

FALL 2001 Colorado Division of Criminal Justice

# Adult Prison and Parole Population Projections

# Juvenile Detention, Commitment, and Parole Population Projections

December 2001

Diane Patrick, Project Manager

**ors**

**OFFICE OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS**

Kim English, Research Director

**Division of Criminal Justice**

Raymond T. Slaughter, Director

**Colorado Department of Public Safety**

C. Suzanne Mencer, Executive Director

700 Kipling Street, Suite 3000

Denver, Colorado 80215

Tel 303.239.4442

Fax 303.239.4491

[www.cdpsweb.state.co.us/ors](http://www.cdpsweb.state.co.us/ors)



# Table of Contents

<b>5</b>	<b> </b>	<b>PREFACE</b>
<b>7</b>	<b> </b>	<b>PRISON POPULATION MODEL</b>
7		Graphic Representation of the Model
8		Projecting New Prison Commitments
11		Projecting the Release of Remaining Prisoners
11		Scenarios
12		Assumptions
13		Important Legislation Influencing Projections
<b>17</b>	<b> </b>	<b>FINDINGS: ADULT PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS</b>
17		How Is the Colorado Prison Population Growing?
20		Adult Prison Population Projections by Gender
21		Adult Prison Population Projections by Crime Type and Gender
33		Projected Length of Stay for New Admissions to Prison
<b>27</b>	<b> </b>	<b>FINDINGS: ADULT PAROLE PROJECTIONS</b>
<b>31</b>	<b> </b>	<b>ADULT PROJECTION ACCURACY</b>
<b>32</b>	<b> </b>	<b>FINDINGS: JUVENILE DETENTION, COMMITMENT, AND PAROLE POPULATION PROJECTIONS</b>
32		Definitions
33		Detention
33		Commitment
34		Combined Detention and Commitment
40		Parole
<b>41</b>	<b> </b>	<b>APPENDICES</b>
41		A Bureau of Justice Statistics Report, Prisoners, 2000
42		B Changes in average length of sentence FY2000 compared to FY2001

## FIGURES

7	Figure 1	Prison Population Model
8	Figure 2	Colorado's Population Projections
10	Figure 2A	Projected Commitments by Time to Serve Calculation
17	Figure 3	Actual and Projected Yearly Growth in Adult Inmate Jurisdictional Populations
19	Figure 4	Actual and Projected Adult Inmate Jurisdictional Populations
29	Figure 5	Actual and Projected Growth in Active Parole Caseload (Regular Parole, ISP, and Interstate Parole)
29	Figure 6	Actual and Projected Active Parole Caseload (Regular Parole, ISP, and Interstate Parole)
35	Figure 7	DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Detention, Statewide, Backlog excluded
35	Figure 8	DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Detention, Southern, Backlog excluded
35	Figure 9	DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Detention, Western, Backlog excluded
36	Figure 10	DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Detention, Denver, Backlog excluded
36	Figure 11	DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Detention, Central, Backlog excluded
36	Figure 12	DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Detention, Northeast, Backlog excluded
37	Figure 13	DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Commitment, Statewide, Backlog included
37	Figure 14	DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Commitment Southern, Backlog included
37	Figure 15	DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Commitment, Western, Backlog included
38	Figure 16	DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Commitment, Denver, Backlog included
38	Figure 17	DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Commitment, Central, Backlog included
38	Figure 18	DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Commitment, Northeast, Backlog included
39	Figure 19	Juvenile Combined Detention and Commitment ADP Percent Yearly Increase Actual and Projected with Backlog

## TABLES

8	Table 1	Annual Percent State Population Growth
20	Table 2	Division of Criminal Justice Fall 2001 Adult Prison Population Projections by Gender
21	Table 3	DCJ Fall 2001 Prison Population Projections: Adult Incarcerated Population by Type and Gender
23-26	Tables 4-7	2001 Projected Average Length of Stay (Male New Commits, Female New Commits, Male Parole Violators with New Crime, Female Parole Violators with New Crime)
28	Table 8	DCJ Fall 2001 Prison Population Projections: Adult Parole Populations by Supervision Type
31	Table 9	Adult Projection Accuracy
33	Table 10	Projected Detention ADP Backlog Excluded
34	Table 11	Projected Commitment ADP Including Backlog
34	Table 12	Projected Detention and Commitment ADP Including Backlog
40	Table 13	Juvenile Parole Average Daily Caseload (ADC) Actual and Projected

# Preface

The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) is mandated, pursuant to 24-33.5-503 C.R.S. to prepare Department of Corrections population projections for the General Assembly. This report presents the Fall 2001 projections. Findings begin on page 17.

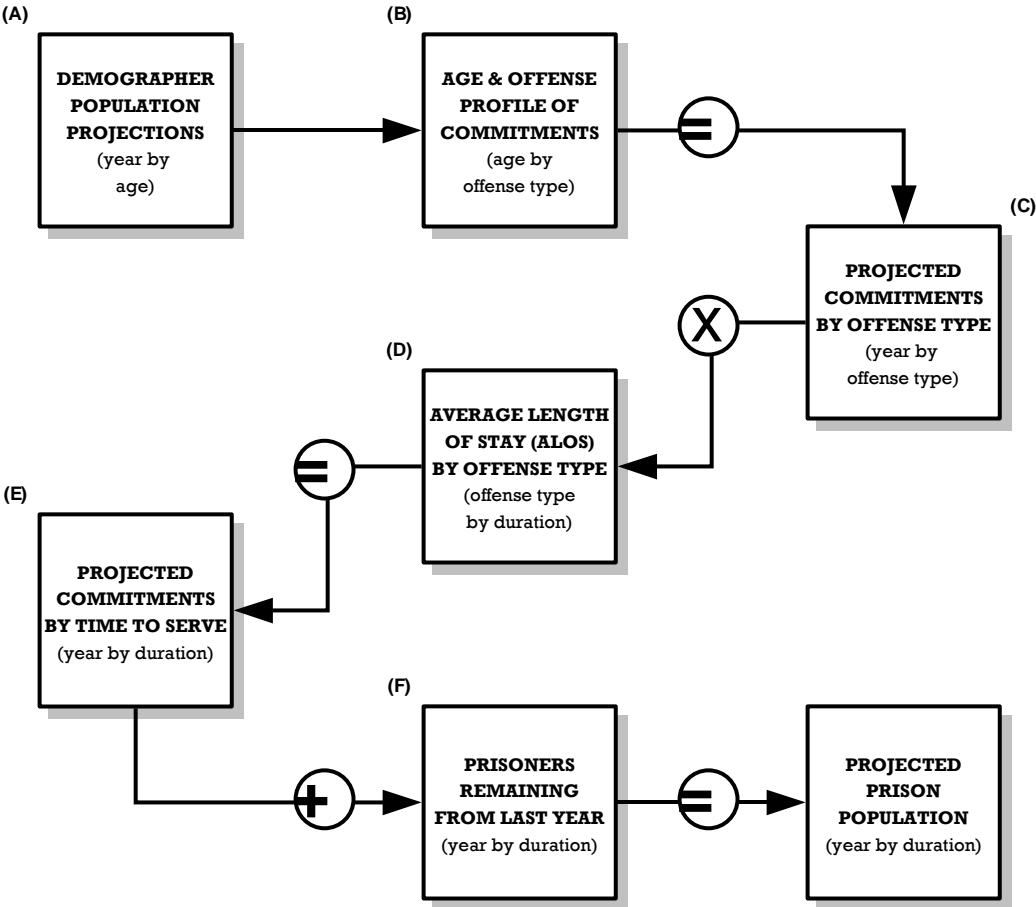


# Prison Population Model

The Division of Criminal Justice Prison Population Projection (PPP) Model uses several data sources to develop projections. Essential data elements in the model come from the Department of Corrections (DOC), the Department of Local Affairs (DLA) and the Criminal Justice Database (collected, compiled and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice’s [DCJ] Office of Research and Statistics [ORS]).

The general premise of the DCJ projection model is that state population and aged-based prison incarceration rates are the primary determinants of new prison commitments. Further, when new commitments are combined with estimates of average length of stay (ALOS) in prison, this calculation produces a reliable forecast of the future prison population. Figure 1 below provides a graphic representation of the Prison Population Model. The fundamental components of the model are described in greater detail in the narrative below.

FIGURE 1. PRISON POPULATION MODEL



# PROJECTING NEW PRISON COMMITMENTS

## (A) State Population Projections

The Division of Criminal Justice used the Department of Local Affairs’s population projections as the starting point for determining the prison population. Each year the Department of Local Affairs, through the Division of Local Government (Demographer’s Office), prepares population projections for the state. Figure 2 below describes the projected state population growth for years from 1995 to 2008. State population growth is expected to increase an average of 1.8 percent annually between 2002 and 2008 – the projection period used in this model (see Table 1 below).

FIGURE 2. COLORADO’S POPULATION PROJECTIONS (in Millions and Percent Yearly Growth)\*

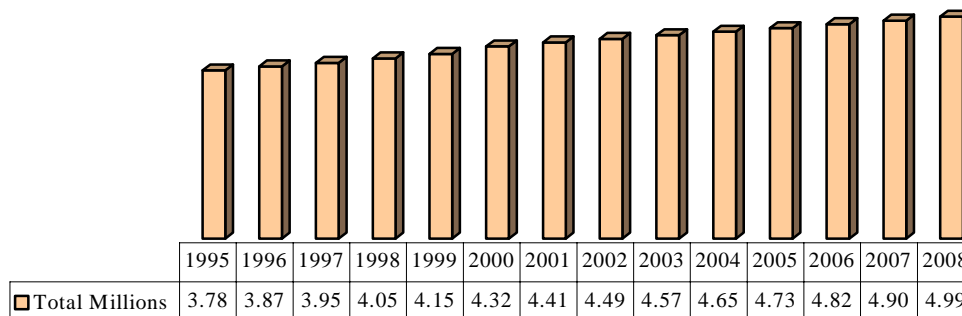


TABLE 1.

Annual Percent	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
State Population Growth	1.90	1.82	1.78	1.74	1.81	1.79	1.77	1.76

\* Adults and juveniles, males and females.  
Source: Department of Local Affairs

The Demographer’s Office produces these projections by utilizing an economic-demographic system that models the intra- and interrelations of demographic and economic change at the county, region and state level.<sup>1</sup> The Demographer’s Office describes the statewide population projections as a three-step process.

- **Step 1:** An economic forecast is developed using the Center for Business and Economic Development (CBED) Model.<sup>2</sup> The underlying assumption is that the level of economic activity creates a labor force demand. If the labor force demand exceeds the existing population, then there will be a “positive” net migration. Likewise, if the labor force demand is lower than the existing population, then there will be a “negative” net migration. The theory is that the population will expand or shrink to accommodate the labor need.
- **Step 2:** The levels of net migrations (as calculated in Step 1) are used in the demographic model to create a *population forecast*. The demographic model is built upon the simple premise that **Population = Current Population + Births – Deaths + Net Migration**. These population forecasts are then broken down by sex and age and are compared to labor force participation rates to produce an initial forecast of the labor force (supply).

1 Source Internet: [www.dlg.oem2.state.co.us/demog/projprog.htm](http://www.dlg.oem2.state.co.us/demog/projprog.htm) (January 2000).

2 CBED is affiliated with Regis University.



- **Step 3:** This demographically produced labor force supply (Step 2) is compared with the labor force demand generated by the economic model (Step 1). It is assumed that the demographic model accurately forecasts labor supply. In the event that there are discrepancies between the two models, the economic model is adjusted to bring the labor force demand closer to labor force supply.

By including the Department of Local Affairs's population forecasts, DCJ's prison projections also include the numerous assumptions (economic and demographic) in those forecasts. Therefore, any weakness associated with the DLA model is also reflected in DCJ's Prison Projection Model.

## **(B) Age and Offense Profile of Prison Commitments**

The Department of Corrections collects a number of demographic variables on inmates who are sentenced and committed to prison. *Age* and *Offense* are the two demographic variables of particular interest in prison population projections. When combined annual state population data, these two variables determine the *incarceration rate* for each *offense type* by age.<sup>3</sup>

## **(C) Projected Prison Commitments by Offense Type**

This aspect of the model is a calculation using the previous two components of the prison projection model (i.e., *State Population Projections* and *Age and Offense Profile of Commitments*). Based on current incarceration rates and the projected state population, the model predicts the number of new commitments by crime type and age for the forecasted period.

This is an important component of the model because it incorporates demographic shifts that can have a significant impact on prison population. For example, incarceration rates for adults between 18 and 26 are historically high. If the population of this age group is anticipated to increase, it stands to reason that the number of offenders committed to prison will also increase.<sup>4</sup> The ability of DCJ's PPP Model to incorporate this information is particularly important since it is expected that nationally the number of Americans aged 14 to 24 will grow one percent a year from 1995 to 2010 (from 40.1 to 47 million). This represents an overall increase of 16 percent in this age group.<sup>5</sup>

## **(D) Average Length of Stay (ALOS) by Offense**

The Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC) also collects information about prisoners released from DOC during the previous year. Using this information, it is possible to calculate the average time an inmate is likely to serve in prison, based on their convicted offense type. Also, this component of the model incorporates historical changes or trends in the decision-making processes that impact an inmate's length of stay. Decisions by criminal justice professionals can either increase or decrease the time an offender spends in prison. For example, if the Parole Board decides not to grant early releases to offenders convicted of a certain crime type, or if judges increase sentence lengths, the ALOS would reflect these decisions as evidenced by longer periods of incarceration.

It is important to note the difficulty in predicting how long inmates will remain "locked-up." Numerous variables influence the amount of time an individual will remain in prison: sentence length, behavior in prison, Parole Board decisions, sentencing legislation, probation and parole revocation policies, etc. Despite these limitations, ALOS estimates by offense type have historically been a key component of the DCJ's PPP model.<sup>6</sup>

## **(E) Projected Commitments by Time to Serve**

---

<sup>3</sup> Incarceration rates are not to be confused with offense rates. Incarceration rates refer to the percentage of the population that is committed to a DOC facility. Offense rates refer to the percentage of the population that commits a particular offense. It is possible to experience a situation where offense rates are declining yet incarceration rates are increasing. Such a situation currently exists within Colorado and throughout the United States.

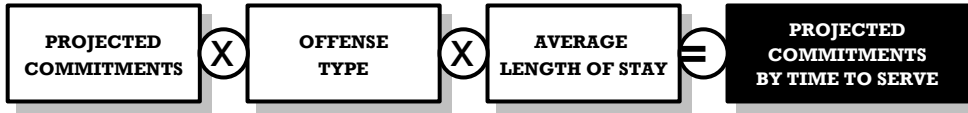
<sup>4</sup> However, there has been some recent debate that this theory is flawed. For example, during the past five years homicide rates for teenage offenders have been falling; whereas the population of adolescents has already begun to rise.

<sup>5</sup> New York Times, January 03, 1999.

<sup>6</sup> Averages by offense types are more predictive than aggregating categories (i.e., one large category) because errors in multiple categories tend to counter-balance one another (assuming a normalized bell-shaped curve).

Projected Commitments by Time to Serve is computed by multiplying Projected Commitments by Offense Type by Average Length of Stay by Offense. This protocol attaches a projected ALOS to the projected new commitment categories and calculates how long these new commitments will remain in prison. As the ALOS tables presented later in this report evidence, some new commitments will remain in prison for longer periods (e.g., homicides), while others will cycle through DOC relatively quickly (e.g., technical parole returns).

Figure 2A. PROJECTED COMMITMENTS BY TIME TO SERVE CALCULATION



# PROJECTING THE RELEASE OF REMAINING PRISONERS

## (F) Prisoners Remaining from Previous Year

The Department of Corrections also provides DCJ information regarding the number of prisoners remaining from the previous year. This information includes the number of prisoners incarcerated, the offense type under which these prisoners were committed, and the amount of time served and remaining time to serve on their sentence. From this information, the model calculates when the current inmate population (a.k.a. stock population) is expected to cycle-out of prison.

Once the expected termination dates for the existing population are determined, the new commitments are added in the model. This final calculation results in what the expected prison population will be at a given time. If new commitments increase at a rate higher than releases, then the prison population will grow. Likewise, if releases exceed new commitments, then prison populations will decrease.

## SCENARIOS

*Scenario Building* is an important component of the PPP Model. Scenario Building enables the model to respond to the changing environment of the criminal justice system. The following is a list of some of the potential impacts on the PPP Model:

- New legislation
- Court decisions
- Changed prison-bed capacity
- Bureaucratic mandates
- Department policy directives/and or mandates
- Community initiatives

While DCJ attempts to take this information into account, many variables cannot be anticipated. Natural disasters, war on our soil, and broad-based policy decisions made after the projections are published will decrease the accuracy of the forecast.

## ASSUMPTIONS

The prison population projection figures are based on several assumptions. The more significant assumptions are outlined below.

- The data provided by the Department of Corrections accurately describes the number, characteristics, and trends of offenders committed to DOC facilities for fiscal years 1998-99.
- Incarceration rates will continue to experience predictable and stable growth.
- The data provided by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs Demographer's Office accurately describe the current and projected trends for age and gender of Colorado's citizens between years 1999 and 2006.
- Decision-makers in the adult criminal justice system will not change the way they use their discretion, except in explicitly stated ways that can be incorporated into future iterations of the model.
- The Colorado General Assembly will not pass any legislation during the projection period that impacts the way adults are processed or defined for commitment into DOC facilities.
- Average length of stay (ALOS) in a DOC facility will remain constant throughout the projection period.
- The mandatory parole provisions (as outlined in HB-93-1302) will increase the commitment population by increasing the pool of parole violators.
- Increased capacity of DOC beds will increase the number of new commitments by reducing the number of offenders placed in community supervision programs.
- The General Assembly will not allocate additional resources to community supervision corrections programs. Increased funding to these programs will likely reduce commitments.
- No catastrophic event such as war or disease will occur during the projection period.

# IMPORTANT LEGISLATION INFLUENCING PROJECTIONS

## Historical Overview<sup>7</sup>

- In 1979, H.B. 1589 changed sentences from indeterminate to determinate terms and made parole mandatory at one-half (the mid-point) the sentence served.
- In 1981, H.B. 1156 required that the courts sentence offenders above the maximum of the presumptive range for “crimes of violence” as well as those crimes committed with aggravating circumstances.
- In 1985, H.B. 1320 doubled the maximum penalties of the presumptive ranges for all felony classes and mandated that parole be granted at the discretion of the Parole Board. (As a result of this legislation, the average length of stay projected for new commitments nearly tripled from 20 months in 1980 to 57 months in 1989.)
- In 1988, S.B. 148 changed the previous requirement of the courts to sentence above the maximum of the presumptive range to sentencing at least the mid-point of the presumptive range for “crimes of violence” and crime associated with aggravating circumstances. (An analysis of DCJ’s Criminal Justice Database indicated that judges continued to sentence well above the mid-point of the range for these crimes.)
- In 1990, H.B. 1327 doubled the maximum amount of earned time that an offender is allowed to earn while in prison from five to ten days per month. In addition, parolees were allowed “earned time” awards that reduced time spent on parole. This legislation also applied earned time to the sentence discharge date as well as the parole eligibility date. (The effect of this law was that it shortened the length of stay for those offenders who did not parole but rather discharged their sentences from prison and did not parole).
- In 1990, S.B. 117 modified life sentences for felony-one convictions to “life without parole.” The previous parole eligibility occurred after 40 calendar years served.
- In 1993, H.B. 1302 reduced the presumptive ranges for certain class three through class six non-violent crimes. This legislation also added a split sentence, *mandating a period of parole for all crimes following a prison sentence*. This legislation also eliminated the earned time awards while on parole.
- In 1993, S.B. 9 established the Youthful Offender System (YOS) with 96 beds within the Department of Corrections. The legislation created a new adult sentencing provision for offenders between the ages of 14 and 18 years (except for those convicted of class one or class two or sexual assault felonies).
- In 1993, the Legislature appropriated a new 300-bed facility in Pueblo (subsequently, an additional 180 beds have been approved).
- In 1994, S.B. 196 created a new provision for offenders with a current conviction of any class one or two felony (or any class three felony that is defined as a crime of violence) and who were convicted of these same offenses twice earlier. This “three strikes” legislation requires these offenders be sentenced to a term of life imprisonment with parole eligibility in forty years.
- In 1994, the Legislature appropriated the construction of nearly 1,200 adult prison beds and 300 YOS beds.

---

<sup>7</sup> Source: Rosten, Kristi. Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1997, Department of Corrections, pages 3-7.

- In 1995, H.B. 1087 allowed “earned time” for certain non-violent offenders. (This legislation was enacted in part as a response to the projected parole population growth as part of H.B. 93-1302).
- In 1996, H.B. 1005 broadened the criminal charges eligible for direct filings of juveniles as adults and possible sentencing to the Youthful Offender System.
- In 1996, the Legislature appropriated funding for 480 beds at the Trinidad Correctional Facility and the reconstruction and expansion of two existing facilities.

**House Bill 98-1160.** This legislation applies to offenses occurring on or after July 1, 1998, and mandates that every offender must complete a period of parole supervision after incarceration. A summary of the major provisions that apply to mandatory parole follows:

- Offenders committing class 2, 3, 4 or 5 felonies or second or subsequent felonies which are class 6, and who are revoked during the period of their mandatory parole, may serve a period up to the end of the mandatory parole period incarcerated. In such a case, one year of parole supervision must follow.
- If revoked during the last six months of mandatory parole, intermediate sanctions including community corrections, home detention, community service or restitution programs are permitted, as is a re-incarceration period of up to twelve months.
- If revoked during the one year of parole supervision, the offender may be re-incarcerated for a period not to exceed one year.

**House Bill 98-1156.** This legislation concerns the lifetime supervision of certain sex offenders. A number of provisions in the bill address sentencing, parole terms, and conditions. Some of these provisions are summarized below:

- For certain crimes (except those in the following two bullets), a sex offender shall receive an indeterminate term of at least the minimum of the presumptive range specified in 18-1-105 for the level of offense committed and a maximum of the sex offender’s natural life.
- For crimes of violence (defined in 16-11-309), a sex offender shall receive an indeterminate term of at least the midpoint in the presumptive range for the level of offense committed and a maximum of the sex offender’s natural life.
- For sex offenders eligible for sentencing as a habitual sex offender against children (pursuant to 18-3-412), the sex offender shall receive an indeterminate term of at least the upper limit of the presumptive range for the level of offense committed and a maximum of the sex offender’s natural life.
- The period of parole for any sex offender convicted of a class 4 felony shall be an indeterminate term of at least 10 years and a maximum of the remainder of the sex offender’s natural life.
- The period of parole for any sex offender convicted of a class 2 or 3 felony shall be an indeterminate term of at least 20 years and a maximum of the sex offender’s natural life.

**House Bill 01-1357,** effective May 31, 2001, establishes the Community Accountability Program to provide a sentencing option for adjudicated males and females, ages 14 to 17. The program will consist of a residential component and a community reintegration component.

The Bill specifies that the residential component will last 60 days and may be extended by court order for 15 days. The Bill specifies that the second component shall not exceed 120 days.

**Senate Bill 01-077**, effective July 1, 2001 changes the mandatory period of juvenile parole from one year to 9 months. Allows the Juvenile parole Hearing Panel to extend the period of parole for 90 days if it is in the best interest of the juvenile and the public to do so, and up to 15 months for juveniles convicted of serious offenses or if special circumstances warrant such an extension.



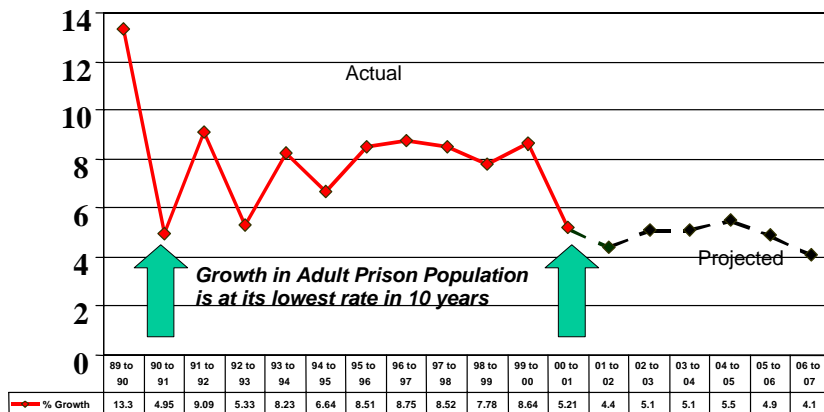


# Findings: Adult Prison Population Projections

## THE COLORADO PRISON POPULATION IS GROWING MORE SLOWLY COMPARED TO LAST YEAR

- Colorado’s prison population rate has declined substantially in the last year. Last year’s growth of 5.2 percent is the lowest in the last 10 years. A decade ago, the growth rate dropped from 13.3 percent to 4.95 percent (see Figure 3 below). Likewise, between FYK00 and FY01, the growth rate dropped from 8.64 percent to 5.21 percent. Overall, then, DCJ projects a slower growth rate through FY07.

**Figure 3. Actual and Projected Yearly Growth Rate in Adult Inmate Jurisdictional Populations \***



\*Actual Data from CDOC Project Status Reports on Monthly Population  
 Colorado Division of  
 Office of Research and Statistics  
 December 2003

Colorado’s slower growth rate is consistent with nationwide trends. In August 2001, the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics reported that in the last six months of 2000, state prison populations declined by .5 percent (6,200 inmates). This nationwide decrease in the size of the prison populations occurred because the 13 states reported declines, with Massachusetts (down 5.6 percent), New Jersey (down 5.4 percent), New York (down 3.7 percent) and Texas (down 2.3 percent) leading the population decreases. This represents the first measured decline in the state prison population since 1972.<sup>8</sup>

- The Colorado adult prison population is expected to grow 32 percent between January 2002 and January 2008 – from 17,201 to 22,697 offenders. Figure 4 on the following page displays actual and predicted adult inmate prison populations.

<sup>8</sup> Beck, A.J., and Harrison, P.M. (August 2001.) *Prisoners in 2000*. Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, NCJ 188207, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p00.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p00.htm) (See Appendix A, attached.)

- **While admissions continue to outpace releases in Colorado, as they have in the last 10 years, growth in admissions has declined considerably in the last two years.** The growth in new admissions between FY1999 and FY2000 was only 3.8 percent.<sup>9</sup> The growth in admissions between FY2000 and FY2001 was even smaller—1.7 percent.<sup>10</sup> In comparison, the growth rates *per year* between 1994 and 1999 ranged from a low of 6.6 percent to a high of 13.2 percent.<sup>11</sup>
  
- **The number of new criminal cases filed in the last two fiscal years has declined.** Criminal filings were 4.7 percent *lower* in FY2001 compared to FY2000. Likewise, criminal filings *decreased* 3.3 percent between FY1999 and FY2000.<sup>12</sup> Because of the lag time between filing and sentencing, decreased filings in the last two years would result in fewer admissions to prison in FY2001.
  
- **Technical parole violations for men declined from 1,955 in FY2000 to 1,798 in FY2001.** DOC has reported that the estimated number of parole revocations returned to prison decreased over the last year, at least to some extent, due to the increased use of community corrections placements for these offenders. Technical parole violations have increased slightly in the last few months but it is too early to know if this practice will continue.
  
- **Estimated average length of stay for offenders sentenced in FY2001 is five months lower than for offenders sentenced in FY2000** (43.2 months compared to 48.2 months). These numbers, however, do not reflect actual sentence increases, as sentences for these analyses were capped at 480 months.<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>9</sup> According to DOC sentence and release data received by DCJ.

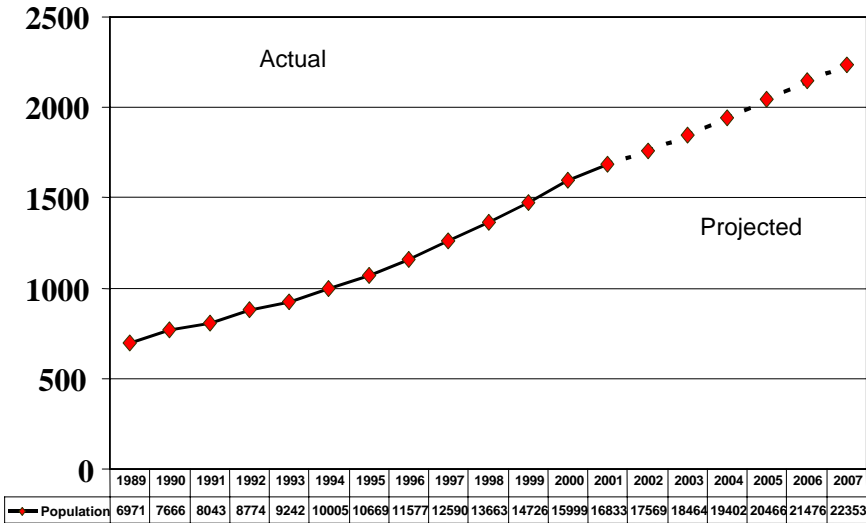
<sup>10</sup> Colorado Department of Corrections, Statistical Bulletin OPA 02-3, December 1, 2001, page 2.

<sup>11</sup> Colorado Department of Corrections Statistical Reports, FY2000 Statistical Report

<sup>12</sup> [www.courts.state.co.us](http://www.courts.state.co.us), Colorado Judicial Branch, FY2001 Statistical Report.

<sup>13</sup> These numbers reflect a cap of 480 months for any offender in FY2001. An analysis of the sentencing file provided by DOC found that more offenders received lifetime sentences for crimes other than class 1 felonies in FY2001 compared to FY2000. Because the sentence days for these offenders is extremely high (885 years or more), one or two offenders receiving these types of sentences can increase the average length of stay dramatically. When offender sentences are not capped at 480 months, the average length of stay is 66.8 days. These large sentences become difficult to use when estimating the actual time a offender will spend occupying a prison bed. Thus, after discussion with DOC, sentences were capped at 40 years, far beyond the projection period. See Appendix B for further analysis.

**Figure 4. Actual and Projected Adult Inmate Jurisdictional Populations\***



\*Actual Data from CDOC Project Status Reports on Monthly Population -Numbers represent end of fiscal Colorado Division of Criminal Office of Research and -December

- **The number of men in prison is expected to increase 31.5 percent between January 2002 and January 2008 – from 15,821 to 20,806**
- **The number of women in prison is expected to increase 37 percent between January 2002 and January 2008— from 1,380 to 1,891**

Table 2 (below) describes total and gender-specific growth in prison populations for the projection period January 1, 2002 to January 1, 2007.

Table 3 (on the following page) describes commitments by gender and type of commitment (regular, parole violation and parole violation for a new crime).

**TABLE 2. DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE FALL 2001 ADULT PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY GENDER**

YEAR	DATE	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL PRISON POPULATION
2002	January	15,821	1,380	17,201
	April	15,985	1,399	17,385
	July	16,150	1,419	17,569
	October	16,336	1,438	17,774
2003	January	16,536	1,458	17,993
	April	16,722	1,476	18,198
	July	16,963	1,500	18,464
	October	17,158	1,520	18,678
2004	January	17,368	1,541	18,909
	April	17,563	1,561	19,124
	July	17,816	1,586	19,402
	October	18,038	1,607	19,645
2005	January	18,277	1,630	19,907
	April	18,499	1,652	20,150
	July	18,786	1,680	20,466
	October	18,996	1,701	20,697
2006	January	19,221	1,724	20,946
	April	19,431	1,746	21,177
	July	19,703	1,773	21,476
	October	19,885	1,792	21,677
2007	January	20,081	1,811	21,893
	April	20,264	1,829	22,093
	July	20,500	1,853	22,353
	October	20,648	1,871	22,519
2008	January	20,806	1,891	22,697

**TABLE 3. DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE FALL 2001 PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS:  
ADULT INCARCERATED POPULATION BY TYPE AND GENDER**

DATE		REGULAR COMMITTS		PV NEW CRIME		TECHNICAL VIOLATORS		COMBINED		
YEAR	MONTH	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
2002	JAN	12,038	1,023	1,460	108	2,323	248	15,821	1,380	17,201
	APRIL	12,187	1,039	1,468	109	2,330	252	15,985	1,399	17,385
	JULY	12,336	1,054	1,476	110	2,337	255	16,150	1,419	17,569
	OCT	12,440	1,069	1,483	111	2,413	257	16,336	1,438	17,774
2003	JAN	12,551	1,085	1,491	113	2,494	260	16,536	1,458	17,993
	APRIL	12,655	1,100	1,498	114	2,569	262	16,722	1,476	18,198
	JULY	12,790	1,120	1,506	116	2,667	264	16,963	1,500	18,464
	OCT	12,907	1,142	1,522	117	2,729	261	17,158	1,520	18,678
2004	JAN	13,034	1,165	1,539	119	2,795	257	17,368	1,541	18,909
	APRIL	13,151	1,187	1,555	120	2,857	253	17,563	1,561	19,124
	JULY	13,304	1,216	1,575	122	2,937	248	17,816	1,586	19,402
	OCT	13,469	1,237	1,588	124	2,981	247	18,038	1,607	19,645
2005	JAN	13,646	1,259	1,602	126	3,029	245	18,277	1,630	19,907
	APRIL	13,812	1,279	1,614	128	3,073	244	18,499	1,652	20,150
	JULY	14,026	1,306	1,631	131	3,130	242	18,786	1,680	20,466
	OCT	14,185	1,321	1,641	136	3,169	245	18,996	1,701	20,697
2006	JAN	14,357	1,337	1,653	140	3,211	247	19,221	1,724	20,946
	APRIL	14,517	1,351	1,664	144	3,251	250	19,431	1,746	21,177
	JULY	14,724	1,371	1,677	150	3,302	253	19,703	1,773	21,476
	OCT	14,871	1,382	1,686	153	3,328	257	19,885	1,792	21,677
2007	JAN	15,030	1,393	1,695	156	3,356	262	20,081	1,811	21,893
	APRIL	15,177	1,404	1,704	159	3,383	266	20,264	1,829	22,093
	JULY	15,368	1,419	1,715	163	3,417	271	20,500	1,853	22,353
	OCT	15,491	1,428	1,720	166	3,437	276	20,648	1,871	22,519
2008	JAN	15,623	1,439	1,726	171	3,458	281	20,806	1,891	22,697

Note: All projections are rounded to the next whole number. Calculations may appear slightly off.

The **estimated** average length of stay of 43.2 months for admissions in FY2001 is five months shorter than the estimated average length of stay in FY2000. These numbers, however, do not reflect actual sentencing patterns (at least in the last two fiscal years) as they are capped at 480 months (40 years). DCJ's analysis of sentencing data provided by DOC found that more offenders received lifetime sentences for crimes other than class 1 felonies in FY2001 compared to FY2000. Because the sentence days for these offenders are extremely high (885 years or more), one or two offenders receiving these types of sentences can increase the average length of stay dramatically. When offender sentences are not capped at 480 months, the average length of stay is 66.8 days. These large sentences become difficult to use when estimating the actual time and offender will spend occupying a prison bed. Thus, after consultation with DOC, sentence days were capped at 40 years. (See Appendix B for further analyses.) Projected comparisons of length of stay for males and females, by felony class are displayed in Tables 4 through 7.

**TABLE 4. 2001 PROJECTION MODEL [NEW COMMITMENTS] – MEN**

Projected Average Length of Stay Comparison: Fall 2000 DCJ Projections vs. Fall 2001 DCJ Projections

OVERALL PROJECTED AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY: 43.20 MONTHS

OFFENSE CATEGORY	NUMBER OF MEN COMMITTED TO PRISON		% OF ALL COMMITMENTS TO PRISON: MEN		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (MONTHS)		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY EFFECT (MONTHS)*	
	Fall 2000 (7/1/99-6/30/00)	Fall 2001 (7/1/2000-6/30/2001)	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Fall 2000	Fall 2001
F1	27	24	0.58%	0.49%	480.0	480	2.77	2.36
F2 EXT.**	54	62	1.15%	1.27%	480.0	318.26	5.54	4.03
F2 SEX***	7	2	0.15%	0.04%	359.0	294.15	0.54	0.12
F2 DRUG	7	10	0.15%	0.20%	103.6	121.07	0.15	0.25
F2 OTHER*****	2	6	0.04%	0.12%	103.2	254.65	0.04	0.31
F3 EXT.	161	165	3.44%	3.37%	157.6	130.62	5.41	4.41
F3 SEX***	135	113	2.89%	2.31%	144.0	157.99	(****)4.16	3.65
F3 DRUG	304	272	6.50%	5.56%	36.8	38.21	2.39	2.12
F3 OTHER*****	152	131	3.25%	2.68%	59.9	58.48	1.95	1.57
F4 EXT.	298	268	6.37%	5.48%	51.6	52.92	3.28	2.90
F4 SEX***	174	141	3.72%	2.88%	56.6	53.35	(****)2.11	1.54
F4 DRUG	451	505	9.64%	10.33%	26.1	24.25	2.52	2.50
F4 OTHER*****	588	655	12.57%	13.39%	34.6	35.29	4.35	4.73
F5 EXT.	202	195	4.32%	3.99%	22.8	23.05	0.99	0.92
F5 SEX	68	86	1.45%	1.76%	38.0	39.44	0.55	0.69
F5 DRUG	156	192	3.34%	3.93%	15.8	17.53	0.53	0.69
F5 OTHER*****	602	729	12.87%	14.90%	29.7	20.35	3.82	3.03
F6 EXT.	36	25	0.77%	0.51%	13.0	32.05	0.10	0.16
F6 DRUG	33	36	0.00%	0.00%	7.8	8.12	0.00	0.00
F6 OTHER*****	354	367	7.57%	7.50%	11.5	10.47	0.87	0.79
HAB-LITTLE	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0	0.00	0.00
HAB-BIG	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0	0.00	0.00
MEN TOTAL	3811	3984	80.78%	80.72%	NA	NA	NA	NA

\* Average length of stay effect is the amount of time each commitment group contributes to the overall average length of stay of 43.20 months.

\*\* The offense categories are broken down according to statute enacted in July 1993, which created a category of mostly violent offenses as “extraordinary risk of harm offenses.” In this table “EXT” refers to offenses included in that category. Also, convicted sexual offenders typically serve more time, and drug offenders, some of whom are considered “extraordinary risk” crimes, serve less time than other offenders in this category—they are identified by the projection model as their own offense group.

\*\*\* HB98-1156 concerns the lifetime supervision of certain sex offenders. Average length of stay was calculated using the governing minimum rather than the governing maximum sentence for these individuals. Governing minimum was multiplied by .75 (to account for a conservative estimate of earned time). The estimated ALOS is neither conservative nor liberal. In the fall of 1999 these sentences were calculated using the governing maximum sentence. Thus, differences between these two years are more likely due to calculation methods than differences in average length of stay.

\*\*\*\*These figures are corrected. Figures published last year reflect typographical errors.

\*\*\*\*\* “Other” includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, second degree burglary, motor vehicle theft, computer crimes, and intimidation of a witness.

**TABLE 5. 2001 PROJECTION MODEL [NEW COMMITMENTS] –WOMEN**

Projected Average Length of Stay Comparison: Fall 2000 DCJ Projections vs. Fall 2001 DCJ Projections  
**OVERALL PROJECTED AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY: 43.20 MONTHS**

OFFENSE CATEGORY	NUMBER OF WOMEN COMMITTED TO PRISON		% OF ALL COMMITMENTS TO PRISON: WOMEN		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (MONTHS)		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY EFFECT (MONTHS)*	
	Fall 2000 (7/1/99-6/30/00)	Fall 2001 (7/1/2000-6/30/01)	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Fall 2000	Fall 2001
F1	1	0	0.02%	0.00%	480.0	0.0	0.10	0.00
F2 EXT.**	9	7	0.19%	0.14%	220.0	173.83	0.42	0.25
F2 SEX***	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
F2 DRUG	2	1	0.04%	0.02%	44.8	71.6	0.02	0.01
F2 OTHER****	1	2	0.02%	0.04%	91.1	54.65	0.02	0.02
F3 EXT.	13	10	0.28%	0.20%	52.3	71.76	0.15	0.15
F3 SEX***	2	2	0.04%	0.04%	88.3	59.28	0.04	0.02
F3 DRUG	40	46	0.86%	0.94%	30.5	28.16	0.26	0.26
F3 OTHER****	8	20	0.17%	0.41%	35.6	38.61	0.06	0.16
F4 EXT.	29	35	0.62%	0.72%	35.9	35.64	0.22	0.26
F4 SEX***	3	4	0.06%	0.08%	36.0	11.25	0.04	0.01
F4 DRUG	90	91	1.92%	1.86%	23.6	23.47	0.45	0.44
F4 OTHER****	68	101	1.45%	2.07%	33.3	31.2	0.48	0.64
F5 EXT.	20	31	0.43%	0.63%	27.4	18.35	0.12	0.12
F5 SEX	1	0	0.02%	0.00%	27.3	0.0	0.01	0.00
F5 DRUG	27	27	0.58%	0.55%	16.3	14.7	0.09	0.08
F5 OTHER****	64	66	1.37%	1.35%	16.7	17.61	0.23	0.24
F6 EXT	3	3	0.06%	0.06%	9.5	9.12	0.01	0.01
F6 DRUG	6	6	0.13%	0.12%	8.5	6.55	0.01	0.01
F6 OTHER****	34	17	0.73%	0.35%	11.0	10.75	0.08	0.04
HAB-LITTLE	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
HAB-BIG	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
WOMEN TOTAL	421	469	9.00%	0.0958904	NA	NA	NA	28.27

\* Average length of stay effect is the amount of time each commitment group contributes to the overall average length of stay of 43.2 months.

\*\* The offense categories are broken down according to statute enacted in July 1993, which created a category of mostly violent offenses as “extraordinary risk of harm offenses.” In this table “EXT” refers to offenses included in that category. Also, convicted sexual offenders typically serve more time, and drug offenders, some of whom are considered “extraordinary risk” crimes, serve less time than other offenders in this category—they are identified by the projection model as their own offense group.

\*\*\* HB98-1156 concerns the lifetime supervision of certain sex offenders. Average length of stay was calculated using the governing minimum rather than the governing maximum sentence for these individuals. Governing minimum was multiplied by .75 (to account for a conservative estimate of earned time). The estimated ALOS is neither conservative nor liberal. In the fall of 1999 these sentences were calculated using the governing maximum sentence. Thus, differences between these two years are more likely due to calculation methods than differences in average length of stay.

\*\*\*\* “Other” includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, second degree burglary, motor vehicle theft, computer crimes, and intimidation of a witness.



**TABLE 6. 2001 PROJECTION MODEL [PAROLE VIOLATORS WITH NEW CRIME] – MEN**  
 Projected Average Length of Stay Comparison Fall 2000 DCJ Projections vs. Fall 2001 DCJ Projections  
 OVERALL PROJECTED AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY: 43.20 MONTHS

OFFENSE CATEGORY	NUMBER OF MALE PAROLEES COMMITTED TO PRISON FOR A NEW CRIME		% OF ALL COMMITMENTS TO PRISON: MALE PAROLEES WITH NEW CRIME		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (MONTHS)		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY EFFECT (MONTHS)*	
	Fall 2000 (7/1/99-6/30/00)	Fall 2001 (7/1/200-6/30/01)	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Fall 2000	Fall 2001
F1	0	1	0.00%	0.02%	480.0	480	0.00	0.10
F2 EXT.**	0	3	0.00%	0.06%	0.0	266.63	0.00	0.16
F2 SEX***	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
F2 DRUG	1	1	0.02%	0.02%	57.6	57.6	0.01	0.01
F2 OTHER****	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
F3 EXT.	11	12	0.24%	0.25%	109.3	99.66	0.26	0.24
F3 SEX***	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
F3 DRUG	15	11	0.32%	0.22%	60.6	68.82	0.19	0.15
F3 OTHER****	4	9	0.09%	0.18%	87.9	75.87	0.08	0.14
F4 EXT.	42	33	0.90%	0.67%	41.7	51.55	0.37	0.35
F4 SEX***	3	1	0.06%	0.02%	72.2	72.17	0.05	0.01
F4 DRUG	47	42	1.00%	0.86%	40.7	36.14	0.41	0.31
F4 OTHER****	35	39	0.75%	0.80%	49.7	48.17	0.37	0.38
F5 EXT.	72	54	1.54%	1.10%	25.7	33.62	0.40	0.37
F5 SEX	3	0	0.06%	0.00%	72.9	0.0	0.05	0.00
F5 DRUG	38	52	0.81%	1.06%	30.9	29.26	0.25	0.31
F5 OTHER****	58	62	1.24%	1.27%	32.4	40.13	0.40	0.51
F6 EXT	1	4	0.02%	0.08%	13.8	21.99	0.00	0.02
F6 DRUG	13	14	0.28%	0.29%	19.5	22.77	0.05	0.07
F6 OTHER****	54	61	1.15%	1.25%	18.0	29.61	0.21	0.37
HAB-LITTLE	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
HAB-BIG	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
PV MEN TOTAL	397	399	8.49%	0.0815784	NA	NA	NA	NA

\* Average length of stay effect is the amount of time each commitment group contributes to the overall average length of stay of 43.20 months.

\*\* The offense categories are broken down according to statute enacted in July 1993, which created a category of mostly violent offenses as “extraordinary risk of harm offenses.” In this table “EXT” refers to offenses included in that category. Also, convicted sexual offenders typically serve more time, and drug offenders, some of whom are considered “extraordinary risk” crimes, serve less time than other offenders in this category—they are identified by the projection model as their own offense group.

\*\*\* HB98-1156 concerns the lifetime supervision of certain sex offenders. Average length of stay was calculated using the governing minimum rather than the governing maximum sentence for these individuals. Governing minimum was multiplied by .75 (to account for a conservative estimate of earned time). The estimated ALOS is neither conservative nor liberal. In the fall of 1999 these sentences were calculated using the governing maximum sentence. Thus, differences between these two years are more likely due to calculation methods than differences in average length of stay.

\*\*\*\* “Other” includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, second degree burglary, motor vehicle theft, computer crimes, and intimidation of a witness.

**TABLE 7. 2001 PROJECTION MODEL [PAROLE VIOLATORS WITH NEW CRIME] -WOMEN**  
 Projected Average Length of Stay Comparison: Fall 2000 DCJ Projections vs. Fall 2001 DCJ Projections  
 OVERALL PROJECTED AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY: 43.20 MONTHS

OFFENSE CATEGORY	NUMBER OF FEMALE PAROLEES COMMITTED TO PRISON FOR A NEW CRIME		% OF ALL COMMITMENTS TO PRISON: FEMALE PAROLEES WITH NEW CRIME		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (MONTHS)		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY EFFECT (MONTHS)*	
	Fall 2000 (7/1/00-6/30/01)	Fall 2001 (7/1/00-6/30/01)	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Fall 2000	Fall 2001
F1	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
F2 EXT.**	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
F2 SEX***	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
F2 DRUG	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
F2 OTHER****	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
F3 EXT.	1	0	0.02%	0.00%	71.3	0.0	0.02	0.00
F3 SEX***	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
F3 DRUG	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
F3 OTHER****	1	0	0.02%	0.00%	81.5	0.0	0.02	0.00
F4 EXT.	2	2	0.04%	0.04%	18.3	18.6	0.01	0.01
F4 SEX***	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
F4 DRUG	8	5	0.17%	0.10%	16.9	34.97	0.03	0.04
F4 OTHER****	0	1	0.00%	0.02%	0.0	65.03	0.00	0.01
F5 EXT.	20	10	0.43%	0.20%	20.8	25.58	0.09	0.05
F5 SEX	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
F5 DRUG	6	3	0.13%	0.06%	22.7	23.47	0.03	0.01
F5 OTHER****	7	12	0.15%	0.25%	51.2	21.18	0.08	0.05
F6 EXT	1	1	0.02%	0.02%	8.4	27.47	0.00	0.01
F6 DRUG	2	2	0.04%	0.04%	13.3	33.01	0.01	0.01
F6 OTHER****	0	3	0.00%	0.06%	0.0	15.06	0.00	0.01
HAB-LITTLE	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
HAB-BIG	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
PV WOMEN TOTAL	48	39	1.03%	0.0079738	NA	NA	NA	NA
4-TABLE TOTAL	4677	4891	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

\* Average length of stay effect is the amount of time each commitment group contributes to the overall average length of stay of 43.20 months.

\*\* The offense categories are broken down according to statute enacted in July 1993, which created a category of mostly violent offenses as "extraordinary risk of harm offenses." In this table "EXT" refers to offenses included in that category. Also, convicted sexual offenders typically serve more time, and drug offenders, some of whom are considered "extraordinary risk" crimes, serve less time than other offenders in this category—they are identified by the projection model as their own offense group.

\*\*\* HB98-1156 concerns the lifetime supervision of certain sex offenders. Average length of stay was calculated using the governing minimum rather than the governing maximum sentence for these individuals. Governing minimum was multiplied by .75 (to account for a conservative estimate of earned time). The estimated ALOS is neither conservative nor liberal. In the fall of 1999 these sentences were calculated using the governing maximum sentence. Thus, differences between these two years are more likely due to calculation methods than differences in average length of stay.

\*\*\*\* "Other" includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, second degree burglary, motor vehicle theft, computer crimes, and intimidation of a witness. .

# Findings: Adult Parole Projections

Table 8 below shows that the total number of offenders on parole is expected to increase from 6,054 in January 2002 to 9,238 in January 2008--an increase of 53 percent.

In 1981 and 1985, House Bills 1156 and 1320, respectively, combined to double the average length of stay in prison. Average length of stay would have increased further if not for legislation passed by the General Assembly in the last decade that has significantly impacted parole-eligible inmates. SB90-1327 doubled the amount of time an offender could earn while in prison awaiting parole or discharge (from 5 to 10 days). HB93-1302 reduced sentencing ranges for certain Class 3 through 6 non-violent crimes and mandated a period of parole for all crimes following a prison sentence. HB93-1302 also eliminated earned time awards for offenders serving time on parole, thus maximizing parole lengths. However, two years later, HB95-1087 reinstated earned time privileges due, in part, to concerns about the projected growth in the parole population. In 1998, HB 1160 mandated an additional 12 months of parole for all offenders who were revoked during the period of mandatory parole, further extending the length of time some offenders spent on parole.

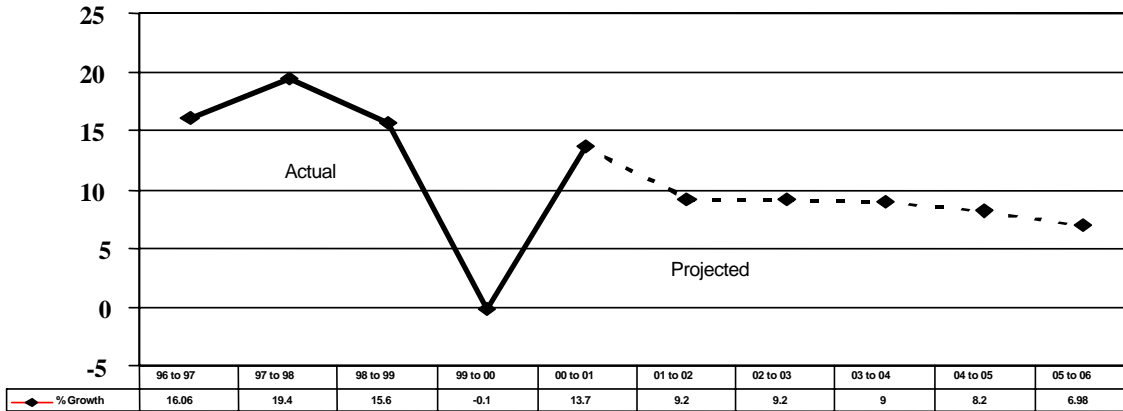
**TABLE 8. DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE FALL 2001 PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS:  
ADULT PAROLE POPULATIONS BY SUPERVISION TYPE\***

DATE		DOMESTIC PAROLE POPULATION				ADDITIONAL PAROLE			TOTAL
YEAR	MONTH	Regular	ISP	Inter-state In	Total	Inter-state Out	Abscond	Total	
<i>Actual 2001</i>	<i>January</i>	2,973	640	320	3,933	1,273	294	1,567	5,500
	<i>April</i>	3,178	500	317	3,995	1,260	314	1,574	5,569
	<b>July</b>	<b>3,371</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>4,192</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>5,838</b>
	<i>October</i>	3,220	558	320	4,098	1,255	354	1,609	5,707
2002	January	3,511	605	321	4,437	1,254	363	1,617	6,054
	April	3,582	605	322	4,509	1,258	372	1,630	6,139
	<b>July</b>	<b>3,652</b>	605	<b>321</b>	<b>4,578</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>6,301</b>
	October	3,751	605	322	4,678	1,373	391	1,764	6,442
2003	January	3,860	605	322	4,788	1,407	401	1,808	6,596
	April	3,966	605	323	4,894	1,440	411	1,851	6,745
	<b>July</b>	<b>4,072</b>	605	<b>324</b>	<b>5,001</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>6,895</b>
	October	4,178	605	325	5,108	1,505	431	1,936	7,044
2004	January	4,294	605	326	5,224	1,541	442	1,983	7,208
	April	4,407	605	327	5,338	1,576	453	2,029	7,367
	<b>July</b>	<b>4,519</b>	605	<b>327</b>	<b>5,452</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>7,526</b>
	October	4,625	605	328	5,558	1,641	476	2,117	7,675
2005	January	4,740	605	329	5,674	1,676	488	2,164	7,838
	April	4,852	605	330	5,787	1,709	500	2,209	7,996
	<b>July</b>	<b>4,964</b>	605	<b>331</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>8,155</b>
	October	5,061	605	331	5,998	1,769	526	2,294	8,292
2006	January	5,167	605	332	6,105	1,798	539	2,337	8,442
	April	5,270	605	333	6,208	1,827	552	2,379	8,587
	<b>July</b>	<b>5,373</b>	605	<b>334</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>8,733</b>
	October	5,434	605	335	6,374	1,865	580	2,445	8,819
2007	January	5,501	605	336	6,442	1,878	595	2,472	8,914
	April	5,566	605	337	6,507	1,889	609	2,498	9,006
	<b>July</b>	<b>5,630</b>	605	<b>337</b>	<b>6,573</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>9,097</b>
	October	5,678	605	338	6,621	1,903	640	2,544	9,165
2008	January	5,730	605	339	6,674	1,908	656	2,565	9,238

Figure 5, below, displays the actual and projected *yearly* growth in adult parole caseloads for regular, ISP and interstate Parole. Combined regular, ISP and Interstate parole declined one-tenth of one percent in FY00 (-0.1), and then grew 13.7 percent in the last fiscal year—FY01.

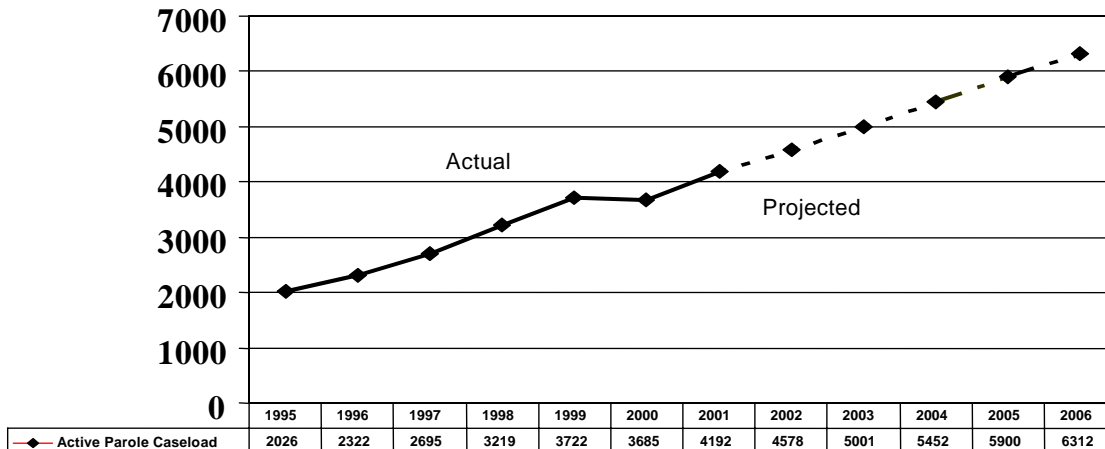
Figure 6 below compares actual and projected active parole caseloads (regular, ISP and interstate parole) from 1995 to 2006.

**Figure 5. Actual and Projected Yearly Growth in Active Parole Caseload**  
**(Regular Parole, ISP, and Interstate Parole)\***



\*Excludes absconders and parolees placed out of state  
 (Actual figures from CDOC - FY 2000 Statistical Report)  
 Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  
 Office of Research and Statistics - December 2001

**Figure 6. Actual and Projected Active Parole**  
**(Regular Parole, ISP, and Interstate Parole)\***



\*Excludes absconders and parolees placed out of state  
 (Actual figures from CDOC -FY 2000 Statistical Report)  
 Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  
 Office of Research and Statistics - December 2001



# Adult Projection Accuracy

In the last ten years, DCJ's average error has been 1.35 percent in the first projection year. Legislation and other policy changes, including changes in discretion exercised by decision-makers often impact accuracy rates after year one. Table 9 below shows a comparison of projected to actual populations over the last 20 years.

**TABLE 9. COLORADO ADULT PRISON POPULATIONS, PREDICTED COMPARED TO ACTUAL, 1981 TO 2001**

DATE	PROJECTED POPULATION	ACTUAL POPULATION	PERCENT DIFFERENCE
6/30/81	3080	2911	+5.8
6/30/82	3259	3343	-2.5
6/30/83	3397	3570	-4.8
6/30/84	3445	3587	-4.0
6/30/85	3488	3410	+2.3
6/30/86	3446	3517	-2.0
6/30/87	4603	4702	-2.1
6/30/88	5830	5766	+1.1
6.30/89	6471	6763	-4.3
6/30/90	7789	7663	+1.6
6/30/91	8572	8043	+6.6
6/30/92	8745	8774	-0.3
6/30/93	9382	9242	+1.5
6/30/94	9930	10005	-0.7
6/30/95	11003	10669	+3.1
6/30/96	11171	11577	-3.5
6/30/97	12610	12590	+0.2
6/30/98	13803	13663	+1.0
6/30/99	14746	14726	+0.1
6/30/00	15875	15999	-0.8
6/30/01	16833	17222	+2.3

# Findings: Juvenile Detention, Commitment, and Parole Population Projections

The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice is mandated, pursuant to C.R.S. 24-33.5-503 to prepare Division of Youth Corrections population projections. The following section presents the average daily population (ADP) for two DYC population groups – detention and commitment – as well as a total projection that combines both population groups for the seven-year period between FY01-02 to FY07-08. The last segment of this section provides projections of Juvenile Parole Average Daily Caseloads (ADC).

## DEFINITIONS:

### Detention

The custodial status of youth confined after arrest or awaiting the completion of judicial proceedings. Detention facilities hold youth who are awaiting trial, serving detention sentences, or awaiting commitment placement (either institutional or community based).

### Backlog

The number of sentenced youth in detention facilities who are awaiting placement in commitment facilities.

### Commitment

Dispositions of juvenile cases resulting in the transfer of legal custody to the Department of Human Services by the court as a result of an adjudicatory hearing on charges of delinquent acts committed by the youth.

### Average Daily Population (ADP)

The average daily number of youth present in a facility or program during the reporting period.

*The juvenile projection model forecasts the Average Daily Population for a given fiscal year rather than projecting a population figure for a specific point in time (as the adult model does). The juvenile projection model follows the lead of the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC). DYC uses ADP to measure and describe its populations because viewing the population at a single point in time during a particular year may be misleading. Under- or over-representation may occur because clients, particularly in detention, may be held in a facility for very short periods of time (a few hours or even minutes).*



## DETENTION

- **The Division of Criminal Justice forecasts an increase of 6.9 percent in detention ADP between FY02 and FY07—from 589.05 to 629.93 (backlog excluded).** This growth rate is reduced substantially from last year's estimated growth rate of 26.3 percent over a similar time period. (Figures 7 through 12, at the end of this section illustrate new trends resulting from calibrating the projections to current detention ADP.)
- Much of the overall decline in detention is due to adjustments made to detention in the Southern Region (see Figure 7, at the end of this section). Detention ADP in the Southern Region decreased by 16.4 percent between FY00 and FY01. This decline is a departure from ADP detention increases occurring in this region since 1996.

Table 10 below shows projected detention ADP for FY02 to FY07.

TABLE 10. PROJECTED DETENTION ADP BACKLOG EXCLUDED

	FY01-02	FY02-03	FY03-04	FY04-05	FY05-06	FY06-07
SOUTHERN REGION	144.69	146.5	148.42	150.37	152.22	153.96
WESTERN REGION	56.75	57.84	58.54	59.73	60.21	61.17
DENVER REGION	108.73	110.83	112.9	116.03	118.61	121.09
CENTRAL REGION	153.55	155.20	156.83	158.26	159.65	160.78
NORTHEAST REGION	125.33	127.07	128.29	129.95	131.5	132.92
TOTAL	589.05	597.45	604.97	614.34	622.19	629.93

## COMMITMENT

- **DYC statewide juvenile commitment ADP is expected to grow** from 1343 in FY2002 to 1622 in FY2007, an increase of **20.8 percent** (see Table 11, below).
- Overall, juvenile commitment ADP projections are lower this year compared to projections provided last year. This year's lower figures are the result of two primary factors:
  1. The anticipated impact of increased detention and commitment ADP following the boot camp closure never occurred.<sup>14</sup>
  2. Substantial growth observed in commitment ADP between FY1999 and FY2000 was not sustained between FY2000 and FY2001. For instance, in Denver commitment ADP grew by more than 20 between FY1999 and FY2000.<sup>15</sup> However, commitment ADP declined by 27 in the Denver region between FY2000 and

FY2001. This year's model is calibrated to reflect the most recent fiscal year information, and because of this, the trend in growth is reduced across the projection period.<sup>16</sup> Figures 13 through 18 at the end of this section display DYC commitment ADP statewide and by region and show how this year's projections more closely align with FY2001 actual data.

TABLE 11. PROJECTED COMMITMENT ADP INCLUDING BACKLOG

<sup>14</sup> Increases in commitment and detention as a result of the closure of Boot Camp were expected for several reasons. First, the most recent study of the Boot Camp program indicated some participants had statistical profiles that were similar to commitment youth. Second, the Boot Camp was developed to serve high-risk individuals, and it was expected that these types of youth would be more likely to receive an institutional placement rather than probation. Third and informal survey of judges indicated that they would detain or commit youth if Boot Camp was not available. Finally, it was unlikely that an alternative to Boot Camp would be developed by the sunset date of the program.

<sup>15</sup> This growth was similar to that observed between FFY1998 and FY1999.

<sup>16</sup> It is important to note that the models used by DCJ use only one year of historical data. (See the section of this report describing the model.)

	FY01-02	FY02-03	FY03-04	FY04-05	FY05-06	FY06-07
SOUTHERN REGION	310.19	321.71	334.01	346.88	352.87	367.07
WESTERN REGION	141.24	145.36	148.44	153.06	155.90	160.31
DENVER REGION	258.2	262.66	267.41	274.85	281.02	287.27
CENTRAL REGION	297.95	312.10	327.15	343.32	360.04	379.8
NORTHEAST REGION	335.6	352.69	369.16	388.04	407.12	427.92
TOTAL	1343.18	1394.52	1446.16	1506.14	1556.94	1622.36

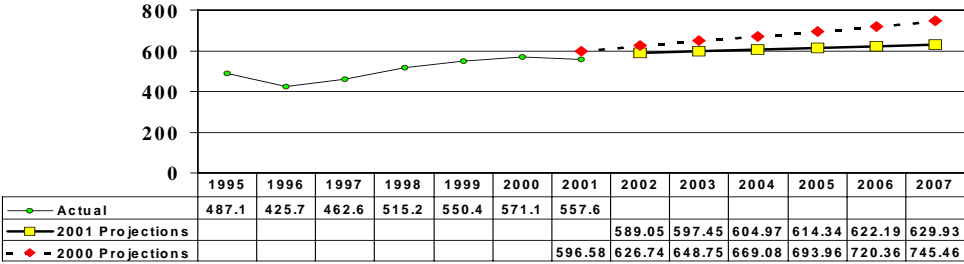
## COMBINED DETENTION AND COMMITMENT

- Juvenile combined commitment and detention ADP (with detention backlog included) is expected to grow 16.6 percent between FY02 and FY07.

	FY01-02	FY02-03	FY03-04	FY04-05	FY05-06	FY06-07
SOUTHERN REGION	454.88	468.21	482.42	497.25	505.09	521.03
WESTERN REGION	197.99	203.2	206.98	212.79	216.11	221.48
DENVER REGION	366.93	373.49	380.31	390.87	399.63	408.35
CENTRAL REGION	451.5	467.31	483.98	501.58	519.69	540.58
NORTHEAST REGION	460.93	479.77	497.45	517.98	538.61	560.84
TOTAL	1932.23	1991.98	2051.13	2120.48	2179.31	2252.29

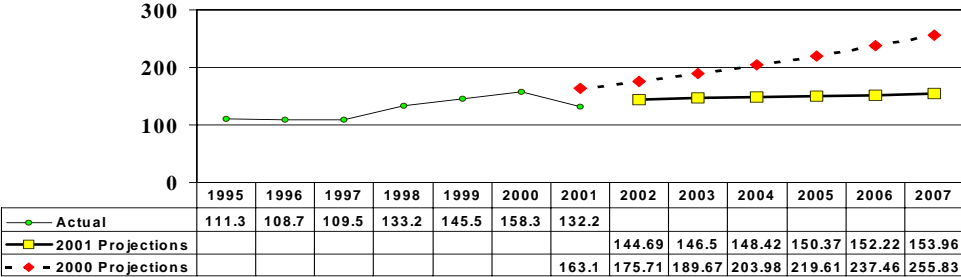
Figures 7 through 18 on the following pages display actual and projected fiscal year ADP for detention and commitment. Comparisons of DCJ 2000 and 2001 projections are presented and show the alignment of this year's projections to actual FY2001 data.

**Figure 7. DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP  
Detention  
Statewide  
(backlog excluded)**



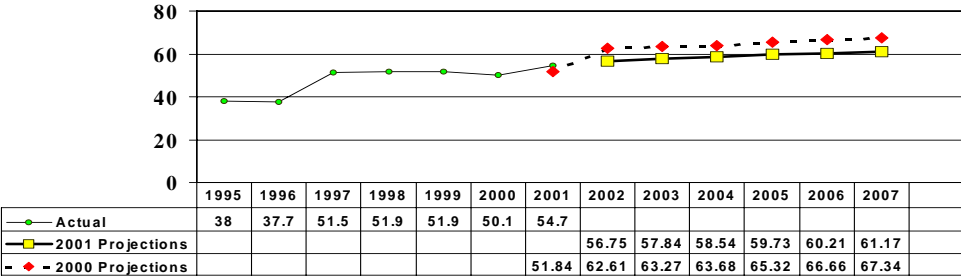
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  
Office of Research and Statistics – December 2001

**Figure 8. DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP  
Detention  
Southern  
(backlog excluded)**



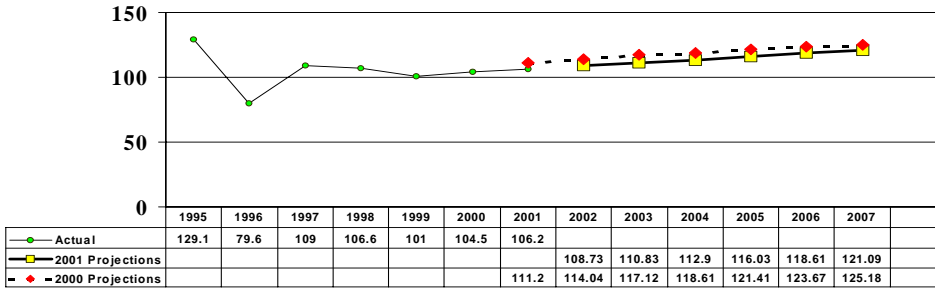
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  
Office of Research and Statistics – December 2001

**Figure 9. DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP  
Detention  
Western  
(backlog excluded)**



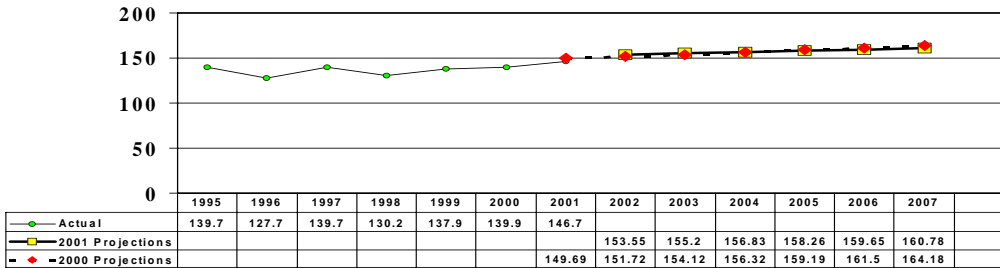
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  
Office of Research and Statistics – December 2001

**Figure 10. DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Detention Denver (backlog excluded)**



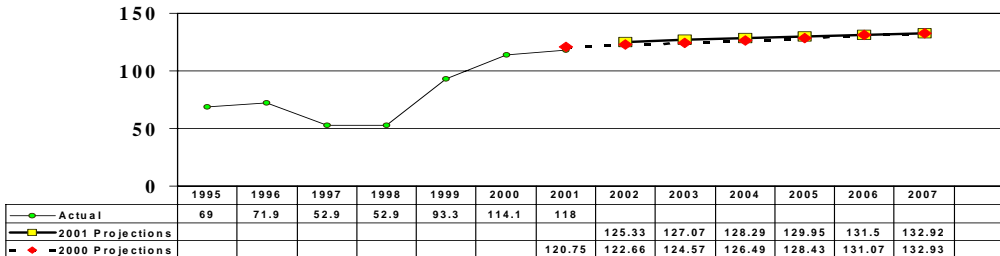
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  
Office of Research and Statistics – December 2001

**Figure 11. DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Detention Central (backlog excluded)**



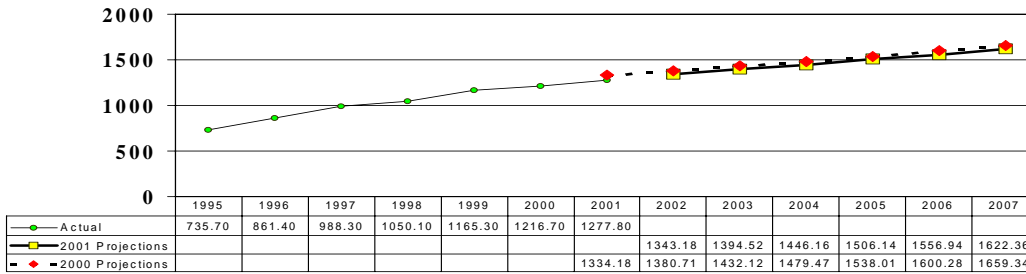
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  
Office of Research and Statistics – December 2001

**Figure 12. DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Detention Northeast (backlog excluded)**

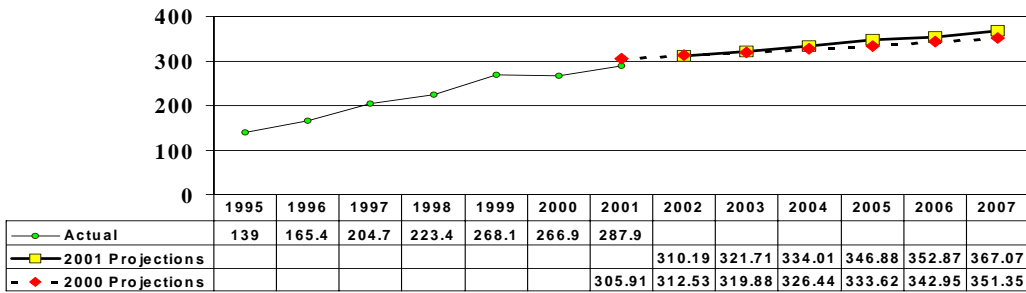


Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  
Office of Research and Statistics – December 2001

**Figure 13. DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Commitments Statewide (backlog included)**

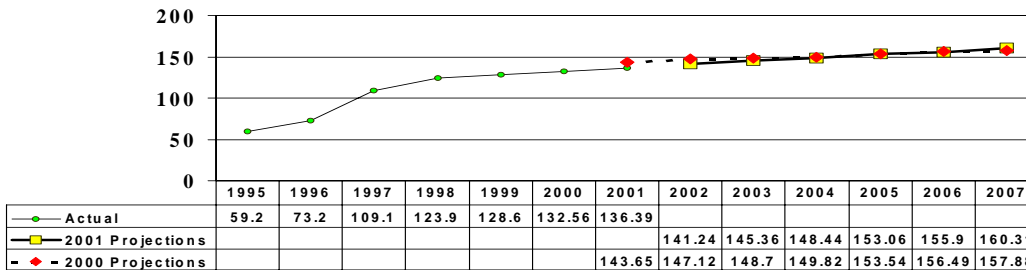


**Figure 14. DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Commitments Southern Region (backlog included)**



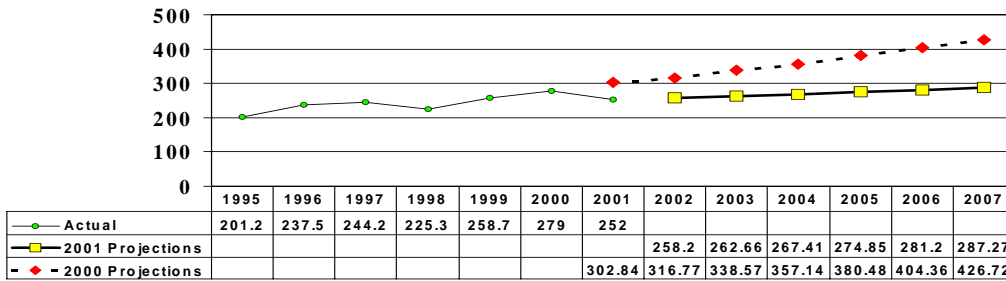
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  
Office of Research and Statistics – December 2001

**Figure 15. DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Commitments Western Region (backlog included)**



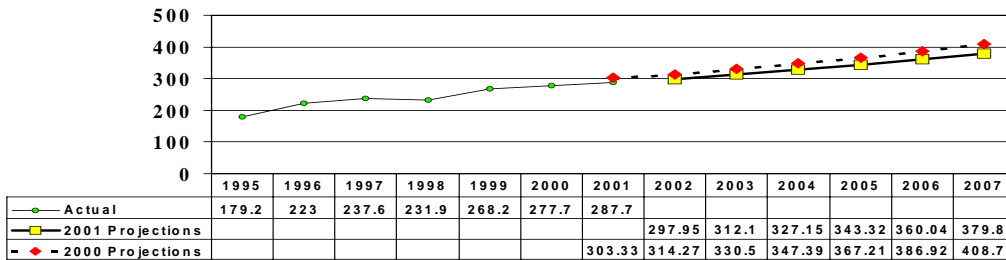
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  
Office of Research and Statistics – December 2001

**Figure 16. DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Commitments Denver Region (backlog included)**



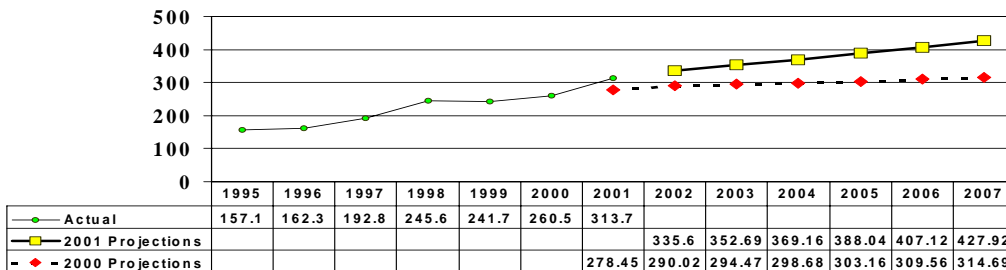
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  
Office of Research and Statistics – December 2001

**Figure 17. DYC Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Commitments Central Region (backlog included)**



Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  
Office of Research and Statistics – December 2001

**Figure 18. Actual & Projected Fiscal Year ADP Commitments Northeast Region (backlog included)**



Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  
Office of Research and Statistics – December 2001

Figure 19, below, shows the actual and projected growth in combined commitment and detention ADP (with detention backlog included) between FY92-93 and FY06-07.

**FIGURE 19. JUVENILE COMBINED DETENTION AND COMMITMENT (ADP), PERCENT YEARLY INCREASE, ACTUAL AND PROJECTED, WITH BACKLOG**

YEAR	ADP	% YEARLY CHANGE
<b>ACTUAL</b>		
FY1992-93	1013	---
FY1993-94	1083	6.9%
FY1994-95	1222	13.0%
FY1995-96	1305	6.8%
FY1996-97	1451	11.2%
FY1997-98	1565	7.9%
FY1998-99	1714	9.5%
FY1999-00	1787	4.3%
FY2000-01	1835	2.7%
<b>PROJECTED</b>		
FY2001-02	1932	5.3%
FY2002-03	1992	3.1%
FY2003-04	2051	3.0%
FY2004-05	2120	3.4%
FY2005-06	2179	2.8%
FY2006-07	2252	3.4%



# JUVENILE PAROLE

- Juvenile Parole Average Daily Caseload (ADC) is expected to grow 26 percent between FY2002 and FY2007.

**TABLE 13. JUVENILE AVERAGE DAILY CASELOAD (ADC), ACTUAL AND PROJECTED**

YEAR	AVERAGE DAILY CASELOAD (ADC)
<b>ACTUAL</b>	
FY1998-99	352.7
FY1999-00	601.7
FY2000-01	720.6
<b>PROJECTED</b>	
FY2001-02	788.6
FY2002-03	815.9
FY2003-04	873.8
FY2004-05	911.5
FY2005-06	950.8
FY2006-07	993.9



# APPENDIX A: BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS BULLETIN

# Appendix B: Changes in average length of sentence FY2000 compared to FY2001

The average length of stay for extraordinary crimes in felony 2, 3 4 and 6 were substantially higher in FY01 compared to FY00. This is because of two primary factors. First, as the table below indicates, there were more offenders in these extraordinary crime classes compared to last year. Second, for certain types of class 2 felony extraordinary crimes, a higher proportion of offenders received lifetime sentences (typically 885 years or more)-this analysis was done only for Felony Class 2 Extraordinary Crimes , as there were insufficient cases in other crime categories.

	FY99-00	FY00-01
	# Offenders sentenced to >40 years	
<b>Felony Class 2 Extraordinary Crimes (16-11-309)</b>	26	36
Selected Crimes in Felony Class 2 Extraordinary Crimes (% of offenders sentenced to >40 years)		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Degree Murder Felony 2	41.2%	57.1%
<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd Degree Murder Felony 2	34.5%	46.5%
<input type="checkbox"/> Kidnapping 2nd Degree Felony 2	50.0%	62.5%
<b>Felony Class 2 Other</b> (examples of crime types in this category) Organized Crime	0	2
<b>Felony Class 3 Extraordinary Crimes</b> (examples of crime types in this category) 2nd Degree Murder 2nd Degree Kidnapping 1st Degree Assault 2nd Degree Assault - At Risk Person Aggravated Robbery 1st Degree Burglary	8	15
<b>Felony Class 4 Extraordinary Crimes</b> (examples of crime types in this category) Enticement of a Child 2nd Degree Assault	1	3
<b>Felony Class 6 Extraordinary Crimes</b> 2 Degree Assault (Crime of Passion) Felony 6	0	1