

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PAROLE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. SCOPE

This report presents projections of the Colorado parole population through the year 2004. The projections were produced by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) with funding by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC): Parole projections are broken out into parole caseload subgroups based on gender, felony class and parole legislation type. This report contains: a summary of parole legislation passed since 1979; a summary of admission, release and caseload trends in the Colorado parole population; a summary of the forecast method used to produce projections, and end of year fiscal year projected parole caseload levels through the year 2004. The computer software program used to produce projections has been delivered to DOC planning personnel and appendices contain copies of the computer files used to produce projections contained in this document.

B. BACKGROUND

At the request of the Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC), NCCD requested and received a grant from NIC in April 1993 to develop a planning simulation and projection model for DOC. Early in the project it was decided that the primary function of the model would be as a planning tool to forecast the state's parole population as well as model future proposals affecting inmate and parolee serving times. In 1909, NCCD developed its PROPHET micro-computer based simulation model. In addition to providing long range forecasts of correctional

offender populations, the model is particularly useful in assessing the probable impacts of policy options on future prison bedspace and parole caseload levels.

NCCD analysts and DOC planning staff worked together to develop and install a computer simulation model with the capacity to simulate the movement of parolees into, through, and out of the state's parole system. The three main objectives of the project were to: (1) develop a parole model which, when used in conjunction with the state's official prison projection model, would provide a comprehensive offender forecast capability; (2) provide training to DOC planning staff in the use of simulation models in developing legislative and policy impacts; and, (3) produce preliminary parole caseload projections which model the probable impacts of recently enacted parole legislation.

Between April 1993 and June 1994, a series of meetings were held for the purposes of clarifying policies and procedures affecting admissions and lengths of stay on parole; identifying, collecting and preparing correctional data needed to form the basis of a simulation model; develop and load the Colorado parole model; provide training in the execution and maintenance of the model; and installing the simulation model on DOC computers.

C. FINDINGS

Under recently enacted parole legislation, virtually all inmates released from prison are required to serve parole terms. This legislation should have a substantial impact on parole caseloads over the next ten years.

Since 1991, approximately 2,000 offenders have been admitted to parole each year. Based on analysis of sentencing trends contained in data provided to NCCD and an estimate of the increase in parole admissions resulting from the new parole law, it is reasonable to assume that parole admissions will increase to between 4,500-5,000 each year by the end of the decade.

At the end of FY 94 there were approximately 1,800 offenders on parole. If the number of offenders admitted to parole increases as expected, the parole population is projected to increase to 4,000 offenders by the end of FY 98 and 8,000 offenders by the end of FY 2004 (see Table 1). These projections represent increases over current caseload levels of 159 percent by FY 98 and 343 percent by FY 2004.

By felony class, parolees with felony class 4 sentences exhibit the greatest growth over the next ten years. This group is projected to increase from 846 in FY 95 to over 4,000 by the end of FY 2004 -- an increase of nearly 400 percent. If admissions estimates are correct, between the end of FY 95 and the end of FY 2004, the parole population is projected to increase by between 650-700 offenders each year.

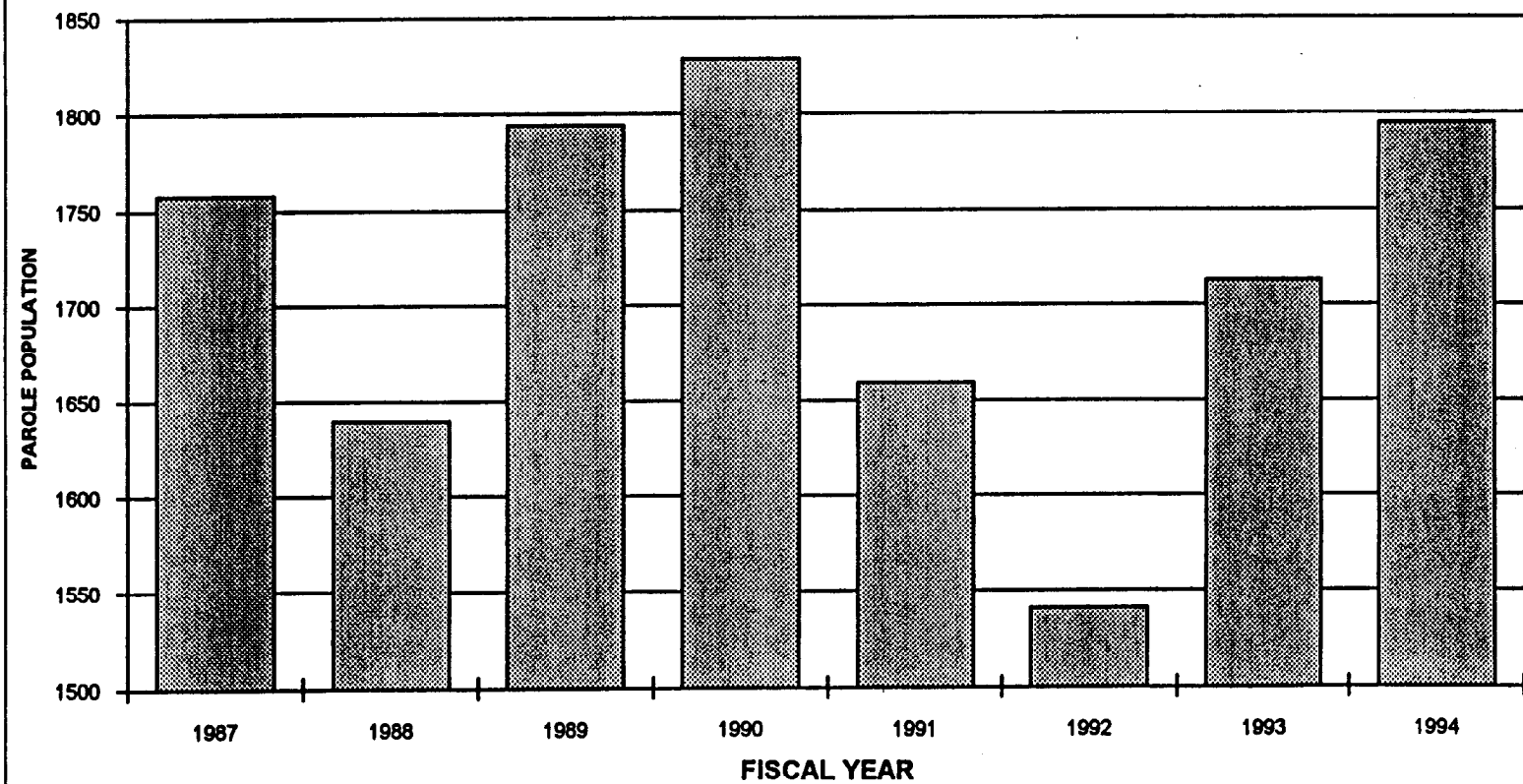
II. RECENT TRENDS IN THE COLORADO PAROLE POPULATION

The Colorado Domestic Parole Population has fluctuated in size rather dramatically since the end of 1987, as reflected by Figure 1. The June 30, 1990 parole population reached a historical peak

TABLE 1
 COLORADO PAROLE POPULATION PROJECTIONS
 END OF JUNE
 1995 TO 2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1995-2004 PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,875	2,571	3,230	3,972	4,660	5,397	6,278	7,028	7,649	7,971	+325
Felon Class											
1 - 3	417	479	554	641	735	835	1,023	1,286	1,565	1,821	+337
4	846	1,042	1,236	1,586	2,060	2,634	3,270	3,752	4,059	4,113	+386
5 - 6	612	1,050	1,440	1,745	1,865	1,928	1,985	1,990	2,025	2,037	+234
G e n d e r											
Male	1,728	2,356	2,974	3,704	4,414	5,092	5,896	6,588	7,188	7,489	+333
Female	147	215	256	268	246	305	382	440	461	482	+228

Figure 1
COLORADO DOMESTIC PAROLE POPULATION
1987 TO 1994



of 1,829 parolees, 190 inmates higher than June 30, 1988. Two years later, the population fell to 1,541 parolees, 288 below the 1990 peak, a 15.7 percent reduction. Since then, the parole population has increased, reaching 1,795 parolees on May 31, 1994, only 34 below the June 30, 1990 peak.

A. AMENDMENTS TO PAROLE STATUTES

The apparently random fluctuations in the parole population have been caused in large part by the enactment of a series of laws affecting both the parole and prison populations. Current inmates and parolees have lengths of stay which are governed by these laws. Beginning in 1979, parole release was made mandatory for prison inmates based upon dates of the committing offenses. In 1985 the mandatory parole release was discontinued and the Parole Board was empowered to make discretionary release decisions. By statute, felony crimes are categorized by felony classes 1 through 6, where class 1 felonies represent the most serious crimes and class 6 felonies represent the least serious. Most parole legislation has set forth penalties based on class of felony. The following are brief descriptions of the various laws that have influenced parole caseloads since 1979.

1979 Parole Law

- For prison inmates with offenses committed before July 1, 1979, release to parole is discretionary, with the term on parole equal to the time remaining on the sentence. The first Parole Eligibility Date (PED) for those with life sentences is ten years minus pre-trial credit for time served, for those eligible for parole. The first PED for all other eligible inmates is set based upon a PED table.

1979 Parole Law - "F" Law - Maximum 12 Months on Parole

- The first of the "new" laws affects inmates with offenses committed from July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1981 and is referred to as the "F" law. Under this law, parole release was mandatory upon reaching the PED and the maximum term of parole supervision for class 2 to 5 felons -- nearly all offenders -- was 12 months and the total time of incarceration plus parole supervision could not exceed the original sentence. In addition, technical violators can be returned to prison for no more than 6 months.

1981 Parole Law - "N" Law - Increase Prison Sentence for Technical Violators

- The second new law affected inmates with offenses committed from July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1984 and is referred to as the "N" law. The main difference between this statute and the 1979 "F" law is that technical violators can be returned to prison for up to 24 months, instead of 6 months.

1984 Parole Law - "P" Law - Maximum 36 Months on Parole

- This law affected inmates with offenses committed from July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985 and is referred to as the "P" law. Technical violators could be returned to prison for up to 60 months and the maximum parole term for class 2 to 5 felons was increased to 36 months. Like the previous statutes, total time of incarceration plus parole supervision could not exceed the original sentence.

1985 Parole Law - "V" Law - Maximum 60 Months on Parole

- The fourth new law affects inmates with offenses committed from July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1993 and is referred to as the "V" law. Most inmates and parolees in the correctional system today fall under this provision. Under provisions of this law, release to parole is discretionary upon reaching first PED. Lifers must serve 40 years under this law before release to parole. The maximum parole term for class 2 to 5 felons is increased to 60 months. For technical violators, the total time of incarceration cannot exceed the original sentence, and the time of parole supervision before revocation does not count towards sentence.

1993 Parole Law - "B" Law - Mandatory Parole

- The latest new law affects inmates with offenses committed after July 1, 1993 and is referred to as the "B" law. Release to .

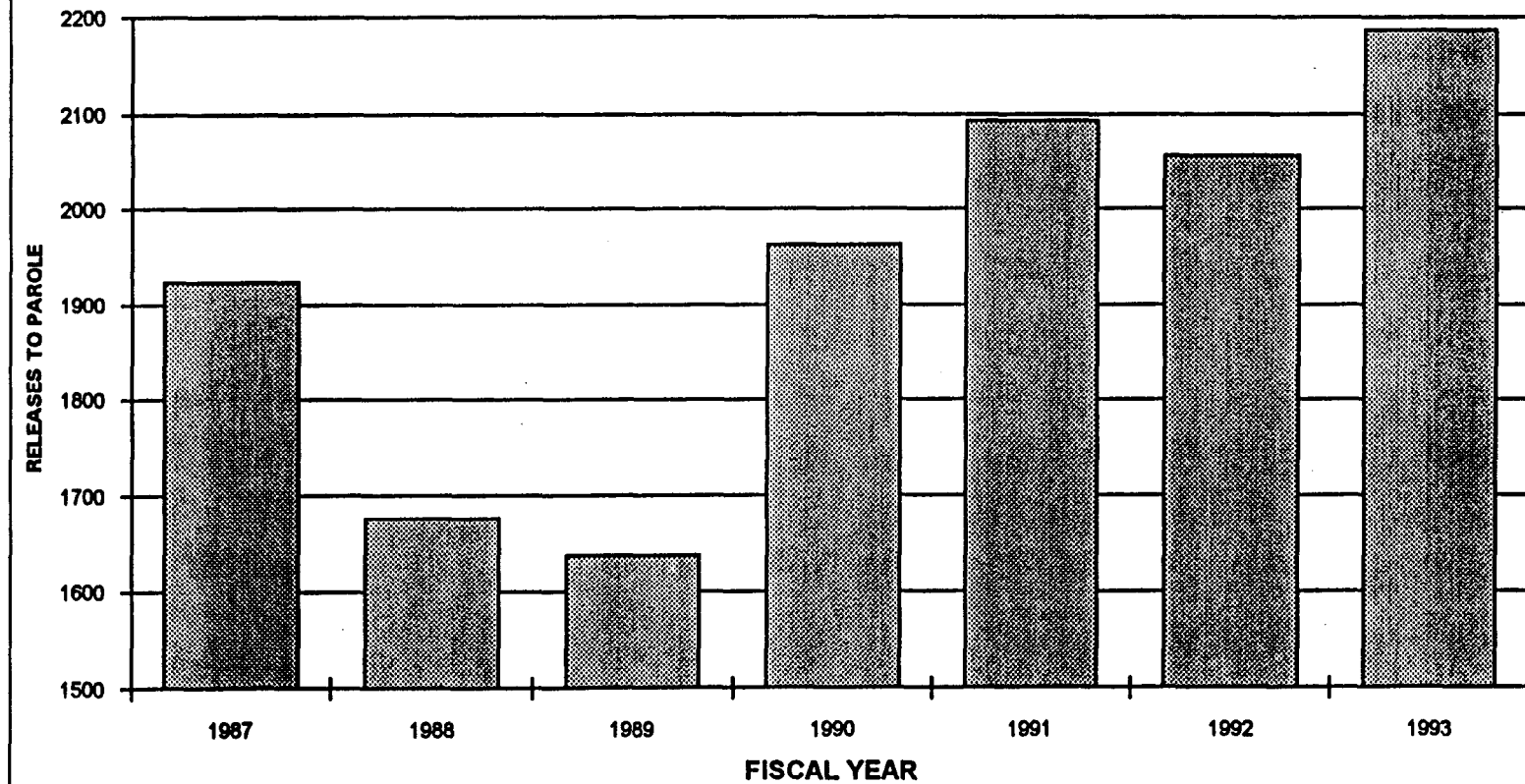
parole is discretionary upon reaching first PED. Lifers must still serve 40 years before parole release. If an inmate reaches sentence expiration date, the inmate is released to parole. In effect, inmates are given a prison sentence, with a parole sentence to be served after prison and all released inmates are admitted to parole. Parole supervision terms are fixed based upon felony class: 60 months for class 2 and 3; 36 months for class 4; 24 month for class 2; and 12 months for class 6. Technical violators may be returned to prison for the period of the remaining on the parole term.

B. RELEASES FROM PAROLE

The parole population decreased by over 100 parolees from 1,758 on June 30, 1987 to 1,639 on June 30, 1988. This decrease was due to the decline in releases to parole from 1,924 in FY 87 to 1,676 in FY 88, as reflected by Figure 2. The amount of the decrease would have been greater if the July 1, 1984 law increasing time on parole had not been enacted. The increase in the maximum parole term from 12 months to 36 months resulted in a net increase in the average length of stay for parolees. The delayed effect upon the parole population is due to the fact that offenders must serve time in prison before being released to parole. In general, the average length of stay in prison for releases to parole is approximately two years. Therefore, offenders with offense dates during FY 85 would be released to parole during in approximately FY 87.

The offenders released to parole in FY 87 under the 1984 parole legislation would then be released from parole by FY 90. Since parolees under statutes enacted in the late 1970's and early 1980's served at most one year on parole, the parole population continued to grow until FY 90.

Figure 2
COLORADO PRISON TO PAROLE RELEASES
1987 TO 1993



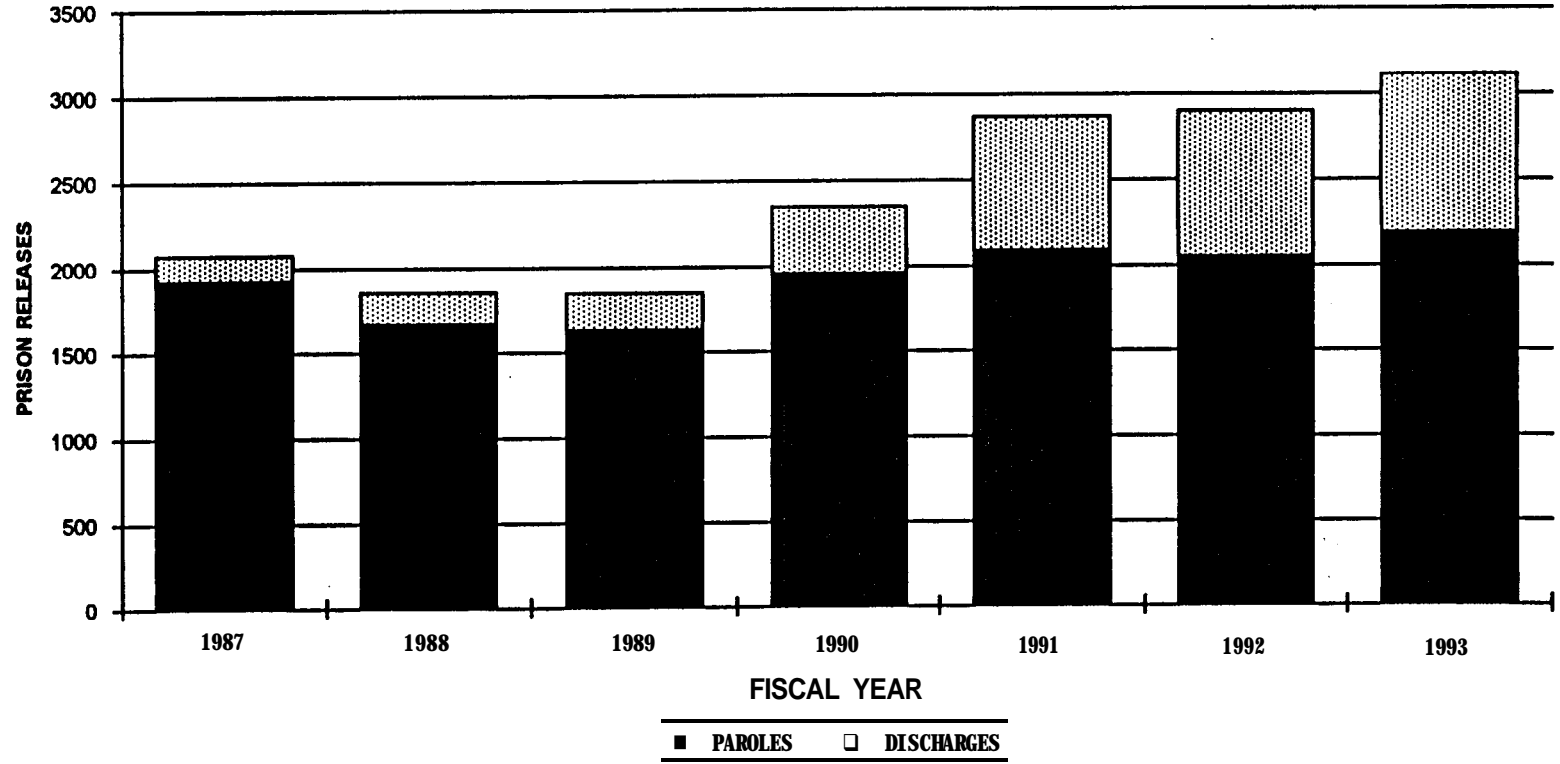
The 1984 parole law was replaced on July 1, 1985 by the "V" law, which eliminated mandatory release to parole with a discretionary Parole Board decision process. Under this law offenders are not granted automatic parole and many inmates sentenced under the statute discharge from prison because of sentence expiration. The net result was a decrease in admissions to parole. Parole supervision times of most parolees in the Colorado correctional system are currently regulated by this 1985 legislation.

C. PRISON RELEASES AND ADMISSIONS TO PAROLE

Figure 3 shows the number of releases to parole and sentence discharges from prison between 1987 and 1993. Inmates discharging from prison sentences are not admitted to parole and the significant historical trend in prison releases has been the increase in prison discharges and the relatively stable trend in admissions to parole. The number of sentence discharges from prison grew slowly from 148 in FY 87 to 209 in FY 89. During those years most prison discharges were inmates with short sentences in felony classes 5 and 6, who were most likely to serve out their sentences if denied parole at their initial parole eligibility hearings.

The number of prison sentence discharges increased to again 382 in FY 90 as more felony class 5 offenders reached sentence expiration and by FY 91 the number of sentence discharges more than doubled to 778. By FY 93 there were just over 900 discharges from prison. This historical trend helps explain the decrease in the

Figure 3
COLORADO PRISON RELEASES
SENTENCE DISCHARGES AND PAROLES
1987 TO 1993



parole population that is observed between June 30, 1990 to June 30, 1992.

In FY 89, most releases to parole fell under the 1984 "P" statute and had maximum parole terms of 36 months. Under the 1985 "V" law, the maximum parole term was increased to 60 months. However, between FY 89 and FY 91, most of the releases to parole under the 1985 "V" law were short sentenced felony class 5 and 6 offenders with only one to two years left on sentences. The result was that most 1984 "P" law parolees reached their maximum parole terms between FY 91 and FY 92, and many 1985 "V" law parolees were released from parole due to sentence expirations during the same period.

As the number of parolees falling under the 1984 "P" law diminished by the end of FY 92, the number of offenders falling under 1985 parole policies grew as new policies were phased in. As the number of felony class 4 offenders released to parole increased, so did the parole population, since felony class 4 offenders were likely to serve the 60 month maximum parole term. The parole population grew by 172 parolees from 1,541 on June 30, 1992 to 1,713 on June 30, 1993.

Since June 30, 1993 the parole population has continued to grow to 1,795 parolees by May 31, 1994. Approximately 80 percent of the current parole population is supervised under the 1985 parole statute, with small portions under earlier parole laws. Those offenders not under the 1985 "V" law tend to be offenders with more severe felony offenses and those-with life sentences.

While the most recent change in statute in 1993 has not yet had much of an affect upon the parole population the impact on the parole population will be substantial. This law enacts a mandatory parole term for all inmates released from prison based upon felony class, but does not mandate release to parole at any given PED. Regardless of whether an offender is released from prison by the Parole Board or at sentence expiration the term of parole supervision is the same.

Since, under the most recent change in law, all offenders will be released to' parole, the number of admissions to parole supervision should grow as the number of offenders under older parole laws move out of the parole population and the new mandatory provisions begin to take effect. This phasing in of the latest parole legislation and its impact upon the parole population will be discussed later in this document.

III,. COLORADO PAROLE SIMULATION AND PROJECTION MODEL

NCCD analysts, working closely with DOC planning personnel have developed a simulation model which simulates the movements of numerous sub-groups into, through, and out of the parole population. This model provides estimates of the number of offenders projected to be on parole, by month, over a ten year forecast horizon. The model has been constructed to allow planners to simulate the probable impacts on the size of the parole population of future proposed law and policy changes.

A. NCCD'S PROPHET PROJECTION SOFTWARE

NCCD's PROPHET projection software is designed to operate on any IBM-PC/AT compatible personal computer running MS-DOS 5.0 (or higher) with at least 2 MB of RAM, and at least a 40 MB Hard Disk. The software consists of two main programs; the user interface and the simulation engine. The user interface allows the user access to the key input and output files that the PROPHET system needs in order to produce projections.

The simulation engine can be executed from within the user interface, or at the MS-DOS prompt. The simulation engine is written in the Borland C language, and is optimized for speed. In order to execute the simulation engine, there needs to be at least 512K of EMS (expanded) memory allocated for use by the simulation engine. For the execution of large models, more EMS memory may be needed¹.

NCCD's PROPHET software has been designed to allow for the construction of simulation models of many different criminal systems: Because no two systems are exactly the same, the PROPHET software allows users to customize models which mimic the actual flow of offenders through the system to be simulated. The PROPHET software uses a simulation technique sometimes called a "stochastic entity simulation" technique, commonly referred to as the "Monte Carlo simulation" technique.

¹ For further information regarding the technical specifications related to PROPHET, refer to the "PROPHET TECHNICAL MANUAL".

PROPHET models are conceptually designed around the movement of individual offenders into, through, and out of the various criminal justice populations that user defines. Random numbers are used to process individual offenders through the probability and length of stay distributions associated with the user defined model. These distributions are disaggregated by offender sub-groups defined by the user, and are entered by the user prior to executing the simulation engine.

Once the simulation engine has been executed, projected population sizes at any point during the projection period (usually ten years) can be produced. These projections reflect the inherent assumptions entered into data by the user, such as the number of future admissions and the assumed lengths of stay by offender group.

The PROPHET software also projects the number of exits or releases that will occur for each month of the projection period.

The basic components of a PROPHET model are:

ID GROUPS: Offender groups that -are meaningful within the context of the system being modelled, which usually include sex and some sort of crime classification (such as felony class).

STATUSES: The various places or states that offenders can occupy which define the populations of the system being modelled, including the various exit types out of the system.

FLOWS: The connections between the various possible statuses, which represent the possible "paths" that offenders could take through the system. Each flow has an associated length of stay distribution based upon the minimum, mean, and maximum lengths of stay.

B. COLORADO PAROLE MODEL ID GROUPS: WHAT GROUPS ARE PROJECTED?

Working with Colorado DOC staff, NCCD has developed a PROPHECY model for the Colorado Parole Population. This model uses ID groups based upon sex, law, and felony class. For the purposes of simplification, parolees whose serving times are governed by the two most recent parole statutes are simulated through the parole system: offenders falling under the 1985 "V" statute and those expected to fall under policies associated with the new 1993 "B" legislation. Listed below is a list of the 24 ID groups used in the parole model. The three components of the ID groups are gender (male or female), parole statute (old "V" or new "B") and felony class (1 through 6).

1. MALE V CLS1
2. MALE V CLS2
3. MALE V CLS3
4. MALE V CLS4
5. MALE V CLS5
6. MALE V CLS6
7. FEML V CLS1
8. FEML V CLS2
9. FEML V CLS3
10. FEML V CLS4
11. FEML V CLS5
12. FEML V CLS6
13. MALE B CLS1
14. MALE B CLS2

15. MALE B CLS3
16. MALE B CLS4
17. MALE B CLS5
18. MALE B CLS6
19. FEML B CLS1
20. FEML B CLS2
21. FEML B CLS3
22. FEML B CLS4
23. FEML B CLS5
24. FEML B CLS6

Each ID details the sex, parole law and felony class. The simulation model developed for the Colorado DOC simulates the movements of each of these ID groups and allows for 24 separate projections of each group. These IDs can be expanded to include details on offense type, such as violent, sex offender, drug offender, and property. Also, any other attributes that may be considered relevant can be included, as long as the information system can support them.

C. COLORADO PAROLE MODEL STATUSES: WHAT STATUSES ARE IN THE MODEL?

The five statuses used in the model are as follows:

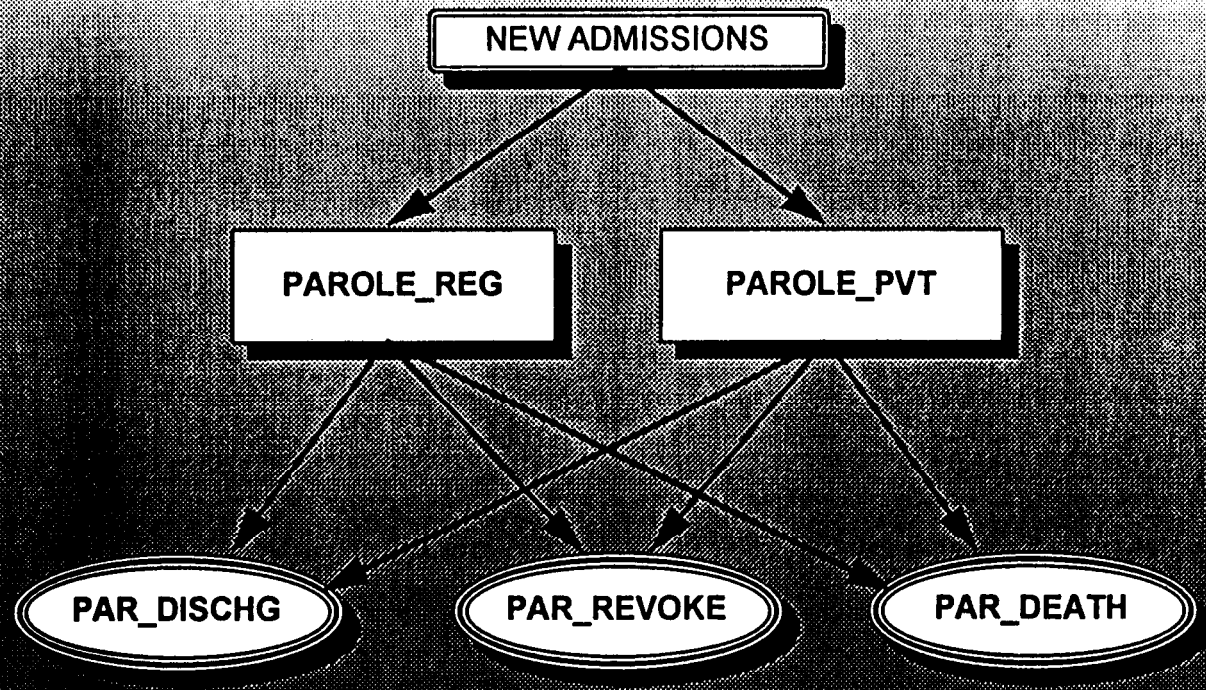
1. PAROLE-REG (Regular Parole Supervision)
2. PAROLE PVT (Technical Parole Violator Returned to Supervision)
3. PAR DISCHG (Discharge From Parole)
4. PAR-REVOKE (Unsuccessful Discharge From Parole)
5. PAR DEATH (Death and Other Parole Release)

The "PAROLE REG" status represents the parole population status for offenders who are released to parole with new parole sentences. The "PAROLE-PVT" status represents the parole population status for parolees who are technical violators returned to prison and then re-released to parole. Parole violators who receive new sentences and then are released to parole would be in the "PAROLE-REG" status. By differentiating between new parolees and violators returned to parole supervision, planners can isolate impacts of policy proposals impacting only one of these, major offender groups.

The "PAR DISCHG", "PAR REVOKE", and "PAR DEATH" statuses are the three parole release statuses used in the model. They are referred to as terminal statuses because once cases reach these statuses, the simulation engine terminates the processing of the cases. The "PAR-DISCHG" represents the status used for exits from parole who are successful discharges. The "PAR_REVOKE" status represents the status used for those who exit parole because of parole revocations, either with new charges or because of technical rules violations. The "PAR-DEATH" status represents the status for those that die while on parole or exit parole via some "other" manner.

The diagram in Figure 4 shows the relationships between the statuses. The "PAROLE-REG" and "PAROLE-PVT" statuses receive new admissions, with possible exits going to the three terminal statuses. The flows represented in the diagram apply to each of the 24 ID groups. However, each ID group has a separate set of

Figure 4
Colorado Parole Population Model
PROPHET Status Flow Diagram



data associated with it that details the probability of exit to each terminal status, as well as the minimum, mean, and maximum lengths of stay before exit from parole.

The "New Admissions" in Figure 4 represent releases from prison and admissions to parole. The number of releases from prison and the ID group composition of the release cohort can be provided by analysts responsible for maintaining the adult prison projection model. The PROPHET model has built in assumptions regarding the number and ID group composition of admissions to parole, which detail how quickly recently enacted parole legislation will phase in. These admissions assumptions will be discussed later.

IV. PAROLE SIMULATION MODEL BASELINE INFORMATION

The data used to describe the characteristics and lengths of stay on parole were provided to NCCD by DOC's Office of Planning and Analysis. Parole admission profiles and length of stay data used in the model are based upon computer extract files representative of admissions and releases for the period of April 1, 1992 to March 31, 1993. The existing parole population of 1,795 for the end of May, 1994 was used as an estimate for the June 30, 1994 parole population.

A. ADMISSIONS TO PAROLE: WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PAROLE ADMISSIONS?

The assumption is made in the simulation model that future admissions to parole will "look like" the admissions recorded in data provided by DOC in terms of gender and sentence felony class. Data files containing 2,241 parole admissions were classified by

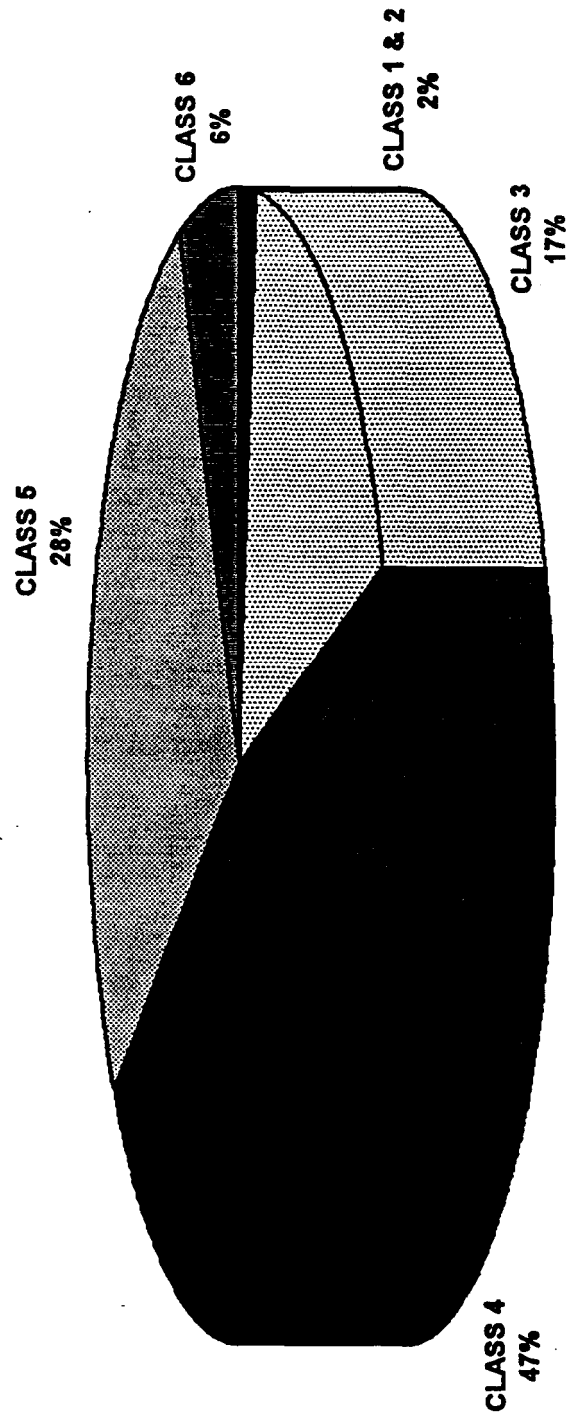
sex, law type and felony class. Fully 2,135 cases or 95.3 percent of the admissions to parole were sentenced under 1985 parole policies. The first admissions to parole under the new 1993 law will begin their parole terms in the first quarter of FY 95. The assumption was made that all cases on the files provided by DOC were governed by the 1985 parole law. Since fewer than 5 percent of the admissions in data supplied by DOC were sentenced under one of the pre-1985 statutes only a small error would occur from assuming that all admissions were fell under the 1985 statute.

Based on DOC data, 91.7 percent of the admissions to parole in Colorado are males. Figure 5 presents the breakout of the parole admissions by felony class. Just less than half (47 percent) of the parole admissions are sentenced for class 4 felonies; 34 percent of admissions are class 5 and 6 felons; 17 percent class 3 felons; and only 2 percent of admissions are class 1 or 2 felons.

B. RELEASES FROM PAROLE AND LENGTH OF STAY: HOW LONG DO PAROLEES SPEND ON PAROLE?

Parole release data were provided on 1,397 offenders released from parole supervision in the 12 month period ending March 1993. These cases were profiled by law type, felony class and type of exit from parole. Information by sex was not available on files provided by DOC but should be available for future model updates. Nearly all exits from parole between April 1992 and March 1993 were sentenced under the 1985 parole statute; 62.2 percent of the exits were successful discharges from parole and 37.7 percent of the releases were revocations with return to prison. The DOC

Figure 5
COLORADO PAROLE ADMISSIONS
BY FELONY CLASS
APRIL, 1992 to MARCH, 1993



parole model assumes that future releases from parole will exit the system in the same proportion observed in these data.

The minimum, mean, and maximum lengths of stay for offenders exiting parole were profiled by felony class and exit type. In addition, the chance of exiting parole via discharge, revocation, or death/other were profiled by felony class; Since data by sex was unavailable, it was assumed that the lengths of stay and exit chances are the same for both males and female based upon felony class.

Figure 6 shows the percent chance of successful discharge from parole by felony class. Class 4 felons, representing nearly half of all admissions to parole, have the lowest probability of successfully completing parole (56.8 percent) -- over 40 percent fail to exit parole successfully. Offenders in felony classes 1 and 2 have the highest successful discharge chance. Felony class 6 parolees have the next highest successful parole discharge rate due in part to the relatively short parole supervision terms.

According to DOC data, the overall average length of stay on parole is 10.6 months (see Figure 7). As expected, the average length of stay (ADOS) increases as the felony class becomes more severe (towards felony class 1). Class 1 and 2 felons spend approximately 17.6 months on parole and class 6 felons are on parole for an average of 5.1 months, about half of the overall average time on parole.

Information on parole serving times and type of exit from parole was applied directly to all parole admissions governed by

Figure 6
COLORADO PAROLE EXITS
PERCENT DISCHARGES BY FELONY CLASS
APRIL, 1992 TO MARCH, 1993

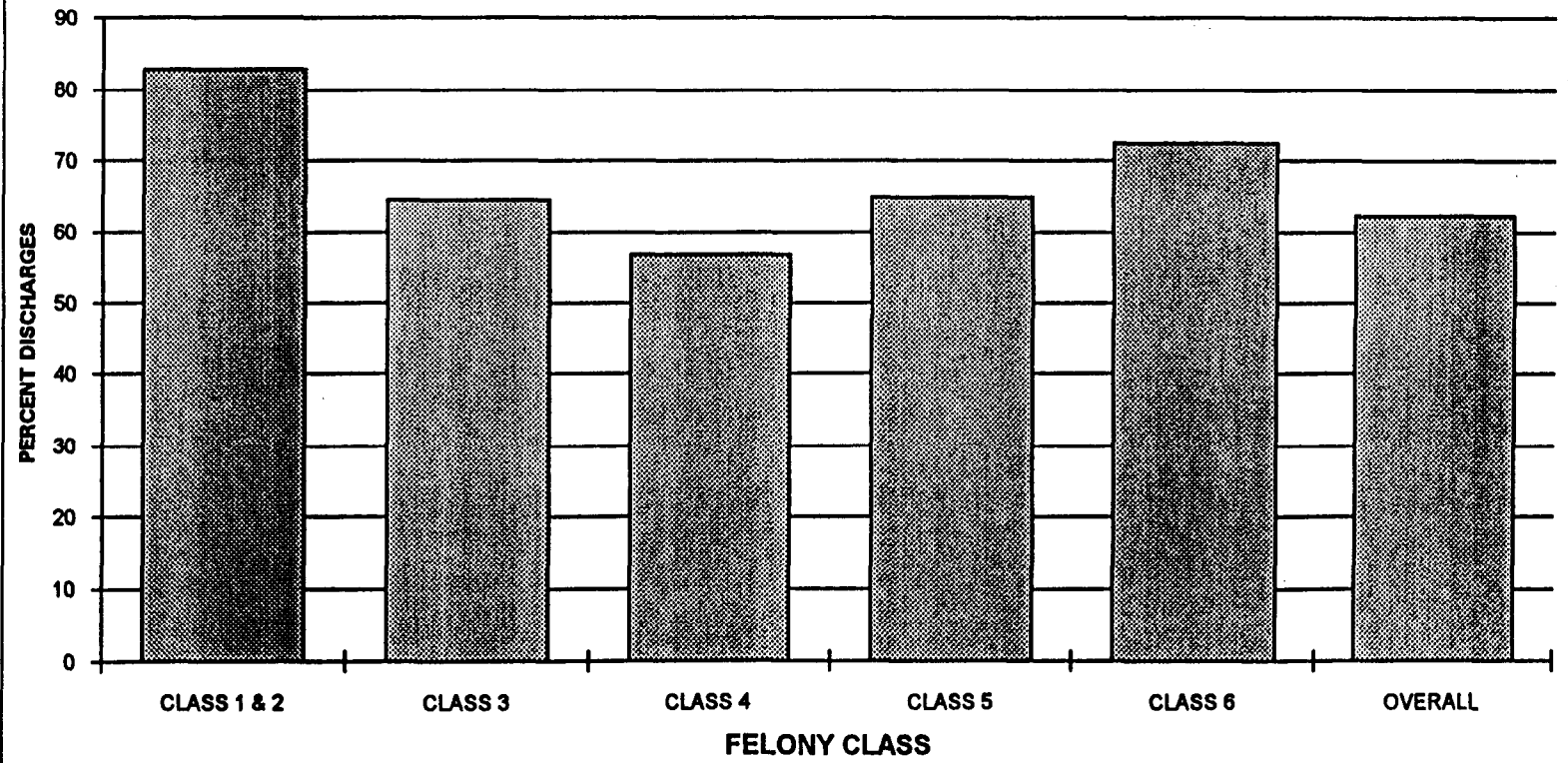
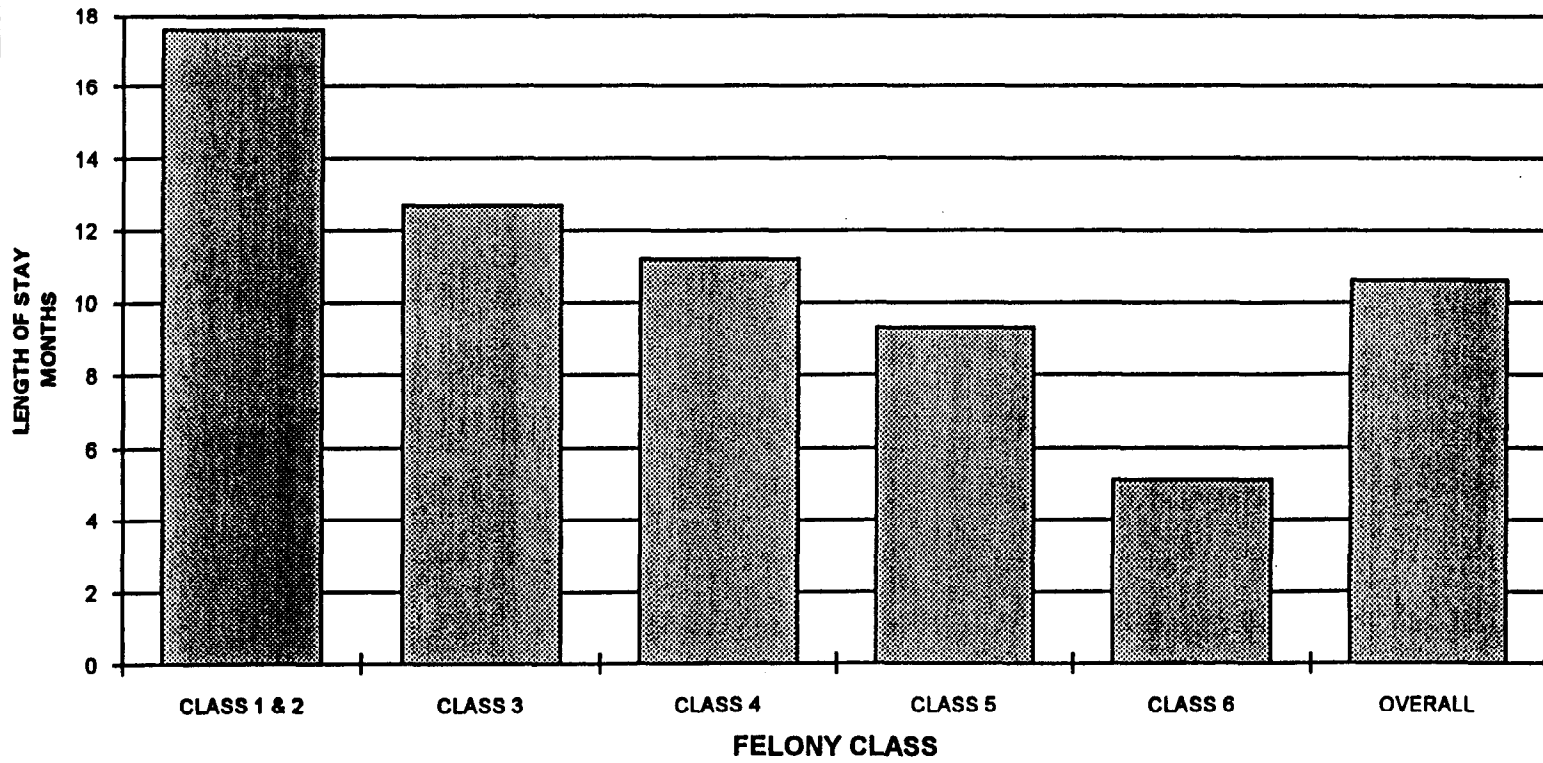


Figure 7
COLORADO PAROLE EXITS
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN MONTHS
APRIL, 1992 TO MARCH, 1993



the 1985 parole law in the projection model. Future admissions to parole under 1993 legislation are assumed to have the same chance of successful discharge, but the lengths of stay on parole have been revised based upon the specifications of the recently enacted legislation.

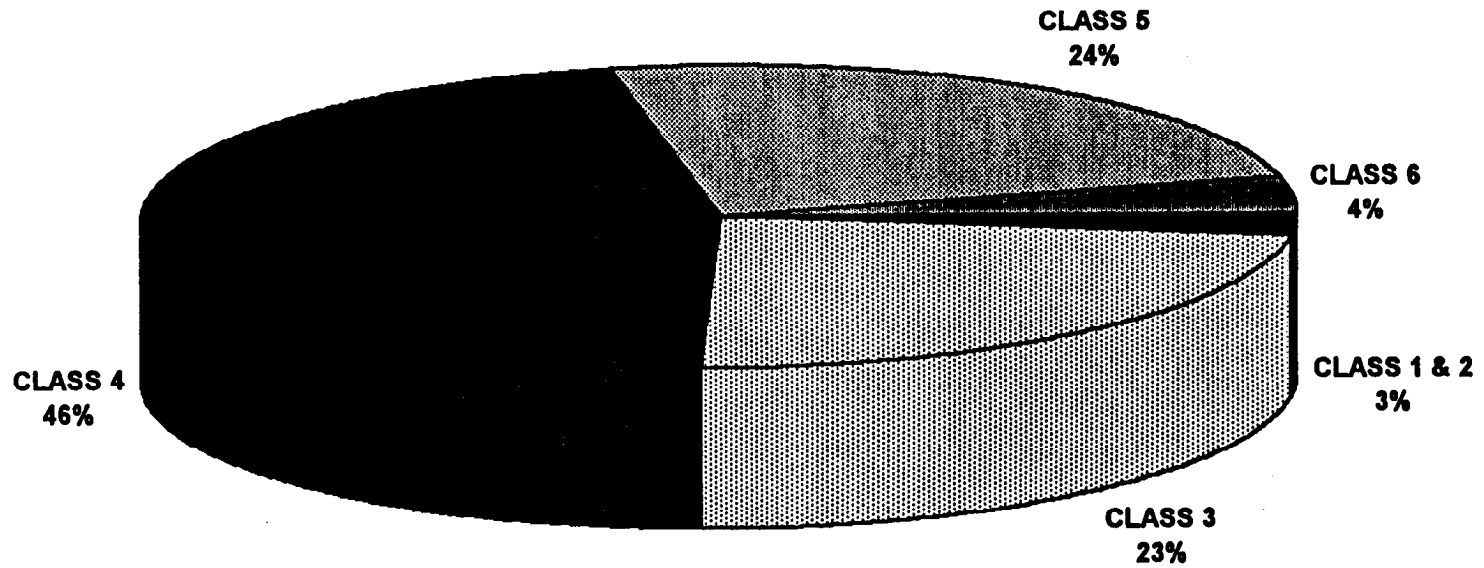
C. EXISTING PAROLE POPULATION: HOW FAST WILL EXISTING PAROLEES LEAVE THE SYSTEM?

In order to adequately simulate the Colorado parole population, the model must release all parolees from the parole population that exist at the beginning of the simulation period. DOC provided NCCD analysts with a data file containing the characteristics of offenders currently under parole supervision. As with the admission and release files a "snapshot" of the existing parole population was profiled by sex and felony class.

Fully 89.2 percent of the existing parole population is male. Figure 8 shows the breakout of the parole caseload population by felony class. Felony class 4 offenders make up 46 percent of the existing parole population -- nearly the same proportion as the admission cohort. Parolees in felony classes 1, 2 and 3 comprise 19 percent of admissions to parole but make up 26 percent of the current caseload. This is due to the "stacking effect" which accompanies long parole supervision periods. In comparison, due to the shorter supervision ALOS for class 5 and 6 felons, these groups comprise 28 percent of the parole supervision population and 34 percent of annual admissions to parole.

The chance of successful discharge from parole is assumed to be higher for the existing parole population than for newly

Figure 8
COLORADO PAROLE POPULATION
BY FELONY CLASS
MAY 31, 1994



admitted offenders. Based on parole release data, the ALOS for parolees exiting parole successfully is 12.1 months, while offenders revoked from parole spend an average of 8.2 months under supervision prior to revocation. For the population on parole at the beginning of the simulation the chance of successfully exiting parole was computed for each felony class. The computation was based upon available release data and takes into account lengths of stay and exit status.

D. CALCULATING ALOS AND EXIT TYPE FOR THE EXISTING PAROLE POPULATION

The underlying assumption for this calculation is that the size of a given population is a function of the number of admissions multiplied by the ALOS. For the purposes of the calculation, the number of admissions is replaced by the chance of each exit type within each of the felony classes. The following formula was applied by felony class in order to compute an intermediate theoretical weight for each exit type by felony class for the existing population:

$$W(f,t) = ALOS(f,t) * C(f,t)$$

where

$W(f,t)$ is the computed weight for felony class f and exit type t

$ALOS(f,t)$ is the ALOS for felony class f and exit type t for the releases extract

$C(f,t)$ is the exit chance for exit type t within felony class f for the releases extract

The weights are then totalled by felony class using the following formula:

$$T(f) = \sum_t W(f,t)$$

where

Σ_t is the summation function for all exit types t

T(f) is the resulting sum for felony class f

The existing parole population exit types are calculated based upon the following formula:

$$S(f,t) = W(f,t)/T(f)$$

where

S(f) is the exit chance for exit type t within felony class f for the existing parole population

The ALOS on parole by exit type and felony class for the existing parole population is assumed to be half of the ALOS by exit type and felony class for offenders released from parole between April 1992 and March 1993.

V. 1993 PAROLE LEGISLATION: KEY ASSUMPTIONS

The assumptions regarding the implementation of the recently enacted legislation were developed jointly by Colorado DOC planning staff and NCCD analysts. There are two separate sets of assumptions regarding the implementation of the 1993 parole law:

- Assumptions relating to the rate at which new parole admissions will enter parole under 1993 guidelines and the effect of the 1993 law on parole admissions volume;
- The assumed lengths of stay and parole exit probabilities by exit type.

The 1993 parole law mandates that all inmates released from prison will serve fixed terms on parole based upon offense felony class. Prior statutes contained no such mandate and inmates who reached sentence expiration were released from prison without going

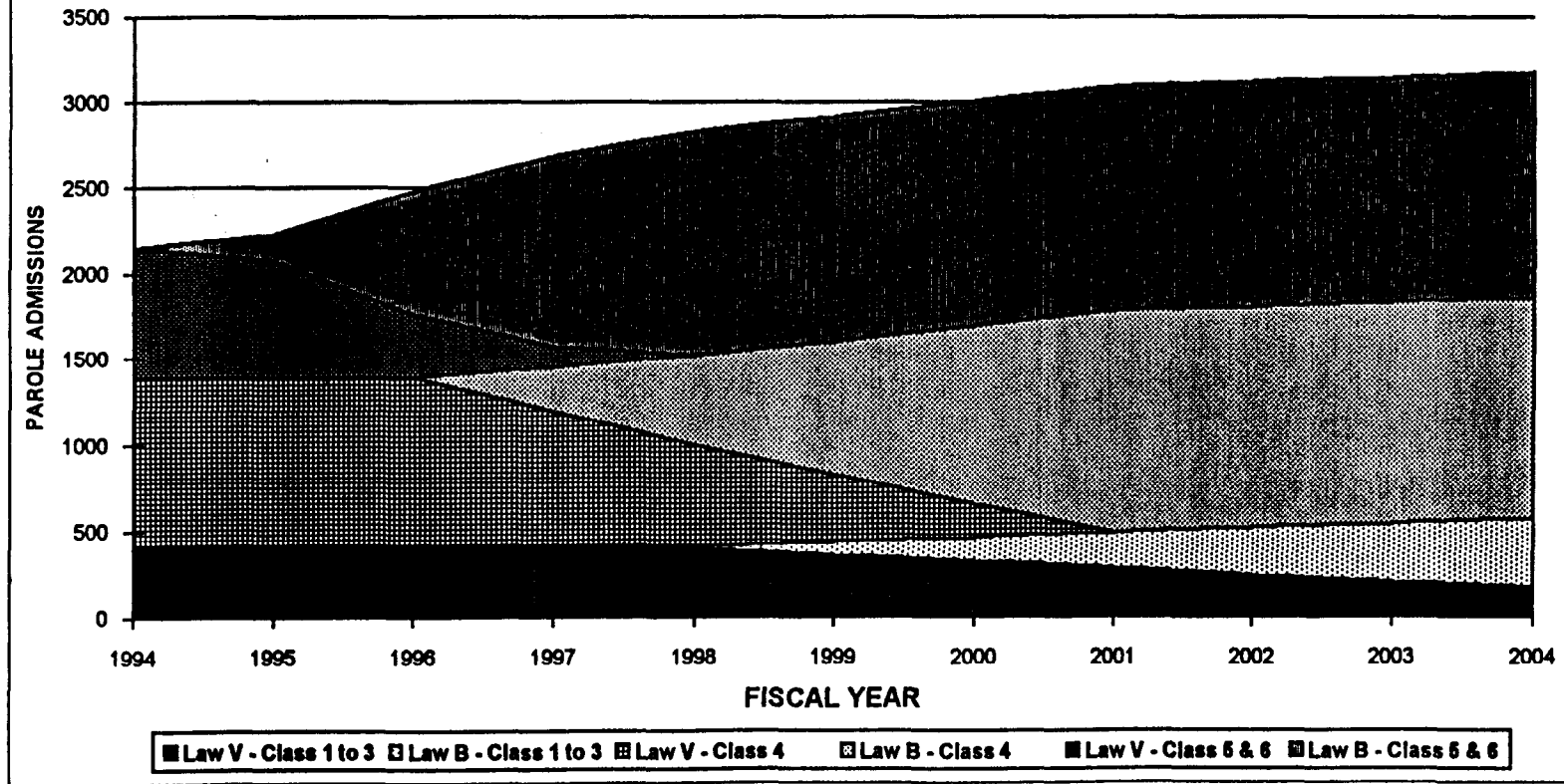
to parole. Therefore, the number of releases to parole will increase as the new law phases in, even if the number of releases from prison remains unchanged.

A. PHASE-IN OF 1993 PAROLE LEGISLATION

Figure 9 shows the assumed rate of phase-in of new law offenders by felony class for new admissions to parole that does not include the recycling of technical parole violators. There are essentially three layers shown, where each layer represents a set of felony classes. There are two sections within each layer presented in Figure 9 -- admissions to parole under the old "V" law on the left, and the new "B" law parole admissions on the right. These sections represent the assumed rate of "phase-in" of the new statute by felony class. Since parolees must first serve time in prison before release to parole, the rate of "phase-in" of new policies is a function of the time served in prison. This time served varies greatly by felony class. The bottom layer represents parolees in felony classes 1, 2 and 3; the middle layer represents felony class 4 offenders, and the top layer represents classes 5 and 6 parolees.

Offenders in felony classes 5 and 6 have the shortest sentences, therefore, releases from prison in those classes will be the first offenders to begin parole under the new parole law. These offenders will "phase-in" much quicker than offenders in other felony classes. It is assumed that all of the parole admissions in felony classes 5 and 6 will fall under the 1993 law by the end of 1998. The effect of the mandatory parole under the

**Figure 9
 COLORADO PROJECTED PAROLE ADMISSIONS*
 NEW SENTENCED ADMITS ONLY
 1994 TO 2004**



* - Assumes no increase in the number of releases from prison.

1993 parole law is likely to increase the number of felony class 5 and 6 admissions to parole by 74.3 percent.

Felony class 4 parolees will take longer to "phase-in" completely due to their longer sentence lengths and prison serving times. The first class 4 admissions to parole are not expected until 1996. Under the new law the number of felony class 4 parole admissions is likely to increase by 30.7 percent by the year 2001.

Parolees in the felony classes 1, 2 and 3 will not completely "phase-in" by 2004, the end of the forecast horizon. In fact; due to very long prison serving times it is assumed that there will be no admissions to parole in felony classes 1 and 2 over the next 9 years. It is assumed that the first offenders in felony class 3 will be admitted to parole no sooner than 1998, with a slow "phase-in" that will not be complete by the year 2004. It is likely that there will eventually be a 71.9 percent increase in parole admissions for felony classes 1, 2 and 3 due to the implementation of the new parole law.

B. FUTURE LENGTHS OF STAY ON PAROLE

Under the previous parole statute, parole terms could not exceed time left on sentences upon release from prison. While new law reduces time on parole for some inmates from 60 months to 12-26 months, lengths of stay on parole are extended for most offenders. This is especially true for inmates who will discharge off of their prison sentences, and then be forced to serve a terms on parole.

The 1993 statute also mandates fixed terms of parole supervision based upon felony class. Therefore, lengths of stay

were revised based on the new law. The chance of successful discharge from parole in the future is assumed to remain unchanged. By code the new mandatory parole term is 60 months for felony class 3 parolees and 36 months for felony class 4 offenders. For felony class 5 and 6 parolees, the new mandatory terms are 24 months and 12 months respectively.

C. PROJECTIONS ASSUMPTION: VOLUME OF PAROLE ADMISSIONS

There are two factors that will control the number of admissions to parole over the next ten years. The first factor, the "phase-in" of the new law, was discussed in the previous section. The second factor is the overall rate of increase in the number of inmates released from prison as a result of increasing prison commitment rates. As discussed earlier, the total number of prison releases has increased dramatically since 1989 and it is reasonable to assume that the number of prison releases will continue to increase in the future. This growth will compound the increase in admissions to parole which will occur as the new parole law "phases-in." The net result is that it is reasonable to assume even greater increases in the number admitted to parole than would be generated solely by the implementation of the statute.

Currently, official state projections of the number and characteristics of prison releases are not available. In the future it is recommended that the number of releases generated by the official prison projection model be used to generate admissions assumptions for the parole model. NCCD has developed estimates of the number of prison releases through the year 2004 based upon the

rate of increase observed since 1989. It is assumed that prison admission and release trends documented over the last four years will continue into the future.

Figure 10 shows parole admissions estimates developed by NCCD. These figures assume that the number of prison releases and subsequent admissions to parole will increase to-between. 4,500-5,000 offenders each year by the end of the decade -- approximately 60 percent above 'recorded 1993 levels. The rate of growth is assumed to be steady for the next few years and then begin to increase at a decreasing rate.

Estimates of prison releases and the assumed impact of the 1993 law "phase-in" were combined to produce an assumed number of admissions to parole for each year of the projection period. Figure 11 shows the resulting projection of admissions to parole.

The projection of parole admissions assumes that there will be little or no change in the practices of the Colorado Parole Board under the new parole legislation. If the Parole Board reduces the rate of discretionary parole release, admissions to parole supervision will not grow as quickly as assumed, since release from prison will take longer to occur. While there could be a decrease in prison admissions in the next few years, this would only briefly delay increases in parole admissions since all future inmates will be required to serve terms of parole. The number of parole admissions will eventually grow significantly.

Figure 10
COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PAROLES AND SENTENCE DISCHARGES
1987 TO 2004

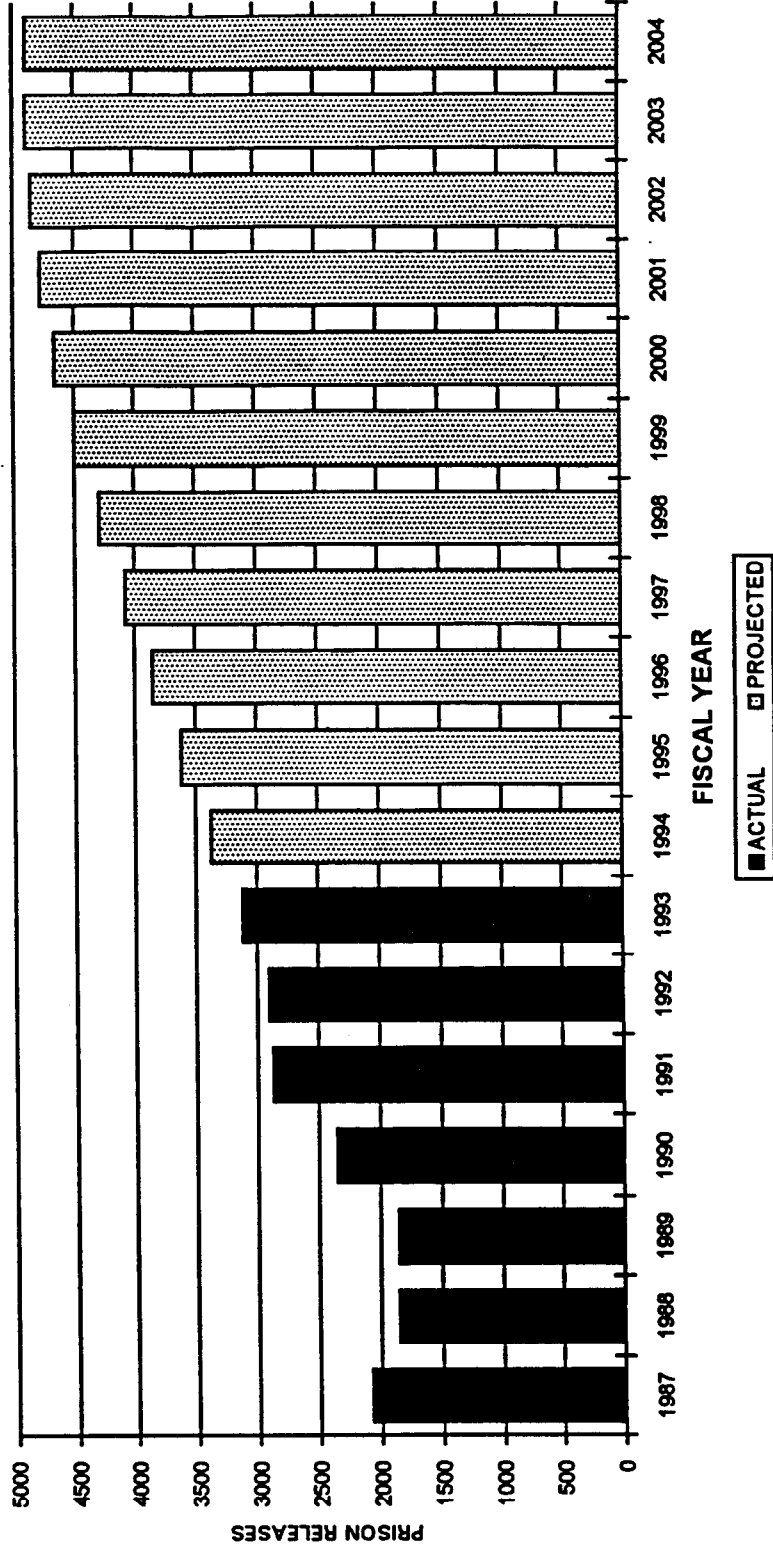
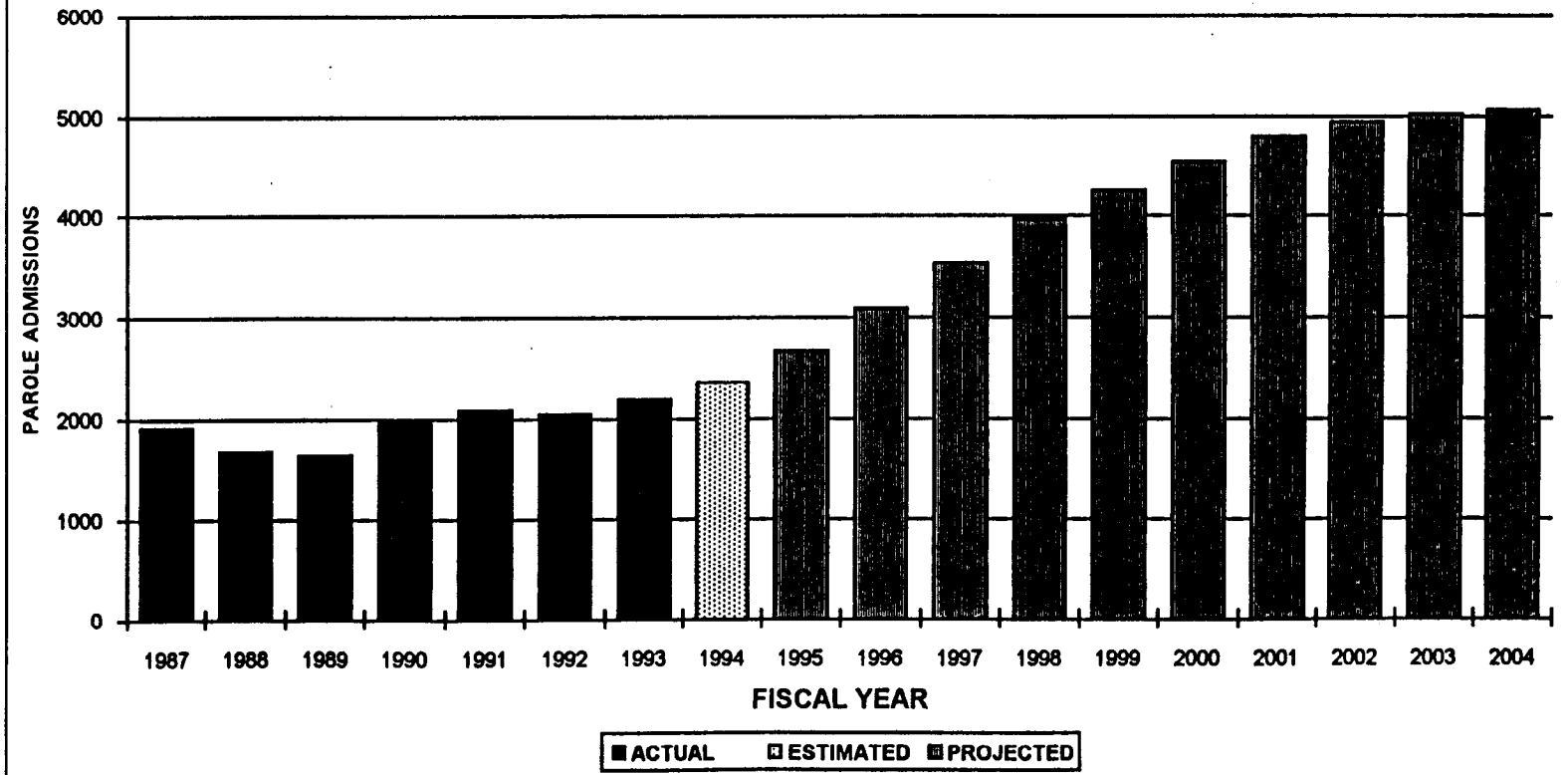


Figure 11
COLORADO PAROLE ADMISSIONS*
ACTUAL VERSUS PROJECTED
1987 TO 2004



* - The number of parole admissions for FY 1994 is estimated.

VI. COLORADO PAROLE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Parole projections produced by the PROPHET software are broken out by sex, law type, and felony class. The projection period runs from July 1, 1994 to June 30, 2004, and consists of end of month population projections for each month during that period (see Figure 12). The parole population is projected to grow steadily for the entire projection period, with a slight leveling in the last year. At the end of FY 94 there were approximately 1,800 offenders on parole. This number is projected to increase to 4,660 by the end of FY 98 and just under 8,000 inmates by the year 2004. This projected growth represents increases of 159 percent and 344 percent respectively over FY 94 levels.

The parole population is projected to increase by less than 100 parolees by the end of FY 95. However, from the end of FY 95 to the end of FY 2004, the parole population is projected to grow by an average of 720 parolees per year, reaching 7,649 parolees. By the end of FY 2004, the parole population is projected to grow another 322 parolees, to 7,971 offenders.

A. PAROLE PROJECTIONS BY LAW TYPE

Figure 13 shows the portion of the parole population projected to be under the old 1985 statute. This sub-population is projected to reach 1,953 parolees at the end of FY 96, peaking out at 1,979 at the end of November, 1996, before beginning a steady decline. By the end of FY 2004, 600 "old law" offenders are projected to be in the state's parole population. Most of these parolees will be felony class 1, 2, or 3 offenders.

Figure 12
COLORADO DOMESTIC PAROLE POPULATION
ACTUAL VERSUS PROJECTION
1987 TO 2004

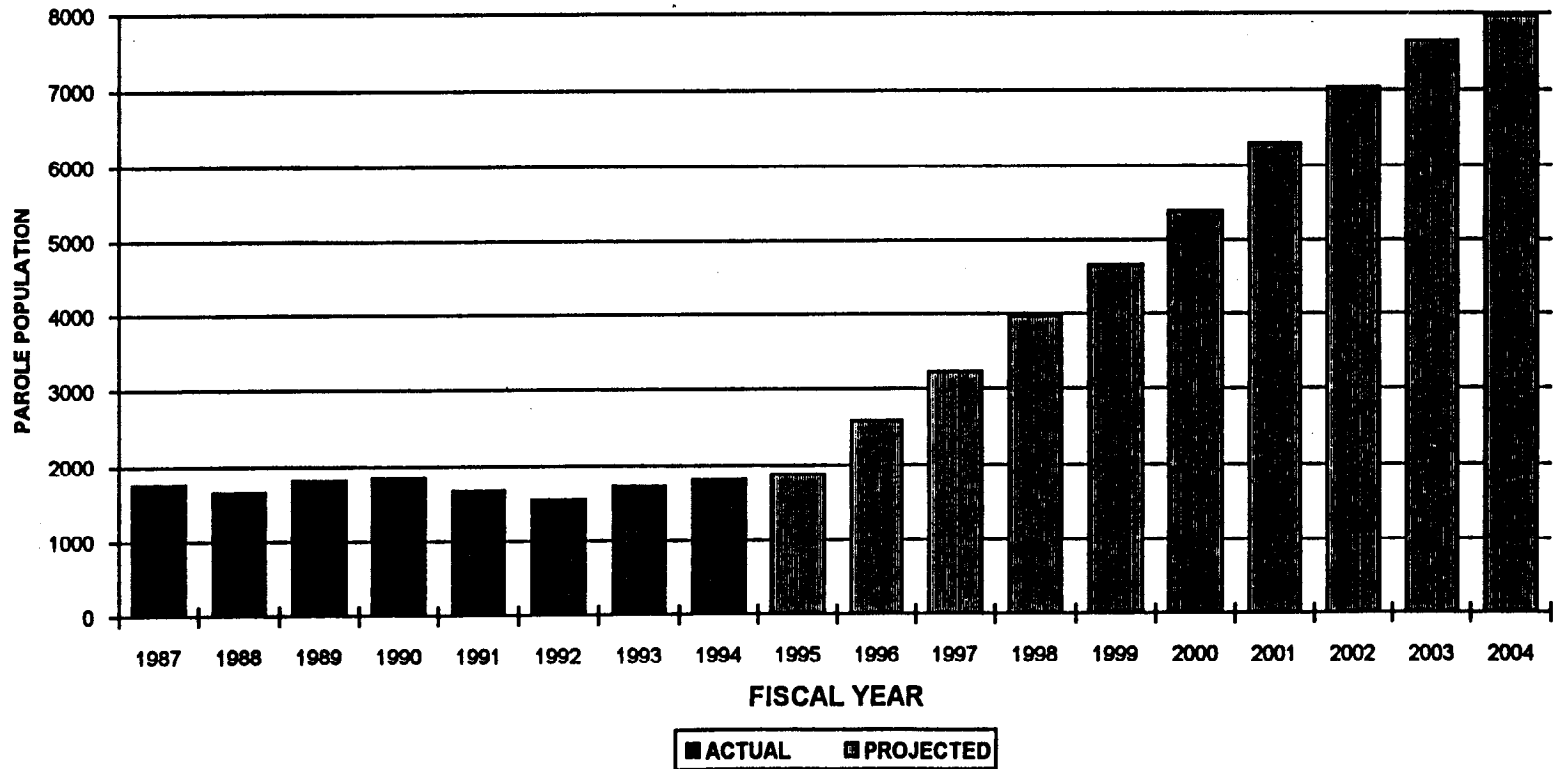


Figure 13
COLORADO DOMESTIC "V" LAW PAROLE POPULATION
ACTUAL VERSUS PROJECTION
1987 TO 2004

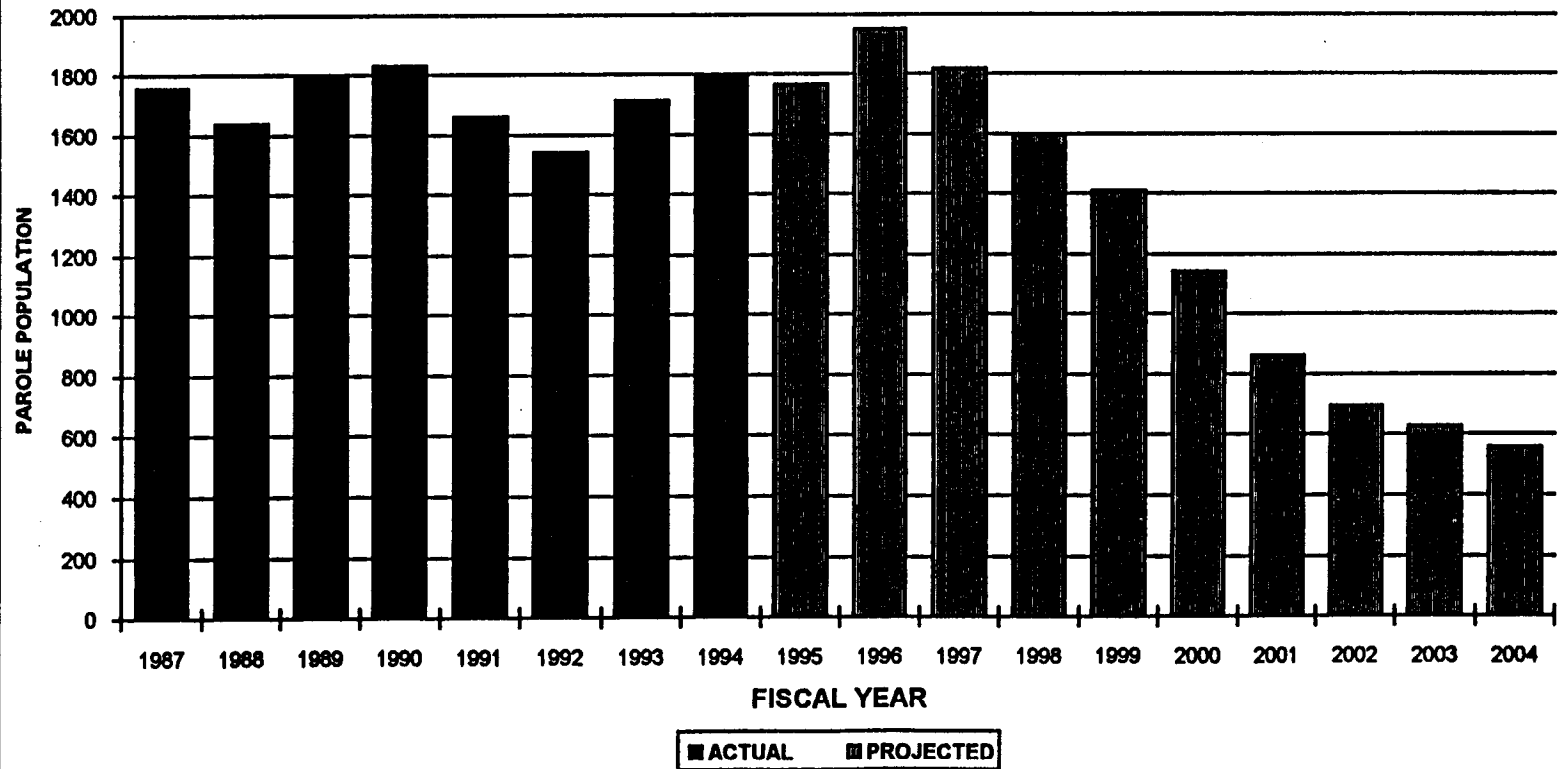


Figure 14 shows the portion of the parole population that is projected to be under the 1993 supervision guidelines. This population reaches 109 offenders by the end of FY 95 and 618 by the end of FY 96. Between FY 96 and FY 2003 this sub-populations projected to grow by 915 parolees per year, to 7,021 parolees at the end of FY 2003, and 7,400 at the end of FY 2004.

B. PAROLE PROJECTIONS BY FELONY CLASS

Figure 15 shows the size of the projected parole population by felony class group. Offenders in felony classes 1, 2 and 3 increase from 461 at the end of FY 94 to 1,821 by the end FY 2004. The felony class 4 parole population grows from 831 at the end of FY 94 to 4,113 by the end of FY 2004. Felony class 5 and 6 parolees grow quickly from 503 at the end of FY 94 to 1,745 parolees by the end of FY 98 and 2,037 by the end of FY 2004.

The felony class 5 and 6 parole population is projected to be larger than the felony class 4 population in the near term but by the end of FY 98 felony class 4 parolees will surpass the felony class 5 and 6 population. The felony class 1 to 3 parole population is projected to remain well below class 5 and 6 levels until the end of FY 2004. If the projection period was continued further, felony class 1 to 3 offenders would likely surpass the felony class 5 and 6 population.

C. PAROLE PROJECTION BY GENDER

The female parole population is projected to grow at a much slower rate than the male parole population (see Figure 16). At the end of FY 94, the female parole population of 193 was 10.8

Figure 14
COLORADO DOMESTIC "B" LAW PAROLE POPULATION
ACTUAL VERSUS PROJECTION
1987 TO 2004

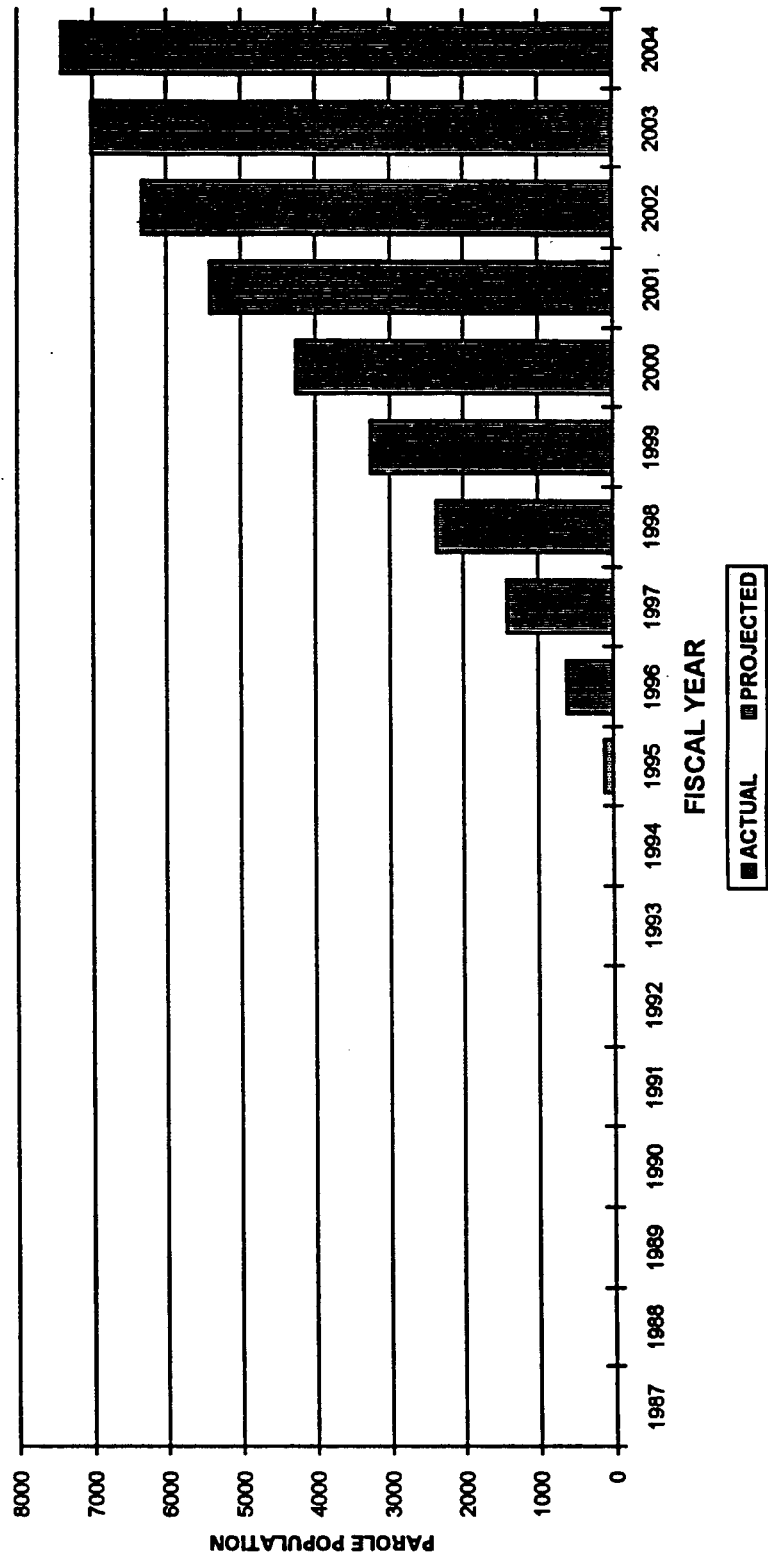
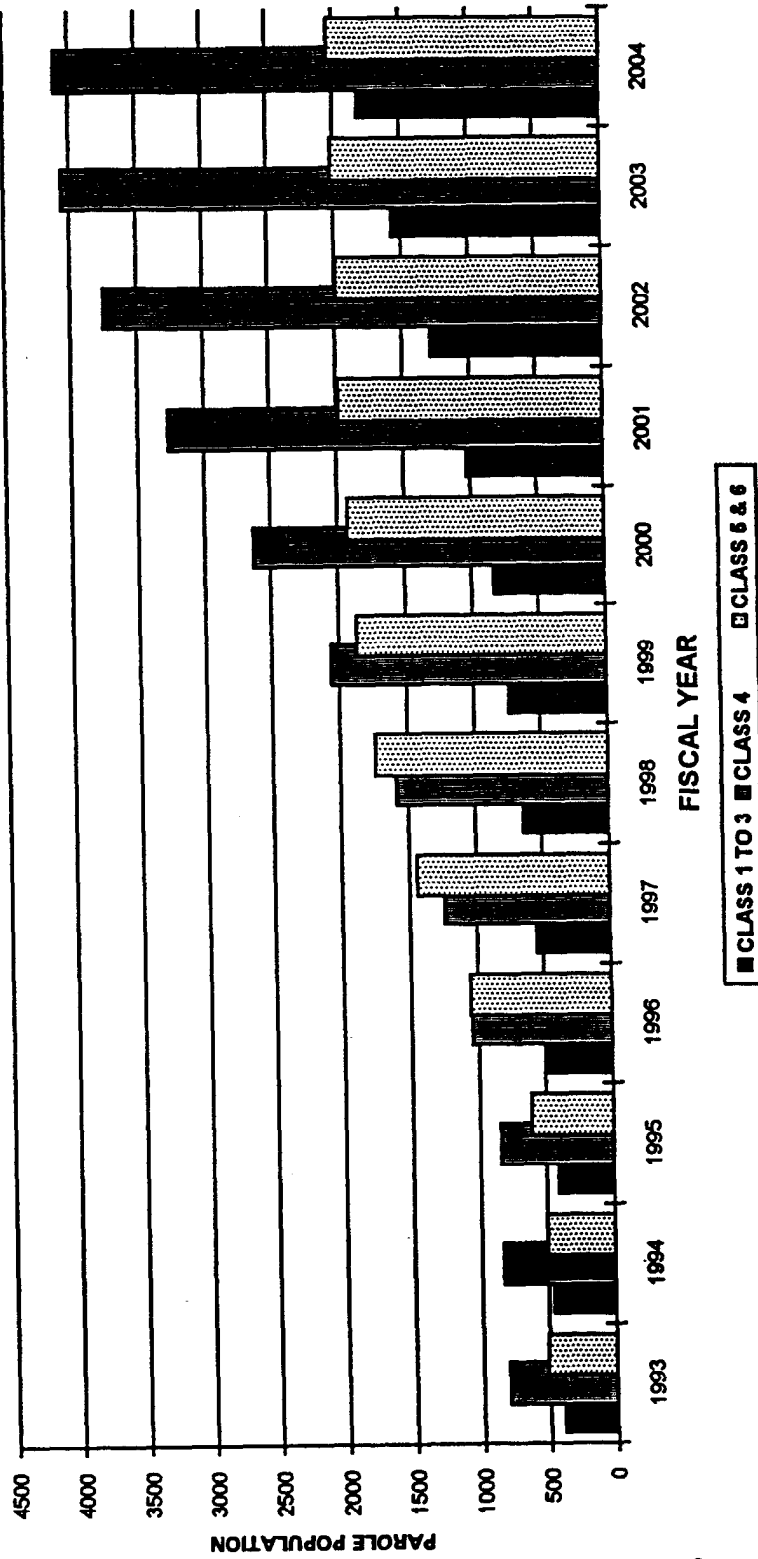
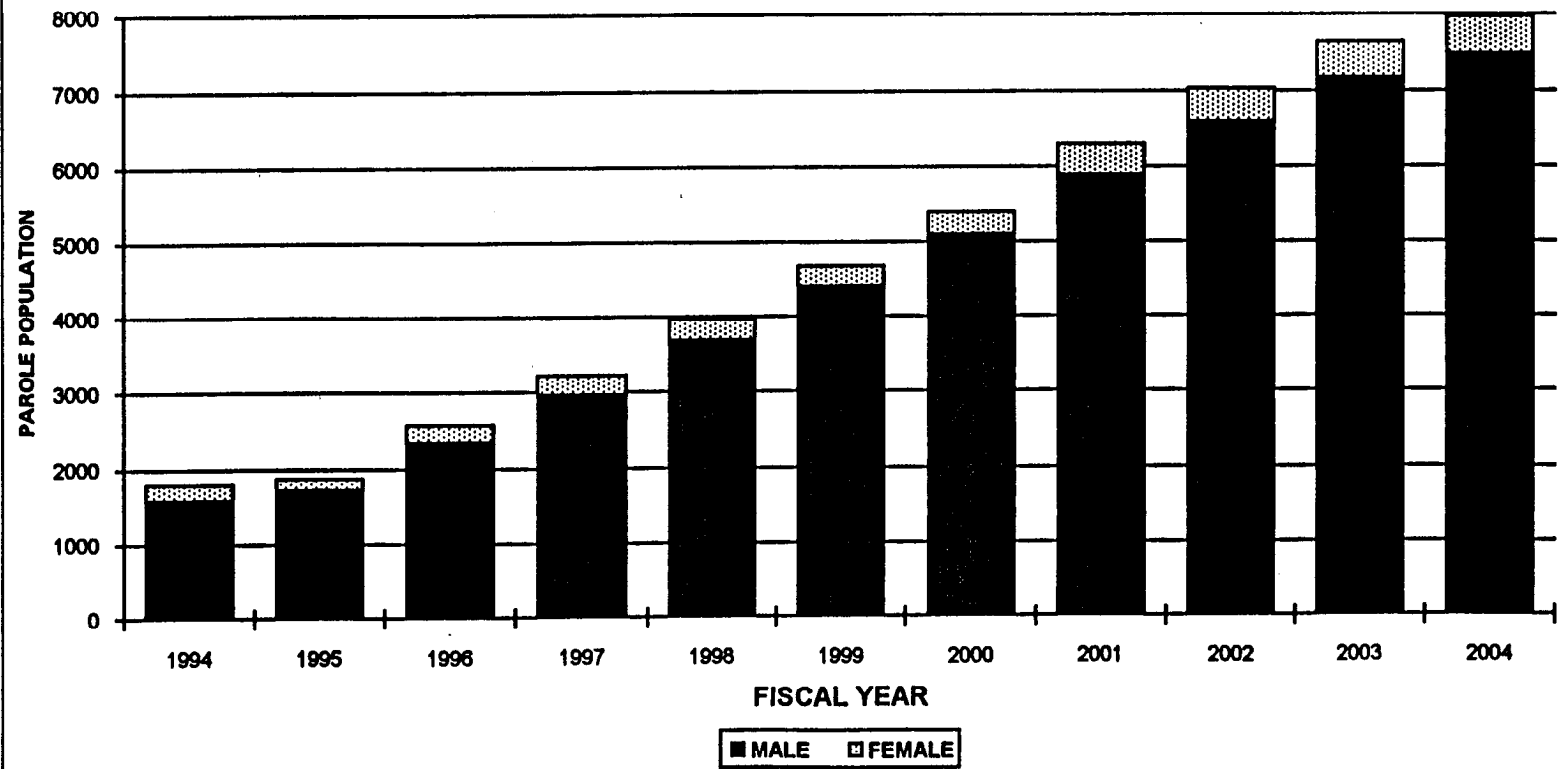


Figure 15
COLORADO PROJECTED PAROLE POPULATION*
BY FELONY CLASS
1993 TO 2004



* - The populations for FY 1993 and 1994 are based upon estimated actual counts.

Figure 16
COLORADO PROJECTED PAROLE POPULATION*
BY SEX
1994 TO 2004



* - The FY 1994 population is based upon an estimated actual count.

percent of the total parole population. By the end of FY 2004, the female parole population is projected to be 482 parolees, only 6.0 percent of the total parole population. The slower growth rate is due to the less severe average felony class parolees admitted to the female parole population.

VI. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Under recently enacted parole legislation, virtually all inmates released from prison are required to serve parole terms. This legislation should have a substantial impact on parole caseloads over the next ten years. Since 1991, approximately 2,000 offenders have been admitted to parole each year. Based on analysis of sentencing trends contained in data provided to NCCD and an estimate of the increase in parole admissions resulting from the new parole law, it is reasonable to assume that parole admissions will increase to between 4,500-5,000 each year by the end of the decade.

If admissions estimates are correct, between the end of FY 95 and the end of FY 2004, the parole population is projected to increase by between 650-700 offenders each year. At the end of FY 94 there were approximately 1,800 offenders on parole. If the number of offenders admitted to parole increases as expected, the parole population is projected to increase to 4,000 offenders by the end of FY 98 and 8,000 offenders by the end of FY 2004. This projections represent increases over current caseload levels of 159 percent by FY 98 and 343 percent by FY 2004.

APPENDIX A

PROPHET INPUT FILE LISTINGS

Prisoner ID (PID) File

<u>RECNO</u>	<u>ID</u>
1	MALE_V__CLS1
2	MALE_V__CLS2
3	MALE_V__CLS3
4	MALE_V__CLS4
5	MALE_V__CLS5
6	MALE_V__CLS6
7	FEML_V__CLS1
8	FEML_V__CLS2
9	FEML_V__CLS3
10	FEML_V__CLS4
11	FEML_V__CLS5
12	FEML_V__CLS6
13	MALE_B__CLS1
14	MALE_B__CLS2
15	MALE_B__CLS3
16	MALE_B__CLS4
17	MALE_B__CLS5
18	MALE_B__CLS6
19	FEML_B__CLS1
20	FEML_B__CLS2
21	FEML_B__CLS3
22	FEML_B__CLS4
23	FEML_B__CLS5
24	FEML_B__CLS6

Prisoner Status (PST) File

<u>RECNO</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
1	PAROLE_REG
2	PAROLE_PVT
3	PAR_DISCHG
4	PAR_REVOKE
5	PAR_DEATH

System Intake (SIN) File

<u>RECNO</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CASES</u>
1	0	1795
2	1	2666
3	2	3086
4	3	3545
5	4	3969
6	5	4266
7	6	4549
8	7	4797
9	8	4940
10	9	5024
11	10	5064

Prisoner Intake (PIN) File

RECNO	ID	STATUS	MONTH	PROP
1	MALE_V_CLS1	PAROLE_REG	0	9
2	MALE_V_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	0	35
3	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	0	374
4	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	0	731
5	MALE_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	0	388
6	MALE_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	0	65
7	FEML_V_CLS1	PAROLE_REG	0	0
8	FEML_V_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	0	1
9	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	0	42
10	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	0	100
11	FEML_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	0	49
12	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	0	1
13	MALE_V_CLS1	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
14	MALE_V_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
15	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
16	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
17	MALE_V_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
18	MALE_V_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
19	FEML_V_CLS1	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
20	FEML_V_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
21	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
22	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
23	FEML_V_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
24	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
25	MALE_B_CLS1	PAROLE_REG	0	0
26	MALE_B_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	0	0
27	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	0	0
28	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	0	0
29	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	0	0
30	MALE_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	0	0
31	FEML_B_CLS1	PAROLE_REG	0	0
32	FEML_B_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	0	0
33	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	0	0
34	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	0	0
35	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	0	0
36	FEML_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	0	0
37	MALE_B_CLS1	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
38	MALE_B_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
39	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
40	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
41	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
42	MALE_B_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
43	FEML_B_CLS1	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
44	FEML_B_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
45	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
46	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
47	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
48	FEML_B_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	0	0
49	MALE_V_CLS1	PAROLE_REG	120	4
50	MALE_V_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	120	33
51	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	48	342
52	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	54	325
53	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	60	308
54	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	66	291
55	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	72	274
56	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	78	257
57	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	84	240
58	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	90	223

RECNO	ID	STATUS	MONTH	PROP
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62	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	114	155
63	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	120	138
64	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	24	889
65	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	30	800
66	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	36	711
67	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	42	622
68	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	48	533
69	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	54	444
70	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	60	355
71	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	66	266
72	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	72	177
73	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	78	88
74	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	84	0
75	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	120	0
76	MALE_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	12	561
77	MALE_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	18	449
78	MALE_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	24	337
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80	MALE_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	36	112
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86	MALE_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	18	33
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88	MALE_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	120	0
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90	FEML_V_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	120	0
91	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	36	27
92	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	42	25
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96	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	66	16
97	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	72	14
98	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	78	11
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106	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	30	86
107	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	36	77
108	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	42	67
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111	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	60	38
112	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	66	29
113	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	72	19
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RECNO	ID	STATUS	MONTH	PROP
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121	FEML_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	36	10
122	FEML_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	42	0
123	FEML_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	120	0
124	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	2	10
125	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	6	7
126	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	12	5
127	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	18	2
128	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	24	0
129	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	120	0
130	MALE_V_CLS1	PAROLE_PVT	120	2
131	MALE_V_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	120	6
132	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	120	22
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134	MALE_V_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	120	12
135	MALE_V_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
136	FEML_V_CLS1	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
137	FEML_V_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
138	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
139	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	120	3
140	FEML_V_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
141	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
142	MALE_B_CLS1	PAROLE_REG	120	0
143	MALE_B_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	120	0
144	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	48	0
145	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	54	29
146	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	60	59
147	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	66	88
148	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	72	118
149	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	78	147
150	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	84	177
151	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	90	206
152	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	96	236
153	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	102	265
154	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	108	295
155	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	114	324
156	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	120	354
157	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	24	0
158	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	30	116
159	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	36	234
160	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	42	351
161	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	48	469
162	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	54	586
163	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	60	704
164	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	66	821
165	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	72	939
166	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	78	1056
167	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	84	1170
168	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	120	1170
169	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	12	0
170	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	18	180
171	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	24	361
172	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	30	543
173	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	36	723
174	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	42	903
175	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	120	903
176	MALE_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	2	0
177	MALE_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	6	77
178	MALE_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	12	153

RECNO	ID	STATUS	MONTH	PROP
179	MALE_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	18	232
180	MALE_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	24	308
181	MALE_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	120	308
182	FEML_B_CLS1	PAROLE_REG	120	0
183	FEML_B_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	120	0
184	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	36	0
185	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	42	4
186	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	48	7
187	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	54	11
188	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	60	14
189	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	66	18
190	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	72	21
191	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	78	25
192	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	84	29
193	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	90	32
194	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	96	36
195	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	102	39
196	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	108	43
197	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	120	43
198	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	24	0
199	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	30	12
200	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	36	23
201	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	42	35
202	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	48	47
203	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	54	58
204	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	60	70
205	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	66	82
206	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	72	94
207	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	78	105
208	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	84	117
209	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	120	117
210	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	12	0
211	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	18	18
212	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	24	36
213	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	30	54
214	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	36	72
215	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	42	90
216	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	120	0
217	FEML_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	2	0
218	FEML_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	6	3
219	FEML_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	12	6
220	FEML_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	18	10
221	FEML_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	24	13
222	FEML_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	120	13
223	MALE_B_CLS1	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
224	MALE_B_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
225	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
226	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
227	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
228	MALE_B_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
229	FEML_B_CLS1	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
230	FEML_B_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
231	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
232	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
233	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	120	0
234	FEML_B_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	120	0

Prisoner Movement (PMV) File

RECNO	FID	FSTA	TID	TSTA	MONTH	PROP	MIN	MEAN	MAX	ALPHA	BETA	TSERVED
1	MALE_V_CLS1	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS1	PAR_REVOKE	0	1000	0.000	20.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
2	MALE_V_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS2	PAR_DISCHG	0	927	0.000	8.311	46.000	1.000	0.000	0
3	MALE_V_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS2	PAR_REVOKE	0	73	0.000	5.266	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
4	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS3	PAR_DISCHG	0	765	0.000	7.498	52.000	1.000	0.000	0
5	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS3	PAR_REVOKE	0	235	0.000	4.202	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
6	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS4	PAR_DEATH	0	1	0.000	2.275	6.100	1.000	0.000	0
7	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS4	PAR_DISCHG	0	676	0.000	6.658	62.000	1.000	0.000	0
8	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS4	PAR_REVOKE	0	323	0.000	4.224	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
9	MALE_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS5	PAR_DISCHG	0	716	0.000	5.132	35.000	1.000	0.000	0
10	MALE_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS5	PAR_REVOKE	0	284	0.000	3.786	43.000	1.000	0.000	0
11	MALE_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS6	PAR_DISCHG	0	694	0.000	2.420	14.000	1.000	0.000	0
12	MALE_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS6	PAR_REVOKE	0	306	0.000	2.808	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
13	FEML_V_CLS1	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS1	PAR_REVOKE	0	1000	0.000	20.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
14	FEML_V_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS2	PAR_DISCHG	0	927	0.000	8.311	46.000	1.000	0.000	0
15	FEML_V_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS2	PAR_REVOKE	0	73	0.000	5.266	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
16	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS3	PAR_DISCHG	0	765	0.000	7.498	52.000	1.000	0.000	0
17	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS3	PAR_REVOKE	0	235	0.000	4.202	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
18	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS4	PAR_DEATH	0	1	0.000	2.275	6.100	1.000	0.000	0
19	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS4	PAR_DISCHG	0	676	0.000	6.658	62.000	1.000	0.000	0
20	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS4	PAR_REVOKE	0	323	0.000	4.224	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
21	FEML_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS5	PAR_DISCHG	0	716	0.000	5.132	35.000	1.000	0.000	0
22	FEML_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS5	PAR_REVOKE	0	284	0.000	3.786	43.000	1.000	0.000	0
23	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS6	PAR_DISCHG	0	694	0.000	2.420	14.000	1.000	0.000	0
24	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS6	PAR_REVOKE	0	306	0.000	2.808	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
25	MALE_V_CLS1	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS1	PAR_REVOKE	120	2	20.000	40.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
26	MALE_V_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS2	PAR_DISCHG	120	24	6.700	16.621	46.000	1.000	0.000	0
27	MALE_V_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS2	PAR_REVOKE	120	3	9.600	10.533	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
28	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS3	PAR_DISCHG	120	146	0.000	14.996	52.000	1.000	0.000	0
29	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS3	PAR_REVOKE	120	80	0.700	8.404	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
30	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS4	PAR_DEATH	120	2	3.000	4.550	6.100	1.000	0.000	0
31	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS4	PAR_DISCHG	120	337	0.100	13.317	62.000	1.000	0.000	0
32	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS4	PAR_REVOKE	120	254	0.200	8.448	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
33	MALE_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS5	PAR_DISCHG	120	312	0.000	10.265	35.000	1.000	0.000	0
34	MALE_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS5	PAR_REVOKE	120	168	0.800	7.571	43.000	1.000	0.000	0
35	MALE_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS6	PAR_DISCHG	120	50	0.700	4.840	14.000	1.000	0.000	0
36	MALE_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	MALE_V_CLS6	PAR_REVOKE	120	19	1.700	5.616	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
37	FEML_V_CLS1	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS1	PAR_REVOKE	120	2	20.000	40.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
38	FEML_V_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS2	PAR_DISCHG	120	24	6.700	16.621	46.000	1.000	0.000	0
39	FEML_V_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS2	PAR_REVOKE	120	3	9.600	10.533	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
40	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS3	PAR_DISCHG	120	146	0.000	14.996	52.000	1.000	0.000	0
41	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS3	PAR_REVOKE	120	80	0.700	8.404	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
42	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS4	PAR_DEATH	120	2	3.000	4.550	6.100	1.000	0.000	0
43	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS4	PAR_DISCHG	120	337	0.100	13.317	62.000	1.000	0.000	0
44	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS4	PAR_REVOKE	120	254	0.200	8.448	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
45	FEML_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS5	PAR_DISCHG	120	312	0.000	10.265	35.000	1.000	0.000	0
46	FEML_V_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS5	PAR_REVOKE	120	168	0.800	7.571	43.000	1.000	0.000	0

RECNO	FID	FSTA	TID	TSTA	MONTH	PROP	MIN	MEAN	MAX	ALPHA	BETA	TSERVED
47	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS6	PAR_DISCHG	120	50	0.700	4.840	14.000	1.000	0.000	0
48	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	FEML_V_CLS6	PAR_REVOKE	120	19	1.700	5.616	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
49	MALE_V_CLS1	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_V_CLS1	PAR_REVOKE	120	2	20.000	40.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
50	MALE_V_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_V_CLS2	PAR_DISCHG	120	24	6.700	16.621	46.000	1.000	0.000	0
51	MALE_V_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_V_CLS2	PAR_REVOKE	120	3	9.600	10.533	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
52	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_V_CLS3	PAR_DISCHG	120	146	0.000	14.996	52.000	1.000	0.000	0
53	MALE_V_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_V_CLS3	PAR_REVOKE	120	80	0.700	8.404	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
54	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_V_CLS4	PAR_DEATH	120	2	3.000	4.550	6.100	1.000	0.000	0
55	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_V_CLS4	PAR_DISCHG	120	337	0.100	13.317	62.000	1.000	0.000	0
56	MALE_V_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_V_CLS4	PAR_REVOKE	120	254	0.200	8.448	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
57	MALE_V_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_V_CLS5	PAR_DISCHG	120	312	0.000	10.265	35.000	1.000	0.000	0
58	MALE_V_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_V_CLS5	PAR_REVOKE	120	168	0.800	7.571	43.000	1.000	0.000	0
59	MALE_V_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_V_CLS6	PAR_DISCHG	120	50	0.700	4.840	14.000	1.000	0.000	0
60	MALE_V_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_V_CLS6	PAR_REVOKE	120	19	1.700	5.616	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
61	FEML_V_CLS1	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_V_CLS1	PAR_REVOKE	120	2	20.000	40.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
62	FEML_V_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_V_CLS2	PAR_DISCHG	120	24	6.700	16.621	46.000	1.000	0.000	0
63	FEML_V_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_V_CLS2	PAR_REVOKE	120	3	9.600	10.533	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
64	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_V_CLS3	PAR_DISCHG	120	146	0.000	14.996	52.000	1.000	0.000	0
65	FEML_V_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_V_CLS3	PAR_REVOKE	120	80	0.700	8.404	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
66	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_V_CLS4	PAR_DEATH	120	2	3.000	4.550	6.100	1.000	0.000	0
67	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_V_CLS4	PAR_DISCHG	120	337	0.100	13.317	62.000	1.000	0.000	0
68	FEML_V_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_V_CLS4	PAR_REVOKE	120	254	0.200	8.448	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
69	FEML_V_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_V_CLS5	PAR_DISCHG	120	312	0.000	10.265	35.000	1.000	0.000	0
70	FEML_V_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_V_CLS5	PAR_REVOKE	120	168	0.800	7.571	43.000	1.000	0.000	0
71	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_V_CLS6	PAR_DISCHG	120	50	0.700	4.840	14.000	1.000	0.000	0
72	FEML_V_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_V_CLS6	PAR_REVOKE	120	19	1.700	5.616	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
73	MALE_B_CLS1	PAROLE_REG	MALE_B_CLS1	PAR_REVOKE	120	2	20.000	40.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
74	MALE_B_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	MALE_B_CLS2	PAR_DISCHG	120	24	6.700	16.621	46.000	1.000	0.000	0
75	MALE_B_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	MALE_B_CLS2	PAR_REVOKE	120	3	9.600	10.533	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
76	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	MALE_B_CLS3	PAR_DISCHG	120	146	48.000	54.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
77	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	MALE_B_CLS3	PAR_REVOKE	120	80	0.700	8.404	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
78	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	MALE_B_CLS4	PAR_DEATH	120	2	3.000	4.550	6.100	1.000	0.000	0
79	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	MALE_B_CLS4	PAR_DISCHG	120	337	30.000	36.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
80	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	MALE_B_CLS4	PAR_REVOKE	120	254	0.200	8.448	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
81	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	MALE_B_CLS5	PAR_DISCHG	120	312	12.000	16.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
82	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	MALE_B_CLS5	PAR_REVOKE	120	168	0.800	7.571	43.000	1.000	0.000	0
83	MALE_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	MALE_B_CLS6	PAR_DISCHG	120	50	12.000	12.000	12.000	1.000	0.000	0
84	MALE_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	MALE_B_CLS6	PAR_REVOKE	120	19	1.700	5.616	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
85	FEML_B_CLS1	PAROLE_REG	FEML_B_CLS1	PAR_REVOKE	120	2	20.000	40.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
86	FEML_B_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	FEML_B_CLS2	PAR_DISCHG	120	24	6.700	16.621	46.000	1.000	0.000	0
87	FEML_B_CLS2	PAROLE_REG	FEML_B_CLS2	PAR_REVOKE	120	3	9.600	10.533	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
88	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	FEML_B_CLS3	PAR_DISCHG	120	146	36.000	42.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
89	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_REG	FEML_B_CLS3	PAR_REVOKE	120	80	0.700	8.404	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
90	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	FEML_B_CLS4	PAR_DEATH	120	2	3.000	4.550	6.100	1.000	0.000	0
91	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	FEML_B_CLS4	PAR_DISCHG	120	337	24.000	28.000	36.000	1.000	0.000	0
92	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_REG	FEML_B_CLS4	PAR_REVOKE	120	254	0.200	8.448	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
93	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	FEML_B_CLS5	PAR_DISCHG	120	312	12.000	16.000	24.000	1.000	0.000	0
94	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_REG	FEML_B_CLS5	PAR_REVOKE	120	168	0.800	7.571	43.000	1.000	0.000	0
95	FEML_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	FEML_B_CLS6	PAR_DISCHG	120	50	12.000	12.000	12.000	1.000	0.000	0

RECNO	FID	FSTA	TID	TSTA	MONTH	PROP	MIN	MEAN	MAX	ALPHA	BETA	TSERVED
96	FEML_B_CLS6	PAROLE_REG	FEML_B_CLS6	PAR_REVOKE	120	19	1.700	5.616	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
97	MALE_B_CLS1	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_B_CLS1	PAR_REVOKE	120	2	20.000	40.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
98	MALE_B_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_B_CLS2	PAR_DISCHG	120	24	6.700	16.621	46.000	1.000	0.000	0
99	MALE_B_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_B_CLS2	PAR_REVOKE	120	3	9.600	10.533	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
100	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_B_CLS3	PAR_DISCHG	120	146	0.000	14.996	52.000	1.000	0.000	0
101	MALE_B_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_B_CLS3	PAR_REVOKE	120	80	0.700	8.404	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
102	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_B_CLS4	PAR_DEATH	120	2	3.000	4.550	6.100	1.000	0.000	0
103	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_B_CLS4	PAR_DISCHG	120	337	0.100	13.317	62.000	1.000	0.000	0
104	MALE_B_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_B_CLS4	PAR_REVOKE	120	254	0.200	8.448	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
105	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_B_CLS5	PAR_DISCHG	120	312	0.000	10.265	35.000	1.000	0.000	0
106	MALE_B_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_B_CLS5	PAR_REVOKE	120	168	0.800	7.571	43.000	1.000	0.000	0
107	MALE_B_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_B_CLS6	PAR_DISCHG	120	50	0.700	4.840	14.000	1.000	0.000	0
108	MALE_B_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	MALE_B_CLS6	PAR_REVOKE	120	19	1.700	5.616	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
109	FEML_B_CLS1	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_B_CLS1	PAR_REVOKE	120	2	20.000	40.000	60.000	1.000	0.000	0
110	FEML_B_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_B_CLS2	PAR_DISCHG	120	24	6.700	16.621	46.000	1.000	0.000	0
111	FEML_B_CLS2	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_B_CLS2	PAR_REVOKE	120	3	9.600	10.533	11.000	1.000	0.000	0
112	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_B_CLS3	PAR_DISCHG	120	146	0.000	14.996	52.000	1.000	0.000	0
113	FEML_B_CLS3	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_B_CLS3	PAR_REVOKE	120	80	0.700	8.404	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
114	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_B_CLS4	PAR_DEATH	120	2	3.000	4.550	6.100	1.000	0.000	0
115	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_B_CLS4	PAR_DISCHG	120	337	0.100	13.317	62.000	1.000	0.000	0
116	FEML_B_CLS4	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_B_CLS4	PAR_REVOKE	120	254	0.200	8.448	28.000	1.000	0.000	0
117	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_B_CLS5	PAR_DISCHG	120	312	0.000	10.265	35.000	1.000	0.000	0
118	FEML_B_CLS5	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_B_CLS5	PAR_REVOKE	120	168	0.800	7.571	43.000	1.000	0.000	0
119	FEML_B_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_B_CLS6	PAR_DISCHG	120	50	0.700	4.840	14.000	1.000	0.000	0
120	FEML_B_CLS6	PAROLE_PVT	FEML_B_CLS6	PAR_REVOKE	120	19	1.700	5.616	11.000	1.000	0.000	0