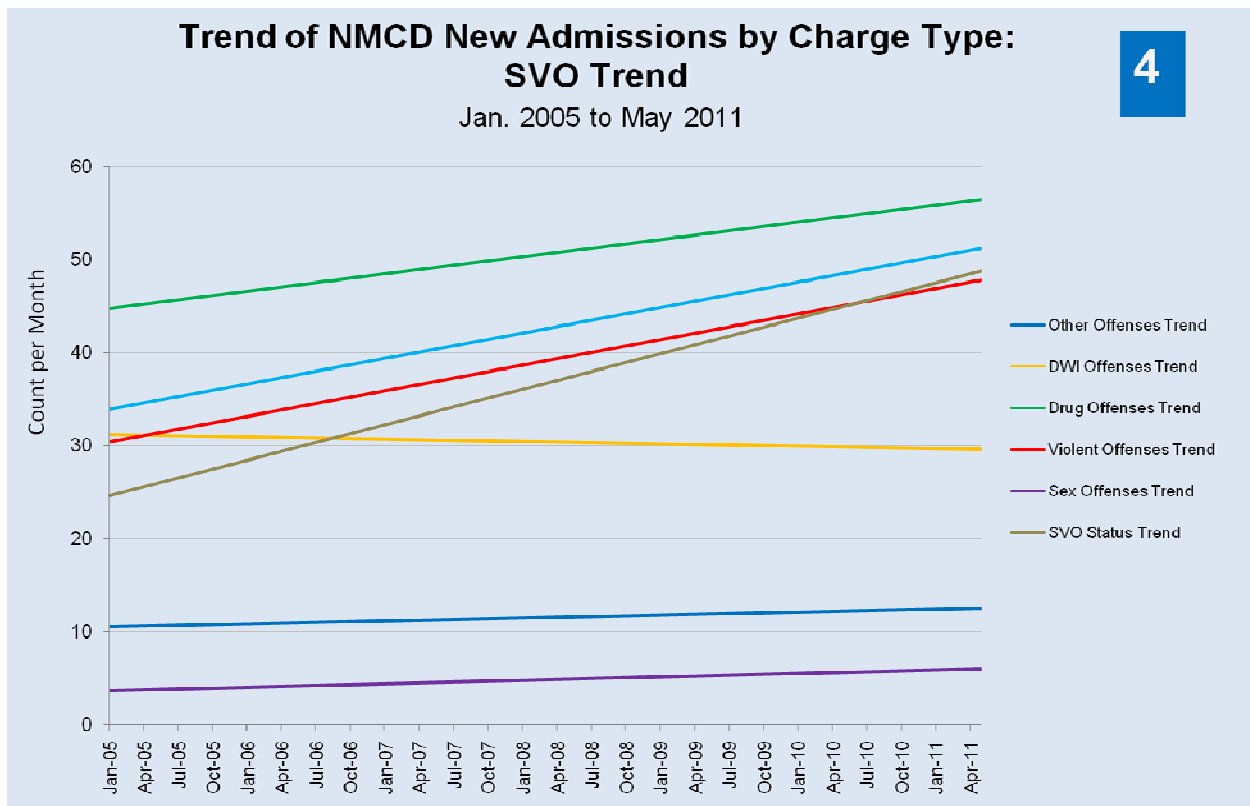
NEW ADMISSIONS

Chart 3 shows new admissions from January 2005 to May 2011 by charge type. New admissions for violent offenses are clearly trending upward and violent offenses remain the largest category for new admissions. The trend lines for other types of new admissions are relatively flat.



SERIOUS VIOLENT ADMISSIONS

Chart 4 provides additional information regarding new admissions for serious violent offenders. There is a clear upward trend in admissions for serious violent offenses. Pursuant to statute (Section 33-2-34 NMSA 1978), serious violent offenders must serve not less than 85% of their sentence.



Fiscal Year 2011 Admissions by Gender, Type of Admission, and Charge		
FY 2011 Admission Group	N	%
Total	3,299	100.0%
Males	2,952	89.5%
Murder	39	1.3%
Assault and Battery	119	4.0%
Sex	53	1.8%
Robbery and Kidnapping	55	1.9%
Other Violent Crimes	70	2.4%
Drug Distribution	190	6.4%
Drug Possession	197	6.7%
Burglary	195	6.6%
Theft/Fraud	170	5.8%
Other Non-violent	87	2.9%
DWI	237	8.0%
Other (Other, Probation, Sanctioned Parole)	102	3.5%
Parole Violator	798	27.0%
<i>Serious Violent</i>	138	4.7%
<i>Violent</i>	195	6.6%
<i>Drug</i>	179	6.1%
<i>Property</i>	166	5.6%
<i>DWI</i>	78	2.6%
<i>Other Non-violent</i>	87	2.9%
Diagnostic	202	6.8%
Serious Violent	438	14.8%
<i>Murder</i>	47	1.6%
<i>Assault and Battery</i>	128	4.3%
<i>Sex</i>	84	2.8%
<i>Robbery and Kidnapping</i>	104	3.5%
<i>Other</i>	49	1.7%
<i>Probation and Sanctioned Parole</i>	26	0.9%
Female	347	10.5%
Violent	44	12.7%
Drug	85	24.5%
Property	77	22.2%
DWI	7	2.0%
Other Non-violent	11	3.2%
Other (Other, Probation, Sanctioned Parole)	6	1.7%
Parole Violator	71	20.5%
<i>Serious Violent</i>	2	0.6%
<i>Violent</i>	12	3.5%
<i>Drug</i>	24	6.9%
<i>Property</i>	27	7.8%
<i>DWI</i>	3	0.9%
<i>Other Non-Violent</i>	3	0.9%
Diagnostic	38	11.0%
Serious Violent	8	2.3%

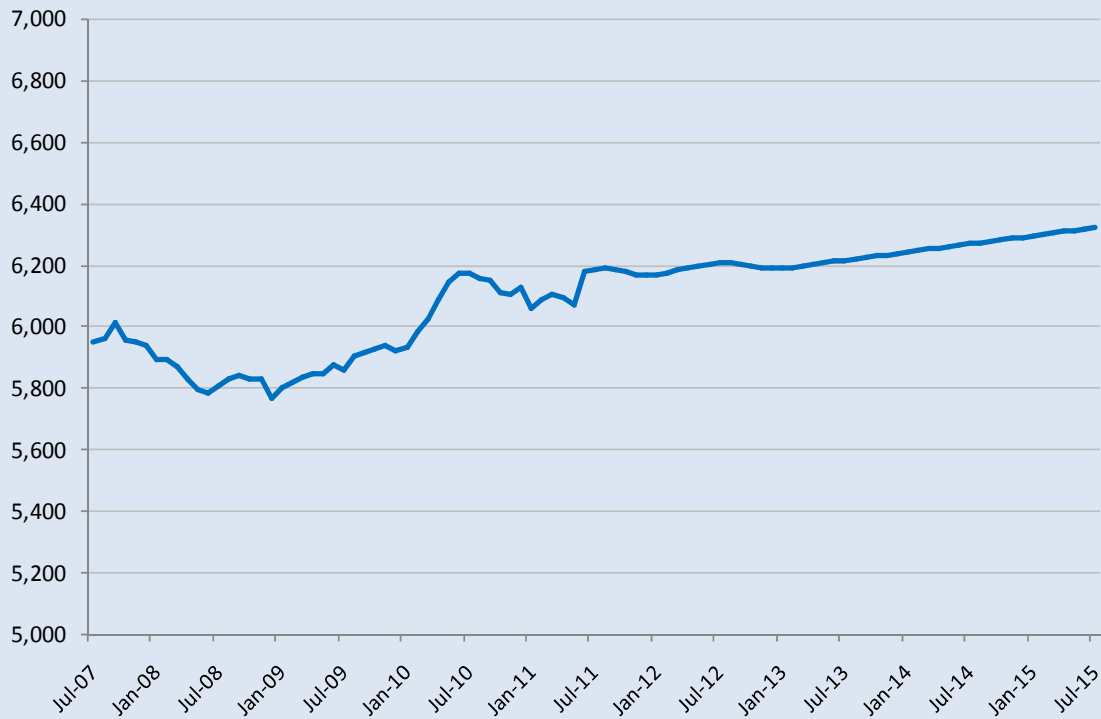
Actual Total Prison Population and Forecast: July 2007 to July 2015



TOTAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS: July 2011 to June 2021

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January		6,721	6,720	6,773	6,830	6,888	6,946	7,004	7,063	7,123	7,183
February		6,714	6,724	6,778	6,835	6,892	6,951	7,009	7,068	7,128	7,188
March		6,710	6,720	6,782	6,840	6,897	6,955	7,014	7,073	7,133	7,193
April		6,725	6,730	6,787	6,844	6,902	6,960	7,019	7,078	7,138	7,198
May		6,723	6,735	6,792	6,849	6,907	6,965	7,024	7,083	7,143	7,203
June		6,733	6,740	6,797	6,854	6,912	6,970	7,029	7,088	7,148	7,208
July	6,760	6,725	6,745	6,801	6,859	6,917	6,975	7,034	7,093	7,153	
August	6,749	6,727	6,749	6,806	6,864	6,921	6,980	7,039	7,098	7,158	
September	6,739	6,726	6,754	6,811	6,868	6,926	6,985	7,044	7,103	7,163	
October	6,719	6,722	6,759	6,816	6,873	6,931	6,990	7,049	7,108	7,168	
November	6,729	6,730	6,763	6,821	6,878	6,936	6,995	7,054	7,113	7,173	
December	6,712	6,717	6,768	6,825	6,883	6,941	6,999	7,058	7,118	7,178	

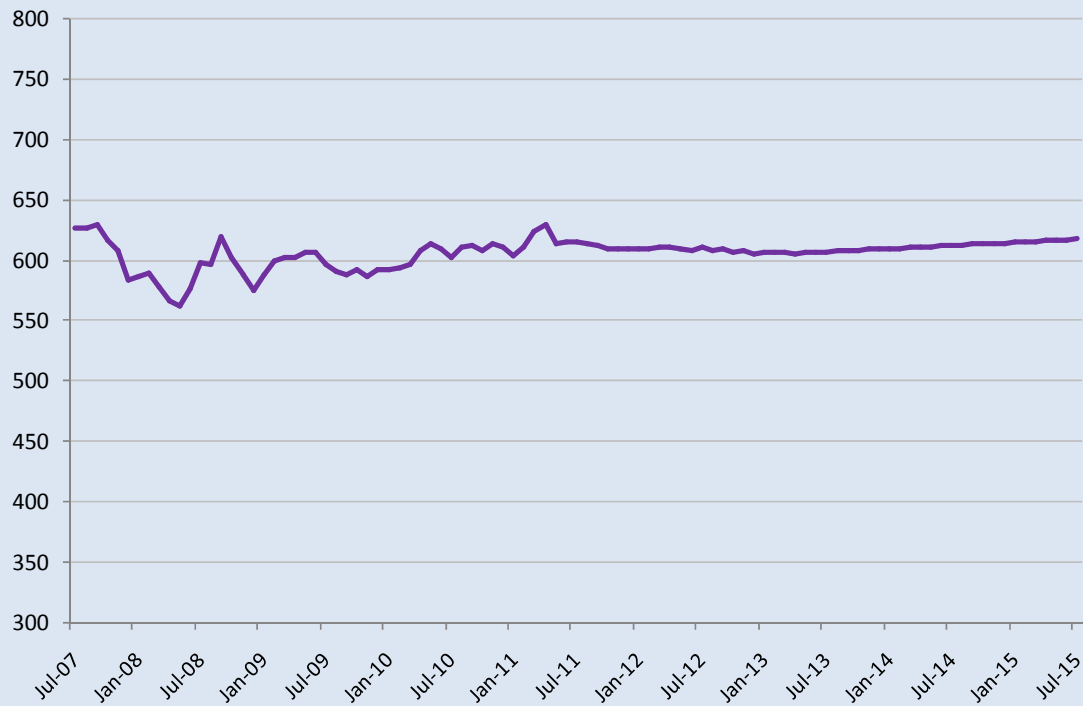
Actual Male Prison Population and Forecast: July 2007 to July 2015



MALE POPULATION PROJECTIONS: July 2011 to June 2021

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January		6,172	6,192	6,244	6,296	6,350	6,403	6,457	6,512	6,566	6,622
February		6,178	6,195	6,248	6,301	6,354	6,408	6,462	6,516	6,571	6,626
March		6,184	6,199	6,253	6,305	6,358	6,412	6,466	6,521	6,576	6,631
April		6,191	6,205	6,257	6,310	6,363	6,417	6,471	6,525	6,580	6,636
May		6,200	6,209	6,261	6,314	6,367	6,421	6,475	6,530	6,585	6,640
June		6,206	6,213	6,266	6,319	6,372	6,426	6,480	6,534	6,589	6,645
July	6,188	6,209	6,218	6,270	6,323	6,376	6,430	6,484	6,539	6,594	
August	6,192	6,208	6,222	6,274	6,327	6,381	6,435	6,489	6,544	6,599	
September	6,188	6,203	6,226	6,279	6,332	6,385	6,439	6,493	6,548	6,603	
October	6,178	6,198	6,231	6,283	6,336	6,390	6,444	6,498	6,553	6,608	
November	6,172	6,193	6,235	6,288	6,341	6,394	6,448	6,502	6,557	6,613	
December	6,169	6,191	6,239	6,292	6,345	6,399	6,453	6,507	6,562	6,617	

Actual Female Prison Population and Forecast: July 2007 to July 2015



FEMALE POPULATION PROJECTIONS: July 2011 to June 2021

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January		610	606	610	615	620	625	631	636	641	647
February		610	606	610	615	620	626	631	636	642	647
March		611	607	611	616	621	626	631	637	642	648
April		610	606	611	616	621	627	632	637	643	648
May		609	606	611	617	622	627	632	638	643	648
June		609	607	612	617	622	627	633	638	643	649
July	615	610	607	612	617	623	628	633	639	644	
August	614	608	608	613	618	623	628	634	639	644	
September	612	609	608	613	618	624	629	634	639	645	
October	610	607	608	614	619	624	629	635	640	645	
November	610	607	609	614	619	624	630	635	640	646	
December	610	606	609	614	620	625	630	635	641	646	

APPENDIX A: PREDICTING PRISON POPULATIONS LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

Prison population forecasts are essential for prison administrators and policy makers to make management and budget decisions. Prison population forecasts are also significant for legislators to make informed decisions when passing laws that potentially affect prison populations.

The growth of prison populations in the past 30 years has made prison population forecasts necessary. Between 1980 and 1990 the U.S. prison population grew by approximately 134% (U.S. Department of Justice 1995). The prison population increase slowed between 1990 and 2000, but still grew by 69% (U.S. Department of Justice 2001). Martinez (2009) made the argument that prison population forecasts are crucial due to the length of time it takes to build a new prison. After legislators have approved funding for construction of a new prison, it can take two years for a prison to be built and staffed. Without prison population forecasts and with a continuing trend of increasing prison populations, prisons would become overcrowded for years before relief from a new prison comes to fruition.

Legislative and policy decisions have a direct impact on prison populations. According to a report produced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 2004, U.S. crime rates decreased in the previous 10 years, but the prison population for that time period increased. The cause of the prison population increase has been attributed in part to changes in sentencing laws, including: longer prison sentences for some crimes; three strikes legislation; stricter habitual offender laws; an increase in mandatory minimum stays; tougher policies imposed on criminals in prison, on parole or probation; and the war on drugs (Martinez, 2009).

Prison Population Forecast Models: Then and Now

Since the 1960s, trying to project future prison populations has proven difficult. In 1984, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) announced:

“... The ‘state of the art’ for predicting prison populations is still in its infancy and accurate and reliable methodologies simply do not exist. Our review of numerous prison population projection studies conducted by national experts reveals, with the wisdom of hindsight, that their projections have continually been in error.”

In 1984, the General Accounting Office (GAO) surveyed the BOP, the District of Columbia, and the 50 states to find what methods were used to forecast prison populations. The GAO found that states used more than one method to forecast. Fifty-two percent analyzed admissions and releases to forecast prison populations. Nineteen states (38%) used trend analysis based on past prison populations, 17 (34%) performed a simulation of policies and practices then assessed how changes would impact the prison population. Thirteen states (26%) performed linear regressions using factors such as unemployment rates, which seemed to correlate to prison populations when the rates are lagged six months to a year. Twelve states (24%) used multiple linear regression, 20% projected future populations based on design or rated capacity of their facilities. Two states based projections on a “consensus statement” or group opinion (GAO, 1984).

In 2008, the American Correctional Associations in its journal, *Corrections Compendium*, published results of a survey of US and Canadian correctional systems. The agencies were asked to project their populations for the years 2008, 2010 and 2012. The survey found 28 U.S. correctional systems perform internal projections. The systems used a variety of methods including stochastic models, a flow model method pioneered in Texas, autoregression integrated moving average (ARIMA), and a micro-

simulation model. Agencies also reported analyzing their own historical population data and conducting a general simulation of admissions, lengths of stay, and departures. If not developed and performed within their systems, the departments identified outside sources such as JFA Associates, the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management, a local university, the Criminal Justice Estimating Conference, and specific state agencies and boards. Twenty-seven agencies reported their figures were considered to be accurate or reasonably so, higher by 5 of the agencies and lower by 7 of the agencies (Corrections Compendium, 2008).

The 2008 Corrections Compendium survey revealed the methodologies used to produce prison population projections have not changed significantly since the GAO’s 1984 report. Martinez (2008) stated, “... The methodologies used to produce prison population projections have not changed significantly in the past 10 to 15 years, despite the fact that advancing computer technologies could make the task much easier.”


In the past it was thought that the total number of citizens in the population primarily affected the prison population. Based on this assumption, prison populations were expected to reach their pinnacle in the 1990s and start their decline with baby boomers passing out of the crime age population (18-36) (Barnett, 1987). As we now know, the rate of growth of prison populations has slowed, proving the inadequacy of predicting prison population growth on the total population of citizens in the community.

Prison population forecast models based on historical population data, admissions, lengths of stay, and departures are limited to the scope of population growth trends and legislation that are current at the time

the forecast is run (Barnett, 1987). More advanced models such as the flow, stochastic, autoregression integrated moving average (ARIMA), and micro-simulation models are considered to be more accurate than models based on primarily historical data and can be adjusted to include changes in policies and practices (Martinez, 2008).

Conclusion

Experts agree that predicting prison population is not an exact science. Predicting prison populations is a combination of facts and probabilities (Martinez, 2009). The state of the art prison population forecast model does not currently exist. The rapid advancement of computer technology should be utilized to produce the state of the art prison population forecast model. Experts believe the state of the art prison population forecasting model should be:

- A computer simulated model (BOP 1984, Martinez 2008)
- Intuitive so those who do not regularly deal in statistical mathematical concepts could understand the prediction output and could input their own queries (Martinez 2008)
- Able to answer ‘what if’ scenarios to help legislatures make informed decisions when passing laws that affect prison populations (Martinez 2008)
- Capable of taking into account the vast number of variables to produce an accurate forecasting model (BOP 1984, Martinez 2008). 

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APPENDIX B: DESCRIPTION OF DATA FILES

Admissions File	
Variable	Definition
State id number	Unique offender/incarceration identifier
Gender	Sex of offender
Race	Race of offender
Date of birth	Date of Birth of offender dd/mm/yyyy
County of residence n/a	This field is optional
Marital Status	This field is optional
Statute	This field should represent the <i>most serious offense statute</i> the offender is currently serving, even if it is not his/her longest sentence. DOC established hierarchy of offenses should be utilized.
Offense Description	This field should describe the most serious offense the offender is currently serving, even if it is not his/her longest sentence. DOC established hierarchy of offenses should be utilized and standardized offense name used.
Jail credits	This field should represent the total number of pre-trial/ jail credits to be awarded to the offender.
Admission type	i.e., parole violator technical, parole violator new charge, probation violator technical, probation violator new charge, new court commitment, escapee returned, etc.
Sentence length (Maxdays)	This field should represent the total net sentence the offender will serve under DOC custody. All consecutive and concurrent calculation should be applied. Lifers will also need to be determined from this field.
Parole eligibility date	This field should represent the first date in which an offender is parole eligible. dd/mm/yyyy
Goodtime earning class	This field should represent the number of goodtime days per month the offender is eligible to receive.
Offense Class Code	This field should represent the most serious offense the offender is currently serving, even if it is not his/her longest sentence. DOC established hierarchy of offenses should be utilized; standardized codes should be employed.
Mandatory release date (flatdate)	This field should represent the absolute latest day the offender will be released. dd/mm/yyyy
Initial classification level	This field should represent the results of the initial classification, i.e. minimum, medium, maximum, close
Final custody level level	This field should represent offender custody level placement after overrides
Projected release date	This field should provide the projected release date assuming all future good-time will be awarded
Offense severity	Severity of current offense
Arrest date	Date of offenders arrest for current offense
Offense date	Date crime offender is currently held for was committed
Sentence date	Date offender was sentenced for most current/serious offense
Sentence Begin date	Sentence begin date
Institution start date	Institution admission date

Confined File	
Variable	Definition
State id number	Unique offender/incarceration identifier
Gender	Sex of offender
Race	Race of offender
Date of birth	Date of Birth of offender dd/mm/yyyy
County of residence n/a	This field is optional
Marital Status	This field is optional
Statute	This field should represent the most serious offense statute the offender is currently serving, even if it is not his/her longest sentence. DOC established hierarchy of offenses should be utilized.
Offense Description	This field should describe the most serious offense the offender is currently serving, even if it is not his/her longest sentence. DOC established hierarchy of offenses should be utilized and standardized offense name used.
Jail credits	This field should represent the total number of pre-trial credits to be awarded to the offender.
Admission type	i.e., parole violator technical, parole violator new charge, probation violator technical, probation violator new charge, new court commitment, escapee returned, etc.
Sentence length (Maxdays)	This field should represent the total net sentence the offender will serve under DOC custody. All consecutive and concurrent calculations should be applied. Lifers will also need to be determined from this field.
Parole eligibility date	This field should represent the first date in which an offender is parole eligible. dd/mm/yyyy
Goodtime earning class	This field should represent the number of goodtime days per month the offender is eligible to receive.
Offense Class Code	This field should represent the most serious offense the offender is currently serving, even if it is not his/her longest sentence. DOC established hierarchy of offenses should be utilized; standardized codes should be employed.
Mandatory release date (flatdate)	This field should represent the absolute latest day the offender will be released. dd/mm/yyyy
Current classification level (1-6)	This field should represent the current classification level of the offender.
Final custody level	This field should represent offender custody level placement after overrides
Projected release date	This field should provide the projected release date assuming all future good-time will be awarded
Offense severity	Severity of current offense
Arrest date	Date of offenders arrest for current offense
Offense date	Date crime offender is currently held for was committed
Sentence date	Date offender was sentenced for most current/serious offense
Begin date	Sentence begin date
Institution start date	Institution admission date

Release File	
Variable	Definition
State id number	Unique offender/incarceration identifier
Gender	Sex of offender
Race	Race of offender
Date of birth	Date of Birth of offender dd/mm/yyyy
County of residence n/a	This field is optional
Marital Status	This field is optional
Statute	This field should represent the <i>most serious offense statute</i> the offender is currently serving, even if it is not his/her longest sentence. DOC established hierarchy of offenses should be utilized.
Offense Description	This field should describe the most serious offense the offender is currently serving, even if it is not his/her longest sentence. DOC established hierarchy of offenses should be utilized and standardized offense name used.
Jail credits	This field should represent the total number of pre-trial credits to be awarded to the offender
Admission type	i.e., parole violator technical, parole violator new charge, probation violator technical, probation violator new charge, new court commitment, escapee returned, etc.
Sentence length	This field should represent the total net sentence the offender will serve under DOC custody. All consecutive and concurrent calculations should be applied. Lifers will also need to be determined from this field.
Parole eligibility date	This field should represent the first date in which an offender is parole eligible. dd/mm/yyyy
Offense Class Code	This field should represent the most serious offense the offender is currently serving, even if it is not his/her longest sentence. DOC established hierarchy of offenses should be utilized; standardized codes should be employed.
Mandatory release date	This field should represent the absolute latest day the offender will be released. dd/mm/yyyy.. but this is as of the date of release
Release date	This field should represent the actual date the offender was released from DOC custody.
Release type	This field should represent the reason for an offender's release, i.e., parole, discharged, escape, transfer to another state, etc.
Total statutory monthly merit time earned	This field should represent the total merit time credits an offender received during his/her stay at DOC.
Total goodtime credits lost	This field should represent the total credits an offender lost due to disciplinary infractions during his/her stay at DOC.
Total goodtime credit forfeited	This field should represent the total goodtime credit forfeited by an offender during his/her stay at DOC.
Total goodtime credit restored	This field should represent the total goodtime credit restored to an offender during his/her stay at DOC.
Total other (lumpsum) credits	This field should represent the total 'other' credits an offender received during his/her stay at DOC (including credits for education, work, etc.).
Final classification level (1-6)	This field should represent the last classification level the offender was in before release, i.e. minimum, medium, maximum, close
Final custody level	This field should represent offender custody level placement after overrides
Projected release date	This field should provide the projected release date assuming all future good-time will be awarded
Offense severity	Severity of current offense
Arrest date	Date of offenders arrest for current offense
Offense date	Date crime offender is currently held for was committed
Sentence date	Date offender was sentenced for most current/serious offense
Begin date	Sentence begin date
Institution start date	Institution admission date

Goodtime Release File	
<i>Variable</i>	<i>Definition</i>
State id number	Unique offender/incarceration identifier
Lump Sum Total	Total amount of times in days an offender was awarded
Lump Sum Comments	Comments relating to the lump sum award: comments are in a free text field and will indicate reason for award.

APPENDIX C: NEW MEXICO JUDICIARY DATA

