

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



STATISTICAL REPORT Fiscal Year 2002

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Bill Owens
Governor

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Executive Director

June 24, 2003

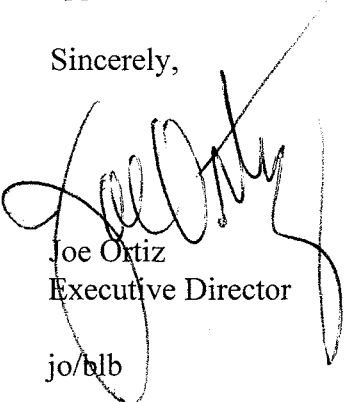
The Honorable Bill Owens
Governor of Colorado
136 State Capitol
Denver, CO 80203

Dear Governor Owens:

It is my privilege to present you with the Department of Corrections Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2002. This report provides detailed offender data that offers an interesting insight into the inmate population and the operation of the Colorado correctional system. It is hoped that the information contained in the report will provide both the public and private sectors an appreciation of the effort demonstrated by the DOC staff to work within a framework of available resources to provide public safety and meet the programming needs of our offender population.

Your continued support and encouragement to the staff of the Department of Corrections is most appreciated.

Sincerely,


Joe Ortiz
Executive Director

jo/blb

FOREWORD

The growth trends seen in the incarcerated population and offenders under parole supervision in Colorado have continued through fiscal year 2002. The growth experienced by the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC) in recent years has exceeded the national trends where population trends have shown little or no growth. This annual statistical report for fiscal year 2002 is intended to provide information about offenders under the jurisdiction of the Colorado Department of Corrections and insight into the 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. Information is also 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 2003 legislative session authorized the construction of the Colorado State Penitentiary II and is reported in tables 6 and 9.

Recent court decisions involving certain sex offenders have affected information contained in this report. In July 2001 the Colorado State Supreme Court upheld their previous ruling regarding 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 determined the mandatory parole provisions implemented in 1993 are not applicable to these offenders, resulting in parole being discretionary. 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/IOPA.htm>

Kristi L. Rosten
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June 27, 2003

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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 2002 show the total jurisdiction under CDOC supervision increased to 23,348 consisting of 17,367 inmates; 5,716 offenders under parole supervision; and 265 offenders in the Youthful Offender System (Y.O.S.).

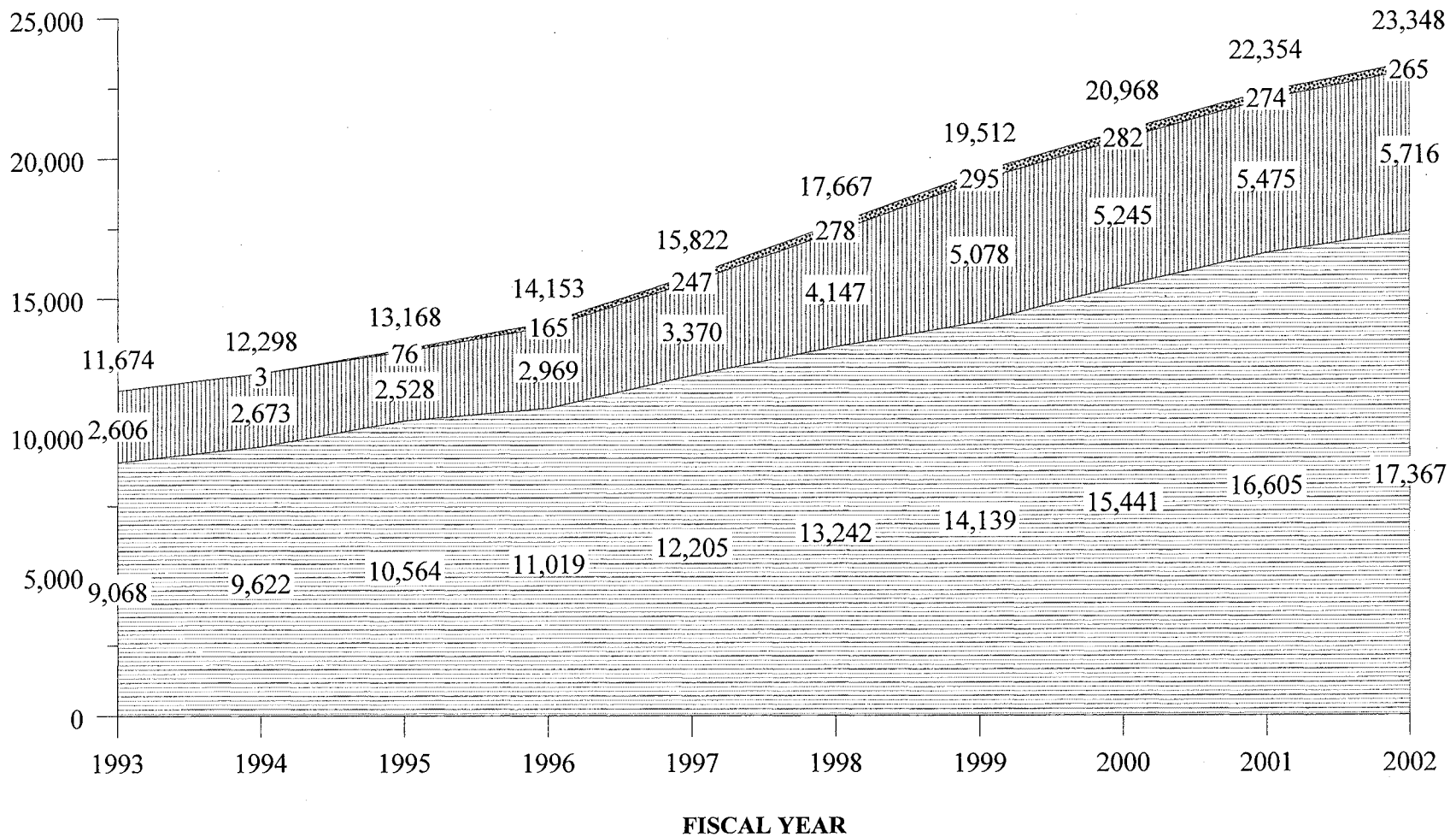
The inmate, parole and Y.O.S. population growth trends for fiscal years 1997 through 2002 are depicted in Table 1. The jurisdictional population increased 47.6% since 1997, an annual compounded growth rate of 8.09%. The increase is due primarily to the inmate population growth of 42.3% even though the parole population increased 69.6% over this period.

TABLE 1
AVERAGE JURISDICTIONAL POPULATION
FISCAL YEAR 1996 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2001

FISCAL YEAR	INMATE		PAROLE		Y.O.S.		TOTAL	
	Pop.	Annual Growth	Pop.	Annual Growth	Pop.	Annual Growth	Pop.	Annual Growth
1997	12,205		3,370		247		15,822	
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%
2001	16,605	7.5%	5,475	4.4%	274	-2.8%	22,354	6.6%
2002	17,367	4.6%	5,716	4.4%	265	-3.3%	23,348	4.4%

Table 2 presents the ten-year trend in graphical format on the following page. The inmate population currently represents 74.4%, parole population represents 24.5% and Y.O.S. population represents the remaining 1.1% of the total population under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections. In 1992 the inmate population comprised 78.2% of the total population and the remaining 21.8% consisted of the parole population.

TABLE 2
AVERAGE JURISDICTIONAL POPULATION
FISCAL YEAR 1993 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2002



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 384% since 1985 when the population was 3,586. 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.

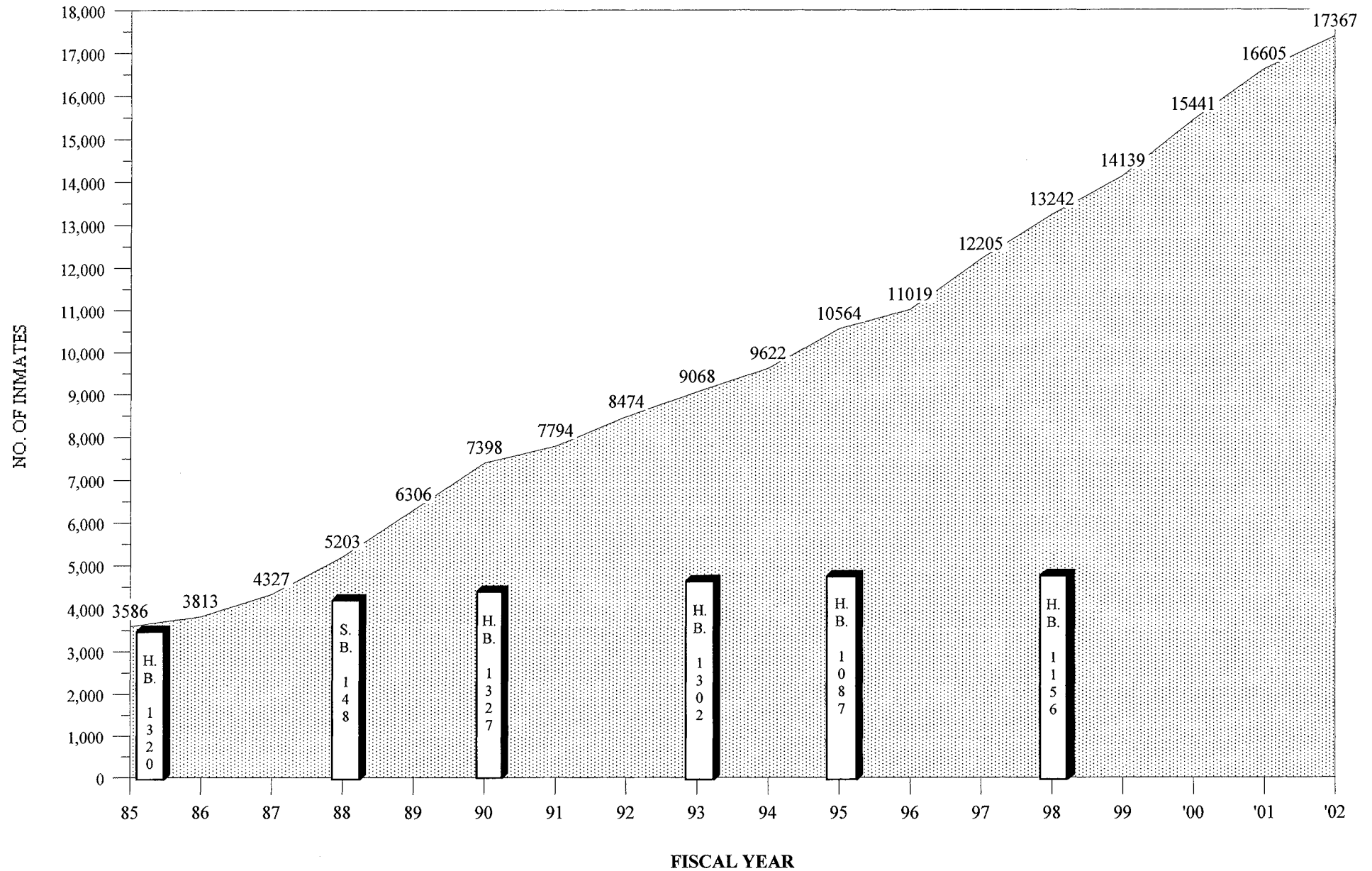
Several key pieces of legislation have impacted the prison population since 1979. H.B. 1589, passed in 1979, changed sentences from indeterminate to determinate terms and made parole mandatory at one-half the sentence. In 1981 H.B. 1156 became law, requiring courts to sentence offenders above the maximum 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 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. A court decision later clarified the effective date of the life without parole sentences to be September 20, 1991.

TABLE 3
AVERAGE ADULT INMATE POPULATION
FISCAL YEARS 1985 THROUGH 2002



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 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 unlawful sexual behavior and incest was 5 years for crimes committed before November 1 1998; however the final ruling of the Colorado Supreme Court in July 2001 determined these offenses were not subject to mandatory parole. Sexual offenses committed on or after November 1, 1998 are subject to lifetime on parole.

**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. 18-1.3-406 (formerly 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 1997 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 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 requires 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 resulted in longer parole and community supervision periods and additional reincarceration time. This legislation was repealed during the 2003 session.

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 was available in June 2001.

Additional prison construction was authorized in the regular session of 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. Funding cuts to these projects were made during the second special session of the General Assembly in 2001 and further cuts were made in the 2002 session.

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 were occupied in March 2002 with 300 additional beds added in August 2002. The planned capacity for this facility is 1,000 beds.

In addition to the repeal of the twelve-month post-release supervision laws, the 2003 legislature provided for limitation of the revocation time for certain non-violent offenders violating conditions of parole. A new prison, Colorado State Penitentiary II, was approved which will contain 948 high security beds with an estimated construction cost of \$102,800,000.

Table 6 contains a summary of the legislation authorizing prison bed expansion and construction since 1994. Over \$556 million have been appropriated for prison expansion projects; however budget constraints resulted in a reduction of \$57,738,588. A net of 7,784 prison beds have been authorized over this ten-year period.

TABLE 6
PRISON EXPANSION AND CONSTRUCTION LEGISLATION (*)

06-21-03

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	H.B. 00-1451	S.B. 01-212	S.B. 01S2-023	H.B. 02-1388	H.B. 02-1438	H.B. 03-1256		
Delta Correctional Center	7,482,200												180	\$7,482,200
Denver Womens Corr. Fac.	17,599,816		13,159,760		67,065,770			-4,000,000					900	93,825,346
Colo. State Penitentiary	19,546,250			340,000									250	19,886,250
Colo. State Penitentiary II												102,800,000	948	102,800,000
Sterling Corr. Facility	37,500,000	40,427,119	2,000,000	26,780,000	63,138,688	997,000				636,541			2,445	171,479,348
Arrowhead Corr. Center		2,596,460											120	2,596,460
Colo. Territorial Corr. Fac.		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				2,088,700	18,804,814	-18,699,749		-365,772		250	2,251,353
Trinidad Corr. Facility		2,400,000	29,950,000		2,526,100								480	34,876,100
Buena Vista Min. 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	-23,900,000											--	100,000
Arkansas Valley Corr. Fac.								19,790,603	-19,773,464				384	17,139
Denver Rec. & Diag. Center							1,092,594	15,394,593	-14,647,810		-251,793		62	1,587,584
Fort Lyon Corr. Facility								12,312,239					500	12,312,239
TOTAL	\$131,377,766	\$66,814,695	\$78,620,675	\$30,752,277	\$132,730,558	\$997,000	\$3,181,294	\$62,302,249	-\$53,121,023	\$636,541	-\$617,565	\$102,800,000	8,448 (-664)	\$556,474,467

*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

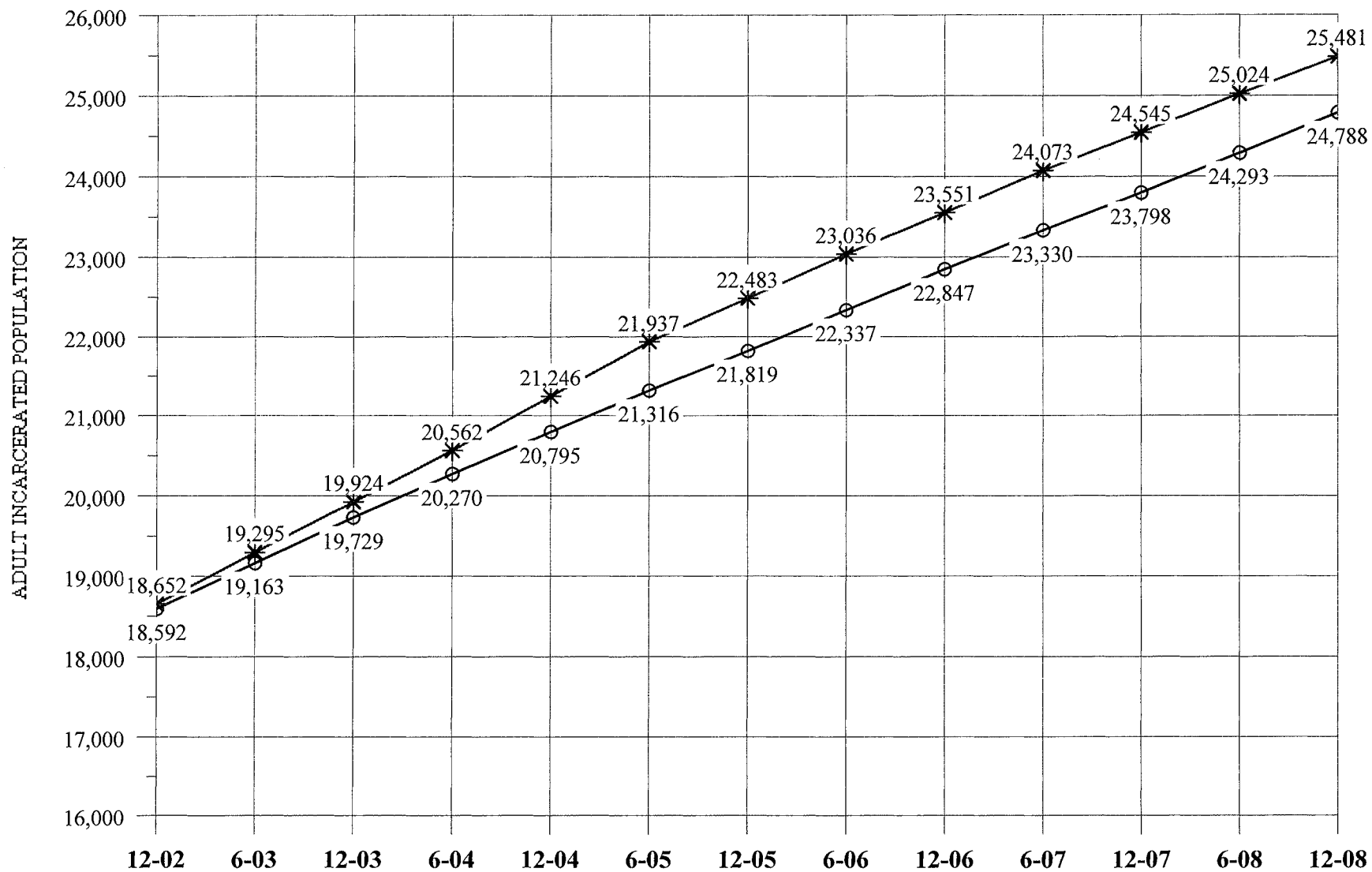
Two sets of population projections are prepared for budgeting and planning use by agencies outside the Department of Corrections. The Division of Criminal Justice within the Department of Public Safety has projected the inmate and parole populations for over 20 years. In 1994 the legislature authorized 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 2002 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 the two sets of projections separate in the second year. By the end of 2008 the projections vary by over 700 inmates. The annual compounded growth rate over the six-year projection period is 4.9% for the Legislative Council estimates and 5.3% for the Division of Criminal Justice numbers, considerably lower than the projections of two years ago when growth was projected at 6.9% and 6.7% respectively.

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 6.1% while Division of Criminal Justice has presented projections with an annual growth rate of 6.7%. The projections vary by 546 parolees in December 2008.

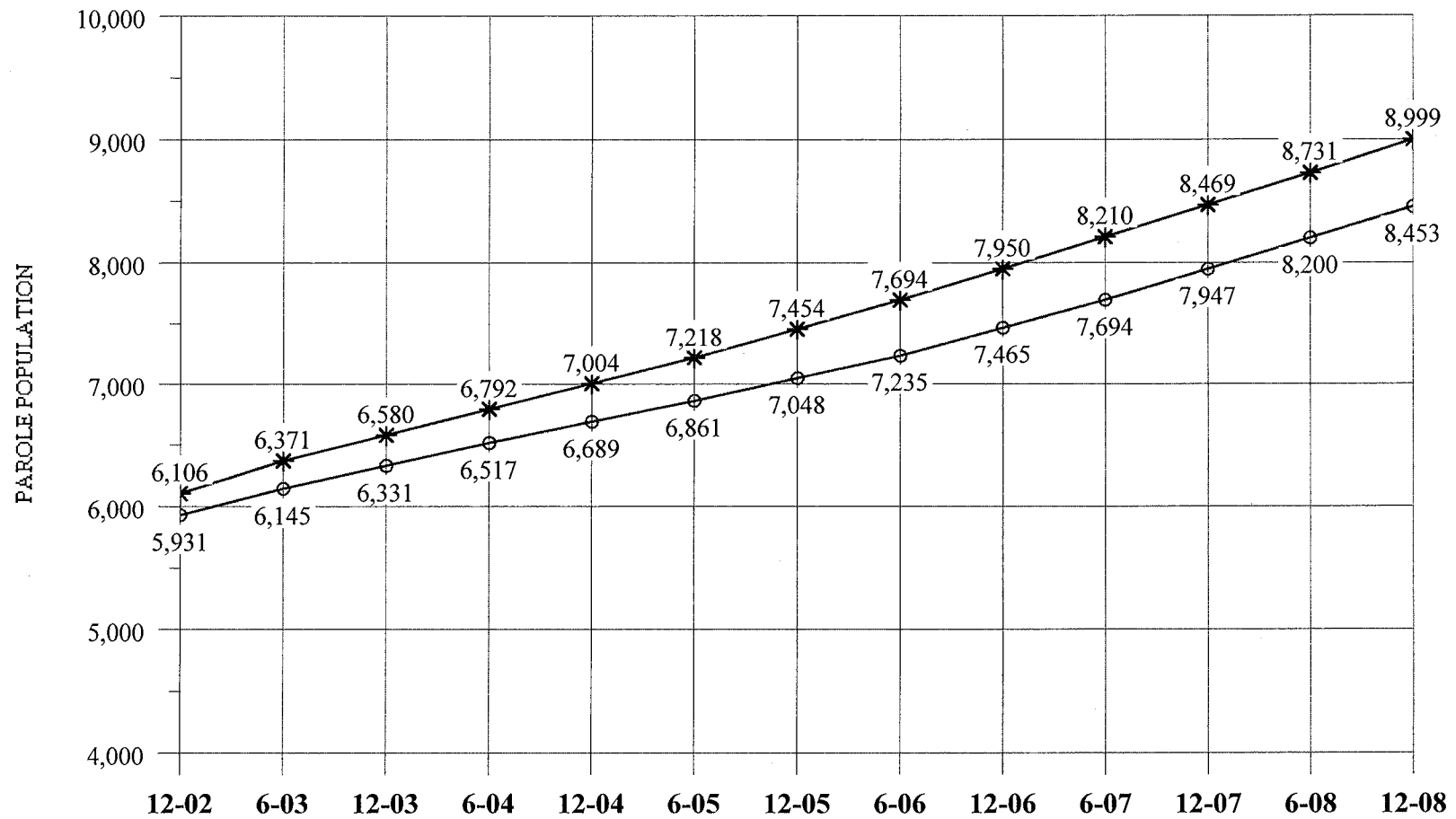
TABLE 7
COMPARISON OF PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS
AS ISSUED BY DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



* Dec 02 - Div. of Crim. Justice (Top Numbers)

⊖ Dec 02 - Leg. Council (Lower Numbers)

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



* Fall 02 - Div. of Crim. Justice (Top Numbers)

⊖ Fall 02 - 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 Colorado State Penitentiary II, approved for construction beginning in 2003. 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 respectively, 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 5,747 beds with the completion of C.S.P. II. 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.

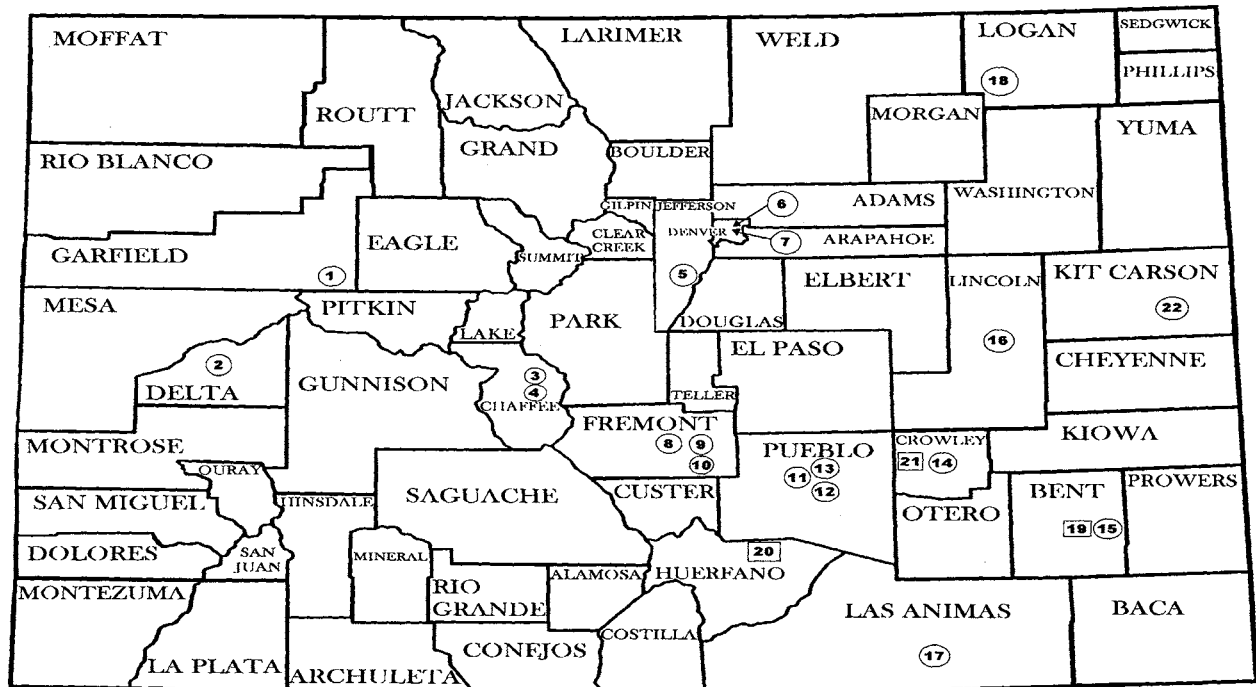
Level III facilities generally shall have towers, a wall or double perimeter fencing with razor wire, and detection devices. The perimeter of level III facilities shall be continuously patrolled. Appropriately designated class classified inmates, medium classified inmates and inmates of lower classification 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. Denver Women's Correctional Facility, open in April 1998, will provide 900 female beds upon full occupancy. Sterling Correctional Facility is the largest facility at 2,445 beds and was completed in the fall of 2001. Trinidad Correctional Facility was opened in December 2001 and Fort Lyon Correctional Facility began filling beds in March 2002. The expansion of San Carlos Correctional Facility will provide 250 special needs beds in the future. Table 9 reflects the bed capacities as currently authorized or planned.

TABLE 9
Map of Colorado Correctional Facilities
State of Colorado



	<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SECURITY</u>
1	Rifle Correctional Center	192	1979	Rifle	I
2	Delta Correctional Center	484	1964	Delta	I
3	Buena Vista Corr. Complex	1,136	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	770	1871	Canon City	III
9	Colorado Women's Corr. Facility	224	1968	Canon City	IV
10	East Canon Complex:				
	A. Arrowhead Correctional Center	494	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	499	1983	Canon City	II
	E. Fremont Correctional Facility	1,471	1962	Canon City	III
	F. Skyline Correctional Center	249	1983	Canon City	I
	G. Colorado State Penitentiary II	948+	1964	Canon City	V
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	1,391+	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	484+	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 or planned expansion

(These figures represent projected expansion when completed)

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTED INCIDENTS AND ESCAPES

Table 10 summarizes major incidents reported by the Department for calendar years 1998 through 2002; however only inmate deaths are reported for 2002 as the incident reporting and tracking system is currently being redesigned. The number of accidental deaths or deaths from natural causes continues to increase as the inmate population ages. Eight suicides were reported in 2002.

TABLE 10
INCIDENT SUMMARY
CALENDAR YEARS 1999 THROUGH 2002

REPORTED INCIDENTS:	1999	2000	2001 *	2002 *
Inmate Assaults on Staff	179	173	N/A	N/A
Inmate Assaults on Inmates	116	168	N/A	N/A
Inmate Sexual Assaults on Inmates	4	4	N/A	N/A
Fighting	120	266	N/A	N/A
Self-Inflicted Injuries	106	138	N/A	N/A
Inmate Deaths by Murder/Homicide	2	1	2	1
Inmate Deaths by Suicide	1	0	1	8
Natural/Accidental Deaths	30	31	44	48
Unknown Cause of Death	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	558	781	47 *	57 *

*Only inmate deaths are reported in 2001 and 2002 as the Department is redesigning the incident tracking system.

Departmental escapes by facility are reported on a calendar year basis for 1999 through 2002 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.

Eight escapes were reported from DOC operated facilities in calendar year 2002; five from level I facilities and three from level II facilities. The private contract facilities have no reported escapes since 1999.

The number of escapes from community contract centers and Intensive Supervision (ISP) were consistent with 2001 reported figures at 299 in 2002 and 292 in 2001.

TABLE 11
DEPARTMENTAL ESCAPES
CALENDAR YEARS 1999 THROUGH 2002

LOCATION	SECURITY	1999	2000	2001	2002
<u>DOC FACILITIES:</u>					
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	0	0
Centennial Correctional Facility	IV	0	0	0	0
Limon Correctional Facility	IV	0	0	0	0
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	III	3	0	0	0
Buena Vista Correctional Complex	III	0	0	0	0
Buena Vista Minimum Center	--	0	0	1	0
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	III	--	--	--	0
Fremont Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
Arrowhead Correctional Center	II	2	0	1	0
Four Mile Correctional Center	II	0	0	0	0
Pre-Release Correctional Center	II	0	0	0	--
Trinidad Correctional Facility	II	--	--	--	3
Adult Males at Y.O.S.	II	--	--	0	0
Colorado Corr. Alternative Program	I	0	2	0	0
Colorado Correctional Center	I	6	5	3	3
Delta Correctional Center	I	0	2	0	0
Rifle Correctional Center	I	0	0	1	0
Skyline Correctional Center	I	0	0	4	2
Denver Women's Correctional Fac	V	0	1	0	0
Adult Females-YOS	V	1 ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0
Colo. Women's Correctional Fac	IV	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Minimum Center	II	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL		12	10	10	8
<u>CONTRACT FACILITIES:</u>					
Bent County Correctional Facility		2	0	0	0
Crowley County Correctional Facility		0	0	0	0
Huerfano County Correctional Facility		0	0	0	0
Kit Carson County Correctional Facility		1 ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0
Texas County Contracts		--	--	--	--
Minnesota Prairie Correctional Facility		--	--	--	--
Jail Contract Centers		0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL		3	0	0	0
<u>OTHER:</u>					
Community Contract Centers		227	212	210	216
Intensive Supervision (ISP)		62	51	82	83
Jail Backlog		2	2	0	0
Federal Tracking		0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL		291	265	292	299
TOTAL		306	275	302	307

(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.

The sentence rate increased 9.7% in 2002 mainly as a result of the 12.2% increase in the number of offenders sentenced to prison while the incarceration rate also increased due to the 4.6% increase in incarcerated population. The state population growth increase was 2.4% in 2002.

The incarceration rate has increased 33.5% since 1996 as the incarcerated population increased 57.6% while the state population growth was 18.0% for this time period.

TABLE 12
PRISON SENTENCE AND INCARCERATION RATES

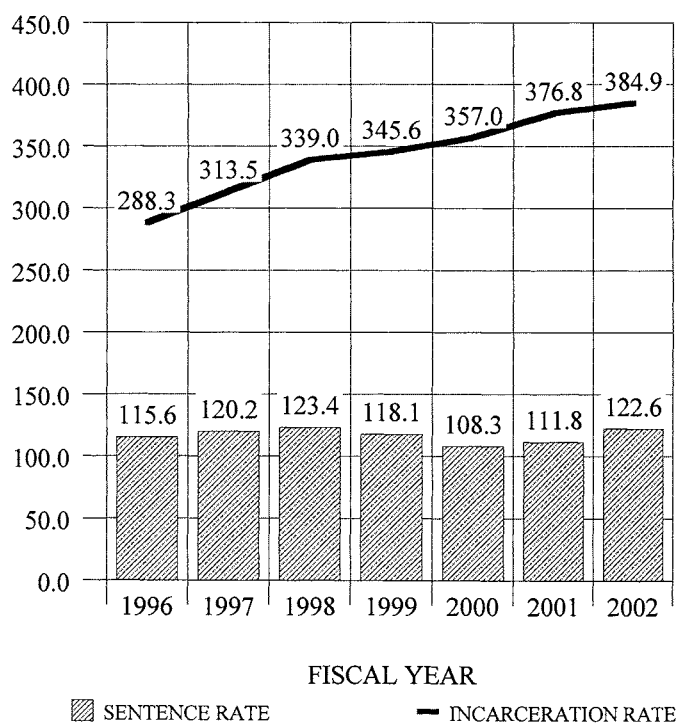


TABLE 13
PRISON SENTENCE AND INCARCERATION RATES
FISCAL YEARS 1996 THROUGH 2002

YEAR	OFFENDERS SENTENCED	SENTENCE RATE	AVERAGE INCARCERATED POPULATION	INCARCERATION RATE
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
2001	4,929	111.8	16,605	376.8
2002	5,531	122.6	17,367	384.9

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 thirty months. The backlog ranged from a low of 26 (18 males and 8 females) to a high of 317 (283 males and 34 females) during this time period.

The population figures in Tables 15 and 16 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 13.4% of the total population in 2002, down from the 1999 count of 2,515 which was the highest level reached in contract beds. The average jail backlog for fiscal year 2002 was 113, 89 males and 24 females, and county jail contract population averaged 38 for the year.

TABLE 14
ADULT JAIL BACKLOG
END OF MONTH COUNT

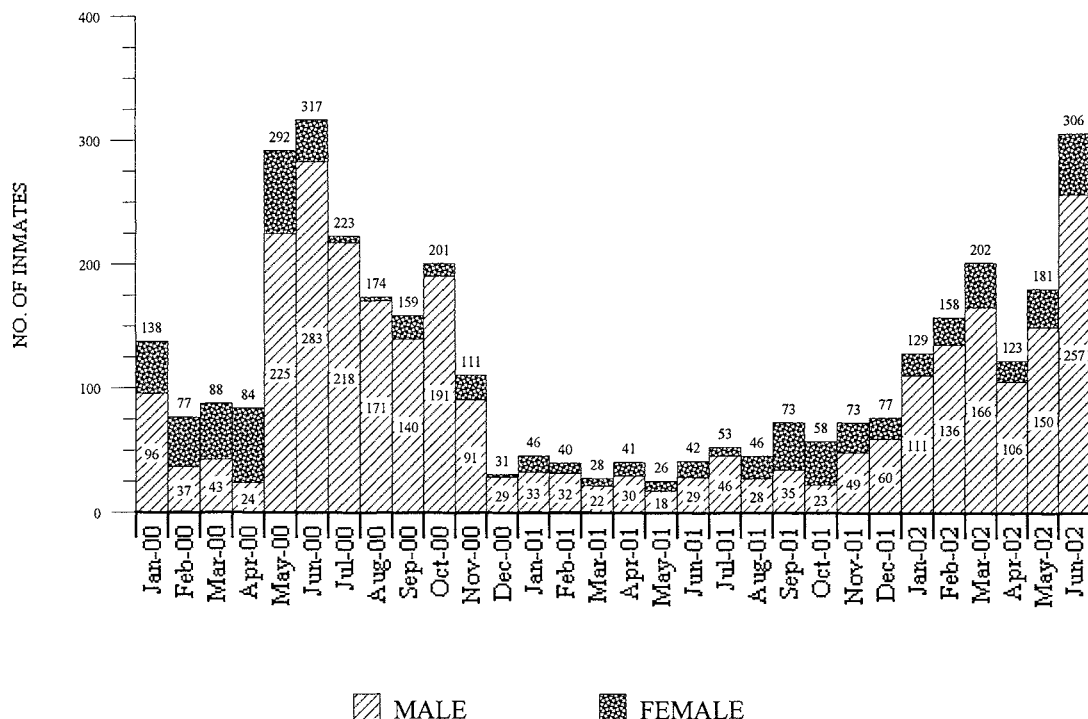
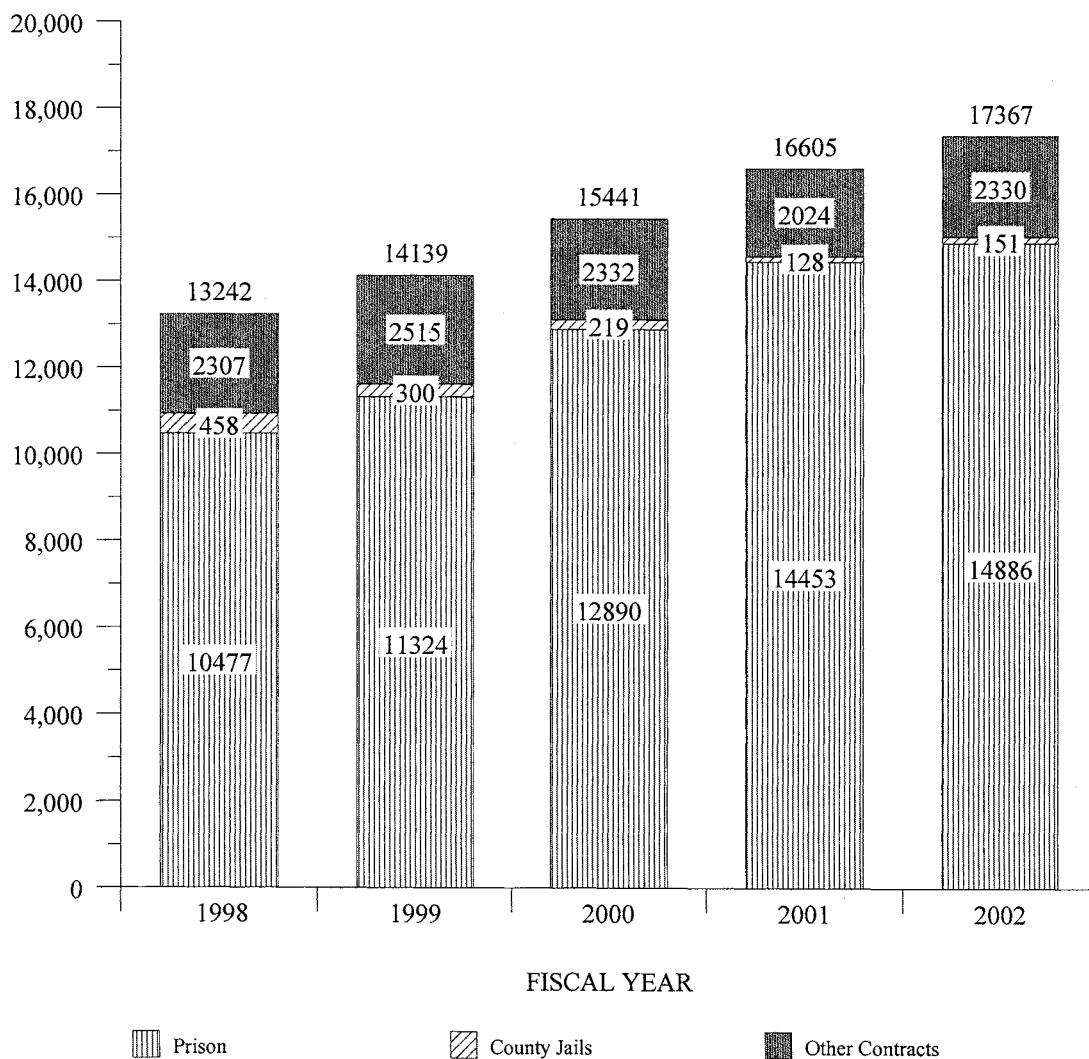


TABLE 15
AVERAGE JURISDICTIONAL POPULATION
PRISON, JAIL BACKLOG AND CONTRACTS

FISCAL YEAR	PRISON	COUNTY JAILS		OTHER CONTRACTS	TOTAL
		BACKLOG	CONTRACTS		
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
2001	14,453	104	24	2,024	16,605
2002	14,886	113	38	2,330	17,367

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 17,367 in fiscal year 2002 represents an increase of 384% over the population of 3,586 in 1985. The Department has added a total of 10,555 facility beds; 1,371 transition placements; and 3,507 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, 2002 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 1,596 community and ISP beds, total 4,311 beds (23.3%).

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, 2002

	----- SECURITY LEVEL -----					
MALE FACILITIES:	V	IV	III	II	I	TOTAL
San Carlos Correctional Facility	250 (1)					250
Denver Reception & Diag. Center	480 (1)					480
Colo. State Penitentiary	756					756
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,445					2,445
Centennial Correctional Facility		336				336
Limon Correctional Facility		953				953
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility			1,032			1,032
Buena Vista Correctional Complex			1,148			1,148
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility			725			725
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility			200			200
Fremont Correctional Facility			1,479			1,479
Arrowhead Correctional Center				484		484
Four Mile Correctional Center				484		484
Trinidad Correctional Facility				196		196
Adult Males at Y.O.S.				120		120
Colorado Corr. Alternative Prgm.(2)					100	100
Colorado Correctional Center					150	150
Delta Correctional Center					484	484
Rifle Correctional Center					192	192
Skyline Correctional Center					249	249
Community Contract Centers					838	838
Intensive Supervision (ISP)					464	464
CONTRACT:						
Bent County Corr Facility			724			724
Huerfano County Corr Facility			778			778
Crowley County Corr Facility			1,185			1,185
Kit Carson Corr Facility			820			820
TOTAL MALE	3,931	1,289	8,091	1,284	2,477	17,072
	----- SECURITY LEVEL -----					
FEMALE FACILITIES:	V/IV		III		II/I	TOTAL
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	224					224
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	642 (1)					642
Pueblo Minimum Center					256	256
Community Contract Centers					187	187
Intensive Supervision (ISP)					107	107
TOTAL FEMALE	866		0		550	1,416
TOTAL DEPARTMENT						18,488

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

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

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 1,325 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 9.9% of the department's total facility capacity.

TABLE 18
CAPACITY BY FACILITY
AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

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
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,445	0	2,445
Centennial Correctional Facility	336	0	336
Limon Correctional Facility	748	205	953
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	742	290	1,032
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	653	203	856
Buena Vista Minimum Center	292	0	292
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility	574	151	725
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	200	0	200
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,322	157	1,479
Arrowhead Correctonal Center	484	0	484
Four Mile Correctional Center	484	0	484
Trinidad Correctional Facility	196	0	196
Adult Males at Y.O.S.	120	0	120
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	134	115	249
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	166	58	224
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	642	0	642
TOTAL	12,060	1,325	13,385

A comparison of the on-grounds population to the design capacity by facility is found in Table 19. Ten of the twenty-four facilities listed exceed 100% of design capacity. Skyline Correctional Center is the highest at 184.3% of design capacity. Overall, the department is operating at 108.4% of design capacity. The addition of new prison beds in 1999 and 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, 2002

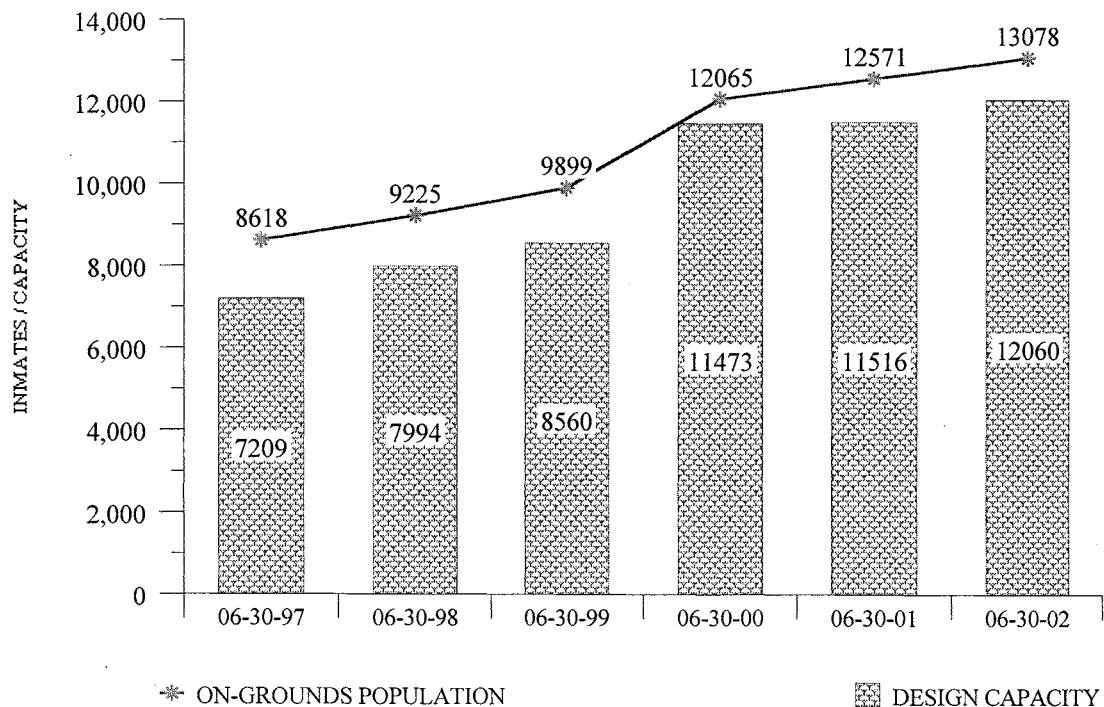
DOC FACILITIES:	ON-GROUNDS POPULATION	DESIGN CAPACITY	PERCENT OF CAPACITY
San Carlos Correctional Facility	248	250	99.2%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	485	384	126.3%
Colorado State Penitentiary	739	756	97.8%
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,339	2,445	95.7%
Centennial Correctional Facility	331	336	98.5%
Limon Correctional Facility	942	748	125.9%
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	1,026	742	138.3%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	846	653	129.6%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	286	292	97.9%
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility	729	574	127.0%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	183	200	91.5%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,458	1,322	110.3%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	479	484	99.0%
Four Mile Correctional Center	479	484	99.0%
Pueblo Minimum Center	254	226	112.4%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	187	196	95.4%
Adult Males at Y.O.S.	96	120	80.0%
Colorado Corr. Alternative Program	93	100	93.0%
Colorado Correctional Center	148	130	113.8%
Delta Correctional Center	468	484	96.7%
Rifle Correctional Center	188	192	97.9%
Skyline Correctional Center	247	134	184.3%
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	215	166	129.5%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	612	642	95.3%
TOTAL	13,078	12,060	108.4%

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 105.2% to a high of 119.5% of design capacity prior to 2002.

TABLE 20
ON-GROUNDS POPULATION VERSUS DESIGN CAPACITY
ON JUNE 30, 1997 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2002

Year	On-Grounds Population	Capacity	Percent of Capacity
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%
2001	12,571	11,516	109.2%
2002	13,078	12,060	108.4%

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 \$28,218 has increased only slightly (3.6%) from the 2001 average cost of \$27,250. The annual cost of incarcerating female inmates is higher (15.9%) at \$32,318 versus male inmates at \$27,873.

Fort Lyon Correctional Facility and Trinidad Correctional Facility costs of \$132,044 and \$81,585 include extraordinary expenses associated with opening new facilities. The remaining facility costs range from the lowest daily cost of \$51.79 for adult males in the Y.O.S. facility to the highest cost at San Carlos Correctional Facility of \$186.10. The largest percentage increase of 14.6% in 2002 occurred at Colorado Women's Correctional Facility and the largest decrease was 5.6% at Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility.

The costs by security level range from the level I facility costs of \$59.72 per day to the level V facility costs of \$87.86. The level V cost is 13.6% higher than the level IV average cost of \$77.35 per day and is 49.1% higher than the level I cost.

Community and parole supervision costs include a breakdown for the increased cost of intensive supervision (ISP). Parole and Parole ISP costs increased 12.1% and 10.2% respectively. Nearly four offenders can be supervised on parole ISP for the same amount of money as incarcerating one inmate for one year.

TABLE 22
COST PER INMATE BY FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2001 AND 2002

FACILITY	- - - ANNUAL COST - - -		PERCENT INCREASE	DAILY COST FY 2002
	FY 2001	FY 2002		
San Carlos Correctional Facility	\$64,176	\$67,927	5.8%	\$186.10
Denver Reception & Diag. Center	48,269	48,472	0.4%	132.80
Colorado State Penitentiary	36,835	37,694	2.3%	103.27
Centennial Correctional Facility	35,464	36,401	2.6%	99.73
Sterling Correctional Facility	23,299	22,858	-1.9%	62.62
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	25,523	24,101	-5.6%	66.03
Buena Vista Correctional Complex	22,659	23,060	1.8%	63.18
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility	29,253	30,418	4.0%	83.34
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	N/A	132,044	N/A	361.77
Fremont Correctional Facility	24,832	25,823	4.0%	70.75
Limon Correctional Facility	24,678	24,180	-2.0%	66.25
Arrowhead Correctonal Center	26,161	26,611	1.7%	72.91
Four Mile Correctional Center	21,750	22,638	4.1%	62.02
Pre-Release Correctional Center	19,703	N/A	N/A	--
Trinidad Corr Facility	N/A	81,585	N/A	223.52
Adult Males at YOS	N/A	18,902	N/A	51.79
Colo. Corr. Alternative Program	23,051	26,032	12.9%	71.32
Colorado Correctional Center	19,559	19,959	2.0%	54.68
Delta Correctional Center	21,943	21,859	-0.4%	59.89
Rifle Correctional Center	23,201	22,883	-1.4%	62.69
Skyline Correctional Center	20,694	19,981	-3.4%	54.74
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	28,873	33,079	14.6%	90.63
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	33,230	34,671	4.3%	94.99
Pueblo Minimum Center	25,446	26,105	2.6%	71.52
AVERAGE COST				
PER MALE INMATE	\$26,441	\$27,873	5.4%	\$76.36
PER FEMALE INMATE	29,852	32,318	8.3%	88.54
ALL INCARCERATED INMATES	\$27,250	\$28,218	3.6%	\$77.31
AVERAGE COST BY SECURITY LEVEL				
Level I	\$21,755	\$21,798	0.2%	\$59.72
II	23,716	26,050	9.8%	71.37
III	25,181	26,685	6.0%	73.11
IV	27,746	28,233	1.8%	77.35
V	31,782	32,069	0.9%	87.86
COMMUNITY AND PAROLE SUPERVISION				
Community	\$3,324	\$3,318	-0.2%	\$9.09
Community ISP	11,729	11,027	-6.0%	30.21
Parole	3,102	3,477	12.1%	9.53
Parole ISP	6,514	7,179	10.2%	19.67

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 1995. The compounded growth rate over this seven-year period is 6.4% per year, although the 2002 growth rate of 12.2% is considerably higher than the average. New court commitments, parole returns, and parole returns with new convictions represent the largest portion of admissions to adult prison.

Additional prison beds are required each year with total admissions exceeding total releases, even with the 7.2% increase in 2002 releases from 6,114 to 6,554. 1,248 additional beds were needed in 2002 to cover the difference between admissions and releases. The number of beds needed per year has averaged 1,082 over this six-year period.

TABLE 23
TOTAL ADMISSIONS AND TOTAL RELEASES

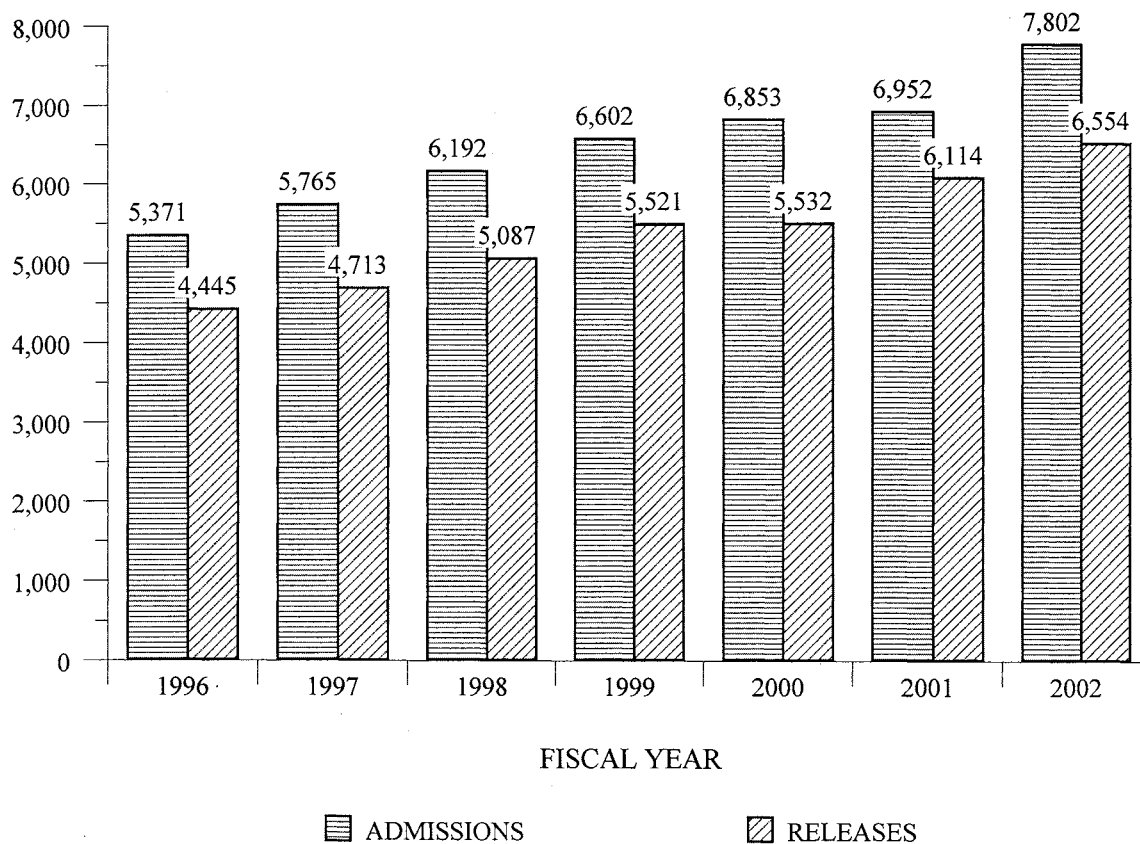


Table 24 shows the comparison of admission types for fiscal years 2001 and 2002. Court commitments include new court commitments, parole returns with new felony convictions, court order discharge returns with new convictions, probation returns with new convictions, and failures from Y.O.S. Technical 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 increased 11.7% and female admissions increased 17.2% in 2002, as a result of increased court commitments (12.2%). Male commitments were 11.3% higher and female court commitments were 20.5% higher than 2001. Total technical returns were higher by 249 (12.5% increase) in 2002, as technical parole returns rose to 2,181 in 2002 from 1,895 in 2001. 28.8% of total admissions returned to prison in 2002 to serve additional time for the same offense for which they were previously incarcerated.

TABLE 24
ADMISSIONS TO ADULT PRISON SYSTEM
FISCAL YEARS 2001 AND 2002

----- FISCAL YEAR 2001 ----- ----- FISCAL YEAR 2002 -----									
ADMISSION TYPE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE
COURT COMMITMENTS:									
New Commitments	4,003	472	4,475	64.4%	4,510	566	5,076	65.1%	13.4%
Parole-New Conviction	364	38	402	5.8%	361	49	410	5.3%	2.0%
Ct. Order Ret.-New Conviction	15	0	15	0.2%	14	1	15	0.2%	0.0%
Probation-New Conviction	20	1	21	0.3%	16	1	17	0.2%	-19.0%
Y.O.S. Failure	15	1	16	0.2%	7	0	7	0.1%	-56.3%
Y.O.S. Failure-New Conv.	0	0	0	0.0%	6	0	6	0.1%	N/A
SUBTOTAL	4,417	512	4,929	70.9%	4,914	617	5,531	70.9%	12.2%
TECHNICAL RETURNS:									
Parole	1,707	188	1,895	27.3%	1,970	211	2,181	28.0%	15.1%
Ct. Order Discharge	41	4	45	0.6%	27	4	31	0.4%	-31.1%
Probation	44	8	52	0.7%	25	5	30	0.4%	-42.3%
Appeal Bond	6	1	7	0.1%	6	0	6	0.1%	-14.3%
SUBTOTAL	1,798	201	1,999	28.8%	2,028	220	2,248	28.8%	12.5%
OTHER:									
Dual Commit/State Hospital	0	1	1	0.0%	2	0	2	0.0%	N/A
Interstate Compact	21	2	23	0.3%	19	2	21	0.3%	-8.7%
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	6,236	716	6,952	100.0%	6,963	839	7,802	100.0%	12.2%

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 2002 commitments was slightly higher at 32.1 years than the average of 31.4 years for 1997 commitments. Nine commitments were under the age of 18 years in 2002, much lower than the 40 commitments less than 18 when they were received in 1997. The Youthful Offender System, created in late 1993, has provided a sentencing alternative to prison for certain youthful offenders. Nearly 5% of the 2002 commitments were 50 years of age or older.

TABLE 25
AGE OF COURT COMMITMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 1997 VERSUS FISCAL YEAR 2002

AGE	----- FISCAL YEAR 1997 -----				----- FISCAL YEAR 2002 -----			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT
0 - 14	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
15	3	0	3	0.1%	0	0	0	0.0%
16	10	2	12	0.3%	4	0	4	0.1%
17	25	0	25	0.5%	5	0	5	0.1%
18 - 19	241	14	255	5.5%	233	20	253	4.6%
20 - 24	896	62	958	20.5%	1,178	117	1,295	23.4%
25 - 29	819	98	917	19.6%	856	112	968	17.5%
30 - 34	800	106	906	19.4%	750	129	879	15.9%
35 - 39	651	82	733	15.7%	762	99	861	15.6%
40 - 49	616	74	690	14.7%	878	119	997	18.0%
50 - 59	140	4	144	3.1%	203	18	221	4.0%
60 - 69	28	1	29	0.6%	39	3	42	0.8%
70 +	6	0	6	0.1%	6	0	6	0.1%
TOTAL	4,235	443	4,678	100.0%	4,914	617	5,531	100.0%
AVERAGE AGE	31.4	32.1	31.4 yrs.		32	32.5	32.1 yrs.	
MEDIAN AGE	30	32	31		31	32	31 yrs.	
PERCENT UNDER 25 YEARS	27.7%	17.6%	26.8%		28.9%	22.2%	28.2%	
PERCENT 40 YEARS & OVER	18.7%	17.8%	18.6%		22.9%	22.7%	22.9%	

Table 26 provides the number of commitments received by county for the most serious offense. Denver County continues to represent the largest proportion of commitments at 21.8%, 21.4% of male commitments and 24.1% of female commitments.

Mesa and El Paso counties reported the largest percentage increases since 1997 at 77.2% and 43.8% respectively. Weld, Pueblo, Adams, and Jefferson counties also had increases higher than the overall average of 18.2%. Denver and Boulder counties experienced decreases of 2.0% and 3.6% from the 1997 commitments.

TABLE 26
COMMITMENTS RECEIVED BY COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1997 VERSUS FISCAL YEAR 2002

COUNTY	---- FISCAL YEAR 1997 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 2002 ----				PERCENT CHANGE
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	
Denver	1,093	134	1,227	26.2%	1,054	149	1,203	21.8%	-2.0%
El Paso	393	43	436	9.3%	559	68	627	11.3%	43.8%
Jefferson	476	48	524	11.2%	551	75	626	11.3%	19.5%
Arapahoe	386	52	438	9.4%	448	57	505	9.1%	15.3%
Adams	357	33	390	8.3%	422	44	466	8.4%	19.5%
Mesa	162	22	184	3.9%	278	48	326	5.9%	77.2%
Larimer	233	26	259	5.5%	259	27	286	5.2%	10.4%
Pueblo	181	21	202	4.3%	226	21	247	4.5%	22.3%
Weld	166	14	180	3.8%	216	27	243	4.4%	35.0%
Boulder	158	8	166	3.5%	146	14	160	2.9%	-3.6%
Other	630	42	672	14.4%	755	87	842	15.2%	25.3%
TOTAL	4,235	443	4,678	100.0%	4,914	617	5,531	100.0%	18.2%

The ethnic distribution for 2002 commitments is compared to the 1997 distribution in Table 27. Asian and Native American Indian commitments have increased significantly since 1997, 90.9% and 29.7%. African-American commitments totalled 1,072 in 2002, virtually unchanged from 1997 (1,073).

Table 28 compares the distribution by felony class for 1997 and 2002 commitments. Commitments for class two felonies have decreased while the less severe class 4, 5 and 6 commitments increased. Habitual convictions for 2002 increased significantly as the habitual sentencing provisions enacted in 1993 are being utilized. The other category consists almost entirely of sex offender commitments sentenced under the lifetime provisions enacted in 1998.

TABLE 27
ETHNICITY OF COMMITMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 1997 VERSUS FISCAL YEAR 2002

ETHNICITY	---- FISCAL YEAR 1997 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 2002 ----				PERCENT CHANGE
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	
Anglo	1,838	198	2,036	43.5%	2,278	334	2,612	47.2%	28.3%
Hispanic	1,287	94	1,381	29.5%	1,550	137	1,687	30.5%	22.2%
African-American	946	127	1,073	22.9%	944	128	1,072	19.4%	-0.1%
Native Am. Indian	81	10	91	1.9%	103	15	118	2.1%	29.7%
Asian	21	1	22	0.5%	39	3	42	0.8%	90.9%
Unknown	62	13	75	1.6%	0	0	0	0.0%	-100.0%
TOTAL	4,235	443	4,678	100.0%	4,914	617	5,531	100.0%	18.2%

TABLE 28
COMMITMENT FELONY CLASS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 1997 VERSUS FISCAL YEAR 2002

CLASS OF FELONY	---- FISCAL YEAR 1997 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 2002 ----				PERCENT CHANGE
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	
I	24	3	27	0.6%	33	1	34	0.6%	25.9%
II	100	9	109	2.3%	86	7	93	1.7%	-14.7%
III	788	82	870	18.6%	762	110	872	15.8%	0.2%
IV	1,701	203	1,904	40.7%	1,864	270	2,134	38.6%	12.1%
V	1,117	116	1,233	26.4%	1,410	169	1,579	28.5%	28.1%
VI	468	29	497	10.6%	545	57	602	10.9%	21.1%
Habitual-life	1	0	1	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Habitual-Other	34	1	35	0.7%	72	3	75	1.4%	114.3%
Other	2	0	2	0.0%	142	0	142	2.6%	N/A
TOTAL	4,235	443	4,678	100.0%	4,914	617	5,531	100.0%	18.2%

Table 29 compares the most serious offenses for fiscal year 2002 commitments to the commitments received in fiscal year 2001. 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. 18-1.3-406 (previously 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 1996 preclude comparisons of most serious offense to commitments prior to 1996.

The number of commitments increased 12.2% in 2002. Commitments for violent offenses increased (11.4%) and nonviolent offenses increased by 12.5%. Nearly twenty-eight percent of 2002 commitments received a conviction for a violent offense. The inchoate crimes (attempt, conspiracy, solicitation and accessory) include several violent offense types and represent the largest percentage of violent commitments (5.4% of total commitments). Sexual assault, assault, and menacing represent 5.0%, 4.6% and 4.1% of commitments.

Nonviolent offenses comprised 72.1% of total commitments with the largest categories consisting of drugs, nonviolent inchoate and escape/contraband offenses.

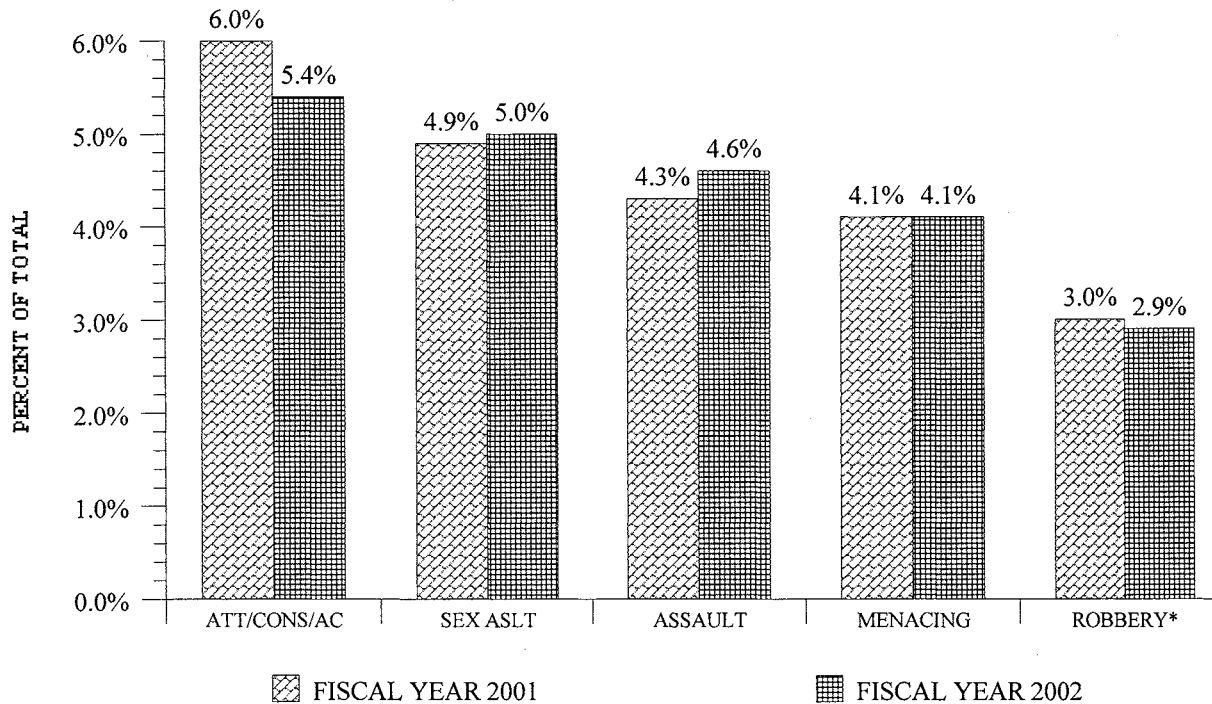
Offense types for female commitments differ from male commitments in several categories. Violent offenses represent only 13.9% of female commitments compared to 29.7% of male commitments. Drug offenses represented 35.0% of female commitments but only 23.1% of the male commitments.

Comparisons of the top five violent and nonviolent offenses for fiscal years 2001 and 2002 are graphed in Tables 30 and 31. The top five violent categories remained the same in 2002, with only small changes in each category. The top five nonviolent categories also remained the same with the nonviolent inchoate offenses experiencing a 16.0% increase overall. Drug offenses continue to represent the largest overall category of commitments at 24.4% of the total, increasing 20.5% in 2002.

TABLE 29
COURT COMMITMENT MOST SERIOUS OFFENSES
FISCAL YEARS 2001 AND 2002

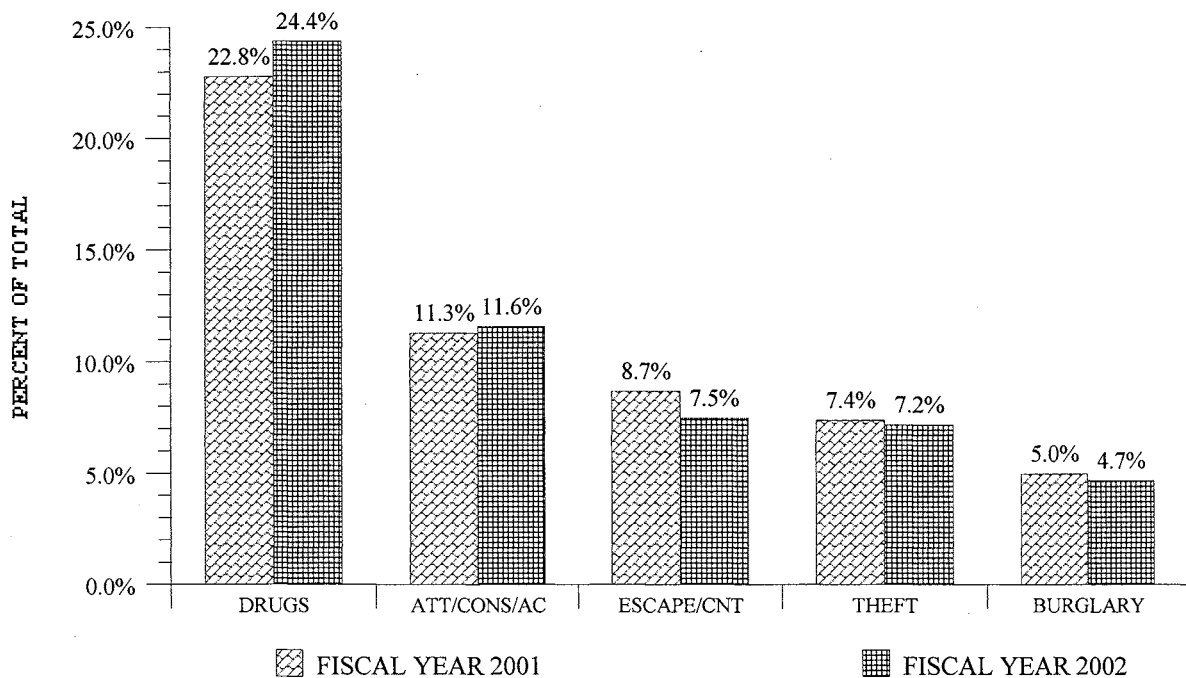
	---- FISCAL YEAR 2001 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 2002 ----				PERCENT
				% OF				% OF	INCREASE
OFFENSE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL	(-DECREASE)
VIOLENT:									
1st Degree Murder	24	0	24	0.5%	32	1	33	0.6%	37.5%
2nd Degree Murder	33	2	35	0.7%	40	0	40	0.7%	14.3%
Manslaughter	11	1	12	0.2%	9	1	10	0.2%	-16.7%
Vehicular Homicide	24	4	28	0.6%	30	5	35	0.6%	25.0%
Negligent Homicide	4	4	8	0.2%	2	0	2	0.0%	-75.0%
Aggravated Robbery	65	5	70	1.4%	74	8	82	1.5%	17.1%
Simple Robbery	75	6	81	1.6%	74	6	80	1.4%	-1.2%
Kidnapping	37	3	40	0.8%	50	1	51	0.9%	27.5%
Assault	197	17	214	4.3%	239	17	256	4.6%	19.6%
Menacing	187	14	201	4.1%	215	13	228	4.1%	13.4%
Sexual Assault	238	5	243	4.9%	272	3	275	5.0%	13.2%
Vehicular Assault	45	4	49	1.0%	44	10	54	1.0%	10.2%
Att/Consp/Acc to									
Violent Crimes	285	12	297	6.0%	291	9	300	5.4%	1.0%
Arson	8	2	10	0.2%	5	3	8	0.1%	-20.0%
Weapons/Explosives	32	1	33	0.7%	50	0	50	0.9%	51.5%
Child Abuse	32	9	41	0.8%	31	9	40	0.7%	-2.4%
SUBTOTAL	1,297	89	1,386	28.1%	1,458	86	1,544	27.9%	11.4%
NON-VIOLENT:									
Drug Offenses	970	152	1,122	22.8%	1,136	216	1,352	24.4%	20.5%
Att/Consp/Acc to									
Non-Violent Crimes	492	63	555	11.3%	569	75	644	11.6%	16.0%
Escape/Contraband	371	59	430	8.7%	355	59	414	7.5%	-3.7%
Theft	285	79	364	7.4%	321	75	396	7.2%	8.8%
Burglary	241	4	245	5.0%	245	15	260	4.7%	6.1%
Traffic	176	2	178	3.6%	168	5	173	3.1%	-2.8%
Forgery	122	33	155	3.1%	129	42	171	3.1%	10.3%
Trespassing	156	3	159	3.2%	153	10	163	2.9%	2.5%
M.V. Theft	100	9	109	2.2%	123	7	130	2.4%	19.3%
Fraud/Embezzlement	42	4	46	0.9%	55	11	66	1.2%	43.5%
Family Crimes	37	8	45	0.9%	45	2	47	0.8%	4.4%
Criminal Mischief	30	1	31	0.6%	32	3	35	0.6%	12.9%
Court/Corrections	22	3	25	0.5%	25	1	26	0.5%	4.0%
Habitual	58	0	58	1.2%	72	3	75	1.4%	29.3%
Miscellaneous	18	3	21	0.4%	28	7	35	0.6%	66.7%
SUBTOTAL	3,120	423	3,543	71.9%	3,456	531	3,987	72.1%	12.5%
TOTAL	4,417	512	4,929	100.0%	4,914	617	5,531	100.0%	12.2%

TABLE 30
TOP FIVE VIOLENT COMMITMENT OFFENSES
FISCAL YEAR 2001 VS. FISCAL YEAR 2002



*Robbery includes simple and aggravated robbery.

TABLE 31
TOP FIVE NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENT OFFENSES
FISCAL YEAR 2001 VS. FISCAL YEAR 2002



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 2002 was 5.0 years which is 2.9% lower (calculation based on months for accuracy) than the average sentence length of 5.1 years for fiscal year 2001 commitments.

The sentence average of 4.1 years for female commitments was lower than the 5.1 year average for male commitments. This is due primarily to the higher percentage of male offenders who are sentenced under violent offenses, 29.7% of total male commitments compared to the percentage of female offenders sentenced for violent offenses at 13.9% of total female commitments as illustrated in Table 29. The sentence average for every felony class was lower, except class six felonies, for female commitments than males. Female commitments received longer sentences for theft (class 3 and 5), escape and criminal impersonation. 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, 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 2002 commitments to the 2001 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.

Ninety-nine percent of the 2002 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. 142 lifetime commitments sentenced for sexual offenses committed on or after November 1, 1998 are excluded from these sentence averaging tables with sentencing information reported in Table 36.

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 decreases in class two and three sentence lengths (13.9% and 9.2%) contributed to the overall decrease in sentence length.

TABLE 32
MOST PREVALENT COMMITMENT OFFENSES AND
AVERAGE LENGTH OF AGGREGATE SENTENCE
FISCAL YEAR 2002

CLS. OFFENSE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)
II 2nd Degree Murder	32	41.5	0	0.0	32	41.5
Att 1st Degree Murder	14	50.1	1	16.0	15	47.8
2nd Degree Kidnapping	9	36.2	0	0.0	9	36.2
Drug Offenses	12	19.5	0	0.0	12	19.5
1st Degree Sex Assault	2	30.0	0	0.0	2	30.0
Other Class II	17	21.7	6	15.3	23	20.0
TOTAL CLASS II	86	35.1	7	15.4	93	33.6
III Drug Offenses	364	7.0	64	5.9	428	6.9
2nd Degree Burgl/Dwell	86	7.7	5	5.4	91	7.6
Sex Assault on Child	39	17.4	0	0.0	39	17.4
Aggravated Robbery	70	14.8	7	14.1	77	14.7
1st Degree Assault	19	23.2	4	10.3	23	21.0
Theft	44	7.7	10	8.8	54	7.9
1st Degree Burglary	22	11.8	3	5.0	25	10.9
Att 2nd Degree Murder	17	22.4	1	5.0	18	21.4
Other Class III	101	10.8	16	7.5	117	10.4
TOTAL CLASS III	762	9.8	110	7.0	872	9.4
IV Drug Offenses	693	3.9	127	3.5	820	3.8
Theft	259	4.7	64	4.2	323	4.6
2nd Degree Burglary	149	4.6	8	4.1	157	4.5
2nd Degree Assault	182	6.2	10	5.7	192	6.2
Escape	112	3.6	24	4.2	136	3.7
Sex Assault on Child	82	6.8	3	5.0	85	6.7
Robbery	74	5.1	6	4.7	80	5.1
Agg. Motor Vehicle Theft	87	4.1	4	3.5	91	4.1
Other Class IV	226	5.7	24	5.7	250	5.7
TOTAL CLASS IV	1,864	4.7	270	4.1	2,134	4.6
V Drug Offenses	215	2.3	49	2.5	264	2.3
Escape	144	2.1	28	1.9	172	2.1
Menacing	215	2.6	13	2.2	228	2.6
Criminal Trespassing	153	2.5	10	2.4	163	2.5
Theft	112	2.5	14	3.0	126	2.5
Other Class V	571	2.9	55	2.8	626	2.9
TOTAL CLASS V	1,410	2.6	169	2.5	1,579	2.6
VI Driving After Judgment	166	1.5	5	1.2	171	1.5
Drug Offenses	53	1.4	11	1.2	64	1.4
Criminal Impersonation	45	1.7	13	2.6	58	1.9
Criminal Trespass	56	1.4	5	1.4	61	1.4
Other Class VI	225	1.6	23	1.4	248	1.6
TOTAL CLASS VI	545	1.5	57	1.6	602	1.5
TOTAL	4,667	5.1	613	4.1	5,280	5.0

TABLE 33
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTHS
FISCAL YEARS 2001 AND 2002

	FISCAL YEAR 2001		FISCAL YEAR 2002		AVE. SENTENCE
		AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)		AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (- DECREASE)
OFFENSE	NUMBER		NUMBER		
CLASS II					
2nd Degree Murder	28	45.4	32	41.5	-8.6%
Att 1st Degree Murder	17	56.6	15	47.8	-15.5%
2nd Degree Kidnapping	9	38.0	9	36.2	-4.7%
Drug Offenses	11	14.0	12	19.5	39.3%
1st Degree Sexual Assault	1	16.0	2	30.0	87.5%
Other Class II	12	24.9	23	20.0	-19.6%
TOTAL CLASS II	78	39.0	93	33.6	-13.9%
CLASS III					
+ Drug Offenses	331	6.5	428	6.9	6.2%
* 2nd Degree Burglary/Dwell	82	7.0	91	7.6	8.6%
Sex Assault on Child	48	28.4	39	17.4	-38.7%
Agg. Robbery	69	15.2	77	14.7	-3.3%
1st Degree Assault	27	18.9	23	21.0	11.1%
* Theft	41	8.0	54	7.9	-1.2%
1st Degree Burglary	21	9.8	25	10.9	11.2%
Att 2nd Degree Murder	17	17.0	18	21.4	25.9%
+ Other Class III	96	11.5	117	10.0	-12.9%
TOTAL CLASS III	732	10.4	872	9.4	-9.2%
CLASS IV					
+ Drug Offenses	643	3.7	820	3.8	2.7%
* Theft	293	4.4	323	4.6	4.5%
* 2nd Degree Burglary	157	4.7	157	4.5	-4.3%
2nd Degree Assault	148	6.4	192	6.2	-3.1%
+ Escape	125	4.1	136	3.7	-9.8%
Sex Assault on Child	86	5.9	84	6.7	13.6%
* Robbery	84	4.9	80	5.1	4.1%
* Agg Motor Vehicle Theft	70	4.5	91	4.1	-8.9%
+ Other Class IV	277	5.6	251	5.8	3.6%
TOTAL CLASS IV	1,883	4.6	2,134	4.6	0.0%
CLASS V					
+ Drug Offenses	269	2.5	264	2.3	-8.0%
+ Escape	206	2.5	172	2.1	-16.0%
* Menacing	202	2.6	228	2.6	0.0%
* Criminal Trespassing	158	2.5	163	2.5	0.0%
* Theft	128	2.9	126	2.5	-13.8%
+ Other Class V	541	3.0	626	2.9	-1.7%
TOTAL CLASS V	1,504	2.7	1,579	2.6	-4.2%
CLASS VI					
* Driving After Judgment	175	1.6	171	1.5	-6.3%
+ Drug Offenses	56	1.4	64	1.4	0.0%
* Criminal Impersonation	49	1.7	58	1.9	11.8%
* 2nd Degree Assault	43	1.6	61	1.4	-12.5%
* Other Class VI	213	1.6	248	1.5	-11.2%
TOTAL CLASS VI	536	1.6	602	1.5	-6.5%
TOTAL	4,733	5.11	5,280	4.96	-2.9%

* 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.

Percentage change is computed on actual values and may vary due to rounding to one decimal place.

Table 34 compares the sentence averages for 2002 commitments to 1997 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 13.7% since 1997. Although class two offenses were not affected by this legislation the average sentence length decreased 6.8%. Class four offenses, which contain fewer non-extraordinary offenses, decreased an average of 7.9%. Nearly every offense category in the class five and six felonies decreased with the overall class averages decreasing 12.4% and 19.9% respectively.

The class three sentences were only 3.9% lower, as several categories increased such as drug offenses (13.1%), sex assault on child (31.8%), first degree assault (27.3%), and first degree burglary (23.4%). Class three drug offenses include non-extraordinary offenses involving possession and extraordinary risk offenses involving sale, distribution and manufacturing.

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 9.4 years is 78% of the 12-year sentence maximum of the presumptive range, the class four average of 4.6 years is 77% 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 1.5 years is 100% of the maximum of one and one-half years. The sentences for class six offenses often exceed the maximum 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 1997 AND 2002

	FISCAL YEAR 1997		FISCAL YEAR 2002		AVE. SENTENCE
		AVERAGE		AVERAGE	PERCENTAGE
OFFENSE	NUMBER	SENTENCE	NUMBER	SENTENCE	CHANGE
		(YEARS)		(YEARS)	(- DECREASE)
CLASS II					
2nd Degree Murder	45	41.0	32	41.5	1.2%
Att 1st Degree Murder	18	35.1	15	47.8	36.2%
2nd Degree Kidnapping	6	33.8	9	36.2	7.1%
Drug Offenses	16	27.4	12	19.5	-28.8%
1st Degree Sexual Assault	8	43.5	2	30.0	-31.0%
Other Class II	16	29.1	23	20.0	-31.3%
TOTAL CLASS II	109	36.1	93	33.6	-6.8%
CLASS III					
+ Drug Offenses	378	6.1	428	6.9	13.1%
* 2nd Degree Burglary/Dwell	111	8.2	91	7.6	-7.3%
Sex Assault on Child	86	13.2	39	17.4	31.8%
Agg. Robbery	57	18.0	77	14.7	-18.3%
1st Degree Assault	49	16.5	23	21.0	27.3%
* Theft	31	7.9	54	7.9	0.0%
1st Degree Burglary	12	8.8	25	10.9	23.4%
Att 2nd Degree Murder	17	20.0	18	21.4	7.0%
+ Other Class III	129	12.7	117	10.0	-20.8%
TOTAL CLASS III	870	9.8	872	9.4	-3.9%
CLASS IV					
+ Drug Offenses	532	4.3	820	3.8	-11.6%
* Theft	308	4.6	323	4.6	0.0%
* 2nd Degree Burglary	154	4.8	157	4.5	-6.3%
2nd Degree Assault	145	6.1	192	6.2	1.6%
+ Escape	107	5.5	136	3.7	-32.7%
Sex Assault on Child	113	6.4	84	6.7	4.7%
* Robbery	70	6.0	80	5.1	-15.0%
* Agg Motor Vehicle Theft	68	4.3	91	4.1	-4.7%
+ Other Class IV	407	5.3	251	5.8	9.7%
TOTAL CLASS IV	1,904	5.0	2,134	4.6	-7.9%
CLASS V					
+ Drug Offenses	157	2.5	264	2.3	-8.0%
+ Escape	145	3.6	172	2.1	-41.7%
* Menacing	185	3.0	228	2.6	-13.3%
* Criminal Trespassing	143	2.9	163	2.5	-13.8%
* Theft	79	2.9	126	2.5	-13.8%
+ Other Class V	524	3.0	626	2.9	-1.4%
TOTAL CLASS V	1,233	3.0	1,579	2.6	-12.4%
CLASS VI					
* Driving After Judgment	206	1.8	171	1.5	-16.7%
+ Drug Offenses	26	1.9	64	1.4	-
* Criminal Impersonation	60	1.7	58	1.9	11.8%
* 2nd Degree Assault	25	2.0	61	1.4	-30.0%
* Other Class VI	180	2.0	248	1.5	-26.7%
TOTAL CLASS VI	497	1.9	602	1.5	-19.9%
TOTAL	4,613	5.75	5,280	4.96	-13.7%

* 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.

Percentage change is computed on actual values and may vary due to rounding to one decimal place.

COMMITMENTS WITH ENHANCED SENTENCES

HABITUAL OFFENDER COMMITMENTS

The following table provides additional information about the 75 commitments received in fiscal year 2002 with a habitual conviction. These 75 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. No offenders were sentenced in 2002 under the crime of violence provision established in S.B. 94-196, which requires a life sentence with parole eligibility in 40 years.

The average sentence for convictions under the new sentencing provisions is 27.2 years for three previous conviction offenders and 28.0 years for offenders with two previous convictions. Aggregate sentence averages listed in the table reflect the effects of consecutive sentences. The aggregate sentences averaged 55.0 years for three previous convictions and 56.1 years for two previous convictions. The sentences were longer in the two previous convictions category for the first year, as the offenders were sentenced for more violent and higher class of felonies.

Table 5 of this report includes detailed information on the habitual sentencing provisions and historical statutory changes.

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, 46 offenders were admitted in 2000, 112 offenders were admitted in 2001, and 142 offenders were admitted in 2002 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 2002

SENTENCING LAW		NO. OF OFFENDERS			SENTENCE AVE. (Yrs.)	AGGREGATE SENTENCE AVE. (Yrs.)
CRIME*		Male	Female	Total		
POST H.B. 93-1302						
CRIME OF VIOLENCE-2 PRIOR COV's (S.B.94-196)						
None		0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Subtotal		0	0	0	N/A	N/A
THREE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS:						
Murder		1	0	1	96.0	352.0
Vehicular Homicide		1	0	1	24.0	33.0
Negligent Homicide		1	0	1	12.0	12.0
Kidnapping		3	0	3	76.0	330.7
Child Solicitation		1	0	1	48.0	48.0
Assault		2	0	2	22.0	22.0
Robbery		3	0	3	32.0	36.0
Custody/Bond Violations		3	0	3	6.0	6.0
Public Peace		2	0	2	18.0	21.0
Drug Offenses		7	1	8	31.3	31.5
Burglary		4	0	4	52.0	110.5
Theft		5	0	5	20.4	20.4
Menacing		3	0	3	10.0	10.0
Forgery/Fraud		2	0	2	7.5	7.5
Traffic		4	0	4	6.0	6.0
Criminal Trespass		3	0	3	6.0	6.0
Subtotal		45	1	46	27.2	55.0
TWO PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS:						
Murder		4	0	4	72.0	142.0
Vehicular Homicide		1	0	1	36.0	36.0
Kidnapping		1	0	1	96.0	600.0
Assault		1	0	1	24.0	48.0
Robbery		1	0	1	64.0	64.0
Public Peace		1	0	1	9.0	10.5
Drug Offenses		10	0	10	16.8	18.0
Burglary		1	0	1	36.0	36.0
Theft		0	1	1	18.0	18.0
Menacing		2	0	2	9.0	9.0
M.V. Theft		1	0	1	9.0	12.0
Forgery/Fraud		3	1	4	9.0	9.0
Criminal Trespass		1	0	1	9.0	9.0
Subtotal		27	2	29	28.0	56.4
TOTAL POST H.B. 1302		72	3	75	27.5	55.6
TOTAL		72	3	75	27.5	55.6

*Crime categories include inchoate offenses (attempt, conspiracy or solicitation).

TABLE 36
LIFETIME SEX OFFENDER COMMITMENTS
MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION
FISCAL YEAR 2002

CRIME*	NO. OF OFFENDERS			MINIMUM	AGGREGATE
	Male	Female	Total	SENTENCE AVE. (Yrs.)	SENTENCE AVE. (Yrs.)
Felony Class 2					
Sexual Assault	4	0	4	28.0	47.0
Second Deg. Kidnapping	3	0	3	34.0	102.0
Att.-First Degree Murder	1	0	1	40.0	40.0
Sexual Assault-At Risk	1	0	1	16.0	16.0
Subtotal - Class 2	9	0	9	30.0	61.1
Felony Class 3					
Sex. Assault Child-Pos. of Trust	33	0	33	9.8	15.0
Sexual Assault Child	11	0	11	12.4	19.2
Sexual Assault	6	0	6	23.7	29.3
Second Deg. Kidnapping	5	0	5	15.6	57.3
Att.-Sexual Assault	3	0	3	8.7	8.7
Att.-Second Deg. Murder	1	0	1	18.0	104.0
Att.-Sexual Assault At Risk	1	0	1	18.0	18.0
Aggravated Incest	1	0	1	12.0	12.0
Child Exploitation	1	0	1	8.0	8.0
Child Solicitation	1	0	1	25.0	25.0
Subtotal - Class 3	63	0	63	12.5	21.6
Felony Class 4					
Sexual Assault Child	41	0	41	6.8	7.5
Sexual Assault	13	0	13	7.7	7.7
Enticement of Child	6	0	6	6.0	6.0
Sex. Assault Child-Pos. of Trust	5	0	5	5.8	5.8
Att.-Second Deg. Kidnapping	1	0	1	4.0	10.0
Att.-Sexual Assault	1	0	1	5.0	6.0
First Degree Burglary	1	0	1	2.0	4.0
Incest	1	0	1	2.0	2.0
Att.-Child Patronizing	1	0	1	6.0	6.0
Subtotal - Class 4	70	0	70	6.6	7.2
TOTAL	142	0	142	10.7	17.0

*Most serious sex offense sentenced pursuant to the lifetime provisions reported.

More serious convictions for non-sex offenses are not included.

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 2002 court commitments. The percentage of offenders classified at each level is shown in Table 37. 15.8% of the commitments have moderate to severe needs in medical, 18.8% need mental health programs and 18.0% need sex offender treatment.

TABLE 37
NEED LEVELS FOR COURT COMMITMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 2002

NEED LEVEL	MEDICAL	MENTAL HEALTH	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	SEX OFFENDER
1	48.7%	58.6%	9.3%	79.7%
2	35.5%	22.6%	8.4%	2.3%
3	12.2%	14.1%	35.2%	0.4%
4	3.5%	4.6%	26.1%	6.9%
5	0.1%	0.1%	21.0%	10.7%

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 needs levels by gender are contained in Table 38. The female commitments reflect a higher need for mental health programs while the male commitments reflect a higher need for sex offender treatment. Substance abuse treatment is needed for most of the female and male commitment population, 82.0% and 82.4% respectively.

TABLE 38
NEED LEVELS BY GENDER
FOR COURT COMMITMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 2002

NEED	LEVEL				
	1	2	3	4	5
<u>MEDICAL</u>					
Female	76.3%	11.3%	7.4%	5.0%	0.0%
Male	45.3%	38.5%	12.8%	3.3%	0.1%
Total	48.7%	35.5%	12.2%	3.5%	0.1%
<u>MENTAL HEALTH</u>					
Female	39.5%	28.5%	25.5%	6.5%	0.0%
Male	61.0%	21.9%	12.7%	4.3%	0.1%
Total	58.6%	22.6%	14.1%	4.6%	0.1%
<u>SUBSTANCE ABUSE</u>					
Female	12.1%	5.9%	27.5%	31.3%	23.2%
Male	8.9%	8.7%	36.2%	25.4%	20.8%
Total	9.3%	8.4%	35.2%	26.1%	21.0%
<u>SEX OFFENDER</u>					
Female	98.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%
Male	77.3%	2.6%	0.4%	7.7%	12.0%
Total	79.7%	2.3%	0.4%	6.9%	10.7%

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 28.8% of total admissions to prison in fiscal year 2002. 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 97.0% of the total technical returns to prison in 2002, a 15.1% increase from 1,895 parole returns in 2001. Females represented a higher proportion of probation and court order discharge returns at 16.7% and 12.9% respectively, compared to 9.7% 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. Hispanics represented 35.5% of court order discharge returns whereas African-Americans represented 40.0% of probation returns.

The average age was the lowest for court order discharge returns at 29 years and highest for bond returns at 44 years of age. Court order and probation returns represent a large number of boot camp graduates, a program for younger offenders. These offenders were released early after completing the program.

The felony class distribution indicates 74.2% of parole returns are sentenced for class 4 or 5 felonies. Court order discharge returns and probation returns comprised a higher proportion of 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 7.7 years and court order returns at 6.0 years than parole returns at 3.0 years. The governing sentence represents the mandatory parole sentence for parole returns instead of the incarceration sentence as reflected for the court order discharge, probation and appeal bond returns.

TABLE 39
PROFILE OF TECHNICAL RETURN ADMISSIONS
FISCAL YEAR 2002

CATEGORY	TYPE OF RETURN									
	COURT ORDER									
	PAROLE		DISCHARGE		PROBATION		BOND		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
<u>Gender</u>										
Male	1,970	90.3%	27	87.1%	25	83.3%	6	100.0%	2,028	90.2%
Female	211	9.7%	4	12.9%	5	16.7%	0	0.0%	220	9.8%
Total	2,181	97.0%	31	1.4%	30	1.3%	6	0.3%	2,248	100.0%
<u>Ethnicity</u>										
Anglo	936	42.9%	14	45.2%	13	43.3%	5	83.3%	968	43.1%
Hispanic	586	26.9%	11	35.5%	4	13.3%	0	0.0%	601	26.7%
African-American	577	26.5%	4	12.9%	12	40.0%	1	16.7%	594	26.4%
Native Am. Indian	70	3.2%	2	6.5%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	73	3.2%
Asian	12	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	0.5%
<u>Age Group</u>										
18 - 19 yrs.	4	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%
20 - 24 yrs.	309	14.2%	11	35.5%	11	36.7%	0	0.0%	331	14.7%
25 - 29 yrs.	408	18.7%	8	25.8%	8	26.7%	0	0.0%	424	18.9%
30 - 34 yrs.	399	18.3%	5	16.1%	3	10.0%	0	0.0%	407	18.1%
35 - 39 yrs.	427	19.6%	5	16.1%	3	10.0%	0	0.0%	435	19.4%
40 - 49 yrs.	527	24.2%	2	6.5%	3	10.0%	6	100.0%	538	23.9%
50 - 59 yrs.	99	4.5%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	100	4.4%
60 + yrs.	8	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	9	0.4%
Average Age	35	years	29	years	30	years	44	years	34	years
Median Age	34	years	25	years	27	years	45	years	34	years
Age Range	19-74	years	20-47	years	20-60	years	40-48	years	19-74	years
<u>Class of Felony</u>										
I	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
II	4	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%
III	317	14.5%	9	29.0%	5	16.7%	2	33.3%	333	14.8%
IV	997	45.7%	13	41.9%	18	60.0%	3	50.0%	1,031	45.9%
V	622	28.5%	7	22.6%	6	20.0%	1	16.7%	636	28.3%
VI	238	10.9%	2	6.5%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	241	10.7%
Habitual	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
Average Governing Sentence	3.0	years	6.0	years	4.2	years	7.7	years	3.1	years

TECHNICAL PAROLE RETURNS

Tables 40 and 41 illustrate the time on parole prior to revocation by class of felony for the 2,181 parolees who returned to prison in fiscal year 2002 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 higher for female parolees (11.4 months) than male parolees (10.5 months). Table 41 compares the percentage returning in three month increments by felony class, showing 42.2% return within six months of release. This percentage is similar to the six-month return rate of 42.4% for 2001 and 39.6% for 2000 returns.

TABLE 40
FISCAL YEAR 2002 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	4	50.1	0	0.0	4	50.1
III	295	14.7	22	18.4	317	14.9
IV	870	11.0	127	12.1	997	11.1
V	572	9.1	50	7.8	622	9.0
VI	226	6.1	12	7.0	238	6.2
Habitual	3	6.2	0	0.0	3	6.2
TOTAL	1,970	10.5	211	11.4	2,181	10.6

TABLE 41
FISCAL YEAR 2002 PAROLE RETURNS
AVERAGE TIME ON PAROLE PRIOR TO REVOCATION

CLASS OF FELONY														
Time on Parole	II		III		IV		V		VI		Habitual		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-3 mos.	0	0.0%	40	12.6%	172	17.3%	159	25.6%	64	26.9%	1	33.3%	436	20.0%
4-6 mos.	1	25.0%	57	18.0%	206	20.7%	143	23.0%	76	31.9%	1	33.3%	484	22.2%
7-9 mos.	0	0.0%	41	12.9%	169	17.0%	101	16.2%	71	29.8%	0	0.0%	382	17.5%
10-12 mos.	0	0.0%	41	12.9%	119	11.9%	76	12.2%	16	6.7%	1	33.3%	253	11.6%
13-24 mos.	0	0.0%	84	26.5%	240	24.1%	125	20.1%	9	3.8%	0	0.0%	458	21.0%
25-36 mos.	1	25.0%	24	7.6%	73	7.3%	8	1.3%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	107	4.9%
>36 mos.	2	50.0%	30	9.5%	18	1.8%	10	1.6%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	61	2.8%
Total	4	0.2%	317	14.5%	997	45.7%	622	28.5%	238	10.9%	3	0.1%	2,181	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 96.5% 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 2002 technical returns include two offenders 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 10.1 months compared to 24.4 months for offenders sentenced under all previous sentencing provisions.

TABLE 42
FISCAL YEAR 2002 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	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	76.0	2	24.3
III	1	32.1	2	11.6	38	18.2	276	14.5
IV	1	44.0	1	59.8	22	20.5	973	10.8
V	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	49.7	614	8.4
VI	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	238	6.2
Habitual	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	2	8.2
TOTAL	2	38.5	3	27.6	71	23.9	2,105	10.1

PAROLE RETURNS UNDER MANDATORY PAROLE PROVISIONS

The following two tables contain more information about the 2,105 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 indicates the entire inmate sentence (less time credits) was served and the offender reached the mandatory release date. The Parole Board does not grant parole but sets conditions and

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

CLASS OF FELONY	DISCRETIONARY		MANDATORY		TOTAL	
	TIME ON		TIME ON		TIME ON	
	NO.	PAROLE (Months)	NO.	PAROLE (Months)	NO.	PAROLE (Months)
II	2	24.3	0	0.0	2	24.3
III	193	18.3	83	10.2	276	14.5
IV	503	12.3	470	9.3	973	10.8
V	180	9.4	434	8.0	614	8.4
VI	39	6.2	199	6.2	238	6.2
Habitual	2	8.2	0	0.0	2	8.2
TOTAL	919	12.3	1,186	8.4	2,105	10.1

TABLE 44
TECHNICAL PAROLE RETURNS (H.B. 93-1302 ONLY)
AVERAGE GOVERNING SENTENCE BY PREVIOUS RELEASE TYPE
FISCAL YEAR 2002

CLASS OF FELONY	DISCRETIONARY		MANDATORY		TOTAL	
	GOVERNING		GOVERNING		GOVERNING	
	NO.	SENTENCE (Months)	NO.	SENTENCE (Months)	NO.	SENTENCE (Months)
II	2	42.0	0	0.0	2	42.0
III	193	56.0	83	52.9	276	55.1
IV	503	34.8	470	33.8	973	34.3
V	180	23.8	434	23.6	614	23.7
VI	39	12.0	199	12.1	238	12.1
Habitual	2	24.0	0	0.0	2	24.0
TOTAL	919	36.1	1,186	27.7	2,105	31.4

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 1997 through 2002 are identified by type of release in Table 45. The “other” category 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. Offenders discharged from prison and parole supervision in fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001 were subsequently returned to custody or parole supervision. The Supreme Court decision became final in July 2001 and sex offenders convicted of offenses between 1993 and 1998 are no longer subject to the mandatory parole provisions. This ruling affected 270 offenders in 2002 who were discharged from prison.

The effects of H.B. 93-1302 requiring offenders to serve a parole period upon completion of the incarceration sentence are apparent in Table 45. Those offenders sentenced under mandatory parole provisions not 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 incarceration sentences in prison and must complete an additional parole period ranging from one to five years.

The number of annual releases has increased 39.1% since 1997. Releases to parole have increased 31.2% over this time period due to mandatory parole. Sentence discharges have remained stable even though 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 2002 was higher than the previous year (7.2%) and the distribution of release types has changed. The 9.8% decrease in discretionary parole releases was offset by the 7.2% increase in mandatory releases to parole in 2002. 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 1997 THROUGH 2002

FISCAL YEAR	PAROLE		SENTENCE		COURT ORDER		TOTAL RELEASES
	DISC.	MAND.	DISCHARGE	PROBATION	DISCHARGE	OTHER	
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
2001	2,216	2,127	618	214	137	802	6,114
2002	1,999	2,280	635	231	133	1,276	6,554

In Table 46 the fiscal year 2002 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 10.1% of the total releases and 11.4% of releases to parole. Male offenders constituted 93.3% of the discharges. The number of offenders releasing without parole supervision in 2002 is 34.7%, although many of these offenders have previously been on parole supervision.

TABLE 46
RELEASE TYPES BY GENDER
FISCAL YEAR 2002

RELEASE TYPE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
PAROLE						
Discretionary	1,714	29.1%	285	43.1%	1,999	30.5%
Mandatory	2,079	35.3%	201	30.4%	2,280	34.8%
Total Paroles	3,793	64.4%	486	73.4%	4,279	65.3%
SENTENCE DISCHARGE						
Discharge	600	10.2%	35	5.3%	635	9.7%
H.B. 1087 Discharge	690	11.7%	76	11.5%	766	11.7%
Martin/Cooper Discharges	266	4.5%	4	0.6%	270	4.1%
Discharge to Pending Charges	112	1.9%	6	0.9%	118	1.8%
Discharge to Detainer	65	1.1%	4	0.6%	69	1.1%
Total Discharges	1,733	29.4%	125	18.9%	1,858	28.3%
OTHER						
Probation	199	3.4%	31	4.7%	230	3.5%
Court Order Discharge	113	1.9%	18	2.7%	131	2.0%
Deceased	46	0.8%	2	0.3%	48	0.7%
Appeal Bond	8	0.1%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%
Total Other Releases	366	6.2%	51	7.7%	417	6.4%
TOTAL	5,892	89.9%	662	10.1%	6,554	100.0%

Table 47 provides further information about the releases in fiscal year 2002 including class of felony, ethnicity, governing law type and admission type. 90.4% of the 2002 releases were sentenced pursuant to H.B. 93-1302 which applies to crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, except sex offenses which are reported in the 1985-1993 category.

TABLE 47
PROFILE OF RELEASES BY GENDER
FISCAL YEAR 2002

CATEGORY	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
PROFILE NUMBER	5,892	89.9%	662	10.1%	6,554	
AVERAGE AGE (years)	35 years		35 years		35 years	
<u>CLASS OF FELONY</u>						
I	7	0.1%	1	0.2%	8	0.1%
II	31	0.5%	8	1.2%	39	0.6%
III	901	15.3%	93	14.0%	994	15.2%
IV	2,408	40.9%	316	47.7%	2,724	41.6%
V	1,804	30.6%	191	28.9%	1,995	30.4%
VI	696	11.8%	50	7.6%	746	11.4%
Habitual	22	0.4%	1	0.2%	23	0.4%
Other (incl. Interstate)	23	0.4%	2	0.3%	25	0.4%
<u>ETHNICITY</u>						
Anglo	2,636	44.7%	315	47.6%	2,951	45.0%
Hispanic	1,727	29.3%	129	19.5%	1,856	28.3%
African-American	1,355	23.0%	203	30.7%	1,558	23.8%
Native Am. Indian	138	2.3%	15	2.3%	153	2.3%
Asian	36	0.6%	0	0.0%	36	0.5%
<u>GOVERNING LAW</u>						
Prc 1979	8	0.1%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%
1979-1985	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%
1985-1993 (incl. Martin/Cooper)	596	10.1%	19	2.9%	615	9.4%
1993-present	5,281	89.6%	643	97.1%	5,924	90.4%
<u>ADMISSION TYPE</u>						
New Court Commitment	3,619	61.4%	431	65.1%	4,050	61.8%
Parole Return	1,745	29.6%	170	25.7%	1,915	29.2%
Parole Return/New Crime	376	6.4%	45	6.8%	421	6.4%
Ct. Order Disch. Return	40	0.7%	5	0.8%	45	0.7%
Probation Return	31	0.5%	8	1.2%	39	0.6%
Ct. Order Return/New Crime	26	0.4%	0	0.0%	26	0.4%
Probation Return/New Crime	17	0.3%	0	0.0%	17	0.3%
Interstate Compact	16	0.3%	2	0.3%	18	0.3%
Appeal Bond Return	9	0.2%	1	0.2%	10	0.2%
YOS Fail/Termination	13	0.2%	0	0.0%	13	0.2%
Dual Commitment/CSH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	5,892	89.9%	662	10.1%	6,554	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 detainers, 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”.

Table 48 compares the offender profiles by release category. Releases to mandatory parole are serving lower felony classes, are more likely to be paroling for the first time (87.9%) during this incarceration, and have a lower age distribution than discretionary parole releases.

The number of releases for each facility location is displayed in Table 49. This release location represents the last facility movement prior to release, often indicating a transport location. 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 60 for 2002, with most (93.3%) reparaoled.

Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility had the highest number of releases (1,084) as this is a main transportation location, followed closely by Sterling Correctional Facility (884). Sterling is the largest prison facility in the state housing inmates in every custody level.

Community contract centers and intensive supervision combined for a total of 1,078 releases or 16.4%. Two hundred twenty-nine offenders released from community programs on the mandatory release date and 69 offenders completed their sentence and discharged.

Over one-half of the releases (54.1%) were from secure facilities of medium or higher. Releases from secure facilities totaled 3,546 with 21.2% (753) paroled by discretion of the Parole Board. Delta Correctional Center released the most offenders of the minimum facilities with 283 releases. Discretionary releases for females ranged from 23.7% of the releases at Denver Women’s Correctional Facility to 50.9% of the releases at Pueblo Minimum Center. Denver Women’s Correctional Facility had the highest number of releases (236) of the three permanent female facilities.

TABLE 48
PROFILE OF RELEASES BY RELEASE TYPE
FISCAL YEAR 2002

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	1,999	30.5%	2,280	34.8%	1,858	28.3%	417	6.4%	6,554	
<u>CLASS OF FELONY</u>										
I	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	1.9%	8	0.1%
II	20	1.0%	1	0.0%	8	0.4%	10	2.4%	39	0.6%
III	507	25.4%	169	7.4%	229	12.3%	89	21.3%	994	15.2%
IV	922	46.1%	814	35.7%	760	40.9%	228	54.7%	2,724	41.6%
V	447	22.4%	918	40.3%	568	30.6%	62	14.9%	1,995	30.4%
VI	83	4.2%	377	16.5%	272	14.6%	14	3.4%	746	11.4%
Habitual	20	1.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%	23	0.4%
Other (incl. Interstate)	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	19	1.0%	5	1.2%	25	0.4%
<u>ETHNICITY</u>										
Anglo	937	46.9%	985	43.2%	841	45.3%	188	45.1%	2,951	45.0%
Hispanic	540	27.0%	708	31.1%	491	26.4%	117	28.1%	1,856	28.3%
African-American	467	23.4%	517	22.7%	473	25.5%	101	24.2%	1,558	23.8%
Native Am. Indian	39	2.0%	57	2.5%	50	2.7%	7	1.7%	153	2.3%
Asian	16	0.8%	13	0.6%	3	0.2%	4	1.0%	36	0.5%
<u>AGE AT RELEASE (years)</u>										
17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
18 - 19	8	0.4%	18	0.8%	0	0.0%	19	4.6%	45	0.7%
20 - 24	251	12.6%	422	18.5%	156	8.4%	164	39.3%	993	15.2%
25 - 29	365	18.3%	433	19.0%	303	16.3%	67	16.1%	1,168	17.8%
30 - 34	380	19.0%	424	18.6%	358	19.3%	40	9.6%	1,202	18.3%
35 - 39	388	19.4%	413	18.1%	364	19.6%	30	7.2%	1,195	18.2%
40 - 49	486	24.3%	470	20.6%	524	28.2%	63	15.1%	1,543	23.5%
50 - 59	102	5.1%	89	3.9%	123	6.6%	18	4.3%	332	5.1%
60 - 69	15	0.8%	10	0.4%	20	1.1%	8	1.9%	53	0.8%
70+	4	0.2%	1	0.0%	10	0.5%	8	1.9%	23	0.4%
Average Age (years)	35 years		33 years		37 years		31 years		35 years	
<u>GOVERNING LAW</u>										
Pre 1979	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%	2	0.5%	8	0.1%
1979-1985	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	4	1.0%	7	0.1%
1985-1993 (incl. M/C)	117	5.9%	0	0.0%	1,230	66.2%	26	6.2%	1,373	20.9%
1993-present	1879	94.0%	2280	100.0%	622	33.5%	385	92.3%	5,166	78.8%
<u>ADMISSION TYPE</u>										
New Court Commitment	1,373	68.7%	2,003	87.9%	285	15.3%	389	93.3%	4,050	61.8%
Parole Return	424	21.2%	0	0.0%	1,476	79.4%	15	3.6%	1,915	29.2%
Parole Return/New Crime	146	7.3%	207	9.1%	63	3.4%	5	1.2%	421	6.4%
Other	56	2.8%	70	3.1%	34	1.8%	8	1.9%	168	2.6%

TABLE 49
RELEASE TYPES BY FACILITY
FISCAL YEAR 2002

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	8	10.8%	27	36.5%	35	47.3%	4	5.4%	74	1.1%
Denver Rec. & Diag. Center	32	13.0%	81	32.8%	120	48.6%	14	5.7%	247	3.8%
Colo. State Penitentiary	18	15.7%	54	47.0%	43	37.4%	0	0.0%	115	1.8%
Sterling Corr. Facility	160	18.1%	363	41.1%	332	37.6%	29	3.3%	884	13.5%
Centennial Corr. Facility	16	26.2%	22	36.1%	20	32.8%	3	4.9%	61	0.9%
Arkansas Valley Corr. Fac.	49	19.3%	85	33.5%	113	44.5%	7	2.8%	254	3.9%
Buena Vista Corr. Facility	62	20.5%	132	43.6%	92	30.4%	17	5.6%	303	4.6%
Colo. Territorial Corr. Fac.	338	31.2%	349	32.2%	326	30.1%	71	6.5%	1,084	16.5%
Fort Lyon Corr Facility	2	18.2%	5	45.5%	2	18.2%	2	18.2%	11	0.2%
Fremont Corr. Facility	43	12.1%	123	34.7%	163	46.0%	25	7.1%	354	5.4%
Limon Corr. Facility	25	15.7%	82	51.6%	47	29.6%	5	3.1%	159	2.4%
Arrowhead Corr. Center	57	32.6%	56	32.0%	51	29.1%	11	6.3%	175	2.7%
Buena Vista Min. Complex	29	27.9%	43	41.3%	26	25.0%	6	5.8%	104	1.6%
Four Mile Corr. Center	127	47.4%	74	27.6%	55	20.5%	12	4.5%	268	4.1%
Pueblo Minimum Center	56	50.9%	21	19.1%	21	19.1%	12	10.9%	110	1.7%
Trinidad Corr Facility	4	36.4%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	4	36.4%	11	0.2%
Adult Males at YOS	17	27.9%	20	32.8%	20	32.8%	4	6.6%	61	0.9%
Colorado Corr. Alt. Prgm.	3	5.8%	2	3.8%	0	0.0%	47	90.4%	52	0.8%
Colorado Corr. Center	41	44.1%	24	25.8%	28	30.1%	0	0.0%	93	1.4%
Delta Corr. Center	96	33.9%	113	39.9%	40	14.1%	34	12.0%	283	4.3%
Rifle Corr. Center	37	40.2%	31	33.7%	15	16.3%	9	9.8%	92	1.4%
Skyline Corr. Center	57	34.1%	52	31.1%	40	24.0%	18	10.8%	167	2.5%
Colo. Women's Corr Facility	34	41.0%	26	31.3%	16	19.3%	7	8.4%	83	1.3%
Denver Women's Corr Facility	56	23.7%	86	36.4%	70	29.7%	24	10.2%	236	3.6%
Community Contract Centers	233	42.5%	229	41.8%	69	12.6%	17	3.1%	548	8.4%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	332	62.6%	163	30.8%	32	6.0%	3	0.6%	530	8.1%
<u>CONTRACT</u>										
Bent County Corr Facility	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	41.2%	10	58.8%	17	0.3%
Huerfano Corr Facility	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	14	77.8%	2	11.1%	18	0.3%
Crowley Co. Corr Facility	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	6	0.0%	7	0.0%	16	0.0%
Kit Carson Corr Facility	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	8	0.1%
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>										
Jail Backlog/Contracts	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	11	64.7%	5	29.4%	17	0.3%
Revoked to Comm. Corr.	6	85.7%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%
Revoked to Jail	50	94.3%	0	0.0%	2	3.8%	1	1.9%	53	0.8%
Other	8	13.6%	10	16.9%	37	62.7%	4	6.8%	59	0.9%
TOTAL DEPARTMENT	1,999	30.5%	2,280	34.8%	1,858	28.3%	417	6.4%	6,554	100.0%

- (1) Sentence discharges include discharges to pending charges or detainers, discharges per H.B. 95-1087, discharges pursuant to Martin/Cooper decision, 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 2002 releases was 24.7 months, 2.9% higher than the 24.0 month length of stay for 2001 releases. The overall average time served for female offenders was 20.4 months compared to 25.2 months for male offenders. Average time served is lower for females than males in felony classes one through six but higher for habitual offenders.

TABLE 50
AVERAGE PRISON TIME SERVED
FISCAL YEAR 2001 AND 2002 RELEASES

GENDER	FELONY CLASS	Fiscal Year 2001		Fiscal Year 2002		AVERAGE PRISON TIME PERCENTAGE CHANGE (- DECREASE)
		NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (Months)	NO.	AVERAGE PRISON TIME (Months)	
Male	I	3	95.4	7	164.8	72.7%
	II	38	116.5	31	117.3	0.7%
	III	804	41.7	901	46.9	12.6%
	IV	2245	26.4	2408	26.0	-1.6%
	V	1632	16.1	1804	16.7	3.5%
	VI	728	9.6	696	9.0	-6.3%
	Hab.-Other	14	112.9	21	74.9	-33.6%
	Hab.-Life	2	223.7	1	240.5	N/A
	Other	13	64.8	23	32.4	-50.0%
Total Male		5,479	24.4	5,892	25.2	3.3%
Female	I	1	83.5	1	91.9	N/A
	II	4	73.7	8	50.2	-31.9%
	III	92	32.5	93	31.0	-4.6%
	IV	295	21.8	316	20.5	-5.8%
	V	195	13.7	191	14.7	6.9%
	VI	45	7.4	50	8.3	11.7%
	Hab.-Other	2	159.2	1	259.6	63.1%
	Hab.-Life	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
	Other	1	29.0	2	73.4	152.9%
Total Female		635	20.7	662	20.4	-1.6%
Total	I	4	92.4	8	155.7	68.5%
	II	42	112.4	39	103.5	-7.9%
	III	896	40.8	994	45.5	11.5%
	IV	2540	25.9	2724	25.3	-2.3%
	V	1827	15.8	1995	16.5	4.4%
	VI	773	9.5	746	8.9	-6.3%
	Hab.-Other	16	118.7	22	83.3	-29.8%
	Hab.-Life	2	223.7	1	240.5	7.5%
	Other	14	62.2	25	35.7	-42.6%
Total		6,114	24.0	6,554	24.7	2.9%

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 29.4 months incarcerated while female court commitments spent an average of 22.2 months incarcerated. Technical parole returns were reincarcerated for an average of 13.6 months, with female returns at 12.8 months and male returns at 13.7 months.

This table reflects the average time served for those offenders who were released in fiscal year 2002. 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 2002 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	6	162.1	1	91.9	7	152.0
	II	28	116.9	8	50.2	36	102.1
	III	633	54.3	63	34.7	696	52.5
	IV	1,504	29.8	216	22.1	1,720	28.8
	V	1,048	17.2	109	14.6	1,157	17.0
	VI	382	9.0	33	8.0	415	8.9
	Hab/Oth	18	81.0	1	259.6	19	90.4
	Subtotal	3,619	29.4	431	22.2	4,050	28.6
Tech. Parole Returns	II	2	28.6	0	0.0	2	28.6
	III	191	16.3	23	14.2	214	16.1
	IV	731	16.6	80	14.3	811	16.3
	V	573	12.4	54	11.4	627	12.3
	VI	244	5.9	13	7.0	257	6.0
	Habitual	4	19.2	0	0.0	4	19.2
	Subtotal	1,745	13.7	170	12.8	1,915	13.6
Parole Returns-New Conviction	I	1	181.3	0	0.0	1	181.3
	II	1	304.4	0	0.0	1	304.4
	III	37	88.4	3	82.8	40	88.0
	IV	102	39.6	11	43.2	113	40.0
	V	161	28.4	27	21.7	188	27.4
	VI	67	20.3	4	14.6	71	19.9
	Hab/Oth	7	240.5	0	0.0	7	240.5
	Subtotal	376	38.0	45	30.4	421	37.2
Other Tech. Returns	III	17	23.7	3	25.7	20	24.0
	IV	37	17.3	9	10.8	46	16.0
	V	14	10.3	1	0.9	15	9.7
	VI	3	10.2	0	0.0	3	10.2
	Subtotal	71	17.1	13	13.5	84	16.6
Other New Convictions	III	17	50.0	0	0.0	17	50.0
	IV	21	27.0	0	0.0	21	27.0
	V	5	27.9	0	0.0	5	27.9
	Subtotal	43	36.2	0	38.0	43	36.2
Other*	III	6	46.2	1	91.9	7	52.7
	IV	13	26.6	0	0.0	13	26.6
	V	3	13.8	0	0.0	3	13.8
	Other	16	28.7	2	73.4	18	33.7
	Subtotal	38	29.6	3	64.2	41	32.1
Total	I	7	164.8	1	91.9	8	155.7
	II	31	117.3	8	50.2	39	103.5
	III	901	46.9	93	31.0	994	45.5
	IV	2,408	26.0	316	20.5	2,724	25.3
	V	1,804	16.7	191	14.7	1,995	16.5
	VI	696	9.0	50	8.3	746	8.9
	Hab/Oth	45	56.9	3	135.4	48	61.8
TOTAL		5,892	25.2	662	20.4	6,554	24.7

*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 offenders sentenced under the newest legislation (21.0 months) is 63.2% less than the time served for the previous sentencing law (57.0 months). The number of offenders under the current sentencing law represented 90.4% of the releases followed by 615 offenders (9.4%) 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 2002 RELEASES*
AVERAGE PRISON TIME SERVED BY SENTENCING LAW

CLASS OF FELONY	SENTENCING LAW							
	Pre 1979		1979-1985		1985-1993 (1)		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	4	218.0	2	128.9	2	57.9
II	3	200.7	1	37.5	19	132.9	16	54.5
III	3	209.5	0	0.0	239	74.7	752	35.5
IV	1	28.7	1	6.0	279	42.6	2,443	23.4
V	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	20.4	1,933	16.3
VI	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	14.6	743	8.9
Hab.-Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	117.7	13	59.5
Hab.-Life	0	0.0	1	24.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	109.1	5	13.5
TOTAL	7	179.9	7	165.1	615	57.0	5,907	21.0

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

(1) Includes discharges pursuant to Martin/Cooper court decision.

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 2002 were incarcerated 28.6 months prior to release, which is 3.6% higher than the 27.6 month stay for 2001 releases and 10.4% higher than the 25.9 month length of stay for 2000 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 34.8 months prior to release compared to mandatory releases incarcerated for 21.8 months. Sentence discharges were in prison for 67.1 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 14.0 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 2002 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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	152.0
II	20	107.8	1	57.7	5	144.2	10	74.0
III	359	53.3	146	41.8	108	92.5	83	16.1
IV	647	30.0	727	29.1	131	56.5	215	7.7
V	275	18.4	786	16.9	37	24.1	59	7.0
VI	60	9.7	342	8.9	3	4.7	10	4.8
Hab.-Other	12	119.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hab.-Life	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	1	17.1	1	93.2	5	35.1
TOTAL	1,373	34.8	2,003	21.8	285	67.1	389	14.0

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 1998 and 1999. 52.9% of the 1999 releases returned to prison within three years compared to 51.7% of the 1998 releases. The 1999 male releases returned at a higher rate (53.1%) than the 1998 male releases (52.4%) and the 1999 female releases (51.1%).

Table 55 compares the cumulative return rates for 1993 through 2001 calendar year releases. 36.7% of the 2001 releases returned within one year, which is less than the 2000 and 1999 release cohorts. The two-, three-, four- and five-year return rates continue to show an upward trend in the rate of return.

TABLE 54
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR THREE YEAR RETURN
RELEASES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1998 AND 1999

RELEASE TYPE	1998			1999		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Parole	57.4%	47.9%	56.4%	58.7%	54.4%	58.2%
Mandatory Parole	67.9%	60.0%	67.4%	65.8%	65.8%	65.8%
Probation	34.6%	29.6%	34.0%	35.8%	39.3%	36.4%
Court Order Discharge	57.5%	41.7%	56.2%	56.0%	30.0%	54.0%
Sentence Discharge	25.5%	23.5%	25.3%	28.3%	20.6%	27.9%
Other	15.8%	0.0%	15.0%	16.3%	0.0%	16.3%
TOTAL	52.4%	44.6%	51.7%	53.1%	51.1%	52.9%

TABLE 55
CUMULATIVE RETURN RATES
FOR CALENDAR YEAR RELEASES
1993 THROUGH 2001

RELEASE YEAR	CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETURNED AFTER:				
	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS	4 YEARS	5 YEARS
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%	51.6%
1997	35.4%	44.7%	48.6%	51.5%	53.2%
1998	37.9%	47.7%	51.7%	54.1%	--
1999	40.0%	48.8%	52.9%	--	--
2000	37.9%	46.5%	--	--	--
2001	36.7%	--	--	--	--

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, 1998 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2002

CLASSIFICATION LEVEL	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Ad. Seg./Max/Close	19.6%	20.2%	21.3%	21.2%	21.0%
Medium	25.0%	24.9%	24.6%	24.1%	23.8%
Restricted-Minimum	27.9%	26.8%	27.0%	26.1%	26.9%
Minimum	27.5%	28.1%	27.1%	28.6%	28.3%
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. 90.6% of the male population retained their scored custody designation compared to only 73.1% of the female population. The high rate (26.8%) of overrides for 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, 2002

		FINAL CUSTODY				
		Max/Close	Medium	Res-Min	Minimum	TOTAL
SCORED CUSTODY						
MALE						
	Maximum/Close	15.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	16.3%
	Medium	0.0%	24.3%	0.7%	2.3%	27.3%
	Restricted-Minimum	0.0%	0.0%	25.1%	5.6%	30.8%
	Minimum	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.5%	19.5%
	Max. Ad. Seg. *	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
Final Custody - Male		21.9%	24.9%	25.8%	27.5%	100.0%
FEMALE						
	Maximum/Close	10.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	11.6%
	Medium	0.0%	11.6%	12.2%	5.7%	29.6%
	Restricted-Minimum	0.0%	0.0%	26.6%	7.9%	34.5%
	Minimum	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	23.0%	23.1%
	Max. Ad. Seg. *	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Final Custody - Female		11.8%	11.7%	39.4%	37.1%	100.0%
TOTAL POPULATION						
	Maximum/Close	15.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	15.9%
	Medium	0.0%	23.3%	1.6%	2.6%	27.5%
	Restricted-Minimum	0.0%	0.0%	25.2%	5.8%	31.1%
	Minimum	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.7%	19.8%
	Max. Ad. Seg. *	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
FINAL CUSTODY		21.0%	23.8%	26.9%	28.3%	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, 2002. 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 2002 population reflects only minor changes from the 2001 population distribution. Drug offenses have leveled off after several years of large increases, representing 20.6% of the total population in 2002 similar to the 2001 level of 19.7%. The number of offenders with violent convictions comprised 43.3% of the 2002 population which is slightly lower than the 2001 rate of 44.3% and the 2000 rate of 43.8%.

The male and the female populations differ in the violent offense distribution. 44.8% of the male population has a violent crime as the most serious offense compared to only 27.0% of the female population. Drug offenses are the most prevalent offense representing 32.6% of the female population and 19.6% 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 (168 offenders).

The most serious offense included an inchoate crime for 12.7% (2,276) of the population. Nearly 82% (1,863) of these inchoate crimes were the result of an attempt with the remaining 18% involving conspiracy, solicitation or accessory. Almost one-half of the inchoate convictions (48.5%) were violent offenses with first degree murder containing the most with 220 males and 27 females. 356 males and 54 females were sentenced for an inchoate drug offense.

TABLE 58
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION
ADULT INMATE POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

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	548	220	768	4.7%	22	27	49	3.3%	817	4.6%
2nd Degree Murder	471	110	581	3.5%	41	7	48	3.3%	629	3.5%
Manslaughter	85	6	91	0.6%	9	0	9	0.6%	100	0.6%
Vehicular Homicide	114	0	114	0.7%	23	0	23	1.6%	137	0.8%
Other Homicide	14	2	16	0.1%	2	0	2	0.1%	18	0.1%
Aggravated Robbery	634	78	712	4.3%	19	9	28	1.9%	740	4.1%
Simple Robbery	332	48	380	2.3%	29	2	31	2.1%	411	2.3%
Kidnapping	291	27	318	1.9%	12	0	12	0.8%	330	1.8%
Assault	1,082	185	1,267	7.7%	55	9	64	4.3%	1,331	7.4%
Menacing	510	33	543	3.3%	22	0	22	1.5%	565	3.2%
Sexual Assault	643	114	757	4.6%	4	1	5	0.3%	762	4.3%
Sex Assault/Exploit of Child	749	167	916	5.6%	16	1	17	1.2%	933	5.2%
Incest	65	3	68	0.4%	2	0	2	0.1%	70	0.4%
Vehicular Assault	108	1	109	0.7%	13	0	13	0.9%	122	0.7%
Arson	43	13	56	0.3%	7	0	7	0.5%	63	0.4%
Weapons/Explosives	70	4	74	0.5%	0	0	0	0.0%	74	0.4%
Child Abuse	234	18	252	1.5%	63	1	64	4.3%	316	1.8%
Sex Off Act/Lifetime	296	17	313	1.9%	2	0	2	0.1%	315	1.8%
SUBTOTAL	6,289	1,046	7,335	44.8%	341	57	398	27.0%	7,733	43.3%
NON-VIOLENT:										
Burglary	1,205	155	1,360	8.3%	33	5	38	2.6%	1,398	7.8%
Trespassing/Mischief	356	79	435	2.7%	15	2	17	1.2%	452	2.5%
Theft	903	183	1,086	6.6%	197	39	236	16.0%	1,322	7.4%
M.V. Theft	294	67	361	2.2%	13	2	15	1.0%	376	2.1%
Forgery	195	17	212	1.3%	50	4	54	3.7%	266	1.5%
Fraud/Embezzlement	79	13	92	0.6%	10	0	10	0.7%	102	0.6%
Drug Offenses:										
Controlled Substances	2,714	334	3,048	18.6%	422	53	475	32.2%	3,523	19.7%
Marijuana	140	22	162	1.0%	5	1	6	0.4%	168	0.9%
Traffic	173	0	173	1.1%	6	1	7	0.5%	180	1.0%
Escape/Contraband	1,067	74	1,141	7.0%	158	10	168	11.4%	1,309	7.3%
Habitual	473	73	546	3.3%	7	1	8	0.5%	554	3.1%
Miscellaneous	405	35	440	2.7%	41	3	44	3.0%	484	2.7%
SUBTOTAL	8,004	1,052	9,056	55.2%	957	121	1,078	73.0%	10,134	56.7%
	14,293	2,098	16,391	91.7%	1,298	178	1,476	8.3%	17,867	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. 18-1.3-406 for crimes of violence.

Tables 59 through 63 contain details of the inmate population as of June 30, 2002 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 (12.7%) and also has the lowest overall average age of 23 years for all prison facilities. Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility has the highest percentage of offenders 60 years of age and older (5.9%) and the highest average age of 39 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, 2001 report. Colorado State Penitentiary contained the highest percentage of minorities (65.9%) with Trinidad Correctional Facility having the lowest percentage (45.0%) among the prison facilities. Technical parole returns are concentrated at lower security facilities and Denver Women’s Correctional Facility for participation in specialized pre-release programs.

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 85.7% of the population with Denver County as the highest constituting 24.5% of the incarcerated population.

Table 63 displays the major offense categories using the most serious offense per offender. Drug offenses constitute 20.7% of the inmate population. Community corrections and ISP inmate populations contain a high proportion of drug offenders at 40.2% and 34.4% 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, 2002

FACILITY	Profile No.	GENDER			AGE GROUP						
		Male	Female	Average Age	14-17	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Colo State Penitentiary	745	100.0%	0.0%	31	0.0%	0.7%	49.4%	32.6%	13.4%	3.4%	0.5%
Centennial Corr Facility	335	100.0%	0.0%	33	0.3%	0.3%	44.8%	29.3%	17.9%	6.3%	1.2%
Sterling Corr Facility	2,361	100.0%	0.0%	36	0.0%	0.7%	31.2%	33.1%	24.8%	8.2%	1.9%
Limon Corr Facility	951	100.0%	0.0%	36	0.0%	0.4%	29.9%	31.7%	27.7%	9.1%	1.3%
Ark Valley Corr Fac	1,037	100.0%	0.0%	38	0.0%	0.4%	26.6%	28.4%	29.2%	11.4%	4.1%
Buena Vista Corr Facility	860	100.0%	0.0%	30	0.3%	3.3%	53.1%	29.9%	10.7%	2.3%	0.3%
Colo Terr Corr Facility	743	99.6%	0.4%	39	0.1%	0.4%	21.8%	31.5%	28.9%	11.3%	5.9%
Fort Lyon Corr Facility	187	100.0%	0.0%	35	0.0%	1.1%	29.4%	35.8%	26.7%	4.3%	2.7%
Fremont Corr Facility	1,464	100.0%	0.0%	37	0.1%	0.7%	27.6%	31.1%	26.9%	8.6%	4.9%
Arrowhead Corr Ctr	483	100.0%	0.0%	37	0.0%	0.2%	29.8%	31.5%	27.7%	9.3%	1.4%
Buena Vista Min Center	289	100.0%	0.0%	30	0.3%	2.1%	56.1%	29.1%	9.7%	2.8%	0.0%
Four Mile Corr Ctr	481	100.0%	0.0%	36	0.0%	0.8%	30.8%	34.1%	24.9%	7.3%	2.1%
Trinidad Corr Facility	191	100.0%	0.0%	33	0.0%	1.6%	37.7%	36.1%	23.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Adult Males @ YOS	116	100.0%	0.0%	35	0.0%	1.7%	34.5%	30.2%	26.7%	5.2%	1.7%
Pueblo Minimum Ctr	256	0.0%	100.0%	35	0.0%	0.4%	30.1%	38.3%	23.8%	7.0%	0.4%
Colo Corr Ctr	148	100.0%	0.0%	36	0.0%	0.0%	23.0%	41.9%	28.4%	5.4%	1.4%
Delta Corr Ctr	475	100.0%	0.0%	32	0.0%	0.4%	43.8%	34.9%	17.1%	3.4%	0.4%
Rifle Corr Ctr	191	100.0%	0.0%	32	0.0%	0.0%	44.5%	34.0%	19.9%	1.6%	0.0%
Skyline Corr Ctr	249	100.0%	0.0%	37	0.0%	0.8%	26.5%	31.7%	28.5%	10.4%	2.0%
Colo Corr Alt Prog	102	94.1%	5.9%	23	0.0%	12.7%	82.4%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colo Women's Corr Fac	219	0.0%	100.0%	34	0.0%	1.4%	37.9%	31.5%	23.7%	5.5%	0.0%
Denver Women's Corr Fac	617	0.0%	100.0%	35	0.0%	1.1%	27.4%	39.7%	25.4%	4.7%	1.6%
Denver Rec Diag Ctr	509	99.8%	0.2%	34	0.2%	2.6%	36.7%	29.1%	22.4%	6.9%	2.2%
San Carlos Corr Fac	249	100.0%	0.0%	36	0.0%	0.8%	30.5%	29.7%	28.5%	8.8%	1.6%
CONTRACTS:											
Bent Co Corr Ctr	572	100.0%	0.0%	35	0.0%	0.2%	32.3%	34.8%	24.1%	7.7%	0.9%
Crowley Co Corr Fac	662	100.0%	0.0%	36	0.0%	1.1%	28.9%	36.3%	26.1%	6.0%	1.7%
Huerfano Co Corr Ctr	634	100.0%	0.0%	35	0.0%	0.8%	31.1%	35.2%	24.3%	7.3%	1.4%
Kit Carson Co Corr Ctr	539	100.0%	0.0%	35	0.0%	0.6%	31.7%	36.9%	23.9%	6.3%	0.6%
Community Corrections	1,077	81.8%	18.2%	34	0.0%	0.3%	34.7%	35.7%	23.0%	5.3%	0.9%
ISP Inmate	614	81.1%	18.9%	37	0.0%	0.0%	24.3%	41.0%	27.0%	6.7%	1.0%
Jail Backlog/Contracts	393	87.5%	12.5%	31	0.0%	6.4%	49.1%	22.9%	14.8%	6.1%	0.8%
Other	118	89.0%	11.0%	34	0.0%	0.0%	31.4%	47.5%	17.8%	3.4%	0.0%
TOTAL	17,867	91.7%	8.3%	35	0.1%	1.0%	33.7%	33.0%	23.5%	6.9%	1.9%

TABLE 60
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
ETHNICITY AND ADMISSION TYPE
AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

FACILITY	ETHNICITY						ADMISSION TYPE				
	White	Hispanic	African- Amer.	Am. Indian	Asian	Other/ Unkn.	New Ct Commit	Par Ret- New Fel	Parole Ret- Tech.	Interest Comp	Other
Colo State Penitentiary	34.1%	43.4%	19.2%	2.3%	1.1%	0.0%	77.3%	13.0%	4.6%	1.9%	3.2%
Centennial Corr Facility	37.6%	32.5%	26.9%	1.8%	1.2%	0.0%	71.3%	16.1%	9.9%	0.9%	1.8%
Sterling Corr Facility	44.2%	30.7%	22.1%	2.2%	0.8%	0.0%	73.5%	8.3%	16.1%	0.5%	1.6%
Limon Corr Facility	38.6%	27.4%	29.8%	2.7%	1.5%	0.0%	78.7%	10.4%	7.8%	0.8%	2.3%
Ark Valley Corr Fac	44.1%	26.8%	24.9%	3.2%	1.1%	0.0%	77.9%	9.5%	9.2%	0.9%	2.5%
Buena Vista Corr Facility	45.6%	30.7%	20.5%	2.0%	1.3%	0.0%	79.7%	6.4%	11.2%	0.8%	2.0%
Colo Terr Corr Facility	50.7%	25.3%	21.7%	1.6%	0.7%	0.0%	73.5%	8.5%	16.2%	1.1%	0.8%
Fort Lyon Corr Facility	42.8%	27.3%	26.2%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	74.9%	6.4%	15.5%	0.0%	3.2%
Fremont Corr Facility	55.3%	23.9%	17.8%	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	84.0%	5.8%	7.9%	0.5%	1.8%
Arrowhead Corr Ctr	52.2%	25.9%	19.3%	2.3%	0.4%	0.0%	71.2%	10.4%	15.1%	0.2%	3.1%
Buena Vista Min Center	48.8%	29.1%	18.7%	3.1%	0.3%	0.0%	70.6%	8.3%	17.3%	0.7%	3.1%
Four Mile Corr Ctr	43.0%	32.2%	21.8%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	65.5%	8.3%	24.3%	0.4%	1.5%
Trinidad Corr Facility	55.0%	24.6%	19.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.0%	3.1%	26.2%	0.5%	4.2%
Adult Males @ YOS	44.8%	33.6%	20.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	66.4%	5.2%	26.7%	0.0%	1.7%
Pueblo Minimum Ctr	44.9%	30.1%	21.5%	2.7%	0.8%	0.0%	76.6%	2.3%	19.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Colo Corr Ctr	49.3%	27.7%	21.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	64.9%	9.5%	23.0%	0.7%	2.0%
Delta Corr Ctr	40.2%	36.4%	20.4%	2.1%	0.8%	0.0%	79.8%	5.7%	13.1%	0.0%	1.5%
Rifle Corr Ctr	48.7%	31.9%	15.2%	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	75.4%	8.4%	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Skyline Corr Ctr	46.2%	30.9%	20.1%	1.6%	1.2%	0.0%	74.7%	6.8%	16.9%	0.0%	1.6%
Colo Corr Alt Prog	45.1%	42.2%	9.8%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	98.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Colo Women's Corr Fac	52.1%	18.3%	25.6%	2.7%	1.4%	0.0%	74.4%	11.0%	11.4%	1.4%	1.8%
Denver Women's Corr Fac	45.4%	22.2%	27.4%	3.7%	1.3%	0.0%	71.0%	8.4%	18.5%	0.3%	1.8%
Denver Rec Diag Ctr	42.0%	28.9%	26.1%	2.2%	0.8%	0.0%	69.9%	4.7%	24.2%	0.0%	1.2%
San Carlos Corr Fac	50.2%	22.9%	20.5%	5.2%	1.2%	0.0%	70.7%	6.0%	21.3%	0.0%	2.0%
CONTRACTS:											
Bent Co Corr Ctr	47.0%	26.6%	23.8%	2.1%	0.5%	0.0%	74.8%	8.0%	15.9%	0.2%	1.0%
Crowley Co Corr Fac	41.4%	30.8%	24.8%	2.4%	0.6%	0.0%	70.7%	8.8%	17.5%	0.2%	2.9%
Huerfano Co Corr Ctr	41.3%	31.7%	24.4%	1.6%	0.9%	0.0%	75.2%	8.4%	14.4%	0.0%	2.1%
Kit Carson Co Corr Ctr	39.1%	33.8%	23.9%	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	71.4%	10.6%	16.1%	0.2%	1.7%
Community Corrections	49.4%	23.7%	24.7%	1.9%	0.4%	0.0%	76.0%	8.1%	13.0%	0.0%	2.9%
ISP Inmate	53.3%	23.3%	22.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	79.5%	8.6%	8.5%	0.0%	3.4%
Jail Backlog/Contracts	57.0%	24.7%	15.5%	0.5%	0.0%	2.3%	85.0%	1.8%	12.7%	0.0%	0.5%
Other	45.8%	35.6%	16.1%	1.7%	0.8%	0.0%	11.0%	3.4%	85.6%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	45.8%	28.7%	22.4%	2.2%	0.9%	0.1%	75.1%	8.1%	14.3%	0.5%	2.0%

TABLE 61
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
CLASS OF FELONY DISTRIBUTION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

FACILITY	CLASS OF FELONY									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Hab-Other	Hab-Life	SexOff/ Lifetime	Other
Colo State Penitentiary	11.4%	13.3%	28.6%	29.9%	8.3%	0.8%	4.0%	1.6%	0.1%	1.9%
Centennial Corr Facility	12.5%	14.3%	19.4%	28.7%	9.6%	0.9%	6.9%	6.3%	0.6%	0.9%
Sterling Corr Facility	2.3%	6.4%	29.3%	36.2%	17.5%	4.0%	2.0%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%
Limon Corr Facility	14.7%	15.6%	27.2%	20.2%	8.3%	0.6%	7.2%	4.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Ark Valley Corr Fac	7.6%	11.5%	28.0%	29.3%	11.6%	2.1%	5.0%	2.1%	1.9%	0.9%
Buena Vista Corr Facility	1.5%	6.0%	27.9%	40.2%	18.4%	3.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
Colo Terr Corr Facility	3.4%	7.9%	26.2%	32.2%	18.7%	2.8%	3.6%	1.1%	3.0%	1.1%
Fort Lyon Corr Facility	0.0%	1.1%	23.5%	47.1%	19.8%	7.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fremont Corr Facility	2.0%	7.7%	29.4%	30.8%	15.0%	1.8%	2.3%	0.6%	9.8%	0.5%
Arrowhead Corr Ctr	2.3%	3.7%	29.2%	39.1%	16.8%	3.7%	1.4%	0.4%	3.1%	0.2%
Buena Vista Min Center	0.7%	4.2%	22.8%	42.9%	23.5%	3.5%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Four Mile Corr Ctr	1.7%	5.4%	27.9%	37.8%	20.4%	4.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Trinidad Corr Facility	0.0%	0.0%	17.3%	45.0%	23.6%	13.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Adult Males @ YOS	0.9%	0.9%	28.4%	34.5%	24.1%	10.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pueblo Minimum Ctr	0.0%	3.5%	20.7%	47.7%	22.3%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colo Corr Ctr	0.0%	6.1%	30.4%	35.8%	19.6%	6.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Delta Corr Ctr	0.0%	2.9%	28.2%	39.6%	21.9%	6.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rifle Corr Ctr	0.0%	4.2%	30.4%	37.2%	18.8%	8.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Skyline Corr Ctr	2.8%	6.8%	28.9%	36.9%	15.3%	8.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colo Corr Alt Prog	0.0%	1.0%	27.5%	52.0%	16.7%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colo Women's Corr Fac	6.4%	15.1%	22.4%	36.1%	14.2%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.9%	1.4%
Denver Women's Corr Fac	1.1%	7.6%	20.7%	45.7%	19.4%	4.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Denver Rec Diag Ctr	2.2%	3.1%	17.7%	38.1%	25.5%	7.7%	2.6%	0.4%	2.8%	0.0%
San Carlos Corr Fac	5.2%	8.0%	20.1%	42.6%	16.5%	2.8%	1.2%	0.0%	3.2%	0.4%
CONTRACTS:										
Bent Co Corr Ctr	0.3%	2.6%	28.5%	42.0%	21.0%	3.1%	2.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Crowley Co Corr Fac	0.9%	4.1%	27.5%	43.2%	18.6%	2.9%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%
Huerfano Co Corr Ctr	1.7%	5.0%	29.5%	41.0%	17.0%	3.5%	1.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%
Kit Carson Co Corr Ctr	1.1%	5.4%	26.0%	40.4%	21.7%	3.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Community Corrections	0.4%	1.2%	24.5%	50.0%	19.8%	3.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
ISP Inmate	1.0%	3.7%	34.9%	45.1%	10.7%	2.4%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jail Backlog/Contracts	0.3%	1.3%	17.8%	40.2%	28.8%	9.7%	0.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	39.0%	35.6%	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	3.2%	6.5%	26.7%	37.4%	17.3%	3.7%	2.3%	0.8%	1.6%	0.5%

TABLE 62
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
COMMITMENT COUNTY DISTRIBUTION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

FACILITY	COUNTY OF COMMITMENT										
	Denver	El Paso	Jefferson	Arapahoe	Adams	Larimer	Mesa	Pueblo	Weld	Boulder	Other
Colo State Penitentiary	29.0%	9.7%	8.9%	7.5%	7.8%	3.2%	3.9%	5.2%	5.1%	2.0%	17.7%
Centennial Corr Facility	29.0%	14.0%	5.4%	13.1%	8.7%	3.0%	1.8%	3.6%	5.4%	2.4%	13.7%
Sterling Corr Facility	25.9%	10.6%	10.8%	10.0%	8.5%	4.7%	4.2%	3.9%	4.1%	2.8%	14.7%
Limon Corr Facility	28.3%	12.9%	10.2%	12.3%	8.1%	3.9%	2.8%	3.5%	3.7%	2.3%	12.0%
Ark Valley Corr Fac	24.9%	14.4%	9.0%	12.2%	8.9%	5.0%	4.2%	3.3%	3.0%	2.5%	12.6%
Buena Vista Corr Facility	21.4%	12.9%	12.2%	10.2%	8.5%	5.1%	4.4%	4.1%	3.6%	3.4%	14.2%
Colo Terr Corr Facility	24.8%	14.4%	10.6%	10.5%	6.9%	6.1%	3.9%	5.0%	3.0%	2.3%	12.7%
Fort Lyon Corr Facility	20.9%	13.4%	11.2%	10.7%	8.0%	4.3%	2.7%	4.3%	3.2%	2.1%	19.3%
Fremont Corr Facility	19.1%	13.0%	12.0%	9.8%	9.4%	4.0%	5.4%	4.0%	3.7%	4.4%	15.2%
Arrowhead Corr Ctr	22.8%	12.2%	13.3%	11.8%	7.7%	4.8%	3.5%	3.9%	4.1%	2.1%	13.9%
Buena Vista Min Center	19.7%	14.2%	13.5%	10.4%	6.9%	2.4%	3.5%	5.2%	4.2%	3.8%	16.3%
Four Mile Corr Ctr	26.6%	10.8%	11.4%	9.8%	9.4%	5.4%	3.1%	3.7%	4.0%	2.3%	13.5%
Trinidad Corr Facility	15.7%	9.4%	14.1%	7.9%	10.5%	6.8%	4.7%	4.7%	3.7%	1.6%	20.9%
Adult Males @ YOS	29.3%	8.6%	12.9%	8.6%	4.3%	6.9%	4.3%	4.3%	6.9%	2.6%	11.2%
Pueblo Minimum Ctr	25.0%	11.7%	9.0%	7.0%	6.3%	9.0%	3.9%	7.4%	3.9%	1.2%	15.6%
Colo Corr Ctr	23.6%	12.2%	15.5%	8.1%	10.8%	2.7%	5.4%	2.0%	3.4%	2.0%	14.2%
Delta Corr Ctr	24.0%	8.8%	10.1%	8.8%	7.2%	9.5%	3.6%	4.6%	3.6%	2.3%	17.5%
Rifle Corr Ctr	14.1%	9.4%	10.5%	8.4%	10.5%	8.9%	5.2%	3.1%	2.6%	4.7%	22.5%
Skyline Corr Ctr	22.5%	10.4%	8.8%	7.2%	6.4%	6.8%	5.2%	6.4%	4.8%	2.0%	19.3%
Colo Corr Alt Prog	21.6%	6.9%	23.5%	5.9%	4.9%	3.9%	5.9%	2.0%	3.9%	2.9%	18.6%
Colo Women's Corr Fac	24.2%	16.9%	8.7%	14.2%	7.3%	5.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.3%	1.8%	14.2%
Denver Women's Corr Fac	30.5%	11.0%	11.0%	10.9%	8.6%	4.9%	4.1%	2.4%	3.9%	1.6%	11.2%
Denver Rec Diag Ctr	28.9%	12.0%	12.2%	9.2%	7.9%	4.1%	2.6%	4.5%	3.5%	2.6%	12.6%
San Carlos Corr Fac	23.7%	11.2%	9.2%	9.2%	6.8%	6.0%	2.0%	8.4%	1.2%	2.0%	20.1%
CONTRACTS:											
Bent Co Corr Ctr	27.3%	11.9%	10.1%	9.3%	8.4%	5.8%	5.8%	3.7%	3.8%	2.3%	11.7%
Crowley Co Corr Fac	23.0%	13.3%	11.3%	9.8%	8.9%	4.4%	3.3%	3.3%	4.2%	3.8%	14.7%
Huerfano Co Corr Ctr	29.7%	8.8%	12.6%	10.7%	9.8%	4.6%	4.6%	3.0%	3.5%	2.7%	10.1%
Kit Carson Co Corr Ctr	29.7%	9.6%	10.9%	8.7%	9.1%	3.9%	4.6%	3.3%	3.5%	3.2%	13.4%
Community Corrections	23.5%	15.0%	11.4%	10.9%	6.7%	5.1%	5.8%	3.0%	4.1%	2.1%	12.4%
ISP Inmate	23.5%	15.8%	11.6%	9.4%	8.1%	4.1%	5.4%	4.2%	2.6%	2.3%	13.0%
Jail Backlog/Contracts	11.2%	11.7%	7.1%	10.2%	13.0%	5.3%	8.9%	5.9%	5.6%	3.6%	17.6%
Other	18.6%	7.6%	4.2%	5.9%	8.5%	5.1%	11.9%	6.8%	5.9%	4.2%	21.2%
TOTAL	24.5%	12.1%	10.9%	10.1%	8.4%	4.9%	4.4%	4.0%	3.8%	2.7%	14.3%

TABLE 63
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

FACILITY	MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION														
	Homicide	Robbery	Kidnapping	Assault/ Veh Aslt	Sex Assault	Child Sex Asslt	Drug Offenses	Burglary	Theft/M.V. Thft	Forgery	Fraud	Traffic	Escape	Habitual	Other
Colo State Penitentiary	23.2%	10.1%	3.2%	14.5%	2.7%	1.6%	7.1%	7.8%	6.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	5.6%	9.3%
Centennial Corr Facility	24.2%	11.0%	4.5%	10.4%	3.9%	2.4%	7.2%	4.5%	3.9%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	5.7%	13.1%	7.8%
Sterling Corr Facility	8.3%	7.8%	1.9%	8.7%	7.0%	5.8%	18.2%	9.4%	9.1%	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	7.8%	2.5%	11.1%
Limon Corr Facility	25.3%	7.8%	4.2%	9.6%	5.5%	2.9%	8.1%	7.4%	3.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	6.4%	11.8%	6.5%
Ark Valley Corr Fac	18.2%	6.6%	2.3%	8.4%	9.4%	8.7%	11.2%	6.4%	4.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	7.6%	7.1%	8.7%
Buena Vista Corr Facility	9.7%	9.3%	1.6%	10.0%	4.4%	6.2%	16.0%	10.1%	7.8%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%	8.5%	1.9%	12.4%
Colo Terr Corr Facility	10.1%	5.8%	2.2%	7.4%	11.3%	7.7%	17.0%	6.3%	8.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	5.4%	4.7%	11.6%
Fort Lyon Corr Facility	0.5%	5.9%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	33.2%	8.0%	12.8%	2.7%	0.0%	3.2%	4.8%	1.1%	16.0%
Fremont Corr Facility	7.2%	5.2%	3.2%	5.2%	24.3%	18.9%	7.8%	5.6%	5.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	3.8%	2.9%	9.2%
Arrowhead Corr Ctr	6.6%	6.2%	2.3%	6.4%	6.4%	5.0%	22.6%	9.7%	10.8%	2.1%	0.4%	1.0%	7.9%	1.9%	10.8%
Buena Vista Min Center	5.9%	6.6%	0.7%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	25.6%	11.1%	13.8%	2.8%	0.3%	0.7%	7.3%	1.7%	17.0%
Four Mile Corr Ctr	10.2%	6.0%	1.7%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	28.3%	6.9%	10.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	8.1%	1.9%	14.3%
Trinidad Corr Facility	1.0%	3.7%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	33.5%	6.8%	16.8%	2.6%	2.1%	5.8%	3.7%	0.5%	20.9%
Adult Males @ YOS	3.4%	4.3%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.2%	8.6%	9.5%	3.4%	1.7%	2.6%	10.3%	0.9%	19.0%
Pueblo Minimum Ctr	7.0%	4.7%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	35.2%	1.2%	19.5%	4.7%	1.6%	0.4%	7.8%	0.0%	13.3%
Colo Corr Ctr	8.8%	9.5%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	23.6%	14.2%	12.8%	2.0%	1.4%	3.4%	1.4%	0.7%	14.2%
Delta Corr Ctr	4.6%	5.7%	1.1%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	29.3%	11.8%	12.2%	2.5%	0.2%	2.9%	2.1%	0.4%	14.9%
Rifle Corr Ctr	7.3%	5.8%	0.5%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	31.4%	9.9%	8.4%	1.0%	1.6%	4.7%	3.1%	1.0%	14.7%
Skyline Corr Ctr	12.4%	4.8%	1.2%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	30.5%	7.2%	10.4%	1.2%	1.6%	4.0%	1.2%	0.4%	14.5%
Colo Corr Alt Prog	3.9%	1.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	1.0%	49.0%	5.9%	13.7%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	11.8%
Colo Women's Corr Fac	18.7%	6.8%	1.8%	5.5%	2.7%	6.8%	17.4%	1.8%	9.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	14.2%	1.8%	11.0%
Denver Women's Corr Fac	9.4%	3.2%	1.0%	7.0%	0.2%	0.3%	30.1%	2.9%	15.7%	4.1%	0.6%	1.0%	12.5%	0.6%	11.3%
Denver Rec Diag Ctr	5.9%	4.5%	1.8%	6.1%	4.7%	4.3%	27.3%	6.9%	9.0%	2.8%	1.0%	2.4%	5.9%	2.9%	14.5%
San Carlos Corr Fac	12.0%	6.0%	2.8%	14.1%	9.2%	9.6%	8.8%	9.2%	6.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	1.2%	13.7%
CONTRACTS:															
Bent Co Corr Ctr	2.6%	8.4%	1.2%	8.7%	7.0%	8.7%	19.6%	8.2%	10.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	9.4%	2.1%	11.9%
Crowley Co Corr Fac	4.8%	5.9%	1.8%	10.4%	6.0%	7.3%	21.5%	8.9%	9.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	9.1%	2.1%	11.2%
Huerfano Co Corr Ctr	6.3%	6.9%	1.7%	8.7%	6.8%	7.7%	22.6%	8.4%	6.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	9.5%	1.7%	11.2%
Kit Carson Co Corr Ctr	5.4%	6.7%	1.9%	8.3%	5.6%	5.0%	23.0%	7.8%	8.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.6%	11.7%	1.9%	11.9%
Community Corrections	2.3%	4.2%	0.2%	3.7%	0.4%	0.2%	40.2%	9.3%	14.7%	2.2%	0.6%	1.8%	8.7%	0.7%	10.8%
ISP Inmate	7.2%	6.2%	0.3%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	34.4%	10.6%	17.8%	2.0%	0.2%	1.6%	5.4%	2.1%	6.8%
Jail Backlog/Contracts	2.0%	3.1%	0.8%	6.4%	2.0%	2.3%	27.5%	6.4%	16.8%	4.3%	0.8%	2.8%	6.9%	0.8%	17.3%
Other	0.0%	1.7%	0.8%	8.5%	0.8%	0.0%	22.0%	6.8%	15.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	14.4%	0.0%	19.5%
TOTAL	9.5%	6.4%	1.8%	8.1%	6.0%	5.2%	20.7%	7.8%	9.5%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	7.3%	3.1%	11.4%

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 or interagency 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. 266 offenders are sentenced under enhanced provisions and must serve at least 75% of the sentence before being eligible for parole. According to Table 64, 51.6% 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 135.4 months or 11.3 years, which is more than double the average sentence of 5.0 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 32.9 months to date, similar to the 2001 population incarceration time of 32.8 months. 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 24.3% 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 (51.6%) 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, 2002

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	48.2%	271.3	61.5	22.7%
CENTENNIAL CORR FAC	41.9%	387.4	53.9	13.9%
STERLING CORR FAC	54.7%	138.1	35.0	25.3%
LIMON CORR FAC	36.7%	343.2	56.4	16.4%
ARK VALLEY CORR FAC	42.8%	221.7	46.6	21.0%
BUENA VISTA CORR FAC	44.8%	122.8	29.5	24.0%
COLO TERR CORR FAC	46.4%	157.5	37.5	23.8%
FORT LYON CORR FAC	46.5%	66.3	15.7	23.8%
FREMONT CORR FAC	51.9%	150.9	41.6	27.6%
ARROWHEAD CORR CTR	55.8%	100.0	32.8	32.8%
BUENA VISTA MIN COMPLEX	51.9%	84.9	22.3	26.3%
FOUR MILE CORR CTR	56.3%	100.3	30.0	29.9%
TRINIDAD CORR FAC	51.1%	48.6	10.1	20.8%
ADULT MALES AT YOS	51.3%	62.6	16.2	25.9%
PUEBLO MINIMUM CTR	43.0%	61.1	14.0	23.0%
COLORADO CORR CTR	64.6%	98.1	36.9	37.6%
DELTA CORR CTR	63.6%	73.0	27.7	37.9%
RIFLE CORR CTR	64.9%	82.2	30.0	36.5%
SKYLINE CORR CTR	63.9%	99.5	36.7	36.9%
COLO CORR ALT PROGRAM	15.7%	61.1	4.7	7.7%
COLO WOMEN'S CORR FAC	38.5%	161.3	31.0	19.2%
DENVER WOMEN'S CORR FAC	48.8%	88.6	21.0	23.7%
DENVER REC DIAG CTR	32.4%	94.8	5.4	5.7%
SAN CARLOS CORR FAC	61.6%	136.3	34.3	25.2%
CONTRACTS:				
BENT COUNTY CORR CTR	50.0%	101.9	28.5	27.9%
CROWLEY COUNTY CORR CTR	51.9%	104.3	29.3	28.1%
HUERFANO COUNTY CORR CTR	50.3%	110.1	30.9	28.0%
KIT CARSON COUNTY CORR CTR	44.4%	111.9	25.3	22.6%
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	65.4%	66.9	25.8	38.5%
ISP INMATE	93.6%	94.2	45.6	48.4%
JAIL BACKLOG/CONTRACTS	19.1%	59.5	0.9	1.6%
OTHER	91.5%	33.8	4.2	12.6%
TOTAL	51.6%	135.4	32.9	24.3%

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

*1,143 offenders with life sentence (with or without parole eligibility), death sentence or interstate compact are excluded. Calculations are based on exact numbers and may differ slightly due to one-place decimal rounding.

A comparison of the profiles of male and female offenders as of June 30, 2002 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 (24.6%) and lower percentage of Hispanic offenders (22.0%) among the female population than the male population at 22.2% and 29.3% respectively.

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. 27.1% of the female population is sentenced from Denver County which is slightly higher than the male population at 24.3%. The female population is comprised of mostly non-violent convictions which is reflected in the shorter governing sentence of 87.7 months for the female population compared to 139.9 months for males.

The age breakdown for female and male offenders as of June 30, 2002 is graphed in Table 66. The category of 20 to 29 years of age represents the highest percentage of male offenders at 34.1%. However, the age category of 30 to 39 for male offenders follows closely at 32.4%. The highest category for females is the 30 to 39 year age group. This table reflects the small percentage of offenders in the lower and upper extremes, 1.1% male population less than 20 years of age and 9.0% in the fifty and over categories. The female population contained only 0.9% less than 20 years of age and 6.2% in the category of fifty and over.

Table 67 provides a comparison of the population on June 30, 2002 to the population on June 30, 1997. This table reflects small changes have occurred in the overall age distribution. The population on June 30, 1997 contained a higher proportion of offenders in the lower age categories; the 20 to 29 year age category contained 34.8% of the total compared to June 30, 2002 at 33.7%, and the 30 to 39 year category contained 37.5% in 1997 compared to 33.0% in 2002. The average age of the 2002 population was slightly higher at 35 years of age compared to 34 years for the 1997 population.

The ethnic distribution by age category for the male and female populations incarcerated on June 30, 2002 is illustrated in Table 68. The Hispanic male population is more likely to be under 30 years of age (42.1%) while the African-American male population is higher in the 30 to 39 year age group. The Asian population is highly concentrated in the 20 to 29 year age category at 54.2% of males and 50.0% of female offenders. High proportions of female offenders in the 30 to 39 year age group exist for all ethnic groups except Asian, with 39.1% of the African-Americans falling in this age group.

TABLE 65
OFFENDER PROFILE BY GENDER
AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PROFILE NUMBER	16,391	1476	17,867
AVERAGE AGE	35	35	35
<u>AGE GROUP</u>			
15 - 17	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
18 - 19	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
20 - 29	34.1%	29.1%	33.7%
30 - 39	32.4%	39.0%	33.0%
40 - 49	23.3%	24.9%	23.5%
50 - 59	7.1%	5.1%	6.9%
60 +	1.9%	1.0%	1.9%
<u>ETHNIC CATEGORY</u>			
Anglo	45.4%	49.7%	45.8%
Hispanic	29.3%	22.0%	28.7%
African-American	22.2%	24.6%	22.4%
Native Am. Indian	2.1%	2.8%	2.2%
Asian	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Unknown	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
<u>FELON CLASS</u>			
Class I	3.4%	1.5%	3.2%
Class II	6.5%	6.6%	6.5%
Class III	27.1%	22.0%	26.7%
Class IV	36.6%	46.1%	37.4%
Class V	17.1%	19.0%	17.3%
Class VI	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%
Other	5.5%	1.2%	5.2%
<u>COMMITMENT COUNTY</u>			
Denver	24.3%	27.1%	24.5%
El Paso	12.1%	12.3%	12.1%
Jefferson	10.9%	10.9%	10.9%
Arapahoe	10.1%	10.2%	10.1%
Adams	8.4%	7.7%	8.4%
Mesa	4.8%	6.1%	4.9%
Larimer	4.4%	3.9%	4.4%
Pueblo	4.0%	3.7%	4.0%
Weld	3.8%	3.5%	3.8%
Boulder	2.8%	1.6%	2.7%
Other	14.4%	13.2%	14.3%

TABLE 65 (cont'd.)
OFFENDER PROFILE BY GENDER
AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<u>STATUS TYPE</u>			
New Commitments	75.3%	73.3%	75.1%
Parole Ret/New Crime	8.2%	7.2%	8.1%
Parole Returns	14.1%	17.3%	14.3%
Interstate Transfers	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
Other	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
<u>OFFENSE TYPE</u>			
Homicide	9.6%	8.9%	9.5%
Robbery	6.7%	4.0%	6.4%
Kidnapping	1.9%	0.8%	1.8%
Assault	8.4%	5.2%	8.1%
Sex Assault	6.5%	0.5%	6.0%
Sex Assault/Child	5.6%	1.2%	5.2%
Drug Abuse	19.6%	32.6%	20.7%
Burglary	8.3%	2.6%	7.8%
Theft	8.8%	17.0%	9.5%
Forgery	1.3%	3.7%	1.5%
Fraud	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%
Traffic	1.1%	0.5%	1.0%
Escape	7.0%	11.4%	7.3%
Habitual-Small	3.3%	0.5%	3.1%
Other	11.4%	10.6%	11.4%
Percent of Population			
Past P.E.D. *	51.8%	50.2%	51.6%
Ave. Incarceration			
Time to Date (mos.)	34.0	21.5	32.9
Ave. Gov. Sent. (mos.)*	139.9	87.7	136.4

*1,143 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, 2002

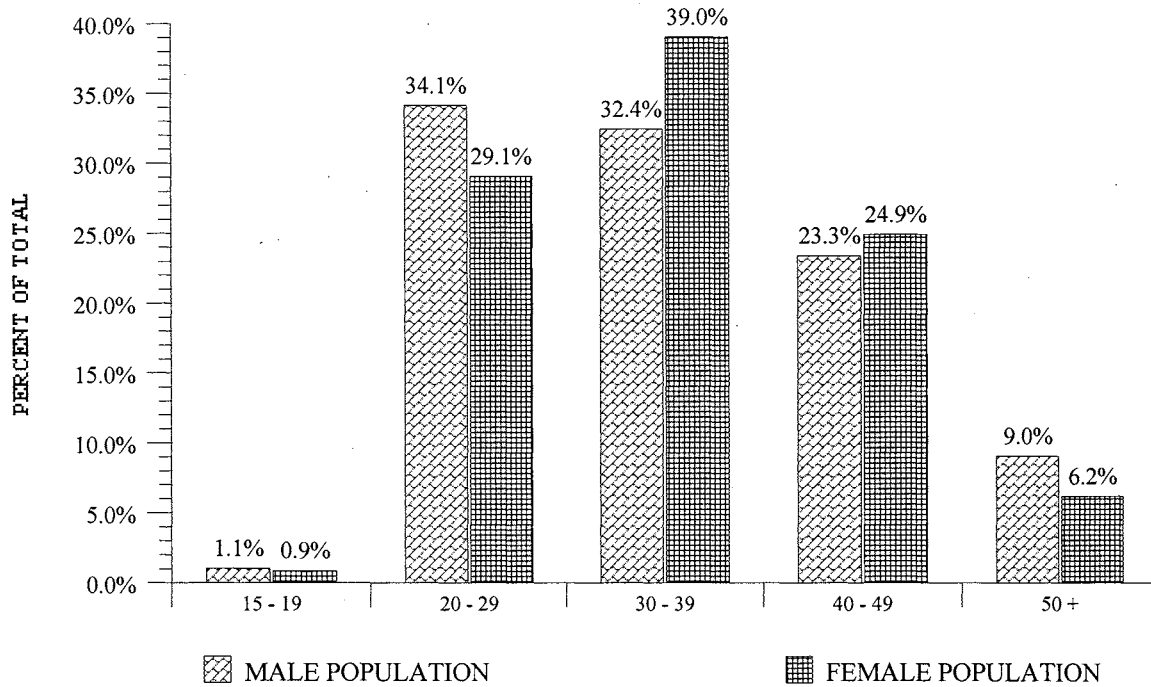


TABLE 67
INMATE POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
JUNE 30, 1997 VS. JUNE 30, 2002

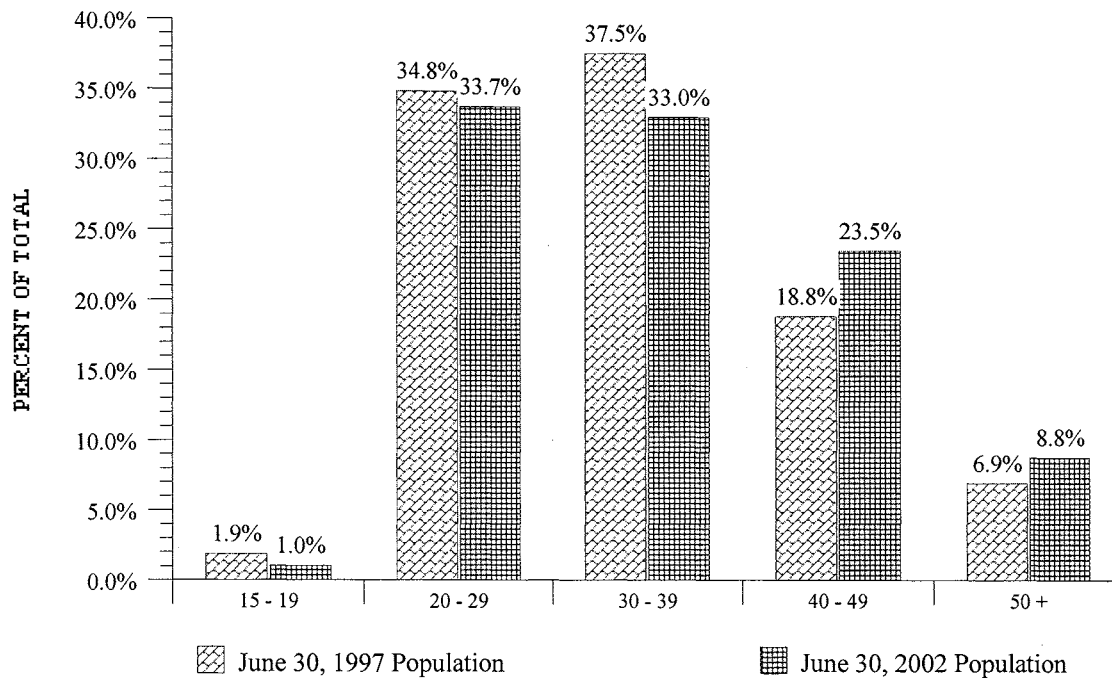


TABLE 68
OFFENDER PROFILE
ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP
AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

GENDER	ETHNIC CATEGORY	AGE GROUP																Total	
		14-17 years		18-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60 + years					
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT		
Male																			
	White	1	0.0%	65	0.9%	2,313	31.1%	2,340	31.4%	1,929	25.9%	615	8.3%	186	2.5%	7,449	45.4%		
	Hispanic	6	0.1%	57	1.2%	1,958	40.8%	1,518	31.6%	873	18.2%	299	6.2%	92	1.9%	4,803	29.3%		
	African-American	2	0.1%	35	1.0%	1,135	31.2%	1,291	35.5%	921	25.3%	222	6.1%	35	1.0%	3,641	22.2%		
	American Indian	0	0.0%	3	0.9%	110	31.7%	121	34.9%	89	25.6%	20	5.8%	4	1.2%	347	2.1%		
	Asian	1	0.7%	3	2.1%	77	54.2%	41	28.9%	14	9.9%	5	3.5%	1	0.7%	142	0.9%		
	Unknown	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	3	33.3%	3	33.3%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	9	0.1%		
Total Male Population		10	0.1%	164	1.0%	5,596	34.1%	5,314	32.4%	3,827	23.3%	1,162	7.1%	318	1.9%	16,391	100.0%		
Female																			
	White	0	0.0%	10	1.4%	200	27.3%	279	38.1%	195	26.6%	41	5.6%	8	1.1%	733	49.7%		
	Hispanic	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	107	33.0%	138	42.6%	63	19.4%	13	4.0%	2	0.6%	324	22.0%		
	African-American	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	102	28.1%	142	39.1%	94	25.9%	18	5.0%	5	1.4%	363	24.6%		
	American Indian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	31.0%	15	35.7%	11	26.2%	3	7.1%	0	0.0%	42	2.8%		
	Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	50.0%	2	14.3%	4	28.6%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	14	0.9%		
	Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
Total Female Population		0	0.0%	13	0.9%	429	29.1%	576	39.0%	367	24.9%	76	5.1%	15	1.0%	1,476	100.0%		
Total Population																			
	White	1	0.0%	75	0.9%	2,513	30.7%	2,619	32.0%	2,124	26.0%	656	8.0%	194	2.4%	8,182	45.8%		
	Hispanic	6	0.1%	58	1.1%	2,065	40.3%	1,656	32.3%	936	18.3%	312	6.1%	94	1.8%	5,127	28.7%		
	African-American	2	0.0%	37	0.9%	1,237	30.9%	1,433	35.8%	1,015	25.3%	240	6.0%	40	1.0%	4,004	22.4%		
	American Indian	0	0.0%	3	0.8%	123	31.6%	136	35.0%	100	25.7%	23	5.9%	4	1.0%	389	2.2%		
	Asian	1	0.6%	3	1.9%	84	53.8%	43	27.6%	18	11.5%	6	3.8%	1	0.6%	156	0.9%		
	Unknown	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	3	33.3%	3	33.3%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	9	0.1%		
Total Population		10	0.1%	177	1.0%	6,025	33.7%	5,890	33.0%	4,194	23.5%	1,238	6.9%	333	1.9%	17,867	100.0%		

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 1996 (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 13.4 months in 1999, 14.1 months for 2000, 15.1 months in 2001, and 15.5 months in 2002. The length of stay is calculated for all parole terminations and discharges for Colorado sentenced offenders, excluding offenders who have absconded or are serving non-Colorado offenses.

Table 69 shows the breakdown of the parole caseload for the years 1997 through 2002, 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 2002 year-end caseload was 3.1% lower than the 2001 count. The parole caseload has experienced steady growth since 1997 with slight decreases in 2000 and 2002, 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, 2002 totaled 1,279; a decrease of 3.2% from 2001 figures.

The average daily parole caseload by region for fiscal years 1997 through 2002 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 3.7% in 2002 with the largest percentage increase occurring in the Denver Region which increased 5.1% followed by the Southeast Region with a growth of 4.7%.

TABLE 69
ACTIVE PAROLE CASELOAD
AS OF JUNE 30, 1997 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2002

YEAR	REGULAR PAROLE	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PAROLE	INTERSTATE PAROLE	TOTAL*
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
2001	3,371	514	307	4,192
2002	3,216	530	291	4,037

*Total excludes absconders and Colorado parolees placed out of state. There were 401 absconders and 1,279 parolees out of state on June 30, 2002.

TABLE 70
AVERAGE DAILY PAROLE CASELOAD BY REGION
FISCAL YEARS 1997 THROUGH 2002

YEAR	- - - - - R E G I O N - - - - -				TOTAL*
	Denver	Northeast	Southeast	Western	
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
2001	1,473	1,217	806	401	3,897
2002	1,548	1,233	844	416	4,041

*Total includes interstate parolees in Colorado from other states but excludes absconders and Colorado parolees out of state. The FY02 ADP was 406 absconders and 1,269 parolees out of state

Table 71 contains profile information by region of the parole population as of June 30, 2002. The out of state category includes offenders paroled to a detainer, offenders deported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and offenders 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 28.2% of the total caseload with 16.9% of their caseload supervised in the intensive supervision program (ISP). 13.6% of the total domestic caseload, excluding out-of-state cases, are in ISP.

Female offenders comprise 12.6% of the total parole population and 16.2% of the Denver Region's caseload. Only 7.7% 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 37.5% of the caseload. 47.5% 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 Northeast regions are predominantly Anglo at 78.2% and 58.1% 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 22.1% of the parole population and 54.2% of these parolees are under supervision in the Denver Region.

Parolees range in age from 19 years to 79 years with an overall average of 35. 69.0% of the population are between 20 and 39 years of age. 85.4% 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 prior to this commitment to prison.

The most serious offense is a drug offense for 34.6% of the population, followed by theft at 13.0%, and burglary at 8.6%. 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, 2002

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	1,417 *		1,142 *		806 *		381 *		1,279 *		5,025 *	
PERCENT OF TOTAL		28.2%		22.7%		16.0%		7.6%		25.5%		100.0%
PERCENT OF CASELOAD												
ON ISP		16.9%		9.0%		17.2%		12.9%		N/A		13.6%
<u>GENDER</u>												
Male	1,188	83.8%	1,000	87.6%	708	87.8%	316	82.9%	1,180	92.3%	4,392	87.4%
Female	229	16.2%	142	12.4%	98	12.2%	65	17.1%	99	7.7%	633	12.6%
<u>ETHNIC CATEGORY</u>												
Anglo	522	36.8%	664	58.1%	389	48.3%	298	78.2%	450	35.2%	2,323	46.2%
Hispanic	318	22.4%	351	30.7%	259	32.1%	55	14.4%	608	47.5%	1,591	31.7%
African-American	531	37.5%	104	9.1%	139	17.2%	18	4.7%	187	14.6%	979	19.5%
Native Am. Indian	37	2.6%	13	1.1%	10	1.2%	9	2.4%	24	1.9%	93	1.9%
Asian	9	0.6%	10	0.9%	9	1.1%	1	0.3%	10	0.8%	39	0.8%
<u>FELON CLASS</u>												
Class I	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
Class II	17	1.2%	12	1.1%	10	1.2%	3	0.8%	20	1.6%	62	1.2%
Class III	332	23.4%	263	23.0%	148	18.4%	83	21.8%	433	33.9%	1,259	25.1%
Class IV	646	45.6%	478	41.9%	378	46.9%	161	42.3%	528	41.3%	2,191	43.6%
Class V	355	25.1%	301	26.4%	219	27.2%	98	25.7%	255	19.9%	1,228	24.4%
Class VI	60	4.2%	84	7.4%	47	5.8%	31	8.1%	34	2.7%	256	5.1%
Habitual	6	0.4%	3	0.3%	4	0.5%	5	1.3%	9	0.7%	27	0.5%

*Profile number excludes absconders and interstate parolees supervised in Colorado.

TABLE 71 (cont'd.)
PAROLE POPULATION PROFILE BY REGION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

CATEGORY	DENVER		NORTHEAST		SOUTHEAST		WESTERN		OUT OF STATE		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT												
Denver	623	44.0%	159	13.9%	31	3.8%	5	1.3%	293	22.9%	1,111	22.1%
El Paso	35	2.5%	18	1.6%	364	45.2%	8	2.1%	122	9.5%	547	10.9%
Jefferson	234	16.5%	204	17.9%	12	1.5%	4	1.0%	122	9.5%	576	11.5%
Arapahoe	264	18.6%	59	5.2%	13	1.6%	5	1.3%	78	6.1%	419	8.3%
Adams	107	7.6%	166	14.5%	11	1.4%	0	0.0%	87	6.8%	371	7.4%
Mesa	13	0.9%	6	0.5%	14	1.7%	167	43.8%	86	6.7%	286	5.7%
Larimer	16	1.1%	169	14.8%	6	0.7%	4	1.0%	62	4.8%	257	5.1%
Weld	14	1.0%	144	12.6%	7	0.9%	2	0.5%	77	6.0%	244	4.9%
Pueblo	7	0.5%	7	0.6%	148	18.4%	3	0.8%	29	2.3%	194	3.9%
Boulder	23	1.6%	101	8.8%	2	0.2%	3	0.8%	43	3.4%	172	3.4%
Other	81	5.7%	109	9.5%	198	24.6%	180	47.2%	280	21.9%	848	16.8%
AGE GROUP												
18 - 19	2	0.1%	9	0.8%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	13	0.3%
20 - 29	368	26.0%	374	32.7%	259	32.1%	117	30.7%	469	36.7%	1,587	31.6%
30 - 39	528	37.3%	421	36.9%	291	36.1%	122	32.0%	515	40.3%	1,877	37.4%
40 - 49	392	27.7%	261	22.9%	188	23.3%	116	30.4%	222	17.4%	1,179	23.5%
50 -59	112	7.9%	63	5.5%	53	6.6%	19	5.0%	63	4.9%	310	6.2%
60 -69	12	0.8%	12	1.1%	12	1.5%	3	0.8%	8	0.6%	47	0.9%
70 +	3	0.2%	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	3	0.8%	2	0.2%	12	0.2%
Ave. Age	36	years	35	years	35	years	36	years	34	years	35	years
Range	19 - 79 years		19 - 72 years		19 - 71 years		19 - 73 years		20 - 76 years		19 - 79 years	
PRISON STATUS TYPE												
New Commitments	1,147	80.9%	992	86.9%	667	82.8%	324	85.0%	1,162	90.9%	4,292	85.4%
Parole Returns/New Crime	137	9.7%	57	5.0%	67	8.3%	15	3.9%	51	4.0%	327	6.5%
Parole Returns	84	5.9%	51	4.5%	41	5.1%	31	8.1%	38	3.0%	245	4.9%
Other	49	3.5%	42	3.7%	31	3.8%	11	2.9%	28	2.2%	161	3.2%

TABLE 71 (cont'd.)
PAROLE POPULATION PROFILE BY REGION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

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	38	2.7%	39	3.4%	22	2.7%	7	1.8%	36	2.8%	142	2.8%
Robbery	71	5.0%	48	4.2%	41	5.1%	9	2.4%	77	6.0%	246	4.9%
Kidnapping	16	1.1%	9	0.8%	12	1.5%	4	1.0%	12	0.9%	53	1.1%
Assault	102	7.2%	86	7.5%	53	6.6%	33	8.7%	107	8.4%	381	7.6%
Sex Assault	4	0.3%	2	0.2%	5	0.6%	0	0.0%	8	0.6%	19	0.4%
Sex Assault/Child	7	0.5%	4	0.4%	4	0.5%	1	0.3%	10	0.8%	26	0.5%
Drug Offenses	519	36.6%	318	27.8%	226	28.0%	111	29.1%	565	44.2%	1,739	34.6%
Burglary	124	8.8%	103	9.0%	65	8.1%	50	13.1%	90	7.0%	432	8.6%
Theft	195	13.8%	177	15.5%	98	12.2%	53	13.9%	131	10.2%	654	13.0%
Forgery	36	2.5%	31	2.7%	15	1.9%	8	2.1%	22	1.7%	112	2.2%
Fraud	7	0.5%	14	1.2%	5	0.6%	6	1.6%	8	0.6%	40	0.8%
Traffic	16	1.1%	31	2.7%	27	3.3%	16	4.2%	9	0.7%	99	2.0%
Escape	121	8.5%	99	8.7%	78	9.7%	11	2.9%	71	5.6%	380	7.6%
Habitual	6	0.4%	3	0.3%	4	0.5%	5	1.3%	9	0.7%	27	0.5%
Other	155	10.9%	178	15.6%	151	18.7%	67	17.6%	124	9.7%	675	13.4%

*Profile number excludes absconders and 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 2002 Youthful Offender System program expenditures in Table 72. The number of full time equivalents and expenditures are listed for IDO and Phases I and II, services provided in the Pueblo facility, and Phase III, services provided in the community. The annual cost per inmate for the facility of \$63,451 for 2002 was considerably higher (19.5%) than the 2001 cost of \$53,097, due in part to the transition costs associated with relocating the adult female offenders at the beginning of the fiscal year.

The annual cost per inmate for Phase III increased 15.4% in 2002 although the overall phase III program costs were reduced by 5.6%. This annual cost increase was attributable to the decrease in the supervised population as the number of offenders averaged 36 in 2002, a decrease of 18.2%.

The combined Youthful Offender System annual cost per inmate of \$62,272 is more than double the annual cost per adult inmate of \$28,218. Table 72 identifies the extensive services and treatment costs associated with this unique program for violent youth offenders.

TABLE 72
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM PROGRAM EXPENDITURES AND COST PER INMATE
FISCAL YEAR 2002

	IDO, PHASE I AND PHASE II			PHASE III			TOTAL YOS PROGRAM		
PERSONNEL									
Full Time Equivalents (FTE)			202.7			10.0			212.7
INMATE POPULATION									
Average Daily Population (ADP)			218			36			254
	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)
EXPENDITURES									
Personal Services	\$10,271,484	\$47,117	\$129.09	\$609,240	\$16,923	\$46.37	\$ 10,880,724	\$42,837	\$117.36
Operating	554,536	2,544	6.97	172,894	4,803	13.16	727,430	2,864	7.85
Contract Services	224,029	1,028	2.82	1,125,706	31,270	85.67	1,349,735	5,314	14.56
Education Contracts	166,551	764	2.09		0	0.00	166,551	656	1.80
Drug and Alcohol Treatment	50,846	233	0.64		0	0.00	50,846	200	0.55
Sex Offender Treatment	86,224	396	1.08		0	0.00	86,224	339	0.93
Mental Health	46,941	215	0.59		0	0.00	46,941	185	0.51
Purchase of Services - CMHIP	1,124,084	5,156	14.13		0	0.00	1,124,084	4,426	12.12
Medical Expense	726,702	3,333	9.13		0	0.00	726,702	2,861	7.84
Central Administration Add-on	580,973	2,665	7.30	76,950	2,138	5.86	657,923	2,590	7.10
Total Expenditures	\$13,832,370	\$63,451	\$173.84	\$1,984,790	\$55,133	\$151.05	\$15,817,160	\$62,272	\$170.61

Source: Colorado Department of Corrections, Office of Budget

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM ADMISSIONS

The facility received the first offenders in the program in March 1994. Seven hundred sixty-seven 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, 99 in 2000, 78 in 2001, and 65 in 2002. This sentencing option has been used for 25 female offenders (3.3% of the total admissions) since the program's inception.

Characteristics of the admissions received in 2001 and 2002 are reported in Table 73. Two female offenders were sentenced in each of the years 2001 and 2002. The average age was 17 years for 2002 admissions, ranging from one offender at age 14 to two offenders at 19 years of age at admission. Hispanics represent the largest ethnic group at 44.6% of the admissions followed closely by Anglos at 26.2%. Offenders with primarily class three and four felonies were sentenced to the program with 7 offenders sentenced for class five felonies.

Jefferson County sentenced 13 offenders to Y.O.S. in 2002 which constituted 20.0% of the admissions with El Paso County sentencing 10 offenders. El Paso and Denver counties have sentenced the highest proportion of offenders to the program since it began in 1994 (154 and 143), for a combined total of 38.7% of all admissions.

Table 74 provides more specific information about the most serious offense and sentence length averages of the 2001 and 2002 admissions. The overall sentence average for fiscal year 2002 admissions was 53.9 months which is 14.9% higher than the 46.9 month average for 2001 admissions. This sentence average includes community supervision time. Aggravated robbery and assault continue to represent the most frequent commitment offenses for youthful offenders. The sentence lengths ranged from the statutory minimum of two years (3 offenders) to six years (21 offenders), with no offenders sentenced at the maximum of 7 years.

More information on the Youthful Offender System and offender statistics is available in the "Youthful Offender System Annual Report" dated April 15, 2003.

TABLE 73
ADMISSIONS TO YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM
FISCAL YEARS 2001 AND 2002

CATEGORY	---- FISCAL YEAR 2001 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 2002 ----			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
<u>TOTAL ADMISSIONS</u>	76	2	78		63	2	65	
<u>AGE GROUP</u>								
14	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	1	1.5%
15	3	0	3	3.8%	5	0	5	7.7%
16	14	1	15	19.2%	16	0	16	24.6%
17	27	1	28	35.9%	31	1	32	49.2%
18	29	0	29	37.2%	8	1	9	13.8%
19	3	0	3	3.8%	2	0	2	3.1%
20	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
<u>ETHNIC CATEGORY</u>								
Hispanic	26	2	28	35.9%	27	2	29	44.6%
Anglo	27	0	27	34.6%	17	0	17	26.2%
African-American	22	0	22	28.2%	14	0	14	21.5%
Asian	1	0	1	1.3%	3	0	3	4.6%
Native Am. Indian	0	0	0	0.0%	2	0	2	3.1%
<u>FELON CLASS</u>								
Class I	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
Class II	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
Class III	38	2	40	51.3%	33	1	34	52.3%
Class IV	26	0	26	33.3%	23	1	24	36.9%
Class V	11	0	11	14.1%	7	0	7	10.8%
Class VI	1	0	1	1.3%	0	0	0	0.0%
<u>COUNTY OF COMMITMENT</u>								
Jefferson	10	2	12	15.4%	12	1	13	20.0%
El Paso	15	0	15	19.2%	10	0	10	15.4%
Arapahoe	7	0	7	9.0%	9	0	9	13.8%
Pueblo	2	0	2	2.6%	5	0	5	7.7%
Denver	10	0	10	12.8%	4	0	4	6.2%
Adams	7	0	7	9.0%	4	0	4	6.2%
LaPlata	3	0	3	3.8%	4	0	4	6.2%
Garfield	0	0	0	0.0%	3	0	3	4.6%
Larimer	3	0	3	3.8%	2	1	3	4.6%
Weld	3	0	3	3.8%	3	0	3	4.6%
Alamoas	0	0	0	0.0%	2	0	2	3.1%
Montezuma	0	0	0	0.0%	2	0	2	3.1%
Boulder	6	0	6	7.7%	1	0	1	1.5%
Fremont	3	0	3	3.8%	1	0	1	1.5%
Douglas	1	0	1	1.3%	1	0	1	1.5%
Mesa	4	0	4	5.1%	0	0	0	0.0%

TABLE 74
SENTENCE AVERAGES FOR
ADMISSIONS TO YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM
FISCAL YEARS 2001 AND 2002

CATEGORY	---- FISCAL YEAR 2001 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 2002 ----			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	AVE. SENTENCE (mos.)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	AVE. SENTENCE (mos.)
<u>MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE</u>								
Aggravated Robbery	22	1	23	55.1	18	1	19	63.0
Assault	14	0	14	59.1	23	1	24	55.8
Menacing	9	0	9	32.0	3	0	3	40.0
Burglary	6	0	6	32.0	0	0	0	
Robbery	6	0	6	43.0	2	0	2	36.0
Theft	4	0	4	30.0	0	0	0	
M.V. Theft	3	0	3	36.0	4	0	4	31.5
2nd Degree Kidnapping	2	0	2	54.0	0	0	0	
Trespassing/Mischief	2	0	2	36.0	1	0	1	48.0
2nd Degree Murder	0	1	1	72.0	0	0	0	
1st Degree Arson	1	0	1	36.0	0	0	0	
Drug Abuse	0	0	0		1	0	1	36.0
Veh. Homicide	0	0	0		2	0	2	48.0
Manslaughter	0	0	0		1	0	1	72.0
Escape	0	0	0		4	0	4	54.0
Attempts/Violent:								
Agg. Robbery	2	0	2	42.0	0	0	0	
Robbery	0	0	0		2	0	2	36.0
Manslaughter	0	0	0		1	0	1	36.0
Assault	0	0	0		1	0	1	72.0
Conspiracy/Violent:								
Agg. Robbery	1	0	1	30.0	0	0	0	
Accessory/Violent:								
Murder	1	0	1	72.0	0	0	0	
Attempts/Nonviolent:								
Theft	1	0	1	24.0	0	0	0	
Escape	1	0	1	24.0	0	0	0	
Minimum Sentence (mos.)	24.0	66.0	24.0	months	24.0	60.0	24.0	months
Maximum Sentence (mos.)	72.0	72.0	72.0	months	72.0	72.0	72.0	months
Average Sentence (mos.)	46.3	69.0	46.9	months	53.5	66.0	53.9	months

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM RELEASES AND TERMINATIONS

Five hundred twelve 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, 102 in 2000, 96 in 2001, and 81 in 2002. Demographic information about the 86 offenders released in 2002 is found in Table 75.

Sixty-five offenders discharged their Y.O.S. sentences in 2002, representing 80.2% of the 2002 releases from the program. The average age was 20 years at time of release with 4 offenders under the age of 18 years at the time of exit. The ethnic distribution shows the highest number of releases were Hispanic (44.4%) followed by Anglo and African-American (25.9% each). The majority of the releases (67.9%) were sentenced by El Paso, Denver, Arapahoe, and Jefferson counties. The felony class distribution for releases differs slightly from the distribution for the 2002 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 (46.9%) of the release population and class four felonies were higher (43.2%) than the admissions with class three felonies representing 52.3% and class four felonies at 36.9%.

Table 76 examines the average time served and the average sentence lengths by the most serious offense category for these 81 releases from the program. Robbery, assault, and theft were the predominant offenses with a total of 52 offenders in these combined categories. The average time in the program ranged from 6.9 months to 72.0 months, for an overall average of 38.0 months.

The 79 program completions (sentence discharges) served an average of 40.3 months in the program and had a sentence average of 43.4 months. The 3.1 month difference represents jail credit awarded by the courts for pre-confinement time. Thirteen offenders were terminated prior to completion after serving an average of 30.8 months in the program. Three offenders were released through judicial re-considerations.

Additional analysis is provided in Table 77 regarding time served and sentence lengths for the 13 program terminations. These offenders served an average of 74.1% 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 120 months with an average of 74.8 months. Time served in Y.O.S. (average of 30.8 months) is applied to the adult sentence imposed, resulting in 44.0 months remaining to be served in adult prison.

TABLE 75
RELEASES FROM YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM
FISCAL YEAR 2002

CATEGORY	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
			Number	Percentage
<u>RELEASE TYPE</u>				
Sentence Discharge	62	3	65	80.2%
YOS Failure/Termination	13	0	13	16.0%
Judicial Reconsideration	2	1	3	3.7%
TOTAL RELEASES	77	4	81	
<u>AGE AT RELEASE</u>				
16	1	0	1	1.2%
17	2	1	3	3.7%
18	9	1	10	12.3%
19	15	1	16	19.8%
20	22	1	23	28.4%
21	13	0	13	16.0%
22	10	0	10	12.3%
23	4	0	4	4.9%
24	1	0	1	1.2%
<u>ETHNIC CATEGORY</u>				
Hispanic	33	3	36	44.4%
Anglo	20	1	21	25.9%
African-American	21	0	21	25.9%
Asian	1	0	1	1.2%
Native Am. Indian	2	0	2	2.5%
<u>COUNTY OF COMMITMENT</u>				
El Paso	22	0	22	27.2%
Denver	15	0	15	18.5%
Arapahoe	8	1	9	11.1%
Jefferson	7	2	9	11.1%
Adams	5	0	5	6.2%
Weld	4	0	4	4.9%
Pueblo	2	0	2	2.5%
Boulder	2	0	2	2.5%
Delta	2	0	2	2.5%
Larimer	2	0	2	2.5%
Mesa	2	0	2	2.5%
Douglas	1	0	1	1.2%
Fremont	1	0	1	1.2%
LaPlata	1	0	1	1.2%
Lincoln	0	1	1	1.2%
Montrose	1	0	1	1.2%
Prowers	1	0	1	1.2%
Teller	1	0	1	1.2%
<u>CLASS OF FELONY</u>				
II	0	0	0	0.0%
III	36	2	38	46.9%
IV	33	2	35	43.2%

TABLE 76
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM RELEASES
AVERAGE TIME SERVED AND AVERAGE SENTENCE
FISCAL YEAR 2002

	Number of Offenders	Average Time Served (Mos.)	Average YOS Sentence (Mos.)
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE			
Robbery	22	41.02	46.1
Assault	21	41.62	49.1
Theft/M.V. theft	9	24.4	32.0
Burglary	7	25.6	27.4
Murder	4	56.9	60.0
Weapons	4	36.57	36.0
Menacing	3	30.5	32.0
Vehicular homicide	3	54.8	64.0
Manslaughter	2	47.1	48.0
Drug Offenses	2	29.2	33.0
Arson	1	48.0	48.0
Escape	1	23.9	24.0
Kidnapping	1	26.2	30.0
Criminal mischief/trespass	1	23.8	24.0
Total Number	81		
Average		38.0 months	43.0 months
Range		6.9 - 72 months	24 - 72 months
RELEASE TYPE			
Sentence Discharge	65	40.3	43.4
Y.O.S. Failure/Termination	13	30.8	41.5
Judicial Reconsideration	3	20.0	42.0

TABLE 77
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM FAILURES/TERMINATIONS
FISCAL YEAR 2002

OFFENSE	Number of Offenders	Average Time Served (Mos.)	Average YOS Sentence (Mos.)	Percent of Sentence Completed	Average DOC Sentence (Mos.)
Second degree assault	3	24.2	56.0	43.2%	84.0
Aggravated robbery	2	55.1	54.0	101.9%	66.0
Weapons	2	38.6	36.0	107.2%	54.0
Motor vehicle theft	2	27.2	48.0	56.7%	96.0
Menacing	1	25.5	24.0	106.3%	48.0
Second degree burglary	1	24.0	24.0	100.0%	96.0
Robbery	1	12.6	24.0	52.5%	96.0
Attempted Escape	1	23.9	24.0	99.6%	48.0
Total	13				
Average		30.8 months	41.5 months	74.1%	74.8 months

APPENDICES

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

FACILITY	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.	Security	Pop.
Colo. State Penitentiary		0	AdSeg	489	AdSeg	498	AdSeg	501	AdSeg	504	AdSeg	752	AdSeg	741	V	744	V	734	V	739
Centennial Corr Fac	Max	332	Close	332	Close	329	Close	331	Close	330	Close	231	Close	336	IV	335	IV	334	IV	331
Sterling Corr Fac		0		0		0		0		0		0		212	V	2,064	V	2,398	V	2,339
Limon Corr Fac	Med	922	Med	943	Med	866	Med	947	Med	944	Med	938	Med	950	IV	952	IV	940	IV	942
Arkansas Valley Corr Fac	Med	980	Med	998	Med	920	Med	995	Med	1,002	Med	995	Med	959	III	890	III	996	III	1,026
Buena Vista Corr Fac	Med	821	Med	704	Med	635	Med	733	Med	731	Med	756	Med	818	III	855	III	820	III	846
Colo Territorial Corr Fac	Med	603	Med	594	Med	605	Med	693	Med	688	Med	689	Med	710	III	753	III	709	III	729
Fort Lyon Corr Fac		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	III	183
Fremont Corr Fac	Med	1,043	Med	1,073	Med	1,067	Med	1,168	Med	1,170	Med	1,160	Med	1,221	III	1,434	III	1,433	III	1,458
Buena Vista Min Center	Min-Res	212	Min-Res	248	Min-Res	194	Min-Res	206	Min-Res	212	Min-Res	199	Min-Res	287	--	288	--	288	--	286
Arrowhead Corr Center	Min-Res	360	Min-Res	357	Min-Res	305	Min-Res	383	Min-Res	481	Min-Res	478	Min-Res	479	II	478	II	478	II	479
Four Mile Corr Center	Min-Res	300	Min-Res	300	Min-Res	272	Min-Res	300	Min-Res	300	Min-Res	585	Min-Res	482	II	477	II	479	II	479
Pre-Release Corr Center	Min-Res	164	Min-Res	164	Min-Res	130	Min-Res	156	Min-Res	164	Min-Res	164	Min-Res	164	II	84	II	112	II	0
Pueblo Minimum Center		0		56		169		202		205		236		222	II	243	II	246	II	254
Trinidad Corr Fac		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	II	187
Adult Males at YOS		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	II	96
Skyline Corr Center	Min	200	Min	199	Min	193	Min	199	Min	200	Min	201	Min	206	I	209	I	249	I	247
Colo Correctional Center	Min	149	Min	149	Min	144	Min	147	Min	150	Min	149	Min	142	I	141	I	148	I	148
Delta Corr Center	Min	297	Min	296	Min	277	Min	297	Min	387	Min	474	Min	467	I	461	I	474	I	468
Rifle Corr Center	Min	150	Min	150	Min	140	Min	150	Min	147	Min	192	Min	192	I	189	I	190	I	188
Colo Corr Altern Prgm	Min	118	Min	88	Min	89	Min	88	Min	95	Min	103	Min	101	I	112	I	121	I	93
Colo Womens Corr Fac	Mixed	296	Mixed	282	Mixed	224	Mixed	239	Mixed	267	Mixed	287	Mixed	273	IV	289	IV	270	IV	215
Denver Womens Corr Fac		0		0		0		0		0		0	Mixed	231	V	303	V	423	V	612
Adult Females at YOS		0		0		0		0		0		0	Mixed	0	V	51	V	0	V	0
Denver Rec Diag Center	Mixed	506	Mixed	414	Mixed	381	Mixed	369	Mixed	394	Mixed	389	Mixed	459	V	469	V	485	V	485
San Carlos Corr Fac		0		0		0	Mixed	239	Mixed	247	Mixed	247	Mixed	247	V	244	V	244	V	248
Total DOC Facilities		7,453		7,836		7,438		8,343		8,618		9,225		9,899		12,065		12,571		13,078
Community		702		677		644		653		648		710		844		916		944		1,025
Intensive Supervision		89		164		178		206		240		329		466		465		537		571
Jail Backlog/Regressions		427		749		658		573		623		212		302		386		101		412
Other (1)		571		579		1,751		1,802		2,461		3,187		3,215		2,167		2,680		2,959
Adult Jurisdictional Population		9,242		10,005		10,669		11,577		12,590		13,663		14,726		15,999		16,833		18,045
Y.O.S. at DRDC						23		86		96		110		0		0		0		0
Y.O.S. at Pueblo						0		0		0		0		206	V	223	V	223	V	218
Y.O.S. -Comm.								23		44		63		78		60		42		37
Y.O.S. Other								105		136		125		8		6		6		0
Total Y.O.S.						23		214		276		298		292		289		271		255

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

June 30 2002 contracts include: Bent Co Corr Fac (556), Crowley Co Corr Fac (648), Huerfano Co Corr Fac (617), Kit Carson Corr Fac (531) and Colo. county jails (84).

APPENDIX B
OPERATIONAL CAPACITY BY FACILITY
FOR 1993 THROUGH 2002

Office of Planning & Analysis

DATE: June 20, 2003

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

FISCAL YEAR 2002 STATISTICAL REPORT

FACILITY	AS OF JUNE 30									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Colo. State Penitentiary	0	504	504	504	504	756	756	756	756	756
Centennial Corr Facility	336	336	336	336	336	240	336	336	336	336
Sterling Corr Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	2,317	2,445	2,445
Limon Corr Facility	928	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953
Arkansas Valley Corr Facility	982	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	891	1,007	1,032
Buena Vista Corr Facility	826	717	741	741	751	826	826	871	826	856
Colo Territorial Corr Facility	592	592	592	686	686	686	695	770	695	725
Fort Lyon Corr Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
Fremont Corr Facility	1,060	1,085	1,085	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,225	1,449	1,449	1,479
Buena Vista Minimum Center	214	248	214	214	214	214	288	288	292	292
Arrowhead Corr Center	364	364	364	388	484	484	480	480	484	484
Four Mile Corr Center	300	300	300	300	300	592	484	484	484	484
Pre-Release Corr Center	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	0
Pueblo Minimum Center	0	56	178	206	206	238	226	256	256	256
Trinidad Corr Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
Adult Males @ YOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
Skyline Corr Center	200	200	200	200	200	200	205	205	205	249
Colo Correctional Center	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Delta Corr Center	304	304	304	304	400	484	484	484	484	484
Rifle Corr Center	150	150	150	150	150	192	192	192	192	192
Colo Corr Alternative Prgm	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Colo Womens Corr Facility	260	232	267 *	267	274	294	274	294	274	224
CWCF-Pueblo Ext.	50	50	0 *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denver Womens Corr Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	464	464	642
Columbine Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult Females @ YOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0
Denver Rec & Diag Center	516	400	400	400	400	400	480	480	480	480
San Carlos Corr Fac	0	0	0	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
ADULT FACILITIES	7,496	7,912	8,009	8,501	8,710	9,411	10,035	12,694	12,746	13,385
Youthful Offender System		96	96	96	96	96	300	240	240	240

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