

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

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Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 2008



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OVERVIEW

POPULATION GROWTH

The average daily population (ADP) is used to measure population growth trends in the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC). Figure 1 shows the ADP of the inmate, parole (including absconders and interstate parolees), youthful offender system (YOS), and total populations over the past 10 years. Overall, there has been a 75% increase in CDOC’s jurisdictional population from fiscal year (FY) 1999 to FY 2008.

Table 1 details the annual growth rates of the jurisdictional population. Although the CDOC population continues to grow each year, much of that growth is attributable to increases in the parole population. Growth in the inmate population was lower in FY 2008 than it has been in over a decade.

Figure 1. Average Jurisdictional Population, FY 1999 – 2008

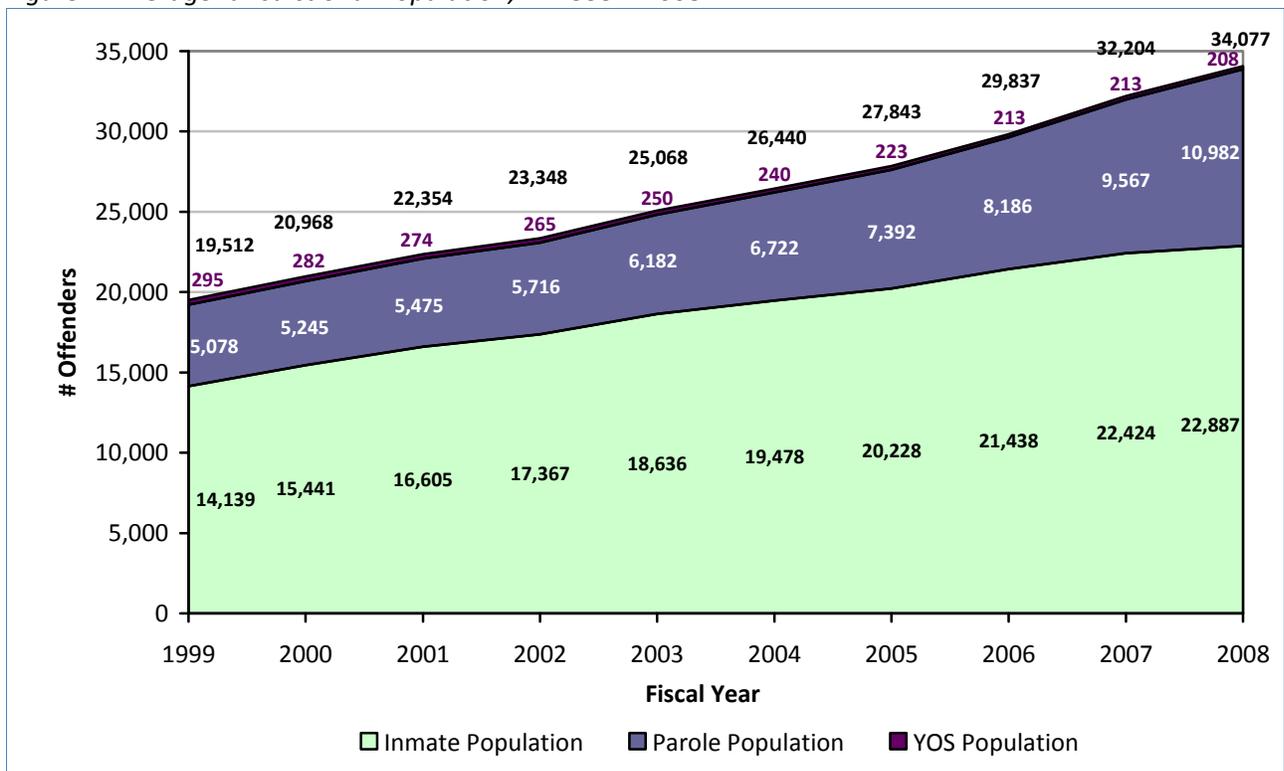


Table 1. Annual Jurisdictional Population Growth, FY 1999 – 2008

FY	Inmate	Parole	YOS	Total
1999	6.8%	22.4%	6.1%	10.4%
2000	9.2%	3.3%	-4.4%	7.5%
2001	7.5%	4.4%	-2.8%	6.6%
2002	4.6%	4.4%	-3.3%	4.4%
2003	7.3%	8.2%	-5.7%	7.4%
2004	4.5%	8.7%	-4.0%	5.5%
2005	3.9%	10.0%	-7.1%	5.3%
2006	6.0%	10.7%	-4.5%	7.2%
2007	4.6%	16.9%	0.0%	7.9%
2008	2.1%	14.8%	-2.3%	5.8%

Table 2 provides the ADP breakdown for state and private prisons, jail backlog, jail contracts, and community corrections for 5 years. Private prisons in use during FY 2008 included Bent County Correctional Facility, Crowley County Correctional Facility, Huerfano County Correctional Center, Kit Carson Correctional Center, High Plains Correctional Facility, Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center and North Fork (Oklahoma) Correctional Facility. Among the total inmate population, 22% were housed in private prisons.

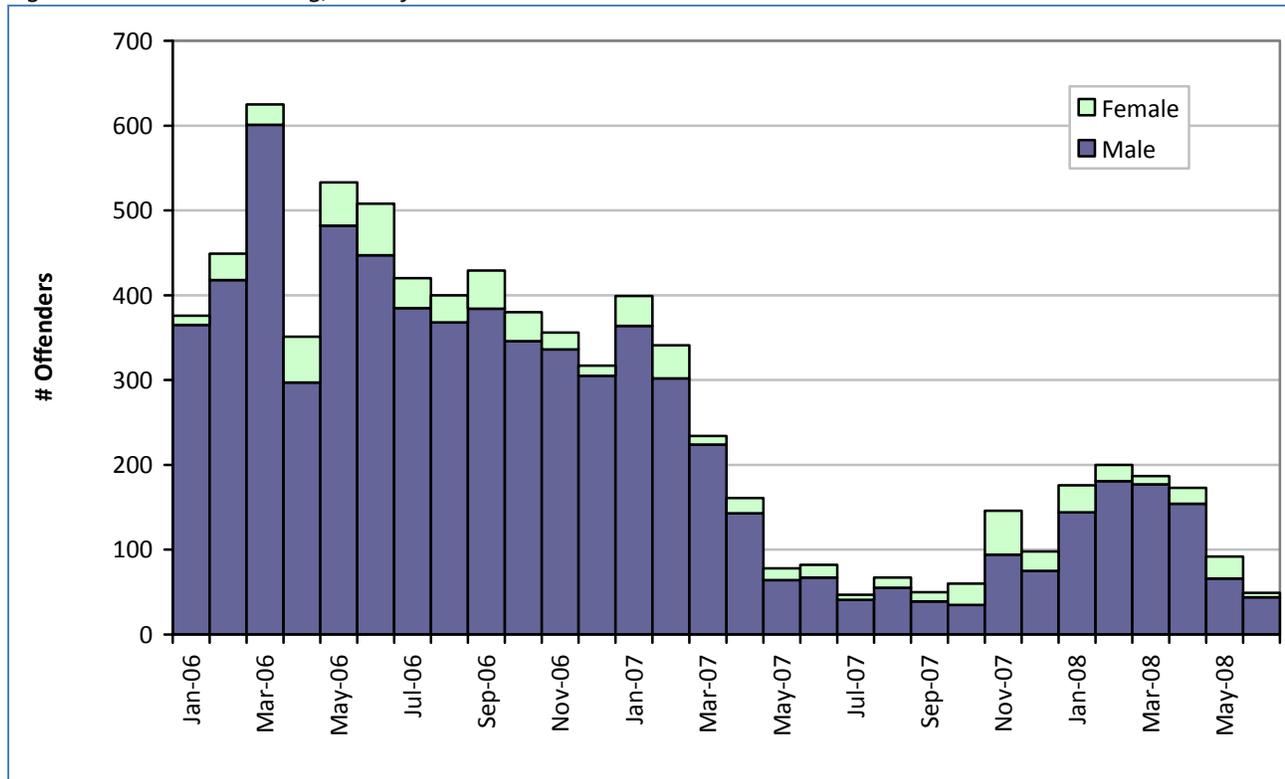
Table 2. Average Inmate Jurisdictional Population by Location

FY	State Prisons	Private Prisons	County Jails Backlog	Contracts	Community Corrections	Other ^a	Total
2004	13,999	2,933	168	50	1,902	426	19,478
2005	14,126	2,971	417	39	2,216	459	20,228
2006	14,115	3,851	499	30	2,459	484	21,438
2007	14,287	4,760	309	45	2,588	435	22,424
2008	14,556	5,052	117	61	2,711	390	22,887

^a Other includes fugitives, revocations in jail and awaiting transfer, and external placements.

Construction of new prison space and contracts for private prison beds has significantly reduced, over time, the number of offenders held in jails awaiting bed space (jail backlog). The jail backlog reached its highest point at 909 on June 1, 1995. The end-of-month counts illustrate a marked decrease of jail backlog in FY 2008 (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Adult Jail Backlog, End of Month Count

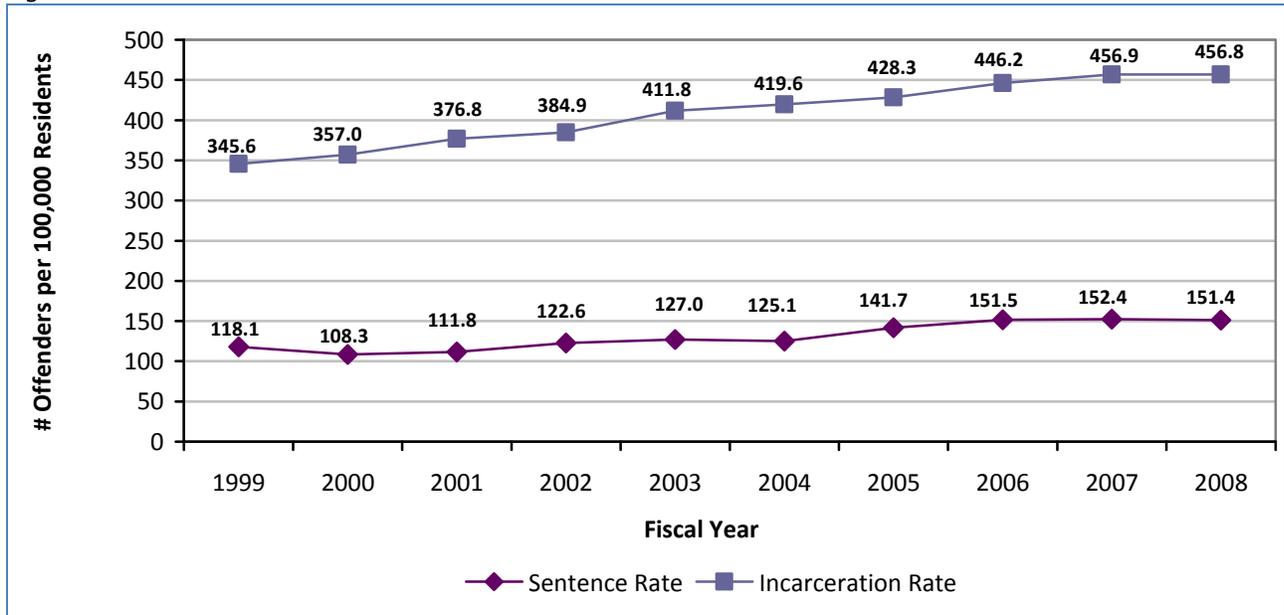


PRISON SENTENCE RATES AND INCARCERATION RATES

Prison sentence rates and incarceration rates are used as indicators of growth in the prison population relative to the growth in the state populace. Prison sentence rates are calculated as the ratio of the number of offenders sentenced to prison (i.e., court commitments) during a fiscal year per 100,000 Colorado residents. Incarceration rates are computed as the ratio of the average number of offenders incarcerated during a fiscal year (i.e., adult inmate jurisdictional population) per 100,000 Colorado residents. State population estimates are obtained from the Colorado Department of Local Affairs.

The data indicate that both the sentence rate and the incarceration rate are exceeding Colorado’s population growth, although there has been some stabilization in the sentence rate for the past 3 years (see Figure 3). Over ten years, the sentence rate has increased 28% and the incarceration rate has increased 32%. In contrast, the Colorado population has grown 19% over this same 10-year period. Among 37 states that had increases in their incarceration rates between 2000 and 2007, Colorado ranked the 9th highest in the country¹.

Figure 3. Ten Year Prison Sentence and Incarceration Rates



LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Several key pieces of legislation since 1979 have impacted the size of the CDOC prison population. Following is a summary of the House bills (HB) and Senate bills (SB) that have had the most significant effects on felony sentencing and the CDOC.

- **HB 79-1589** changed sentences from indeterminate to determinate terms and made parole mandatory at 50% of an offender’s sentence.
- **HB 81-1156** required sentences to be above the maximum of the presumptive range for offenses defined as “crimes of violence” and crimes with aggravating circumstances.

¹ West, H.C. & Sabol, W.J. (2008). *Prisoners in 2007*. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

- **HB 85-1320** doubled the maximum penalties of the presumptive ranges for all felony classes and parole became discretionary.
- **SB 88-148** lowered sentencing ranges for crimes of violence and crimes with aggravating circumstances to at least the midpoint of the presumptive range.
- **SB 89-246** lowered several class five felonies to a newly created felony class six with a presumptive range of 1 to 2 years.
- **HB 90-1327** raised the amount of earned time from 5 days to 10 days per month for inmates and allowed parolees to earn 10 days per month to reduce parole time served.
- **SB 90-117** raised life sentences from parole eligibility after 40 years for class one felony convictions to “life without parole” for class one felonies committed on or after September 20, 1991.
- **HB 93-1302** lowered the presumptive ranges for certain nonviolent felony class three through six crimes and added a split sentence, mandating a period of parole for all crimes following a prison sentence. Habitual offender sentencing was changed for felony classes two to five offenses. For two previous convictions, sentences are three times the maximum of the presumptive range, and for three previous convictions, sentences are four times the maximum of the presumptive range. If the new conviction is for a crime of violence, offenders are sentenced to life (40 years to parole eligibility date). This bill also eliminated earned time awards while on parole. See Table 3 for a summary of presumptive ranges by felony class prior to and subsequent to HB 93-1302 and see Table 4 for a summary of habitual sentencing law changes.
- **Special Fall Session SB 93-09** created a new judicial sentencing provision for offenders between the ages of 14 to 18 for certain crimes and established YOS within CDOC.
- **SB 94-196** added a new habitual sentencing provision of life (40 years to parole eligibility) if a new crime conviction was for a class one, two, or three crime of violence with two previous convictions for these same offenses.
- **HB 95-1087** reinstated earned time while on parole for certain nonviolent offenders.
- **HB 96-1005** lowered the age limit for YOS from 14 to 12 years of age and broadened the offenses eligible for YOS sentencing.
- **HB 98-1156** added the “Colorado Sex Offender Lifetime Supervision Act of 1998.” All offenders convicted of a felony sex offense committed on or after November 1, 1998 shall receive an indeterminate sentence of at least the minimum of the presumptive range for the level of offense committed and a maximum of natural life. All offenders sentenced under this law must undergo evaluation and treatment to be eligible for parole. The parole board determines when these offenders can be supervised in the community.
- **HB 98-1160** applied to class two, three, four, or five or second or subsequent class six offenses occurring on or after July 1, 1998, mandating that every offender complete a period of 12 continuous months of parole supervision after incarceration.
- **SB 03-252** removed the 12 continuous months of parole supervision after incarceration, allowing the parole board to return an offender who paroled on a nonviolent class five or six felony, except menacing and unlawful sexual behavior, to a community corrections program or to a pre-parole release and revocation center for up to 180 days. This bill also limited the time a parolee may be returned to prison to 180 days for a technical violation if confined for nonviolent offenses.
- **HB 04-1189** increased the time served before parole eligibility for certain violent offenses. First time offenders convicted of these violent offenses must serve 75% of their sentence less earned

time awarded. If convicted of a second or subsequent violent offense they must serve 75% of their sentence.

- **HB 06-1315** reduced sentences for juveniles convicted of class one felonies from a term of life in prison without parole eligibility to life with parole eligibility after 40 years.

Table 3. Presumptive Sentencing Ranges and Parole Periods

Felony Class	1985 – 1993		1993 – present		
	Presumptive Range		Presumptive Range		Mandatory Parole Period ^a
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
1	Life	Death	Life	Death	N/A
2	8 yr	24 yr	8 yr	24 yr	5 yr
3 Ext	4 yr	16 yr	4 yr	16 yr	5 yr
3	4 yr	16 yr	4 yr	12 yr	5 yr
4 Ext	2 yr	8 yr	2 yr	8 yr	3 yr
4	2 yr	8 yr	2 yr	6 yr	3 yr
5 Ext	1 yr	4 yr	1 yr	4 yr	2 yr
5	1 yr	4 yr	1 yr	3 yr	2 yr
6 Ext	1 yr	2 yr	1 yr	2 yr	1 yr
6	1 yr	2 yr	1 yr	1.5 yr	1 yr

Note. Ext = extraordinary risk crimes.

^a 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.

Table 4. Habitual Sentencing Law Changes

Legislation	Previous Convictions		Crime of Violence	Class 1, 2, or 3 Crime of Violence/
	Two	Three	Previous Habitual ^a	Two Previous Class 1, 2 or 3 Crimes of Violence ^b
Pre HB93-1302	25-50 yrs.	Life (40 yr. PED) ^c	—	—
Post HB93-1302	3x maximum of presumptive range of felony	4x maximum of presumptive range of felony	Life (40 yr. PED)	—
Post SB94-196	3x maximum of presumptive range of felony	4x maximum of presumptive range of felony	Life (40 yr. PED)	Life (40 yr. PED)

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

^a Any person who is convicted and sentenced for habitual-three previous convictions and is thereafter convicted of a felony which is a crime of violence.

^b Any person who is convicted of a class 1 or 2 felony or a class 3 that is a crime of violence and has been convicted twice previously of a class 1, 2, 3 crime of violence, excluding first and second degree burglary.

^c PED = parole eligibility date.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Two sets of population projections are prepared by outside agencies for budgeting and planning purposes. The Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) within the Department of Public Safety has projected the inmate and parole populations for over 20 years. In 1993, the legislature authorized the Legislative Council Staff (LCS) to develop forecasts for the adult and juvenile populations within the criminal justice system. These projections are updated every 6 months to reflect the most recent sentencing revisions and trends.

Figure 4 compares the most recent inmate population projections released in December 2008. The parole population projections as issued by the DCJ and the LCS are compared in Figure 5. 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.

Figure 4. Comparison of Prison Population Projections as Issued by DCJ² and LCS³

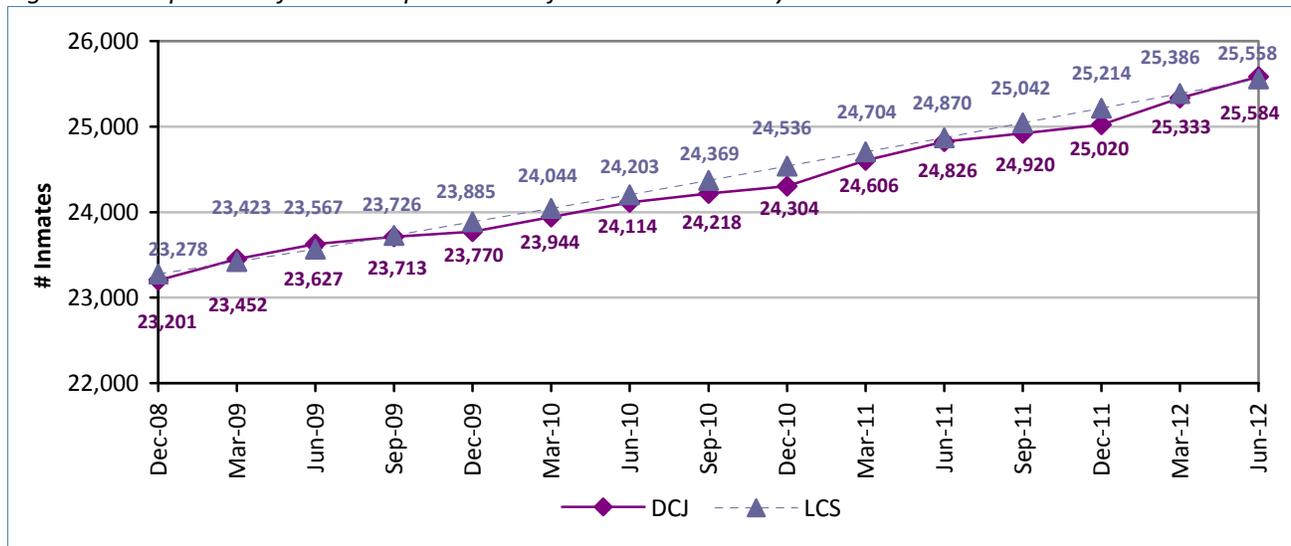
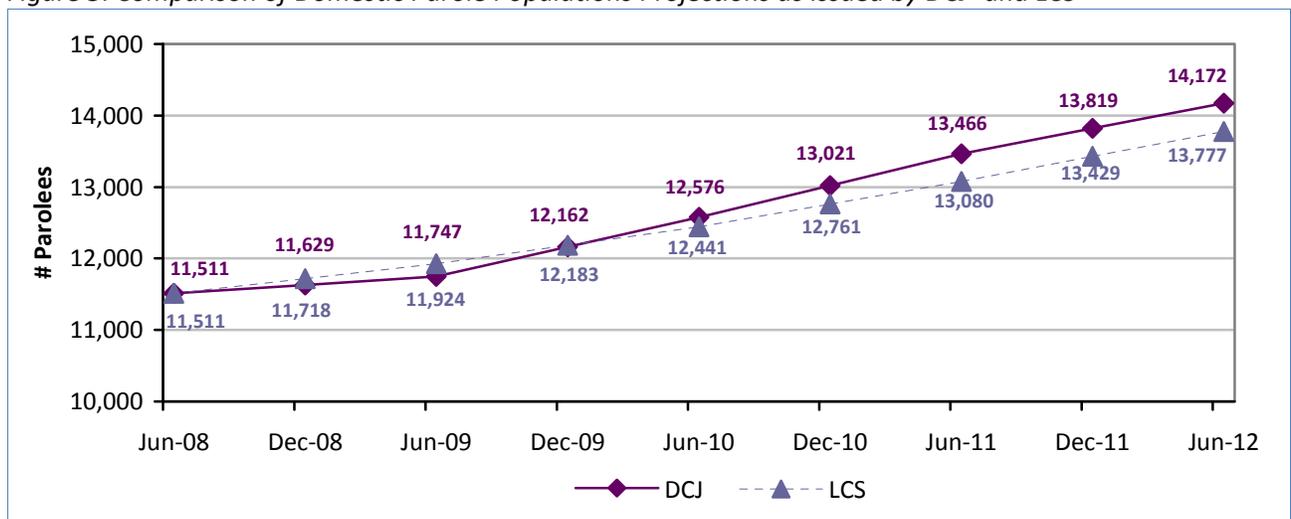


Figure 5. Comparison of Domestic Parole Populations Projections as Issued by DCJ² and LCS³



² Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecast, December 2008.

³ Source: Legislative Council Staff's Focus Colorado Economic and Revenue Forecast, 2008 – 2012.

SECURITY LEVELS AND MAP OF FACILITIES

Figure 6 illustrates the locations and security levels of the 24 prisons – 18 owned and operated by CDOC and 6 private contract facilities throughout the state of Colorado. The security levels identified in Figure 6 are defined in HB 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 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 close 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.

FACILITY CAPACITIES

Capacity refers to the number of state prison beds available to house inmates. Three capacity terms are used by the CDOC to describe prison bed space.

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

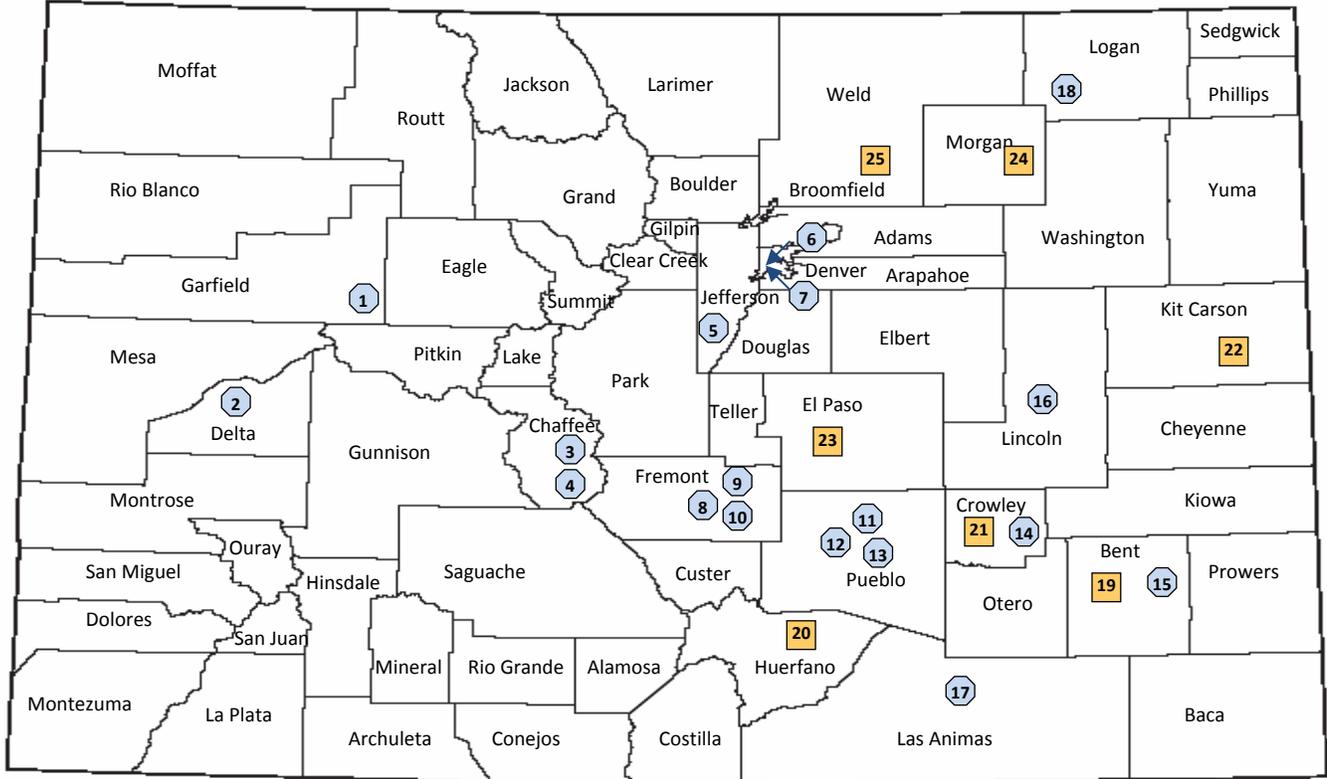
Expanded capacity: The number of housing spaces above the facility design capacity.

Operational capacity: Design capacity plus expanded capacity.

Management control, special use, segregation, lockdown and reception beds are included in the design capacity for all facilities.

State facility capacities and on grounds population as of June 30, 2008 are shown in Table 5. The percent of capacity used, calculated as the on-grounds population divided by the design capacity, is also listed. Therefore, percents greater than 100% indicate prison housing in excess of the design capacity of the facility. The overall over-capacity rate (110%) under which CDOC has been operating has not changed substantially in the past 5 years. Capacities of contract beds and community placements are not provided because these can vary according to need and contract terms. Appendices A and B contain historical information for security levels, populations and capacities for each facility.

Figure 6. Map of Colorado Correctional Facilities



	Facility	Capacity	Year	Location	Security
	1 Rifle Correctional Center	192	1979	Rifle	I
	2 Delta Correctional Center	484	1964	Delta	I
	3 Buena Vista Correctional Complex	1,218	1892	Buena Vista	III
	4 Colorado Correctional Alternative Program	100	1991	Buena Vista	I
	5 Colorado Correctional Center	150	1969	Golden	I
	6 Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	542 +	1991	Denver	V
	7 Denver Women's Correctional Facility	976 +	1998	Denver	V
	8 Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	936	1871	Canon City	III
	9 Colorado Women's Correctional Facility *	224	1968	Canon City	IV
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	1,660	1962	Canon City	III
	F. Skyline Correctional Center	249	1964	Canon City	I
	G. Centennial Correctional Expansion	948 +	2010	Canon City	V
	11 La Vista Correctional Facility	519	1994	Pueblo	III
	12 San Carlos Correctional Facility	500 +	1995	Pueblo	V
	13 Youthful Offender System	256	1998	Pueblo	III
	14 Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	1,391 +	1987	Ordway	III
	15 Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	750 +	2002	Fort Lyon	III
	16 Limon Correctional Facility	953	1991	Limon	IV
	17 Trinidad Correctional Facility	2,541 +	2001	Trinidad	II
	18 Sterling Correctional Facility	2,545	1998	Sterling	V
Contract	19 Bent County Correctional Facility	1,466	1993	Las Animas	
	20 Huerfano County Correctional Center *	774	1997	Walsenburg	
	21 Crowley County Correctional Facility	1,720	1998	Olney Springs	
	22 Kit Carson Correctional Facility	1,562	1998	Burlington	
	23 Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	750+	2005	Colorado Springs	
	24 High Plains Correctional Facility	280	2004	Brush	
	25 Cornell Facility	1,250 +	2009	Hudson	

* Facilities closed in FY 2009

+ Currently under expansion or planned expansion

Table 5. Facility Populations and Capacities as of June 30, 2008

State Facilities	On Grounds	Capacities		% Design Capacity	
	Population	Design	Expanded		Operational
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	995	742	265	1,007	134%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	490	484	10	494	101%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	886	554	372	926	160%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	254	292	0	292	87%
Centennial Correctional Facility	299	336	0	336	89%
Colorado Correctional Alternative Program	89	100	0	100	89%
Colorado Correctional Center	149	130	20	150	115%
Colorado State Penitentiary	733	756	0	756	97%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	911	574	362	936	159%
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	211	166	58	224	127%
Delta Correctional Center	459	484	0	484	95%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	462	384	96	480	120%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	783	900	0	866	87%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	476	500	0	500	95%
Four Mile Correctional Center	475	484	15	499	98%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,652	1,322	338	1,660	125%
La Vista Correctional Facility	464	519	0	519	89%
Limon Correctional Facility	931	748	205	953	124%
Rifle Correctional Center	170	192	0	192	89%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	244	255	0	255	96%
Skyline Correctional Center	243	134	115	249	181%
Southern Transport Unit at YOS	27	30	0	30	90%
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,495	2,445	100	2,545	102%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	475	484	0	484	98%
Total State Capacity	14,373	13,015	1,956	14,937	110%

ANNUAL INMATE COSTS

The annual cost per inmate by facility is shown in Table 6. Costs generally increase with the security level of the facility, although variations occur from facility to facility due to differing construction, inmate needs and services available at each prison. The average annual cost per adult inmate increased 6% from \$28,759 in FY 2007 to \$30,387 in FY 2008. The FY 2008 private prison rate was \$54.93 per day.

Table 6 also presents cost data for community programs and YOS. Costs to supervise community-based offenders are substantially lower than prison costs. On the other hand, YOS costs are higher than adult facilities due to the intensive education and treatment services provided to YOS offenders.

Table 6. Cost Per Offender by Facility, FY 2008⁴

Facility	Annual Cost	Daily Cost
Colorado Correctional Alternative Program	\$ 28,673	\$ 78.34
Colorado Correctional Center	\$ 20,347	\$ 55.59
Delta Correctional Center	\$ 24,296	\$ 66.38
Rifle Correctional Center	\$ 26,056	\$ 71.19
Skyline Correctional Center	\$ 22,410	\$ 61.23
Average – Level I Security	\$ 24,094	\$ 65.83
Arrowhead Correctional Center	\$ 26,819	\$ 73.28
Four Mile Correctional Center	\$ 21,772	\$ 59.49
Trinidad Correctional Facility	\$ 25,231	\$ 68.94
Average – Level II Security	\$ 24,598	\$ 67.21
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	\$ 25,671	\$ 70.14
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	\$ 24,403	\$ 66.67
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	\$ 33,436	\$ 91.36
Fremont Correctional Facility	\$ 26,229	\$ 71.66
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	\$ 38,100	\$ 104.10
La Vista Correctional Facility	\$ 33,902	\$ 92.63
Average – Level III Security	\$ 28,539	\$ 77.98
Centennial Correctional Facility	\$ 42,059	\$ 114.92
Colorado Women’s Correctional Facility	\$ 37,080	\$ 101.31
Limon Correctional Facility	\$ 26,660	\$ 72.84
Average – Level IV Security	\$ 31,478	\$ 86.01
Colorado State Penitentiary	\$ 40,712	\$ 111.24
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	\$ 62,675	\$ 171.24
Denver Women’s Correctional Facility	\$ 38,429	\$ 105.00
San Carlos Correctional Facility	\$ 66,469	\$ 181.61
Southern Transport Unit at YOS	\$ 29,998	\$ 81.96
Sterling Correctional Facility	\$ 25,397	\$ 69.39
Average – Level V Security	\$ 35,777	\$ 97.75
Average Cost – Grand Total	\$ 30,388	\$ 83.25
Private Prison Rate	\$ 20,103	\$ 54.93
Community and Parole Supervision		
Community Corrections	\$ 4,592	\$ 12.55
Community Corrections ISP	\$ 10,207	\$ 27.89
Community Return to Custody	\$ 18,406	\$ 50.29
Parole	\$ 3,573	\$ 9.76
Parole ISP	\$ 9,185	\$ 25.10
Youthful Offender System		
YOS Pueblo Facility	\$ 72,837	\$ 199.01
YOS Aftercare	\$ 70,935	\$ 193.81
YOS Backlog	\$ 20,869	\$ 57.02
Average YOS	\$ 72,333	\$ 197.63

⁴ Source: Colorado Department of Corrections Finance and General Administration.

ADULT PRISON ADMISSIONS

Admissions to the CDOC adult prison system rose 3.9% in 2008 and releases increased 4.5% (see Figure 7). When total admissions exceed total releases, additional prison beds are required. However, the difference between admissions and releases has decreased in recent years, contributing to a slower expansion rate than in years past. The compounded admissions growth rate from FY 2002 to FY 2008 was 6.1% per year while the release rate averaged 8.3% per year.

Figure 7. Total Admissions and Total Releases, FY 2002 – 2008

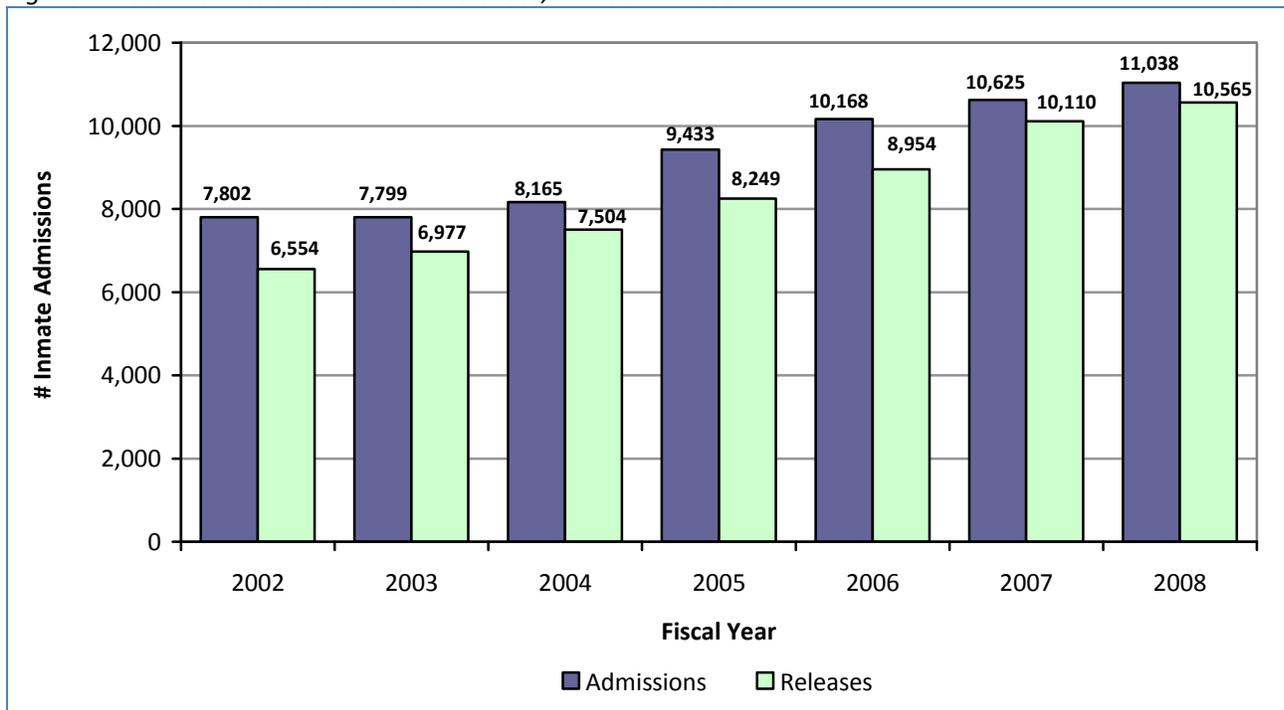


Table 7 shows counts by admission type for FY 2008. Court commitments include individuals receiving new incarceration sentences as new court commitments, parole returns with new felony convictions, court ordered discharge returns with new convictions, probation returns with new convictions and failures from YOS. Technical returns include offenders previously incarcerated in Colorado who released to parole, probation, court ordered discharge or appeal bond without a new felony conviction. Technical returns may have new misdemeanor convictions, traffic convictions or violations of conditions specified in the parole agreement. Other admissions consist of transfers under interstate compact agreements and dual commitments (i.e., to the state hospital).

Total male admissions increased 5% in 2008 from the previous year while female admissions decreased 4%. Court commitments were 1% higher while technical returns increased 10%. Of the total admissions ($N = 11,038$), 31% were technical parole returns without a new felony conviction. This is an increase of nearly 10% from FY 1998 where 22% of prison admissions were for technical returns. The increase in technical returns is likely due to increased numbers of offenders paroling rather than an increased rate of parole violators.

Table 7. Number of Admission to Adult Prison System, FY 2008

Admission Type	Male	Female	Total	%
Court Commitments				
New Commitments	5,464	832	6,296	57%
Parole Return – New Conviction	1,089	132	1,221	11%
Court Order Return – New Conviction	21	2	23	<1%
Probation – New Conviction	30	2	32	<1%
YOS Failure	11	1	12	<1%
YOS Failure – New Convictions	1	0	1	<1%
Subtotal	6,616	969	7,585	69%
Technical Returns				
Parole Return	2,948	405	3,353	30%
Court Order Discharge	35	3	38	<1%
Probation	45	8	53	<1%
Appeal Bond	1	0	1	<1%
Subtotal	3,029	416	3,445	31%
Other				
Dual Commitment/State Hospital	0	0	0	0%
Interstate Compact	8	0	8	<1%
Total Admissions	9,653	1,385	11,038	100%

Note. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding error.

OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic characteristics of offenders incarcerated as court commitments and technical returns were examined. A number of individuals ($n = 352$) had multiple admissions during FY 2008. To best illustrate offender characteristics, individuals were counted only once among court commitments and among technical returns, although an individual could be included in both groups. Consequently, the descriptive analyses included 7,564 court commitments and 3,255 technical returns.

The demographic characteristics of 2008 prison admissions are provided in Table 8. Females accounted for 12.7% of court commitments and 12.3% of technical returns. Among court commitments, the average age was 33.5 years ($SD = 10.1$). Mean age was similar for males and females, although females had a smaller age range (19 to 73) than males (16 to 82) at admission. Six commitments in 2008 were under the age of 18 years – one was 16 years old and five were 17 years old at admission. Certain youthful offenders receiving an adult prison sentence may be eligible for YOS, a sentencing alternative created in 1993; these admissions are reported elsewhere⁵. Among 2008 commitments, 7.1% were 50 years of age or older, nearly double the rate of 1998 commitments (3.6%) in this age range. Ages of technical returns averaged nearly 2.5 years older than court commitments; the average age for 2008 technical returns was 35.9 years ($SD = 9.5$) with only slight differences between males (mean = 35.8) and females (mean = 36.7).

There were minor changes in the ethnic proportions of court commitments from FY 2007 to FY 2008. Caucasian court commitments decreased 2.4%, Hispanics/Latinos increased 4.0%, African Americans increased 5.0%, Native Americans increased 8.9% and Asians decreased 18.1%. Compared to the previous year, FY 2008 technical returns showed an 8.2% increase for Hispanics/Latinos and 7.2% increase for African Americans. The data further indicate that ethnic distributions vary between court commitments and technical returns, where Caucasian and Hispanic/Latino offenders are less likely and African Americans more likely to return on a technical violation.

⁵ Office of Planning and Analysis (2008). *Youthful Offender System Annual Report: Fiscal Year July 2007 – June 2008*.

Table 8. Demographic Characteristics, FY 2008 Admissions

	Court Commitments				Technical Returns			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Age Ranges								
0-17	6	0	6	<1%	0	0	0	0%
18-19	187	15	202	3%	5	0	5	<1%
20-24	1,330	161	1,491	20%	344	26	370	11%
25-29	1,353	188	1,541	20%	594	59	653	20%
30-34	935	161	1,096	15%	455	71	526	16%
35-39	919	170	1,089	14%	435	83	518	16%
40-49	1,379	223	1,602	21%	778	139	917	28%
50-59	429	37	466	6%	209	20	229	7%
60-69	57	4	61	1%	33	2	35	1%
70+	7	3	10	<1%	1	1	2	<1%
Ethnicity								
Caucasian	2,901	511	3,412	45%	1,268	159	1,427	44%
Hispanic/Latino	2,267	258	2,525	33%	825	118	943	29%
African American	1,200	148	1,348	18%	665	112	777	24%
Native American	185	35	220	3%	84	12	96	3%
Asian	49	10	59	1%	12	0	12	<1%
Total	6,602	962	7,564	100%	2,854	401	3,255	100%

Note. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding error.

SENTENCING DATA

The felony class and county of conviction of the most serious offense for prison admissions are shown in Table 9. Again, multiple admissions were removed so that individuals were only included once in the court commitment category and once in the technical returns category. Felony class distributions of both court commitments and technical returns were roughly similar to those in FY 2007. One substantial difference was a 21% decrease in lifetime sex offender court commitments. Only 10 of the 64 counties in Colorado are listed in Table 9; these represent 86% of the court commitments. Denver County continues to represent the largest portion of commitments followed by El Paso, Jefferson, and Adams counties. Arapahoe County was responsible for the greatest number of technical returns after accounting for Denver and El Paso counties.

Most serious offense of court commitments was examined. Most serious offense is determined by a number of factors including sentence length, felony class, enhancements (e.g., habitual, lifetime supervision), and crime type. Table 10 presents the most serious offense of court commitments by gender. In Table 10, these offenses are categorized as violent or nonviolent, using a broad definition for violence describing the general nature of the offense rather than the statutory definition found in CRS 18-1.3-406.

It should be noted that direct comparisons between FY 2008 and previous years may not be possible due to some methodology changes. First, in previous years' reports, inchoate crimes were reported as separate offense categories under violent and nonviolent groups. In the present report, inchoate crimes are reported in relation to the specific crime type. Similarly, all habitual and lifetime sex offenses are now reported under the specific offense committed whereas in past years the sentence (e.g., habitual) was reported as a separate crime category. Secondly, changes were made to the software application that determines most serious offense in order to improve reporting accuracy. Finally, past reports may have included a single offender more than once if that person had multiple admissions; in the current report each offender is included only once. Therefore, the increase in violent court commitments from 27% in FY 2007 to 31% in FY 2008 might be attributable to methodological changes rather than actual changes in the commitment population.

Table 9. Felony Class and County of Conviction, FY 2008 Admissions

	Court Commitments				Technical Returns			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Felony Class								
I	35	2	37	1%	1	0	1	<1%
II	122	17	139	2%	16	2	18	1%
III	937	134	1,071	14%	334	49	383	12%
IV	2,373	455	2,828	37%	1,247	182	1,429	44%
V	1,852	211	2,063	27%	883	120	1,003	31%
VI	1,067	139	1,206	16%	356	48	404	12%
Habitual	63	3	66	1%	13	0	13	<1%
Lifetime Sex	153	1	154	2%	4	0	4	<1%
Total	6,602	962	7,564	100%	2,854	401	3,255	100%
County of Conviction								
Denver	1,310	152	1,462	19%	658	107	765	24%
El Paso	869	165	1,034	14%	345	49	394	12%
Jefferson	732	125	857	11%	246	41	287	9%
Adams	695	99	794	11%	250	26	276	8%
Arapahoe	576	87	663	9%	279	52	331	10%
Weld	403	54	457	6%	173	18	191	6%
Mesa	328	54	382	5%	132	22	154	5%
Pueblo	279	52	331	4%	159	20	179	5%
Larimer	291	32	323	4%	131	15	146	4%
Boulder	185	18	203	3%	72	4	76	2%
Other	934	124	1,058	14%	409	47	456	14%
Total	6,602	962	7,564	100%	2,854	401	3,255	100%

Note. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding error.

Table 10. Most Serious Offense of Court Commitments, FY 2008 Admissions

Crime	Males		Females		Subtotal		Total	
	#	# Inc ^a	#	# Inc ^a	#	# Inc ^a	#	%
Violent Offenses								
1 st Degree Murder	34	34	2	3	36	37	73	1%
2 nd Degree Murder	41	13	3	1	44	14	58	1%
Manslaughter	17	3	2	0	19	3	22	<1%
Homicide	26	0	6	0	32	0	32	<1%
Aggravated Robbery	75	33	6	3	81	36	117	2%
Simple Robbery	115	28	9	1	124	29	153	2%
Kidnapping	60	13	3	2	63	15	78	1%
Assault	419	75	42	3	461	78	539	7%
Menacing	371	47	35	2	406	49	455	6%
Sexual Assault	134	41	1	0	135	41	176	2%
Sexual Assault-Child	141	138	1	2	142	140	282	4%
Arson	15	5	4	0	19	5	24	<1%
Weapons/Explosives	118	6	0	1	118	7	125	2%
Child Abuse	144	11	21	2	165	13	178	2%
Subtotal	1,710	447	135	20	1,845	467	2,312	31%
Nonviolent Offenses								
Drug Offenses:								
Controlled Substances	1,248	171	238	40	1,486	211	1,697	22%
Marijuana	96	18	6	1	102	19	121	2%
Other Drug Offenses	11	9	6	5	17	14	31	<1%
Escape	263	42	62	17	325	59	384	5%
Contraband	25	7	6	1	31	8	39	1%
Identity Theft	93	9	36	2	129	11	140	2%
Theft	439	137	146	34	585	171	756	10%
Burglary	402	87	23	8	425	95	520	7%
Trespassing/Mischief	294	81	21	3	315	84	399	5%
Forgery	222	13	60	1	282	14	296	4%
M.V. Theft	198	51	51	3	249	54	303	4%
Traffic	191	1	8	0	199	1	200	3%
Public Peace	202	22	9	2	211	24	235	3%
Fraud/Embezzlement	40	2	7	1	47	3	50	1%
Organized Crime	18	0	4	0	22	0	22	<1%
Perjury	23	7	2	0	25	7	32	<1%
Miscellaneous	4	19	0	4	4	23	27	<1%
Subtotal	3,769	676	685	122	4,454	798	5,252	69%
Total	5,479	1,123	820	142	6,299	1,265	7,564	100%

Note. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding error.

^a Inc = Inchoate Crime (attempt, solicitation, conspiracy, or accessory).

LENGTH OF STAY

The average length of stay of new court commitments and parole returns with a new crime is estimated by DCJ in the annual Correctional Population Forecast⁶. Average lengths of stay are estimates of actual time that new admissions are expected to serve in prison. These calculations are made using sentence length and time served for inmates released during the same year. Table 11 presents anticipated lengths of stay based on felony type (F1 to F6) and crime type (ext, sex, drug, and other).

Table 11. Estimated Average Length of Stay (Months), FY 2008 Admissions⁶

Felony Class/Type	New Commitments		Parole Returns	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
F1	480.0	480.0	--	--
F2 Ext	209.4	175.4	278.6	--
F2 Sex	290.8	--	--	--
F2 Drug	90.2	40.1	92.9	38.2
F2 Other	96.3	49.4	206.4	--
F3 Ext	118.2	73.6	84.4	48.2
F3 Sex	100.4	35.1	55.3	--
F3 Drug	56.0	49.6	77.3	30.8
F3 Other	53.4	48.2	62.3	28.8
F4 Ext	51.0	34.9	33.3	30.8
F4 Sex	44.3	54.0	55.8	--
F4 Drug	30.5	28.6	32.3	45.7
F4 Other	33.3	30.3	30.6	21.5
F5 Ext	16.1	12.8	11.0	10.1
F5 Sex	31.2	22.1	33.2	--
F5 Drug	20.2	19.3	19.4	18.0
F5 Other	20.9	17.8	20.8	19.8
F6 Ext	13.6	--	11.7	--
F6 Sex	11.9	14.4	8.6	--
F6 Drug	12.1	12.5	12.7	7.8
F6 Other	12.5	11.6	14.8	6.0
Total	40.5	30.6	34.1	26.3

Note. Ext = "extraordinary risk of harm offenses."

HABITUAL OFFENDER COMMITMENTS

Sixty-six offenders were sentenced under habitual offender provisions in FY 2008 for their most serious offense, with three receiving sentences under Pre HB 93-1302 law (see Table 12). It should be noted that some offenders who received habitual sentences are not reported here if their most serious offense was not the crime(s) carrying the habitual sentence, although sentence enhancements correspond to most serious offenses in the majority of cases. Offenders sentenced under Pre HB 93-1302 receive a life sentence with parole eligibility after 40 years. Those sentenced under Post HB 93-1302 receive a sentence at three times the maximum of the presumptive range for two previous convictions and four times the maximum for three previous convictions. The number of habitual commitments in FY 2008 (66) was substantially higher than in past years: 43 in FY 2007, 26 in FY 2006, and 57 in FY 2005.

⁶ Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecast, December 2008.

PRISON ADMISSIONS

Table 12. Commitments with Habitual Convictions, FY 2008 Admissions

Sentencing Law	Crime ^a	Male	Female	Total	Avg Sentence (Yrs.)	
Pre HB 93-1302	Two Previous Convictions					
	Robbery	2	0	2	33.0	
	Sexual Assault	1	0	1	50.0	
	Subtotal	3	0	3	38.7	
Post HB 93-1302	Three Previous Convictions					
	Murder	3	0	3	96.0	
	Kidnapping	1	0	1	12.0	
	Assault	5	0	5	36.0	
	Aggravated Robbery	3	0	3	58.7	
	Arson	1	0	1	48.0	
	Weapons/Explosives	1	0	1	4.5	
	Public Peace	2	0	2	11.0	
	Escape	3	0	3	24.0	
	Contraband	1	0	1	24.0	
	Burglary	1	0	1	18.0	
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	7	0	7	31.7	
	Trespassing/Mischief	1	0	1	6.0	
	Forgery	2	1	3	8.0	
	Fraud	1	0	1	6.0	
	Identity Theft	2	0	2	24.0	
	Controlled Substances	1	7	8	41.5	
	Perjury	1	0	1	6.0	
	Traffic	2	0	2	6.0	
	Organized Crime	2	0	2	96.0	
	Menacing	1	0	1	12.0	
	Subtotal	41	8	49	34.8	
		Two Previous Convictions				
		Sex Assault – Child	1	0	1	9.0
		Sex Assault	1	0	1	12.0
		Aggravated Robbery	1	0	1	32.0
	Public Peace	2	0	2	9.0	
	Theft	3	0	3	7.0	
	Trespassing/Mischief	1	0	1	9.0	
	Forgery	1	0	1	9.0	
	Identity Theft	1	0	1	8.0	
	Controlled Substances	1	0	1	9.0	
	Traffic	2	0	2	3.6	
	Subtotal	14	0	14	9.6	
Total		58	8	66	29.6	

^a Crimes include inchoate offenses.

LIFETIME SEX OFFENDER SUPERVISION 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. Table 13 details the crime categories for offenders sentenced to CDOC under the lifetime sex offender supervision provision in FY 2008. The crimes in Table 13 may not represent all commitments sentenced under these provisions as this analysis uses only the most serious crime. In some case the most serious crime is a non-sexual offense and the lesser qualifying sex offense carries the lifetime supervision sentence. For more detailed information an annual report on lifetime supervision of sex offenders is published annually and available at http://dcj.state.co.us/odvso/sex_offender/SO_Pdfs/Complete%202008%20Lifetime%20Report.pdf.

Table 13. Lifetime Sex Offender Commitments Most Serious Conviction, FY 2008 Admissions

Felony Class	Most Serious Crime	Number of Offenders			Avg. Minimum Sentence (Yrs.)
		Male	Female	Total	
2	Sexual Assault	5	0	5	24.0
	Sexual Assault – At Risk	3	0	3	32.0
	Second Degree Kidnapping	1	0	1	37.0
	Subtotal	9	0	9	28.1
3	Sexual Assault Child – Position of Trust	37	0	37	10.4
	Sexual Assault Child	18	0	18	14.8
	Sexual Assault	2	0	2	13.0
	Aggravated Incest	1	0	1	8.0
	Sexual Assault – At Risk	11	0	11	16.5
	Child Exploitation	1	0	1	4.0
	Subtotal	70	0	70	12.4
4	Sexual Assault Child – Position of Trust	13	0	13	4.2
	Sexual Assault Child	41	1	42	4.9
	Internet Sexual Exploitation	3	0	3	6.0
	Sexual Assault	9	0	9	7.2
	Sexual Assault – At Risk	1	0	1	2.0
	Child Enticement	6	0	6	3.0
	Child Exploitation	1	0	1	6.0
	Subtotal	74	1	75	4.9
Total		153	1	154	9.7

NEEDS LEVELS OF COURT COMMITMENTS

The initial needs levels assessed during the diagnostic process are shown in Table 14 for FY 2008 court commitments. These seven needs levels are assessed through a combination of methods, including observation, interview, self-report, standardized testing, and review of criminal justice records. Each needs level is rated on a scale of 1 through 5 where higher scores indicate greater needs (see the bottom of Table 14 for specific definitions of each needs level).

Inmates with a needs level scoring 3 through 5 are generally recommended for services in that area. Figure 8 shows the percent of court commitments who have moderate to severe needs in each area. Males and females have similar needs levels in most areas; however, compared to males, females have much higher mental health needs and lower sex offender treatment needs.

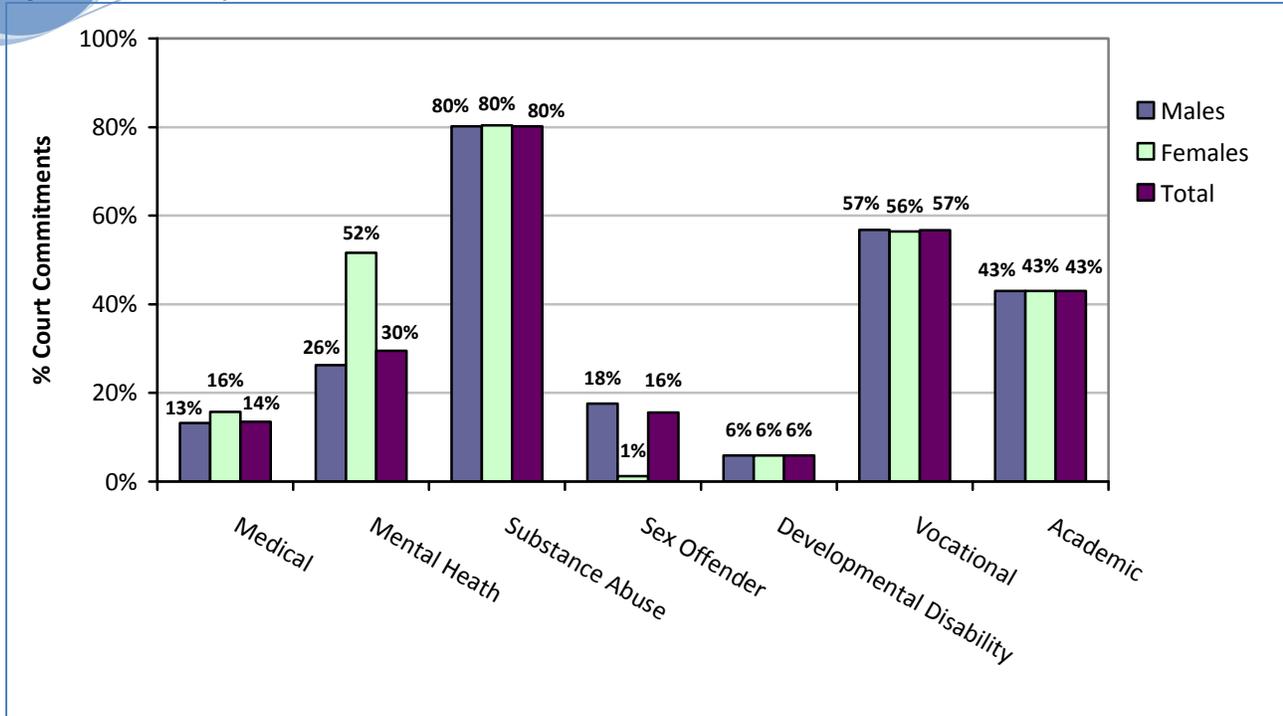
Table 14. Needs Levels for Court Commitments, FY 2008

Males	Needs Level				
	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	49%	37%	11%	2%	<1%
Mental Health	21%	53%	24%	3%	<1%
Substance Abuse	11%	9%	41%	22%	17%
Sex Offender	78%	4%	0%	6%	11%
Developmental Disability	87%	8%	6%	0%	<1%
Vocational	21%	23%	23%	32%	2%
Academic	1%	56%	2%	26%	15%
Females	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	47%	38%	10%	6%	<1%
Mental Health	15%	34%	45%	6%	<1%
Substance Abuse	11%	9%	37%	25%	18%
Sex Offender	98%	1%	<1%	1%	1%
Developmental Disability	87%	8%	6%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	18%	26%	22%	31%	3%
Academic	1%	56%	1%	30%	13%
Total	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	49%	37%	11%	3%	<1%
Mental Health	20%	51%	26%	3%	<1%
Substance Abuse	11%	9%	41%	22%	18%
Sex Offender	81%	4%	<1%	6%	10%
Developmental Disability	87%	8%	5.7%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	21%	23%	23%	32%	2%
Academic	2%	56%	2%	26%	15%
Key	1	2	3	4	5
Medical/ Mental Health/ Substance Abuse	None	Mild/Minor	Moderate	Moderately severe	Severe
Sex Offender	Non-apparent	At risk	Institutional	Non-convicted	Convicted
Developmental Disability	No history	IQ = 81 - 90	IQ < 81	IQ < 81 plus signif. deficits	IQ < 81 plus severe deficits
Vocational	Established skills	Adequate skills	Skilled, needs more training	Unskilled, needs training	Special needs
Academic	AA/AS degree or higher	High school diploma or GED	Literate, needs GED	Functional illiterate, needs ABE	Illiterate in English

Note. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding error.

PRISON ADMISSIONS

Figure 8. Percent of Court Commitments Rated Moderate to Severe Needs, FY 2008 Admissions

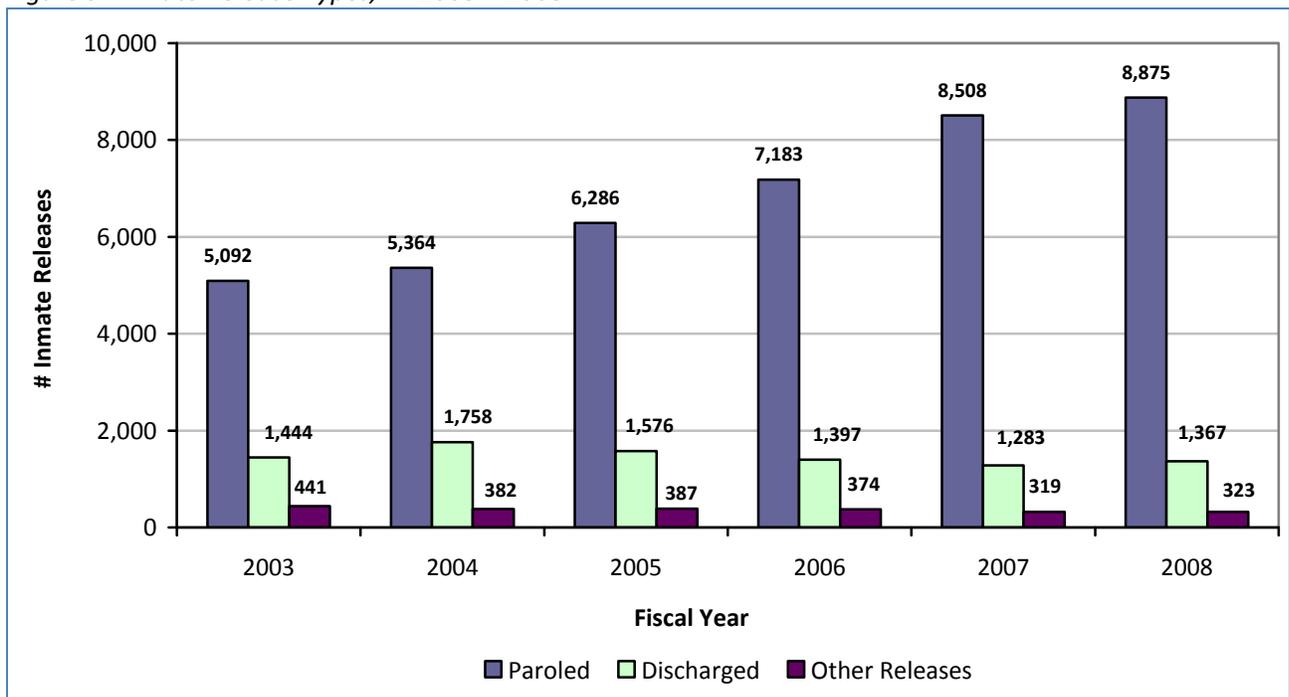


PRISON RELEASES

RELEASE TYPES

Prison releases reflect actual releases from inmate status, which may include releases from prison, community corrections or jail settings. These releases may differ from those reported by the Parole Board, which are a reflection of when releases are granted and may not occur in the same fiscal year as the actual release. Release types for FY 2003 through 2008 are shown in Figure 9. Annual releases from prison have increased 51% since 2003, with releases to parole increasing 74% over this time period. Discharges and other release types have remained relatively stable between 2003 and 2008.

Figure 9. Inmate Release Types, FY 2003 – 2008



CDOC implemented procedural changes in December 2005 affecting offenders scheduled for parole release during the weekend. Releases on the mandatory release date or mandatory reparole date falling on a weekend day are released a few days earlier, resulting in offenders being reported as discretionary parole instead of the mandatory parole or reparole categories. It is estimated that approximately 50% of the discretionary releases were actually mandatory weekend releases and, therefore, parole categories are collapsed for this report. Beginning December 2008, weekend releases (mandatory and reparole) are reported separately from discretionary parole releases.

Sentence discharge types include HB 1087 discharges, Martin/Cooper discharges, and discharges to pending charges or detainer. HB 1087 discharges include offenders with a nonviolent crime eligible for earned time while on parole; if these offenders return to prison with a technical violation, they complete their parole time in prison and then discharge their sentence. Martin/Cooper discharges apply to offenders convicted of sex offenses between July 1, 1993 and November 1, 1998. Cases heard by the Colorado State Supreme Court (People v. Martin Case 99SC602) and the Colorado Court of Appeals (People v. Cooper Case 98CA1614) became final in July 2001 and, as a result, sex offenders convicted of offenses between 1993 and 1998 are no longer subject to the mandatory parole provisions. This ruling has resulted in 1,136 offenders discharging their prison sentences without further supervision since FY 2002.

Other releases include release to probation, court-ordered discharge, appeal bond and deceased. The total number of releases in 2008 was higher than the previous year by 5%, but the distribution of release types has not changed (see Table 15). Female offenders accounted for 13% of the total releases, which is equal to the rate of female admissions (13%).

Table 15. Inmate Release Types by Gender, FY 2008

Release Type	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Parole	7,623	83%	1,252	88%	8,875	84%
Sentence Discharge						
Discharge	378	4%	25	2%	403	4%
HB 1087 Discharge	580	6%	82	6%	662	6%
Martin/Cooper Discharges	93	1%	1	<1%	94	1%
Discharge to Pending Charges	133	1%	20	1%	153	1%
Discharge to Detainer	53	1%	2	<1%	55	1%
Subtotal	1,237	14%	130	9%	1,367	13%
Other						
Probation	124	1%	20	1%	144	1%
Court Order Discharge	106	1%	21	1%	127	1%
Deceased	48	1%	2	<1%	50	<1%
Appeal Bond	2	0%	0	0%	2	<1%
Subtotal	280	3%	43	3%	323	3%
Total Releases	9,140	87%	1,425	13%	10,565	100%

Note. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding error.

The number of releases by type for each facility location is displayed in Table 16. This release location represents the last facility movement prior to release, often indicating a transport location. Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility had the highest number of releases (2,587) as this is the main transportation location followed by Sterling Correctional Facility (1,100). 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 1,585 releases (15%). These community programs are intended to serve as a transition from prison to parole. Of the offenders who discharged their inmate status, 84% paroled and 16% completed their sentences without further supervision. Releases from parole revocation status in community corrections centers, jails, and return to custody facilities are also reported; these offenders had their parole revoked for a short-term placement in a jail not to exceed 90 days, a community center not to exceed 120 days, or a return to custody facility not to exceed 180 days.

Inmates sentenced in Colorado who are under the supervision of other jurisdictions are reported in "Other" facilities. Other jurisdictions include the Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo (CMHIP), other state facilities, and the federal system.

Table 16. Release Types by Facility, FY 2008

Facility	Parole		Sent Discharge		Other		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	238	83%	41	14%	8	3%	287
Arrowhead Correctional Center	235	87%	28	10%	6	2%	269
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	90	80%	17	15%	6	5%	113
Buena Vista Minimum Center	47	73%	7	11%	10	16%	64
Centennial Correctional Facility	75	92%	6	7%	1	1%	82
Colorado Correctional Alt Program	7	19%	0	0%	30	81%	37
Colorado Correctional Center	111	85%	16	12%	4	3%	131
Colorado State Penitentiary	118	84%	22	16%	1	1%	141
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	2,192	85%	337	13%	58	2%	2,587
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	64	88%	4	5%	5	7%	73
Delta Correctional Center	278	82%	32	9%	28	8%	338
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	296	73%	100	25%	12	3%	408
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	483	84%	70	12%	19	3%	572
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	158	80%	28	14%	12	6%	198
Four Mile Correctional Center	263	83%	47	15%	6	2%	316
Fremont Correctional Facility	402	84%	65	14%	9	2%	476
La Vista Correctional Facility	267	87%	29	9%	10	3%	306
Limon Correctional Facility	135	84%	21	13%	4	3%	160
Rifle Correctional Center	91	83%	7	6%	11	10%	109
San Carlos Correctional Facility	66	69%	27	28%	2	2%	95
Skyline Correctional Center	160	86%	21	11%	6	3%	187
Southern Transport Unit at YOS	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1
Sterling Correctional Facility	913	83%	168	15%	19	2%	1,100
Trinidad Correctional Facility	227	89%	25	10%	3	1%	255
Contract							
Bent County Correctional Facility	6	100%	0	0%	0	0%	6
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2
Crowley County Correctional Facility	8	50%	1	6%	7	44%	16
High Plains Correctional Facility	1	25%	0	0%	3	75%	4
Huerfano County Correctional Facility	3	75%	0	0%	1	25%	4
Kit Carson Correctional Center	2	33%	1	17%	3	50%	6
North Fork OK Correctional Facility	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	3
Other							
Community Contract Centers	775	92%	45	5%	27	3%	847
Intensive Supervision	720	98%	13	2%	5	1%	738
Jail Backlog/Contract	31	47%	32	48%	3	5%	66
Revoked-Community Centers	9	82%	2	18%	0	0%	11
Revoked-Jail	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2
Revoked-Return to Custody	387	73%	143	27%	0	0%	530
Other	13	52%	11	44%	1	4%	25
Total Inmate Releases	8,875	84%	1,367	13%	323	3%	10,565

Note. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding error.

TIME SERVED IN PRISON

Time served in prison represents only the current incarceration time and does not include time previously served in prison, time credited for probation or diversionary programs, jail credits and pre-sentence confinement awards. However, time spent in county jail (backlog) waiting for prison bed space after sentencing is included as time served in prison.

The average time served in prison prior to release and average governing sentence are shown in Table 17 by gender and class of felony. On average, females serve 6 months less in prison than males. Because this data is analyzed for releases, it is important to note that these offenders do not represent the existing incarcerated population; releases typically have shorter sentences, have less serious criminal histories and demonstrate good behavior while incarcerated. The prison length of stay for releases is shorter than the projected length of stay for currently incarcerated offenders and admissions to prison.

The governing sentence represents the original sentence to incarceration including consecutive effects for multiple sentences, the parole sentence for the technical parole returns serving a mandatory parole period, and the combined governing sentence including the parole sentence plus new conviction sentences for parole returns with new sentences to incarceration. The broad presumptive sentencing ranges, combined with enhanced sentencing and concurrent versus consecutive sentencing provisions, create vast disparities within each crime category and felony class. Additionally, lengths of stay can be unduly influenced by unusually short or long sentences, particularly for categories with few offenders. Therefore, these sentence averages only provide a broad perspective and do not reflect the discretion within each group.

Table 17. Average Prison Time Served and Governing Sentence, FY 2008 Releases

Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Prison Time (mos.)			Avg Governing Sent (mos.)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I	16	0	16	229	--	229	Life	--	Life
II	76	15	91	120	89	115	221	206	218
III	1,235	187	1,422	52	34	50	108	73	103
IV	3,506	617	4,123	24	20	24	49	44	48
V	2,823	399	3,222	15	13	14	37	27	36
VI	1,394	201	1,595	9	7	9	18	17	18
Habitual-Other	54	5	59	104	55	100	212	130	205
Habitual-Life	4	0	4	248	--	248	Life	--	Life
Lifetime Sex	21	1	22	39	8	38	Life	--	Life
Other	11	0	11	108	--	108	--	--	--
Total	9,140	1,425	10,565	25	19	24	50	41	49

The time served by type of admission is shown in Table 18 and average governing sentence is shown in Table 19. The court commitment category contains offenders releasing from prison for the first time during this incarceration. The parole return categories include offenders re-releasing following a previous period of parole during the current incarceration. Other technical returns include returns from court ordered 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 31 months incarcerated while female court commitments averaged 24 months. Technical parole returns were reincarcerated for an average of 8 months, with less discrepancy between genders as compared to other categories. This length of stay is consistent with SB 03-252, which limits the period of revocation for certain nonviolent offenders to no more than 180 days.

Table 18. Average Prison Time Served by Admission Type, FY 2008 Releases

Admission Type	Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Prison Time (mos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Court Commitments	I	15	0	15	229	--	229
	II	60	12	72	145	92	136
	III	863	150	1,013	62	38	59
	IV	1,993	389	2,382	32	26	31
	V	1,530	220	1,750	17	15	17
	VI	810	130	940	8	7	8
	Habitual-Other	37	4	41	123	62	117
	Habitual-Life	2	0	2	306	--	306
	Lifetime Sex	20	1	21	39	8	37
	Subtotal	5,330	906	6,236	31	24	31
Tech. Parole Returns	II	14	1	15	18	4	17
	III	302	32	334	12	14	12
	IV	1,199	188	1,387	8	7	8
	V	931	129	1,060	7	6	7
	VI	362	50	412	5	5	5
	Habitual-Other	9	0	9	5	--	5
		Subtotal	2,817	400	3,217	8	7
Parole Returns- New Felony Convictions	I	1	0	1	243	--	243
	II	1	0	1	65	--	65
	III	36	3	39	114	43	109
	IV	250	28	278	39	35	39
	V	325	46	371	25	22	25
	VI	219	19	238	18	15	18
	Habitual-Other	7	0	7	143	--	143
	Habitual-Life	1	0	1	231	--	231
	Habitual-Sex	1	0	1	44	--	44
	Subtotal	841	96	937	33	25	32
Other Technical Returns	II	1	1	2	83	64	74
	III	16	1	17	32	18	31
	IV	33	7	40	17	18	17
	V	24	3	27	8	8	8
	VI	2	2	4	7	2	4
	Habitual-Other	0	1	1	--	24	24
	Subtotal	76	15	91	18	17	18
Other New Convictions	III	9	1	10	71	46	69
	IV	27	5	32	28	23	27
	V	11	1	12	17	18	17
	VI	1	0	1	11	--	11
	Habitual-Other	1	0	1	46	--	46
	Subtotal	49	7	56	33	26	32
Other^a	II	0	1	1	--	163	163
	III	9	0	9	89	--	89
	IV	4	0	4	81	--	81
	V	2	0	2	20	--	20
	Habitual-Life	1	0	1	150	--	150
	Other	11	0	11	108	--	108
		Subtotal	27	1	28	93	163

^a Other admission types include interstate compact, dual commitments (CMHIP) and YOS terminations and resentences.

Table 19. Average Governing Sentence by Admission Type, FY 2008 Releases

Admission Type	Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Governing Sentence (mos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Court Commitments	I	15	0	15	Life	--	Life
	II	60	12	72	252	205	244
	III	863	150	1,013	109	77	104
	IV	1,993	389	2,382	54	48	54
	V	1,530	220	1,750	30	28	30
	VI	810	130	940	16	16	16
	Habitual-Other	37	4	41	234	135	224
	Habitual-Life	2	0	2	Life	--	Life
	Lifetime Sex	20	1	21	Life	Life	Life
Subtotal		5,330	906	6,236	53	45	53
Tech. Parole Returns	II	14	1	15	68	60	67
	III	302	32	334	62	56	62
	IV	1,199	188	1,387	36	35	36
	V	931	129	1,060	47	23	44
	VI	362	50	412	13	14	13
	Habitual-Other	9	0	9	163	--	163
	Subtotal		2,817	400	3,217	40	30
Parole Returns- New Felony Conviction	I	1	0	1	Life	--	Life
	II	1	0	1	468	--	468
	III	36	3	39	462	60	431
	IV	250	28	278	58	53	58
	V	325	46	371	39	35	38
	VI	219	19	238	31	29	31
	Habitual-Other	7	0	7	183	--	183
	Habitual-Life	1	0	1	Life	--	Life
	Lifetime Sex	1	0	1	Life	--	Life
Subtotal		841	96	937	62	40	60
Other Technical Returns	II	1	1	2	288	192	176
	III	16	1	17	91	60	87
	IV	33	7	40	50	49	44
	V	24	3	27	31	32	28
	VI	2	2	4	18	12	10
	Habitual-Other	0	1	1	--	108	24
	Subtotal		76	15	91	55	55
Other New Convictions	III	9	1	10	111	96	104
	IV	27	5	32	64	52	58
	V	11	1	12	39	24	35
	VI	1	0	1	15	--	15
	Habitual-Other	1	0	1	72	--	72
Subtotal		49	7	56	66	54	61
Other^a	III	0	1	1	--	384	384
	IV	9	0	9	152	--	152
	V	4	0	4	108	--	108
	VI	2	0	2	48	--	48
	Habitual-Life	1	0	1	Life	--	Life
	Other	11	0	11	--	--	--
	Subtotal		27	1	28	70	384

^a Other admission types include interstate compact, dual commitments (CMHIP), and YOS terminations and resentences.

Time served in prison and governing sentences for court commitments were analyzed separately by release type and crime (see Tables 20 and 21). These tables only include offenders who released from prison for the first time (for this incarceration period) following a new incarceration sentence, and the calculation of time served for this group is known as the average time to first release. As noted earlier, time served in prison does not provide information on jail and pre-sentence credits awarded for time served prior to prison admission. These awards may have a significant impact on the overall time and proportion of sentence served in prison. For example, upon prison admission the offender may already be past the initial parole eligibility date (PED) after time is computed and, in some cases, has reached or exceeded the mandatory release date due to credits awarded for time in jail or under previous non-prison supervision.

Court commitments released to parole in FY 2008 served an average of 29 months in prison to first release, which is similar to the 2007 average. Sentence discharges averaged 98 months prior to release from prison. Offenders who discharge their sentence are serving sentences for crimes committed before 1993 without a mandatory parole sentence, are serving sex offense convictions for crimes committed between 1993 and 1998 (under the Martin/Cooper Supreme Court decision), or are nonviolent offenders who discharge their sentence following a parole technical violation (under HB 95-1087). The other release category, comprised mainly of court ordered discharges and releases to probation, served an average prison time of 18 months.

Table 21 provides the governing sentence averages for court commitments released in 2008, similar to the data presented in Table 19 for all 2008 releases. This information is only intended to provide a broad perspective and does not detail the vast disparity that is likely to occur within each crime category.

Table 20. Average Prison Time Served by Crime and Release Type, FY 2008 Court Commitments

Felony Class	Crime	Number of Offenders				Avg Prison Time (months)			
		Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total	Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total
I	Murder	4	0	10	14	334	--	184	227
	Habitual-Life	1	0	0	1	255	--	--	255
	Class I Total	5	0	10	15	318	--	184	229
II	Murder	20	6	2	28	182	204	27	175
	Kidnapping	8	1	1	10	128	147	42	122
	Sexual Assault	2	4	0	6	138	233	0	201
	Drug Offenses	10	0	1	11	89	--	20	83
	Org. Crime Act	12	0	1	13	76	--	7	71
	Other Class II	3	1	0	4	146	216	--	163
Class II Total	55	12	5	72	131	210	25	136	
III	Murder	17	2	2	21	117	180	55	117
	Homicide	14	1	1	16	80	162	7	80
	Kidnapping	7	1	0	8	128	221	--	139
	Sexual Assault	15	43	7	65	86	109	141	107
	Child Abuse	17	4	0	21	79	89	--	81
	Assault	40	1	7	48	112	84	47	102
	Robbery	71	3	5	79	111	206	40	110
	Escape	19	0	2	21	90	--	9	82
	Burglary	125	3	10	138	58	195	25	58
	Theft/M.V. Theft	83	3	9	95	43	99	17	43
	Drug Offenses	433	2	45	480	41	64	9	38
Other Class III	18	1	2	21	40	152	7	42	
Class III Total	859	64	90	1,013	58	120	27	59	
IV	Murder	32	1	3	36	58	33	13	53
	Kidnapping	28	1	0	29	38	60	--	45
	Sexual Assault	16	38	1	55	72	68	133	70
	Child Abuse	77	4	2	83	32	39	12	32
	Assault	224	1	29	254	49	225	9	45
	Robbery	157	0	3	160	40	0	6	39
	Escape	195	2	4	201	34	42	23	34
	Burglary	181	0	18	199	32	--	9	30
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	525	1	23	549	27	8	8	27
	Drug Offenses	642	1	37	680	24	91	8	23
	Other Class IV	123	2	11	136	28	6	9	26
Class IV Total	2,200	51	131	2,382	31	64	10	31	
V	Sexual Assault	127	16	5	148	22	44	12	24
	Assault	74	0	0	74	22	--	--	22
	Public Peace	95	1	1	97	19	34	10	19
	Escape	187	0	0	187	20	--	--	20
	Burglary	43	0	2	45	20	--	8	19
	Theft	185	0	7	192	14	--	6	14
	Trespassing	179	0	6	185	14	--	6	14
	Forgery	150	0	1	151	15	--	4	15
	Drug Offenses	154	0	4	158	12	--	13	12
	Menacing	383	0	12	395	17	--	6	17
	Other Class V	115	1	2	118	16	48	5	16
Class V Total	1,692	18	40	1,750	17	44	8	17	
VI	Assault	24	0	0	24	12	--	--	12
	Weapons	53	1	0	54	9	3	--	9
	Theft	64	0	1	65	9	--	8	9
	Trespassing	36	0	0	36	7	--	--	8
	Forgery	151	0	0	151	7	--	--	7
	Drug Offenses	303	0	5	308	7	--	6	7
	Traffic	136	0	1	137	10	--	2	10
Other Class VI	163	1	1	165	8	85	4	9	
Class VI Total	930	2	8	940	8	44	6	8	
Other	Habitual-Other	26	11	4	41	119	106	132	117
	Habitual-Life	2	0	0	2	306	--	--	306
	Lifetime Sex	3	0	18	21	53	--	35	37
	Other Total	31	11	22	64	125	106	53	97
Total		5,772	158	306	6,236	29	98	18	31

Table 21. Average Governing Sentence by Release Type and Crime, FY 2008 Court Commitments

Felony Class	Crime	Number of Offenders				Avg Governing Sentence (months)			
		Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total	Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total
I	Murder	4	0	10	14	Life	--	Life	Life
	Habitual-Life	1	0	0	1	Life	--	--	Life
	Class I Total	5	0	10	15	Life	--	--	Life
II	Murder	20	6	2	28	303	276	462	308
	Kidnapping	8	1	1	10	209	192	480	235
	Sexual Assault	2	4	0	6	192	285	--	254
	Drug Offenses	10	0	1	11	156	--	96	150
	Org. Crime Act	12	0	1	13	168	--	216	172
	Other Class II	3	1	0	4	288	288	--	288
Class II Total	55	12	5	72	228	273	343	244	
III	Murder	17	2	2	21	178	228	117	177
	Homicide	14	1	1	16	121	216	48	122
	Kidnapping	7	1	0	8	201	288	--	212
	Sexual Assault	15	43	7	65	126	145	378	166
	Child Abuse	17	4	0	21	124	117	--	123
	Assault	40	1	7	48	165	120	302	184
	Robbery	71	3	5	79	169	240	118	168
	Escape	19	0	2	21	126	--	102	124
	Burglary	125	3	10	138	96	252	86	99
	Theft/MV Theft	83	3	9	95	86	148	81	87
	Drug Offenses	433	2	45	480	77	66	70	76
	Other Class III	18	1	2	21	76	192	66	81
Class III Total	859	64	90	1,013	99	157	119	104	
IV	Murder	32	1	3	36	84	12	100	83
	Kidnapping	28	1	0	29	64	84	--	73
	Sexual Assault	16	38	1	55	102	95	192	99
	Child Abuse	77	4	2	83	50	54	42	50
	Assault	224	1	29	254	71	288	59	70
	Robbery	157	0	3	160	60	--	56	60
	Escape	195	2	4	201	55	48	96	56
	Burglary	181	0	18	199	55	--	57	55
	Theft/MV Theft	525	1	23	549	49	36	53	49
	Drug Offenses	642	1	37	680	44	36	46	44
	Other Class IV	123	2	11	136	47	30	49	47
Class IV Total	2,200	51	131	2,382	53	87	56	54	
V	Sexual Assault	127	16	5	148	34	59	36	37
	Assault	74	0	0	74	34	--	--	36
	Public Peace	95	1	1	97	32	48	24	33
	Escape	187	0	0	187	34	--	--	34
	Burglary	43	0	2	45	30	--	48	35
	Theft	185	0	7	192	27	--	32	28
	Trespassing	179	0	6	185	26	--	34	28
	Forgery	150	0	1	151	28	--	36	30
	Drug Offenses	154	0	4	158	24	--	30	25
	Menacing	383	0	12	395	28	--	35	28
	Other Class V	115	1	2	118	28	36	36	29
Class V Total	1,692	18	40	1,750	29	57	34	30	
VI	Assault	24	0	0	24	19	--	--	19
	Weapons	53	1	0	54	17	12	--	17
	Theft	64	0	1	65	17	72	18	18
	Trespassing	36	0	0	36	15	--	--	17
	Forgery	151	0	0	151	15	--	--	15
	Drug Offenses	303	0	5	308	16	--	29	16
	Traffic	136	0	1	137	18	--	24	18
	Other Class VI	163	1	1	165	16	96	18	16
Class VI Total	930	2	8	940	16	54	26	16	
Other	Habitual-Other	26	11	4	41	198	136	636	224
	Habitual-Life	2	0	0	2	Life	--	--	Life
	Lifetime Sex	3	0	18	21	Life	--	Life	Life
	Other Total	31	11	22	64	198	136	636	224
Total	5,772	158	306	6,236	49	129	78	53	

CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATE RELEASES

Demographic and sentencing data were examined for the FY 2008 release cohort (see Table 22). Certain offenders may release more than once during a given year (particularly those who violate the conditions of their parole). In order to represent the characteristics of the people who release from inmate status, each offender was included in the inmate release profile once. Consequently, the profile cohort included 8,778 males and 1,374 females for a total of 10,152 offenders.

The data indicate that males and females were roughly similar to each other, although females were less likely to be an ethnic minority and more likely to be incarcerated under a new court commitment than males. Nearly all of the 2008 releases (98%) were sentenced pursuant to HB 93-1302 which applies to crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, except certain sex offenses that are reported in the 1985-1993 governing law category.

Table 23 compares the offender profiles by release category (parole, sentence discharges and other). Offenders who release through a means other than parole or sentence discharge (i.e., to probation, court ordered discharge, appeal bond or deceased) tend to differ from other releases. The difference is in part due to the small number in this category as well as the unusual nature of their release type.

Whether an offender releases to parole or discharges their sentence is related to the governing law at the time of their offense. Offenders who discharge their sentence from prison are more likely to be sentenced under older governing law and tend to be older. Females are more likely to release to parole rather than discharge their sentence, likely a function of their offense and corresponding sentence.

Table 22. Profiles of Releases by Gender, FY 2008

Category	Male		Female		Total	
Average Age (years)	35.5		36.0		35.6	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Felony Class						
I	16	<1%	0	0%	16	<1%
II	75	1%	15	1%	90	1%
III	1,217	14%	185	14%	1,402	14%
IV	3,382	39%	596	43%	3,978	39%
V	2,688	31%	383	28%	3,071	30%
VI	1,311	15%	189	14%	1,500	15%
Habitual-Other	53	1%	5	<1%	58	1%
Habitual-Life	4	<1%	0	0%	4	<1%
Lifetime Sex	21	<1%	1	<1%	22	<1%
Other (Includes Interstate)	11	<1%	0	0%	11	<1%
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	4,000	46%	718	52%	4,718	46%
Hispanic/Latino	2,843	32%	367	27%	3,210	32%
African American	1,674	19%	243	18%	1,917	19%
Native American	198	2%	36	3%	234	2%
Asian	63	1%	10	1%	73	1%
Governing Law						
Pre-1979	2	<1%	0	0%	2	<1%
1979 - 1985	3	<1%	0	0%	3	<1%
1985 - 1993	136	2%	5	<1%	141	1%
1993 - present	8,626	98%	1,369	100%	9,995	98%
Other (Includes Interstate)	11	<1%	0	0%	11	<1%
Admission Type						
New Court Commitment	5,326	61%	906	66%	6,232	61%
Parole Return	2,478	28%	353	26%	2,831	28%
Parole Return/New Crime	830	9%	93	7%	923	9%
Court Order Discharge Return	27	<1%	9	1%	36	<1%
Probation Return	42	<1%	5	<1%	47	<1%
Court Order Discharge/New Crime	22	<1%	2	<1%	24	<1%
Probation/New Crime	27	<1%	5	<1%	32	<1%
Interstate Compact	10	<1%	0	0%	10	<1%
Appeal Bond Return	1	<1%	0	0%	1	<1%
YOS Fail/Termination	15	<1%	0	0%	15	<1%
Dual Commit/CSH/Other	0	0%	1	<1%	1	<1%

Note. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding error.

Table 23. Profile of Release by Release Type, FY 2008

Category	Parole		Sent Discharge		Other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gender								
Male	7,359	86%	1,140	91%	279	87%	8,778	86%
Female	1,214	14%	117	9%	43	13%	1,374	14%
Age at Release (yrs)								
15-17	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
18-19	24	<1%	1	<1%	8	2%	33	<1%
20-24	1,089	13%	77	6%	106	33%	1,272	13%
25-29	1,840	21%	248	20%	76	24%	2,164	21%
30-34	1,444	17%	210	17%	26	8%	1,680	17%
35-39	1,272	15%	209	17%	26	8%	1,507	15%
40-49	2,160	25%	360	29%	44	14%	2,564	25%
50-59	650	8%	128	10%	18	6%	796	8%
60-69	86	1%	19	2%	13	4%	118	1%
70+	8	<1%	5	<1%	5	2%	18	<1%
Average Age (yrs)	35.4		37.6		32.4		35.6	
Median Age (yrs)	34		37		27		34	
Ethnicity								
Caucasian	3,968	46%	598	48%	152	47%	4,718	46%
Hispanic/Latino	2,757	32%	350	28%	103	32%	3,210	32%
African American	1,596	19%	264	21%	57	18%	1,917	19%
Native American	192	2%	37	3%	5	2%	234	2%
Asian	60	1%	8	1%	5	2%	73	1%
Felony Class								
I	5	<1%	0	<1%	11	3%	16	<1%
II	67	1%	16	1%	7	2%	90	1%
III	1,155	13%	153	12%	94	29%	1,402	14%
IV	3,407	40%	436	35%	135	42%	3,978	39%
V	2,633	31%	396	32%	42	13%	3,071	30%
VI	1,265	15%	227	18%	8	2%	1,500	15%
Habitual-Other	36	<1%	18	1%	4	1%	58	1%
Habitual-Life	2	<1%	0	<1%	2	1%	4	<1%
Lifetime Sex	3	<1%	0	<1%	19	6%	22	<1%
Other ^a	0	<1%	11	1%	0	0%	11	<1%
Governing Law								
Pre-1979	1	<1%	0	0%	1	<1%	2	<1%
1979 - 1985	3	<1%	0	0%	0	<1%	3	<1%
1985 - 1993 ^b	74	1%	60	5%	7	2%	141	1%
1993 - Present	8,494	99%	1,187	94%	314	98%	9,995	98%
Other ^a	1	<1%	10	1%	0	0%	11	1%
Admission Type								
Court Commits	6,660	78%	250	20%	316	98%	7,226	71%
Parole Returns	1,913	22%	997	79%	5	2%	2,915	29%
Other	0	0%	10	1%	1	<1%	11	<1%

Note. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding error.

^a Includes Interstate.

^b Includes Martin/Cooper.

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 offenders with longer sentences remain in the prison system longer. These characteristics are shown in the tables presented on the following pages.

CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION

Table 24 shows the inmate custody classifications for the last 5 years, as of June 30 of each year. These classification levels were computed for the inmate population (prison, community corrections, and ISP inmate), including inmates under community supervision. In 1994, the maximum security level was eliminated. Maximum only exists for new cases that are yet unclassified. Inmates are rated on an initial classification instrument and then are typically reassessed at 6 month intervals. There are separate classification instruments for males and females. Administrative segregation is an administrative action and not an actual classification designation. Table 25 compares scored to final custody levels. A total of 85% of inmates, both male and female, retained their scored custody designation.

Table 24. Comparison of Inmate Custody Classifications as of June 30, FY 2004 – 2008

Classification Level	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Maximum/Close	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%
Medium	25%	24%	25%	23%	23%
Minimum-Restrictive	25%	24%	24%	26%	27%
Minimum	28%	29%	29%	29%	29%
Administrative Segregation	7%	6%	6%	5%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding error.

Table 25. Comparison of Scored Custody to Final Custody as of June 30, 2008

	Scored Custody	Final Custody					Total
		Max/Close	Medium	Min-R	Minimum	Ad Seg ^a	
Male	Maximum/Close	15%	<1%	<1%	<1%	6%	22%
	Medium	<1%	24%	1%	2%	0%	27%
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	<1%	26%	6%	0%	31%
	Minimum	<1%	<1%	<1%	20%	0%	20%
	Final Custody	16%	25%	26%	28%	6%	100%
Female	Maximum/Close	10%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	13%
	Medium	<1%	12%	<1%	1%	0%	14%
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	<1%	34%	7%	0%	40%
	Minimum	<1%	<1%	1%	33%	0%	34%
	Final Custody	10%	12%	35%	41%	1%	100%
Total	Maximum/Close	15%	<1%	<1%	<1%	5%	21%
	Medium	<1%	23%	1%	2%	0%	26%
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	<1%	26%	6%	0%	32%
	Minimum	<1%	<1%	<1%	21%	0%	22%
	Final Custody	15%	23%	27%	29%	5%	100%

Note. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding error.

^a Ad Seg (administrative segregation) is an administrative action and is not a scored custody.

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE

Table 26 contains the most serious offense distribution for the adult prison population as of June 30, 2008. This table includes numbers for the specific offense type and all inchoate crimes (attempt, conspiracy, solicitation and accessory), rather than inchoate crimes as a separate offense category. Assaults and sexual assaults on a child represent the most frequent serious violent offenses and drug offenses were the most frequent nonviolent offenses. Inchoate crimes ($n = 3,067$) accounted for 13% of all offenses, with 82% ($n = 2,521$) the result of an attempt and the remaining 18% involving conspiracy, solicitation or accessory.

Table 26. Most Serious Offense Distribution Adult Inmate Population as of June 30, 2008

Offense	Male				Female				Total	
	#	# Inc ^a	Subtotal	%	#	# Inc ^a	Subtotal	%	#	%
Violent^b										
1 st Degree Murder	720	323	1,043	5%	33	24	57	3%	1,100	5%
2 nd Degree Murder	660	111	771	4%	44	7	51	2%	822	4%
Manslaughter	70	2	72	<1%	10	0	10	<1%	82	<1%
Homicide	201	0	201	1%	26	0	26	1%	227	1%
Aggravated Robbery	788	159	947	5%	25	11	36	2%	983	4%
Simple Robbery	442	64	506	3%	41	2	43	2%	549	2%
Kidnapping	442	37	479	2%	20	1	21	1%	500	2%
Assault	1,737	206	1,943	10%	125	10	135	6%	2,078	9%
Menacing	602	45	647	3%	49	1	50	2%	697	3%
Sexual Assault	691	145	836	4%	2	1	3	<1%	839	4%
Sexual Assault/Child	1,323	297	1,620	8%	20	6	26	1%	1,646	7%
Arson	55	7	62	<1%	8	1	9	<1%	71	<1%
Weapons/Explosives	162	5	167	1%	2	1	3	<1%	170	1%
Child Abuse	530	31	561	3%	99	6	105	5%	666	5%
Subtotal	8,423	1,432	9,855	48%	504	71	575	25%	10,430	46%
Non-Violent^b										
Controlled Substance	3,214	415	3,629	18%	533	96	629	28%	4,258	19%
Marijuana	163	24	187	1%	10	3	13	1%	200	1%
Other Drug Offenses	27	7	34	<1%	8	2	10	<1%	44	<1%
Escape	676	108	784	4%	155	35	190	8%	974	4%
Contraband	75	13	88	<1%	10	1	11	1%	99	<1%
Theft	1,427	245	1,672	8%	418	54	472	21%	2,144	9%
Burglary	1,541	203	1,744	9%	60	14	74	3%	1,818	8%
Trespassing/Mischief	566	114	680	3%	36	3	39	2%	719	3%
Forgery	276	13	289	1%	90	1	91	4%	380	2%
M.V. Theft	534	106	640	3%	74	11	85	4%	725	3%
Traffic	200	0	200	1%	6	0	6	<1%	206	1%
Public Peace	394	25	419	2%	22	2	24	1%	443	2%
Fraud/Embezzlement	50	3	53	<1%	9	1	10	<1%	63	<1%
Organized Crime	93	2	95	1%	23	1	24	1%	119	1%
Perjury	55	11	66	<1%	2	0	2	<1%	68	<1%
Miscellaneous	16	41	57	<1%	1	10	11	1%	68	<1%
Subtotal	9,307	1,330	10,637	52%	1,457	234	1,691	75	12,328	54%
Total	17,730	2,762	20,492	90%	1,961	305	2,266	10%	22,758	100%

Note. Two cases are not included in this table because they were dual commitments from CMHIP with no crime.

^aInc = inchoate crimes (attempt, solicitation, conspiracy, or accessory).

^bViolent offenses are broadly defined by the general nature of the crime and do not conform to the statutory definition in CRS 18-1.3-406 for crimes of violence.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY FACILITY

Tables 27 through 33 contain details of the inmate population as of June 30, 2008 by facility location. Offender profile information is provided for CDOC facilities, contract facilities, community corrections, intensive supervision program (ISP) for inmates, and county jail backlog and contracts. Inmates on fugitive status; revocation status in jails, community centers or return to custody facilities; or under other jurisdictional custody are included in “other”.

These detailed data are provided for descriptive purposes to describe the demographic composition and offenses of inmates at each facility. However, anomalies in the data are noted because such differences are generally driven by the different missions of each facility.

Gender and ethnic compositions are shown in Table 27. Colorado facilities are generally gender-specific; however, the Colorado Correctional Alternative Program enrolls both males and females. The facility, which is a regimented boot camp, also has the youngest offenders on average (see Table 28). Fort Lyon Correctional Facility and Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility have the oldest offenders. Both of these facilities provide intensive medical services which tend to coincide with the needs of older individuals.

Table 29 illustrates the admission types for each facility. Colorado Correctional Alternative Program is composed almost entirely of new commitments, which is due to eligibility criteria for the program. Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center, opened in 2005 as a pre-parole and revocation contract facility, contains a high percentage of technical parole returns. Community Return to Custody Facilities were designed for class 5 and 6 felons who violate the conditions of their parole and are, therefore, composed entirely of inmates serving 180 days or less under revocation status.

The county of commitment for the most serious offense per offender is presented in Table 30. The top ten counties shown represent 87% of the population with 21% of the incarcerated population being sentenced out of Denver County.

The felony class distribution is shown in Table 31 and offense categories are shown in Table 32. Offenders convicted of higher class felonies tend to be more violent and serious offenders, which typically results in classification to higher security facilities (e.g., Limon Correctional Facility, Centennial Correctional Facility, and Colorado State Penitentiary). Drug offenders constitute 19% of the inmate population and these individuals tend to be placed at lower security facilities, which is also where substance abuse treatment services are targeted. A high proportion of drug offenders are located in community corrections centers and on ISP inmate status. Fremont Correctional Facility houses Phase I of the Sex Offender Treatment and Management Program; 22% of Fremont’s population was convicted of sexual assault (including assault against a child).

Table 27. Offender Gender and Ethnicity by Facility as of June 30, 2008

Facility	#	Gender		Ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Caucasian	Hispanic/ Latino	African American	Native American	Asian
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	1,004	100%	0%	40%	32%	23%	3%	2%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	493	100%	0%	52%	28%	18%	2%	0%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	905	100%	0%	40%	33%	23%	3%	1%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	284	100%	0%	46%	35%	14%	3%	2%
Centennial Correctional Facility	299	100%	0%	38%	43%	18%	1%	1%
Colorado Correctional Alt. Program	92	94%	7%	57%	21%	20%	2%	1%
Colorado Correctional Center	149	100%	0%	46%	34%	16%	1%	2%
Colorado State Penitentiary	739	100%	0%	32%	49%	16%	2%	1%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	927	100%	0%	49%	26%	21%	3%	1%
Colorado Women's Corr. Facility	212	0%	100%	52%	26%	18%	3%	0%
Delta Correctional Center	465	100%	0%	47%	31%	17%	3%	3%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr	475	100%	0%	43%	34%	21%	2%	0%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	796	0%	100%	47%	29%	20%	4%	1%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	480	100%	0%	50%	28%	17%	4%	1%
Four Mile Correctional Center	497	100%	0%	42%	38%	17%	3%	2%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,665	100%	0%	54%	28%	15%	3%	1%
La Vista Correctional Facility	476	0%	100%	52%	28%	15%	3%	2%
Limon Correctional Facility	938	100%	0%	37%	33%	27%	2%	1%
Rifle Correctional Center	193	100%	0%	50%	29%	16%	2%	3%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	250	100%	0%	57%	22%	18%	2%	1%
Skyline Correctional Center	246	100%	0%	54%	26%	16%	3%	1%
Southern Transport Unit at YOS	27	100%	0%	41%	33%	22%	2%	1%
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,537	100%	0%	44%	30%	22%	4%	0%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	488	100%	0%	39%	38%	21%	3%	0%
Contract								
Bent County Correctional Facility	938	100%	0%	44%	32%	21%	2%	2%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr	572	100%	0%	45%	26%	27%	2%	0%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	1,660	100%	0%	41%	35%	21%	2%	1%
High Plains Correctional Facility	246	0%	100%	55%	26%	15%	3%	1%
Huerfano County Corr. Facility	780	100%	0%	42%	33%	21%	3%	0%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	1,108	100%	0%	43%	34%	20%	2%	1%
Other								
Community Contract Centers	1,442	81%	19%	55%	23%	18%	2%	1%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	957	78%	22%	56%	24%	18%	2%	1%
Community-Return to Custody	243	86%	14%	48%	31%	19%	3%	0%
Jail Backlog/Contract	119	96%	4%	43%	36%	14%	7%	0%
Other	58	97%	3%	59%	22%	17%	2%	0%
Total	22,760	90%	10%	46%	31%	20%	2%	1%

Table 28. Offender Age by Facility as of June 30, 2008

Facility	Avg Age	Age Group					
		14-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	38	2%	27%	31%	25%	12%	4%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	39	0%	26%	26%	29%	16%	2%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	33	1%	45%	27%	20%	7%	1%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	34	2%	41%	29%	20%	6%	1%
Centennial Correctional Facility	35	0%	34%	38%	22%	5%	1%
Colorado Correctional Alt. Program	25	2%	88%	10%	0%	0%	0%
Colorado Correctional Center	36	0%	30%	37%	26%	6%	2%
Colorado State Penitentiary	33	1%	43%	32%	18%	4%	1%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	40	0%	24%	28%	28%	15%	6%
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	35	0%	31%	40%	25%	4%	1%
Delta Correctional Center	34	1%	42%	28%	22%	7%	1%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	35	2%	37%	30%	21%	8%	2%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	36	0%	32%	33%	25%	8%	2%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	43	0%	21%	22%	30%	16%	12%
Four Mile Correctional Center	37	0%	29%	30%	26%	12%	3%
Fremont Correctional Facility	38	0%	30%	27%	25%	13%	5%
La Vista Correctional Facility	35	0%	31%	35%	28%	6%	1%
Limon Correctional Facility	38	0%	31%	28%	24%	13%	4%
Rifle Correctional Center	33	0%	43%	32%	22%	3%	1%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	37	0%	29%	30%	29%	12%	0%
Skyline Correctional Center	37	1%	29%	31%	27%	7%	5%
Southern Transport Unit at YOS	35	7%	30%	22%	37%	4%	0%
Sterling Correctional Facility	37	0%	33%	29%	24%	10%	3%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	34	1%	40%	29%	23%	7%	1%
Contract							
Bent County Correctional Facility	37	1%	29%	30%	26%	11%	3%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	35	0%	36%	32%	26%	6%	0%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	36	1%	33%	30%	25%	10%	2%
High Plains Correctional Facility	36	0%	31%	32%	30%	6%	1%
Huerfano County Correctional Facility	36	0%	32%	30%	26%	9%	2%
Kit Carson County Correctional Center	37	0%	32%	31%	24%	10%	3%
Other							
Community Contract Centers	36	0%	33%	34%	26%	7%	0%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	38	0%	24%	34%	30%	11%	2%
Community-Return to Custody	37	0%	26%	33%	29%	12%	1%
Jail Backlog/Contract	30	1%	60%	24%	14%	2%	0%
Other	34	0%	40%	24%	35%	2%	0%
Total	36	1%	32%	30%	25%	10%	3%

Table 29. Offender Admission Type by Facility as of June 30, 2008

Facility	New Ct Commit	Parole Return/NC	Parole Return/TV	Interstate Compact	Other
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	75%	14%	8%	1%	2%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	77%	11%	11%	0%	1%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	76%	16%	6%	1%	1%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	77%	14%	9%	0%	0%
Centennial Correctional Facility	81%	12%	3%	3%	1%
Colorado Correctional Alt. Program	97%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Colorado Correctional Center	78%	7%	11%	0%	3%
Colorado State Penitentiary	73%	18%	3%	2%	4%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	72%	16%	9%	1%	2%
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	75%	15%	9%	1%	1%
Delta Correctional Center	80%	10%	8%	0%	2%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	70%	12%	17%	0%	2%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	72%	15%	11%	0%	2%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	76%	15%	6%	0%	3%
Four Mile Correctional Center	73%	12%	11%	0%	3%
Fremont Correctional Facility	89%	7%	3%	0%	2%
La Vista Correctional Facility	78%	11%	11%	0%	1%
Limon Correctional Facility	78%	15%	4%	1%	2%
Rifle Correctional Center	81%	10%	8%	0%	1%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	74%	13%	10%	0%	2%
Skyline Correctional Center	69%	10%	18%	0%	3%
Southern Transport Unit at YOS	73%	14%	10%	1%	2%
Sterling Correctional Facility	70%	11%	11%	0%	7%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	66%	13%	18%	0%	3%
Contract					
Bent County Correctional Facility	78%	14%	6%	0%	2%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	56%	16%	26%	0%	2%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	72%	17%	8%	0%	2%
High Plains Correctional Facility	80%	9%	10%	0%	1%
Huerfano County Correctional Facility	71%	19%	8%	0%	2%
Kit Carson County Correctional Center	81%	12%	5%	0%	2%
Other					
Community Contract Centers	83%	10%	5%	0%	2%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	87%	9%	2%	0%	3%
Community-Return to Custody	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Jail Backlog/Contract	64%	8%	27%	0%	1%
Other	67%	14%	16%	0%	3%
Total	76%	13%	9%	0%	2%

Table 30. Offender County of Commitment by Facility as of June 30, 2008

Facility	Denver	El Paso	Jefferson	Adams	Arapahoe	Mesa	Weld	Pueblo	Larimer	Boulder	Other
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	26%	13%	11%	10%	11%	5%	4%	3%	3%	3%	12%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	18%	18%	15%	8%	6%	7%	5%	4%	3%	2%	14%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	22%	13%	10%	10%	11%	6%	5%	4%	4%	3%	12%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	16%	17%	12%	10%	7%	6%	5%	3%	5%	4%	15%
Centennial Correctional Facility	23%	13%	9%	7%	11%	3%	5%	6%	3%	2%	20%
Colorado Correctional Alt Program	13%	26%	10%	3%	10%	5%	3%	4%	2%	5%	17%
Colorado Correctional Center	13%	14%	15%	11%	11%	4%	9%	2%	6%	2%	11%
Colorado State Penitentiary	22%	12%	10%	8%	9%	4%	7%	7%	3%	2%	16%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	24%	15%	10%	8%	9%	5%	4%	5%	4%	2%	13%
Colorado Women's Corr. Facility	19%	13%	7%	12%	14%	7%	7%	5%	4%	0%	12%
Delta Correctional Center	13%	16%	14%	9%	8%	5%	5%	5%	5%	2%	17%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr	26%	11%	10%	11%	8%	5%	5%	4%	3%	3%	14%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	23%	15%	13%	11%	12%	5%	5%	5%	2%	1%	9%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	20%	15%	12%	8%	11%	6%	3%	5%	4%	2%	13%
Four Mile Correctional Center	22%	15%	13%	9%	7%	6%	5%	5%	2%	1%	15%
Fremont Correctional Facility	16%	12%	12%	10%	12%	5%	4%	4%	5%	4%	16%
La Vista Correctional Facility	19%	19%	13%	8%	7%	7%	4%	6%	3%	2%	13%
Limon Correctional Facility	26%	14%	9%	10%	14%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	12%
Rifle Correctional Center	13%	18%	12%	13%	7%	9%	4%	6%	5%	1%	13%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	26%	12%	12%	6%	6%	6%	3%	9%	3%	2%	15%
Skyline Correctional Center	18%	16%	9%	8%	10%	7%	4%	5%	5%	4%	17%
Southern Transport Unit at YOS	24%	13%	10%	10%	11%	4%	6%	4%	4%	2%	13%
Sterling Correctional Facility	19%	19%	11%	11%	4%	0%	15%	4%	11%	4%	4%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	22%	16%	9%	9%	8%	4%	5%	5%	3%	3%	15%
Contract											
Bent County Correctional Facility	21%	12%	14%	12%	11%	5%	4%	4%	4%	2%	10%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr	21%	19%	9%	10%	10%	2%	6%	6%	4%	2%	11%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	23%	14%	12%	10%	10%	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%	11%
High Plains Correctional Facility	12%	13%	14%	10%	9%	9%	7%	6%	6%	2%	13%
Huerfano County Corr. Facility	23%	13%	12%	12%	10%	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%	11%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	22%	13%	10%	12%	11%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	13%
Other											
Community Contract Centers	17%	17%	13%	9%	9%	7%	5%	4%	6%	1%	13%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	18%	19%	14%	9%	8%	5%	3%	6%	6%	1%	13%
Community - Return to Custody	19%	8%	11%	10%	11%	5%	7%	6%	5%	2%	15%
Jail Backlog/Contract	12%	13%	12%	8%	5%	13%	3%	8%	2%	3%	23%
Other	16%	19%	17%	5%	10%	5%	3%	2%	12%	0%	10%
Total	21%	14%	11%	10%	10%	5%	5%	5%	4%	2%	13%

Table 31. Felony Class Distribution by Facility as of June 30, 2008

Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Habitual Other	Habitual Life	Lifetime	Other
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	9%	13%	23%	27%	10%	4%	6%	1%	6%	1%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	1%	6%	23%	34%	14%	6%	2%	0%	14%	0%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	2%	8%	24%	37%	16%	5%	4%	0%	4%	1%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	1%	6%	25%	42%	20%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Centennial Correctional Facility	11%	17%	26%	25%	4%	1%	6%	1%	7%	3%
Colorado Correctional Alt Program	0%	0%	23%	55%	19%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Colorado Correctional Center	0%	5%	36%	44%	11%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Colorado State Penitentiary	10%	13%	26%	30%	9%	1%	4%	1%	3%	2%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	4%	8%	21%	33%	15%	6%	4%	2%	7%	1%
Colorado Women's Corr. Facility	6%	14%	23%	35%	12%	1%	2%	0%	5%	1%
Delta Correctional Center	0%	2%	25%	46%	19%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr	1%	2%	16%	38%	26%	14%	2%	1%	2%	0%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	2%	6%	20%	49%	17%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	3%	5%	29%	34%	15%	6%	3%	1%	3%	0%
Four Mile Correctional Center	3%	6%	27%	39%	15%	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1%	4%	18%	24%	22%	4%	1%	0%	26%	0%
La Vista Correctional Facility	0%	6%	23%	47%	17%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Limon Correctional Facility	17%	13%	24%	23%	8%	1%	6%	3%	6%	1%
Rifle Correctional Center	0%	2%	28%	43%	21%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	6%	12%	22%	26%	20%	4%	2%	0%	8%	0%
Skyline Correctional Center	3%	1%	27%	39%	19%	9%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Southern Transport Unit at YOS	6%	9%	26%	31%	14%	4%	3%	1%	6%	1%
Sterling Correctional Facility	0%	0%	7%	41%	33%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	0%	3%	23%	44%	21%	9%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Contract										
Bent County Correctional Facility	1%	7%	27%	34%	14%	4%	3%	1%	9%	0%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr	0%	2%	22%	47%	23%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	1%	5%	27%	39%	18%	4%	2%	0%	5%	0%
High Plains Correctional Facility	0%	2%	25%	52%	13%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Huerfano County Corr. Facility	1%	4%	30%	40%	15%	3%	1%	0%	6%	0%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	1%	12%	29%	29%	13%	2%	2%	0%	12%	0%
Other										
Community Contract Centers	0%	2%	22%	50%	18%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	2%	7%	32%	43%	10%	3%	2%	0%	1%	0%
Community - Return to Custody	0%	0%	2%	9%	57%	31%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Jail Backlog/Contract	0%	2%	20%	49%	23%	5%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Other	0%	0%	16%	43%	28%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	3%	7%	24%	36%	16%	5%	3%	1%	6%	0%

Table 32. Offender Profile by Facility Most Serious Conviction as of June 30, 2008

Facility	Homicide	Robbery	Kidnapping	Assault/Veh Assault	Sex Assault	Child Sex Assault	Drug Offenses	Burglary	Theft/MV Theft	Forgery	Traffic	Escape	Habitual	Other
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	20%	8%	3%	9%	3%	3%	13%	6%	7%	1%	1%	5%	13%	11%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	6%	6%	1%	6%	2%	2%	26%	5%	9%	2%	1%	3%	17%	15%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	9%	9%	2%	11%	2%	2%	16%	9%	11%	2%	0%	6%	8%	14%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	6%	4%	0%	5%	0%	0%	33%	7%	15%	4%	1%	5%	1%	20%
Centennial Correctional Facility	26%	9%	2%	14%	2%	2%	8%	5%	5%	1%	1%	3%	15%	8%
Colorado Correctional Alt. Program	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	33%	15%	24%	1%	1%	9%	0%	11%
Colorado Correctional Center	9%	5%	1%	10%	0%	0%	30%	11%	9%	2%	1%	1%	3%	17%
Colorado State Penitentiary	22%	11%	3%	16%	2%	1%	7%	9%	8%	0%	0%	3%	9%	11%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	11%	6%	3%	7%	2%	5%	15%	8%	11%	3%	1%	4%	13%	13%
Colorado Women's Corr. Facility	19%	3%	1%	5%	0%	3%	16%	3%	17%	3%	0%	7%	9%	15%
Delta Correctional Center	4%	8%	0%	11%	0%	0%	24%	10%	16%	4%	4%	1%	1%	18%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr	3%	5%	1%	10%	2%	3%	20%	9%	13%	5%	3%	3%	5%	19%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	7%	4%	1%	8%	0%	1%	26%	4%	21%	4%	0%	10%	3%	12%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	8%	7%	2%	7%	1%	3%	21%	7%	15%	3%	1%	5%	8%	13%
Four Mile Correctional Center	10%	6%	1%	9%	0%	0%	28%	9%	13%	3%	1%	3%	4%	14%
Fremont Correctional Facility	3%	2%	3%	5%	7%	15%	7%	5%	4%	1%	0%	2%	28%	17%
La Vista Correctional Facility	3%	3%	1%	8%	0%	0%	31%	3%	19%	7%	1%	9%	2%	12%
Limon Correctional Facility	28%	8%	3%	10%	2%	1%	8%	7%	6%	1%	0%	4%	16%	7%
Rifle Correctional Center	5%	5%	1%	9%	0%	0%	24%	11%	19%	3%	3%	1%	3%	16%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	16%	5%	4%	15%	6%	3%	6%	8%	6%	1%	0%	3%	11%	16%
Skyline Correctional Center	6%	6%	1%	8%	0%	0%	26%	8%	18%	4%	4%	0%	5%	15%
Southern Transport Unit at YOS	15%	8%	2%	10%	2%	2%	16%	8%	9%	2%	1%	4%	10%	12%
Sterling Correctional Facility	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	0%	19%	0%	11%	7%	0%	11%	0%	30%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	3%	6%	1%	6%	0%	0%	32%	9%	15%	4%	3%	4%	2%	17%
Contract														
Bent County Correctional Facility	7%	8%	2%	9%	4%	6%	16%	8%	9%	1%	1%	5%	12%	12%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr	4%	8%	1%	10%	0%	0%	21%	13%	15%	3%	1%	5%	2%	17%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	4%	7%	2%	13%	2%	5%	20%	8%	9%	2%	0%	5%	8%	14%
High Plains Correctional Facility	2%	4%	0%	4%	0%	0%	31%	2%	25%	11%	0%	8%	1%	13%
Huerfano County Corr. Facility	4%	7%	2%	11%	2%	6%	20%	11%	10%	2%	0%	5%	7%	13%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	11%	7%	3%	10%	2%	5%	14%	8%	9%	2%	0%	3%	15%	13%
Other														
Community Contract Centers	3%	4%	1%	5%	0%	0%	35%	8%	21%	4%	2%	5%	1%	13%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	9%	6%	1%	7%	0%	0%	33%	7%	18%	3%	1%	2%	3%	10%
Community - Return to Custody	0%	3%	0%	3%	3%	0%	23%	5%	17%	17%	3%	7%	1%	19%
Jail Backlog/Contract	2%	2%	1%	5%	2%	0%	31%	8%	13%	6%	1%	8%	2%	21%
Other	0%	3%	0%	5%	0%	0%	24%	7%	19%	3%	3%	12%	0%	22%
Total	9%	6%	2%	9%	2%	3%	19%	8%	12%	3%	1%	4%	9%	13%

Table 33 provides information about sentence lengths and time served for each facility. Offenders with a life sentence (with or without parole eligibility), a death sentence, or a non-Colorado sentence under interstate compact or interagency agreements were not included in the analysis.

The PED represents the earliest date an offender may be released by discretion of the Parole Board. The PED is set at one-half of the sentence for the majority of offenders (those not sentenced under enhanced provisions) and is reduced further by earned time credits. Parole eligibility may occur after as little as 37.5% of the sentence is served (with maximum earned time credits and no loss of time), or it may occur only after 100% of the sentence is served if maximum time is withheld for management and behavior issues. A total of 579 offenders were sentenced under enhanced provisions, meaning they must serve at least 75% of their sentence before being eligible for parole. Half of the inmate population was past their PED. These offenders have been seen and denied discretionary release by the Parole Board one or more times (or waived their hearing) or have been on parole and returned to prison during this incarceration. Large jail credits, including pre-sentence confinement time and prior incarceration time for revocations from parole, court ordered discharges, and probation supervision contribute to the large proportion of the population being past their PED.

The governing sentence includes the effects of consecutive sentencing and any post incarceration convictions. The average governing sentence of the incarcerated population in Colorado was 139 months (11.6 years), which was more than double the average sentence of 4.4 years for new court commitments as reported in Table 19. The high average for the incarcerated population demonstrates the accumulation of offenders with longer sentences in prison.

Incarceration time to date included the current prison time only and did not include time served prior to parole or other release. The inmate population has served an average of 3 years to date, consistent with the 2007 population incarceration time. The percent of sentence served to date is computed by dividing the average incarceration time by the average governing sentence. On average, the population has completed a quarter of the current governing sentence during this incarceration period.

Table 33. Offender Sentence and Time Served by Facility as of June 30, 2008

Facility	% Past PED ^{a,b}	Avg Gov'g Sentence ^b (mos.)	Avg Prison Time Served (mos.)	% of Sentence Served
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	39%	258	50	19%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	55%	104	35	34%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	41%	150	34	23%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	50%	84	25	30%
Centennial Correctional Facility	52%	325	91	28%
Colorado Correctional Alt. Program	25%	64	6	9%
Colorado Correctional Center	66%	102	39	38%
Colorado State Penitentiary	43%	269	64	24%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	48%	171	42	24%
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	45%	159	39	24%
Delta Correctional Center	60%	72	26	36%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	36%	72	9	12%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	48%	91	23	26%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	45%	119	32	27%
Four Mile Correctional Center	53%	104	35	34%
Fremont Correctional Facility	50%	123	35	28%
La Vista Correctional Facility	42%	76	17	23%
Limon Correctional Facility	38%	353	60	17%
Rifle Correctional Center	52%	77	26	34%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	55%	167	44	27%
Skyline Correctional Center	58%	76	25	33%
Sterling Correctional Facility	48%	193	44	23%
Southern Transport Unit at YOS	30%	44	1	2%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	51%	69	17	25%
Contract				
Bent County Correctional Facility	43%	139	39	28%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	75%	66	25	38%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	43%	113	30	27%
High Plains Correctional Facility	36%	73	14	19%
Huerfano County Correctional Facility	42%	110	30	27%
Kit Carson County Correctional Center	38%	178	44	25%
Other				
Community Contract Centers	63%	69	27	39%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	92%	109	56	51%
Community - Return to Custody	89%	20	3	13%
Jail Backlog/Contract	27%	56	1	2%
Other	52%	59	25	41%
Total	50%	139	36	26%

Note. Calculations are based on exact numbers and may differ slightly due to one-place decimal rounding.

^a PED = Parole eligibility date

^b Offenders with life sentence (with or without parole eligibility), death sentence or interstate compact are excluded.

INMATE PROFILE

A comparison of the inmate population as of June 30, 2008 is presented in Table 34 by gender. Male and female inmates differ from each other across several categories. Ethnic distributions of the female population continue to show a higher rate of Caucasian offenders and lower rate of Hispanic/Latino offenders than is found among the males. The felony class distribution and offense categories reflect that females are less serious, less violent offenders. Time served in prison and governing sentences are significantly lower for females than males, a result of females committing less violent offenses. Differences were not apparent in sentencing county or incarceration status type.

Table 34. Offender Profile by Gender as of June 30, 2008

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Profile Number	20,494	2,266	22,760	Felony Class			
Age Group (Years)				I	3%	1%	3%
15-17	0%	0%	0%	II	7%	6%	7%
18-19	0%	0%	0%	III	24%	22%	24%
20-29	33%	30%	32%	IV	34%	47%	36%
30-39	29%	34%	30%	V	16%	16%	16%
40-49	25%	28%	25%	VI	5%	5%	5%
50-59	10%	7%	10%	Other	10%	2%	9%
60+	3%	1%	3%	Offense Type			
Average Age (Years)	36.1	35.9	36.1	Homicide	10%	6%	9%
Median Age (Years)	35	36	35	Robbery	7%	3%	6%
Ethnicity				Kidnapping	2%	1%	2%
Caucasian	45%	52%	46%	Assault	9%	6%	9%
Hispanic/Latino	32%	27%	31%	Sex Assault	2%	0%	2%
African American	20%	17%	20%	Sex Assault/Child	3%	1%	3%
Native American	2%	3%	2%	Drug Offenses	18%	29%	19%
Asian	1%	1%	1%	Burglary	8%	3%	8%
County of Commitment				Theft	10%	22%	12%
Denver	21%	19%	21%	Forgery	2%	6%	3%
El Paso	14%	16%	14%	Traffic	1%	0%	1%
Jefferson	11%	13%	11%	Escape	4%	8%	4%
Adams	10%	10%	10%	Habitual	10%	3%	9%
Arapahoe	10%	11%	10%	Other	14%	12%	13%
Mesa	5%	6%	5%	Sentence			
Weld	5%	5%	5%	% past PED ^{a, b}	50%	51%	50%
Pueblo	4%	5%	4%	Avg Incarceration Time			
Larimer	4%	3%	4%	to Date (mos.) ^b	43.8	25.5	42
Boulder	3%	1%	2%	Avg Governing Sentence ^b	142.5	81.8	135.7
Other	13%	11%	13%				
Status Type							
New Commitments	75%	77%	75%				
Parole Returns/NC	13%	11%	13%				
Parole Returns/TV	9%	10%	9%				
Other	2%	2%	2%				

Calculations are based on exact numbers and may differ slightly due to one-place decimal rounding.

^a PED = Parole eligibility date

^b Offenders with life sentence (with or without parole eligibility), death sentence or interstate compact are excluded.

Needs levels were examined for the inmate population (see Table 35), and the data indicate that needs levels vary somewhat by gender. Like the prison admissions, females have higher mental health needs and lower sex offender treatment needs than males. Additionally, they have slightly lower vocational and slightly higher medical needs than males.

The percent of inmates scoring in each needs level is different from those of the prison admission cohort, although most of the differences were slight. However, the stock inmate population has higher sex offender treatment needs than new admissions, a function of long prison terms particularly for those sentenced under the Lifetime Sex Offender Act. Among the inmate population population, 68% had vocational needs levels of 3 through 5 as compared to 57% of admissions. Conversely, 31% of the inmate population had academic needs (3 through 5) as compared to 43% of prison admissions.

Table 35. Need Levels, FY 2008

Males	Needs Level				
	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	39%	46%	12%	3%	<1%
Mental Health	29%	49%	20%	2%	<1%
Substance Abuse	12%	10%	38%	21%	19%
Sex Offender	70%	5%	1%	6%	17%
Developmental Disability	87%	8%	4%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	11%	19%	30%	36%	3%
Academic	1%	68%	1%	16%	14%
Females					
Medical	38%	42%	16%	5%	<1%
Mental Health	22%	28%	45%	5%	<1%
Substance Abuse	14%	9%	34%	26%	18%
Sex Offender	95%	2%	<1%	1%	2%
Developmental Disability	86%	8%	6%	0%	0%
Vocational	13%	23%	23%	37%	4%
Academic	1%	66%	1%	20%	12%
Total					
Medical	39%	45%	12%	3%	<1%
Mental Health	29%	47%	22%	2%	<1%
Substance Abuse	12%	10%	38%	22%	19%
Sex Offender	73%	5%	1%	6%	16%
Developmental Disability	87%	8%	5%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	12%	20%	29%	36%	3%
Academic	1%	68%	1%	16%	14%

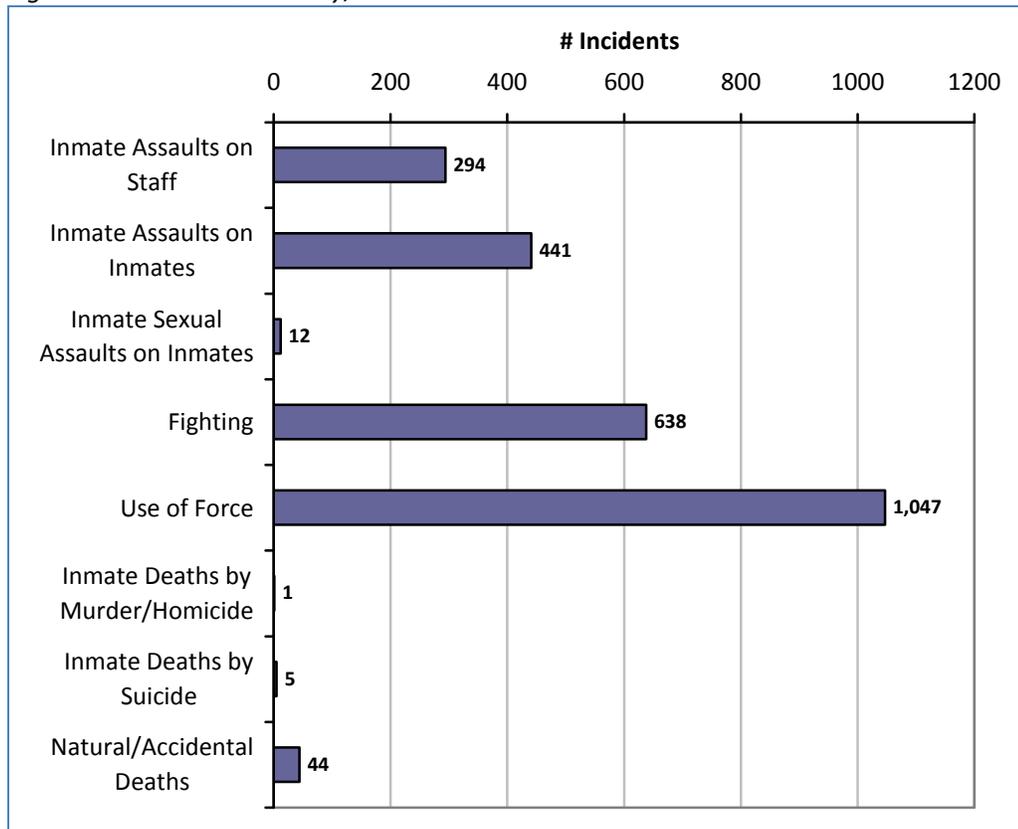
Note. See Table 14 for key to needs levels.

INCIDENTS AND ESCAPES

Major incidents among inmates were examined for FY 2008 (see Figure 10). Previously, these data were reported by calendar year but to be consistent with other data in this report, escapes and incidents are now reported by fiscal year. Additionally, incidents are now tracked and reported using different methodology. The Reportable Incident System has been under development for the past several years and became fully operational on January 1, 2007. Therefore, FY 2008 is the first full fiscal year where this system was fully implemented. Due to these methodological differences, comparisons to previous years would be unsound.

Escapes while on inmate status were examined for FY 2005 through 2008 (see Table 36). CDOC 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 24 hours or more constitutes an escape from a community contract center or Intensive Supervision (ISP) placement. Escapes primarily occur from community and ISP placements. There were four escapes from prison facilities, though one of those occurred while out on detainer.

Figure 10. Incident Summary, FY 2008⁷



⁷ Source: Colorado Department of Corrections Incident Review Manager.

Table 36. Departmental Escapes, FY 2005 – 2008

Facility	Security Level	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	III	0	0	1 ^b	0
Arrowhead Correctional Center	II	1	0	2	0
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
Buena Vista Minimum Center	--	0	0	0	0
Centennial Correctional Facility	IV	0	0	0	0
Colorado Correctional Alt Program	I	0	0	0	0
Colorado Correctional Center	I	2	3	0	1
Colorado State Penitentiary	V	0	0	0	1 ^a
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	IV	0	0	0	0
Delta Correctional Center	I	1	1	0	0
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	V	0	0	0	0
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	V	0	0	0	0
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
Four Mile Correctional Center	II	1	0	0	0
Fremont Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
La Vista Correctional Facility	II	0	0	0	2
Limon Correctional Facility	IV	0	0	0	0
Rifle Correctional Center	I	2	0	0	0
San Carlos Correctional Facility	V	0	0	0	0
Skyline Correctional Center	I	0	0	0	0
Southern Transport Unit at YOS	V	0	0	0	0
Sterling Correctional Facility	V	0	0	0	0
Trinidad Correctional Facility	II	0	0	0	0
Subtotal		7	4	3	4
Contract					
Bent County Correctional Facility		0	0	0	0
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center		--	0	0	0
Crowley County Correctional Facility		0	0	1 ^b	0
High Plains Correctional Facility		0	0	0	0
Huerfano County Correctional Facility		0	0	0	0
Kit Carson County Correctional Center		0	0	0	0
North Fork OK Correctional Facility		--	--	0	0
Subtotal		0	0	1	0
Other					
Jail Contract/Backlog		0	1	0	0
Community Contract Centers		419	460	372	405
Intensive Supervision (ISP)		74	68	49	50
Federal Tracking		1	0	0	0
Subtotal		494	529	421	455
Total		501	533	425	459

^a Occurred while out on detainer.

^b Occurred while out to hospital.

PAROLE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The profile and size of the parole population continues to grow and change as a result of several legislative revisions. In 1990, legislation passed that authorized earned time awards to offenders while on parole in addition to the earned time already awarded in prison. In 1993 HB 1302 created a mandatory parole period for all offenders sentenced for offenses committed on or after July 1, 1993 on their first release from prison. The parole period was to be served in its entirety without reduction through earned time. Legislation passed in 1995 (HB 1087) authorized earned time credits while on parole for offenders convicted of certain nonviolent offenses, as newly defined in the statute. The legislation was retroactive and resulted in eligible offenders discharging their parole sentences earlier. In 1998, HB 1160 required parole returns to prison to complete a 12-month period of community supervision. The provision was repealed in 2003 in SB 252.

Table 37 shows the breakdown of the parole caseload for FY 2004 through 2008, as of June 30 of each year. The intensive supervision program (ISP) was started in 1991 to provide additional supervision and program participation for high risk parolees. The 2008 year-end caseload was 11% higher than the 2007 count. The parole caseload has experienced steady growth since 2004, and more significant increases in the parole caseload are forecasted for the next 5 year period as reflected in the population projections in Figure 5. The number of Colorado offenders serving their parole sentence out of state on June 30, 2008 totaled 1,955, an increase of 8% from the 2007 count of 1,815.

The average daily parole caseload by region for FY 2004 through 2008 is shown in Table 38. The daily average more accurately reflects the workload maintained throughout the year as Table 37 only shows a snapshot of the data on June 30. The average daily parole population increased 16% in 2008 over the prior year.

Table 37. Active Parole Caseload as of June 30, FY 2004 – 2008

FY	Regular Parole	ISP Parole	Interstate Parole	Total ^a
2004	4,189	755	300	5,244
2005	4,437	1,017	260	5,714
2006	5,365	921	265	6,551
2007	6,650	1,011	286	7,947
2008	7,151	1,318	314	8,783

^a Total excludes absconders and Colorado parolees placed out of state. There were 773 absconders and 1,955 parolees out of state on June 30, 2008.

Table 38. Average Daily Parole Caseload by Region, FY 2004 – 2008

FY	Region				Total ^a
	Denver	Northeast	Southeast	Western	
2004	1,948	1,293	1,009	559	4,809
2005	2,135	1,407	1,206	601	5,349
2006	2,412	1,559	1,350	634	5,955
2007	2,763	1,859	1,705	740	7,067
2008	3,139	2,217	2,038	806	8,200

^a Total includes interstate parolees in Colorado from other states but excludes absconders and Colorado parolees out of state. The FY 08 ADP had 884 absconders and 1,898 parolees out of state.

The average length of stay on parole has remained relatively stable over the past 5 years: 15.2 months in 2004, 15.1 months in 2005, 14.4 months in 2006, 14.9 months in 2007, and 14.1 months in 2008. Length of

stay is calculated for all parole terminations and discharges for Colorado-sentenced offenders (offenders who have absconded or are serving non-Colorado offenses are excluded).

Table 39 contains profile information by region of the parole population as of June 30, 2008. The out of state category includes offenders paroled to a detainer, offenders deported by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and offenders supervised on parole in other states. Interstate parolees supervised in Colorado are excluded from this table. Absconders were included in the region where they were assigned. The Denver Region supervised the largest number of parolees with 33% of the total caseload and 18% of their caseload supervised in the ISP. After excluding cases supervised out of state, 14% of the parole caseload was on ISP supervision.

The overall profile of demographic characteristics looks relatively similar to the incarcerated population profile found in Table 34. However, the data reflect interesting demographic variations between the regions. Female offenders comprised 15% of the total parole population, but did not vary much by region other than being less likely to be supervised out of state. Ethnicity varied by region with metropolitan areas (e.g., Denver region) having a larger proportion of minority offenders than rural areas (e.g., Western region). Parolees under supervision out of state have the highest minority representation, likely due to foreign-born offenders who were deported. There was little variation in mean age across groups.

An examination of crime and sentencing data revealed more similarities than differences in the severity of crimes across regions as measured by felony class. The county of commitment data indicates that a high number of offenders returned to the area where they had been sentenced to serve their parole period. For example, Denver County is the sentencing county for 23% of the parole population and 98% of these parolees are under supervision in the Denver region.

For 32% of the population the most serious offense was a drug offense, followed by theft at 16%, and burglary at 9%. Parolees with a sex offense as their most serious offense accounted for 3% of the parole population. The felony class distribution shows less severe offenses for the parole population than for the inmate population and admissions. The discrepancy is due primarily to shorter sentences for less serious offenses and to the discretionary release powers held by the Parole Board resulting in offenders with less severe offenses being more likely to be paroled.

Table 39. Parole Population Profile by Region as of June 30, 2008

Category	Denver		Northeast		Southeast		Western		Out of State		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Population ^a	3,665	33%	2,431	22%	2,212	20%	881	8%	2,008	18%	11,197	100%
ISP Parolees ^b	646	18%	274	11%	273	12%	125	14%	N/A		1,318	14%
Male	3,067	84%	2,015	83%	1,835	83%	737	84%	1,874	93%	9,528	85%
Female	598	16%	416	17%	377	17%	144	16%	134	7%	1,669	15%
Caucasian	1,522	42%	1,439	59%	1,128	51%	669	76%	610	30%	5,368	48%
Hispanic/Latino	920	25%	743	31%	682	31%	155	18%	1,186	59%	3,686	33%
African American	1,124	31%	184	8%	330	15%	17	2%	174	9%	1,829	16%
Native American	67	2%	44	2%	45	2%	38	4%	22	1%	216	2%
Asian	32	1%	21	1%	27	1%	2	<1%	16	1%	98	1%
Age (Years)												
17-19	4	<1%	1	<1%	0	0%	2	<1%	1	<1%	8	<1%
20-29	993	27%	794	33%	661	30%	321	36%	619	31%	3,388	30%
30-39	1,160	32%	792	33%	711	32%	280	32%	833	42%	3,776	34%
40-49	1,081	30%	604	25%	609	28%	191	22%	398	20%	2,883	26%
50-59	355	10%	210	9%	199	9%	76	9%	122	6%	962	9%
60-69	65	2%	24	1%	28	1%	11	1%	29	1%	157	1%
70+	7	<1%	6	<1%	4	<1%	0	0%	6	<1%	23	<1%
Average Age (Range)	37.4 (19 - 76)		36.0 (19 - 78)		36.8 (19 - 81)		35.2 (19 - 66)		35.2 (19 - 76)		36.4 (19 - 81)	
Felony Class												
I	4	<1%	1	<1%	0	0%	1	<1%	1	<1%	7	<1%
II	44	1%	18	1%	31	1%	6	1%	22	1%	121	1%
III	730	20%	470	19%	441	20%	172	20%	648	32%	2,461	22%
IV	1,614	44%	1,040	43%	1,091	49%	358	41%	833	42%	4,936	44%
V	922	25%	655	27%	491	22%	222	25%	384	19%	2,674	24%
VI	321	9%	236	10%	150	7%	82	9%	104	5%	893	8%
Habitual/Lifetime	30	1%	11	1%	8	<1%	40	5%	16	1%	105	1%
Commitment County												
Denver	2,505	68%	19	1%	16	1%	0	0%	9	<1%	2,549	23%
El Paso	1	<1%	0	0%	1,297	59%	94	11%	0	0%	1,392	12%
Jefferson	211	6%	63	3%	2	<1%	0	0%	5	0%	281	3%
Arapahoe	745	20%	4	<1%	1	<1%	9	1%	4	0%	763	7%
Adams	55	2%	1,060	44%	11	1%	4	1%	18	1%	1,148	10%
Mesa	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	408	46%	0	0%	408	4%
Larimer	1	<1%	381	16%	0	0%	2	<1%	0	0%	384	3%
Weld	1	<1%	442	18%	3	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	446	4%
Pueblo	0	0%	0	0%	499	23%	0	0%	0	0%	499	4%
Boulder	0	0%	0	0%	227	10%	58	7%	0	0%	285	3%
Other	146	4%	462	19%	156	7%	306	35%	1,972	98%	3,042	27%
Prison Status Type												
New Commitments	2,605	71%	1,859	77%	1,659	75%	667	76%	1,813	90%	8,603	77%
Parole Returns/NC	373	10%	209	9%	167	8%	59	7%	79	4%	887	8%
Parole Returns/TV	594	16%	295	12%	345	16%	149	17%	91	5%	1,474	13%
Other	93	3%	68	3%	41	2%	6	1%	25	1%	233	2%
Offense Type												
Homicide	86	2%	46	2%	40	2%	14	2%	47	2%	233	2%
Robbery	219	6%	92	4%	114	5%	27	3%	127	6%	579	5%
Kidnapping	44	1%	21	1%	15	1%	19	2%	21	1%	110	1%
Assault	306	8%	163	7%	127	6%	58	7%	158	8%	812	7%
Sex Assault	117	3%	41	2%	49	2%	20	2%	83	4%	310	3%
Drug Offenses	1,135	31%	644	27%	661	30%	262	30%	821	41%	3,523	32%
Burglary	317	9%	236	10%	201	9%	84	10%	140	7%	978	9%
Theft/MV Theft	572	16%	446	18%	397	18%	125	14%	233	12%	1,773	16%
Forgery/Fraud	125	3%	124	5%	79	4%	36	4%	58	3%	422	4%
Traffic	35	1%	50	2%	29	1%	12	1%	6	<1%	132	1%
Escape	139	4%	105	4%	130	6%	51	6%	49	2%	474	4%
Other	570	16%	463	19%	370	17%	173	20%	265	13%	1,851	17%

^a Profile number excludes interstate parolees supervised in Colorado. Absconders are included in their supervising region.

^b Total percent of ISP parolees excludes parolees out of state.

RETURN TO PRISON RATES

CDOC defines recidivism as a return to prison in Colorado for either new criminal activity or a technical violation of parole, probation or non-departmental community placement within 3 years of release. This definition is common across state correctional departments, but the methodology for computing recidivism is often not reported. After a review of other correctional recidivism rate calculation methods and national standards, a new research methodology was developed for calculating Colorado’s recidivism rates although the definition of recidivism has not changed. The Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) has developed a performance based measures system and corresponding resource manual that details highly specific measures and counting rules for calculating recidivism rates. This new methodology was adopted for this report, and therefore, recidivism rates will differ from those reported in past CDOC statistical reports.

The revised recidivism methodology is summarized below:

- **Recidivism:** Defined as return to prison and calculated using three measures: new convictions, technical violations, and overall recidivism (new convictions + technical violations) at 1 year post-release intervals.
- **Cohort:** Included the number of inmates released, not the number of releases. Even if an inmate released multiple times within a year, that individual was counted only once per release cohort. Therefore, an inmate can fail only once during any given cohort.
- **Release types:** Included only inmates who released to the community, including release to parole, completion of sentence, court ordered discharge, or released to probation. To be counted, inmates must no longer have been considered to be on inmate status. Inmates who died while incarcerated, escaped, or had their sentence vacated or inactivated were not included in the recidivism cohort. Additionally, offenders who released to a detainer or charges were excluded.
- **Calendar year (CY):** Although this report details fiscal year data, it was decided to continue reporting recidivism on a calendar basis to be consistent with ASCA standards and other national prison surveys.

Return to prison rates were examined by gender and release type for calendar years 2004 and 2005 (see Table 40). These rates include returns to prison for both new crimes and technical violations. Recidivism rates are lower for females than males, particularly for the 2005 release cohort. Offenders who release without supervision (sentence discharge) have the lowest rates of return while offenders who parole on their mandatory release date have the highest rates.

Table 40. Three-Year Return to Prison Rates, CY 2004 and 2005

Release Type	2004 Release Cohort			2005 Release Cohort		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Discretionary Parole	53.5%	48.5%	52.7%	49.2%	43.6%	48.2%
Mandatory Parole	64.4%	62.3%	64.1%	64.6%	58.3%	63.8%
Sentence Discharge	24.5%	21.6%	24.3%	22.1%	14.4%	21.5%
Other	40.1%	43.5%	40.6%	44.6%	34.3%	43.5%
Total	52.6%	51.8%	52.5%	53.6%	48.9%	53.2%

Table 41 details cumulative return to prison rates across six release cohorts, up to five years post-release. Technical violations constitute the largest proportion of returns to prison. However, new crimes continue to occur at each follow-up interval while technical violations tend to level off two or three years after release. This is likely a function of how long offenders stay on parole.

Examining data across release cohorts shows that recidivism rates were higher for offenders who released in 2004 and 2005. This trend coincides with a budget shortfall in Colorado that resulted in decreased programs and services for inmates and parolees. Rates have remained relatively steady since 2005, with only minor decreases for 2006 and 2007 releases.

Table 41. Cumulative Return Rates for CY 2002 to 2007 Release Cohorts

Return Type	Release Cohort	Cumulative Return Rates				
		1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
New Crime	2002	7.4%	12.5%	15.9%	18.5%	20.3%
	2003	6.3%	11.7%	15.6%	18.5%	20.4%
	2004	8.8%	15.0%	18.6%	20.9%	
	2005	10.3%	16.7%	19.8%		
	2006	9.3%	15.1%			
	2007	8.9%				
	Technical Violation	2002	21.7%	30.1%	32.7%	33.3%
	2003	22.9%	30.5%	32.8%	33.5%	33.7%
	2004	24.1%	31.9%	33.8%	34.2%	
	2005	23.7%	31.2%	33.4%		
	2006	24.4%	32.6%			
	2007	23.8%				
Total	2002	29.1%	42.6%	48.6%	51.8%	53.8%
	2003	29.2%	42.3%	48.4%	52.0%	54.1%
	2004	32.9%	46.9%	52.5%	55.1%	
	2005	33.9%	47.9%	53.2%		
	2006	33.7%	47.7%			
	2007	32.7%				

Appendix A. Facility Populations and Security Levels as of June 30, FY 1999 – 2008

Facility	Security Level	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Adult Females at YOS	V	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	III	959	890	996	1,026	997	1,003	1,004	1,003	1,008	995
Arrowhead Correctional Center	II	479	478	478	479	492	487	490	490	489	490
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	III	818	855	820	846	837	813	823	824	912	886
Buena Vista Minimum Center	II	287	288	288	286	287	288	288	286	284	254
Centennial Correctional Facility	IV	336	335	334	331	308	304	296	327	315	299
Colorado Corr. Alt. Program	I	101	112	121	93	118	123	115	118	104	89
Colorado Correctional Center	I	142	141	148	148	138	143	146	148	145	149
Colorado State Penitentiary	V	741	744	734	739	752	755	748	752	753	733
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	III	710	753	709	729	774	794	781	787	786	911
Colorado Women's Corr. Facility	IV	273	289	270	215	215	220	212	224	208	211
Delta Correctional Center	I	467	461	474	468	435	468	479	480	454	459
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr	V	459	469	485	485	490	503	498	495	457	462
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	V	231	303	423	612	699	883	880	892	810	783
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	183	494	463	490	476	497	476
Four Mile Correctional Center	II	482	477	479	479	493	497	496	498	494	475
Fremont Correctional Facility	III	1,221	1,434	1,433	1,458	1,457	1,462	1,453	1,467	1,465	1,652
La Vista Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	498	464
Limon Correctional Facility	IV ^a	950	952	940	942	942	949	944	945	941	931
Pre-Release Correctional Center	II	164	84	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Minimum Center	II	222	243	246	254	252	248	249	182	0	0
Rifle Correctional Center	I	192	189	190	188	189	183	188	172	187	170
San Carlos Correctional Facility	V	247	244	244	248	239	247	250	250	244	244
Skyline Correctional Center	I	206	209	249	247	238	249	249	249	248	243
Southern Transport Unit at YOS	II	0	0	0	96	21	20	30	24	30	27
Sterling Correctional Facility	V	212	2,064	2,398	2,339	2,404	2,400	2,412	2,405	2,530	2,495
Trinidad Correctional Facility	II	0	0	0	187	479	477	479	482	471	475
Total DOC Facilities		9,899	12,065	12,571	13,078	13,750	13,979	14,000	14,048	14,330	14,373
Community Corrections		844	916	944	1,025	972	1,192	1,226	1,336	1,393	1,734
Intensive Supervision		466	465	537	571	674	646	772	843	842	966
Jail Backlog/Regressions		302	386	101	412	481	95	613	631	168	119
Other ^b		3,215	2,167	2,680	2,959	2,969	3,657	4,093	5,154	5,786	5,797
Total Adult Jurisdictional		14,726	15,999	16,833	18,045	18,846	19,569	20,704	22,012	22,519	22,989
YOS - Pueblo		206	223	223	218	196	195	180	167	183	171
YOS - Community		78	60	42	37	37	38	38	43	24	39
YOS - Other ^b		8	6	6	0	8	2	3	9	2	9
Total YOS		292	289	271	255	241	235	221	219	209	219

^a LCF security level changed from Level III to Level IV in 2000.

^b Other includes off-grounds, escapees, in-state and out of state contracts.

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