

COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

STATISTICAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2000



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FOREWORD

Continued growth trends in the incarcerated population and offenders under parole supervision have been experienced by the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC) since 1985. The growth in recent years has exceeded the national trends where population trends have shown little or no growth. This annual statistical report for fiscal year 2000 is intended to provide information about offenders under the jurisdiction of the Colorado Department of Corrections and insight in specific areas of change. Offenders incarcerated in secure facilities, placement in community corrections programs, and supervised on parole are profiled in this report. Youthful offenders sentenced as adults to the Youthful Offender System (Y.O.S.) are reported in the final section. All references to years in this report refer to fiscal years (July 1 through June 30) unless specified otherwise.

Sentencing trends, technical prison returns, and lengths of stay for releases are a few of the specific areas analyzed in this report. The impact of recent sentencing changes including the mandatory parole provisions in H.B. 93-1302 are evident in the admission and release sections of this report. New information is provided on the sentencing of sex offenders pursuant to the lifetime supervision legislation enacted in 1998.

Security level definitions and designations for the correctional facilities operated by or under contract with the department of corrections were changed in legislation enacted in 2000 and these changes are reflected throughout this report. The 2001 legislative session changes are not included in this report except for provisions of S.B. 01-212. Effects of this legislation are reported in Table 6 to reflect the latest prison construction appropriations and projected facility capacities are shown in Table 9.

Recent court decisions involving certain sex offenders have affected information contained in this report. The CDOC is waiting for a final decision from the Colorado State Supreme Court following a rehearing held in March 2001 on the application of conflicting parole statutes to sex offenses committed on or after July 1, 1993 but prior to November 1, 1998. The Supreme Court's decision will determine if these offenders must complete the mandatory parole provisions implemented in 1993. A discussion of the court decisions leading up to this hearing and their effects are discussed in section four on prison releases.

Additional offender information and copies of this report may be obtained from the Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections, 2862 South Circle Drive, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80906-4122. A downloadable version of this report is available on the Internet through the state homepage at: <http://www.doc.state.co.us/Statistics/Statistics.htm>

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June 21, 2001

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SECTION I

OVERVIEW

POPULATION GROWTH AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The average daily population (A.D.P.) is used to measure the population growth trends in the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC) for the last five years. The figures for fiscal year 2000 show the total jurisdiction under CDOC supervision increased to 20,968 consisting of 15,441 inmates; 5,245 offenders under parole supervision; and 282 offenders in the Youthful Offender System (Y.O.S.).

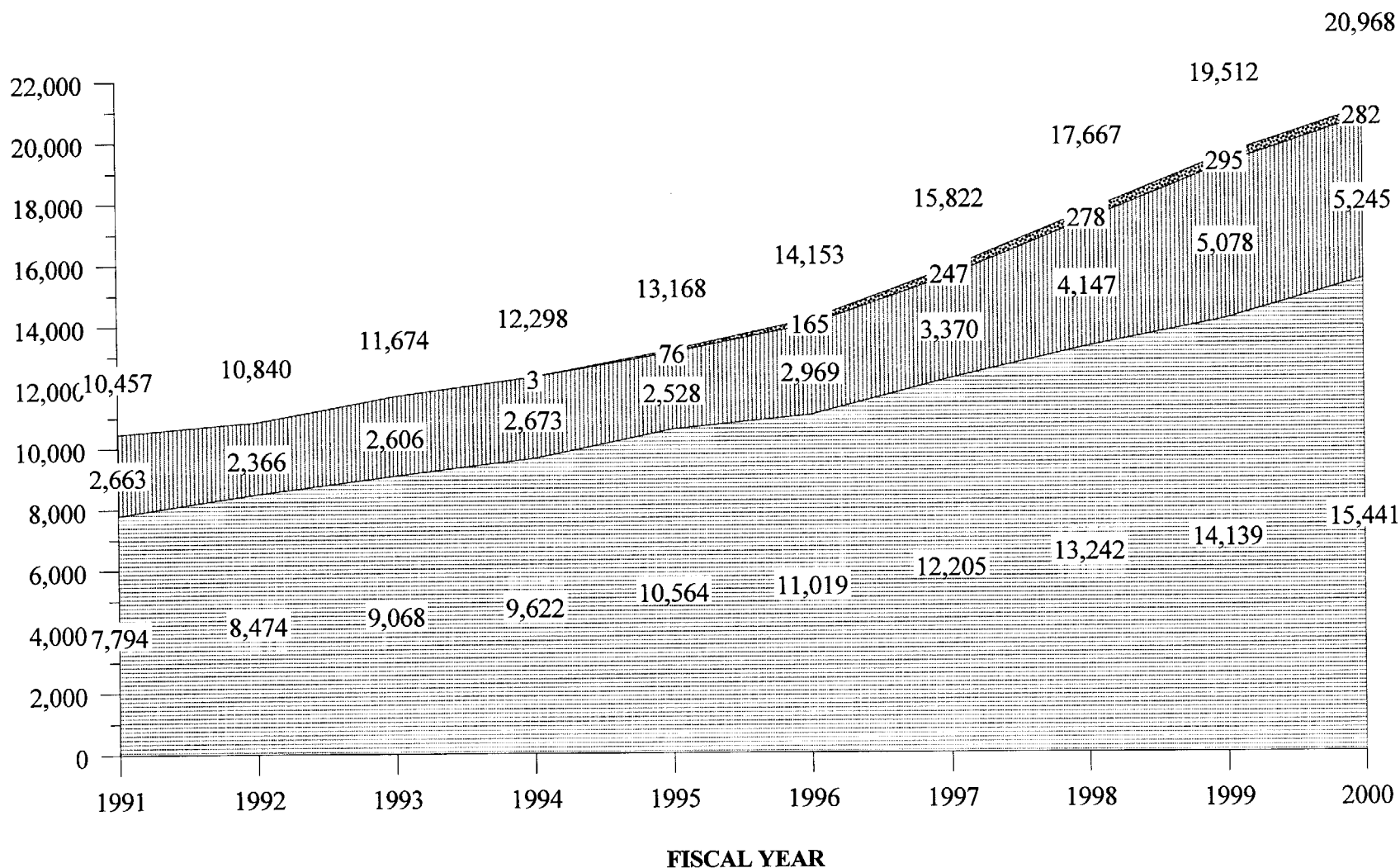
The inmate, parole and Y.O.S. population growth trends for fiscal years 1995 through 2000 are depicted in Table 1. The jurisdictional population increased 59.2% since 1995, an annual compounded growth rate of 9.75%. The increase is due primarily to the inmate population growth of 46.1% even though the parole population increased 107.4% over this period.

TABLE 1
AVERAGE JURISDICTIONAL POPULATION
FISCAL YEAR 1995 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2000

FISCAL YEAR	INMATE		PAROLE		Y.O.S.		TOTAL	
	Pop.	Annual Growth	Pop.	Annual Growth	Pop.	Annual Growth	Pop.	Annual Growth
1995	10,564		2,528		76		13,168	
1996	11,019	4.3%	2,969	17.4%	165	117.1%	14,153	7.5%
1997	12,205	10.8%	3,370	13.5%	247	49.7%	15,822	11.8%
1998	13,242	8.5%	4,147	23.1%	278	12.6%	17,667	11.7%
1999	14,139	6.8%	5,078	22.4%	295	6.1%	19,512	10.4%
2000	15,441	9.2%	5,245	3.3%	282	-4.4%	20,968	7.5%


Table 2 presents the ten-year trend in graphical format on the following page. The inmate population currently represents 73.6%, parole population represents 25.0% and Y.O.S. population represents the remaining 1.4% of the total population under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections. In 1991 the inmate population comprised 74.5% of the total population and the remaining 25.5% consisted of the parole population.

TABLE 2
AVERAGE JURISDICTIONAL POPULATION
FISCAL YEAR 1991 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2000



 Inmate Population

 Parole Population

 Y.O.S. Population

The unprecedented growth in the adult inmate population is illustrated in Table 3. The population has increased 362% since 1983 when the population was 3,343. The average jurisdictional inmate population includes on-grounds, off-grounds (out to court, hospital and other temporary custody), jail backlog, fugitive status, community transition placements, inmate intensive supervision programs and inmates housed under contracts in county, private and out of state facilities.

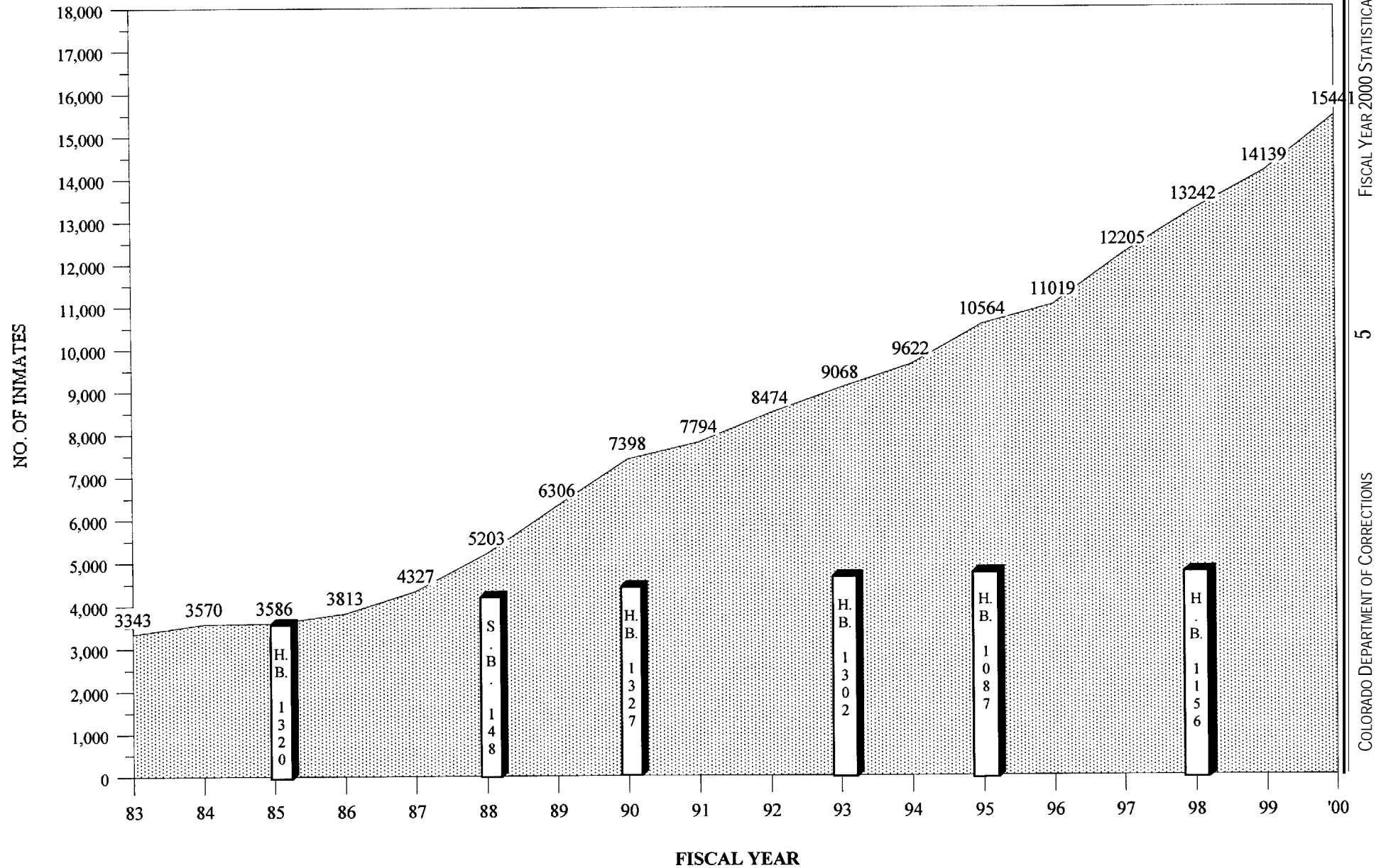
Several key pieces of legislation have impacted the prison population since 1979. H.B. 1589, passed in 1979, changed sentences from indeterminate to determinate terms and made parole mandatory at one-half the sentence. In 1981 H.B. 1156 became law, requiring courts to sentence offenders above the maximum of the presumptive range for "crimes of violence" as well as those offenders with aggravating circumstances.

The most dramatic legislative change was made in 1985 with the passage of **H.B. 1320**. This legislation doubled the maximum penalties of the presumptive ranges for all felony classes. The average length of stay projected for new commitments to the Colorado Department of Corrections nearly tripled as a result, from 20 months in 1980 to a high of 57 months in 1989. In addition, parole became discretionary which contributed to the increased length of stay. The inmate population had more than doubled between 1985 and 1990.

The Colorado legislature attempted to slow the growth during the 1988 and 1990 sessions by further modifying the sentencing laws. **S.B. 148** was passed in 1988 which changed the previous requirement of the courts to sentence above the maximum of the presumptive range to sentencing at least the midpoint of the presumptive range for "crimes of violence" and crimes associated with aggravating circumstances. In 1989 several class five felonies were lowered to a newly created felony class six with a presumptive penalty range of one to two years.

In 1990 **H.B. 1327** doubled the maximum amount of earned time an offender is allowed to earn while in prison from five days to ten days per month. In addition, parolees were allowed earned time awards which reduced time spent on parole. This legislation also applied earned time to the sentence discharge date as well as the parole eligibility date, shortening the length of stay for offenders, mainly those who discharged their sentences. S.B. 117 modified life sentences for class one felony convictions to "life without parole" from the previous parole eligibility after 40 calendar years served.

TABLE 3
AVERAGE ADULT INMATE POPULATION
FISCAL YEARS 1983 THROUGH 2000



During the regular legislative session in 1993 several bills were introduced to revise the sentencing provisions. **H.B. 1302** was passed, which reduced the presumptive ranges for certain class three through six nonviolent crimes and added a split sentence mandating a period of parole for all crimes following the prison sentence. This legislation also eliminated the earned time awards while on parole. The presumptive ranges before and after this legislation and the new mandatory parole periods are listed below in Table 4.

TABLE 4
PRESUMPTIVE SENTENCING RANGES AND PAROLE PERIODS

FELONY CLASS	1985 - 1993 PRESUMPTIVE RANGE		1993 - PRESENT PRESUMPTIVE RANGE		MANDATORY PAROLE PERIOD (1)
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
1	LIFE	DEATH	LIFE	DEATH	N/A
2	8 yrs.	24 yrs.	8 yrs.	24 yrs.	5 yrs.
3 **	4 yrs.	16 yrs.	4 yrs.	16 yrs.	5 yrs.
3	4 yrs.	16 yrs.	4 yrs.	12 yrs.	5 yrs.
4 **	2 yrs.	8 yrs.	2 yrs.	8 yrs.	3 yrs.
4	2 yrs.	8 yrs.	2 yrs.	6 yrs.	3 yrs.
5 **	1 yrs.	4 yrs.	1 yrs.	4 yrs.	2 yrs.
5	1 yrs.	4 yrs.	1 yrs.	3 yrs.	2 yrs.
6 **	1 yrs.	2 yrs.	1 yrs.	2 yrs.	1 yrs.
6	1 yrs.	2 yrs.	1 yrs.	1.5 yrs.	1 yrs.

(1) The mandatory parole period for Title 18 Article 3 Part 4 (Unlawful Sexual Behavior) and Title 18 Article 6 Part 3 (Incest) crimes shall be 5 years for crimes committed before November 1 1998, indeterminate period of parole for sexual offenses after that date.

**Denotes extraordinary risk crimes.

Sentencing for habitual offenders was also changed in 1993. H.B. 1302 revised the sentence for offenders who are convicted of a felony class 1, 2, 3, 4 or five and have been twice previously convicted of a felony to a term of three times the maximum of the presumptive range of the felony conviction. Habitual offenders who have been three times previously convicted of any felony will be sentenced to four times the maximum of the presumptive range of the felony conviction. Under the previous law, habitual offenders with two prior convictions were sentenced to 25 to 50 years and offenders with three prior convictions were sentenced to life, with parole eligibility in forty years. A third type of habitual offender was defined in this legislation to be any offender who has previously been sentenced as habitual with three prior convictions and is thereafter convicted of a felony which is a crime of violence as defined in C.R.S. 16-11-309. The sentence for these habitual offenders is life with parole eligibility after 40 years.

A special session was held in the fall of 1993 to draft and pass specific legislation for juvenile violence. The most significant legislation affecting the Department was S.B. 9 which established the Youthful Offender System (Y.O.S.) within the Department of Corrections. Initially, 96 beds were authorized for this new judicial sentencing provision for offenders between the ages of 14 and 18 years of age and convicted of crimes other than class one, class two or sexual assault. Construction of a facility in Pueblo was approved with a total planned capacity of 480 beds.

The 1994 legislative session was directed at funding the construction of additional adult prison beds and new facilities to meet the projected inmate population over the next five years. The construction of just less than 1,200 adult prison beds and 300 YOS beds was authorized with more than \$131 million appropriated. Contract authority for 386 private preparole beds was authorized in addition to contracts or construction of minimum security beds.

An additional sentencing provision for habitual offenders was added through legislation in 1994, S.B. 196. This new provision affects offenders convicted of any class one or two felonies or any class three felony which is defined as a crime of violence and has twice been convicted of any of these same offenses. The sentence imposed shall be to a term of life imprisonment with parole eligibility in forty years. Table 5 summarizes the habitual sentencing law changes.

TABLE 5
HABITUAL SENTENCING LAW CHANGES

LEGISLATION	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS		CRIME OF VIOLENCE/ PREVIOUS HABITUAL(1)	CLS. 1, 2 or 3 C.O.V./ 2 PREVIOUS CLS.1, 2 or 3 C.O.V.(2)
	TWO	THREE		
PRE H.B. 93-1302	25 - 50 yrs.	Life (40 yr. PED)	---	---
POST H.B. 93-1302	3 X max. of presumptive range of felony	4 X max. of presumptive range of felony	Life (40 yr. PED)	---
POST S.B. 94-196	3 X max. of presumptive range of felony	4 X max. of presumptive range of felony	Life (40 yr. PED)	Life (40 yr. PED)

A felony constitutes any felony in this state, any other state, the United States, or any territory subject to U.S. jurisdiction, or a crime which would be a felony if committed in this state.

(1) Any person who is convicted and sentenced for habitual - 3 previous convictions and is thereafter convicted of a felony which is a crime of violence (C.O.V.).

(2) Any person who is convicted of a class 1 or 2 felony or a class 3 felony that is a crime of violence (C.O.V.) and has been twice convicted previously of a class 1, 2, or a 3 crime of violence (C.O.V.). First and second degree burglary are excluded.

The construction of more than 3,000 additional prison beds was authorized in the 1995 legislative session. Seven existing facilities received funding to remodel and expand capacities, in addition to construction of two new facilities at Sterling and Trinidad. Earned time provisions were also modified in 1995 legislation to allow certain nonviolent offenders earned time while on parole. **H.B. 1087** was enacted in part to respond to the projected growth in parole population as a result of the mandatory parole periods established in H.B. 93-1302.

The 1996 legislative session was directed primarily toward juvenile justice and the “Children’s Code.” H.B. 1005 broadened the criminal charges eligible for direct filing of juveniles as adults and possible sentencing to the Youthful Offender System. This legislation also allowed juveniles 12 or 13 years of age charged with a class one or two felony or crime of violence to be direct filed and possible sentencing to the Department of Corrections as an adult.

Funding for 480 beds at Trinidad Correctional Facility and reconstruction and expansion at two existing facilities was received during 1997. The legislature also approved additional planning and design for expansion of three new facilities; Sterling Correctional Facility, Denver Women’s Correctional Facility and the Youthful Offender System. Construction appropriations for prison beds totaled more than \$109.5 million in 1997.

Two key pieces of legislation enacted in 1998 are anticipated to impact future population growth. **H.B. 98-1156** is referred to as the “Colorado Sex Offender Lifetime Supervision Act of 1998.” This legislation will require offenders convicted of a felony sex offense to undergo evaluation and treatment. Sex offenders sentenced to incarceration receive an indeterminate term of at least the minimum of the presumptive range for the level of offense committed and a maximum of natural life. The parole board has responsibility, in coordination with treatment and supervising personnel, to determine when the sex offender can be managed in the community.

Legislative changes in H.B. 98-1160 will affect offenders whose parole is revoked who are sentenced for a class 2, 3, 4, or 5 felony, or a class 6 felony which is a subsequent felony conviction, committed on or after July 1, 1998. This legislation will require the offender to complete a twelve month period of community supervision when released from incarceration if there is less than twelve months remaining on the mandatory parole sentence. These changes will result in longer parole and community supervision periods and additional reincarceration time.

S.B. 99-196 provided \$997,000 in additional construction funds for Sterling Correctional Facility, increasing the total construction funds to over \$170 million for this facility. The

legislature authorized the temporary use of 60 beds at the Y.O.S. facility for adult female offenders until the expansion of the Denver Women's Correctional Facility is completed.

Additional prison construction was authorized in 2001, totaling \$66,302,249. San Carlos Correctional facility will add 250 special needs beds for offenders with chronic mental illness; Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility will add 384 high custody beds; and Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center will have 62 additional beds.

Fort Lyon Correctional Facility was acquired from the Veterans Administration in May 2001 and has begun a multi-phase renovation project. The first phase of 200 beds will be available for occupancy in December 2001 with 300 additional beds in July 2002. The planned capacity for this facility is 1,000 beds.

Table 6 contains a summary of the legislation authorizing prison bed expansion and construction since 1994. The net increase will total 6,836 prison beds upon completion at a cost of over \$531 million authorized over this eight-year period.

TABLE 6
PRISON EXPANSION AND CONSTRUCTION LEGISLATION (*)

FACILITY	LEGISLATION *							TOTAL BEDS	TOTAL APPROPRIATION
	H.B. 94-1340	H.B. 95-1352	H.B. 97-1244	H.B. 97-1358	H.B. 98-1401	S.B. 99-196	S.B. 01-212		
Delta Correctional Center	7,482,200							180	\$7,482,200
Denver Womens Corr. Facility	17,599,816		13,159,760		67,065,770			900	97,825,346
Colo. State Penitentiary	19,546,250			340,000				250	19,886,250
Sterling Corr. Facility	37,500,000	40,427,119	2,000,000	26,780,000	63,138,688	997,000		2,445	170,842,807
Arrowhead Corr. Center		2,596,460						120	2,596,460
Colo. Territorial Corr. Facility		4,584,300						94	4,584,300
Four Mile Corr. Center		10,031,328	7,922,967					480 (-300)	17,954,295
Fremont Corr. Facility		23,234,400						363	23,234,400
Pueblo Minimum Center		641,088						28	641,088
Rifle Correctional Center		6,800,000		3,632,277 (1)				192 (-150)	10,432,277 (1)
San Carlos Corr. Facility			423,360				18,804,814	250	19,228,174
Trinidad Corr. Facility		2,400,000	29,950,000		2,526,100 (2)			480	34,876,100
Buena Vista Minimum Center			14,078,764					292 (-214)	14,078,764
Youthful Offender System	25,249,500		11,085,824					480	36,335,324 (2)
Additional minimum beds	24,000,000							--	24,000,000
Training Acad. (CMHIP planning)			165,000						165,000
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility							19,790,603	384	19,790,603
Denver Rec. and Diag. Center							15,394,593	62	15,394,593
Fort Lyon Corr. Facility							12,312,239	500	12,312,239
TOTAL	\$131,377,766	\$90,714,695	\$78,785,675	\$30,752,277	\$132,730,558 (2)	\$997,000	\$66,302,249	7,500 (-664)	\$531,660,220

*The legislation listed may include additional funding for operating, controlled maintenance, life safety and other capital expenditures not reflected in this table.

(1) Includes \$228,892 appropriated in S.B. 93-234.

(2) Reflects \$3,000 reduction from H.B. 00-1451.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Two sets of population projections are prepared for budgeting and planning use by agencies outside the Department of Corrections. The Division of Criminal Justice within the Department of Public Safety has projected the inmate and parole populations for over 20 years. In 1994 the legislature authorized the Legislative Council to develop forecasts for the adult and juvenile populations within the criminal justice system.

Table 7 compares the most recent inmate population projections released in December 2000 by the Division of Criminal Justice Research Office and the Legislative Council Staff. These projections are updated every six months to reflect the most recent sentencing revisions and trends. As indicated in the table there are only minor differences between the two sets of projections. The Division of Criminal Justice figures are slightly lower until the final projection year of 2006 when the Legislative Council figures catch up and surpass the Division's estimates. The annual compounded growth rate over the six-year projection period is 6.9% for the Legislative Council estimates and 6.7% for the Division of Criminal Justice numbers.

These projections are affected by a number of factors including the number and sentence length of new commitments, parole board discretion to release offenders, and rates of revocation for parolees. H.B. 1302 reduced the presumptive range for non-extraordinary risk crimes in felony classes three through six, which reduces the estimated sentence length for new commitments after 1994. Parole board discretion is projected to remain similar to current release trends. Revocation rates are expected to increase as higher risk offenders will be released to parole instead of discharging under the new legislation. The legislation passed in 1998 implementing lifetime supervision and indeterminate sentences for sex offenders and the legislation adding a twelve month period of community supervision for offenders who have had parole revoked have increasing effects on the projection models.

The parole population projections as issued by the Division of Criminal Justice Research Office and the Legislative Council Staff are compared in Table 8. These two models differ significantly over the six-year projection period, as Legislative Council is forecasting an annual growth rate in the parole population of 4.3% while Division of Criminal Justice has presented projections with an annual growth rate of 7.8%. The projections vary by 1,142 parolees by June 2006.

TABLE 7
COMPARISON OF PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS
AS ISSUED BY DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

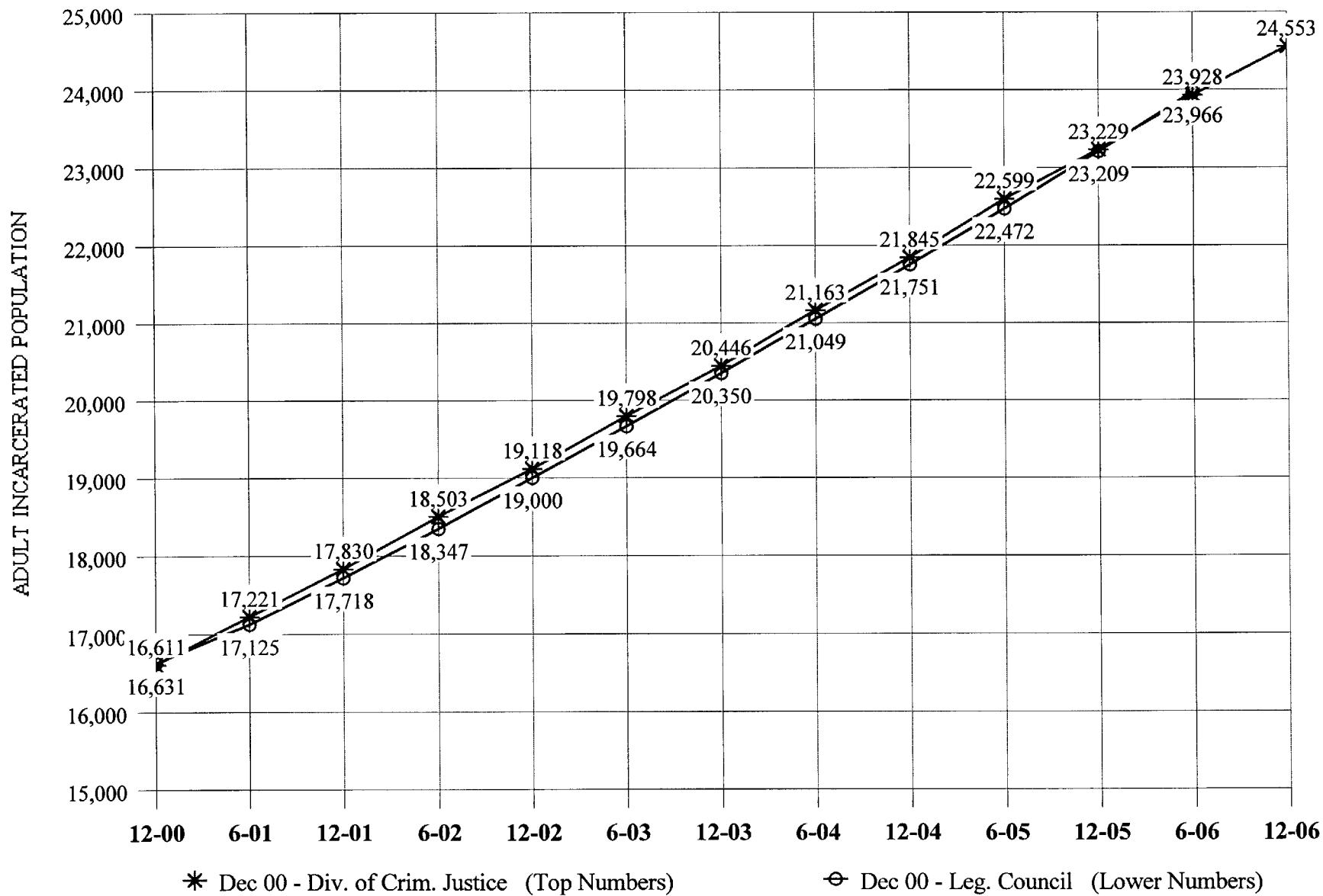
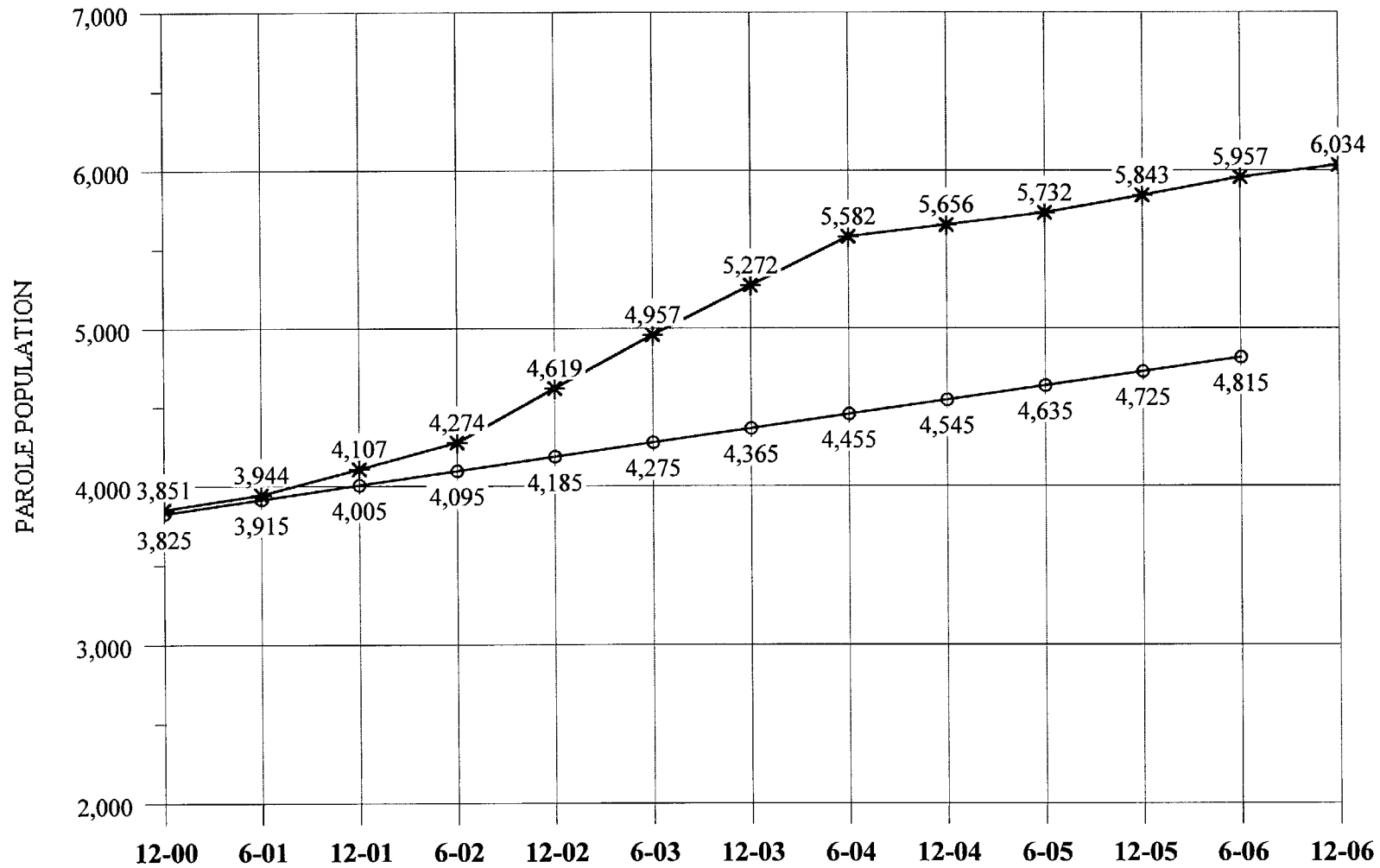


TABLE 8
COMPARISON OF DOMESTIC PAROLE POPULATION PROJECTIONS
AS ISSUED BY DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



* Fall 00 - Div. of Crim. Justice (Top Numbers)

⊖ Fall 00 - Leg. Council (Lower Numbers)

MAP OF FACILITIES

Table 9 illustrates the locations and security levels of the twenty-four prisons owned and operated by the Department of Corrections throughout the state of Colorado. This includes Trinidad Correctional Facility, which is still under construction and Fort Lyon Correctional Facility recently acquired and beginning renovation. Four contract facilities are also located on the map. Bent County Correctional Facility (Las Animas) and Huerfano Correctional Facility (Walsenburg) were opened in 1993 and 1997 while Kit Carson Correctional Facility (Burlington) and Crowley County Correctional Facility (Olney Springs) were completed late in 1998. Fremont County has the most facilities with a total of nine, representing all security levels with 4,891 beds. The security levels identified in Table 9 are defined in H.B. 00-1133 as follows:

Level I facilities shall have designated boundaries, but need not have perimeter fencing. Inmates classified as minimum may be incarcerated in level I facilities, but generally inmates of higher classifications shall not be incarcerated at level I facilities.

Level II facilities shall have designated boundaries with a single or double perimeter fencing. The perimeter of level II facilities shall be patrolled periodically. Inmates classified as minimum restrictive and minimum may be incarcerated in level II facilities, but generally inmates of higher classifications shall not be incarcerated in level II facilities.

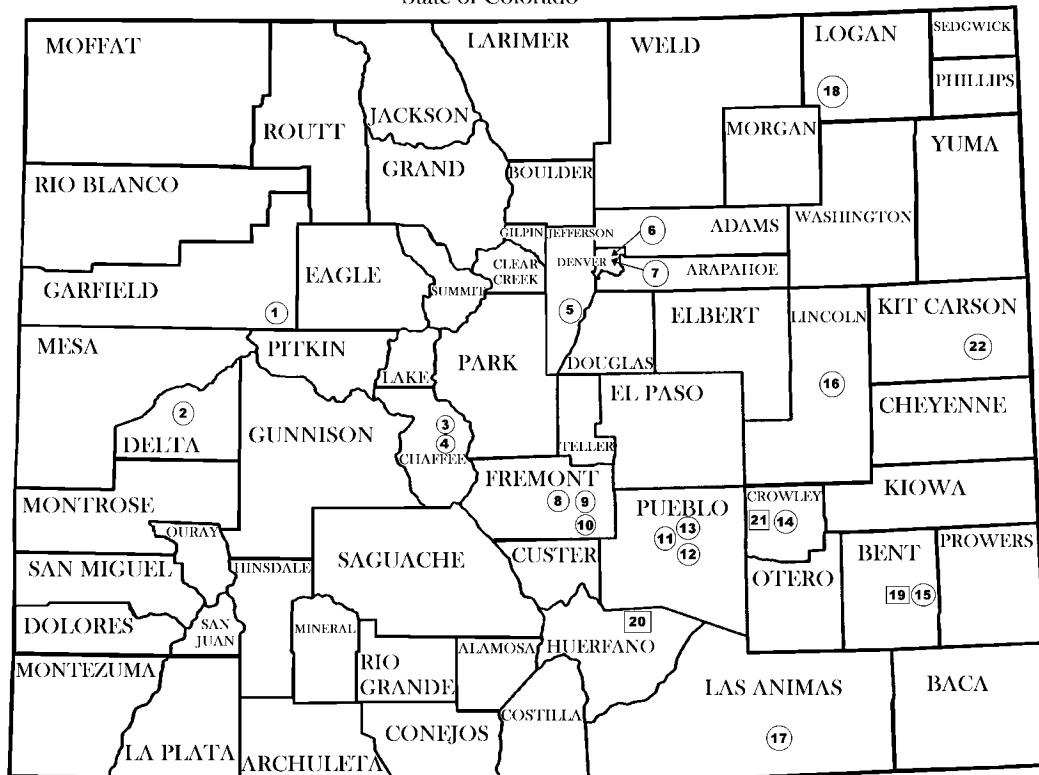
Level III facilities generally shall have towers, a wall or double perimeter fencing with razor wire, and detection devices. The perimeter of level III facilities shall be continuously patrolled. Appropriately designated class classified inmates, medium classified inmates and inmates of lower classification levels may be incarcerated in level III facilities, but generally inmates of higher classifications shall not be incarcerated in level III facilities.

Level IV facilities shall generally have towers, a wall or double perimeter fencing with razor wire, and detection devices. The perimeter of level IV facilities shall be continuously patrolled. Close classified inmates and inmates of lower classification levels may be incarcerated in level IV facilities, but generally inmates of higher classifications shall not be incarcerated in level IV facilities on a long-term basis.

Level V facilities comprise the highest security level and are capable of incarcerating all classification levels. The facilities shall have double perimeter fencing with razor wire and detection devices or equivalent security architecture. These facilities generally shall use towers or stun-lethal fencing as well as controlled sally ports. The perimeter of level V facilities shall be continuously patrolled.

More than half of the department's prison beds have been constructed since 1988 with four facilities currently under construction. Denver Women's Correctional Facility, open in April 1998, upon full occupancy will provide 900 female beds. Sterling Correctional Facility is the largest facility at 2,445 beds, completed in the fall of 2000. The Trinidad Correctional Facility is scheduled for completion in 2001, Fort Lyon Correctional Facility will house offenders in December 2001, and the expansion of San Carlos Correctional Facility will provide 250 special needs beds in August 2003. Table 9 reflects the bed capacities as currently authorized or planned.

Map of Colorado Correctional Facilities
State of Colorado



1	Rifle Correctional Center	192	1979	Rifle	I
2	Delta Correctional Center	484	1964	Delta	I
3	Buena Vista Corr. Complex	1,118	1892	Buena Vista	III
4	Colorado Corr. Alternative Program	100	1991	Buena Vista	I
5	Colorado Correctional Center	150	1969	Golden	I
6	Denver Rec. & Diagnostic Center	542+	1991	Denver	V
7	Denver Women's Corr. Facility	900+	1998	Denver	V
8	Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	695	1871	Canon City	III
9	Colorado Women's Corr. Facility	274	1968	Canon City	IV
10	East Canon Complex:				
	A. Arrowhead Correctional Center	484	1990	Canon City	II
	B. Centennial Correctional Facility	336	1980	Canon City	IV
	C. Colorado State Penitentiary	756	1993	Canon City	V
	D. Four Mile Correctional Center	484	1983	Canon City	II
	E. Fremont Correctional Facility	1,449	1962	Canon City	III
	F. Pre-Release Correctional Center	164♦	1983	Canon City	II
	G. Skyline Correctional Center	249+	1964	Canon City	I
11	Pueblo Minimum Center	256	1994	Pueblo	II
12	San Carlos Correctional Facility	500+	1995	Pueblo	V
13	Youthful Offender System	480	1998	Pueblo	V
14	Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	1,007	1987	Ordway	III
15	Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	1,000*	-	Fort Lyon	III
16	Limon Correctional Facility	953	1993	Limon	IV
17	Trinidad Correctional Facility	480*	2001	Trinidad	II
18	Sterling Correctional Facility	2,445	1998	Sterling	V
CONTRACT FACILITIES:					
19	Bent County Correctional Facility	724	1993	Las Animas	
20	Huerfano County Correctional Facility	778	1997	Walsenburg	
21	Crowley County Correctional Facility	1,185	1998	Olney Springs	
22	Kit Carson County Correctional Fac.	820	1998	Burlington	

+Currently under expansion

* Currently under construction or planned

♦Facility to be closed July 2001

(These figures represent projected expansion when completed)

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTED INCIDENTS AND ESCAPES

Table 10 summarizes major incidents reported by the Department for calendar years 1997 through 2000. The number of major incidents reported by the Department increased 40.0% in 2000. The rate of 48.6 incidents per 1,000 inmate population (ADP) for 2000 is higher than the 1999 rate of 38.8 per 1,000. The most notable increases in 2000 incidents were reported for fighting (121.7%), inmate assaults on inmates (44.8%), and self-inflicted injuries (30.2%). Inmate assaults on staff were down slightly (3.4%). All categories of incidents have increased at least 100% since 1997, with the exception of the inmate death categories where the total number of deaths has remained relatively stable with fluctuations in the death types.

TABLE 10
INCIDENT SUMMARY
CALENDAR YEARS 1997 THROUGH 2000

REPORTED INCIDENTS:	1997	1998	1999	2000
Inmate Assaults on Staff	58	111	179	173
Inmate Assaults on Inmates	75	105	116	168
Inmate Sexual Assaults on Inmates	2	5	4	4
Fighting	69	97	120	266
Self-Inflicted Injuries	69	89	106	138
Inmate Deaths by Murder/Homicide	2	3	2	1
Inmate Deaths by Suicide	2	5	1	0
Natural/Accidental Deaths	28	18	30	31
Unknown Cause of Death	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	305	433	558	781

Departmental escapes by facility are reported on a calendar year basis for 1997 through 2000 in Table 11. The Department defines escape as leaving the last barrier of a secured facility, the imaginary barrier of an unsecured facility (camp), or a work crew or escorted trip outside a facility without permission. A court conviction for escape, a code of penal discipline conviction for escape, or an unauthorized absence for twenty-four hours or more constitutes an escape from a community contract center or Intensive Supervision (ISP) placement.

Ten escapes were reported from DOC operated facilities in calendar year 2000; nine from level I facilities and one escape from the level V Denver Women's Correctional Facility. One-half of the escapes occurred at Colorado Correctional Center.

The number of escapes from community contract centers decreased 6.6% in 2000 from 227 in 1999 to 212 in 2000. Intensive Supervision (ISP) also had a decrease of 17.7% reporting only 51 escapes in 2000.

TABLE 11
DEPARTMENTAL ESCAPES
CALENDAR YEARS 1997 THROUGH 2000

LOCATION	SECURITY	1997	1998	1999	2000
DOC FACILITIES:					
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	V	0	0	0	0
Colo. State Penitentiary	V	0	0	0	0
San Carlos Correctional Facility	V	0	0	0	0
Sterling Correctional Facility	V	--	--	0	0
Centennial Correctional Facility	IV	0	0	0	0
Limon Correctional Facility	IV	0	0	0	0
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	III	0	0	3	0
Buena Vista Correctional Complex	III	1 ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0
Buena Vista Minimum Center	--	1	0	0	0
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
Fremont Correctional Facility	III	3	0	0	0
Arrowhead Correctional Center	II	2	1	2	0
Four Mile Correctional Center	II	1	0	0	0
Pre-Release Correctional Center	II	0	0	0	0
Colorado Corr. Alternative Program	I	0	0	0	2
Colorado Correctional Center	I	4	2	6	5
Delta Correctional Center	I	1	1	0	2
Rifle Correctional Center	I	0	0	0	0
Skyline Correctional Center	I	0	0	0	0
Denver Women's Correctional Fac	V	--	--	0	1
Adult Females-YOS	V	--	--	1 ⁽¹⁾	0
Colo. Women's Correctional Fac	IV	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Minimum Center	II	2	1	0	0
SUBTOTAL		15	5	12	10
CONTRACT FACILITIES:					
Bent County Correctional Facility		0	2 ⁽¹⁾	2	0
Crowley County Correctional Facility		--	0	0	0
Huerfano County Correctional Facility		--	0	0	0
Kit Carson County Correctional Facility		--	0	1 ⁽¹⁾	0
Texas County Contracts		3	--	--	--
Minnesota Prairie Correctional Facility		0	0	--	--
Jail Contract Centers		0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL		3	2	3	0
OTHER:					
Community Contract Centers		204	216	227	212
Intensive Supervision (ISP)		47	74	62	51
Jail Backlog		2	1	2	2
Federal Tracking		0	1	0	0
SUBTOTAL		253	292	291	265
TOTAL		271	299	306	275

(n) represents the number of escapes on out-to-court or transport status.

SECTION II

INMATE POPULATION TRENDS

PRISON SENTENCE AND INCARCERATION RATES

Prison sentence rates are measured as the ratio of the number of offenders sentenced to prison during a fiscal year per 100,000 Colorado population. Incarceration rates are measured as the ratio of the average number of offenders incarcerated during a fiscal year per 100,000 Colorado population. State population estimates are obtained from the Division of Local Affairs. Average incarcerated population is defined as adult inmate jurisdictional population.

Tables 12 and 13 reflect a decrease in the 2000 sentence rate as a result of the decrease in the number of offenders sentenced to prison while the incarceration rate continued to increase due to the 9.2% increase in incarcerated population. The state population growth increase was 5.7% in 2000. The incarceration rate has increased 35.5% since 1994 as the incarcerated population increased 60.5% while the state population growth was 18.3% for this time period.

TABLE 12
PRISON SENTENCE AND INCARCERATION RATES

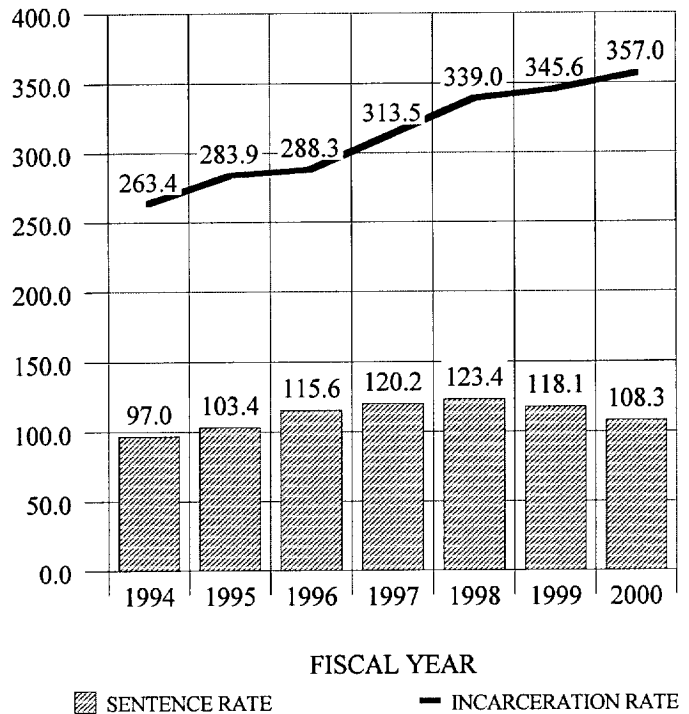


TABLE 13
PRISON SENTENCE AND INCARCERATION RATES
FISCAL YEARS 1994 THROUGH 2000

YEAR	OFFENDERS SENTENCED	SENTENCE RATE	AVERAGE INCARCERATED POPULATION	INCARCERATION RATE
1994	3,543	97.0	9,622	263.4
1995	3,846	103.4	10,564	283.9
1996	4,419	115.6	11,019	288.3
1997	4,678	120.2	12,205	313.5
1998	4,820	123.4	13,242	339.0
1999	4,833	118.1	14,139	345.6
2000	4,685	108.3	15,441	357.0

JAIL BACKLOG

The end of month counts for jail backlog are shown in Table 14. Construction of new prison beds and contracts for private prison beds has significantly reduced the number of offenders held in jails awaiting bed space, also known as jail backlog.

The jail backlog reached its highest end of month count in May of 1995 when backlog reached 892 (32 females). The all-time high of 909 occurred on June 1, 1995. These figures are not represented in Table 14 since this table only reflects the last two years. The backlog ranged from a low of 34 (17 females and 17 males) to a high of 317 (34 females and 283 males) for fiscal years 1999 and 2000.

The population figures in Table 15 provide the breakdown of the average daily population for prisons, backlog and jail contracts and other contracts. Other contracts include offenders housed in Bent County Correctional Facility, Crowley County Correctional Facility, Huerfano Correctional Facility, Kit Carson Correctional Facility and Minnesota. Other contract facilities represented 15.1% of the total population in 2000, down from the 1999 count of 2,515 which was the highest level reached in contract beds. The average jail backlog for fiscal year 2000 was 159, 124 males and 35 females, and county jail contract population averaged 60 for the year.

TABLE 14
ADULT JAIL BACKLOG
END OF MONTH COUNT

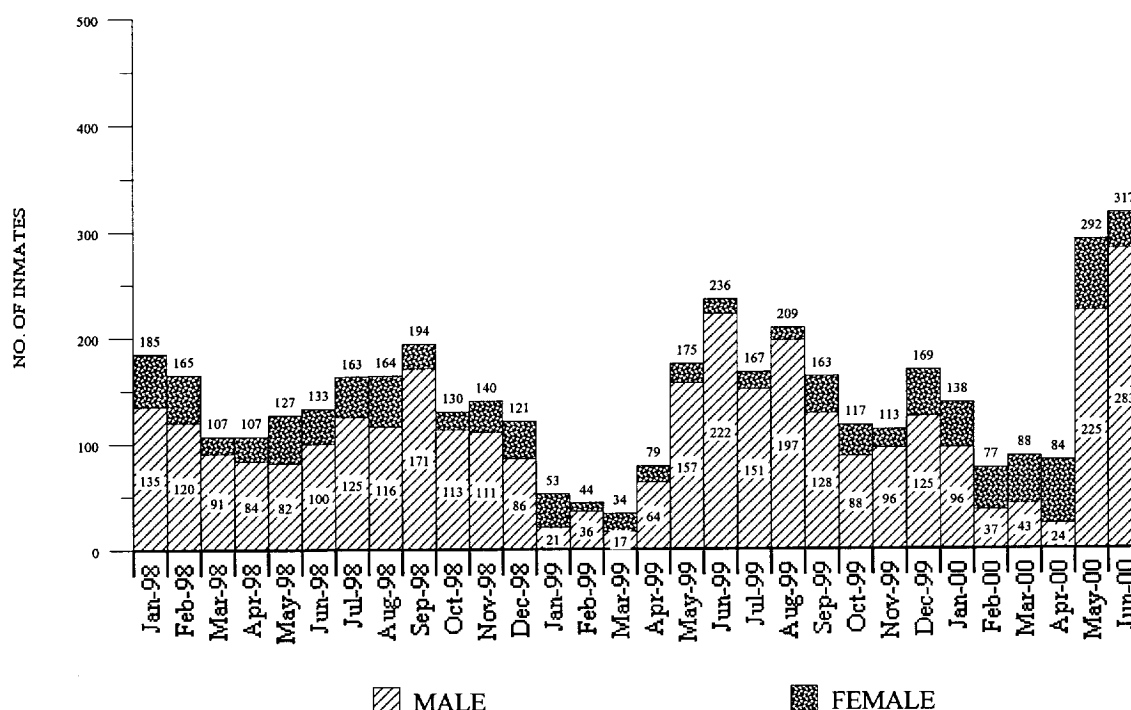
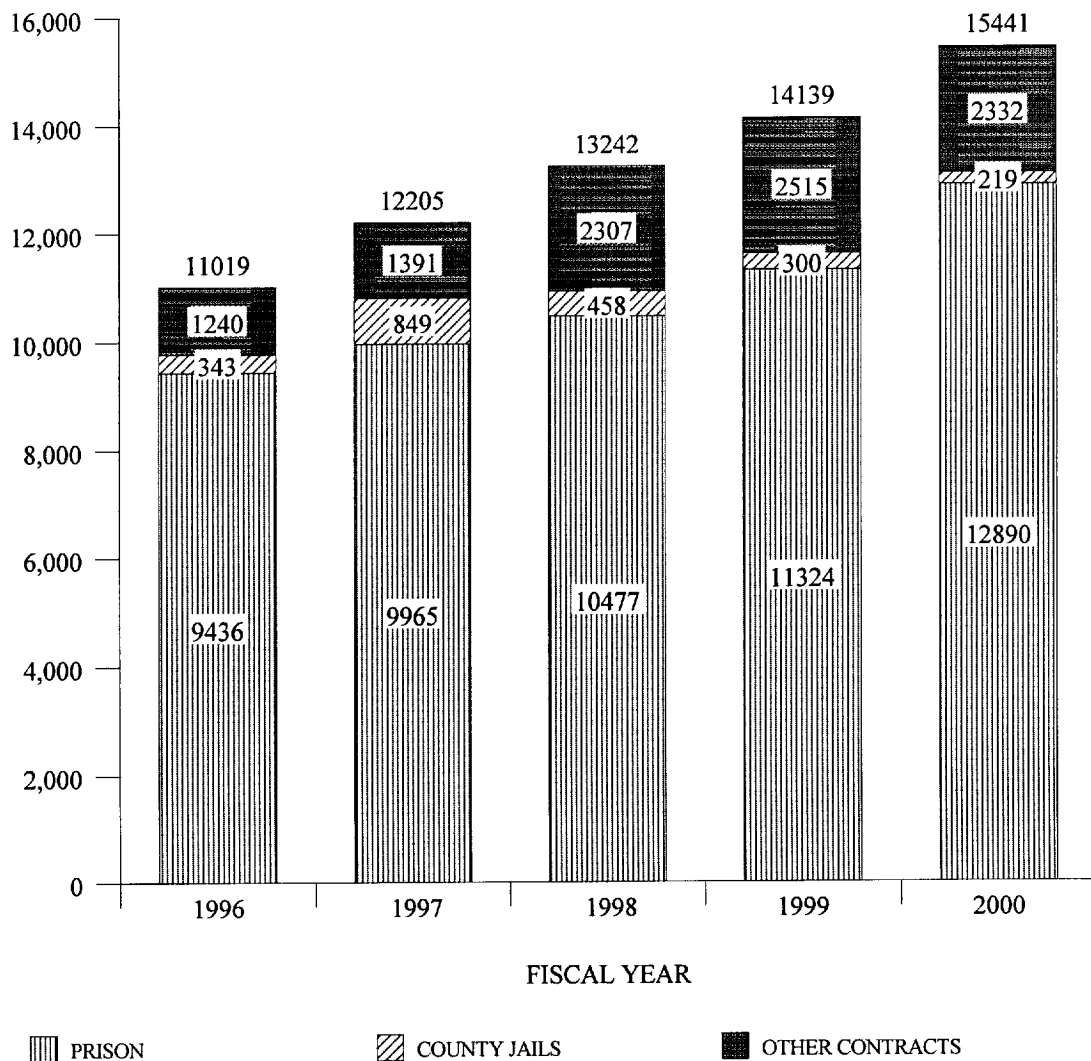


TABLE 15
AVERAGE JURISDICTIONAL POPULATION
PRISON, JAIL BACKLOG AND CONTRACTS

FISCAL YEAR	PRISON	COUNTY JAILS		OTHER CONTRACTS	TOTAL
		BACKLOG	CONTRACTS		
1996	9,436	208	135	1,240	11,019
1997	9,965	534	315	1,391	12,205
1998	10,477	174	284	2,307	13,242
1999	11,324	122	178	2,515	14,139
2000	12,890	159	60	2,332	15,441

TABLE 16
AVERAGE JURISDICTIONAL POPULATION
PRISON, COUNTY JAILS AND CONTRACTS



FACILITY CAPACITIES AND POPULATION

As illustrated previously in Table 3, the Department has experienced unprecedented growth since 1985. The average jurisdictional population of 15,441 in fiscal year 2000 represents an increase of 331% over the population of 3,586 in 1985. The Department has added a total of 9,749 facility beds; 1,156 transition placements; and 2,452 contract beds since 1985 to house these additional offenders.

The capacity terms currently in use by the Department for the discussion of prison bed space are as follows:

Design capacity: The number of housing spaces for which a facility is constructed or modified by remodeling, redesign, or expansion.

Expanded capacity: The number of housing spaces above the facility design capacity.

Operational capacity: Design capacity plus expanded capacity.

Management control, special use, segregation, lock-down and reception beds are included in the design capacity for all facilities. Design capacities were redefined in 1992 to more closely reflect the American Correctional Association Accreditation Standards.

The facility capacities as of June 30, 2000 by security level are shown in Table 17. Community contract center and intensive supervision capacities are reported at the actual daily population as these capacities vary. Restrictive-minimum or minimum security beds, including 1,381 community and ISP beds, total 3,956 beds (23.9%).

Appendices A and B contain historical information for security levels, populations and capacities for each facility.

TABLE 17
FACILITY CAPACITY BY SECURITY LEVEL (1)
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

	----- SECURITY LEVEL -----						
MALE FACILITIES:	V	IV	III	II	I	UNCLS	TOTAL
San Carlos Correctional Facility	225 (2)						225
Denver Reception & Diag. Center	480 (2)						480
Colo. State Penitentiary	756						756
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,317						2,317
Centennial Correctional Facility		336					336
Limon Correctional Facility		953					953
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility			891				891
Buena Vista Correctional Complex			1,159				1,159
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility			770				770
Fremont Correctional Facility			1,449				1,449
Arrowhead Correctional Center				480			480
Four Mile Correctional Center				484			484
Pre-Release Correctional Center				164			164
Colorado Corr. Alternative Prgm.(3)					100		100
Colorado Correctional Center					150		150
Delta Correctional Center					484		484
Rifle Correctional Center					192		192
Skyline Correctional Center					205		205
Community Contract Centers						743	743
Intensive Supervision (ISP)						383	383
CONTRACT:							
Bent County Corr Facility						700	700
Huerfano County Corr Facility						752	752
Crowley County Corr Facility						500	500
Kit Carson Corr Facility						500	500
TOTAL MALE	3,778	1,289	4,269	1,128	1,131	3,578	15,173
	----- SECURITY LEVEL -----						
FEMALE FACILITIES:	V/IV		III		II/I	UNCLS	TOTAL
San Carlos Correctional Facility	25 (2)						25
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	294						294
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	464 (2)						464
Pueblo Minimum Center					256		256
Community Contract Centers						173	173
Intensive Supervision (ISP)						82	82
ACounty Jail Contracts					60		60
TOTAL FEMALE	783		0		316	255	1,354
TOTAL DEPARTMENT							16,527

(1) The security levels reflect changes enacted in H.B. 00-1133.

(2) Includes beds designated for reception, diagnostic or special management.

(3) Colorado Correctional Alternative Program capacity is reported under male facilities although the program contains a varying number of females.

UNCLS identifies facilities with an unclassified security level.

The design, expanded and operational capacities are identified in Table 18 for the facilities owned and operated by the Department. Excluded from this table are contract community transition placements, intensive supervision placements, and contract beds. The expanded capacity of 1,221 beds consists of double bunked cells and rooms. These double bunked cells do not include double occupancy housing, which are units specifically designed for two offenders and counted in the design capacity. Expanded capacity represents 9.6% of the department's total facility capacity.

TABLE 18
CAPACITY BY FACILITY
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

DOC FACILITIES:	DESIGN CAPACITY	EXPANDED CAPACITY	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY
San Carlos Correctional Facility	250	0	250
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	384	96	480
Colorado State Penitentiary	756	0	756
Centennial Correctional Facility	336	0	336
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,317	0	2,317
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	742	149	891
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	671	200	871
Buena Vista Minimum Center	288	0	288
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility	592	178	770
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,322	127	1,449
Limon Correctional Facility	748	205	953
Arrowhead Correctional Center	480	0	480
Four Mile Correctional Center	484	0	484
Pre-Release Correctional Center	82	82	164
Pueblo Minimum Center	226	30	256
Colorado Corr. Alternative Program	100	0	100
Colorado Correctional Center	130	20	150
Delta Correctional Center	484	0	484
Rifle Correctional Center	192	0	192
Skyline Correctional Center	132	73	205
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	233	61	294
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	464	0	464
Adult Females at Y.O.S.	60	0	60
TOTAL	11,473	1,221	12,694

A comparison of the on-grounds population to the design capacity by facility is found in Table 19. Twelve of the twenty-three facilities listed exceed 100% of design capacity. Skyline Correctional Center is the highest at 158.3% of design capacity. Overall, the department is operating at 105.2% of design capacity. The addition of new prison beds in 2000 helped to reduce this level from the 115.6% rate the department was operating at in 1999.

TABLE 19
FACILITY POPULATION VERSUS DESIGN CAPACITY
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

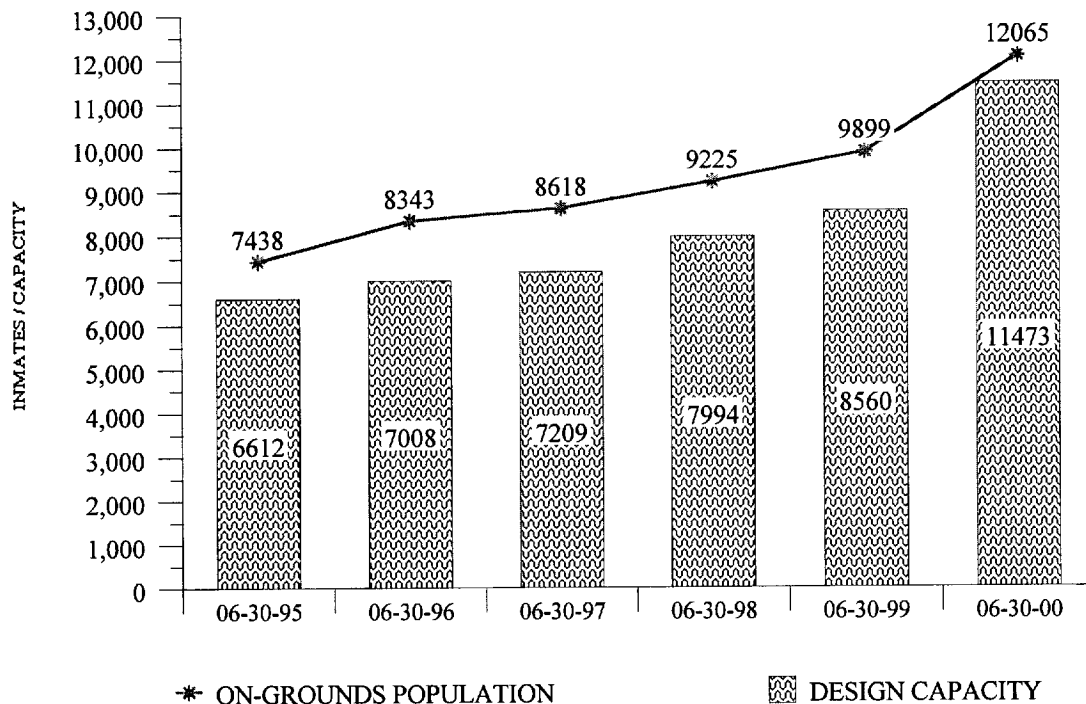
DOC FACILITIES:	ON-GROUNDS POPULATION	DESIGN CAPACITY	PERCENT OF CAPACITY
San Carlos Correctional Facility	244	250	97.6%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	469	384	122.1%
Colorado State Penitentiary	744	756	98.4%
Centennial Correctional Facility	335	336	99.7%
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,064	2,317	89.1%
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	890	742	119.9%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	855	671	127.4%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	288	288	100.0%
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility	753	592	127.2%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,434	1,322	108.5%
Limon Correctional Facility	952	748	127.3%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	478	480	99.6%
Four Mile Correctional Center	477	484	98.6%
Pre-Release Correctional Center	84	82	102.4%
Pueblo Minimum Center	243	226	107.5%
Colorado Corr. Alternative Program	112	100	112.0%
Colorado Correctional Center	141	130	108.5%
Delta Correctional Center	461	484	95.2%
Rifle Correctional Center	189	192	98.4%
Skyline Correctional Center	209	132	158.3%
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	289	233	124.0%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	303	464	65.3%
Adult Females at Y.O.S.	51	60	85.0%
TOTAL	12,065	11,473	105.2%

Tables 20 and 21 show the historical comparison of on-grounds population to design capacity. The on-grounds population figures exclude off-grounds, out-to-court traffic, jail backlog, community transition and intensive supervision placements, and contract facility counts. On-grounds population ranged from 115.4% to a high of 119.5% of design capacity prior to 2000.

TABLE 20
ON-GROUNDS POPULATION VERSUS DESIGN CAPACITY
ON JUNE 30, 1995 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2000

YEAR	ON-GROUNDS POPULATION	DESIGN CAPACITY	PERCENT OF CAPACITY
1995	7,438	6,612	112.5%
1996	8,343	7,008	119.0%
1997	8,618	7,209	119.5%
1998	9,225	7,994	115.4%
1999	9,899	8,560	115.6%
2000	12,065	11,473	105.2%

TABLE 21
POPULATION VERSUS DESIGN CAPACITY



ANNUAL INMATE COSTS

The annual cost per inmate by facility is contained on the following page in Table 22. The average annual cost of incarcerating one inmate at \$26,689 has increased only slightly (1.7%) from the 1999 average cost of \$26,254. The annual cost of incarcerating female inmates is slightly higher (3.1%) at \$27,478 versus male inmates at \$26,629.

The individual facility costs range from the lowest daily cost of \$49.82 at Colorado Correctional Center to the highest cost at San Carlos Correctional Facility of \$163.76. The largest percentage increase of 21.7% in 2000 was incurred at Pre-Release Correctional Center and the largest decrease was 12.7% at Pueblo Minimum Center.

The costs have been analyzed by security level this year for the first time. The averages range from the level I facility costs of \$56.88 per day to the level V facility costs of \$99.05. The level V cost is 39.7% higher than the level IV average cost of \$70.89 per day and is 74.1% higher than the level I cost.

Community and parole supervision costs include a breakdown for the increased cost of intensive supervision (ISP). The largest percentage change occurred in the cost of parole supervision which increased 63.2%. Parole ISP rose 21.2% in 2000 and community supervision costs were 21.2% higher. Community ISP was 3.8% less in 2000 at an average annual cost of \$8,782. Four offenders can be supervised on parole ISP for the same amount of money as incarcerating one inmate for one year. The cost of one year of incarceration is equal to the cost of supervising three offenders on community ISP for one year.

TABLE 22
COST PER INMATE BY FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 1999 AND 2000

FACILITY	- - - ANNUAL COST - - -		PERCENT INCREASE	DAILY COST FY 2000
	FY 1999	FY 2000		
San Carlos Correctional Facility	\$54,439	\$59,772	9.8%	\$163.76
Denver Reception & Diag. Center	41,329	45,625	10.4%	125.00
Colorado State Penitentiary	32,384	34,080	5.2%	93.37
Centennial Correctional Facility	35,204	32,989	-6.3%	90.38
Sterling Correctional Facility	N/A	28,682	N/A	78.58
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	22,521	24,470	8.7%	67.04
Buena Vista Correctional Complex	22,751	21,542	-5.3%	59.02
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility	28,520	27,178	-4.7%	74.46
Fremont Correctional Facility	22,718	22,948	1.0%	62.87
Limon Correctional Facility	22,716	22,736	0.1%	62.29
Arrowhead Correctonal Center	23,877	24,689	3.4%	67.64
Four Mile Correctional Center	18,271	20,101	10.0%	55.07
Pre-Release Correctional Center	19,015	23,141	21.7%	63.40
Colo. Corr. Alternative Program	23,700	23,813	0.5%	65.24
Colorado Correctional Center	18,549	18,184	-2.0%	49.82
Delta Correctional Center	21,004	21,108	0.5%	57.83
Rifle Correctional Center	21,030	21,842	3.9%	59.84
Skyline Correctional Center	21,084	18,936	-10.2%	51.88
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	26,882	27,999	4.2%	76.71
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	32,363	34,865	7.7%	95.52
Pueblo Minimum Center	22,558	19,692	-12.7%	53.95
AVERAGE COST				
PER MALE INMATE	\$26,190	\$26,629	1.7%	\$72.96
PER FEMALE INMATE	27,086	27,478	1.4%	75.28
ALL INCARCERATED INMATES	26,254	\$26,689	1.7%	\$73.12
AVERAGE COST BY SECURITY LEVEL				
Level I	N/A	\$20,761	N/A	\$56.88
II	N/A	22,221	N/A	60.88
III	N/A	23,681	N/A	64.88
IV	N/A	25,875	N/A	70.89
V	N/A	36,153	N/A	99.05
COMMUNITY AND PAROLE SUPERVISION				
Community	\$2,531	\$2,818	11.3%	\$7.72
Community ISP	9,131	8,782	-3.8%	24.06
Parole	1,800	2,938	63.2%	8.05
Parole ISP	5,341	6,475	21.2%	17.74

SOURCE: Colo. Dept. of Corrections Finance and General Administration

SECTION III

CHARACTERISTICS

OF

ADULT PRISON ADMISSIONS

ADULT PRISON ADMISSIONS

Admissions to the adult prison system in the Colorado Department of Corrections have continued to increase every year since 1994. The compounded growth rate over this six-year period is 7.8% per year, with the 2000 growth rate of 3.8% considerably less than the average. New court commitments, parole returns, and parole returns with new convictions represent the largest portion of admissions to adult prison.

The continued need for additional prison beds is evident in Table 23, as admissions exceed releases each year. Total admissions rose 3.8% in 2000 while releases increased very slightly from 5,521 to 5,532. 1,321 additional beds were needed in 2000 alone to cover the difference between admissions and releases.

TABLE 23
TOTAL ADMISSIONS AND TOTAL RELEASES

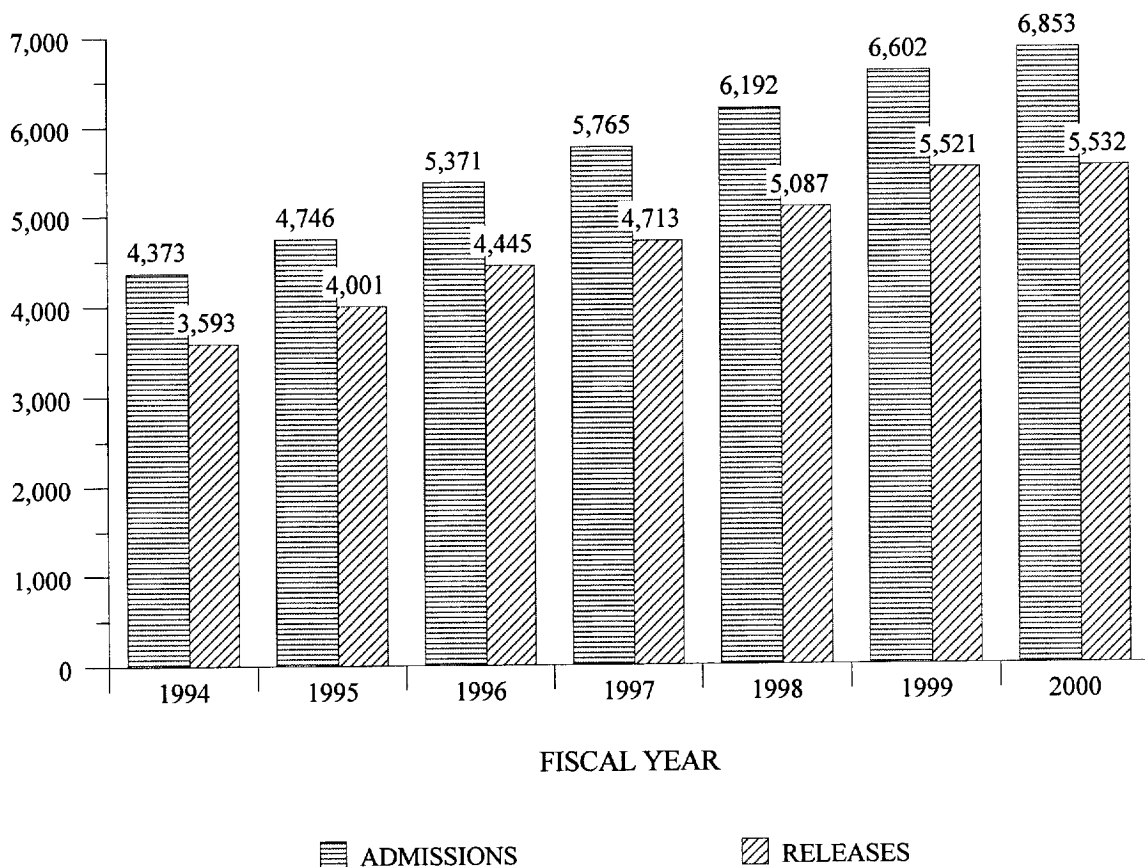


Table 24 shows the comparison of admission types for fiscal years 1999 and 2000. Court commitments include new court commitments, parole returns with new felony convictions, court order discharge returns with new convictions, probation returns with new convictions, and failures from Y.O.S. Technical returns include offenders previously released to parole, probation, court order, or appeal bond without a new felony conviction. Technical returns may have new misdemeanor convictions, traffic convictions, or other violations of conditions specified in the parole agreement. Other admissions consist of interstate transfers under interstate compact agreements and dual commitments.

Male admissions for 2000 increased at a rate of 4.1% while the female admissions increased only 0.8%. New court commitments decreased 3.1% in 2000 as male commitments were down by 2.4% and female court commitments were 8.7% lower. Technical returns were 22.6% higher in 2000, as parole returns increased from 1,680 in 1999 to 2,059 in 2000. 31.3% of total admissions returned to prison in 2000 to serve additional time for the same offense for which they were previously incarcerated.

TABLE 24
ADMISSIONS TO ADULT PRISON SYSTEM
FISCAL YEARS 1999 AND 2000

	---- FISCAL YEAR 1999 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 2000 ----				
ADMISSION TYPE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE
COURT COMMITMENTS:									
New Commitments	3,860	475	4,335	65.7%	3,791	421	4,212	61.5%	-2.8%
Parole-New Conviction	390	35	425	6.4%	366	47	413	6.0%	-2.8%
Ct. Order Ret.-New Convictior	30	1	31	0.5%	19	0	19	0.3%	-38.7%
Probation-New Conviction	14	4	18	0.3%	12	1	13	0.2%	-27.8%
Y.O.S. Failure	17	0	17	0.3%	22	1	23	0.3%	35.3%
Y.O.S. Failure-New Conv.	7	0	7	0.1%	5	0	5	0.1%	-28.6%
SUBTOTAL	4,318	515	4,833	73.2%	4,215	470	4,685	68.4%	-3.1%
TECHNICAL RETURNS:									
Parole	1,551	129	1,680	25.4%	1,877	182	2,059	30.0%	22.6%
Ct. Order Discharge	36	2	38	0.6%	47	3	50	0.7%	31.6%
Probation	19	7	26	0.4%	28	5	33	0.5%	26.9%
Appeal Bond	6	1	7	0.1%	5	0	5	0.1%	-28.6%
SUBTOTAL	1,612	139	1,751	26.5%	1,957	190	2,147	31.3%	22.6%
OTHER:									
Dual Commit/State Hospital	1	0	1	0.0%	2	0	2	0.0%	100.0%
Interstate Compact	16	1	17	0.3%	19	0	19	0.3%	11.8%
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	5,947	655	6,602	100.0%	6,193	660	6,853	100.0%	3.8%

COURT COMMITMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Court commitments include new commitments from courts, returns with new felony conviction (parole, probation and court order discharge), and Y.O.S. failures. These admissions with a new felony conviction are analyzed in more detail in this section.

A five-year comparison of the age distribution for commitments is provided in Table 25. The average age for 2000 commitments was higher at 31.9 years than the average of 30.7 years for 1995 commitments. Twenty-three commitments were under the age of 18 years in 2000, slightly less than the 27 commitments less than 18 when they were received in 1995. The Youthful Offender System, created in late 1993, has provided a sentencing alternative to prison for certain youthful offenders.

TABLE 25
AGE OF COURT COMMITMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 1995 VERSUS FISCAL YEAR 2000

AGE	----- FISCAL YEAR 1995 -----				----- FISCAL YEAR 2000 -----			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT
0 - 14	1	0	1	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
15	2	0	2	0.1%	2	0	2	0.0%
16	7	0	7	0.2%	6	0	6	0.1%
17	17	0	17	0.4%	13	2	15	0.3%
18 - 19	209	8	217	5.6%	238	9	247	5.3%
20 - 24	816	49	865	22.5%	989	63	1,052	22.5%
25 - 29	744	83	827	21.5%	725	102	827	17.7%
30 - 34	674	72	746	19.4%	686	89	775	16.5%
35 - 39	490	62	552	14.4%	667	95	762	16.3%
40 - 49	422	36	458	11.9%	668	92	760	16.2%
50 - 59	116	11	127	3.3%	188	16	204	4.4%
60 - 69	23	2	25	0.7%	25	2	27	0.6%
70 +	2	0	2	0.1%	8	0	8	0.2%
TOTAL	3,523	323	3,846	100.0%	4,215	470	4,685	100.0%
AVERAGE AGE	30.6	32.0	30.7 yrs.		31.8	33.4	31.9 yrs.	
MEDIAN AGE	N/A	N/A	N/A		30	33	31 yrs.	
PERCENT UNDER 25 YEARS	29.9%	17.6%		28.8%	29.6%	15.7%		28.2%
PERCENT 40 YEARS & OVER	16.0%	15.2%		15.9%	21.1%	23.4%		21.3%

The number of commitments received by county for the most serious offense is identified in Table 26. The highest number of court commitments were sentenced by Denver County with 21.5% of the total. 27.2% of female commitments were sentenced in Denver compared to 20.8% of male commitments.

Mesa, Pueblo and Larimer counties reported the largest percentage increases since 1995 at 121.1%, 72.4% and 51.7% respectively. Denver County commitments decreased by 3.1% and Boulder County also sentenced slightly fewer offenders (0.7% less). The remaining 53 counties experienced an overall increase of 59.6% but only constituted 16.7% of the total commitments in 2000.

TABLE 26
COMMITMENTS RECEIVED BY COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1995 VERSUS FISCAL YEAR 2000

COUNTY	---- FISCAL YEAR 1995 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 2000 ----				PERCENT CHANGE
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	
Denver	937	100	1,037	27.0%	877	128	1,005	21.5%	-3.1%
El Paso	391	49	440	11.4%	461	39	500	10.7%	13.6%
Jefferson	380	42	422	11.0%	450	43	493	10.5%	16.8%
Adams	324	19	343	8.9%	402	41	443	9.5%	29.2%
Arapahoe	332	45	377	9.8%	371	39	410	8.8%	8.8%
Larimer	167	11	178	4.6%	239	31	270	5.8%	51.7%
Mesa	102	7	109	2.8%	211	30	241	5.1%	121.1%
Pueblo	113	14	127	3.3%	197	22	219	4.7%	72.4%
Weld	166	6	172	4.5%	162	10	172	3.7%	0.0%
Boulder	144	7	151	3.9%	134	16	150	3.2%	-0.7%
Other	467	23	490	12.7%	711	71	782	16.7%	59.6%
TOTAL	3,523	323	3,846	100.0%	4,215	470	4,685	100.0%	21.8%

The ethnic distribution for 2000 commitments is compared to the 1995 distribution in Table 27. Anglo, Hispanic and Asian commitments have increased in proportion since 1995 while African-Americans and Native American Indians represent smaller percentages of the total commitments. Hispanic female commitments increased 81.8% since 1995 from 55 to 100.

Table 28 compares the distribution by felony class for 1995 and 2000 commitments. Commitments for class one and two felonies have decreased while the less severe class 4, 5 and 6 commitments increased. Habitual convictions for 2000 increased significantly as the habitual sentencing provisions enacted in 1993 are being utilized. The other category reflects sex offender commitments sentenced under the lifetime provisions enacted in 1998.

TABLE 27
ETHNICITY OF COMMITMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 1995 VERSUS FISCAL YEAR 2000

ETHNICITY	---- FISCAL YEAR 1995 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 2000 ----				PERCENT CHANGE
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	
Anglo	1,492	148	1,640	42.6%	1,941	243	2,184	46.6%	33.2%
Hispanic	1,058	55	1,113	28.9%	1,331	100	1,431	30.5%	28.6%
African-American	814	106	920	23.9%	830	112	942	20.1%	2.4%
Native Am. Indian	82	9	91	2.4%	81	11	92	2.0%	1.1%
Asian	20	2	22	0.6%	32	4	36	0.8%	63.6%
Unknown	57	3	60	1.6%	0	0	0	0.0%	-100.0%
TOTAL	3,523	323	3,846	100.0%	4,215	470	4,685	100.0%	21.8%

TABLE 28
COMMITMENT FELONY CLASS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 1995 VERSUS FISCAL YEAR 2000

CLASS OF FELONY	---- FISCAL YEAR 1995 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 2000 ----				PERCENT CHANGE
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	
I	31	4	35	0.9%	27	1	28	0.6%	-20.0%
II	90	7	97	2.5%	66	12	78	1.7%	-19.6%
III	706	64	770	20.0%	753	65	818	17.5%	6.2%
IV	1,297	126	1,423	37.0%	1,611	200	1,811	38.7%	27.3%
V	1,032	98	1,130	29.4%	1,193	144	1,337	28.5%	18.3%
VI	338	22	360	9.4%	487	45	532	11.4%	47.8%
Habitual-life	4	0	4	0.1%	2	0	2	0.0%	-50.0%
Habitual-Other	23	2	25	0.7%	31	2	33	0.7%	32.0%
Other	2	0	2	0.1%	45	1	46	1.0%	N/A
TOTAL	3,523	323	3,846	100.0%	4,215	470	4,685	100.0%	21.8%

Table 29 compares the most serious offenses for fiscal year 2000 commitments to the commitments received in fiscal year 1999. These offenses are categorized as violent or nonviolent, using a broad definition for violence, describing the general nature of the offense and not the statutory definition found in C.R.S. 16-11-309. Habitual offenses are considered non-violent for purposes of prior year comparison. Changes made to the crime code information system in 1995 preclude comparisons of most serious offense to commitments prior to 1995.

The number of commitments in 2000 remained decreased by 3.1% from 1999. Commitments for violent offenses increased slightly (1.5%) and nonviolent offenses decreased by 4.8%. Nearly twenty-nine percent of 2000 commitments received a conviction for a violent offense, with sexual assault and assault continuing to be the largest violent offense categories at 6.3% and 4.8% of 2000 commitments. The inchoate crimes (attempt, conspiracy, solicitation and accessory) include several violent offense types and represent 5.8% of commitments. The category of weapons/explosives increased 51.9% even though the total number of commitments in these categories remains relatively low.

Nonviolent offenses comprised 71.1% of total commitments and the categories of escape/contraband and fraud/embezzlement reflected the largest percentage increases.

Offense types for female commitments differ from male commitments in several categories. Violent offenses represent only 16.0% of female commitments compared to 30.3% of male commitments. Drug offenses represented 34.7% of female commitments but only 21.7% of the male commitments.

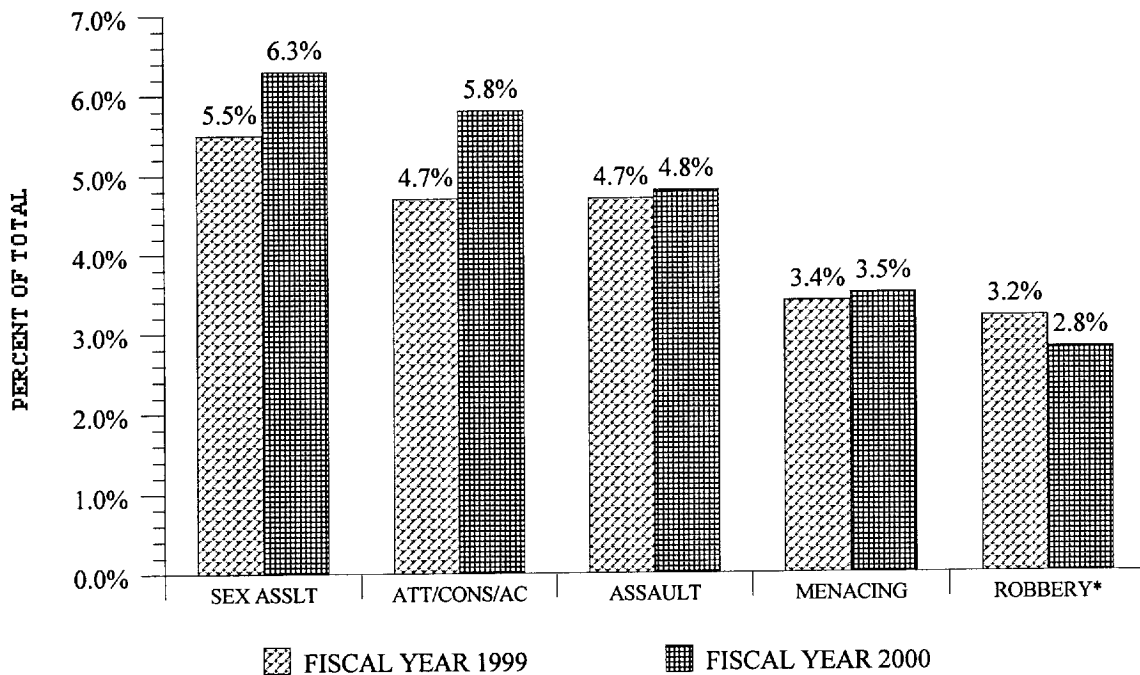
Comparisons of the top five violent and nonviolent offenses for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 are graphed in Tables 30 and 31. The top five violent categories remained the same in 2000 with four of the five categories increasing in proportion of total commitments. The top five nonviolent categories also remained the same with the category of escape/contraband showing the only increase in proportion of total commitments.

The drug offense category continues to represent the largest number of commitments at 23.0% of the total, even though the number of drug commitments decreased in 2000 for the first time in over 10 years.

TABLE 29
COURT COMMITMENT MOST SERIOUS OFFENSES
FISCAL YEARS 1999 AND 2000

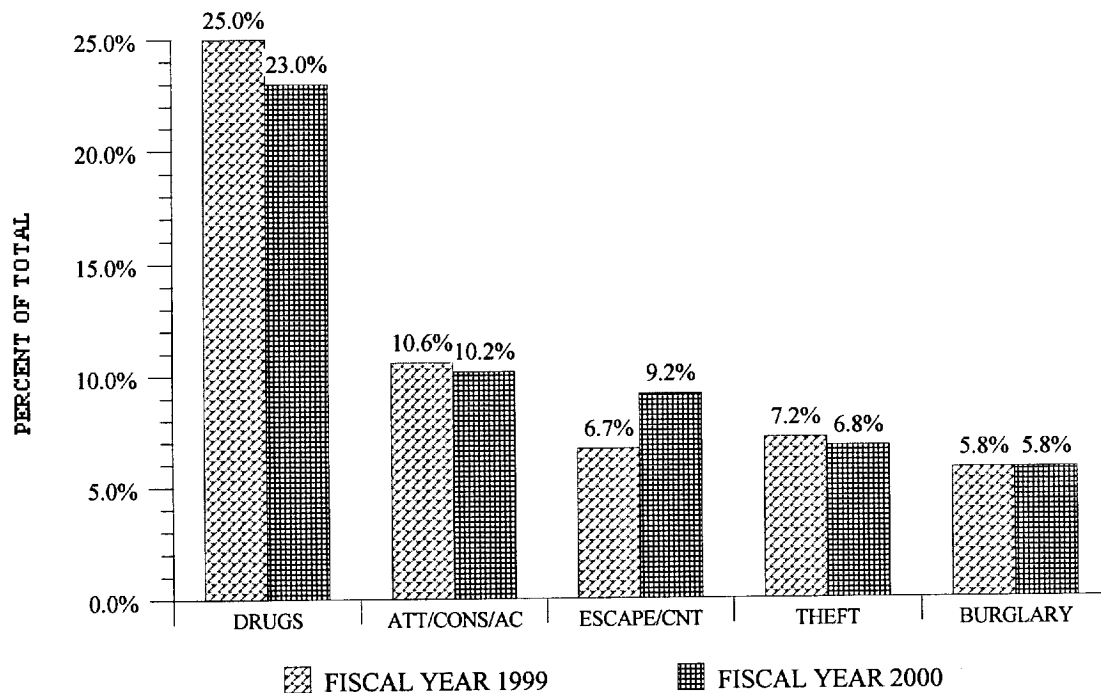
	---- FISCAL YEAR 1999 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 2000 ----				PERCENT
				% OF				% OF	INCREASE
OFFENSE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL	(-DECREASE)
VIOLENT:									
1st Degree Murder	30	3	33	0.7%	27	1	28	0.6%	-15.2%
2nd Degree Murder	46	7	53	1.1%	35	2	37	0.8%	-30.2%
Manslaughter	8	1	9	0.2%	5	1	6	0.1%	-33.3%
Vehicular Homicide	18	4	22	0.5%	22	2	24	0.5%	9.1%
Negligent Homicide	14	0	14	0.3%	4	0	4	0.1%	-71.4%
Aggravated Robbery	64	2	66	1.4%	57	4	61	1.3%	-7.6%
Simple Robbery	82	4	86	1.8%	62	7	69	1.5%	-19.8%
Kidnapping	38	0	38	0.8%	41	0	41	0.9%	7.9%
Assault	216	12	228	4.7%	212	11	223	4.8%	-2.2%
Menacing	160	5	165	3.4%	154	10	164	3.5%	-0.6%
Sexual Assault	263	1	264	5.5%	290	5	295	6.3%	11.7%
Vehicular Assault	35	1	36	0.7%	33	0	33	0.7%	-8.3%
Att/Consp/Acc to									
Violent Crimes	208	17	225	4.7%	253	20	273	5.8%	21.3%
Arson	13	1	14	0.3%	10	0	10	0.2%	-28.6%
Weapons/Explosives	27	0	27	0.6%	41	0	41	0.9%	51.9%
Child Abuse	36	16	52	1.1%	31	12	43	0.9%	-17.3%
SUBTOTAL	1,258	74	1,332	27.6%	1,277	75	1,352	28.9%	1.5%
NON-VIOLENT:									
Drug Offenses	1,030	176	1,206	25.0%	916	163	1,079	23.0%	-10.5%
Att/Consp/Acc to									
Non-Violent Crimes	460	52	512	10.6%	423	57	480	10.2%	-6.3%
Theft	271	76	347	7.2%	262	58	320	6.8%	-7.8%
Escape/Contraband	276	49	325	6.7%	379	51	430	9.2%	32.3%
Burglary	271	9	280	5.8%	267	7	274	5.8%	-2.1%
Traffic	257	11	268	5.5%	207	9	216	4.6%	-19.4%
Trespassing	153	5	158	3.3%	128	6	134	2.9%	-15.2%
Forgery	96	32	128	2.6%	110	28	138	2.9%	7.8%
M.V. Theft	68	6	74	1.5%	69	1	70	1.5%	-5.4%
Fraud/Embezzlement	47	11	58	1.2%	57	10	67	1.4%	15.5%
Family Crimes	22	9	31	0.6%	31	1	32	0.7%	3.2%
Criminal Mischief	34	2	36	0.7%	27	0	27	0.6%	-25.0%
Court/Corrections	28	0	28	0.6%	24	1	25	0.5%	-10.7%
Habitual	47	2	49	1.0%	33	2	35	0.7%	-28.6%
Miscellaneous	0	1	1	0.0%	5	1	6	0.1%	500.0%
SUBTOTAL	3,060	441	3,501	72.4%	2,938	395	3,333	71.1%	-4.8%
TOTAL	4,318	515	4,833	100.0%	4,215	470	4,685	100.0%	-3.1%

TABLE 30
TOP FIVE VIOLENT COMMITMENT OFFENSES
FISCAL YEAR 1999 VS. FISCAL YEAR 2000



*Robbery includes simple and aggravated robbery.

TABLE 31
TOP FIVE NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENT OFFENSES
FISCAL YEAR 1999 VS. FISCAL YEAR 2000



The average sentence lengths and number of commitments for the most prevalent offenses are detailed in Table 32. These offenses are further separated by felony class and gender. This table only contains offenders sentenced for felony classes two through six as felony class one, habitual and sex offenders under lifetime provisions skew the overall averages with extreme maximum sentences. Aggregate sentences account for all sentences per offender and include consecutive effects and longer sentences for less severe offenses. Only the most serious offense per offender is reported. The average sentence length for class two through six commitments in 2000 was 5.5 years which is slightly higher than the average sentence length of 5.4 years for fiscal year 1999 commitments.

The sentence average of 4.3 years for female commitments was lower than the 5.6 year average for male commitments. This is due primarily to the higher percentage of male offenders who are sentenced under violent offenses, 30.3% of total male commitments compared to the percentage of female offenders sentenced for violent offenses at 16.0% of total female commitments as illustrated in Table 29.

The sentence average for every felony class was lower for female commitments than males. Female commitments received longer sentences for theft, robbery, and criminal trespassing. Prior criminal history and severity of the original crime as well as other sentencing considerations may account for differences in specific offenses.

H.B. 93-1302 reduced the maximum of the presumptive sentencing ranges for nonviolent felony class three through six crimes, excluding certain drug offenses, for offenses committed on or after July 1, 1993. The old and new presumptive ranges and mandatory parole periods are provided in Table 4 of this report.

A comparison of the number of offenders and average sentence lengths for 2000 commitments to the 1999 commitments is shown in Table 33. The table identifies those offense categories which generally fall under the reduced presumptive ranges imposed in H.B. 93-1302 and those offense categories which may or may not fall under the reduced sentencing ranges. The sentence lengths are rounded to one decimal place but changes are calculated using more accurate computations.

98.3% of the 2000 class two through six commitments were sentenced for offenses committed on or after July 1, 1993 and received sentences under the new presumptive ranges if the offenses were not extraordinary risk. Table 33 indicates the new presumptive ranges are no longer impacting the overall sentence lengths as sentences for non-extraordinary risk offenses are remaining relatively stable in most categories.

Class two and three felony sentences contribute significantly to the overall average even though the number of commitments in these felony classes represents a small portion of the total. The average class three sentence length increased 18.4% in 2000 with longer sentence averages reported for sexual assault on a child, aggravated robbery, first degree assault, and attempted second degree murder.

TABLE 32
MOST PREVALENT COMMITMENT OFFENSES AND
AVERAGE LENGTH OF AGGREGATE SENTENCE
FISCAL YEAR 2000

CLS. OFFENSE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)
II 2nd Degree Murder	27	40.7	2	31.0	29	40.0
Att 1st Degree Murder	9	50.0	6	33.8	15	43.5
2nd Degree Kidnapping	10	46.4	0	0.0	10	46.4
Drug Offenses	7	10.6	2	10.0	9	10.4
1st Degree Sex Assault	4	32.5	0	0.0	4	32.5
Other Class II	9	36.8	2	31.5	11	35.8
TOTAL CLASS II	66	38.6	12	29.0	78	37.1
III Drug Offenses	318	6.4	40	5.9	358	6.4
2nd Degree Burgl/Dwell	88	7.2	3	6.0	91	7.2
Sex Assault on Child	87	16.5	2	12.0	89	16.4
Aggravated Robbery	55	15.7	3	8.0	58	15.3
1st Degree Assault	36	16.9	3	9.7	39	16.4
Theft	31	8.3	4	9.0	35	8.3
1st Degree Burglary	27	12.3	1	10.0	28	12.2
Att 2nd Degree Murder	18	21.3	0	0.0	18	21.3
Other Class III	93	24.4	9	7.6	102	22.9
TOTAL CLASS III	753	11.7	65	6.9	818	11.3
IV Drug Offenses	497	3.9	98	3.5	595	3.8
Theft	221	4.3	54	4.6	275	4.3
2nd Degree Burglary	171	4.8	2	4.5	173	4.8
2nd Degree Assault	130	7.2	5	5.6	135	7.1
Escape	121	4.1	11	2.8	132	4.0
Sex Assault on Child	119	6.5	2	5.0	121	6.4
Robbery	62	5.1	7	5.3	69	5.1
Agg. Motor Vehicle Theft	62	3.9	0	3.0	62	3.9
Other Class IV	228	5.9	21	5.6	249	5.8
TOTAL CLASS IV	1,611	4.8	200	4.1	1,811	4.8
V Drug Offenses	195	2.4	33	2.3	228	2.4
Escape	175	2.4	36	2.0	211	2.3
Menacing	154	2.5	10	1.9	164	2.4
Criminal Trespassing	128	2.6	5	2.8	133	2.6
Theft	91	2.6	22	2.3	113	2.5
Other Class V	450	3.0	38	2.7	488	3.0
TOTAL CLASS V	1,193	2.7	144	2.3	1,337	2.6
VI Driving After Judgment	204	1.6	9	1.3	213	1.6
Drug Offenses	40	1.5	8	1.4	48	1.5
Criminal Impersonation	40	1.3	6	1.2	46	1.3
Criminal Trespass	34	1.5	1	3.0	35	1.5
Other Class VI	169	1.7	21	1.5	190	1.7
TOTAL CLASS VI	487	1.6	45	1.5	532	1.6
TOTAL	4,110	5.6	466	4.3	4,576	5.5

TABLE 33
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTHS
FISCAL YEARS 1999 AND 2000

OFFENSE	FISCAL YEAR 1999		FISCAL YEAR 2000		AVE. SENTENCE PERCENTAGE CHANGE (- DECREASE)
	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)	
CLASS II					
2nd Degree Murder	45	39.2	29	40.0	2.1%
Att 1st Degree Murder	19	40.8	15	43.5	6.6%
2nd Degree Kidnapping	15	40.8	10	46.4	13.6%
Drug Offenses	8	11.8	9	10.4	-11.9%
1st Degree Sexual Assault	8	32.1	4	32.5	1.2%
Other Class II	8	35.1	11	35.8	2.1%
TOTAL CLASS II	103	36.7	78	37.1	1.0%
CLASS III					
+ Drug Offenses	399	6.4	358	6.4	0.2%
* 2nd Degree Burglary/Dwell	98	7.2	91	7.2	0.3%
Sex Assault on Child	84	14.7	89	16.4	11.3%
Agg. Robbery	65	12.1	58	15.3	26.2%
1st Degree Assault	31	15.5	39	16.4	5.9%
* Theft	36	9.5	35	8.3	-12.6%
1st Degree Burglary	17	12.9	28	12.2	-5.4%
Att 2nd Degree Murder	17	19.0	18	21.3	12.1%
+ Other Class III	122	13.5	102	22.5	66.3%
TOTAL CLASS III	869	9.5	818	11.3	18.4%
CLASS IV					
+ Drug Offenses	647	3.7	595	3.8	1.8%
* Theft	295	4.5	275	4.3	-5.3%
* 2nd Degree Burglary	174	4.6	173	4.8	3.4%
2nd Degree Assault	141	6.1	135	7.1	15.7%
+ Escape	109	4.3	132	4.0	-6.6%
Sex Assault on Child	107	6.5	121	6.4	-1.9%
* Robbery	85	5.1	69	5.1	-0.4%
* Agg Motor Vehicle Theft	66	4.5	62	3.9	-13.0%
+ Other Class IV	313	5.9	249	6.3	6.9%
TOTAL CLASS IV	1,937	4.7	1,811	4.8	1.5%
CLASS V					
+ Drug Offenses	225	2.5	228	2.5	0.0%
+ Escape	136	2.6	211	2.6	0.0%
* Menacing	165	2.6	164	2.6	0.0%
* Criminal Trespassing	161	2.7	133	2.7	0.0%
* Theft	96	2.8	113	2.9	3.9%
+ Other Class V	483	2.9	488	2.6	-10.2%
TOTAL CLASS V	1,266	2.7	1,337	2.6	-3.8%
CLASS VI					
* Driving After Judgment	264	1.6	213	1.6	2.9%
+ Drug Offenses	43	2.0	48	1.5	-25.0%
* Criminal Impersonation	49	1.5	46	1.3	-11.5%
* 2nd Degree Assault	30	1.8	35	1.5	-16.8%
* Other Class VI	185	1.8	190	1.7	-6.3%
TOTAL CLASS VI	571	1.7	532	1.6	-5.0%
TOTAL	4,746	5.40	4,576	5.50	1.8%

* Crimes under reduced presumptive sentencing range pursuant to H.B. 93-1302.

+ Crimes which may or may not fall under the reduced presumptive range pursuant to H.B. 93-1302.

Table 34 compares the sentence averages for 2000 commitments to 1995 commitments. This table provides a detailed analysis of the effects of reduced sentencing ranges pursuant to H.B. 93-1302. Dark shaded (*) offenses are under the reduced sentencing ranges with offenses that may or may not fall under the reduced sentencing ranges shaded light (+). The sentence lengths are reported using one decimal place although the calculations computing change are based on more precise numbers.

Overall the sentence averages for class two through six felonies decreased 11.0% since 1995. Although class two offenses were not affected by this legislation the average sentence length decreased 11.7%. Nearly every offense category in the class five and six felonies decreased with the overall class averages decreasing 13.2% and 15.3% respectively. Class four offenses, which contain less non-extraordinary offenses, decreased an average of 4.8%. All non-extraordinary offense categories in the class four felonies decreased ranging from the smallest decrease of 5.6% in robbery to the largest percentage decrease in aggravated motor vehicle theft of 13.3%.

Class three felony sentences decreased an average of 12.1% as the non-extraordinary offenses of second degree burglary decreased 28.7%. Class three drug offenses include non-extraordinary offenses involving possession and extraordinary risk offenses involving sale, distribution or manufacturing. The average sentence lengths for drug offenses reflected an increase of 3.2%.

The upper limits (maximum sentences) of the new presumptive ranges for non-extraordinary offenses established in H.B. 93-1302 are 12 years for class three felonies, six years for class four felonies, three years for class five felonies, and one and one-half years for class six felonies. The class three sentence average of 11.3 years is 94% of the 12-year sentence maximum of the presumptive range, the class four average of 4.8 years is 80% of the maximum of six years, the class five average of 2.6 years is 87% of the maximum of three years, and the class six average of 1.6 years is 107% of the maximum of one and one-half years. The sentences for class six offenses exceed the maximum which may be due to the effects of consecutive sentencing or aggravating circumstances such as committing the offense while on parole or probation.

TABLE 34
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTHS
FISCAL YEARS 1995 AND 2000

OFFENSE	FISCAL YEAR 1995		FISCAL YEAR 2000		AVE. SENTENCE PERCENTAGE CHANGE (- DECREASE)
	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)	
CLASS II					
2nd Degree Murder	41	43.0	29	40.0	-6.9%
Att 1st Degree Murder	8	46.0	15	43.5	-5.4%
2nd Degree Kidnapping	19	64.7	10	46.4	-28.3%
Drug Offenses	5	12.4	9	10.4	-16.1%
1st Degree Sexual Assault	8	25.0	4	32.5	30.0%
Other Class II	16	28.3	11	35.8	26.3%
TOTAL CLASS II	97	42.0	78	37.1	-11.7%
CLASS III					
+ Drug Offenses	318	6.2	358	6.4	3.2%
* 2nd Degree Burglary/Dwell	118	10.1	91	7.2	-28.7%
Sex Assault on Child	81	13.7	89	16.4	19.7%
Agg. Robbery	62	20.1	58	15.3	-23.9%
1st Degree Assault	34	17.8	39	16.4	-7.9%
* Theft	19	8.2	35	8.3	1.2%
1st Degree Burglary	14	14.4	28	12.2	-15.0%
Att 2nd Degree Murder	15	12.9	18	21.3	65.1%
+ Other Class III	109	12.4	102	22.5	80.9%
TOTAL CLASS III	770	10.4	818	11.3	8.4%
CLASS IV					
+ Drug Offenses	246	4.3	595	3.8	-11.6%
* Theft	269	4.6	275	4.3	-6.5%
* 2nd Degree Burglary	140	5.1	173	4.8	-5.9%
2nd Degree Assault	138	6.6	135	7.1	7.6%
+ Escape	59	5.1	132	4.0	-21.6%
Sex Assault on Child	100	6.3	121	6.4	1.6%
* Robbery	66	5.4	69	5.1	-5.6%
* Agg Motor Vehicle Theft	52	4.5	62	3.9	-13.3%
+ Other Class IV	353	4.9	249	6.3	27.9%
TOTAL CLASS IV	1,423	5.0	1,811	4.8	-4.8%
CLASS V					
+ Drug Offenses	182	2.5	228	2.5	0.9%
+ Escape	132	3.7	211	2.6	-30.9%
* Menacing	144	3.1	164	2.6	-17.1%
* Criminal Trespassing	127	2.5	133	2.7	6.0%
* Theft	29	3.4	113	2.9	-13.7%
+ Other Class V	516	3.1	488	2.6	-15.7%
TOTAL CLASS V	1,130	3.0	1,337	2.6	-13.2%
CLASS VI					
* Driving After Judgment	143	1.7	213	1.6	-5.9%
+ Drug Offenses	--	--	48	1.5	--
* Criminal Impersonation	42	2.3	46	1.3	-43.5%
* 2nd Degree Assault	22	1.5	35	1.5	0.0%
* Other Class VI	153	2.0	190	1.7	-14.7%
TOTAL CLASS VI	360	1.9	532	1.6	-15.3%
TOTAL	3,780	6.18	4,576	5.50	-11.0%

* Crimes under reduced presumptive sentencing range pursuant to H.B. 93-1302.

+ Crimes which may or may not fall under the reduced presumptive range pursuant to H.B. 93-1302.

COMMITMENTS WITH ENHANCED SENTENCES

HABITUAL OFFENDER COMMITMENTS

The following table provides additional information about the 35 commitments received in fiscal year 2000 with a habitual conviction. Thirty-four of the 35 commitments were sentenced pursuant to the provisions of H.B. 93-1302. This legislation requires offenders with three previous convictions to be sentenced at four times the maximum of the presumptive range and offenders with two previous convictions to be sentenced at three times the maximum of the range. The offender received under pre H.B. 93-1302 provisions was sentenced to life with parole eligibility in 40 years. One offender received a life sentence under the crime of violence provision established in S.B. 94-196 with parole eligibility in 40 years.

The average sentence for convictions under the new sentencing provisions is 32.6 years for three previous conviction offenders and 23.8 years for offenders with two previous convictions. Aggregate sentence averages listed in the table reflect the effects of consecutive sentences. The aggregate sentences averaged 34.4 years for three previous convictions and 34.5 years for two previous convictions.

Table 5 of this report includes detailed information on the habitual sentencing provisions for each of these laws.

LIFETIME SEX OFFENDER COMMITMENTS

Legislation enacted in 1998 requires offenders convicted of class two, three or four sex offense felonies to be sentenced to prison for a set minimum term and a maximum term of life. One offender was admitted to prison in 1999 and 46 offenders were admitted in 2000 under these new provisions. Table 36 provides information on the crimes and the average minimum sentences. These offenders must meet specific conditions including participation in sex offender treatment before the Parole Board will grant release. Parole supervision is set for the remainder of the offender's natural life, with possible reconsideration after 10 or 20 years, depending on the felony class.

TABLE 35
COMMITMENTS WITH HABITUAL CONVICTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 2000

LAW TYPE	CRIME	NO. OF OFFENDERS			SENTENCE AVE. (Yrs.)	AGGREGATE
		Male	Female	Total		SENTENCE AVE. (Yrs.)
PRE H.B. 93-1302						
	THREE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS:					
	Menacing	1	0	1	40.0 *	40.0 *
TOTAL PRE H.B. 1302		1	0	1	40.0	40.0
POST H.B. 93-1302						
	CRIME OF VIOLENCE-2 PRIOR COV's (S.B.94-196)					
	Robbery	1	0	1	40.0 *	40.0 *
	Subtotal	1	0	1	40.0	40.0
	THREE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS:					
	Murder	1	0	1	96.0	112.0
	Drug Offenses	2	0	2	60.0	60.0
	Burglary	2	0	2	48.0	53.0
	Robbery	2	0	2	48.0	48.0
	Theft	1	0	1	48.0	48.0
	Crim. Negl Homicide	1	0	1	12.0	15.0
	Menacing	3	0	3	10.0	10.0
	Court/Corrections	1	0	1	6.0	6.0
	Traffic	1	0	1	6.0	6.0
	Criminal Trespass	1	1	2	6.0	6.0
	Subtotal	15	1	16	32.6	34.4
	TWO PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS:					
	Murder	1	0	1	72.0	216.0
	Burglary	2	0	2	36.0	42.6
	Assault	5	0	5	15.6	20.4
	Drug Abuse	3	0	3	28.0	28.0
	Weapons	2	0	2	13.5	13.5
	Theft	2	1	3	21.0	21.0
	Escape	1	0	1	9.0	9.0
	Subtotal	16	1	17	23.8	34.5
TOTAL POST H.B. 1302		32	2	34	28.4	34.6
TOTAL		33	2	35	28.8	34.8

*Life sentence with parole eligibility after 40 years.

TABLE 36
LIFETIME SEX OFFENDER COMMITMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 2000

CRIME	NO. OF OFFENDERS			MINIMUM SENTENCE AVE. (Yrs.)	AGGREGATE SENTENCE AVE. (Yrs.)
	Male	Female	Total		
Felony Class 2					
First Degree Sexual Assault	2	0	2	36.0	60.0
Subtotal - Class 2	2	0	2	36.0	60.0
Felony Class 3					
Att.-First Degree Sexual Assault	2	0	2	11.0	16.0
Sexual Assault Child	4	0	4	33.8	44.3
Sexual Assault Child-Pos. of Trust	11	0	11	13.3	15.8
Aggravated Incest	2	0	2	4.0	10.0
Subtotal - Class 3	19	0	19	16.4	21.2
Felony Class 4					
Att.-First Degree Sexual Assault	2	0	2	4.5	4.5
Att.-Sexual Assault Child	1	0	1	9.0	9.0
Sexual Assault Child-Pos. of Trust	1	0	1	5.0	5.0
Sexual Assault Child	18	1	19	6.3	6.8
Second Degree Sexual Assault	1	0	1	3.0	3.0
Third Degree Sexual Assault	1	0	1	2.0	2.0
Subtotal - Class 4	24	1	25	5.9	6.3
TOTAL	45	1	46	11.5	14.8

NEED LEVELS OF COURT COMMITMENTS

The medical, mental health, substance abuse and sex offender initial need levels are identified in the diagnostic process for the fiscal year 2000 court commitments. The percentage of offenders classified at each level is shown in Table 37. 17.3% of the commitments have moderate to severe needs in medical, 19.7% need mental health programs and 15.2% need sex offender treatment.

TABLE 37
NEED LEVELS FOR COURT COMMITMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 2000

NEED LEVEL	MEDICAL	MENTAL HEALTH	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	SEX OFFENDER
1	56.6%	51.9%	27.1%	80.5%
2	26.1%	28.4%	7.8%	4.3%
3	13.2%	17.8%	29.5%	0.4%
4	4.1%	1.9%	18.8%	3.9%
5	--	0.0%	16.8%	10.9%

Medical/Mental Health/Substance

- 1 = None
- 2 = Mild/Minor
- 3 = Moderate
- 4 = Moderately Severe
- 5 = Severe

Sex Offender

- 1 = Non-Apparent
- 2 = At Risk
- 3 = Institutional
- 4 = Non-Convicted
- 5 = Convicted

The need levels by gender are contained in Table 38. The female commitments reflect a higher need for medical services and mental health programs while the male commitments reflect a higher need for sex offender treatment. 71.6% of the female commitments need some level of substance abuse treatment compared to 64.4% of the male commitments.

TABLE 38
NEED LEVELS BY GENDER
FOR COURT COMMITMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 2000

NEED	LEVEL				
	1	2	3	4	5
<u>MEDICAL</u>					
Female	63.1%	17.5%	16.0%	3.4%	---
Male	55.9%	27.0%	12.9%	4.2%	---
Total	56.6%	26.1%	13.2%	4.1%	---
<u>MENTAL HEALTH</u>					
Female	37.9%	22.0%	36.7%	3.4%	0.0%
Male	53.5%	29.1%	15.7%	1.7%	0.0%
Total	51.9%	28.4%	17.8%	1.9%	0.0%
<u>SUBSTANCE ABUSE</u>					
Female	22.6%	5.8%	22.2%	23.2%	26.2%
Male	27.6%	8.0%	30.4%	18.3%	15.7%
Total	27.1%	7.8%	29.5%	18.8%	16.8%
<u>SEX OFFENDER</u>					
Female	97.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	1.5%
Male	78.6%	4.8%	0.4%	4.3%	11.9%
Total	80.5%	4.3%	0.4%	3.9%	10.9%

Medical/Mental Health/Substance

1 = Non-Apparent
2 = Mild
3 = Moderate
4 = Moderately Severe
5 = Severe

Sex Offender

1 = Non-Apparent
2 = At Risk
3 = Institutional
4 = Non-Convicted
5 = Convicted

TECHNICAL RETURNS TO PRISON

Returns to prison for technical violations, including convictions for misdemeanors or traffic offenses, comprised 31.3% of total admissions to prison in fiscal year 2000. These technical returns represent offenders who were previously incarcerated and released. The offenders were released to parole, court order discharged, released to probation, or released on appeal bond. They have been resentenced to prison on the same felony convictions for which they were previously incarcerated. A profile of these offenders is available in Table 39 showing the type of return, gender, ethnicity, age category, class of felony and average governing sentence.

Parole returns represented 95.9% of the total technical returns to prison in 2000, an increase of 22.6% from the 1999 returns. Females represented a higher proportion of probation returns at 15.2% compared to 8.8% of the parole returns.

The ethnic distribution for parole returns differs from the distribution reported previously in Table 27 for court commitments with a higher proportion of African-Americans and lower numbers for Anglos and Hispanics. Anglos represent the highest category with African-Americans being the second highest in technical returns. Hispanics are the second largest category in court commitments, as discussed in the previous section of this report. Court order discharge returns and probation returns show only slight differences in ethnic breakdown.

The average age was the lowest for probation returns at 29 years and highest for bond returns at 39 years of age. Court order discharge returns were also low at an average of 30 years with parole returns averaging 34 years of age. Court order and probation returns represent a large number of boot camp graduates, a program for younger offenders.

The felony class distribution indicates 77.0% of parole returns are sentenced for class 4 or 5 felonies. Court order discharge returns and probation returns consisted of more class 3 and 4 felonies.

The governing sentence is the total parole sentence for parole returns sentenced for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993. Offenders sentenced for a crime before 1993 have one governing sentence to serve encompassing incarceration and parole time. The average governing sentence was significantly higher for appeal bond returns at 6.4 years and court order returns at 5.3 years than parole returns at 3.3 years.

TABLE 39
PROFILE OF TECHNICAL RETURN ADMISSIONS
FISCAL YEAR 2000

CATEGORY	TYPE OF RETURN									
	PAROLE		COURT ORDER DISCHARGE		PROBATION		BOND		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
<u>Gender</u>										
Male	1,877	91.2%	47	94.0%	28	84.8%	5	100.0%	1,957	91.2%
Female	182	8.8%	3	6.0%	5	15.2%	0	0.0%	190	8.8%
Total	2,059	95.9%	50	2.3%	33	1.5%	5	0.2%	2,147	100.0%
<u>Ethnicity</u>										
Anglo	825	40.1%	25	50.0%	14	42.4%	2	40.0%	866	40.3%
African-American	602	29.2%	12	24.0%	9	27.3%	1	20.0%	624	29.1%
Hispanic	579	28.1%	12	24.0%	9	27.3%	2	40.0%	602	28.0%
Native Am. Indian	47	2.3%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	48	2.2%
Asian	6	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.3%
<u>Age Group</u>										
18 - 19 yrs.	7	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.3%
20 - 24 yrs.	300	14.6%	20	40.0%	13	39.4%	0	0.0%	333	15.5%
25 - 29 yrs.	403	19.6%	8	16.0%	9	27.3%	1	20.0%	421	19.6%
30 - 34 yrs.	412	20.0%	7	14.0%	4	12.1%	0	0.0%	423	19.7%
35 - 39 yrs.	434	21.1%	9	18.0%	3	9.1%	2	40.0%	448	20.9%
40 - 49 yrs.	420	20.4%	6	12.0%	2	6.1%	2	40.0%	430	20.0%
50 - 59 yrs.	71	3.4%	0	0.0%	2	6.1%	0	0.0%	73	3.4%
60 + yrs.	12	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	0.6%
Average Age	34	years	30	years	29	years	39	years	34	years
Median Age	33	years	28	years	25	years	39	years	33	years
Age Range	19-68	years	20-48	years	22-51	years	29-47	years	19-68	years
<u>Class of Felony</u>										
I	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
II	12	0.6%	1	2.0%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%	14	0.7%
III	278	13.5%	14	28.0%	13	39.4%	1	20.0%	306	14.3%
IV	904	43.9%	28	56.0%	16	48.5%	3	60.0%	951	44.3%
V	681	33.1%	7	14.0%	3	9.1%	1	20.0%	692	32.2%
VI	184	8.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	184	8.6%
Average Governing Sentence	3.3	years	5.3	years	4.8	years	6.4	years	3.3	years

Tables 40 and 41 illustrate the time on parole prior to revocation by class of felony for the 2,059 parolees who returned to prison in fiscal year 2000 without a new felony conviction. Time on parole is the total time computed between the date released to parole and the date of parole revocation. This time may include periods on escape or absconder status which may not be applied to the sentence as time served. The time on parole was slightly less for male parolees (10.4 months) than female parolees (10.9 months). Table 41 compares the percentage returning in three month increments by felony class, showing 39.6% return within six months of release. This percentage is slightly lower than the six month return rate of 42.6% for 1999.

TABLE 40
FISCAL YEAR 2000 PAROLE RETURNS
AVERAGE TIME ON PAROLE PRIOR TO REVOCATION

CLASS OF FELONY	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	AVERAGE PAROLE TIME (MONTHS)	NUMBER	AVERAGE PAROLE TIME (MONTHS)	NUMBER	AVERAGE PAROLE TIME (MONTHS)
II	11	13.9	1	13.3	12	13.8
III	250	14.3	28	14.9	278	14.4
IV	819	11.4	85	11.7	904	11.4
V	617	8.8	64	8.5	681	8.8
VI	180	5.9	4	3.7	184	5.8
TOTAL	1,877	10.4	182	10.9	2,059	10.5

TABLE 41
FISCAL YEAR 2000 PAROLE RETURNS
AVERAGE TIME ON PAROLE PRIOR TO REVOCATION

TIME ON PAROLE	CLASS OF FELONY											
	II		III		IV		V		VI		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-3 mos.	1	8.3%	37	13.3%	149	16.5%	145	21.3%	58	31.5%	390	18.9%
4-6 mos.	0	0.0%	34	12.2%	184	20.4%	156	22.9%	52	28.3%	426	20.7%
7-9 mos.	3	25.0%	40	14.4%	126	13.9%	119	17.5%	52	28.3%	340	16.5%
10-12 mos.	2	16.7%	31	11.2%	107	11.8%	85	12.5%	13	7.1%	238	11.6%
13-24 mos.	4	33.3%	95	34.2%	254	28.1%	169	24.8%	8	4.3%	530	25.7%
25-36 mos.	2	16.7%	31	11.2%	77	8.5%	6	0.9%	1	0.5%	117	5.7%
>36 mos.	0	0.0%	10	3.6%	7	0.8%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	18	0.9%
TOTAL	12	0.6%	278	13.5%	904	43.9%	681	33.1%	184	8.9%	2,059	100.0%

Table 42 provides the time on parole prior to revocation by the sentencing laws in effect. Offenders serving a mandatory parole period as established in H.B. 93-1302 are shown in the category of 1993-present. Although 92.7% of the parole returns are under the new sentencing provisions, this category continues to consist of a high proportion of less severe felony offenses. Offenders sentenced for higher felony classes and more severe offenses have not been released at a significant rate. More information on releases is available in the next section. The 2000 technical returns include one offender sentenced prior to 1979 and only three offenders sentenced prior to 1985.

The time on parole for offenders sentenced since 1993 (H.B. 93-1302) averaged 10.0 months compared to 15.8 months for offenders sentenced under the previous sentencing provisions.

TABLE 42
FISCAL YEAR 2000 PAROLE RETURNS
TIME ON PAROLE BY SENTENCING LAW

CLASS OF FELONY	SENTENCING LAW							
	Pre 1979		1979-1985		1985-1993		1993-Present	
	No.	AVERAGE PAROLE TIME (MONTHS)	No.	AVERAGE PAROLE TIME (MONTHS)	No.	AVERAGE PAROLE TIME (MONTHS)	No.	AVERAGE PAROLE TIME (MONTHS)
II	1	16.3	1	8.1	7	15.1	3	12.0
III	0	0.0	2	8.6	77	16.6	199	13.6
IV	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	15.7	853	11.2
V	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	11.3	670	8.7
VI	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	184	5.8
TOTAL	1	16.3	3	8.4	146	15.8	1,909	10.0

PAROLE RETURNS UNDER MANDATORY PAROLE PROVISIONS

The following two tables contain more information about the 1,909 technical parole returns sentenced pursuant to the mandatory parole provisions of H.B. 93-1302. Table 43 provides a breakdown of the parole release type and felony class distribution for these returns to prison. Discretionary release indicates that the Parole Board granted parole before the offender served the entire inmate sentence in prison and mandatory release

approves the parole plan for these offenders. The average governing sentence is displayed by class of felony and type of release in Table 44.

TABLE 43
TECHNICAL PAROLE RETURNS (H.B. 93-1302 ONLY)
AVERAGE TIME ON PAROLE BY PREVIOUS RELEASE TYPE
FISCAL YEAR 2000

CLASS OF FELONY	DISCRETIONARY		MANDATORY		TOTAL	
	TIME ON		TIME ON		TIME ON	
	NO.	(Months)	NO.	(Months)	NO.	(Months)
II	3	12.0	0	0.0	3	12.0
III	156	14.9	43	8.9	199	13.6
IV	558	12.1	295	9.5	853	11.2
V	303	9.6	367	8.0	670	8.7
VI	48	5.9	136	5.8	184	5.8
TOTAL	1,068	11.5	841	8.2	1,909	10.0

TABLE 44
TECHNICAL PAROLE RETURNS (H.B. 93-1302 ONLY)
AVERAGE GOVERNING SENTENCE BY PREVIOUS RELEASE TYPE
FISCAL YEAR 2000

CLASS OF FELONY	DISCRETIONARY		MANDATORY		TOTAL	
	GOVERNING		GOVERNING		GOVERNING	
	NO.	(Months)	NO.	(Months)	NO.	(Months)
II	3	184.0	0	0.0	3	184.0
III	156	51.7	43	50.8	199	51.5
IV	558	35.1	295	36.5	853	35.6
V	303	23.7	367	23.7	670	23.7
VI	48	12.5	136	12.0	184	12.2
TOTAL	1,068	33.7	841	27.7	1,909	31.1

SECTION IV

CHARACTERISTICS

OF

PRISON RELEASES

This section discusses the types of inmate releases from prison and the length of stay in prison prior to release. Releases for fiscal years 1995 through 2000 are identified by type of release in Table 45. The category of "other" in this table includes releases to appeal bond, interstate transfers, discharges to detainers or pending charges, discharges pursuant to H.B. 95-1087 and deceased. Further details on these release types are provided later in this section.

The application of mandatory parole provisions to offenders convicted of sex offenses between July 1, 1993 and November 1, 1998 has been challenged in several court cases recently. The Colorado State Supreme Court held that parole was discretionary for sex offenses committed on or after July 1, 1993 but prior to July 1, 1996 in *People v Martin* (Case 99SC602). In March 1999 the Court of Appeals had ruled in *People v Cooper* (Case 98CA1614) parole discretionary for sex offenses committed on or after July 1, 1996 but prior to November 1, 1998. The Colorado Attorney General was granted a rehearing in March 2001 by the Supreme Court and subsequently all offenders previously released under these decisions were returned to custody or parole supervision. Twenty-seven offenders discharged from prison in fiscal year 2000 are included in the release figures reported although they were subsequently returned to custody and the release transactions were nullified after the data collection and analysis of this report. These court decisions also affected offenders under parole supervision who were discharged and later returned to supervision as well as additional offenders discharged in fiscal year 2001. The Supreme Court's decision will ultimately affect 1,600 offenders currently incarcerated or under parole supervision.

The effects of H.B. 93-1302 requiring offenders to serve a parole period upon completion of the inmate sentence are apparent in Table 45. Those offenders sentenced under mandatory parole provisions who have not been granted discretionary release to parole are reported in the category of mandatory parole. Under previous sentencing provisions these offenders would discharge their sentences without serving time on parole but now are completing their inmate sentences in prison and must complete a parole period ranging from one to five years.

The number of annual releases has increased 38.3% since 1995. Releases to parole have increased 70.1% over this time period due to mandatory parole. Sentence discharges have decreased 51.8% as more offenders must complete parole. More discharging offenders have pending charges or detainers or have received earn time credits pursuant to H.B. 95-1087 resulting in the large increase in other releases.

The total number of releases in 2000 was only slightly higher than the previous year; however the distribution of release types has changed. The decrease in discretionary parole releases (653) was offset by the increase of 461 mandatory parole releases and 82 additional discharges. Increases in sentence discharges and other releases are primarily attributed to the high number of parole returns, as reflected in the next several tables.

Releases to probation and court order discharges are primarily sentence reconsiderations for the graduates of the boot camp program, Colorado Correctional Alternative Program.

TABLE 45
INMATE RELEASES BY TYPE
FISCAL YEARS 1995 THROUGH 2000

FISCAL YEAR	PAROLE		SENTENCE		COURT ORDER		TOTAL RELEASES
	DISC.	MAND.	DISCHARGE	PROBATION	DISCHARGE	OTHER	
1995	2,143	159	1,252	102	134	211	4,001
1996	2,427	395	813	241	121	448	4,445
1997	2,639	623	620	275	150	406	4,713
1998	2,714	962	582	192	148	489	5,087
1999	2,744	1,363	521	194	137	562	5,521
2000	2,091	1,824	603	178	113	723	5,532

In Table 46 the fiscal year 2000 releases are identified by type and gender. The categories of sentence discharges and other releases are redefined in this table and these new groups are used for the remainder of this section. All discharge types are listed in one category of sentence discharges as shown below. Table 45 reported discharges to charges or detainers and discharges under H.B. 1087 as other releases. Female offenders accounted for 10.4% of the total releases and 11.7% of releases to parole. Male offenders constituted 93.5% of the discharges. The number of offenders releasing without parole supervision in 2000 is 29.2%.

TABLE 46
RELEASE TYPES BY GENDER
FISCAL YEAR 2000

RELEASE TYPE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
PAROLE						
Discretionary	1,784	36.0%	307	53.4%	2,091	37.8%
Mandatory	1,673	33.8%	151	26.3%	1,824	33.0%
Total Paroles	3,457	69.7%	458	79.7%	3,915	70.8%
SENTENCE DISCHARGE						
Discharge	576	11.6%	27	4.7%	603	10.9%
H.B. 1087 Discharge	495	10.0%	53	9.2%	548	9.9%
Discharge to Pending Charges	84	1.7%	2	0.3%	86	1.6%
Discharge to Detainer	41	0.8%	1	0.2%	42	0.8%
Total Discharges	1,196	24.1%	83	14.4%	1,279	23.1%
OTHER						
Probation	156	3.1%	22	3.8%	178	3.2%
Court Order Discharge	104	2.1%	9	1.6%	113	2.0%
Deceased	33	0.7%	2	0.3%	35	0.6%
Appeal Bond	11	0.2%	1	0.2%	12	0.2%
Total Other Releases	304	6.1%	34	5.9%	338	6.1%
TOTAL	4,957	89.6%	575	10.4%	5,532	100.0%

Table 47 provides further information about the releases in fiscal year 2000 including class of felony, ethnicity, governing law type and admission type. 89.3% of the 2000 releases were sentenced pursuant to H.B. 93-1302 which applies to all crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993.

TABLE 47
PROFILE OF RELEASES BY GENDER
FISCAL YEAR 2000

CATEGORY	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
PROFILE NUMBER	4,957	89.6%	575	10.4%	5,532	
AVERAGE AGE (years)	34 years		35 years		34 years	
<u>CLASS OF FELONY</u>						
I	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%
II	41	0.8%	3	0.5%	44	0.8%
III	735	14.8%	78	13.6%	813	14.7%
IV	1,930	38.9%	267	46.4%	2,197	39.7%
V	1,571	31.7%	179	31.1%	1,750	31.6%
VI	657	13.3%	46	8.0%	703	12.7%
Habitual - Other	4	0.1%	1	0.2%	5	0.1%
Other (incl. Interstate)	15	0.3%	1	0.2%	16	0.3%
<u>ETHNICITY</u>						
Anglo	2,306	46.5%	263	45.7%	2,569	46.4%
Hispanic	1,446	29.2%	130	22.6%	1,576	28.5%
African-American	1,075	21.7%	172	29.9%	1,247	22.5%
Native Am. Indian	100	2.0%	8	1.4%	108	2.0%
Asian	29	0.6%	2	0.3%	31	0.6%
Unknown	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
<u>GOVERNING LAW</u>						
Pre 1979	5	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
1979-1985	10	0.2%	0	0.0%	10	0.2%
1985-1993	537	10.8%	38	6.6%	575	10.4%
1993-present	4,405	88.9%	537	93.4%	4,942	89.3%
<u>ADMISSION TYPE</u>						
New Court Commitment	3,251	65.6%	428	74.4%	3,679	66.5%
Parole Return	1,273	25.7%	104	18.1%	1,377	24.9%
Parole Return/New Crime	281	5.7%	32	5.6%	313	5.7%
Ct. Order Disch. Return	40	0.8%	3	0.5%	43	0.8%
Probation Return	27	0.5%	4	0.7%	31	0.6%
Ct. Order Return/New Crime	26	0.5%	0	0.0%	26	0.5%
Probation Return/New Crime	24	0.5%	2	0.3%	26	0.5%
Interstate Compact	14	0.3%	1	0.2%	15	0.3%
Appeal Bond Return	5	0.1%	1	0.2%	6	0.1%
YOS Fail/Termination	14	0.3%	0	0.0%	14	0.3%
Dual Commitment/CSH	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
TOTAL	4,957	89.6%	575	10.4%	5,532	100.0%

Release types used in the next two tables are categorized by discretionary release to parole, mandatory release to parole, sentence discharges and other. The sentence discharge category includes discharges to pending charges or detainees, discharges per H.B. 95-1087, and sentence discharges. Releases to probation, court order discharges, releases on appeal bond, and deceased are included in the category of "other".

A new table is presented to provide insight on how the offender profiles differ for each type of release. Table 48 shows that releases to mandatory parole are serving lower felony classes and are more likely to be paroling for the first time (89.2%) during this incarceration but have a similar age distribution as discretionary releases.

The number of releases for each facility location is displayed in Table 49. Colorado sentenced inmates under other jurisdictions are reported in other facilities. Other jurisdictions include the Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo, other state facilities, and the federal system. Inmates in revocation or regressive status in county jails are also counted in other facilities.

Releases from parole revocation status in community corrections centers and jails are reported. These offenders had their parole revoked for a short-term placement in a jail not to exceed 90 days or a community center not to exceed 120 days. Releases from revocation status in community centers or jail totaled 192 for 2000. Nearly 87.5% of these releases were reparaoled.

Pre-Release Correctional Center had the highest number of facility releases with 741, 13.4% of 2000 releases and accounted for 25.7% of the sentence discharges. This facility will be closed July 2001 and the pre-release programs will be offered in other facilities.

Community contract centers and intensive supervision combined for a total of 945 releases or 17.1%. Three hundred forty-four offenders released from community programs on the mandatory release date and 57 offenders completed their sentence and discharged.

Nearly 40% of the releases were from secure facilities of medium or higher. Releases from secure facilities totaled 2,194 with 29.1% (639) paroled by discretion of the Parole Board. Delta Correctional Center released the most offenders of the minimum facilities with 230 releases. Discretionary releases for females ranged from 32.5% of the releases at Denver Women's Correctional Facility to 54.9% of the releases at Pueblo Minimum Center. Pueblo Minimum Center had the highest number of releases out of the three permanent female facilities, although it has the smallest capacity.

TABLE 48
PROFILE OF RELEASES BY RELEASE TYPE
FISCAL YEAR 2000

CATEGORY	TYPE OF RELEASE									
	DISC. PAROLE		MAND. PAROLE		SENTENCE DISCHARGE(1)		OTHER(2)		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
PROFILE NUMBER	2,091	37.8%	1,824	33.0%	1,279	23.1%	338	6.1%	5,532	
<u>CLASS OF FELONY</u>										
I	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	4	0.1%
II	20	1.0%	2	0.1%	12	0.9%	10	3.0%	44	0.8%
III	441	21.1%	116	6.4%	140	10.9%	116	34.3%	813	14.7%
IV	973	46.5%	640	35.1%	446	34.9%	138	40.8%	2,197	39.7%
V	509	24.3%	718	39.4%	469	36.7%	54	16.0%	1,750	31.6%
VI	142	6.8%	348	19.1%	197	15.4%	16	4.7%	703	12.7%
Habitual - Other	4	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	5	0.1%
Other (incl. Interstate)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	1.2%	1	0.3%	16	0.3%
<u>ETHNICITY</u>										
Anglo	982	47.0%	842	46.2%	590	46.1%	155	45.9%	2,569	46.4%
Hispanic	589	28.2%	551	30.2%	342	26.7%	94	27.8%	1,576	28.5%
African-American	477	22.8%	378	20.7%	311	24.3%	81	24.0%	1,247	22.5%
Native Am. Indian	33	1.6%	40	2.2%	30	2.3%	5	1.5%	108	2.0%
Asian	10	0.5%	13	0.7%	5	0.4%	3	0.9%	31	0.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
<u>AGE AT RELEASE (years)</u>										
18 - 19	14	0.7%	21	1.2%	1	0.1%	20	5.9%	56	1.0%
20 - 24	291	13.9%	315	17.3%	112	8.8%	107	31.7%	825	14.9%
25 - 29	421	20.1%	319	17.5%	265	20.7%	59	17.5%	1,064	19.2%
30 - 34	428	20.5%	334	18.3%	260	20.3%	46	13.6%	1,068	19.3%
35 - 39	424	20.3%	360	19.7%	268	21.0%	30	8.9%	1,082	19.6%
40 - 49	404	19.3%	371	20.3%	293	22.9%	52	15.4%	1,120	20.2%
50 - 59	86	4.1%	89	4.9%	68	5.3%	14	4.1%	257	4.6%
60 - 69	19	0.9%	14	0.8%	11	0.9%	9	2.7%	53	1.0%
70+	4	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%	7	0.1%
Average Age (years)	34 years		34 years		35 years		31 years		34 years	
<u>GOVERNING LAW*</u>										
Pre 1979	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.4%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
1979-1985	7	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	2	0.6%	10	0.2%
1985-1993	192	9.2%	0	0.0%	365	28.5%	18	5.3%	575	10.4%
1993-present	1892	90.5%	1824	100.0%	893	69.8%	318	94.1%	4,927	89.1%
<u>ADMISSION TYPE</u>										
New Court Commitment	1,522	72.8%	1,627	89.2%	216	16.9%	314	92.9%	3,679	66.5%
Parole Return	374	17.9%	0	0.0%	993	77.6%	10	3.0%	1,377	24.9%
Parole Return/New Crime	130	6.2%	133	7.3%	43	3.4%	7	2.1%	313	5.7%
Other	65	3.1%	64	3.5%	27	2.1%	7	2.1%	163	2.9%

*Fifteen interstate offenders who discharged are not reported.

TABLE 49
RELEASE TYPES BY FACILITY
FISCAL YEAR 2000

FACILITY	TYPE OF RELEASE									
	DISC. PAROLE		MAND. PAROLE		SENTENCE DISCHARGE(1)		OTHER(2)		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
San Carlos Corr. Facility	12	16.4%	33	45.2%	28	38.4%	0	0.0%	73	1.3%
Denver Rec. & Diag. Center	20	11.4%	64	36.6%	74	42.3%	17	9.7%	175	3.2%
Colo. State Penitentiary	22	21.4%	46	44.7%	31	30.1%	4	3.9%	103	1.9%
Sterling Corr. Facility	74	34.3%	75	34.7%	53	24.5%	14	6.5%	216	3.9%
Centennial Corr. Facility	16	25.4%	29	46.0%	17	27.0%	1	1.6%	63	1.1%
Arkansas Valley Corr. Fac.	49	26.3%	68	36.6%	64	34.4%	5	2.7%	186	3.4%
Buena Vista Corr. Facility	93	37.7%	88	35.6%	47	19.0%	19	7.7%	247	4.5%
Colo. Territorial Corr. Fac.	241	35.1%	259	37.8%	147	21.4%	39	5.7%	686	12.4%
Fremont Corr. Facility	80	23.3%	154	44.9%	87	25.4%	22	6.4%	343	6.2%
Limon Corr. Facility	32	31.4%	42	41.2%	26	25.5%	2	2.0%	102	1.8%
Arrowhead Corr. Center	84	54.5%	38	24.7%	21	13.6%	11	7.1%	154	2.8%
Buena Vista Min. Complex	60	60.6%	18	18.2%	11	11.1%	10	10.1%	99	1.8%
Four Mile Corr. Center	100	50.3%	46	23.1%	41	20.6%	12	6.0%	199	3.6%
Pre-Release Corr. Center	101	13.6%	310	41.8%	329	44.4%	1	0.1%	741	13.4%
Pueblo Minimum Center	78	54.9%	30	21.1%	25	17.6%	9	6.3%	142	2.6%
Colorado Corr. Alt. Prgm.	10	15.6%	2	3.1%	0	0.0%	52	81.3%	64	1.2%
Colorado Corr. Center	33	43.4%	17	22.4%	22	28.9%	4	5.3%	76	1.4%
Delta Corr. Center	95	41.3%	61	26.5%	40	17.4%	34	14.8%	230	4.2%
Rifle Corr. Center	59	64.1%	17	18.5%	14	15.2%	2	2.2%	92	1.7%
Skyline Corr. Center	49	54.4%	20	22.2%	11	12.2%	10	11.1%	90	1.6%
Colo. Women's Corr Facility	45	49.5%	26	28.6%	16	17.6%	4	4.4%	91	1.6%
Denver Women's Corr Facility	25	32.5%	22	28.6%	23	29.9%	7	9.1%	77	1.4%
Y.O.S.-Adult Females	9	36.0%	6	24.0%	3	12.0%	7	28.0%	25	0.5%
Community Contract Centers	231	45.7%	223	44.2%	34	6.7%	17	3.4%	505	9.1%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	293	66.6%	121	27.5%	23	5.2%	3	0.7%	440	8.0%
CONTRACT										
Bent County Corr Facility	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	6	66.7%	9	0.2%
Huerfano Corr Facility	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	5	71.4%	7	0.1%
Crowley Co. Corr Facility	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	4	0.0%
Kit Carson Corr Facility	1	11.1%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	5	55.6%	9	0.2%
MISCELLANEOUS										
Jail Backlog/Contracts	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24	72.7%	9	27.3%	33	0.6%
Revoked to Comm. Corr.	12	85.7%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	14	0.3%
Revoked to Jail	157	88.2%	0	0.0%	21	11.8%	0	0.0%	178	3.2%
Other	10	16.9%	4	6.8%	40	67.8%	5	8.5%	59	1.1%
TOTAL DEPARTMENT	2,091	37.8%	1,824	33.0%	1,279	23.1%	338	6.1%	5,532	100.0%

- (1) Sentence discharges include discharges to pending charges or detainees, discharges per H.B. 95-1087, and sentence discharges.
- (2) Other includes releases to probation, court order discharges, releases on appeal bond, deceased, commutation, and transfer to Y.O.S.

TIME SERVED IN PRISON

Time served in prison represents only the current incarceration time and does not include time previously served in prison or time credited for probation or diversionary programs. Jail credits and pre-sentence confinement are excluded as well. Time spent in county jail (backlog) awaiting prison bed space after sentencing is included as time served in prison. The average time served in prison prior to release is shown in Table 50 by gender and class of felony.

The average prison time served for 2000 releases was 22.3 months, slightly less than the 22.9 month length of stay for 1999 releases. The overall average time served for female offenders was 20.6 months compared to 22.5 months for male offenders. Average time served is lower for females than males in all felony classes.

TABLE 50
AVERAGE PRISON TIME SERVED
FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND 2000 RELEASES

GENDER	FELONY CLASS	Fiscal Year 1999		Fiscal Year 2000		AVERAGE PRISON TIME PERCENTAGE CHANGE (- DECREASE)
		NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (Months)	NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (Months)	
Male	I	8	96.3	4	196.8	104.4%
	II	60	91.1	41	95.4	4.7%
	III	763	40.5	735	39.9	-1.5%
	IV	2,052	25.1	1930	24.4	-2.8%
	V	1,498	14.9	1571	14.8	-0.7%
	VI	633	8.4	657	9.2	9.5%
	Hab.-Other	3	100.0	4	73.8	-26.2%
	Hab.-Life	2	158.0	0	0.0	N/A
	Other	5	59.0	15	50.7	-14.1%
Total Male		5,024	23.3	4957	22.5	-3.4%
Female	I	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
	II	5	114.2	3	83.1	-27.2%
	III	65	23.7	78	30.5	28.7%
	IV	221	20.3	267	23.2	14.3%
	V	168	13.3	179	14.2	6.8%
	VI	37	7.0	46	9.1	30.0%
	Hab.-Other	0	0.0	1	35.9	N/A
	Hab.-Life	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
	Other	1	44.0	1	34.0	-22.7%
Total Female		497	18.4	575	20.6	12.0%
Subtotal						
Total	I	8	96.3	4	196.6	104.2%
	II	65	92.8	44	94.6	1.9%
	III	828	39.2	813	39.0	-0.5%
	IV	2,273	24.6	2,197	24.3	-1.2%
	V	1,666	14.7	1,750	14.7	0.0%
	VI	670	8.3	703	9.2	10.8%
	Hab.-Other	3	100.0	5	66.2	-33.8%
	Hab.-Life	2	158.0	0	0.0	N/A
	Other	6	56.5	16	49.6	-12.2%
Total		5,521	22.9	5,532	22.3	-2.6%

The time served by type of admission is displayed in Table 51. The category of court commitments contains offenders releasing from prison for the first time during this incarceration. Other technical returns include returns from court order discharge and release to probation. Other new convictions represent returns from court order discharge, probation and appeal bond with new felony convictions. Admissions under interstate compact agreements and dual commitments are reported in other admissions.

Male court commitments spent an average of 26.3 months incarcerated while female court commitments spent an average of 22.6 months incarcerated. Technical parole returns were reincarcerated for an average of 10.1 months, with female returns at 10.0 months and male returns at 10.1 months.

This table reflects the average time served for those offenders who were released in fiscal year 2000. It is important to note that these offenders typically have shorter sentences, less criminal history and good behavior while incarcerated; therefore they represent a select group of offenders different from the existing incarcerated population. The prison length of stay for releases is shorter than the projected length of stay for currently incarcerated offenders and admissions to prison.

TABLE 51
FISCAL YEAR 2000 RELEASES
AVERAGE PRISON TIME SERVED BY ADMISSION TYPE

ADMISSION TYPE	FELONY CLASS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
		NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (Months)	NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (Months)	NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (Months)
Court Commitments	I	3	238.8	0	0.0	3	238.8
	II	34	104.7	3	83.1	37	102.9
	III	560	45.6	69	32.2	629	44.1
	IV	1,297	28.1	210	24.9	1,507	27.6
	V	938	16.4	113	14.8	1,051	16.2
	VI	415	9.2	33	8.6	448	9.2
	Hab.-Other	3	58.5	0	0.0	3	58.5
	Other	1	10.3	0	0.0	1	10.3
	Subtotal	3,251	26.3	428	22.6	3,679	25.9
Tech. Parole Returns	I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	II	3	15.2	0	0.0	3	15.2
	III	117	11.1	5	6.3	122	10.9
	IV	483	11.9	44	10.8	527	11.8
	V	496	9.5	45	10.1	541	9.5
	VI	174	6.0	10	8.0	184	6.1
	Subtotal	1,273	10.1	104	10.0	1,377	10.1
Parole Returns-New Conviction	I	1	69.9	0	0.0	1	69.9
	II	1	138.2	0	0.0	1	138.2
	III	16	80.0	0	0.0	16	80.0
	IV	85	39.8	9	47.7	94	40.6
	V	112	23.2	19	19.5	131	22.7
	VI	65	17.5	3	17.8	68	17.5
	Hab.-Other	1	119.4	1	35.9	2	77.7
	Subtotal	281	31.1	32	27.8	313	30.7
Other Tech. Returns	II	2	58.5	0	0.0	2	58.5
	III	22	20.3	3	20.6	25	20.3
	IV	36	18.3	4	14.9	40	18.0
	V	11	17.5	1	14.2	12	17.3
	VI	1	17.1	0	0.0	1	17.1
	Subtotal	72	19.9	8	17.0	80	19.6
Other New Convictions	III	20	39.6	1	64.7	21	40.8
	IV	21	35.2	0	0.0	21	35.2
	V	7	22.4	1	16.1	8	21.6
	VI	2	10.2	0	0.0	2	10.2
	Subtotal	50	34.2	2	40.4	52	34.4
Other*	II	1	53.5	0	0.0	1	53.5
	IV	8	22.4	0	0.0	8	22.4
	V	7	21.7	0	0.0	7	21.7
	Other	14	53.6	1	34.0	15	52.3
	Subtotal	30	37.8	1	34.0	31	37.7
Total	I	4	196.6	0	0.0	4	196.6
	II	41	95.4	3	83.1	44	94.6
	III	735	39.9	78	30.5	813	39.0
	IV	1,930	24.4	267	23.2	2,197	24.3
	V	1,571	14.8	179	14.2	1,750	14.7
	VI	657	9.2	46	9.1	703	9.2
	Hab.-Other	4	73.8	1	35.9	5	66.2
	Other	15	50.7	1	34.0	16	49.6
TOTAL		4,957	22.5	575	20.6	5,532	22.3

*Other admission types include interstate compact, dual commitments (CSH), and Y.O.S. terminations and resentences.

Table 52 compares the average prison time served by class of felony according to the sentencing provisions in place at the time of offense. Offenders sentenced pursuant to H.B. 93-1302 are included in the 1993-present category. The full impact of this sentencing legislation has not been realized although class three felony releases have increased significantly this year. The average time served for the newest legislation (18.3 months) is less than one-third of the time served for the previous sentencing law (52.3 months). The number of offenders under the current sentencing law represented 89.3% of the releases followed by 575 offenders (10.4%) under the provisions of the previous sentencing law.

Class 3 and 4 felony releases sentenced since 1993 are serving significantly shorter sentences, have less severe offenses, and have less serious criminal history. Previous sentencing laws are reflecting the opposite effects as the releases under these provisions have served much longer sentences and have more serious criminal history. These factors are important considerations affecting the Parole Board's discretion to release, and ultimately controlling the time served in prison.

TABLE 52
FISCAL YEAR 2000 RELEASES*
AVERAGE PRISON TIME SERVED BY SENTENCING LAW

CLASS OF FELONY	SENTENCING LAW							
	Pre 1979		1979-1985		1985-1993		1993-Present	
	NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (MONTHS)	NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (MONTHS)	NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (MONTHS)	NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (MONTHS)
I	0	0.0	2	317.1	1	69.9	1	82.1
II	3	247.7	4	90.8	26	105.8	11	27.8
III	0	0.0	3	196.0	222	68.4	588	27.2
IV	0	0.0	1	7.5	238	43.1	1,958	22.0
V	0	0.0	0	0.0	78	19.1	1,672	14.5
VI	2	41.5	0	0.0	8	7.8	693	9.1
Hab.-Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	124.6	3	27.3
Hab.-Life	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.3
TOTAL	5	165.2	10	159.3	575	52.3	4,927	18.3

*Fifteen releases are excluded from this table as no sentencing law applies to interstate compact admissions.

Table 53 analyzes time served in prison for only the court commitments. This group represents offenders released from prison for the first time (for this incarceration period) and the calculation of time served for this group is known as the average time to first release. The first time releases in 2000 were incarcerated 25.9 months prior to release, which is only slightly less than the 26.0 months for 1999 first time releases.

Releases to mandatory parole served less time on average than discretionary parole releases. This is attributable to the releases under mandatory parole being comprised of offenders with shorter sentences and serving a higher proportion of class five and six felonies. Discretionary parole releases were incarcerated for 28.2 months prior to release compared to mandatory releases incarcerated for 20.4 months. Sentence discharges were in prison for 67.9 months prior to first release from prison. These offenders are serving sentences for crimes committed before 1993 and therefore do not have a mandatory parole sentence to complete. The other release category comprised mainly of court order discharges and releases to probation served an average prison time of 14.3 months. Most of the offenders in this category have participated in the boot camp program and are resentenced through the courts.

TABLE 53
COURT COMMITMENTS
RELEASE TYPES BY FELONY CLASS
FISCAL YEAR 2000 RELEASES

CLASS OF FELONY	TYPE OF RELEASE							
	Disc. Parole		Mand. Parole		Sent. Disch.		Other	
	NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (MONTHS)	NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (MONTHS)	NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (MONTHS)	NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (MONTHS)
I	1	82.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	317.1
II	16	111.5	2	42.8	10	164.9	9	32.2
III	350	45.8	104	36.3	68	91.0	107	16.6
IV	704	26.3	574	27.4	100	60.4	129	10.6
V	336	15.9	630	16.9	33	23.2	52	6.2
VI	113	9.0	317	9.5	5	4.2	13	5.3
Hab.-Other	2	83.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.6
Hab.-Life	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.3
TOTAL	1,522	28.2	1,627	20.4	216	67.9	314	14.3

RECIDIVISM

The department defines recidivism as a return to prison in Colorado for either new criminal activity or technical violations of parole, probation or non-departmental community placement within three years of release. Table 54 lists the recidivism rates by type of release by gender for offenders released from prison in calendar years 1996 and 1997. 48.6% of the 1997 releases returned to prison within three years compared to 46.8% of the 1996 releases. The 1997 male releases returned at a higher rate (49.1%) than the 1996 releases (44.2%).

Table 55 compares the cumulative return rates for 1992 through 1999 calendar year releases. This table has been expanded to reflect a longer period of follow-up time tracking returns for five years. Although these return rates reflect only small incremental increases from year to year, there is an increasing trend for each year of subsequent releases. The 1999 releases returned within one year at a higher rate (40.0%) than the previous seven years of release cohorts.

TABLE 54
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR THREE YEAR RETURN
RELEASES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1996 AND 1997

RELEASE TYPE	1996			1997		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Parole	51.9%	40.8%	50.9%	52.5%	48.1%	52.1%
Mandatory Parole	70.7%	64.7%	70.3%	68.5%	60.9%	68.0%
Probation	42.0%	34.5%	41.1%	31.1%	48.1%	33.2%
Court Order Discharge	55.6%	81.8%	57.5%	60.0%	57.1%	59.7%
Sentence Discharge	27.2%	19.4%	26.7%	28.8%	17.9%	27.9%
Other	27.8%	0.0%	27.0%	10.5%	0.0%	10.5%
TOTAL	47.5%	39.7%	46.8%	49.1%	44.2%	48.6%

TABLE 55
CUMULATIVE RETURN RATES
FOR CALENDAR YEAR RELEASES
1992 THROUGH 1999

RELEASE YEAR	CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETURNED AFTER:				
	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS	4 YEARS	5 YEARS
1992	27.4%	34.3%	38.8%	42.1%	44.3%
1993	28.8%	36.3%	40.5%	43.6%	46.0%
1994	29.8%	36.9%	41.2%	45.1%	47.2%
1995	29.7%	37.5%	42.1%	45.1%	47.4%
1996	34.0%	42.7%	46.8%	49.6%	--
1997	35.4%	44.7%	48.6%	--	--
1998	37.9%	47.7%	--	--	--
1999	40.0%	--	--	--	--

SECTION V

INMATE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

INMATE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics of the inmate population are included in this section. The inmate population data varies from the court commitment and release data discussed in the previous sections as violent and longer sentenced offenders remain in the prison system longer. These characteristics are shown in the tables presented on the following pages.

Table 56 includes the inmate custody classifications for the last five years, as of June 30 of each year. In 1994 the classification of maximum was eliminated. The administrative segregation population is included with the close and maximum classifications in this report even though administrative segregation requires an administrative action and is not an actual classification designation. The classification system was further revised in 1995 when facilities became multi-custody. This change eliminated the use of overrides to retain offenders at higher security facilities who do not meet criteria for placement at less secure facilities.

TABLE 56
COMPARISON OF INMATE CUSTODY CLASSIFICATIONS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1996 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2000

CLASSIFICATION LEVEL	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Ad. Seg./Max/Close	20.0%	20.0%	19.6%	20.2%	21.3%
Medium	23.9%	24.0%	25.0%	24.9%	24.6%
Restricted-Minimum	28.4%	28.3%	27.9%	26.8%	27.0%
Minimum	27.7%	27.7%	27.5%	28.1%	27.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The cross-tabulation of scored custody with final custody presented in Table 57 identifies the custody levels by gender. Administrative segregation is shown as a scored custody even though it is an administrative action independent of the classification process. 89.5% of the male population retained their scored custody designation compared to only 68.1% of the female population. The high rate (31.9%) of overriding the female offenders to a lower custody level is attributed to the large number of lower security beds added in recent years. The increased expansion of the Denver Women's Correctional Facility will provide higher security beds and should alleviate the high override rate in the future.

TABLE 57
COMPARISON OF SCORED CUSTODY TO FINAL CUSTODY
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

		FINAL CUSTODY				
		Max/Close	Medium	Res-Min	Minimum	TOTAL
SCORED CUSTODY						
MALE						
Maximum/Close	15.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	16.6%	
Medium	0.0%	24.9%	1.4%	2.5%	28.9%	
Restricted-Minimum	0.1%	0.0%	24.6%	5.5%	30.1%	
Minimum	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	18.3%	
Max. Ad. Seg. *	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	
Final Custody - Male	22.1%	25.6%	26.0%	26.4%	100.0%	
FEMALE						
Maximum/Close	10.3%	0.1%	1.1%	0.5%	12.0%	
Medium	0.0%	12.9%	15.5%	5.8%	34.2%	
Restricted-Minimum	0.0%	0.0%	22.4%	9.0%	31.4%	
Minimum	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.8%	20.8%	
Max. Ad. Seg. *	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	
Final Custody - Female	11.9%	13.0%	39.0%	36.0%	100.0%	
TOTAL POPULATION						
Maximum/Close	13.6%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	15.1%	
Medium	0.1%	23.6%	2.8%	3.0%	29.5%	
Restricted-Minimum	0.0%	0.0%	23.9%	7.0%	30.8%	
Minimum	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.1%	18.1%	
Max. Ad. Seg. *	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	
FINAL CUSTODY	20.2%	24.9%	26.8%	28.1%	100.0%	

*Max. Ad. Seg. is an administrative action and is not a scored custody.

Table 58 contains the most serious offense distribution for the adult prison population as of June 30, 2000. This table includes the specific offense type for all inchoate crimes (attempt, conspiracy, solicitation and accessory). Previously these offenses were reported in a separate category with no offense specific information. The non-inchoate column should be used for comparisons of this offense distribution to distributions of inmate populations since 1995. Changes to the crime code information system preclude any comparison of this offense distribution to distributions of inmate populations prior to 1995 as the severity of offenses was redefined..

The offense distribution for the 2000 population reflects only minor changes from the 1999 population distribution. Drug offenses have leveled off after several years of large increases, representing 19.8% of the total population in 2000 slightly higher than the 1999 level of 19.2%. The number of offenders with violent convictions comprised 43.8% of the 2000 population which is only slightly less than the 1999 rate of 44.1% and the 1998 rate of 44.5%.

The male and the female populations differ in the violent offense distribution. 45.2% of the male population has a violent crime as the most serious offense compared to only 26.9% of the female population. Drug offenses are the most prevalent offense representing 32.9% of the female population and 18.6% of the male population.

Drug offenses, theft and escape are the top categories for the female population whereas drug offenses, burglary and escape are the most frequent crimes for the male population. Possession, distribution, manufacturing or sale of marijuana offenses constituted less than one percent of the total population (136 offenders).

The most serious offense included an inchoate crime for 12.5% (1,978) of the population. Nearly 83% (1,632) of these inchoate crimes were the result of an attempt with the remaining 17% involving conspiracy, solicitation or accessory. Nearly one-half of the inchoate convictions were violent offenses with first degree murder containing the most with 198 males and 24 females. 284 males and 36 females were sentenced for an inchoate drug offense.

TABLE 58
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION
ADULT INMATE POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

OFFENSE	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL	
	No. of Offenders				No. of Offenders				Number	Percent
	Non-Inchoate	Inchoate	Total	Percent	Non-Inchoate	Inchoate	Total	Percent		
VIOLENT:										
1st Degree Murder	503	198	701	4.8%	23	24	47	3.8%	748	4.7%
2nd Degree Murder	420	99	519	3.6%	41	7	48	3.8%	567	3.6%
Manslaughter	91	8	99	0.7%	9	0	9	0.7%	108	0.7%
Vehicular Homicide	102	0	102	0.7%	17	0	17	1.4%	119	0.8%
Other Homicide	21	1	22	0.2%	0	0	0	0.0%	22	0.1%
Aggravated Robbery	576	73	649	4.4%	17	5	22	1.8%	671	4.2%
Simple Robbery	321	27	348	2.4%	22	2	24	1.9%	372	2.3%
Kidnapping	252	23	275	1.9%	12	0	12	1.0%	287	1.8%
Assault	970	201	1,171	8.0%	41	12	53	4.3%	1,224	7.7%
Menacing	371	26	397	2.7%	15	2	17	1.4%	414	2.6%
Sexual Assault	688	102	790	5.4%	4	2	6	0.5%	796	5.0%
Sex Assault/Exploit of Child	895	99	994	6.8%	16	0	16	1.3%	1,010	6.4%
Incest	73	3	76	0.5%	1	0	1	0.1%	77	0.5%
Vehicular Assault	80	2	82	0.6%	5	0	5	0.4%	87	0.5%
Arson	47	14	61	0.4%	3	0	3	0.2%	64	0.4%
Weapons/Explosives	53	12	65	0.4%	0	0	0	0.0%	65	0.4%
Child Abuse	169	13	182	1.2%	53	1	54	4.3%	236	1.5%
Sex Off Act/Lifetime	63	6	69	0.5%	1	0	1	0.1%	70	0.4%
SUBTOTAL	5,695	907	6,602	45.2%	280	55	335	26.9%	6,937	43.8%
NON-VIOLENT:										
Burglary	1,175	141	1,316	9.0%	28	2	30	2.4%	1,346	8.5%
Trespassing/Mischief	322	63	385	2.6%	14	1	15	1.2%	400	2.5%
Theft	805	160	965	6.6%	168	36	204	16.4%	1,169	7.4%
M.V. Theft	220	79	299	2.0%	9	5	14	1.1%	313	2.0%
Forgery	171	16	187	1.3%	39	7	46	3.7%	233	1.5%
Fraud/Embezzlement	64	11	75	0.5%	8	0	8	0.6%	83	0.5%
Drug Offenses:										
Controlled Substances	2,326	265	2,591	17.7%	367	36	403	32.3%	2,994	18.9%
Marijuana	109	19	128	0.9%	8	0	8	0.6%	136	0.9%
Traffic	221	1	222	1.5%	6	0	6	0.5%	228	1.4%
Escape/Contraband	957	76	1,033	7.1%	139	11	150	12.0%	1,183	7.5%
Habitual	396	54	450	3.1%	8	2	10	0.8%	460	2.9%
Miscellaneous	315	31	346	2.4%	18	0	18	1.4%	364	2.3%
SUBTOTAL	7,081	916	7,997	54.8%	812	100	912	73.1%	8,909	56.2%
	12,776	1,823	14,599	92.1%	1,092	155	1,247	7.9%	15,846	100.0%

(1) Violent offenses are broadly defined by the general nature of the crime and do not conform to the statutory definition in C.R.S. 16-11-309 for crimes of violence.

Tables 59 through 63 contain details of the inmate population as of June 30, 2000 by facility location. Offender profile information is provided for CDOC facilities, contract facilities, community corrections, ISP (intensive supervision program for inmates), and county jail backlog and contracts. Inmates on fugitive status, revocation status in jails, or under other jurisdictional custody are included in "other". The total number of offenders profiled may not total the number previously mentioned in this report as off-grounds offenders are counted in the facility counts.

The gender and age breakdown is provided in Table 59. Colorado Correctional Alternative Program, a regimented boot camp, contains the highest percentage of offenders 19 years of age and under (9.1%) and also has the lowest overall average age of 23 years. Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility has the highest percentage of offenders 60 years of age and older (6.9%) and the highest average age of 40 years.

Table 60 illustrates the ethnic distribution and admission types for each facility. The ethnic distribution for all facilities reflects very little change from the June 30, 1999 report. The Hispanic population increased slightly from 27.9% to 28.5%; African-Americans went from 23.1% to 23.3%; and the Anglo population was slightly down from 45.8% to 45.3%. Centennial Correctional Facility contained the highest percentage of minorities (67.9%) with San Carlos Correctional Facility having the lowest percentage (43.6%).

The felony class distribution is shown in Table 61. Offenders convicted of higher felony class offenses are predominately located at higher security facilities as most violent offenses are classified in higher felony classes and have significantly longer sentences as reflected in the admission sentencing data earlier in this report.

The county of commitment for the most serious offense per offender is used in the county distribution in Table 62. The top ten counties shown represent 85.8% of the population with Denver County as the highest constituting 25.6% of the incarcerated population.

Table 63 displays the major offense categories using the most serious offense per offender. Drug offenses constitute 19.8% of the inmate population. Community corrections and ISP inmate populations contain a high proportion of drug offenders at 36.2% and 39.9% respectively. Colorado Correctional Alternative Program and Pueblo Minimum Center had the highest proportion of drug offenders among the prison facilities. Fremont Correctional Facility contains the highest percentage of offenders convicted of sexual assault and sexual assault against a child as the Sex Offender Treatment Program is located in this facility.

TABLE 59
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
GENDER AND AGE GROUP
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

FACILITY	Profile No.	GENDER		Average Age	AGE GROUP						
		Male	Female		14-17	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Colo State Penitentiary	752	100.0%	0.0%	31	0.3%	1.5%	47.9%	31.1%	15.3%	3.6%	0.4%
Centennial Corr Facility	340	100.0%	0.0%	33	0.0%	1.8%	42.4%	30.6%	17.9%	5.9%	1.5%
Sterling Corr Facility	2,084	100.0%	0.0%	35	0.2%	0.7%	33.3%	37.1%	20.6%	6.8%	1.3%
Limon Corr Facility	959	100.0%	0.0%	36	0.0%	0.7%	31.9%	33.0%	25.7%	7.5%	1.3%
Ark Valley Corr Fac	905	100.0%	0.0%	38	0.0%	1.3%	23.1%	34.7%	26.6%	11.4%	2.9%
Buena Vista Corr Facility	866	100.0%	0.0%	30	0.6%	3.6%	50.6%	32.1%	10.3%	2.7%	0.2%
Colo Terr Corr Facility	758	99.9%	0.1%	40	0.1%	1.2%	21.5%	29.4%	28.4%	12.5%	6.9%
Fremont Corr Facility	1,441	100.0%	0.0%	37	0.0%	0.9%	28.4%	34.4%	23.9%	8.8%	3.6%
Arrowhead Corr Ctr	480	100.0%	0.0%	38	0.0%	0.2%	23.5%	33.1%	32.1%	7.5%	3.5%
Buena Vista Min Center	291	100.0%	0.0%	31	0.3%	1.0%	46.4%	34.4%	13.7%	3.8%	0.3%
Four Mile Corr Ctr	479	100.0%	0.0%	35	0.0%	0.6%	27.6%	42.0%	23.2%	4.8%	1.9%
Pre-Release Corr Ctr	86	100.0%	0.0%	35	0.0%	1.2%	31.4%	34.9%	26.7%	4.7%	1.2%
Pueblo Minimum Ctr	247	0.0%	100.0%	35	0.0%	0.4%	30.4%	35.2%	27.1%	6.1%	0.8%
Colo Corr Ctr	145	100.0%	0.0%	36	0.0%	1.4%	29.0%	28.3%	34.5%	6.2%	0.7%
Delta Corr Ctr	467	100.0%	0.0%	34	0.0%	1.1%	41.3%	31.7%	20.8%	4.1%	1.1%
Rifle Corr Ctr	192	100.0%	0.0%	33	0.0%	1.0%	35.9%	41.1%	18.8%	3.1%	0.0%
Skyline Corr Ctr	212	100.0%	0.0%	36	0.0%	1.4%	30.7%	32.1%	23.1%	10.4%	2.4%
Colo Corr Alt Prog	121	95.0%	5.0%	23	0.0%	9.1%	85.1%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colo Women's Corr Fac	294	0.0%	100.0%	34	0.3%	1.0%	34.0%	39.1%	20.7%	4.4%	0.3%
Denver Women's Corr Fac	306	0.0%	100.0%	36	0.0%	0.7%	22.9%	45.4%	24.5%	4.6%	2.0%
Adult Females at YOS	53	0.0%	100.0%	34	0.0%	0.0%	30.2%	49.1%	20.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Denver Rec Diag Ctr	489	99.4%	0.6%	33	0.4%	3.5%	42.5%	28.2%	18.0%	6.1%	1.2%
San Carlos Corr Fac	250	90.4%	9.6%	35	0.0%	2.0%	33.2%	31.2%	22.4%	9.2%	2.0%
CONTRACTS:											
Bent Co Corr Ctr	504	100.0%	0.0%	33	0.0%	0.6%	37.5%	37.9%	18.5%	4.8%	0.8%
Crowley Co Corr Fac	402	100.0%	0.0%	34	0.0%	0.7%	35.1%	35.6%	21.9%	6.0%	0.7%
Huerfano Co Corr Ctr	505	100.0%	0.0%	35	0.0%	0.4%	33.7%	34.7%	25.5%	5.0%	0.8%
Kit Carson Co Corr Ctr	304	100.0%	0.0%	35	0.0%	2.6%	32.2%	37.2%	20.1%	6.6%	1.3%
Community Corrections	972	81.2%	18.8%	34	0.0%	0.4%	29.8%	43.2%	21.8%	4.3%	0.4%
ISP Inmate	496	81.9%	18.1%	36	0.0%	0.0%	26.0%	38.9%	27.4%	6.5%	1.2%
Jail Backlog/Contracts	352	89.8%	10.2%	31	0.6%	4.5%	43.8%	33.0%	11.6%	6.3%	0.3%
Other	94	95.7%	4.3%	34	0.0%	0.0%	36.2%	39.4%	23.4%	1.1%	0.0%
TOTAL	15,846	92.1%	7.9%	35	0.1%	1.3%	33.8%	35.0%	21.7%	6.5%	1.7%

TABLE 60
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
ETHNICITY AND ADMISSION TYPE
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

FACILITY	ETHNICITY						ADMISSION TYPE				
	White	Hispanic	African Amer.	Am Indian	Asian	Other/ Latin	New C Commit	Pre-Release New Fel	Prob Prob Tech	Inmate Corp	Other
Colo State Penitentiary	35.6%	35.8%	25.9%	2.0%	0.7%	0.0%	79.4%	12.6%	2.9%	1.5%	3.6%
Centennial Corr Facility	32.1%	35.3%	28.2%	2.9%	1.5%	0.0%	75.6%	14.7%	7.1%	0.9%	1.8%
Sterling Corr Facility	44.3%	30.0%	22.9%	2.1%	0.7%	0.0%	72.6%	8.4%	16.7%	0.1%	2.1%
Limon Corr Facility	39.7%	27.6%	29.0%	2.5%	1.1%	0.0%	81.1%	10.2%	6.2%	1.0%	1.5%
Ark Valley Corr Fac	49.5%	25.1%	22.1%	2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	79.6%	9.4%	7.3%	1.0%	2.8%
Buena Vista Corr Facility	46.8%	29.9%	19.9%	2.2%	1.3%	0.0%	75.1%	8.9%	12.7%	0.6%	2.8%
Colo Terr Corr Facility	49.2%	27.6%	21.4%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	76.4%	9.9%	10.8%	1.2%	1.7%
Fremont Corr Facility	50.7%	27.2%	19.4%	2.2%	0.5%	0.0%	79.7%	7.1%	9.9%	0.6%	2.7%
Arrowhead Corr Ctr	52.1%	25.2%	20.4%	1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	72.5%	9.6%	15.8%	0.2%	1.9%
Buena Vista Min Center	39.9%	35.7%	21.0%	2.7%	0.7%	0.0%	66.7%	9.3%	20.6%	0.0%	3.4%
Four Mile Corr Ctr	42.4%	31.7%	23.2%	2.3%	0.4%	0.0%	64.1%	10.6%	23.0%	0.4%	1.9%
Pre-Release Corr Ctr	50.0%	29.1%	16.3%	3.5%	1.2%	0.0%	60.5%	9.3%	29.1%	0.0%	1.2%
Pueblo Minimum Ctr	44.1%	20.6%	32.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	74.1%	8.5%	15.8%	0.0%	1.6%
Colo Corr Ctr	45.5%	26.9%	27.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	72.4%	9.0%	14.5%	2.1%	2.1%
Delta Corr Ctr	40.5%	33.8%	23.3%	1.9%	0.4%	0.0%	76.0%	7.5%	14.6%	0.2%	1.7%
Rifle Corr Ctr	42.7%	30.2%	23.4%	2.6%	1.0%	0.0%	76.0%	8.3%	12.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Skyline Corr Ctr	48.6%	25.5%	23.1%	2.4%	0.5%	0.0%	75.9%	5.7%	17.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Colo Corr Alt Prog	41.3%	39.7%	17.4%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	95.9%	1.7%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%
Colo Women's Corr Fac	42.9%	19.4%	33.7%	3.1%	1.0%	0.0%	71.8%	9.9%	14.3%	0.7%	3.4%
Denver Women's Corr Fac	49.7%	20.9%	26.8%	2.0%	0.7%	0.0%	69.3%	7.2%	22.5%	0.3%	0.7%
Adult Females at YOS	54.7%	15.1%	26.4%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	73.6%	3.8%	18.9%	0.0%	3.8%
Denver Rec Diag Ctr	48.3%	29.7%	19.2%	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%	70.3%	4.3%	23.5%	0.0%	1.8%
San Carlos Corr Fac	56.4%	18.4%	20.8%	3.2%	1.2%	0.0%	78.4%	4.0%	14.0%	0.4%	3.2%
CONTRACTS:											
Bent Co Corr Ctr	39.3%	31.3%	26.8%	2.2%	0.4%	0.0%	71.8%	9.3%	15.7%	0.2%	3.0%
Crowley Co Corr Fac	42.0%	31.1%	23.9%	2.5%	0.5%	0.0%	71.4%	9.0%	16.9%	0.2%	2.5%
Huerfano Co Corr Ctr	37.8%	33.7%	26.1%	2.0%	0.4%	0.0%	73.5%	7.9%	16.0%	0.2%	2.4%
Kit Carson Co Corr Ctr	34.5%	32.9%	29.6%	1.3%	1.6%	0.0%	76.3%	10.2%	9.5%	0.3%	3.6%
Community Corrections	52.2%	22.6%	22.5%	2.2%	0.5%	0.0%	79.2%	8.2%	9.4%	0.0%	3.2%
ISP Inmate	52.0%	25.6%	20.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	83.9%	8.7%	4.2%	0.0%	3.2%
Jail Backlog/Contracts	52.0%	26.1%	17.0%	0.3%	1.4%	3.1%	77.6%	2.0%	18.2%	0.3%	2.0%
Other	40.4%	28.7%	28.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	18.1%	1.1%	78.7%	0.0%	2.1%
TOTAL	45.3%	28.5%	23.3%	2.1%	0.7%	0.1%	75.4%	8.6%	13.2%	0.5%	2.4%

TABLE 61
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
CLASS OF FELONY DISTRIBUTION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

FACILITY	CLASS OF FELONY									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Prob/Other	Prob/Dis	Sex Off/ Lifetime	Other
Colo State Penitentiary	10.4%	13.7%	29.0%	29.5%	9.2%	0.5%	2.3%	3.7%	0.3%	1.5%
Centennial Corr Facility	13.5%	12.9%	28.5%	21.2%	8.8%	0.6%	5.9%	7.4%	0.3%	0.9%
Sterling Corr Facility	0.8%	5.0%	28.2%	39.0%	19.0%	5.3%	0.1%	2.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Limon Corr Facility	15.0%	15.1%	29.3%	19.1%	8.0%	1.8%	5.1%	5.3%	0.2%	1.0%
Ark Valley Corr Fac	7.4%	11.8%	28.3%	32.2%	10.6%	1.7%	2.5%	3.6%	0.9%	1.0%
Buena Vista Corr Facility	1.2%	5.7%	28.4%	42.6%	18.2%	2.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%	0.6%
Colo Terr Corr Facility	4.2%	7.3%	32.3%	32.8%	13.2%	3.3%	1.1%	3.3%	1.3%	1.2%
Fremont Corr Facility	1.8%	7.5%	33.4%	38.2%	13.3%	1.4%	0.8%	1.6%	1.5%	0.6%
Arrowhead Corr Ctr	2.5%	4.4%	32.7%	39.6%	13.8%	3.8%	0.6%	2.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Buena Vista Min Center	2.1%	2.4%	28.2%	43.0%	18.6%	4.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Four Mile Corr Ctr	1.9%	4.4%	25.9%	43.0%	18.6%	5.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Pre-Release Corr Ctr	1.2%	0.0%	15.1%	36.0%	30.2%	16.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Pueblo Minimum Ctr	0.4%	4.9%	24.7%	39.7%	25.1%	4.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Colo Corr Ctr	0.7%	4.1%	29.7%	37.2%	18.6%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Delta Corr Ctr	0.4%	3.6%	26.1%	42.0%	20.1%	6.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%
Rifle Corr Ctr	0.0%	4.2%	33.3%	40.6%	16.1%	3.6%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Skyline Corr Ctr	3.8%	5.7%	25.0%	36.8%	19.3%	7.5%	0.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Colo Corr Alt Prog	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	55.4%	19.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Colo Women's Corr Fac	6.1%	13.3%	24.5%	38.4%	13.6%	1.7%	0.0%	1.4%	0.3%	0.7%
Denver Women's Corr Fac	0.7%	6.9%	21.2%	44.4%	20.6%	4.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Adult Females at YOS	0.0%	9.4%	18.9%	41.5%	22.6%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Denver Rec Diag Ctr	1.2%	1.4%	18.0%	36.8%	28.0%	12.1%	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%
San Carlos Corr Fac	4.4%	7.2%	24.0%	45.2%	14.8%	2.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
CONTRACTS:										
Bent Co Corr Ctr	0.4%	3.6%	28.8%	41.1%	21.2%	3.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%
Crowley Co Corr Fac	1.2%	5.5%	30.6%	38.6%	18.2%	4.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Huerfano Co Corr Ctr	1.6%	5.9%	28.7%	40.6%	18.8%	2.6%	0.0%	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Kit Carson Co Corr Ctr	2.3%	14.8%	28.3%	37.8%	11.2%	2.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Community Corrections	0.3%	0.9%	25.5%	49.4%	18.7%	4.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
ISP Inmate	0.4%	1.4%	32.3%	49.8%	11.9%	2.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Jail Backlog/Contracts	0.6%	1.7%	18.2%	45.5%	23.6%	8.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.3%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	17.0%	37.2%	36.2%	9.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	3.3%	6.6%	28.0%	38.1%	16.3%	3.8%	0.9%	2.0%	0.4%	0.5%

TABLE 62
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
COMMITMENT COUNTY DISTRIBUTION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

FACILITY	COUNTY OF COMMITMENT										
	Denver	El Paso	Jefferson	Kearney	Adams	Larimer	Weld	Pueblo	Weld	Bother	Other
Colo State Penitentiary	29.7%	10.0%	8.9%	8.9%	6.6%	3.9%	4.4%	5.3%	3.9%	2.5%	16.0%
Centennial Corr Facility	27.4%	14.4%	11.2%	13.5%	7.4%	2.9%	2.4%	2.6%	1.8%	2.9%	13.5%
Sterling Corr Facility	26.2%	9.4%	11.7%	10.2%	9.5%	4.2%	3.7%	4.1%	4.4%	3.7%	12.9%
Limon Corr Facility	28.7%	11.4%	11.4%	12.0%	8.8%	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	2.7%	12.0%
Ark Valley Corr Fac	24.3%	14.4%	10.4%	10.3%	8.0%	3.3%	4.6%	3.5%	3.0%	3.3%	14.9%
Buena Vista Corr Facility	26.4%	11.0%	14.0%	9.1%	6.8%	4.4%	3.1%	4.4%	3.5%	3.2%	14.1%
Colo Terr Corr Facility	27.0%	13.5%	10.9%	10.2%	7.4%	3.8%	3.7%	6.3%	1.6%	2.1%	13.5%
Fremont Corr Facility	21.8%	12.9%	11.4%	10.4%	10.1%	4.6%	4.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	13.8%
Arrowhead Corr Ctr	22.5%	11.5%	11.9%	8.1%	8.8%	3.8%	4.8%	3.3%	2.7%	4.6%	18.1%
Buena Vista Min Center	24.7%	9.6%	10.3%	8.9%	7.9%	7.2%	5.8%	3.8%	5.5%	2.7%	13.4%
Four Mile Corr Ctr	24.6%	11.5%	12.7%	9.8%	7.3%	3.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	2.9%	15.2%
Pre-Release Corr Ctr	22.1%	12.8%	12.8%	9.3%	7.0%	4.7%	1.2%	8.1%	3.5%	3.5%	15.1%
Pueblo Minimum Ctr	31.2%	6.9%	8.5%	13.0%	6.5%	4.9%	8.1%	4.0%	3.6%	1.6%	11.7%
Colo Corr Ctr	27.6%	11.0%	15.9%	7.6%	7.6%	3.4%	4.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	12.4%
Delta Corr Ctr	21.4%	9.9%	9.4%	11.1%	9.6%	4.5%	6.0%	3.2%	3.9%	1.5%	19.5%
Rifle Corr Ctr	22.4%	11.5%	12.5%	8.9%	8.9%	2.6%	3.6%	5.2%	1.0%	2.1%	21.4%
Skyline Corr Ctr	23.6%	12.7%	9.0%	9.9%	7.5%	5.2%	5.2%	5.7%	3.3%	2.4%	15.6%
Colo Corr Alt Prog	24.8%	10.7%	14.0%	6.6%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	3.3%	1.7%	5.0%	19.0%
Colo Women's Corr Fac	30.6%	12.9%	9.2%	12.2%	7.8%	2.7%	3.7%	5.1%	3.1%	1.0%	11.6%
Denver Women's Corr Fac	26.1%	10.1%	12.1%	7.2%	9.8%	5.6%	4.2%	4.6%	3.3%	2.3%	14.7%
Adult Females at YOS	28.3%	1.9%	15.1%	7.5%	11.3%	7.5%	7.5%	5.7%	3.8%	0.0%	11.3%
Denver Rec Diag Ctr	21.9%	9.4%	11.2%	5.1%	14.3%	5.1%	6.5%	2.9%	2.9%	3.7%	17.0%
San Carlos Corr Fac	26.0%	12.0%	11.6%	5.6%	7.6%	4.4%	5.2%	6.4%	3.2%	2.0%	16.0%
CONTRACTS:											
Bent Co Corr Ctr	31.3%	12.7%	8.1%	8.3%	7.9%	4.6%	3.4%	4.4%	4.8%	2.8%	11.7%
Crowley Co Corr Fac	26.1%	10.7%	11.2%	9.0%	8.0%	5.0%	5.0%	1.7%	4.5%	4.7%	14.2%
Huerfano Co Corr Ctr	29.3%	9.3%	10.3%	8.7%	9.3%	4.6%	3.8%	4.2%	4.4%	3.2%	13.1%
Kit Carson Co Corr Ctr	29.6%	11.5%	7.9%	11.5%	7.6%	3.6%	3.3%	6.6%	5.6%	1.0%	11.8%
Community Corrections	25.0%	12.4%	11.4%	10.7%	6.4%	6.1%	5.3%	2.6%	4.3%	3.2%	12.6%
ISP Inmate	28.6%	11.1%	11.5%	10.7%	4.6%	5.6%	5.2%	3.4%	3.2%	2.4%	13.5%
Jail Backlog/Contracts	9.9%	20.7%	6.5%	11.6%	6.8%	5.4%	6.0%	4.5%	3.7%	3.4%	21.3%
Other	19.1%	14.9%	9.6%	13.8%	6.4%	7.4%	1.1%	6.4%	8.5%	1.1%	11.7%
TOTAL	25.6%	11.5%	11.0%	9.9%	8.3%	4.4%	4.4%	4.1%	3.6%	3.0%	14.2%

TABLE 63
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

FACILITY	MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION														
	Homicide	Robbery	Kidnaping	Assault Vch	Assault	Sex Assault	Child Sex	Drug	Offense	Burglary	Theft/M.V.	Theft	Forgery	Fraud	Traffic
Colo State Penitentiary	22.5%	10.5%	3.2%	14.6%	4.9%	2.5%	7.2%	8.5%	5.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	6.9%	5.9%	8.0%
Centennial Corr Facility	23.2%	10.9%	4.7%	10.0%	3.5%	3.8%	7.4%	7.1%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	13.2%	7.6%
Sterling Corr Facility	5.8%	6.6%	1.5%	9.6%	6.4%	7.6%	17.9%	8.7%	9.5%	1.5%	0.9%	2.2%	8.5%	2.2%	11.0%
Limon Corr Facility	27.2%	8.9%	3.3%	9.2%	4.2%	3.5%	7.6%	7.3%	3.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	7.0%	10.4%	7.1%
Ark Valley Corr Fac	18.1%	7.5%	3.1%	9.1%	8.5%	10.8%	11.2%	6.3%	5.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	5.7%	6.0%	6.4%
Buena Vista Corr Facility	7.9%	6.4%	2.0%	8.7%	5.9%	5.5%	18.4%	12.6%	9.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	9.7%	1.2%	10.9%
Colo Terr Corr Facility	9.5%	5.3%	1.5%	7.1%	11.7%	12.0%	17.0%	6.5%	6.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	6.6%	4.4%	9.2%
Fremont Corr Facility	7.6%	6.5%	3.0%	6.7%	15.5%	20.7%	10.5%	6.6%	5.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	6.0%	2.4%	8.6%
Arrowhead Corr Ctr	7.5%	6.5%	0.6%	5.2%	5.8%	8.3%	22.7%	9.0%	9.4%	1.3%	0.4%	1.3%	6.9%	2.7%	12.5%
Buena Vista Min Center	5.2%	6.2%	0.7%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	27.8%	14.8%	10.7%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	10.3%	1.4%	12.4%
Four Mile Corr Ctr	8.6%	7.7%	0.8%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	25.3%	11.7%	11.7%	3.8%	0.2%	2.3%	7.7%	0.4%	11.9%
Pre-Release Corr Ctr	1.2%	7.0%	0.0%	3.5%	1.2%	1.2%	20.9%	7.0%	15.1%	3.5%	1.2%	5.8%	10.5%	1.2%	20.9%
Pueblo Minimum Ctr	8.1%	4.9%	0.8%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.8%	2.0%	16.2%	6.5%	0.8%	1.6%	15.4%	0.4%	6.5%
Colo Corr Ctr	11.7%	9.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	26.9%	9.0%	12.4%	4.1%	2.1%	5.5%	1.4%	0.0%	11.0%
Delta Corr Ctr	5.8%	6.6%	0.4%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	29.3%	12.4%	12.0%	2.6%	0.0%	3.2%	1.9%	0.9%	16.1%
Rifle Corr Ctr	8.9%	12.5%	0.0%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	19.3%	9.9%	14.1%	1.6%	0.5%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	13.5%
Skyline Corr Ctr	11.3%	7.5%	0.5%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	22.6%	13.2%	7.1%	5.7%	1.9%	3.8%	3.8%	1.9%	13.2%
Colo Corr Alt Prog	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	2.5%	43.0%	14.9%	14.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	0.8%	12.4%
Colo Women's Corr Fac	19.0%	4.1%	1.4%	7.5%	2.0%	3.4%	21.8%	2.7%	9.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	14.3%	1.4%	11.9%
Denver Women's Corr Fac	8.8%	3.9%	1.3%	5.2%	0.3%	1.6%	30.1%	2.0%	20.6%	5.2%	1.3%	0.3%	11.1%	1.0%	7.2%
Adult Females at YOS	3.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41.5%	1.9%	20.8%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	15.1%	0.0%	11.3%
Denver Rec Diag Ctr	3.7%	4.3%	1.4%	7.6%	4.5%	4.5%	23.3%	8.2%	11.0%	4.3%	1.4%	3.9%	5.9%	1.4%	14.5%
San Carlos Corr Fac	11.6%	4.8%	0.8%	15.6%	8.4%	9.6%	9.6%	7.6%	8.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%	8.0%	0.4%	13.2%
CONTRACTS:															
Bent Co Corr Ctr	5.2%	8.5%	1.6%	9.3%	6.5%	6.3%	21.0%	8.3%	7.3%	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	10.9%	1.0%	10.9%
Crowley Co Corr Fac	5.5%	5.5%	3.2%	10.7%	5.2%	8.0%	21.6%	7.2%	8.0%	1.0%	0.5%	2.0%	10.0%	1.2%	10.4%
Huerfano Co Corr Ctr	6.1%	6.7%	2.2%	7.3%	6.5%	8.3%	25.7%	6.7%	8.1%	0.4%	0.6%	1.4%	7.9%	1.4%	10.5%
Kit Carson Co Corr Ctr	11.2%	7.6%	3.6%	10.2%	6.3%	7.2%	15.1%	9.2%	8.2%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	7.9%	3.3%	7.2%
Community Corrections	3.8%	4.6%	0.3%	3.8%	0.1%	0.2%	36.2%	11.1%	18.2%	1.4%	0.7%	2.5%	7.1%	0.6%	9.3%
ISP Inmate	5.4%	4.0%	0.4%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	39.9%	11.9%	14.7%	1.4%	0.4%	1.6%	3.8%	1.8%	8.1%
Jail Backlog/Contracts	3.1%	4.0%	1.4%	9.9%	4.5%	3.4%	23.0%	6.5%	12.8%	3.4%	1.1%	2.8%	7.4%	1.1%	15.3%
Other	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	3.2%	1.1%	3.2%	20.2%	11.7%	14.9%	2.1%	0.0%	3.2%	17.0%	0.0%	21.3%
TOTAL	9.9%	6.6%	1.8%	8.3%	5.5%	6.4%	19.8%	8.5%	9.4%	1.5%	0.5%	1.4%	7.5%	2.9%	10.2%

Table 64 provides average sentence lengths and incarceration time for each facility. Offenders with a life sentence with or without parole eligibility or a death sentence are excluded and offenders serving a non-Colorado sentence under interstate compact agreements are not included.

The percent of the population past parole eligibility date (P.E.D.) is reported in this table. The parole eligibility date represents the earliest date the offender may be released by discretion of the Parole Board. The parole eligibility date is set at one-half of the sentence for most offenders not sentenced under enhanced provisions and is reduced further by earn time credits. The parole eligibility may be as early as 37.5% of the sentence, with the maximum earn time credits and no loss of time, or as high as 100% of the sentence, with maximum time withheld for management and behavior issues. 269 offenders are sentenced under enhanced provisions and must serve at least 75% of the sentence before being eligible for parole. According to Table 64, 49.1% of the population is past the date eligible to be released to parole (P.E.D.). These offenders have been seen and denied discretionary release by the Parole Board one or more times.

The governing sentence includes the effects of consecutive sentencing and any post-incarceration convictions. The average governing sentence of the incarcerated population in Colorado is 135.2 months or 11.3 years, which is more than double the average sentence of 5.5 years for new court commitments as reported in Table 32. The high sentence average for the incarcerated population demonstrates the accumulation of offenders with longer sentences in prison.

Incarceration time to date includes the current prison time only and does not include time served prior to parole or other release. The inmate population has served an average of 31.4 months to date. The percent of sentence served to date is computed by taking the average incarceration time divided by the average governing sentence. The population has completed an average of 23.2% of the current governing sentence during this incarceration period. Large jail credits, including pre-sentence confinement time, and prior incarceration time for revocations from parole, court order discharge, and probation contribute to the large proportion (49.1%) of the population being past the parole eligibility date.

TABLE 64
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
TIME TO P.E.D. AND TIME SERVED
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

FACILITY	PERCENT OF POPULATION PAST P.E.D. (1)*	AVERAGE GOVERNING SENTENCE* (mos.)	AVERAGE INCARCERATION TIME TO DATE* (mos.)	PERCENT OF SENTENCE SERVED TO DATE
COLO STATE PENITENTIARY	41.3%	254.7	57.0	22.4%
CENTENNIAL CORR FAC	32.8%	362.4	48.0	13.2%
STERLING CORR FAC	45.9%	111.3	26.1	23.4%
LIMON CORR FAC	37.9%	350.4	52.0	14.9%
ARK VALLEY CORR FAC	42.6%	213.5	43.8	20.5%
BUENA VISTA CORR FAC	47.0%	118.5	27.7	23.4%
COLO TERR CORR FAC	48.4%	151.1	40.3	26.7%
FREMONT CORR FAC	46.8%	147.5	38.9	26.3%
ARROWHEAD CORR CTR	57.4%	93.9	31.8	33.9%
BUENA VISTA MIN COMPLEX	54.8%	83.0	22.6	27.2%
FOUR MILE CORR CTR	52.2%	89.0	25.1	28.2%
PRE-RELEASE CORR CTR	63.5%	57.3	14.7	25.7%
PUEBLO MINIMUM CTR	45.1%	68.1	16.6	24.4%
COLORADO CORR CTR	61.7%	91.5	30.5	33.3%
DELTA CORR CTR	60.8%	79.1	27.0	34.1%
RIFLE CORR CTR	63.0%	99.9	36.3	36.3%
SKYLINE CORR CTR	54.2%	93.7	31.5	33.6%
COLO CORR ALT PROGRAM	3.3%	54.5	3.8	7.0%
COLO WOMEN'S CORR FAC	44.9%	153.1	27.1	17.7%
DENVER WOMEN'S CORR FAC	44.2%	93.1	19.6	21.0%
ADULT FEMALES AT Y.O.S.	54.7%	72.1	21.5	29.9%
DENVER REC DIAG CTR	36.0%	67.1	5.9	8.8%
SAN CARLOS CORR FAC	52.2%	138.7	32.2	23.3%
CONTRACTS:				
BENT COUNTY CORR CTR	48.4%	95.4	24.4	25.5%
CROWLEY COUNTY CORR CTR	49.1%	110.7	28.0	25.3%
HUERFANO COUNTY CORR CTR	52.5%	112.6	30.1	26.7%
KIT CARSON COUNTY CORR CTR	39.7%	169.6	39.3	23.2%
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	65.4%	69.0	25.6	37.1%
ISP INMATE	91.5%	88.3	40.0	45.3%
JAIL BACKLOG/CONTRACTS	22.4%	70.2	0.8	1.2%
OTHER	89.1%	49.4	9.6	19.5%
TOTAL	49.1%	135.2	31.4	23.2%

(1) Parole eligibility date (P.E.D.)

*868 offenders with life sentence (with or without parole eligibility), death sentence or interstate compact are excluded

A comparison of the profiles of male and female offenders as of June 30, 2000 is contained on two pages for Table 65. The male and female incarcerated populations vary significantly in several categories. Ethnic distributions continue to show a higher percentage of African-American (28.0%) and lower percentage of Hispanic offenders (20.3%) among the female population.

The felony class distribution and offense breakdowns reflect less serious, less violent female offenders. Drug abuse, theft, and escape are the most common offenses for the females while drug abuse, homicide and burglary are high for the male population. 28.5% of the female population is sentenced from Denver County which is slightly higher than the male population at 25.4%.

The age breakdown for female and male offenders as of June 30, 2000 is graphed in Table 66. The category of 30 to 39 years of age represents the highest percentage of male and female offenders at 34.4% and 41.5% respectively. However, the age category of 20 to 29 for male offenders follows closely at 34.3%. This table reflects the small percentage of offenders in the lower and upper extremes, 1.4% male population less than 20 years of age and 8.4% in the fifty and over categories. The female population contained only 0.8% less than 20 years of age and 5.3% in the category of fifty and over.

Table 67 provides a comparison of the population on June 30, 2000 to the population on June 30, 1995. This table reflects small changes have occurred in the overall age distribution. The population on June 30, 1995 contained a higher proportion of offenders in the 20 to 29 year age category (35.8% of the total) than June 30, 2000 (33.8%), as did the 30 to 39 year category (38.6% in 1995 and 35.0% in 2000). The average age for both the 1995 and 2000 populations was 34 years of age.

A new table is introduced, Table 68, to illustrate the ethnic distribution by age category for the male and female populations incarcerated on June 30, 2000. The Hispanic male population is more likely to be under 30 years of age (42.2%) while the African-American male population is higher in the 30 to 39 year age group. 62.0% of the Asian males are in the 20 to 29 year age category. High proportions of female offenders in the 30 to 39 year age group exist for all ethnic groups, with 45.3% of the African-Americans falling in this age group. The 20 to 29 year group consists of higher proportions of Hispanics and American Indians at 34.4% compared to 28.2% for the total female population.

TABLE 65
OFFENDER PROFILE BY GENDER
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PROFILE NUMBER	14,599	1247	15,846
AVERAGE AGE	35	35	35
<u>AGE GROUP</u>			
15 - 17	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
18 - 19	1.3%	0.7%	1.3%
20 - 29	34.3%	28.2%	33.8%
30 - 39	34.4%	41.5%	35.0%
40 - 49	21.5%	24.2%	21.7%
50 - 59	6.6%	4.4%	6.5%
60 +	1.7%	0.9%	1.7%
<u>ETHNIC CATEGORY</u>			
Anglo	45.1%	48.4%	45.3%
Hispanic	29.2%	20.3%	28.5%
African-American	22.9%	28.0%	23.3%
Native Am. Indian	2.1%	2.6%	2.1%
Asian	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Unknown	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
<u>FELON CLASS</u>			
Class I	3.4%	1.8%	3.3%
Class II	6.6%	6.8%	6.6%
Class III	28.5%	22.9%	28.0%
Class IV	37.5%	44.9%	38.1%
Class V	16.1%	19.2%	16.3%
Class VI	3.8%	3.0%	3.8%
Other	4.1%	1.4%	3.8%
<u>COMMITMENT COUNTY</u>			
Denver	25.4%	28.5%	25.6%
El Paso	11.6%	10.7%	11.5%
Jefferson	11.0%	11.1%	11.0%
Arapahoe	9.9%	10.3%	9.9%
Adams	8.4%	7.3%	8.3%
Larimer	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
Mesa	4.2%	5.9%	4.4%
Pueblo	4.0%	4.2%	4.1%
Weld	3.7%	3.0%	3.6%
Boulder	3.1%	2.0%	3.0%
Other	14.4%	12.8%	14.2%

TABLE 65 (cont'd.)
OFFENDER PROFILE BY GENDER
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<u>STATUS TYPE</u>			
New Commitments	75.4%	74.4%	75.4%
Parole Ret/New Crime	8.7%	7.3%	8.6%
Parole Returns	13.0%	15.2%	13.2%
Interstate Transfers	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Other	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%
<u>OFFENSE TYPE</u>			
Homicide	9.9%	9.7%	9.9%
Robbery	6.8%	3.7%	6.6%
Kidnapping	1.9%	1.0%	1.8%
Assault	8.6%	4.7%	8.3%
Sex Assault	5.9%	0.6%	5.5%
Sex Assault/Child	6.8%	1.3%	6.4%
Drug Abuse	18.6%	33.0%	19.8%
Burglary	9.0%	2.4%	8.5%
Theft	8.7%	17.5%	9.4%
Forgery	1.3%	3.7%	1.5%
Fraud	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Traffic	1.5%	0.5%	1.4%
Escape	7.1%	12.0%	7.5%
Habitual-Small	3.1%	0.8%	2.9%
Other	10.4%	8.7%	10.2%
Percent of Population			
Past P.E.D. *	49.1%	48.7%	49.1%
Ave. Incarceration			
Time to Date (mos.)	32.3	21.2	31.4
Ave. Gov. Sent. (mos.)*	138.9	92.8	135.2

*868 offenders with life sentence (with or without parole eligibility), death sentence or interstate compact are excluded.

TABLE 66
INMATE POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

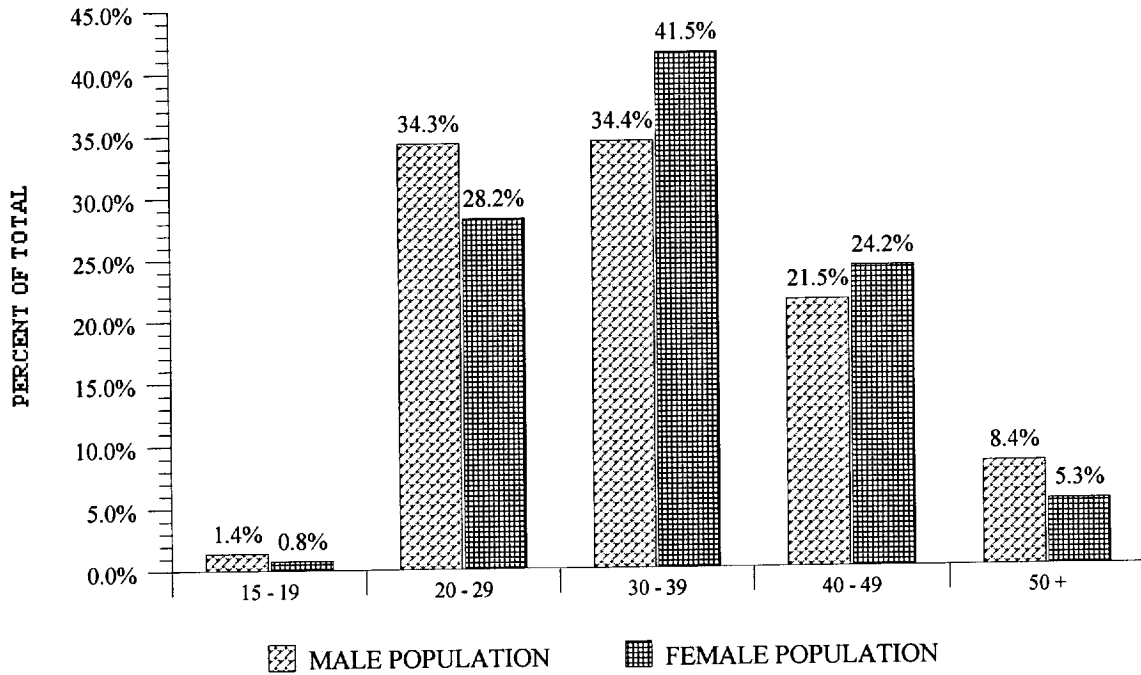


TABLE 67
INMATE POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
JUNE 30, 1995 VS. JUNE 30, 2000

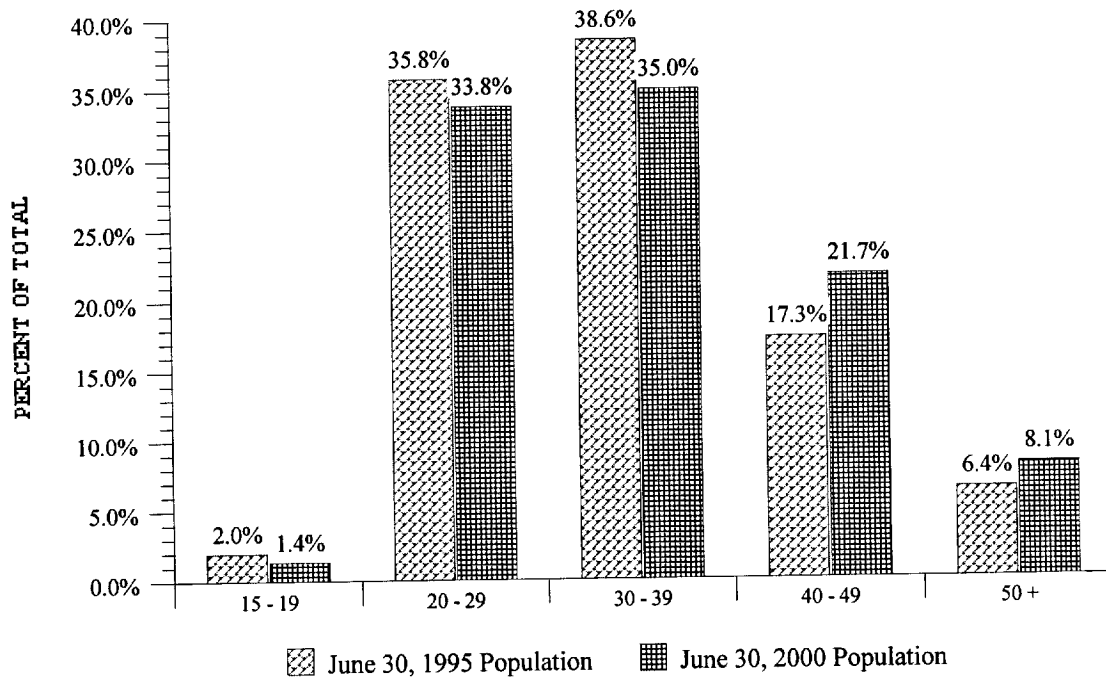


TABLE 68
OFFENDER PROFILE
ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

		AGE GROUP															
GENDER	ETHNIC CATEGORY	14-17 years		18-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60 + years		Total	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Male																	
	White	5	0.1%	62	0.9%	2,055	31.2%	2,202	33.5%	1,574	23.9%	527	8.0%	154	2.3%	6,579	45.1%
	Hispanic	9	0.2%	90	2.1%	1,703	39.9%	1,402	32.9%	735	17.2%	253	5.9%	71	1.7%	4,263	29.2%
	African-American	1	0.0%	28	0.8%	1,070	32.1%	1,292	38.7%	757	22.7%	162	4.9%	28	0.8%	3,338	22.9%
	American Indian	0	0.0%	5	1.7%	107	35.3%	106	35.0%	63	20.8%	22	7.3%	0	0.0%	303	2.1%
	Asian	2	1.9%	5	4.6%	67	62.0%	21	19.4%	9	8.3%	4	3.7%	0	0.0%	108	0.7%
	Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	50.0%	2	25.0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%
Total Male Population		17	0.1%	190	1.3%	5,006	34.3%	5,025	34.4%	3,139	21.5%	969	6.6%	253	1.7%	####	####
Female																	
	White	1	0.2%	4	0.7%	161	26.7%	244	40.5%	156	25.9%	30	5.0%	7	1.2%	603	48.4%
	Hispanic	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	87	34.4%	101	39.9%	49	19.4%	14	5.5%	1	0.4%	253	20.3%
	African-American	0	0.0%	3	0.9%	91	26.1%	158	45.3%	87	24.9%	7	2.0%	3	0.9%	349	28.0%
	American Indian	0	0.0%	1	3.1%	11	34.4%	10	31.3%	7	21.9%	3	9.4%	0	0.0%	32	2.6%
	Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	7	0.6%
	Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%
Total Female Population		1	0.1%	9	0.7%	352	28.2%	517	41.5%	302	24.2%	55	4.4%	11	0.9%	1,247	####
Total Population																	
	White	6	0.1%	66	0.9%	2,216	30.9%	2,446	34.1%	1,730	24.1%	557	7.8%	161	2.2%	7,182	45.3%
	Hispanic	9	0.2%	91	2.0%	1,790	39.6%	1,503	33.3%	784	17.4%	267	5.9%	72	1.6%	4,516	28.5%
	African-American	1	0.0%	31	0.8%	1,161	31.5%	1,450	39.3%	844	22.9%	169	4.6%	31	0.8%	3,687	23.3%
	American Indian	0	0.0%	6	1.8%	118	35.2%	116	34.6%	70	20.9%	25	7.5%	0	0.0%	335	2.1%
	Asian	2	1.7%	5	4.3%	69	60.0%	23	20.0%	11	9.6%	5	4.3%	0	0.0%	115	0.7%
	Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	36.4%	4	36.4%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	11	0.1%
Total Population		18	0.1%	199	1.3%	5,354	33.8%	5,538	34.9%	3,439	21.7%	1,023	6.5%	264	1.7%	####	####

Row percentages are calculated and displayed except for total percentages which are calculated for the column.

SECTION VI
PAROLE POPULATION

PAROLE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The profile and size of the parole population has changed in recent years due to several legislative revisions. In 1990, legislation was passed which authorized earned time awards to offenders while on parole in addition to the earned time already awarded in prison.

H.B. 1302, in 1993, created a mandatory parole period for all offenders on their first release from prison. This parole period was to be served in its entirety without reduction through earned time and affects offenders sentenced for offenses committed on or after July 1, 1993. Legislation passed in 1995 (H.B. 1087) authorized earned time credits while on parole for offenders convicted of certain nonviolent offenses, as newly defined in the statute. This legislation was retroactive and resulted in offenders discharging their parole sentences earlier with earned time credits.

The effects of earned time, combined with increases in the number of parole returns, have resulted in the average length of stay on parole dropping from 13.4 months in 1989 to a low of 9.5 months in 1991. Increased releases to parole and lengthy parole sentences resulting from the mandatory parole legislation in 1993 have resulted in longer lengths of stay. The average length of stay has increased since 1991, reaching 11.3 months in 1998, 13.4 months in 1999 and 14.1 months for 2000. The length of stay is calculated for all parole terminations and discharges for Colorado sentenced offenders. Offenders who have absconded or are serving non-Colorado offenses are excluded.

Table 69 shows the breakdown of the parole caseload for the years 1995 through 2000, as of June 30 of each year. The intensive supervision parole program was started in 1991 to provide additional supervision and program participation for high risk offenders. The 2000 year-end caseload was down slightly from the 1999 counts. The parole caseload has experienced steady growth since 1995 with only a slight decrease in 2000 of 1%, but is expected to show more significant increases over the next five-year period as reflected in the projections in Table 8. The number of Colorado offenders serving the parole sentence out of state on June 30, 2000 totaled 1,247, also a slight decrease of 1.7% from 1999 figures.

The average daily parole caseload by region for fiscal years 1995 through 2000 is provided in Table 70. The daily average is more reflective of the workload maintained throughout the year as Table 69 only reflects a snapshot on June 30. The average daily parole population increased 3.2% in 2000 with the largest percentage increase occurring in the Western Region which increased 10.9% followed by the Southeast Region with a growth of 6.8%.

TABLE 69
ACTIVE PAROLE CASELOAD
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2000

YEAR	REGULAR PAROLE	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PAROLE	INTERSTATE PAROLE	TOTAL*
1995	1,235	439	352	2,026
1996	1,603	381	338	2,322
1997	1,888	483	324	2,695
1998	2,411	492	316	3,219
1999	2,852	550	320	3,722
2000	2,796	570	319	3,685

*Total excludes absconders and Colorado parolees placed out of state. There were 290 absconders and 1,247 parolees out of state on June 30, 2000.

TABLE 70
AVERAGE DAILY PAROLE CASELOAD BY REGION
FISCAL YEARS 1995 THROUGH 2000

YEAR	R E G I O N				TOTAL*
	Denver	Northeast	Southeast	Western	
1995	803	536	389	157	1,885
1996	916	632	415	186	2,149
1997	966	742	437	218	2,363
1998	1,107	941	547	258	2,853
1999	1,402	1,152	696	322	3,572
2000	1,403	1,184	743	357	3,687

*Total includes interstate parolees in Colorado from other states but excludes absconders and Colorado parolees out of state. The FY00 ADP was 296 absconders and 1,262 parolees out of state.

Table 71 contains profile information by region of the parole population as of June 30, 2000. The out of state category includes offenders paroled to detainers, deported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and supervised on parole in other states. Interstate parolees supervised in Colorado and offenders on absconder status are excluded from this table. The overall profile looks relatively similar to the incarcerated population profiles found in Table 65.

The Denver Region supervises the largest number of parolees with 27.7% of the total caseload with 18.1% of their caseload supervised in the intensive supervision program (ISP). The Southeast Region has the highest percentage on ISP of the four regions at 20.8% of the total caseload.

Female offenders comprise 11.5% of the total parole population and 15.9% of the Denver Region's caseload. Only 6.3% of the out-of-state population are female offenders.

The ethnic distribution shows a large disparity by region with a high percentage of African-Americans paroling to the Denver Region, constituting 41.9% of the caseload. 50% of the out-of-state caseload falls into the Hispanic category, reflecting the large numbers of offenders deported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The caseloads for the Western and Southeast regions are predominantly Anglo at 78.9% and 63.5% respectively.

The county of commitment figures indicate a high number of offenders return to the area where they were originally sentenced from to serve the parole period. Denver County is the sentencing county for 24.3% of the parole population and 53.3% of these parolees are under supervision in the Denver Region.

Parolees range in age from 19 years to 81 years with an overall average of 35. 71.4% of the population are between 20 and 39 years of age. 86.2% are on parole supervision for the first time on this sentence, although many of these offenders have been under parole supervision or incarcerated for other crimes that have been completed.

The most serious offense is a drug offense for 32.3% of the population, followed by theft at 12.8%, and burglary at 9.0%. The crime distribution shows less severe offenses for the parole population than previously reported for the inmate population and admissions. This is due primarily to the discretionary release powers held by the Parole Board resulting in offenders with less severe offenses being more likely to be released to parole.

TABLE 71
PAROLE POPULATION PROFILE BY REGION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

CATEGORY	<u>DENVER</u>		<u>NORTHEAST</u>		<u>SOUTHEAST</u>		<u>WESTERN</u>		<u>OUT OF STATE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
PROFILE NUMBER	1,273 *		1,098 *		671 *		318 *		1,243 *		4,603 *	
PERCENT OF TOTAL		27.7%		23.9%		14.6%		6.9%		27.0%		100.0%
PERCENT OF CASELOAD												
ON ISP		18.1%		13.3%		20.8%		16.6%		N/A		16.9%
<u>GENDER</u>												
Male	1,071	84.1%	970	88.3%	586	87.3%	283	89.0%	1,165	93.7%	4,075	88.5%
Female	202	15.9%	128	11.7%	85	12.7%	35	11.0%	78	6.3%	528	11.5%
<u>ETHNIC CATEGORY</u>												
Anglo	453	35.6%	697	63.5%	314	46.8%	251	78.9%	435	35.0%	2,150	46.7%
Hispanic	262	20.6%	274	25.0%	223	33.2%	51	16.0%	621	50.0%	1,431	31.1%
African-American	533	41.9%	99	9.0%	118	17.6%	7	2.2%	162	13.0%	919	20.0%
Native Am. Indian	21	1.6%	18	1.6%	10	1.5%	8	2.5%	16	1.3%	73	1.6%
Asian	4	0.3%	10	0.9%	6	0.9%	1	0.3%	9	0.7%	30	0.7%
<u>FELON CLASS</u>												
Class I	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Class II	15	1.2%	5	0.5%	11	1.6%	4	1.3%	18	1.4%	53	1.2%
Class III	280	22.0%	216	19.7%	134	20.0%	50	15.7%	410	33.0%	1,090	23.7%
Class IV	628	49.3%	464	42.3%	337	50.2%	124	39.0%	530	42.6%	2,083	45.3%
Class V	286	22.5%	298	27.1%	138	20.6%	105	33.0%	234	18.8%	1,061	23.1%
Class VI	62	4.9%	114	10.4%	49	7.3%	34	10.7%	49	3.9%	308	6.7%
Habitual	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	7	0.2%

*Profile number excludes absconders previously reported in this table and excludes interstate parolees supervised in Colorado.

TABLE 71 (cont'd.)
PAROLE POPULATION PROFILE BY REGION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

CATEGORY	<u>DENVER</u>		<u>NORTHEAST</u>		<u>SOUTHEAST</u>		<u>WESTERN</u>		<u>OUT OF STATE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
<u>COUNTY OF COMMITMENT</u>												
Denver	597	46.9%	146	13.3%	31	4.6%	1	0.3%	343	27.6%	1,118	24.3%
Jefferson	187	14.7%	208	18.9%	13	1.9%	4	1.3%	110	8.8%	522	11.3%
El Paso	37	2.9%	18	1.6%	306	45.6%	6	1.9%	97	7.8%	464	10.1%
Arapahoe	220	17.3%	75	6.8%	12	1.8%	4	1.3%	74	6.0%	385	8.4%
Adams	104	8.2%	150	13.7%	8	1.2%	1	0.3%	80	6.4%	343	7.5%
Larimer	13	1.0%	162	14.8%	7	1.0%	3	0.9%	59	4.7%	244	5.3%
Mesa	14	1.1%	8	0.7%	8	1.2%	132	41.5%	68	5.5%	230	5.0%
Weld	15	1.2%	106	9.7%	2	0.3%	3	0.9%	63	5.1%	189	4.1%
Boulder	15	1.2%	110	10.0%	3	0.4%	6	1.9%	47	3.8%	181	3.9%
Pueblo	12	0.9%	10	0.9%	122	18.2%	1	0.3%	23	1.9%	168	3.6%
Other	59	4.6%	105	9.6%	159	23.7%	157	49.4%	279	22.4%	759	16.5%
<u>AGE GROUP</u>												
18 - 19	4	0.3%	4	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	11	0.2%
20 - 29	353	27.7%	350	31.9%	215	32.0%	122	38.4%	471	37.9%	1,511	32.8%
30 - 39	501	39.4%	417	38.0%	262	39.0%	104	32.7%	491	39.5%	1,775	38.6%
40 - 49	313	24.6%	253	23.0%	153	22.8%	70	22.0%	220	17.7%	1,009	21.9%
50 -59	81	6.4%	60	5.5%	34	5.1%	17	5.3%	43	3.5%	235	5.1%
60 -69	17	1.3%	13	1.2%	6	0.9%	4	1.3%	12	1.0%	52	1.1%
70 +	4	0.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	10	0.2%
Ave. Age	36	years	35	years	35	years	34	years	34	years	35	years
Range	19 - 72 years		19 - 70 years		20 - 71 years		19 - 69 years		19 - 81 years		19 - 81 years	
<u>PRISON STATUS TYPE</u>												
New Commitments	1,033	81.1%	962	87.6%	556	82.9%	280	88.1%	1,139	91.6%	3,970	86.2%
Parole Returns/New Crime	98	7.7%	51	4.6%	36	5.4%	15	4.7%	52	4.2%	252	5.5%
Parole Returns	93	7.3%	43	3.9%	44	6.6%	14	4.4%	30	2.4%	224	4.9%
Other	49	3.8%	42	3.8%	35	5.2%	9	2.8%	22	1.8%	157	3.4%

TABLE 71 (cont'd.)
PAROLE POPULATION PROFILE BY REGION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000

CATEGORY	<u>DENVER</u>		<u>NORTHEAST</u>		<u>SOUTHEAST</u>		<u>WESTERN</u>		<u>OUT OF STATE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
<u>OFFENSE TYPE</u>												
Homicide	31	2.4%	21	1.9%	19	2.8%	5	1.6%	34	2.7%	110	2.4%
Robbery	62	4.9%	38	3.5%	32	4.8%	4	1.3%	54	4.3%	190	4.1%
Kidnapping	9	0.7%	9	0.8%	8	1.2%	4	1.3%	12	1.0%	42	0.9%
Assault	104	8.2%	89	8.1%	50	7.5%	24	7.5%	97	7.8%	364	7.9%
Sex Assault	17	1.3%	18	1.6%	7	1.0%	2	0.6%	19	1.5%	63	1.4%
Sex Assault/Child	19	1.5%	29	2.6%	23	3.4%	7	2.2%	25	2.0%	103	2.2%
Drug Offenses	461	36.2%	247	22.5%	163	24.3%	87	27.4%	530	42.6%	1,488	32.3%
Burglary	109	8.6%	121	11.0%	60	8.9%	30	9.4%	92	7.4%	412	9.0%
Theft	156	12.3%	160	14.6%	105	15.6%	41	12.9%	127	10.2%	589	12.8%
Forgery	21	1.6%	33	3.0%	10	1.5%	9	2.8%	25	2.0%	98	2.1%
Fraud	8	0.6%	13	1.2%	5	0.7%	6	1.9%	7	0.6%	39	0.8%
Traffic	28	2.2%	64	5.8%	31	4.6%	27	8.5%	14	1.1%	164	3.6%
Escape	101	7.9%	89	8.1%	62	9.2%	13	4.1%	80	6.4%	345	7.5%
Habitual	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	7	0.2%
Other	146	11.5%	166	15.1%	94	14.0%	58	18.2%	125	10.1%	589	12.8%

*Profile number excludes absconders previously reported in this table and excludes interstate parolees supervised in Colorado.

SECTION VII

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS

The Youthful Offender System (Y.O.S.) was established through legislation passed in a special session in 1993. S.B. 9 created a sentencing option for certain violent youthful offenders under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections but separate from the adult prison system. Juvenile offenders receive a suspended adult prison sentence and a sentence to Y.O.S. ranging from one to five years followed by one year of parole under the original legislation. The Y.O.S. sentence was changed to a range of two to six years to include a period of community supervision in legislation passed in 1994 (S.B. 94-201). Legislation enacted in 1999 (S.B.99-130) expanded the offenses eligible for sentencing to Y.O.S. to include certain class two felonies, and the sentence range was extended to 7 years for these new felonies. Upon completion of the Y.O.S. sentence including a period of community or parole supervision the offender's sentence is discharged. If the Y.O.S. program is not completed, the sentence to prison is reinstated and the offender is admitted to the adult prison system.

Detailed information is provided for fiscal year 2000 Youthful Offender System program expenditures in Table 72. The number of full time equivalents and expenditures are listed for IDO and Phase I, services provided in the Pueblo facility, and Phases II and III, services provided in the community. Sixty adult female offenders were temporarily housed at the Y.O.S. facility in Pueblo during 2000. Twenty-two additional full time equivalents (FTE) were allocated for the adult females, which had an average daily population of 46. The annual cost per inmate for the facility of \$51,882 for 2000 was 8.1% less than the 1999 cost of \$56,460. The 1999 costs included startup and other operating expenditures associated with the opening of the Pueblo facility.

The annual cost per inmate for Phases II and III was \$40,535 in 2000, an increase of 15.0% over the 1999 cost of \$35,237. The Phase II program will be relocated to the Pueblo facility in fiscal year 2001.

The combined Youthful Offender System annual cost per inmate of \$49,360 is 85% higher than the annual cost per adult inmate of \$26,689. Table 72 identifies the extensive services and treatment costs associated with this unique program for violent youth offenders.

TABLE 72
PROGRAM EXPENDITURES AND COST PER INMATE*
FISCAL YEAR 1999-2000

	IDO AND PHASE I			PHASES II AND III			TOTAL YOS PROGRAM		
PERSONNEL									
Full Time Equivalents (FTE)			204.8 *			10.0			214.8 *
INMATE POPULATION									
Average Daily Population (ADP)			245 *			70			315 *
EXPENDITURES	Annual Cost*	Annual Cost Per Inmate (ADP)	Daily Cost Per Inmate (ADP)	Annual Cost	Annual Cost Per Inmate (ADP)	Daily Cost Per Inmate (ADP)	Annual Cost	Annual Cost Per Inmate (ADP)	Daily Cost Per Inmate (ADP)
Personal Services	\$9,293,085	\$37,931	\$103.92	\$511,647	\$7,309	\$20.03	\$ 9,804,732	\$31,126	\$85.28
Operating	267,446	1,092	2.99	164,864	2,355	6.45	432,310	1,372	3.76
Contract Services	260,988	1,065	2.92	1,895,206	27,074	74.18	2,156,195	6,845	18.75
Education Contracts	150,504	614	1.68	0	0	0.00	150,504	478	1.31
Purchase of Services - CMHIP	167,460	684	1.87	0	0	0.00	167,460	532	1.46
Purchased Medical Services	926,520	3,782	10.36	192,718	2,753	7.54	1,119,238	3,553	9.73
Medical Expense	626,576	2,557	7.01	0	0	0.00	626,576	1,989	5.45
Central Administration Add-on	1,018,428	4,157	11.39	73,049	1,044	2.86	1,091,477	3,465	9.49
Total Expenditures	\$12,711,007	\$51,882	\$142.14	\$2,837,484	\$40,535	\$111.06	\$15,548,492	\$49,360	\$135.23

*The Y.O.S. facility at Pueblo includes the program expenditures, personnel and inmate population figures associated with 60 adult female offenders temporarily housed at the Y.O.S. facility. 22.0 FTE and 46 ADP are specific to the adult female population.

Source: Colorado Department of Corrections, Office of Budget

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM ADMISSIONS

The facility received the first offenders in the program in March 1994. Six hundred twenty-four offenders have been sentenced to Y.O.S.; 24 in fiscal year 1994, 107 in 1995, 111 in 1996, 108 in 1997, 89 in 1998, 86 in 1999, and 99 in 2000. This sentencing option has been used for 21 female offenders (3.3% of the total admissions) since the program's inception.

Characteristics of the admissions received in 1999 and 2000 are reported in Table 73. The 2000 admissions contained five female offenders and two female offenders in 1999. The average age was 17 years for 2000 admissions, the oldest being 19 years of age and two offenders at 14 years of age at admission. Hispanics represent the largest ethnic group at 39.4% of the admissions followed by Anglos at 29.3%. Offenders with primarily class three, and four felonies were sentenced to the program with 2 offenders sentenced for class two felonies and seven offenders sentenced for class five felonies.

El Paso County sentenced 23 offenders to Y.O.S. in 2000 which constituted 23.2% of the admissions with Denver County sentencing 19 offenders. Denver and El Paso counties have each sentenced a total of 129 offenders to the program since it began in 1994, for a combined total of 41.3% of all admissions.

Table 74 provides more specific information about the most serious offense and sentence length averages of the 1999 and 2000 admissions. The overall sentence average for fiscal year 2000 admissions was 47.2 months which is 1.6% less than the 48.0 month average for 1999 admissions. This sentence average includes community supervision time. Assault and aggravated robbery continue to represent the most frequent commitment offense for youthful offenders. Two offenders received the new maximum sentence of 7 years while twenty offenders (20.2%) received the minimum sentence of 2 years. One offender was sentenced to Y.O.S. for 18 months, less than the minimum sentence set in statute.

More information on the Youthful Offender System and offender statistics is available in the "Youthful Offender System Annual Report" dated January 30, 2001.

TABLE 73
ADMISSIONS TO YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM
FISCAL YEARS 1999 AND 2000

	---- FISCAL YEAR 1999 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 2000 ----			
			% OF				% OF	
CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL
<u>TOTAL ADMISSIONS</u>	84	2	86		94	5	99	
<u>AGE GROUP</u>								
14	1	0	1	1.2%	2	0	2	2.0%
15	6	0	6	7.0%	6	0	6	6.1%
16	20	0	20	23.3%	25	1	26	26.3%
17	30	1	31	36.0%	36	4	40	40.4%
18	26	1	27	31.4%	21	0	21	21.2%
19	1	0	1	1.2%	4	0	4	4.0%
20	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
<u>ETHNIC CATEGORY</u>								
Hispanic	41	1	42	48.8%	37	2	39	39.4%
Anglo	19	1	20	23.3%	29	0	29	29.3%
African-American	22	0	22	25.6%	21	2	23	23.2%
Asian	0	0	0	0.0%	5	0	5	5.1%
Native Am. Indian	2	0	2	2.3%	2	1	3	3.0%
Unknown	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
<u>FELON CLASS</u>								
Class I	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
Class II	1	0	1	1.2%	2	0	2	2.0%
Class III	38	1	39	45.3%	44	4	48	48.5%
Class IV	31	1	32	37.2%	41	1	42	42.4%
Class V	14	0	14	16.3%	7	0	7	7.1%
Class VI	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
<u>COUNTY OF COMMITMENT</u>								
El Paso	21	0	21	24.4%	22	1	23	23.2%
Denver	15	0	15	17.4%	19	0	19	19.2%
Jefferson	8	0	8	9.3%	11	2	13	13.1%
Adams	9	1	10	11.6%	9	1	10	10.1%
Weld	6	0	6	7.0%	9	0	9	9.1%
Arapahoe	5	0	5	5.8%	8	1	9	9.1%
Larimer	1	0	1	1.2%	4	0	4	4.0%
Pueblo	6	0	6	7.0%	3	0	3	3.0%
Fremont	1	0	1	1.2%	3	0	3	3.0%
Boulder	2	0	2	2.3%	2	0	2	2.0%
Douglas	1	0	1	1.2%	2	0	2	2.0%
Mesa	2	0	2	2.3%	1	0	1	1.0%
Pitkin	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	1	1.0%
Rio Grande	2	0	2	2.3%	0	0	0	0.0%
LaPlata	2	0	2	2.3%	0	0	0	0.0%
Morgan	1	0	1	1.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
Delta	1	0	1	1.2%	0	0	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	1	1	1.2%	0	0	0	0.0%
Montezuma	1	0	1	1.2%	0	0	0	0.0%

TABLE 74
SENTENCE AVERAGES FOR
ADMISSIONS TO YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM
FISCAL YEARS 1999 AND 2000

CATEGORY	---- FISCAL YEAR 1999 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 2000 ----			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	AVE. SENTENCE (mos.)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	AVE. SENTENCE (mos.)
<u>MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE</u>								
Assault	20	1	21	58.6	20	2	22	52.4
Aggravated Robbery	18	0	18	56.7	15	1	16	52.9
Burglary	3	0	3	40.0	13	1	14	43.3
Robbery	3	0	3	40.0	7	0	7	41.1
Theft	4	0	4	33.0	3	0	3	28.0
2nd Degree Murder	1	0	1	72.0	2	0	2	78.0
Menacing	5	0	5	36.0	2	0	2	30.0
Drug Abuse	1	0	1	36.0	2	0	2	33.0
Veh. Homicide	0	0	0		2	0	2	48.0
Courts/Witness	0	0	0		2	0	2	54.0
Weapons	6	1	7	37.7	1	0	1	24.0
Trespassing/Mischief	4	0	4	31.5	1	0	1	24.0
M.V. Theft	2	0	2	30.0	1	0	1	24.0
Escape	1	0	1	24.0	1	0	1	24.0
2nd Degree Kidnapping	1	0	1	60.0	1	0	1	30.0
Vehicular Eluding	0	0	0		1	0	1	60.0
2nd Degree Sex Asslt	1	0	1	72.0	0	0	0	
Attempts/Violent:								
Assault	5	0	5	36.0	4	0	4	45.0
2nd Deg. Murder	3	0	3	52.0	4	0	4	66.0
Agg. Robbery	0	0	0		2	0	2	24.0
1st Deg. Murder	1	0	1	72.0	1	0	1	84.0
Robbery	1	0	1	36.0	0	0	0	
Conspiracy/Violent:								
Agg. Robbery	0	0	0		3	0	3	48.0
Murder	2	0	2	54.0	0	1	1	72.0
Assault	0	0	0		1	0	1	36.0
Escape	1	0	1	24.0	0	0	0	
Accessory/Violent:								
Murder	1	0	1	36.0	2	0	2	54.0
Assault	0	0	0		1	0	1	24.0
Attempts/Nonviolent:								
Burglary	0	0	0		2	0	2	30.0
Minimum Sentence (mos.)	24.0	36.0	24.0	months	18.0	24.0	18.0	months
Maximum Sentence (mos.)	72.0	60.0	72.0	months	84.0	72.0	84.0	months
Average Sentence (mos.)	48.0	48.0	48.0	months	47.5	40.8	47.2	months

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM RELEASES AND TERMINATIONS

Three hundred thirty-five offenders have been released from Y.O.S. since its inception in 1994. Six offenders released in fiscal year 1995, followed by 25 in 1996, 41 in 1997, 69 in 1998, 92 in 1999, and 102 in 2000. Demographic information about the 102 offenders released in 2000 is found in Table 75.

Seventy-seven offenders discharged their Y.O.S. sentences in 2000, representing 75.5% of the 2000 releases from the program. The average age was 19 years at time of release with 10 offenders under the age of 18 years at the time of exit. The ethnic distribution shows the highest number of releases were Hispanic (38.2%) followed by Anglos (31.4%). The majority of the releases (67.6%) were sentenced by Denver, El Paso, Arapahoe and Jefferson counties. The felony class distribution for releases differs slightly from the distribution for the 2000 admissions to the program as reported in Table 73, as offenders with lower class felonies generally receive shorter sentences. Class three felonies represented a smaller proportion (37.3%) of the release population and class four felonies were higher (49.0%) than the admissions with class three felonies representing 48.5% and class four felonies at 42.4%.

Table 76 examines the average time served and the average sentence lengths by the most serious offense category for these 102 releases from the program. Assault, robbery, and burglary were the predominant offenses with a total of 70 offenders in these combined categories. The average time in the program ranged from 2.8 months to 67.3 months, for an overall average of 34.7 months.

The 77 program completions (sentence discharges) served an average of 39.4 months in the program and had a sentence average of 42.7 months. The 3.3 month difference represents jail credit awarded by the courts for pre-confinement time. Twenty-one offenders were terminated prior to completion after serving an average of 19.7 months in the program. Three offenders were released through judicial reconsiderations and one offender was deceased. The terminations had a higher average sentence (49.1 months) than the offenders who completed the program (42.7 months).

Additional analysis is provided in Table 77 regarding time served and sentence lengths for the 21 program terminations. These offenders served an average of 40.1% of the Y.O.S. sentence before termination or revocation. Upon revocation the courts sentenced these offenders to adult prison, imposing the original sentence which was previously suspended. The adult prison sentences ranged from 36 months to 216 months with an average of 99.4 months. Time served in Y.O.S. (average of 19.7 months) is applied to the adult sentence imposed, resulting in 79.7 months remaining to be served in adult prison.

TABLE 75
RELEASES FROM YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM
FISCAL YEAR 2000

CATEGORY	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
			Number	Percentage
<u>RELEASE TYPE</u>				
Sentence Discharge	77	0	77	75.5%
YOS Failure/Termination	20	1	21	20.6%
Judicial Reconsideration	3	0	3	2.9%
Deceased	1	0	1	1.0%
TOTAL RELEASES	101	1	102	
<u>AGE AT RELEASE</u>				
16	4	0	4	3.9%
17	6	0	6	5.9%
18	19	0	19	18.6%
19	19	1	20	19.6%
20	24	0	24	23.5%
21	14	0	14	13.7%
22	9	0	9	8.8%
23	6	0	6	5.9%
<u>ETHNIC CATEGORY</u>				
Hispanic	38	1	39	38.2%
Anglo	32	0	32	31.4%
African-American	28	0	28	27.5%
Asian	3	0	3	2.9%
Native Am. Indian	0	0	0	0.0%
<u>COUNTY OF COMMITMENT</u>				
El Paso	27	0	27	26.5%
Arapahoe	17	0	17	16.7%
Denver	14	0	14	13.7%
Jefferson	11	0	11	10.8%
Adams	6	1	7	6.9%
Weld	5	0	5	4.9%
Alamosa	3	0	3	2.9%
Douglas	3	0	3	2.9%
Mesa	3	0	3	2.9%
Boulder	2	0	2	2.0%
Larimer	2	0	2	2.0%
Morgan	2	0	2	2.0%
Pueblo	2	0	2	2.0%
Other	4	0	4	3.9%
<u>CLASS OF FELONY</u>				
II	0	0	0	0.0%
III	37	1	38	37.3%
IV	50	0	50	49.0%
V	13	0	13	12.7%
VI	1	0	1	1.0%

TABLE 76
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM RELEASES
AVERAGE TIME SERVED AND AVERAGE SENTENCE
FISCAL YEAR 2000

	Number of Offenders	Average Time Served (Mos.)	Average YOS Sentence (Mos.)
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE			
Assault	37	38.3	47.4
Robbery	22	33.3	43.4
Burglary	11	31.9	37.1
Menacing	6	28.8	38.0
Escape	5	28.9	33.6
Theft/M.V. theft	4	29.2	33.0
Vehicular homicide	2	30.7	36.0
Murder	3	39.4	60.0
Weapons	2	14.2	24.0
Criminal mischief/trespassing	3	27.1	28.7
Kidnapping	2	58.9	66.0
Vehicular eluding	2	29.2	60.0
Drug abuse	2	49.4	54.0
Arson	1	42.4	72.0
Total Number	102		
Average		34.7 months	43.7 months
Range		2.8 - 67.3 months	18 - 72 months
RELEASE TYPE			
Sentence Discharge	77	39.4	42.7
Y.O.S. Failure/Termination	21	19.7	49.1
Judicial Reconsideration	3	24.3	40.0
Deceased	1	19.5	24.0

TABLE 77
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM FAILURES/TERMINATIONS
FISCAL YEAR 2000

OFFENSE	Number of Offenders	Average Time Served (Mos.)	Average YOS Sentence* (Mos.)	Percent of Sentence Completed	Average DOC Sentence (Mos.)
Menacing	1	15.1	60.0	25.2%	72.0
First degree assault	3	25.3	68.0	37.2%	160.0
Second degree assault	6	17.9	38.0	47.1%	76.0
Aggravated robbery	2	14.5	60.0	24.2%	144.0
Second degree burglary	1	4.9	24.0	20.4%	36.0
Robbery	2	16.2	48.0	33.8%	90.0
Second degree murder	1	11.1	72.0	15.4%	168.0
First degree arson	1	42.4	72.0	58.9%	144.0
Escape	1	34.7	36.0	96.4%	48.0
Vehicular Eluding	1	8.3	60.0	13.8%	120.0
Motor vehicle theft	1	32.6	36.0	90.6%	48.0
Theft	1	20.5	24.0	85.4%	48.0
Total	21				
Average		19.7 months	49.1 months	40.1%	99.4 months

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
SECURITY LEVELS AND POPULATION OF FACILITIES
AS OF JUNE 30

Office of Planning & Analysis

Date: June 21, 2001

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

FISCAL YEAR 2000 STATISTICAL REPORT

FACILITY	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.
Colo. State Penitentiary		0		0		0	AdSeg	489	AdSeg	498	AdSeg	501	AdSeg	504	AdSeg	752	AdSeg	741	V	744
Centennial Corr Fac	Max	334	Max	302	Max	332	Close	332	Close	329	Close	331	Close	330	Close	231	Close	336	IV	335
Shadow Mtn Corr Fac	Close	383	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sterling Corr Fac		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		212	V	2,064
Limon Corr Fac	Med	474	Med	921	Med	922	Med	943	Med	866	Med	947	Med	944	Med	938	Med	950	IV	952
Arkansas Valley Corr Fac	Med	978	Med	975	Med	980	Med	998	Med	920	Med	995	Med	1,002	Med	995	Med	959	III	890
Buena Vista Corr Fac	Med	791	Med	788	Med	821	Med	704	Med	635	Med	733	Med	731	Med	756	Med	818	III	855
Colo Territorial Corr Fac	Med	617	Med	598	Med	603	Med	594	Med	605	Med	693	Med	688	Med	689	Med	710	III	753
Fremont Corr Fac	Med	674	Med	1,034	Med	1,043	Med	1,073	Med	1,067	Med	1,168	Med	1,170	Med	1,160	Med	1,221	III	1,434
Buena Vista Min Center	Min-Res	209	Min-Res	213	Min-Res	212	Min-Res	248	Min-Res	194	Min-Res	206	Min-Res	212	Min-Res	199	Min-Res	287	--	288
Arrowhead Corr Center	Min-Res	361	Min-Res	360	Min-Res	360	Min-Res	357	Min-Res	305	Min-Res	383	Min-Res	481	Min-Res	478	Min-Res	479	II	478
Four Mile Corr Center	Min-Res	300	Min-Res	300	Min-Res	300	Min-Res	300	Min-Res	272	Min-Res	300	Min-Res	300	Min-Res	585	Min-Res	482	II	477
Pre-Release Corr Center	Min-Res	156	Min-Res	163	Min-Res	164	Min-Res	164	Min-Res	130	Min-Res	156	Min-Res	164	Min-Res	164	Min-Res	164	II	84
Pueblo Minimum Center		0		0		0		56		169		202		205		236		222	II	243
Skyline Corr Center	Min	198	Min	200	Min	200	Min	199	Min	193	Min	199	Min	200	Min	201	Min	206	I	209
Colo Correctional Center	Min	145	Min	148	Min	149	Min	149	Min	144	Min	147	Min	150	Min	149	Min	142	I	141
Delta Corr Center	Min	295	Min	299	Min	297	Min	296	Min	277	Min	297	Min	387	Min	474	Min	467	I	461
Rifle Corr Center	Min	150	Min	148	Min	150	Min	150	Min	140	Min	150	Min	147	Min	192	Min	192	I	189
Colo Corr Altern Prgm	Min	50	Min	88	Min	118	Min	88	Min	89	Min	88	Min	95	Min	103	Min	101	I	112
Colo Womens Corr Fac	Mixed	279	Mixed	295	Mixed	296	Mixed	282	Mixed	224	Mixed	239	Mixed	267	Mixed	287	Mixed	273	Mixed	289
Denver Womens Corr Fac		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Mixed	231	Mixed	303
Adult Females at YOS		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Mixed	231	I	51
Columbine Center	Min	26		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Denver Rec Diag Center	Mixed	344	Mixed	468	Mixed	506	Mixed	414	Mixed	381	Mixed	369	Mixed	394	Mixed	389	Mixed	459	V	469
San Carlos Corr Fac		0		0		0		0		0	Mixed	239	Mixed	247	Mixed	247	Mixed	247	V	244
Total DOC Facilities		6,764		7,300		7,453		7,836		7,438		8,343		8,618		9,225		10,130		12,065
Community		663		685		702		677		644		653		648		710		844		916
Intensive Supervision		81		52		89		164		178		206		240		329		466		465
Jail Backlog/Regressions		173		385		427		749		658		573		623		212		302		0
Other (1)		362		352		571		579		1,751		1,802		2,461		3,187		3,215		0
Adult Jurisdictional Population		8,043		8,774		9,242		10,005		10,669		11,577		12,590		13,663		14,957		13,446
Y.O.S. at DRDC									23		86		96		110		0		0	
Y.O.S. at Pueblo									0		0		0		0		206		V	223
Y.O.S. -Comm.											23		44		63		78			60
Y.O.S. Other											105		136		125		8			6
Total Y.O.S.									23		214		276		298		292			289

*Shadow Mtn Corr Facility was combined with Fremont Corr Facility in December 1991.

(1) Other includes off-grounds, escapees, in-state and out-of-state contracts.

June 30 1999 contracts include: Bent Co Corr Fac (702), Crowley Co Corr Fac (494), Huerfano Co Corr Fac (735), Kit Carson Corr Fac (741) and Colo. county jails (45).

APPENDIX B
OPERATIONAL CAPACITY BY FACILITY
FOR 1991 THROUGH 2000

Office of Planning & Analysis

DATE: June 21, 2001

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

FISCAL YEAR 2000 STATISTICAL REPORT

AS OF JUNE 30										
<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Colo. State Penitentiary	0	0	0	504	504	504	504	756	756	756
Centennial Corr Facility	336	336	336	336	336	336	336	240	336	336
Shadow Mtn Corr Facility	384	0 *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling Corr Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	2,317
Limon Corr Facility	474	928	928	953	953	953	953	953	953	953
Arkansas Valley Corr Facility	982	982	982	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	891
Buena Vista Corr Facility	826	826	826	717	741	741	751	826	826	871
Colo Territorial Corr Facility	596	592	592	592	592	686	686	686	695	770
Fremont Corr Facility	676	1,060 *	1,060	1,085	1,085	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,225	1,449
Buena Vista Minimum Center	214	214	214	248	214	214	214	214	288	288
Arrowhead Corr Center	364	364	364	364	364	388	484	484	480	480
Four Mile Corr Center	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	592	484	484
Pre-Release Corr Center	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
Pueblo Minimum Center	0	0	0	56	178	206	206	238	226	256
Skyline Corr Center	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	205	205
Colo Correctional Center	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Delta Corr Center	300	304	304	304	304	304	400	484	484	484
Rifle Corr Center	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	192	192	192
Colo Corr Alternative Prgm	61	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Colo Womens Corr Facility	300	260	260	232	267 **	267	274	294	274	294
CWCF-Pueblo Ext.	50	50	50	50	0 **	0	0	0	0	0
Denver Womens Corr Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	464
Columbine Center	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult Females @ YOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Denver Rec & Diag Center	396	516	516	400	400	400	400	400	480	480
San Carlos Corr Fac	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	250	250	250
ADULT FACILITIES	6,953	7,496	7,496	7,912	8,009	8,501	8,710	9,411	10,035	12,694
Youthful Offender System				96	96	96	96	96	300	240

*Shadow Mtn Corr Facility was combined with Fremont Corr Facility in December 1991.

**CWCF-Pueblo Ext. was combined with Pueblo Minimum Center in December 1994.