

**FALL 2002 Colorado Division of Criminal Justice**

# **Adult Prison and Parole Population Projections**

# **Juvenile Detention, Commitment, and Parole Population Projections**

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# 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 2002 projections. Findings begin on page 17.



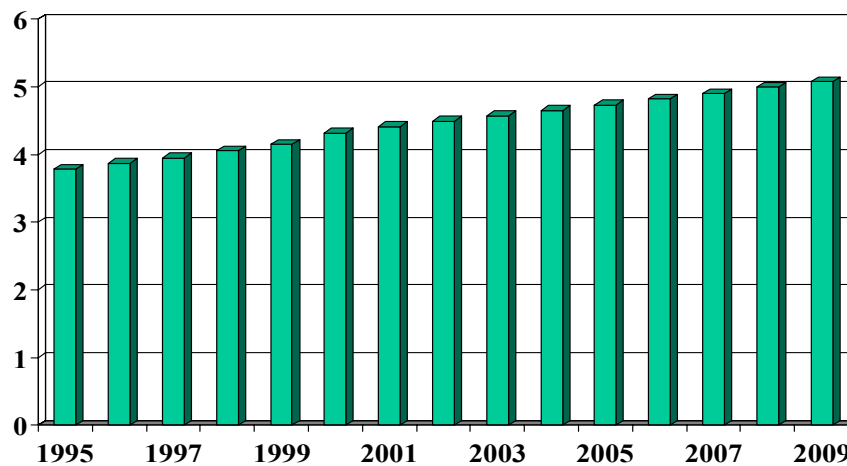


# PROJECTING NEW PRISON COMMITMENTS

## (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 1.7 percent annually between 2003 and 2009 – the projection period used in this model. Table 1. describes Colorado's projected population growth between 2003 and 2009.

**FIGURE 2. COLORADO’S POPULATION PROJECTIONS (in Millions)**



**TABLE 1. ANNUAL PERCENT STATE POPULATION GROWTH - 2003 TO 2009**

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.78	1.74	1.81	1.79	1.77	1.76	1.6

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. Typically, updated projections are received from the Demographer’s Officer every year. This year updated projections were not available, as the Department of Local Affairs was in the process of developing revisions based on updated Census data. The state population projections used in these models were those received last year from the Department of Local Affairs. The Demographer's office describes the statewide population projections as a three-step process.

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



- **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).
- **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' 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.

## (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,

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<sup>2</sup> CBED is affiliated with Regis University.

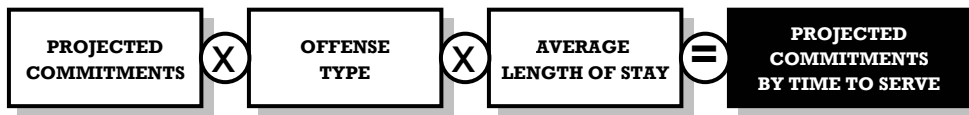
<sup>3</sup> Incarceration rates are not to be confused with offense rates. Incarceration rates refer to the percentage of the population that is committed to a DOC facility. Offense rates refer to the percentage of the population that commits a particular offense. It is possible to experience a situation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

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>4</sup>

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

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**



<sup>4</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).

# 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 in the base (current) year, 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.

Finally, 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 such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war, and broad-based policy decisions, cannot be anticipated and will impact the accuracy of these forecasts.

## 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 FY01-02.
- 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 2003 and 2009.
- 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>5</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.
- 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.

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<sup>5</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.



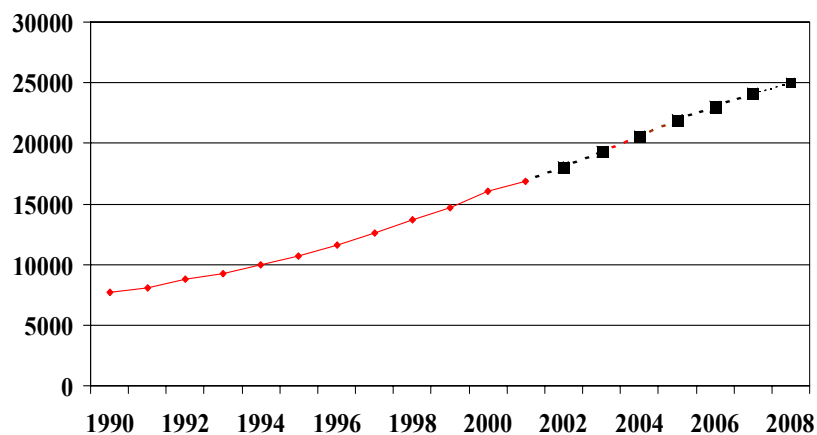


# Findings: Adult Prison Population Projections

## THE COLORADO PRISON POPULATION HAS INCREASED COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

- Colorado's prison population rate increased 7.2 percent between FY01 and FY02, from 16,833 to 18,045. This increase is two percent higher than the prior year's growth (5.2 percent) in the prison population. Two percent equates to 360 beds based on an approximate correctional population size of 18,000. Recent data from the Department of Corrections indicate that the prison population has grown 2.6% since June 30, 2002 to 18,520 as of November 30, 2002.<sup>6</sup>
- The Colorado adult prison population is expected to grow 6.9 percent during the upcoming fiscal year between FY02 and FY03 from the actual June 30, 2002 figure of 18,045 to a projected figure of 19,281 for July 1, 2003. The Colorado adult prison population is expected to grow 36.6 percent between January 2003 and January 2009, from 18,652 to 25,481. Figure 3 below depicts the actual and projected prison population figures from 1989 to 2008.
- The number of men in prison is expected to increase 34.8 percent between January 2003 and January 2009 – from 17,069 to 23,007.
- The number of women in prison is expected to increase 47.4 percent between January 2002 and January 2009—from 1,583 to 2,474.

FIGURE 3. COLORADO ACTUAL AND PROJECTED ADULT PRISON POPULATIONS



Actual Data CDOC Project Status Reports, Monthly Population  
Projected data represents end of fiscal year

<sup>6</sup> Colorado Department of Corrections Adult Inmate Jurisdictional Population by Gender and Status Type a of November 30, 2002, for the Office of Planning and Analysis, November 15, 2002.

- **Admissions continue to outpace releases in Colorado, as they have in the last 10 years, but admissions grew by 12.6 percent between FY01 and FY02 (6,895 admissions in FY01 compared to 7,776 admissions in FY02).** This growth rate of 12.6 was more than seven times higher than the growth rate of 1.77 percent in admissions between FY00 and FY01. The growth in new admissions between FY1999 and FY2000 was 3.8 percent.<sup>8</sup>
- **Females admitted to prison increased by an astonishing 18.05 percent between FY01 and FY02** (from 709 to 837 admissions). Female admissions for drug related crimes increased 36.2 percent from FY01. This is in sharp contrast to previous fiscal year increases for drug related crimes of 3.6 percent (FY00 to FY01) and 9.3 percent (FY99 to FY00).
- **The number of males admitted grew by 12.2 percent.** Male admissions for drug related crimes increased by 22 percent between FY01 and FY02. This compares to an increase of only 6 percent in the prior fiscal year and a decline of drug related admissions of nearly 10 percent (9.5) between FY99 and FY00. Technical violations for males increased 12.7 percent from FY01, reversing the decline in technical violation admissions (8 percent) observed between FY00 and FY01.
- **The number of new criminal cases filed between FY01 and FY02 increased 6.2 percent.** Last year's growth in prison population of 5.2 percent was the lowest in 10 years, and was likely attributable to some extent to a decrease (4.7 percent) in criminal filings between FY99 and FY00. (Because of the lag time between filing and sentencing, a decline in filings could have contributed to a lower growth rate in the prison population two years later.) The number of new criminal cases filed between FY01 and FY02 increased by 6.2 percent. This is twice the rate of growth experienced between FY00 and FY01 (3.0 percent).<sup>9</sup> The increase in criminal cases filed in the last two years can be expected to impact admissions to the incarcerated population.
- **The estimated average length of stay (ALOS) for offenders sentenced in FY2002 43.26, nearly identical to last year's ALOS of 43.20.**<sup>10</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Colorado Department of Corrections, Statistical Bulletin OPA 02-3, December 1, 2001, page 2.

<sup>8</sup> According to DOC sentence and release data received by DCJ.

<sup>9</sup> [www.courts.sate.co.us](http://www.courts.sate.co.us), Colorado Judicial Branch, FY2001 Statistical Report.

<sup>10</sup> These numbers reflect a cap of 480 months for any offender in prison in FY2002. Because the sentence days for some offenders is extremely high (1200 years or more), one or two offenders receiving these types of sentences can increase the average length of stay dramatically. The average length of these large sentences become difficult to use when estimating the actual time a offender will spend occupying a prison bed. Thus, last year DOC and DCJ determined to cap sentences at 40 years.

Table 2. (below) describes total and gender-specific growth in prison populations for the projection period January 1, 2003 to January 1, 2009.

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 2002 ADULT PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY GENDER**

YEAR	DATE	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL PRISON POPULATION
2003	January	17,069	1,583	18,652
	April	17,347	1,616	18,963
	<b>July</b>	<b>17,624</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>19,295</b>
	October	17,897	1,711	19,608
2004	January	18,170	1,754	19,924
	April	18,442	1,794	20,237
	July	18,715	1,847	20,562
	October	19,020	1,882	20,902
2005	January	19,325	1,921	21,246
	April	19,630	1,956	21,586
	July	19,935	2,002	21,937
	October	20,175	2,034	22,209
2006	January	20,415	2,068	22,483
	April	20,655	2,100	22,755
	July	20,895	2,141	23,036
	October	21,122	2,171	23,293
2007	January	21,348	2,203	23,551
	April	21,574	2,233	23,808
	July	21,801	2,272	24,703
	October	22,005	2,303	24,308
2008	January	22,209	2,337	24,545
	April	22,412	2,367	24,780
	July	22,616	2,407	25,024
	October	22,812	2,440	25,251
2009	January	23,007	2,474	25,481

**TABLE 3. DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE FALL 2002 PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS: ADULT INCARCERATED POPULATION BY TYPE AND GENDER**

DATE		REGULAR COMMITS		PV NEW CRIME		TECHNICAL VIOLATORS		COMBINED		
YEAR	MONTH	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
2003	JAN	13,002	1,167	1,531	123	2,535	267	17,069	1,583	18,652
	APRIL	13,222	1,213	1,561	123	2,564	277	17,347	1,616	18,963
	JULY	13,441	1,259	1,592	124	2,592	288	<b>17,624</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>19,295</b>
	OCT	13,581	1,294	1,616	126	2,700	291	17,897	1,711	19,608
2004	JAN	13,722	1,332	1,640	128	2,808	294	18,170	1,754	19,924
	APRIL	13,862	1,368	1,665	130	2,916	297	18,442	1,794	20,237
	JULY	14,002	1,414	1,689	132	3,024	301	18,715	1,847	20,562
	OCT	14,184	1,442	1,694	134	3,142	306	19,020	1,882	20,902
2005	JAN	14,366	1,472	1,699	136	3,260	312	19,325	1,921	21,246
	APRIL	14,548	1,501	1,703	137	3,378	318	19,630	1,956	21,586
	JULY	14,730	1,537	1,708	140	3,496	326	19,935	2,002	21,937
	OCT	14,895	1,562	1,726	142	3,554	331	20,175	2,034	22,209
2006	JAN	15,059	1,588	1,745	144	3,611	337	20,415	2,068	22,483
	APRIL	15,223	1,612	1,763	146	3,669	342	20,655	2,100	22,755
	JULY	15,388	1,644	1,781	148	3,726	349	20,895	2,141	23,036
	OCT	15,498	1,666	1,815	150	3,808	355	21,122	2,171	23,293
2007	JAN	15,609	1,690	1,849	152	3,890	361	21,348	2,203	23,551
	APRIL	15,720	1,713	1,883	154	3,971	367	21,574	2,233	23,808
	JULY	15,831	1,742	1,917	156	4,053	374	21,801	2,272	24,703
	OCT	15,931	1,764	1,952	158	4,122	381	22,005	2,303	24,308
2008	JAN	16,031	1,789	1,986	160	4,191	387	22,209	2,337	24,545
	APRIL	16,132	1,811	2,020	162	4,260	394	22,412	2,367	24,780
	JULY	16,232	1,841	2,055	165	4,330	402	22,616	2,407	25,024
	OCT	16,340	1,864	2,088	167	4,384	409	22,812	2,440	25,251
2009	JAN	16,447	1,888	2,121	170	4,439	416	23,007	2,474	25,481

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

The **estimated** average length of stay of 43.26 months for admissions in FY02 is nearly identical to the estimated average length of stay in FY01 of 43.20. Because some offenders receive sentences that are extremely long (several hundred years or more), and because the number of offenders receiving these sentences has increased in the last several years, including these actual sentences increases the average length of stay dramatically and unrealistically. Thus, after consultation with DOC, sentence days were capped at 40 years, and we will continue this capping in upcoming years.

**TABLE 4. 2002 PROJECTION MODEL [NEW COMMITMENTS] – MEN** (average length of stay for all men: 45.00)

Projected Average Length of Stay Comparison: Fall 2001 DCJ Projections vs. Fall 2002 DCJ Projections

OVERALL PROJECTED AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY: 43.26 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 2001 (7/1/2000- 6/30/2001)	Fall 2002 (7/1/2001- 6/30/2002)	Fall 2001	Fall 2002	Fall 2001	Fall 2002	Fall 2001	Fall 2002
F1	24	32	0.49%	0.58%	480.00	480.00	2.36	2.78
F2 EXT.**	62	76	1.27%	1.37%	318.26	295.90	4.03	4.07
F2 SEX***	2	7	0.04%	0.13%	294.15	291.81	0.12	0.37
F2 DRUG	10	13	0.20%	0.24%	121.07	121.41	0.25	0.29
F2 OTHER****	6	8	0.12%	0.14%	254.65	123.57	0.31	0.18
F3 EXT.	165	170	3.37%	3.07%	130.62	124.91	4.41	3.84
F3 SEX***	113	109	2.31%	1.97%	157.99	136.10	3.65	2.68
F3 DRUG	272	356	5.56%	6.44%	38.21	45.65	2.12	2.94
F3 OTHER****	131	174	2.68%	3.15%	58.48	60.80	1.57	1.91
F4 EXT.	268	278	5.48%	5.03%	52.92	49.47	2.90	2.49
F4 SEX***	141	170	2.88%	3.07%	53.35	60.85	1.54	1.87
F4 DRUG	505	648	10.33%	11.72%	24.25	25.42	2.50	2.98
F4 OTHER****	655	729	13.39%	13.18%	35.29	36.44	4.73	4.80
F5 EXT.	195	165	3.99%	2.98%	23.05	24.56	0.92	0.73
F5 SEX	86	127	1.76%	2.30%	39.44	29.49	0.69	0.68
F5 DRUG	192	185	3.93%	3.34%	17.53	16.92	0.69	0.57
F5 OTHER****	729	788	14.90%	14.25%	20.35	20.31	3.03	2.89
F6 EXT	25	30	0.51%	0.54%	32.05	12.24	0.16	0.07
F6 DRUG	36	38	0.00%	0.00%	8.12	8.54	0	0
F6 OTHER****	367	420	7.50%	7.59%	10.47	10.80	0.79	0.82
HAB-LITTLE	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	0	0
HAB-BIG	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	0	0
MEN TOTAL	3984	4523	80.72%	81.09%	NA	45.19	NA	NA

\* Average length of stay effect is the amount of time each commitment group contributes to the overall average length of stay of 43.26 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 5. 2002 PROJECTION MODEL [NEW COMMITMENTS] –WOMEN** (average length of stay for all women: 29.35)  
 Projected Average Length of Stay Comparison: Fall 2001 DCJ Projections vs. Fall 2002 DCJ Projections  
 OVERALL PROJECTED AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY: 43.26 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 2001 (7/1/200-6/30/2001)	Fall 2002 (7/1/2001-6/30/2002)	Fall 2001	Fall 2002	Fall 2001	Fall 2002	Fall 2001	Fall 2002
F1	0	1	0.00%	0.02%	0.0	480.00	0.00	0.09
F2 EXT.**	7	2	0.14%	0.04%	173.83	105.76	0.25	0.04
F2 SEX***	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
F2 DRUG	1	0	0.02%	0.00%	71.6	0.00	0.01	0
F2 OTHER****	2	5	0.04%	0.09%	54.65	92.31	0.02	0.08
F3 EXT.	10	26	0.20%	0.47%	71.76	79.39	0.15	0.37
F3 SEX***	2	0	0.04%	0.00%	59.28	0.00	0.02	0
F3 DRUG	46	61	0.94%	1.10%	28.16	31.32	0.26	0.35
F3 OTHER****	20	18	0.41%	0.33%	38.61	44.87	0.16	0.15
F4 EXT.	35	20	0.72%	0.36%	35.64	52.37	0.26	0.19
F4 SEX***	4	3	0.08%	0.05%	11.25	0.00	0.01	0
F4 DRUG	91	121	1.86%	2.19%	23.47	21.85	0.44	0.48
F4 OTHER****	101	115	2.07%	2.08%	31.2	30.51	0.64	0.63
F5 EXT.	31	22	0.63%	0.40%	18.35	20.55	0.12	0.08
F5 SEX	0	1	0.00%	0.02%	0.0	31.00	0.00	0.01
F5 DRUG	27	42	0.55%	0.76%	14.7	15.30	0.08	0.12
F5 OTHER****	66	83	1.35%	1.50%	17.61	19.78	0.24	0.30
F6 EXT	3	2	0.06%	0.04%	9.12	16.88	0.01	0.01
F6 DRUG	6	9	0.12%	0.16%	6.55	4.63	0.01	0.01
F6 OTHER****	17	35	0.35%	0.63%	10.75	11.10	0.04	0.07
HAB-LITTLE	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	28.92	0.00	0.00
HAB-BIG	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN TOTAL	469	566	0.0958904	10.23%	NA	45.19	28.27	NA

\* Average length of stay effect is the amount of time each commitment group contributes to the overall average length of stay of 43.26 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. 2002 PROJECTION MODEL [PAROLE VIOLATORS WITH NEW CRIME] – MEN**

Projected Average Length of Stay Comparison Fall 2001 DCJ Projections vs. Fall 2002 DCJ Projections  
 OVERALL PROJECTED AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY: 43.26 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 2001 (7/1/2000-6/30/2001)	Fall 2002 (7/1/2001-6/30/2002)	Fall 2001	Fall 2002	Fall 2001	Fall 2002	Fall 2001	Fall 2002
F1	1	1	0.02%	0.02%	480.00	480.00	0.10	0.09
F2 EXT.**	3	5	0.06%	0.09%	266.63	278.05	0.16	0.25
F2 SEX***	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F2 DRUG	1	0	0.02%	0.00%	57.6	0.00	0.01	0.00
F2 OTHER****	0	0	0.00%	0.20%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F3 EXT.	12	11	0.25%	0.00%	99.66	161.34	0.24	00.32
F3 SEX***	0	0	0.00%	0.24%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F3 DRUG	11	13	0.22%	0.09%	68.82	59.18	0.15	0.14
F3 OTHER****	9	5	0.18%	0.40%	75.87	77.13	0.14	0.07
F4 EXT.	33	22	0.67%	0.00%	51.55	63.64	0.35	0.25
F4 SEX***	1	0	0.02%	0.92%	72.17	0.00	0.01	0.00
F4 DRUG	42	51	0.86%	0.90%	36.14	35.84	0.31	0.33
F4 OTHER****	39	50	0.80%	1.10%	48.17	42.09	0.38	0.38
F5 EXT.	54	61	1.10%	0.00%	33.62	25.85	0.37	0.29
F5 SEX	0	0	0.00%	0.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F5 DRUG	52	33	1.06%	1.27%	29.26	34.23	0.31	0.20
F5 OTHER****	62	70	1.27%	0.04%	40.13	35.21	0.51	0.45
F6 EXT	4	2	0.08%	0.27%	21.99	22.77	0.02	0.01
F6 DRUG	14	15	0.29%	0.94%	22.77	23.32	0.07	0.06
F6 OTHER****	61	52	1.25%	0.00%	29.61	21.44	0.37	0.20
HAB-LITTLE	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAB-BIG	0	0	0.00%	7.07%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PV MEN TOTAL	399	391	0.0815784	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 43.26 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. 2002 PROJECTION MODEL [PAROLE VIOLATORS WITH NEW CRIME] -WOMEN**

Projected Average Length of Stay Comparison: Fall 2001 DCJ Projections vs. Fall 2002 DCJ Projections

OVERALL PROJECTED AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY: 43.26 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 2001 (7/1/2000-6/30/2001)	Fall 2002 (7/1/2001-6/30/2002)	Fall 2001	Fall 2002	Fall 2001	Fall 2002	Fall 2001	Fall 2002
F1	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F2 EXT.**	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F2 SEX***	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F2 DRUG	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F2 OTHER****	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F3 EXT.	0	1	0.00%	0.02%	0.00	120.00	0.00	0.02
F3 SEX***	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F3 DRUG	0	3	0.00%	0.05%	0.00	88.77	0.00	0.05
F3 OTHER****	0	1	0.00%	0.02%	0.00	43.13	0.00	0.01
F4 EXT.	2	1	0.04%	0.02%	18.6	37.50	0.01	0.01
F4 SEX***	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F4 DRUG	5	6	0.10%	0.11%	34.97	31.27	0.04	0.03
F4 OTHER****	1	5	0.02%	0.09%	65.03	48.47	0.01	0.04
F5 EXT.	10	13	0.20%	0.24%	25.58	19.94	0.05	0.05
F5 SEX	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F5 DRUG	3	7	0.06%	0.13%	23.47	30.86	0.01	0.04
F5 OTHER****	12	3	0.25%	0.05%	21.18	46.86	0.05	0.03
F6 EXT	1	0	0.02%	0.00%	27.47	0.00	0.01	0.00
F6 DRUG	2	2	0.04%	0.04%	33.01	4.83	0.01	0.00
F6 OTHER****	3	9	0.06%	0.16%	15.06	24.69	0.01	0.04
HAB-LITTLE	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAB-BIG	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PV WOMEN TOTAL	39	51	0.0079738	0.92%	NA	NA	NA	NA
4-TABLE TOTAL	4891	5531	NA	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 43.26 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

## THE COLORADO PAROLE POPULATION IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE.

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. Senate Bill 90-1327 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 felonies 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, HB98-1160 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. shows that the total number of offenders on parole is expected to increase from 6,106 in January 2003 to 8,999 in January—an increase of 47 percent.**

**TABLE 8. DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE FALL 2002 PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS: ADULT PAROLE POPULATIONS BY SUPERVISION TYPE\***

DATE		DOMESTIC PAROLE POPULATION			ADDITIONAL PAROLE			TOTAL
	MONTH	Regular and ISP	Inter-state In	Total	Inter-state Out	Abscond	Total	
<i>Actual 2002</i>	<i>January</i>	3768	308	4076	1283	374	1657	5733
	<i>April</i>	3788	297	4085	1255	397	1652	5737
	<b>July</b>	<b>3746</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>4037</b>	<b>1279</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1680</b>	<b>5717</b>
	<i>October</i>	3844	275	4119	1269	430	1699	5818
2002	<i>November</i>	4091	288	4379	1292	414	1706	6085
2003	January	4113	293	4415	1308	430	1738	6106
	April	4134	293	4451	1381	430	1811	6239
	<b>July</b>	<b>4194</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>4487</b>	<b>1454</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>1884</b>	<b>6371</b>
	October	4263	293	4556	1485	430	1915	6471
2004	January	4338	294	4632	1519	430	1949	6580
	April	4411	294	4705	1552	430	1982	6686
	<b>July</b>	<b>4484</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>4778</b>	<b>1584</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>6792</b>
	October	4553	294	4847	1616	430	2046	6893
2005	January	4629	295	4924	1650	430	2080	7004
	April	4703	295	4998	1683	430	2113	7111
	<b>July</b>	<b>4777</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>5072</b>	<b>1716</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>2146</b>	<b>7218</b>
	October	4854	294	5150	1751	430	2181	7331
2006	January	4940	294	5235	1789	430	2219	7454
	April	5023	295	5318	1827	430	2257	7574
	<b>July</b>	<b>5105</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>5400</b>	<b>1864</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>2294</b>	<b>7694</b>
	October	5190	295	5485	1902	430	2332	7816
2007	January	5282	295	5577	1943	430	2373	7950
	April	5372	295	5667	1983	430	2413	8080
	<b>July</b>	<b>5461</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>5757</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>2454</b>	<b>8210</b>
	October	5546	295	5842	2062	430	2492	8333
2008	January	5640	295	5935	2104	430	2534	8469
	April	5730	295	6025	2144	430	2574	8600
	<b>July</b>	<b>5821</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>6116</b>	<b>2185</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>2615</b>	<b>8731</b>
	October	5910	295	6205	2225	430	2665	8860
2009	January	6007	293	6300	2269	430	2699	8999

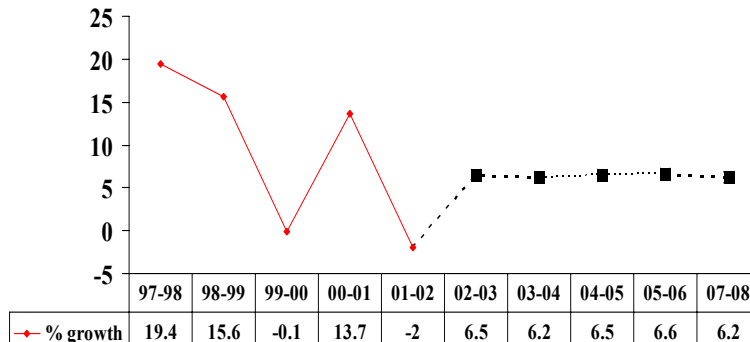
\*Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Figure 4 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 3.7 percent between FY01 and FY02 (from 4,192 to 4,037).

Figure 5 compares actual and projected active parole caseloads (regular, ISP and interstate parole) from 1997 to 2008.

**FIGURE 4. ACTUAL AND PROJECTED YEARLY GROWTH IN ACTIVE PAROLE CASELOAD (Regular Parole, ISP and Interstate Parole)**

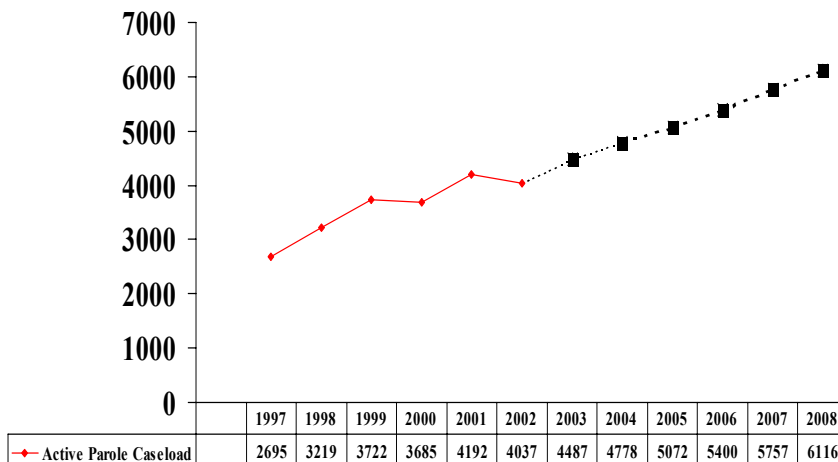
\*Excludes absconders and parolees placed out of state



Actual Data CDOC Project Status Reports, Monthly Population  
 Projected data represents end of fiscal year

**FIGURE 5. ACTUAL AND PROJECTED ACTIVE PAROLE CASELOAD (Regular Parole, ISP and Interstate Parole)**

\*Excludes absconders and parolees placed out of state



Actual Data CDOC Project Status Reports, Monthly Population  
 Projected data represents end of fiscal year

# 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
6/30/02	17569	18045	-2.6



# 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 FY03 to FY09. 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 5.2 percent in detention ADP between FY03 and FY08—from 552.28 to 581.24 (backlog excluded).** These and all NYC projections are statewide figures. DCJ was unable to develop regional forecasts this year as the data required for these models was not available from NYC.

The following figures are the statewide forecasts for FY03 to FY08:

2003	552.28
2004	558.57
2005	566.01
2006	572.95
2007	578.82
2008	581.24

## COMMITMENT

- **NYC statewide juvenile commitment ADP is expected to grow 6 percent, from 1322.50 to 1400.65, between 2003 to 2008.**

2003	1322.50
2004	1352.47
2005	1372.49
2006	1386.28
2007	1397.50
2008	1400.65

## COMBINED DETENTION AND COMMITMENT

- **NYC statewide combined detention and commitment ADP is expected to grow 5.7 percent, from 1874.78 to 1981.89, between July 2003 and July 2008.**

2003	1874.78
2004	1911.04
2005	1938.48
2006	1959.23
2007	1976.32
2008	1981.89

**TABLE 10. JUVENILE COMBINED DETENTION AND COMMITMENT (ADP), PERCENT YEARLY INCREASE, ACTUAL AND PROJECTED, WITH BACKLOG**

**TABLE 10. JUVENILE COMBINED DETENTION AND COMMITMENT (ADP), PERCENT YEARLY INCREASE, ACTUAL AND PROJECTED, WITH BACKLOG**

DATE	ACTUAL POPULATION	PROJECTED POPULATION	% YEARLY CHANGE
6/30/93	1013		
6/30/94	1083		6.9%
6/30/95	1222		13.0%
6/30/96	1305		6.8%
6/30/97	1451		11.2%
6/30/98	1565		7.9%
6/30/99	1714		9.5%
6/30/00	1787		4.3%
6/30/01	1835		2.7%
6/30/02	1812		-1.3%
6/30/03		1875	3.5%
6/30/04		1911	1.9%
6/30/05		1938	1.3%
6/30/06		1959	1.2%
6/30/07		1976	.8%
6/30/08		1982	.3%

## JUVENILE PAROLE

- Juvenile Parole Average Daily Caseload (ADC) is expected to grow 40 percent between FY2003 and FY2008.

**TABLE 11. 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
FY2001-02	629.9
YTD OCT 2002	538.9
<b>PROJECTED</b>	
FY2002-03	569.0
FY2003-04	606.5
FY2004-05	654.5
FY2005-06	706.2
FY2006-07	762.9
FY2007-08	797.8