

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Aristedes W. Zavaras, Executive Director



Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 2009



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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, parolee (including absconders and interstate parolees), youthful offender system (YOS), and total populations over the past 10 years. Overall, there has been a 67% increase in CDOC's jurisdictional population from fiscal year (FY) 2000 to 2009.

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 2009 than it has been in over a decade.

Figure 1. Average Jurisdictional Population, FY 2000 – 2009

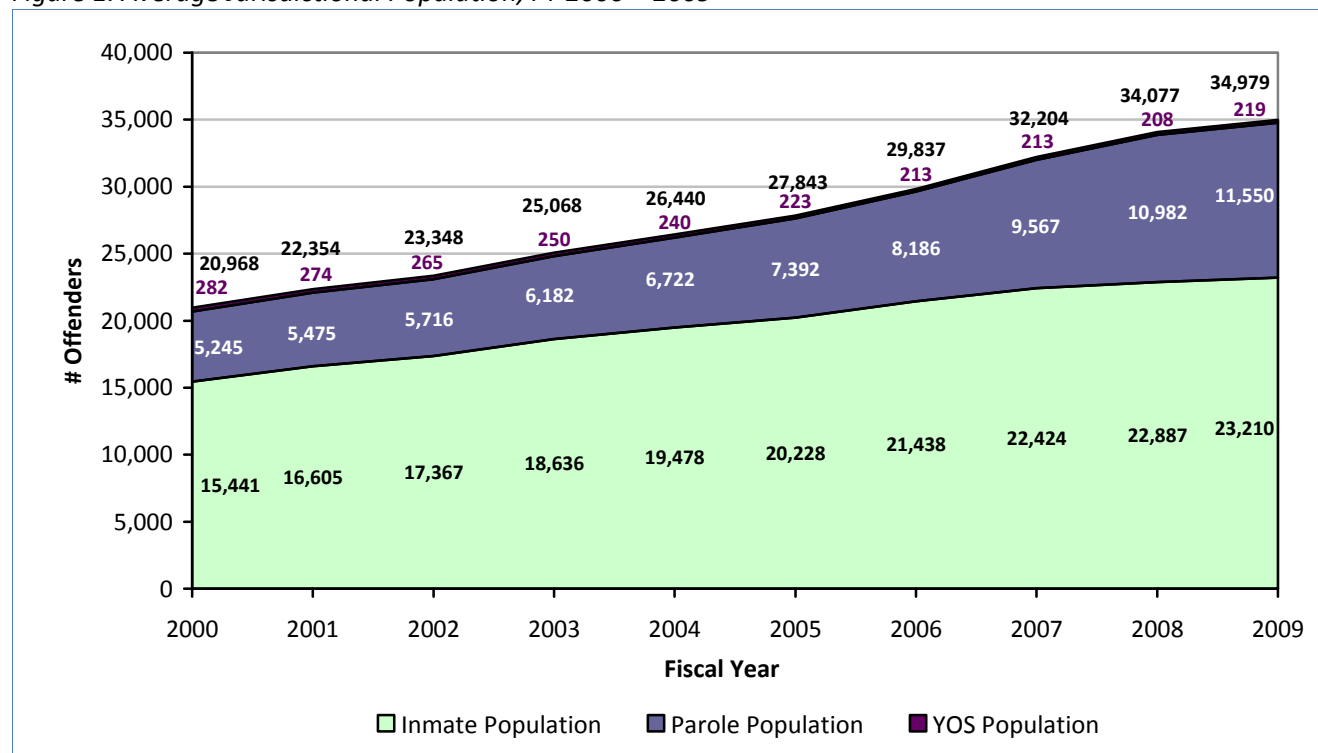


Table 1. Annual Jurisdictional Population Growth, FY 2000 – 2009

FY	Inmate	Parole	YOS	Total
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%
2009	1.4%	5.2%	5.3%	2.6%

Table 2 provides the ADP breakdown for state and private prisons, jail backlog, jail contracts, and community corrections for five years. Private prisons in use during FY 2009 included Bent County Correctional Facility, Crowley County Correctional Facility, Kit Carson Correctional Center, High Plains Correctional Facility, and Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center. Among the total inmate population, 23% were housed in private prisons.

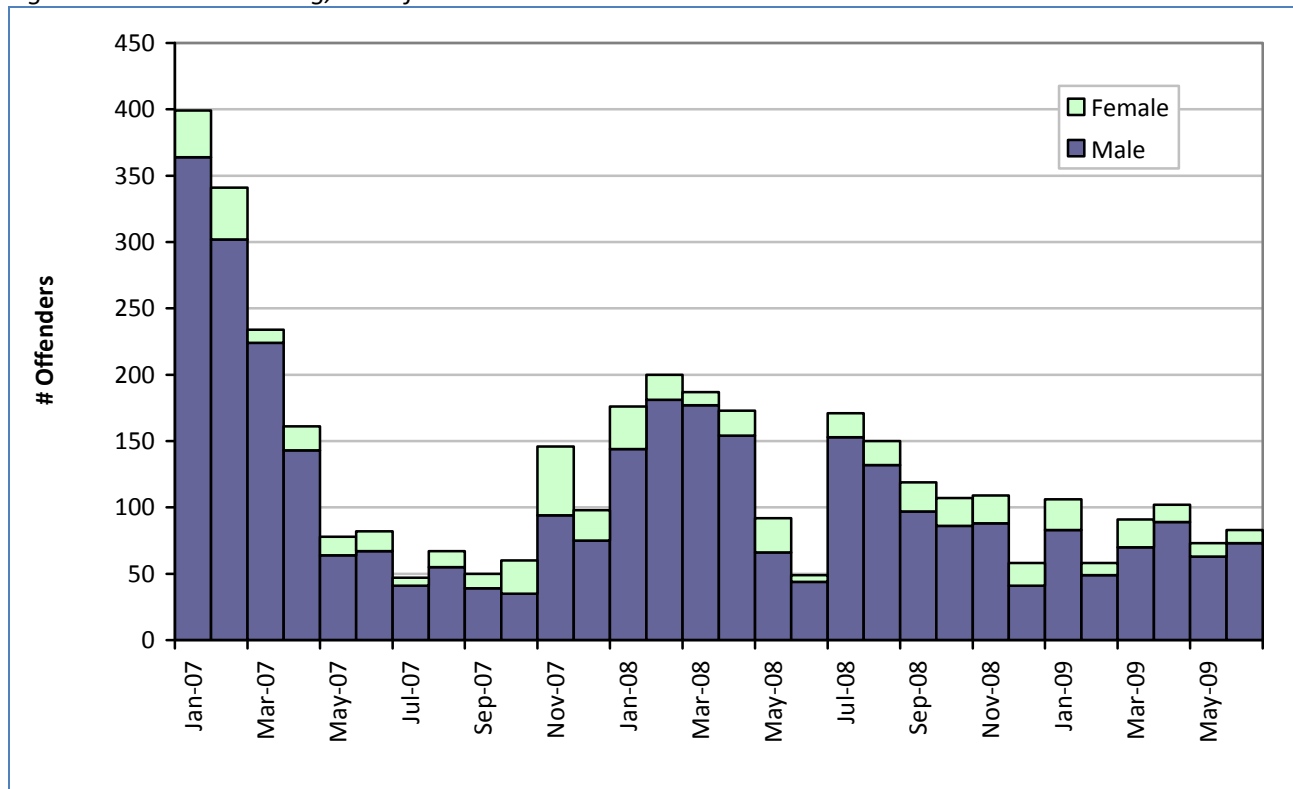
Table 2. Average Inmate Jurisdictional Population by Location

FY	State Prisons	Private Prisons	County Jails		Community Corrections	Other ^a	Total
			Backlog	Contracts			
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
2009	14,615	5,331	102	10	2,782	370	23,210

^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 continued decrease of jail backlog in FY 2009 (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Adult Jail Backlog, End of Month Count

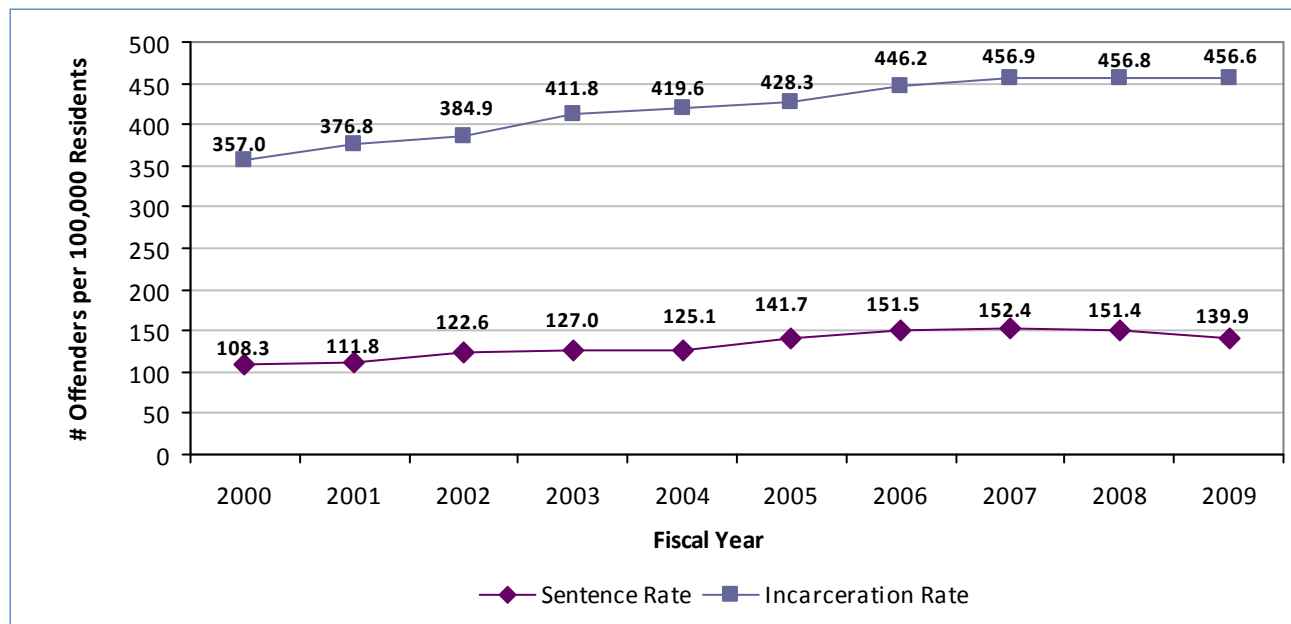


PRISON SENTENCE RATES AND INCARCERATION RATES

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 the sentence rate and the incarceration rate have exceeded Colorado's population growth, although there has been recent decline in the sentence rate (see Figure 3). Over ten years, the sentence rate has increased 29% and the incarceration rate has increased 28%. In contrast, the Colorado population has grown 18% over this same 10-year period. Among 37 states that had increases in their incarceration rates between 2000 and 2009, Colorado ranked the 19th 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.
- **HB 85-1320** doubled the maximum penalties of the presumptive ranges for all felony classes and parole became discretionary.

¹ West, H.C. & Sabol, W.J. (2009). *Prisoners in 2008*. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

- **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.

- **HB 09-1122** expanded YOS sentencing eligibility to include offenders who were 18 or 19 years old at the time of their offense and sentenced prior to their 21st birthday.
- **HB 09-1351** increased the amount of earned time from 10 days to 12 days for those serving a sentence for certain class 4, 5, or 6 felony who are program-compliant.
- **HB 09-1263** enabled those confined pending a parole revocation hearing to receive credit for the entire period of such confinement.

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 six months to reflect the most recent sentencing revisions and trends.

Figure 4 compares the most recent inmate population projections released in December 2009. 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

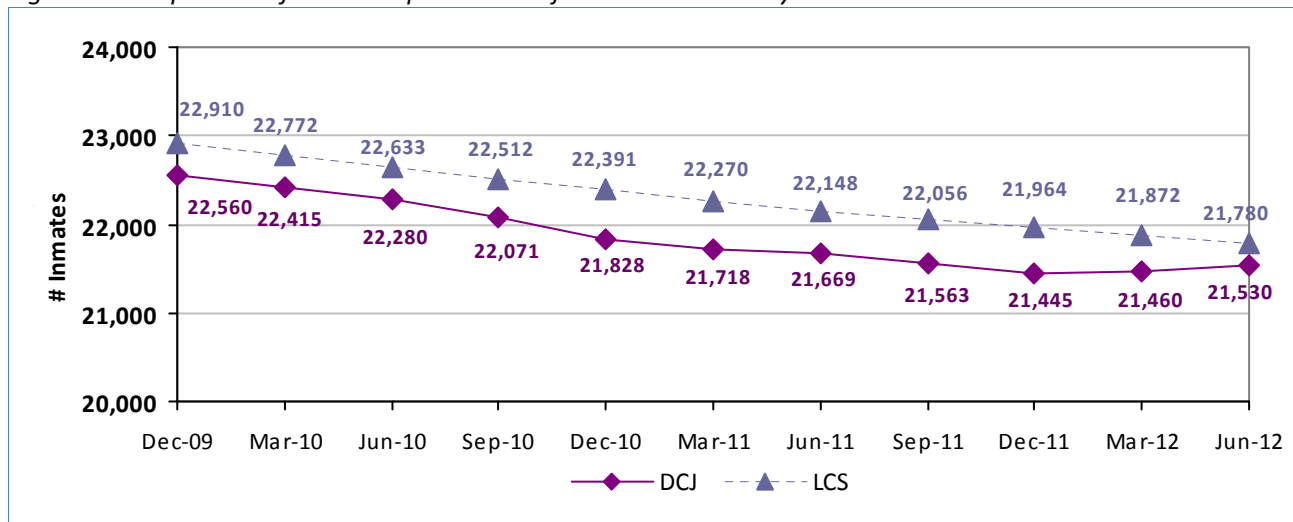
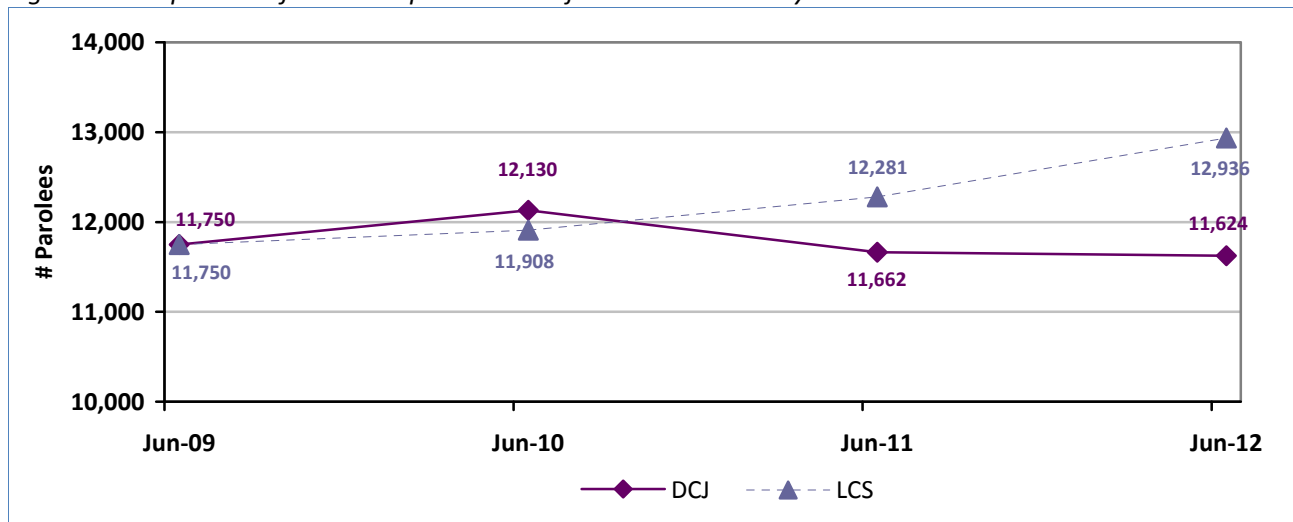


Figure 5. Comparison of Parole Populations Projections as Issued by DCJ² and LCS³



² Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecast, January 2010.

³ Source: Legislative Council Staff's Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast, December 2009.

SECURITY LEVELS AND MAP OF FACILITIES

Figure 6 illustrates the locations and security levels of the 27 prisons – 22 owned and operated by CDOC and 5 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.

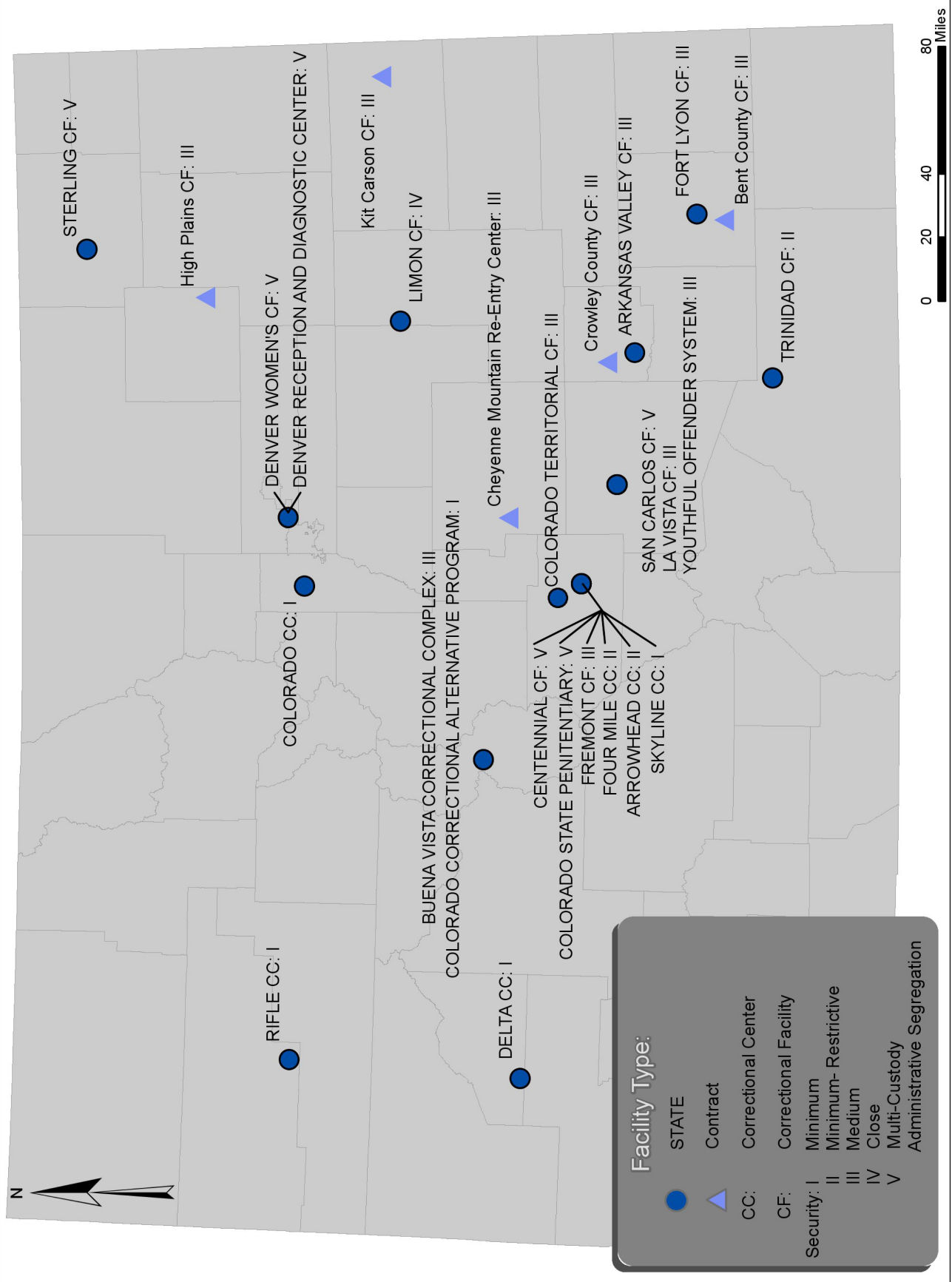
Expanded capacity: The number of housing spaces above the facility design capacity.

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, 2009 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 (114%) 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. Colorado Department of Corrections Facilities Map



Source: Ryan Hollamby (OPA). Data: U.S. Census Bureau TIGER, May 12, 2010

Table 5. Facility Populations and Capacities as of June 30, 2009

State Facilities	Year Open	On Grounds Population	Capacities			% Design Capacity
			Design	Expanded	Operational	
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	1987	1,002	742	265	1,007	136%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	1990	492	484	10	494	102%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	1892	890	554	372	926	167%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	1984	288	292	0	292	100%
Centennial Correctional Facility	1980	311	336	0	336	100%
Colorado Correctional Alternative Program	1991	80	100	0	100	100%
Colorado Correctional Center	1969	148	130	20	150	115%
Colorado State Penitentiary	1993	753	756	0	756	100%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	1871	915	574	370	944	164%
Delta Correctional Center	1964	480	484	0	484	100%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	1991	477	384	96	480	125%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	1998	891	900	76	976	108%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	2002	482	500	0	500	100%
Four Mile Correctional Center	1983	496	484	15	499	103%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1962	1,645	1,322	339	1,661	126%
La Vista Correctional Facility	1994	493	519	0	519	100%
Limon Correctional Facility	1991	940	748	205	953	127%
Rifle Correctional Center	1979	191	192	0	192	100%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	1995	246	255	0	255	100%
Skyline Correctional Center	1964	246	134	115	249	186%
Southern Transport Unit	2002	17	30	0	30	100%
Sterling Correctional Facility	1998	2,531	2,445	100	2,545	104%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	2001	471	484	0	484	100%
Total State Capacity		14,485	13,015	1,956	14,832	114%

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 6.4% from \$30,388 in FY 2008 to \$32,338 in FY 2009. The FY 2009 private prison rate was \$54.93 per day from July 2008 to January 2009, decreasing to \$52.69 from February 2009 to June 2009.

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 2009 ⁴

Facility	Annual Cost	Daily Cost
Colorado Correctional Alternative Program	\$ 39,672	\$ 108.69
Colorado Correctional Center	\$ 22,482	\$ 61.59
Delta Correctional Center	\$ 26,230	\$ 71.86
Rifle Correctional Center	\$ 26,748	\$ 73.28
Skyline Correctional Center	\$ 23,701	\$ 64.93
Average – Level I Security	\$ 26,224	\$ 71.85
Arrowhead Correctional Center	\$ 30,336	\$ 83.11
Four Mile Correctional Center	\$ 23,596	\$ 64.65
Trinidad Correctional Facility	\$ 26,706	\$ 73.17
Average – Level II Security	\$ 26,877	\$ 73.63
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	\$ 26,941	\$ 73.81
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	\$ 26,011	\$ 71.26
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	\$ 35,506	\$ 97.28
Fremont Correctional Facility	\$ 26,994	\$ 73.96
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	\$ 41,932	\$ 114.88
La Vista Correctional Facility	\$ 37,882	\$ 103.79
Average – Level III Security	\$ 30,324	\$ 83.08
Centennial Correctional Facility	\$ 45,218	\$ 123.88
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	\$ 36,301	\$ 99.46
Limon Correctional Facility	\$ 27,235	\$ 74.62
Average – Level IV Security	\$ 32,195	\$ 88.21
Colorado State Penitentiary	\$ 42,838	\$ 117.37
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	\$ 68,993	\$ 189.02
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	\$ 40,637	\$ 111.33
San Carlos Correctional Facility	\$ 69,400	\$ 190.14
Southern Transport Unit	\$ 32,548	\$ 89.17
Sterling Correctional Facility	\$ 27,103	\$ 74.25
Average – Level V Security	\$ 37,912	\$ 103.87
Average Cost – Grand Total	\$ 32,338	\$ 88.60
Private Prison Rate	\$ 19,232	\$ 52.69
Community and Parole Supervision		
Community Corrections	\$ 4,630	\$ 12.68
Community Corrections ISP	\$ 10,717	\$ 29.36
Parole	\$ 3,975	\$ 10.89
Parole ISP	\$ 9,197	\$ 25.20
Youthful Offender System		
YOS Pueblo Facility	\$ 75,863	\$ 207.84
YOS Aftercare	\$ 67,098	\$ 183.83
YOS Backlog	\$ 11,391	\$ 31.21
Average YOS	\$ 74,030	\$ 202.82

Note. May not total due to rounding error.

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

FULL TIME EMPLOYEES

There were over 6,000 full-time CDOC employees at the end of FY 2009, with 37% females. During the course of the year, 582 employees left employment resulting in a turnover rate of 9%. A comparison of the full time employees as of June 30, 2009 is presented in Table 7 by gender. Table 8 summarizes correctional officers by rank and gender, and Table 9 shows the facility assignment of employees by gender.

Table 7. Staff Characteristics as of June 30, 2009

	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Age Ranges						
21-29	500	13%	279	12%	779	12%
30-39	975	24%	519	22%	1,494	24%
40-49	1,158	29%	744	32%	1,902	30%
50-59	1,063	27%	653	28%	1,716	27%
60+	294	7%	162	7%	456	7%
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	2,930	73%	1,812	77%	4,742	75%
Hispanic/Latino	781	20%	404	17%	1,185	19%
African American	183	5%	82	3%	265	4%
Native American	55	1%	35	1%	90	1%
Asian	30	1%	20	1%	50	1%
Pacific Islander	11	0%	4	0%	15	<1%
Total	3,990	100%	2,357	100%	6,347	100%

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

Table 8. Correctional Officers by Rank as of June 30, 2009

	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Correctional Officer I	1,584	62%	651	71%	2,235	64%
Correctional Officer II	590	23%	175	19%	765	22%
Correctional Officer III	276	11%	70	8%	346	10%
Correctional Officer IV	85	3%	18	2%	103	3%
Correctional Officer V	31	1%	5	1%	36	1%
Total	2,566	100%	919	100%	3,485	100%

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

Table 9. Employees by Location as of June 30, 2009

Location	Male	Female	Total
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	201	86	287
Buena Vista Correctional Complex	260	121	381
Centennial Correctional Facility	130	48	178
Colorado Correctional Center	32	11	43
Colorado State Penitentiary	254	134	388
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	197	136	333
Canon Minimum Centers	263	119	382
Delta Correctional Center	97	27	124
Denver Complex	397	297	694
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	133	73	206
Fremont Correctional Facility	309	165	474
La Vista Correctional Facility	92	106	198
Limon Correctional Facility	202	86	288
Rifle Correctional Center	37	13	50
San Carlos Correctional Facility	130	80	210
Sterling Correctional Facility	516	286	802
Trinidad Correctional Facility	96	46	142
Youthful Offender System	118	65	183
Central Impact Employees	185	235	420
Correctional Industries	132	40	172
Parole Offices	209	183	392
Total Number CDOC Employees	3,990	2,357	6,347

Note. Central Impact Employees includes CIPS, Central Office, Parole Board, Training Academy, Warehouse, Transportation, Investigations, and Communications.

PRISON ADMISSIONS

Admissions to the CDOC adult prison system declined 0.4% in 2009 and releases increased 2.3% (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 2003 to FY 2009 was 6.0% per year while the release rate averaged 7.6% per year.

Figure 7. Total Admissions and Total Releases, FY 2003 – 2009

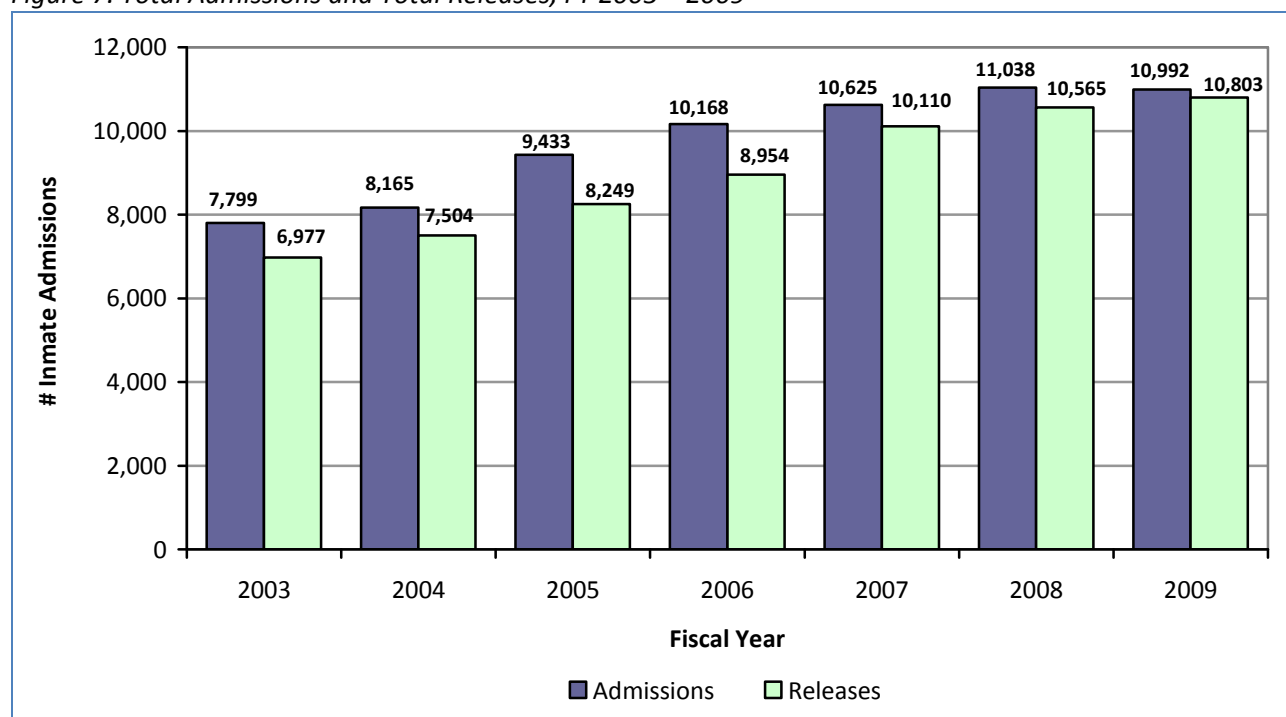


Table 10 shows counts by admission type for FY 2009. Court commitments include individuals receiving new incarceration sentences as new court commitments, parole returns with new felony convictions, court ordered discharge returns with new convictions, probation returns with new convictions and failures 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 .1% in 2009 from the previous year while female admissions decreased 3.8%. Court commitments were 6.3% lower while technical returns increased 12.2%. Of the total admissions ($N = 10,992$), 34% were technical parole returns without a new felony conviction. This is an increase of nearly 9% from FY 1999 where 25% 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 10. Number of Admission to Adult Prison System, FY 2009

Admission Type	Male	Female	Total	%
Court Commitments				
New Commitments	5,171	751	5,922	54%
Parole Return – New Conviction	999	132	1,131	10%
Court Order Return – New Conviction	17	1	18	<1%
Probation – New Conviction	21	2	23	<1%
YOS Failure	14	1	15	<1%
YOS Failure – New Convictions	1	0	1	<1%
Subtotal	6,223	887	7,110	65%
Technical Returns				
Parole Return	3,343	433	3,776	34%
Court Order Discharge	50	7	57	1%
Probation	30	2	32	<1%
Subtotal	3,423	442	3,865	35%
Other				
Dual Commitment/State Hospital	4	2	6	<1%
Interstate Compact	10	1	11	<1%
Total Admissions	9,660	1,332	10,992	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 ($n = 420$) had multiple admissions during FY 2009. 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 7,100 court commitments and 3,606 technical returns.

The demographic characteristics of 2009 prison admissions are provided in Table 11. Females accounted for 12.5% of court commitments and 11.7% of technical returns. Among court commitments, the average age was 33.2 years ($SD = 10.2$). Mean age was similar for males and females, although females had a smaller age range (18 to 67) than males (17 to 79) at admission. Nine commitments in 2009 were under the age of 18 years – all nine 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 2009 commitments, 7.2% were 50 years of age or older, nearly double the rate of 1999 commitments (4.2%) in this age range. Ages of technical returns averaged 2.6 years older than court commitments; the average age for 2009 technical returns was 35.8 years ($SD = 9.6$) with only slight differences between males (mean = 35.7) and females (mean = 35.9).

There were minor changes in the ethnic proportions of court commitments from FY 2008 to FY 2009. Caucasian court commitments decreased 1.1%, Hispanics/Latinos increased 2.0%, African Americans decreased 0.7%, Native Americans decreased 0.2% and Asians remained the same. Compared to the previous year, FY 2009 technical returns showed a 0.6% increase for Hispanics/Latinos and 1.5% decrease for African Americans. The data further indicate that ethnic distributions vary between court commitments and technical returns, where Hispanic/Latino offenders are less likely and African Americans more likely to return on a technical violation.

⁵ Office of Planning and Analysis (2009). *Youthful Offender System Annual Report: Fiscal Year July 2008 – June 2009*.

Table 11. Demographic Characteristics, FY 2009 Admissions

	Court Commitments				Technical Returns			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Age Ranges								
0-17	9	0	9	<1%	0	0	0	0%
18-19	202	14	216	3%	1	0	1	<1%
20-24	1,249	142	1,391	20%	361	33	394	11%
25-29	1,314	180	1,494	21%	734	74	808	22%
30-34	960	158	1,118	16%	498	87	585	16%
35-39	807	136	943	13%	468	88	556	15%
40-49	1,208	213	1,421	20%	829	115	944	26%
50-59	388	42	430	6%	263	24	287	8%
60-69	68	4	72	1%	29	0	29	1%
70+	6	0	6	<1%	2	0	2	<1%
Ethnicity								
Caucasian	2,691	436	3,127	44%	1,378	194	1,572	44%
Hispanic/Latino	2,238	271	2,509	35%	943	123	1,066	30%
African American	1,084	129	1,213	17%	725	81	806	22%
Native American	151	44	195	3%	116	20	136	4%
Asian	47	9	56	1%	23	3	26	1%
Total	6,211	889	7,100	100%	3,185	421	3,606	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 12. 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 2008. Only 10 of the 64 counties in Colorado are listed in Table 12; these represent 84% of the court commitments. Denver County continues to represent the largest portion of commitments followed by El Paso, Jefferson, and Adams counties. Adams County and Weld County were 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 13 presents the most serious offense of court commitments by gender. In Table 13, 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 FY 2009 is relevant, but 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.

Table 12. *Felony Class and County of Conviction, FY 2009 Admissions*

	Court Commitments				Technical Returns			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Felony Class								
I	42	5	47	1%	2	0	2	<1%
II	121	25	146	2%	20	2	22	1%
III	900	105	1,005	14%	395	55	450	12%
IV	2,293	361	2,654	37%	1,348	190	1,538	43%
V	1,644	225	1,869	26%	997	125	1,122	31%
VI	1,033	163	1,196	17%	398	49	447	12%
Habitual	41	1	42	1%	22	0	22	1%
Lifetime Sex	137	4	141	2%	3	0	3	<1%
Total	6,211	889	7,100	100%	3,185	421	3,606	100%
County of Conviction								
Denver	1,168	149	1,317	19%	671	89	760	21%
El Paso	811	118	929	13%	396	69	465	13%
Jefferson	690	129	819	12%	297	41	338	9%
Adams	660	82	742	10%	319	41	360	10%
Arapahoe	548	71	619	9%	170	31	201	6%
Weld	400	79	479	7%	312	37	349	10%
Mesa	278	46	324	5%	166	29	195	5%
Pueblo	271	40	311	4%	139	13	152	4%
Larimer	234	28	262	4%	137	16	153	4%
Boulder	164	15	179	3%	87	5	92	3%
Other	987	132	1,119	16%	491	50	541	15%
Total	6,211	889	7,100	100%	3,185	421	3,606	100%

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

Table 13. Most Serious Offense of Court Commitments, FY 2009 Admissions

Crime	Males		Females		Subtotal		Total	
	#	# Inc ^a	#	# Inc ^a	#	# Inc ^a	#	%
Violent Offenses								
1 st Degree Murder	46	23	5	1	51	24	75	1%
2 nd Degree Murder	37	11	2	0	39	11	50	1%
Manslaughter	35	1	3	0	38	1	39	1%
Homicide	22	4	2	0	24	4	28	<1%
Aggravated Robbery	150	23	8	2	158	25	183	3%
Simple Robbery	96	34	6	6	102	40	142	2%
Kidnapping	77	16	3	1	80	17	97	1%
Assault	406	61	31	6	437	67	504	7%
Menacing	362	38	26	2	388	40	428	6%
Sexual Assault	149	48	2	1	151	49	200	3%
Sexual Assault-Child	112	125	3	3	115	128	243	3%
Arson	9	2	0	0	9	2	11	<1%
Weapons/Explosives	87	12	2	0	89	12	101	1%
Child Abuse	151	15	31	2	182	17	199	3%
Subtotal	1,739	413	124	24	1,863	437	2,300	32%
Nonviolent Offenses								
Drug Offenses:								
Controlled Substances	1,165	172	223	34	1,388	206	1,594	22%
Marijuana	86	11	5	1	91	12	103	1%
Other Drug Offenses	11	3	5	0	16	3	19	<1%
Escape	208	31	49	9	257	40	297	4%
Contraband	39	2	4	1	43	3	46	1%
Identity Theft	107	8	46	6	153	14	167	2%
Theft	401	111	107	38	508	149	657	9%
Burglary	351	92	20	3	371	95	466	7%
Trespassing/Mischief	290	83	19	5	309	88	397	6%
Forgery	183	7	71	6	254	13	267	4%
M.V. Theft	167	32	33	5	200	37	237	3%
Traffic	195	2	8	0	203	2	205	3%
Public Peace	156	19	11	1	167	20	187	3%
Fraud/Embezzlement	52	2	11	0	63	2	65	1%
Organized Crime	21	0	13	0	34	0	34	<1%
Perjury	26	6	1	0	27	6	33	<1%
Miscellaneous	8	12	0	6	8	18	26	<1%
Subtotal	3,466	593	626	115	4,092	708	4,800	68%
Total	5,205	1,006	750	139	5,955	1,145	7,100	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 14 presents anticipated lengths of stay based on felony type (F1 to F6) and crime type (ext, sex, drug, and other).

Table 14. Estimated Average Length of Stay (Months), FY 2009 Admissions⁶

Felony Class/Type	New Commitments		Parole Returns	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
F1	480.0	480.0	480.0	--
F2 Ext	188.2	177.5	203.5	--
F2 Sex	291.6	162.0	--	--
F2 Drug	119.3	--	180.4	--
F2 Other	69.6	64.9	--	--
F3 Ext	76.7	54.5	54.1	37.4
F3 Sex	108.0	85.3	106.9	18.5
F3 Drug	40.2	32.3	56.2	--
F3 Other	64.7	54.8	57.6	39.5
F4 Ext	44.8	35.0	28.2	20.1
F4 Sex	42.7	30.0	65.4	37.9
F4 Drug	28.5	29.0	29.7	27.4
F4 Other	35.6	31.5	39.3	24.7
F5 Ext	15.5	9.8	10.6	8.6
F5 Sex	27.3	54.9	28.9	19.2
F5 Drug	19.1	18.5	19.8	24.5
F5 Other	21.5	21.2	23.7	14.1
F6 Ext	13.9	12.2	10.8	--
F6 Sex	14.1	--	8.2	--
F6 Drug	11.8	12.8	15.0	15.0
F6 Other	12.4	11.8	13.7	--
Total	41.3	33.5	34.6	22.4

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

HABITUAL OFFENDER COMMITMENTS

Forty-two offenders were sentenced under habitual offender provisions in FY 2009 for their most serious offense, with three receiving sentences under Pre HB 93-1302 law (see Table 15). 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 or a 25 to 50 year sentence. 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 2009 (42) was substantially lower than FY 2008 (66); previously, there were 43 in FY 2007, 26 in FY 2006, and 57 in FY 2005.

⁶ Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecasts, January 2010.

Table 15. Commitments with Habitual Convictions, FY 2009 Admissions

Sentencing Law	Crime ^a	Male	Female	Total	Avg Sentence (Yrs.)
Pre HB 93-1302	Three Previous Convictions				
	Forgery	1	0	1	40
	Subtotal	1	0	1	40
	Two Previous Convictions				
	Burglary	1	0	1	25
	Escape	1	0	1	25
	Subtotal	2	0	2	25
Post HB 93-1302	Three Previous Convictions				
	Murder	2	0	2	144
	Organized Crime	1	0	1	96
	Sexual Assault	1	0	1	48
	Assault	3	0	3	35
	Aggravated Robbery	2	0	2	64
	Escape	1	0	1	24
	Burglary	4	0	4	36
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	3	0	3	18
	Trespassing/Mischief	4	0	4	11
	Forgery	1	0	1	6
	Perjury	1	0	1	6
	Controlled Substances	4	0	4	39
	Traffic	2	0	2	6
	Menacing	1	0	1	12
	Subtotal	30	0	30	37
	Two Previous Convictions				
	Sex Assault	1	0	1	9
	Weapons/Explosives	1	0	1	9
	Public Peace	1	0	1	9
	Escape	1	0	1	9
	Trespassing/Mischief	1	0	1	11
	Controlled Substances	1	0	1	39
	Marijuana	1	0	1	9
	Menacing	1	0	1	9
	Subtotal	8	0	8	11
Total		41	1	42	30

^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 16 details the crime categories for offenders sentenced to CDOC under the lifetime sex offender supervision provision in FY 2009. The crimes in Table 16 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/odvsom/Sex_Offender/SO_Pdfs/2009%20Lifetime%20Report.pdf.

Table 16. Lifetime Sex Offender Commitments Most Serious Conviction, FY 2009 Admissions

Felony Class	Most Serious Crime	Number of Offenders			Avg. Minimum Sentence (Yrs.)
		Male	Female	Total	
2	Sexual Assault – Deadly Weapon	3	0	3	63
	Sexual Assault – Serious Injury	4	1	5	88
	Sexual Assault – At Risk	1	0	1	16
	Sexual Assault – At Risk-Deadly Weapon	1	0	1	152
	Sexual Assault – At Risk-Serious Injury	1	0	1	48
	Subtotal	10	1	11	77
3	Sexual Assault Child – Position of Trust	42	1	43	23
	Sexual Assault Child	14	0	14	32
	Sexual Assault	2	0	2	15
	Sexual Assault – Serious Injury	1	0	1	244
	Sexual Assault – At Risk	8	0	8	46
	Subtotal	67	1	68	12
4	Aggravated Incest	1	0	1	2
	Enticement of a Child	6	0	6	20
	Sexual Assault Child – Position of Trust	6	0	6	4
	Sexual Assault Child	31	1	32	5
	Sexual Assault < 15 years	3	1	4	3
	Internet Sexual Exploitation	3	0	3	2
	Sexual Assault – Incapable	3	0	3	2
	Sexual Assault – Submission	3	0	3	89
	Sexual Contact – Induces	1	0	1	12
	Child Exploitation	2	0	2	7
	Subtotal	59	2	61	10
5	Sexual Assault – Submission	1	0	1	20
	Subtotal	1	0	1	20
Total		137	4	141	25

NEEDS LEVELS OF COURT COMMITMENTS

The initial needs levels assessed during the diagnostic process are shown in Table 17 for FY 2009 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 17 for specific definitions of each needs level).

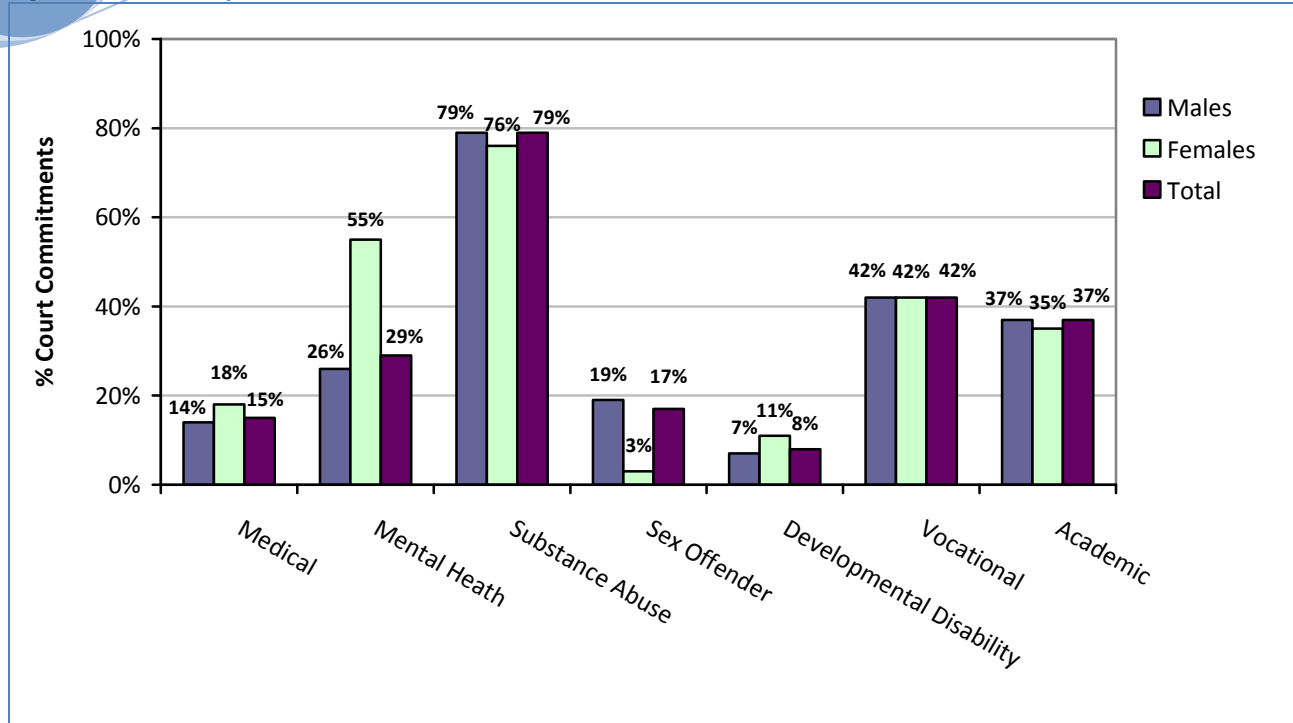
Inmates with a needs level scoring 3 through 5 are generally recommended for services in that area. Figure 8 shows the percent of court commitments who have moderate to severe needs in each area. Males and females have similar needs levels in most areas; however, compared to males, females have much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

Table 17. Needs Levels for Court Commitments, FY 2009

	Needs Level				
Males	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	45%	41%	12%	2%	<1%
Mental Health	15%	59%	24%	1%	<1%
Substance Abuse	12%	9%	44%	20%	15%
Sex Offender	75%	6%	1%	5%	13%
Developmental Disability	85%	7%	7%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	18%	40%	16%	18%	8%
Academic	1%	62%	1%	26%	10%
Females	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	40%	42%	12%	6%	<1%
Mental Health	15%	30%	51%	4%	<1%
Substance Abuse	14%	10%	34%	24%	18%
Sex Offender	96%	1%	2%	0%	2%
Developmental Disability	85%	4%	11%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	17%	41%	18%	20%	4%
Academic	2%	64%	<1%	23%	11%
Total	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	44%	41%	12%	3%	<1%
Mental Health	15%	56%	28%	2%	<1%
Substance Abuse	13%	9%	42%	21%	16%
Sex Offender	78%	6%	1%	4%	11%
Developmental Disability	85%	7%	8%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	18%	40%	17%	18%	7%
Academic	1%	62%	1%	26%	10%
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. Missing data items are excluded, ranging from 27 cases <1% medical to 1,185 cases 16.7% in mental health.

Figure 8. Percent of Court Commitments Rated Moderate to Severe Needs, FY 2009 Admissions

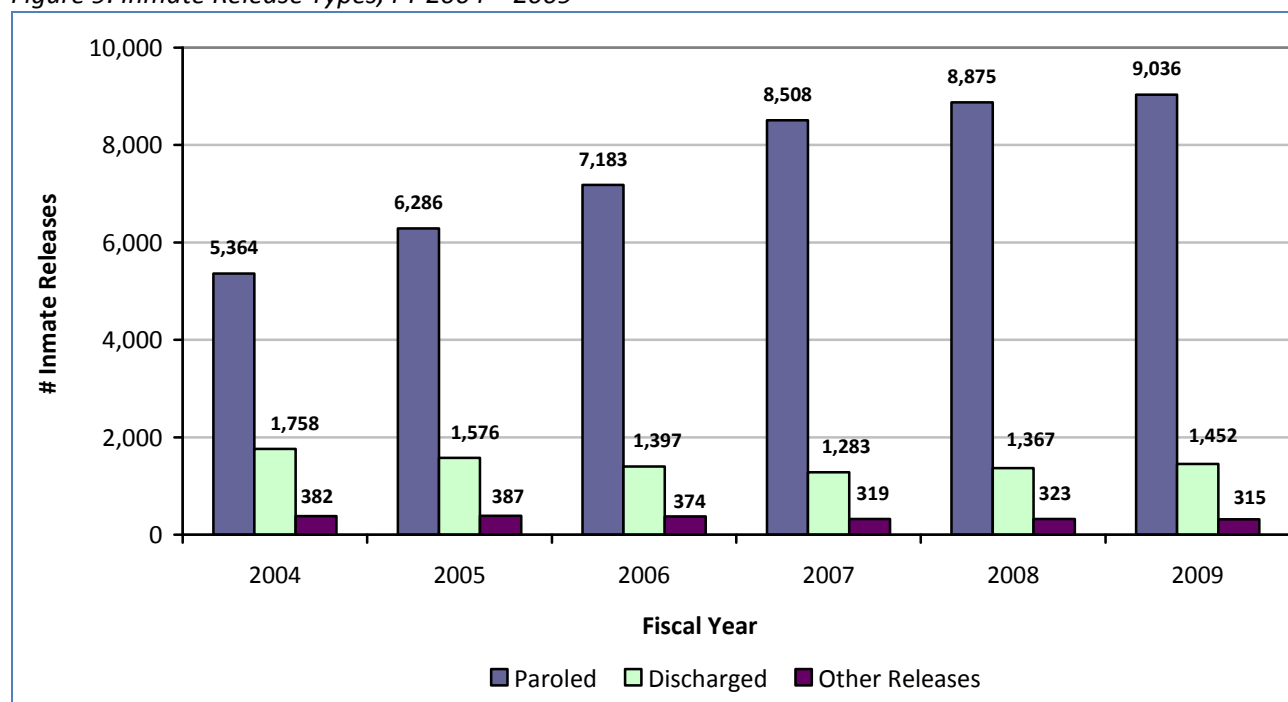


PRISON RELEASES

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 2004 through 2009 are shown in Figure 9. Annual releases from prison have increased 44% since 2004, with releases to parole increasing 69% over this time period. Discharges and other release types have remained relatively stable between 2004 and 2009.

Figure 9. Inmate Release Types, FY 2004 – 2009



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 were collapsed for last year's report. Beginning December 2008, weekend releases (mandatory and reparole) are reported separately from discretionary parole releases; therefore this is the first year for the additional detailed reporting.

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 1,199 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 2009 was higher than the previous year by 2.3%, but the distribution of release types has not changed (see Table 18). Female offenders released at the same rate as they were admitted to prison, which was a rate of 12%.

Table 18. Inmate Release Types by Gender, FY 2009

Release Type	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Parole						
Discretionary	3,531	37%	587	44%	4,118	38%
Mandatory	2,900	31%	370	28%	3,270	30%
Mandatory Reparole	1,441	15%	207	15%	1,648	15%
Parole	7,872	83%	1,164	87%	9,036	84%
Sentence Discharge						
Discharge	376	4%	34	3%	410	4%
HB 1087 Discharge	679	7%	87	6%	766	7%
Martin/Cooper Discharges	63	1%	0	0%	63	1%
Discharge to Pending Charges	132	1%	22	2%	154	1%
Discharge to Detainer	57	1%	2	<1%	59	1%
Subtotal	1,307	14%	145	11%	1,452	13%
Other						
Probation	124	1%	22	2%	146	1%
Court Order Discharge	107	1%	9	<1%	116	1%
Deceased	46	<1%	5	<1%	51	<1%
Appeal Bond	2	<1%	0	0%	2	<1%
Subtotal	279	3%	36	3%	315	3%
Total Releases	9,458	100%	1,345	100%	10,803	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 19. 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 (2,875) as this is the main transportation location followed by Sterling Correctional Facility (1,198). 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 1,675 releases (16%). 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 CDOC 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 19. Release Types by Facility, FY 2009

Facility	Parole		Sent Discharge		Other		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	238	84%	40	14%	6	2%	284
Arrowhead Correctional Center	218	86%	31	12%	4	2%	253
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	84	81%	16	15%	4	4%	104
Buena Vista Minimum Center	49	79%	6	10%	7	11%	62
Centennial Correctional Facility	38	78%	9	18%	2	4%	49
Colorado Correctional Alt Program	6	9%	0	0%	61	91%	67
Colorado Correctional Center	84	88%	11	12%	0	0%	95
Colorado State Penitentiary	122	78%	33	21%	1	1%	156
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	2,454	85%	380	13%	41	1%	2,875
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	37	77%	11	23%	0	0%	48
Delta Correctional Center	203	87%	18	8%	12	5%	233
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	264	74%	85	24%	7	2%	356
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	458	85%	72	13%	12	2%	542
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	158	83%	22	12%	10	5%	190
Four Mile Correctional Center	263	84%	40	13%	10	3%	313
Fremont Correctional Facility	373	86%	49	11%	13	3%	435
La Vista Correctional Facility	273	89%	22	7%	11	4%	306
Limon Correctional Facility	116	81%	23	16%	4	3%	143
Rifle Correctional Center	87	88%	4	4%	8	8%	99
San Carlos Correctional Facility	90	76%	25	21%	4	3%	119
Skyline Correctional Center	169	83%	26	13%	8	4%	203
Sterling Correctional Facility	995	83%	187	16%	16	1%	1,198
Trinidad Correctional Facility	191	83%	31	14%	7	3%	229
Contract							
Bent County Correctional Facility	9	47%	2	11%	8	42%	19
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	18	75%	1	4%	5	21%	24
Crowley County Correctional Facility	11	50%	2	9%	9	41%	22
High Plains Correctional Facility	2	40%	0	0%	3	60%	5
Huerfano County Correctional Facility	5	56%	2	22%	2	22%	9
Kit Carson Correctional Center	7	44%	2	13%	7	44%	16
Other							
Community Contract Centers	793	91%	53	6%	23	3%	869
Intensive Supervision	782	97%	20	2%	4	<1%	806
Jail Backlog/Contract	21	38%	33	59%	2	4%	56
Revoked-Community Centers	16	73%	6	27%	0	0%	22
Revoked-Return to Custody	391	68%	186	32%	0	0%	577
Other	11	58%	4	21%	4	21%	19
Total Inmate Releases	9,036	84%	1,452	13%	315	3%	10,803

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 20 by gender and class of felony. On average, females serve 3 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 20. Average Prison Time Served and Governing Sentence, FY 2009 Releases

Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Prison Time (mos.)			Avg Governing Sent (mos.)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I	15	1	16	199	252	203	Life	Life	Life
II	86	18	104	96	79	93	213	155	203
III	1,284	156	1,440	47	29	45	104	70	100
IV	3,682	627	4,309	22	20	22	47	45	47
V	2,775	357	3,132	14	12	13	29	28	29
VI	1,483	183	1,666	8	8	8	17	17	17
Habitual-Other	63	2	65	65	55	65	332	105	325
Habitual-Life	5	0	5	145	0	145	Life	--	Life
Lifetime Sex	54	0	54	49	0	49	Life	--	Life
Other	11	1	12	62	97	65	--	--	--
Total	9,458	1,345	10,803	22	19	22	48	41	47

The time served by type of admission is shown in Table 21 and average governing sentence is shown in Table 22. 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 30 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 21. Average Prison Time Served by Admission Type, FY 2009 Releases

Admission Type	Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Prison Time (mos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Court Commitments	I	15	1	16	199	252	229
	II	67	15	82	117	93	113
	III	773	93	866	64	38	59
	IV	1,868	375	2,243	31	27	30
	V	1,488	206	1,694	17	15	8
	VI	1,000	131	1,131	8	9	8
	Habitual-Other	39	2	41	87	55	85
	Habitual-Life	2	0	2	293	--	293
	Lifetime Sex	49	0	49	52	--	24
Subtotal		5,301	823	6,124	30	24	29
Tech. Parole Returns	II	13	2	15	5	3	5
	III	363	50	413	10	6	9
	IV	1,324	190	1,514	7	7	7
	V	987	117	1,104	6	6	6
	VI	399	45	444	4	5	4
	Habitual-Other	17	0	17	5	--	5
	Habitual-Life	3	0	3	46	--	46
	Habitual-Sex	2	0	2	4	--	4
Subtotal		3,108	404	3,512	7	6	7
Parole Returns-New Felony Convictions	II	4	0	4	57	--	57
	III	117	9	126	55	9	53
	IV	422	52	474	30	52	30
	V	259	33	292	21	33	21
	VI	81	6	87	16	6	16
	Habitual-Other	7	0	7	90	--	90
	Habitual-Sex	3	0	3	30	--	30
Subtotal		893	100	993	30	25	29
Other Technical Returns	II	2	1	3	60	15	45
	III	18	2	20	30	15	29
	IV	32	4	36	16	14	16
	V	19	0	19	11	--	11
	VI	3	0	3	5	--	5
Subtotal		74	7	81	19	15	18
Other New Convictions	III	4	0	4	42	--	42
	IV	32	6	38	33	23	31
	V	17	1	18	23	26	23
	VI	0	1	1	--	4	4
Subtotal		53	8	61	30	21	29
Other^a	III	9	2	11	69	40	64
	IV	4	0	4	65	--	65
	V	5	0	5	43	--	43
	Other	11	1	12	62	97	65
Subtotal		29	3	32	61	59	61

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

Table 22. Average Governing Sentence by Admission Type, FY 2009 Releases

Admission Type	Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Governing Sentence (mos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Court Commitments	I	15	1	16	Life	Life	Life
	II	67	15	82	249	172	235
	III	773	93	866	124	78	119
	IV	1,868	375	2,243	55	51	55
	V	1,488	206	1,694	31	29	31
	VI	1,000	131	1,131	17	18	18
	Habitual-Other	39	2	41	168	105	164
	Habitual-Life	2	0	2	Life	--	Life
	Lifetime Sex	49	0	49	Life	--	Life
Subtotal		5,301	823	6,124	55	46	54
Tech. Parole Returns	II	13	2	15	74	60	72
	III	363	50	413	65	56	64
	IV	1,324	190	1,514	35	35	35
	V	987	117	1,104	24	25	24
	VI	399	45	444	13	13	13
	Habitual-Other	17	0	17	769	--	769
	Habitual-Life	3	0	3	Life	--	Life
	Lifetime Sex	2	0	2	Life	--	Life
Subtotal		3,108	404	3,512	36	32	36
Parole Returns-New Felony Conviction	II	4	0	4	78	--	78
	III	117	9	126	88	71	87
	IV	422	52	474	46	44	46
	V	259	33	292	31	33	31
	VI	81	6	87	24	20	24
	Habitual-Other	7	0	7	187	--	187
	Lifetime Sex	3	0	3	Life	--	Life
Subtotal		893	100	993	46	41	46
Other Technical Returns	II	2	1	3	156	96	136
	III	18	2	20	82	78	82
	IV	32	4	36	50	36	48
	V	19	0	19	35	--	35
	VI	3	0	3	15	--	15
Subtotal		74	7	81	55	57	55
Other New Convictions	III	4	0	4	75	--	75
	IV	32	6	38	65	48	63
	V	17	1	18	50	36	50
	VI	0	1	1	--	30	30
Subtotal		53	8	61	61	44	59
Other^a	III	9	2	11	147	84	136
	IV	4	0	4	108	--	108
	V	5	0	5	70	--	70
	Other	11	1	12	--	--	--
Subtotal		29	3	32	117	84	114

^a Other admission types include interstate compact, appeal bond return, 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 23 and 24). 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 2009 served an average of 28 months in prison to first release, which is similar to the 2008 average. Sentence discharges averaged 124 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 22 months.

Table 24 provides the governing sentence averages for court commitments released in 2009, similar to the data presented in Table 22 for all 2009 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 23. Average Prison Time Served by Crime and Release Type, FY 2009 Court Commitments

Felony Class	Crime	Number of Offenders				Avg Prison Time (months)			
		Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total	Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total
I	Murder	6	0	10	16	290	--	150	203
	Class I Total	6	0	10	16	290	--	150	203
II	Murder	25	3	5	33	150	228	82	147
	Kidnapping	6	2	2	10	91	229	192	139
	Sexual Assault	2	2	0	4	246	183	--	214
	Drug Offenses	17	0	1	18	61	--	2	58
	Org. Crime Act	7	0	5	12	50	--	17	36
	Other Class II	3	1	1	5	123	179	170	143
	Class II Total	60	8	14	82	109	211	75	113
III	Murder	11	1	0	12	134	184	--	138
	Homicide	12	0	3	15	76	--	23	65
	Kidnapping	5	0	0	5	123	--	--	123
	Sexual Assault	10	34	0	44	113	143	--	136
	Child Abuse	16	1	2	19	66	185	43	69
	Assault	27	3	3	33	124	153	55	121
	Robbery	77	2	2	81	104	305	302	114
	Escape	37	0	0	37	41	--	--	41
	Burglary	113	2	12	127	56	151	8	53
	Theft/M.V. Theft	67	0	3	70	46	--	12	44
	Drug Offenses	364	1	39	404	43	236	11	40
	Other Class III	16	3	0	19	68	154	--	81
	Class III Total	755	47	64	866	59	155	23	61
IV	Murder	3	0	0	3	45	--	--	45
	Kidnapping	19	0	2	21	33	--	6	31
	Sexual Assault	11	30	1	42	59	85	93	78
	Child Abuse	84	3	5	92	38	36	16	37
	Assault	213	0	17	230	45	--	7	42
	Robbery	127	0	5	132	40	--	12	39
	Escape	98	0	3	101	25	--	8	24
	Burglary	185	0	12	197	33	--	8	31
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	542	1	28	571	28	198	9	31
	Drug Offenses	613	1	38	652	25	13	8	24
	Other Class IV	183	1	18	202	31	112	8	30
	Class IV Total	2,078	36	129	2,243	31	83	9	30
V	Sexual Assault	168	6	3	177	22	34	6	22
	Assault	74	0	2	76	21	--	6	21
	Escape	69	0	1	70	11	--	10	11
	Burglary	44	0	3	47	17	--	9	16
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	196	0	3	199	16	--	5	16
	Trespassing	229	0	8	237	14	--	7	14
	Forgery	129	1	2	132	15	4	10	15
	Drug Offenses	153	0	6	159	16	--	6	16
	Menacing	330	0	7	337	15	--	7	15
	Other Class V	252	0	8	260	20	--	13	20
	Class V Total	1,644	7	43	1,694	17	29	8	17
VI	Assault	38	0	1	39	9	--	3	9
	Weapons	65	0	1	66	10	--	5	10
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	79	0	3	82	9	--	4	9
	Trespassing	62	0	0	62	8	--	--	8
	Forgery	181	0	4	185	7	--	5	7
	Drug Offenses	333	0	5	338	8	--	8	8
	Traffic	175	0	1	176	9	--	0	9
	Other Class VI	183	0	0	183	9	--	--	9
	Class VI Total	1,116	0	15	1,131	8	--	5	8
Other	Habitual-Other	32	6	3	41	77	123	93	85
	Habitual-Life	2	0	0	2	293	--	--	293
	Lifetime Sex	32	0	17	49	61	--	35	52
	Other Total	66	6	20	92	76	123	45	72
Total		5,725	104	295	6,124	28	124	22	29

Table 24. Average Governing Sentence by Release Type and Crime, FY 2009 Court Commitments

Felony Class	Crime	Number of Offenders				Avg Governing Sentence (months)			
		Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total	Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total
I	Murder	6	0	10	16	Life	--	Life	Life
	Class I Total	6	0	10	16	Life	--	Life	Life
II	Murder	25	3	5	33	239	320	638	307
	Kidnapping	6	2	2	10	171	294	882	338
	Sexual Assault	2	2	0	4	342	216	--	279
	Drug Offenses	17	0	1	18	122	--	72	119
	Org. Crime Act	7	0	5	12	105	--	115	109
	Other Class II	3	1	1	5	204	240	360	242
	Class II Total	60	8	14	82	185	278	426	235
III	Murder	11	1	0	12	206	240	--	209
	Homicide	12	0	3	15	114	--	122	116
	Kidnapping	5	0	0	5	250	--	--	250
	Sexual Assault	10	34	0	44	161	179	--	175
	Child Abuse	16	1	2	19	111	240	420	151
	Assault	27	3	3	33	193	192	148	189
	Robbery	77	2	2	81	164	198	5,675	301
	Escape	37	0	0	37	70	--	--	70
	Burglary	113	2	12	127	94	198	53	92
	Theft/MV Theft	67	0	3	70	91	--	72	90
	Drug Offenses	364	1	39	404	84	288	83	84
	Other Class III	16	3	0	19	96	208	--	113
	Class III Total	755	47	64	866	103	188	267	119
IV	Murder	3	0	0	3	89	--	--	89
	Kidnapping	19	0	2	21	58	--	48	57
	Sexual Assault	11	30	1	42	96	114	192	111
	Child Abuse	84	3	5	92	59	64	60	59
	Assault	213	0	17	230	71	--	53	70
	Robbery	127	0	5	132	62	--	47	61
	Escape	98	0	3	101	43	--	48	43
	Burglary	185	0	12	197	54	--	52	54
	Theft/MV Theft	542	1	28	571	52	60	58	54
	Drug Offenses	613	1	38	652	47	24	59	48
	Other Class IV	183	1	18	202	53	144	50	54
	Class IV Total	2,078	36	129	2,243	54	107	56	55
V	Sexual Assault	168	6	3	177	37	47	32	37
	Assault	74	0	2	76	34	--	24	33
	Escape	69	0	1	70	21	--	108	23
	Burglary	44	0	3	47	33	--	32	33
	Theft	196	0	3	199	32	--	32	32
	Trespassing	229	0	8	237	27	--	34	27
	Forgery	129	1	2	132	30	18	45	31
	Drug Offenses	153	0	6	159	31	--	33	31
	Menacing	330	0	7	337	28	--	36	28
	Other Class V	252	0	8	260	33	--	128	36
	Class V Total	1,644	7	43	1,694	31	43	53	31
VI	Assault	38	0	1	39	20	--	15	19
	Weapons	65	0	1	66	18	--	48	18
	Theft	79	0	3	82	19	--	22	19
	Trespassing	62	0	0	62	18	--	--	18
	Forgery	181	0	4	185	15	--	21	15
	Drug Offenses	333	0	5	338	18	--	50	18
	Traffic	175	0	1	176	18	--	15	18
	Other Class VI	183	0	0	183	17	--	--	17
	Class VI Total	1,116	0	15	1,131	17	--	32	18
Other	Habitual-Other	32	6	3	41	142	158	422	164
	Habitual-Life	2	0	0	2	Life	--	--	Life
	Lifetime Sex	32	0	17	49	Life	--	Life	Life
	Other Total	66	6	20	92	142	158	422	164
Total		5,725	104	295	6,124	48	155	128	54

CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATE RELEASES

Demographic and sentencing data were examined for the FY 2009 release cohort (see Table 25). 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 9,042 males and 1,310 females for a total of 10,352 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 2009 releases (99%) 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 26 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, 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 25. Profile of Releases by Gender, FY 2009

Category	Male		Female		Total	
Average Age (years)	35.7		36.2		35.7	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Felony Class						
I	15	<1%	1	<1%	16	<1%
II	85	1%	18	1%	103	1%
III	1,256	14%	155	12%	1411	14%
IV	3,528	39%	608	46%	4136	40%
V	2,629	29%	349	27%	2978	29%
VI	1,397	15%	176	13%	1573	15%
Habitual-Other	62	1%	2	<1%	64	1%
Habitual-Life	5	<1%	0	0%	5	<1%
Lifetime Sex	54	1%	0	0%	54	<1%
Other (Includes Interstate)	11	<1%	1	<1%	12	<1%
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	4,040	45%	674	51%	4,714	46%
Hispanic/Latino	2,925	32%	373	28%	3,298	32%
African American	1,755	19%	212	16%	1,967	19%
Native American	249	3%	43	3%	292	3%
Asian	73	1%	8	1%	81	1%
Governing Law						
Pre-1979	6	<1%	0	0%	6	<1%
1979 - 1985	28	<1%	0	0%	28	<1%
1985 - 1993	85	1%	9	<1%	94	1%
1993 - present	8,912	99%	1,300	99%	10,212	99%
Other (Includes Interstate)	11	<1%	1	<1%	12	<1%
Admission Type						
New Court Commitment	5,133	57%	811	62%	5,944	57%
Parole Return	2,916	32%	386	29%	3,302	32%
Parole Return/New Crime	841	9%	95	7%	936	9%
Court Order Discharge Return	38	<1%	4	<1%	42	<1%
Probation Return	35	<1%	3	<1%	38	<1%
Court Order Discharge/New Crime	16	<1%	1	<1%	17	<1%
Probation/New Crime	35	<1%	7	<1%	42	<1%
Interstate Compact	9	<1%	1	<1%	10	<1%
Appeal Bond Return	1	<1%	0	0%	1	<1%
YOS Fail/Termination	16	<1%	2	<1%	18	<1%
Dual Commit/CSH/Other	2	<1%	0	0%	2	<1%

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

Table 26. Profile of Releases by Release Type, FY 2009

Category	Parole		Sent Discharge		Other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gender								
Male	7,461	87%	1,307	90%	274	88%	9,042	87%
Female	1,129	13%	145	10%	36	12%	1,310	13%
Age at Release (yrs)								
15-17	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
18-19	26	<1%	0	0%	17	5%	43	<1%
20-24	1,040	12%	86	6%	106	34%	1,232	12%
25-29	1,907	22%	289	20%	69	22%	2,265	22%
30-34	1,392	16%	242	17%	25	8%	1,659	16%
35-39	1,296	15%	229	16%	18	6%	1,543	15%
40-49	2,138	25%	425	29%	39	13%	2,602	25%
50-59	684	8%	154	11%	23	7%	861	8%
60-69	92	1%	21	1%	6	2%	119	1%
70+	15	<1%	6	<1%	7	2%	28	<1%
Average Age (yrs)	35.6		37.6		31.5		35.7	
Median Age (yrs)	34		37		26		34	
Ethnicity								
Caucasian	3,947	46%	631	43%	136	44%	4,714	46%
Hispanic/Latino	2,758	32%	435	30%	105	34%	3,298	32%
African American	1,567	18%	340	23%	60	19%	1,967	19%
Native American	249	3%	37	3%	6	2%	292	3%
Asian	69	1%	9	1%	3	1%	81	1%
Felony Class								
I	6	<1%	0	0%	10	3%	16	<1%
II	75	1%	13	1%	15	5%	103	1%
III	1,183	14%	157	11%	71	23%	1,411	14%
IV	3,462	40%	539	37%	135	44%	4,136	40%
V	2,466	29%	469	32%	43	14%	2,978	29%
VI	1,305	15%	254	17%	14	5%	1,573	15%
Habitual-Other	52	<1%	9	1%	3	1%	64	1%
Habitual-Life	5	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	5	<1%
Lifetime Sex	36	<1%	1	<1%	17	5%	54	<1%
Other ^a	0	<1%	10	1%	2	1%	12	<1%
Governing Law								
Pre-1979	4	<1%	2	<1%	0	0%	6	<1%
1979 - 1985	12	<1%	15	1%	1	<1%	28	<1%
1985 - 1993 ^b	61	1%	27	2%	6	2%	94	1%
1993 - Present	8,513	99%	1,398	96%	301	97%	10,212	99%
Other ^a	0	0%	10	1%	2	<1%	12	<1%
Admission Type								
Court Commits	6,505	76%	209	14%	305	98%	7,019	68%
Parole Returns	2,067	24%	1,233	85%	2	1%	3,302	32%
Other	18	<1%	10	1%	3	1%	31	<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 27 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 28 compares scored to final custody levels. A total of 85% of inmates, both male and female, retained their scored custody designation.

Table 27. Comparison of Inmate Custody Classifications as of June 30, FY 2005 – 2009

Classification Level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Maximum/Close	16%	16%	16%	15%	16%
Medium	24%	25%	23%	23%	23%
Minimum-Restrictive	24%	24%	26%	27%	27%
Minimum	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
Administrative Segregation	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 28. Comparison of Scored Custody to Final Custody as of June 30, 2009

	Scored Custody	Final Custody					Total
		Max/Close	Medium	Min-R	Minimum	Ad Seg ^a	
Male	Maximum/Close	15%	<1%	<1%	<1%	6%	21%
	Medium	<1%	24%	1%	2%	0%	27%
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	<1%	26%	5%	0%	32%
	Minimum	<1%	<1%	<1%	20%	0%	20%
	Final Custody	16%	24%	27%	27%	6%	100%
Female	Maximum/Close	9%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	12%
	Medium	<1%	11%	<1%	1%	0%	12%
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	<1%	33%	6%	0%	39%
	Minimum	<1%	<1%	<1%	37%	0%	37%
	Final Custody	10%	11%	33%	44%	2%	100%
Total	Maximum/Close	15%	<1%	<1%	<1%	5%	21%
	Medium	<1%	22%	1%	2%	0%	25%
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	<1%	27%	5%	0%	32%
	Minimum	<1%	<1%	<1%	22%	0%	22%
	Final Custody	16%	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 29 contains the most serious offense distribution for the adult prison population as of June 30, 2009, excluding 225 fugitive inmates. 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 ($n = 3,065$) accounted for 13% of all offenses, with 82% ($n = 2,520$) the result of an attempt and the remaining 18% involving conspiracy, solicitation or accessory.

Table 29. Most Serious Offense Distribution Adult Inmate Population as of June 30, 2009

Offense	Male				Female				Total	
	#	# Inc ^a	Subtotal	%	#	# Inc ^a	Subtotal	%	#	%
Violent^b										
1 st Degree Murder	817	342	1,159	6%	45	23	68	3%	1,227	5%
2 nd Degree Murder	615	109	724	3%	36	7	43	2%	767	3%
Manslaughter	200	1	201	1%	21	0	21	1%	222	1%
Homicide	77	7	84	<1%	10	0	10	<1%	94	<1%
Aggravated Robbery	495	58	553	3%	37	5	42	2%	595	3%
Simple Robbery	796	170	966	5%	31	12	43	2%	1,009	4%
Kidnapping	484	42	526	3%	22	3	25	1%	551	2%
Assault	1,810	204	2,014	10%	127	9	136	6%	2,150	9%
Menacing	652	44	696	3%	51	3	54	2%	750	3%
Sexual Assault	728	172	900	4%	4	1	5	<1%	905	4%
Sexual Assault/Child	1,326	285	1,611	8%	21	6	27	1%	1,638	7%
Arson	51	6	57	<1%	4	1	5	<1%	62	0%
Weapons/Explosives	136	11	147	1%	1	0	1	<1%	148	1%
Child Abuse	596	33	629	3%	108	4	112	5%	741	3%
Subtotal	8,783	1,484	10,267	50%	518	74	592	26%	10,859	47%
Non-Violent^b										
Controlled Substance	3,128	409	3,537	17%	506	90	596	27%	4,133	18%
Marijuana	189	22	211	1%	11	4	15	1%	226	1%
Other Drug Offenses	10	4	14	<1%	0	0	0	0%	14	<1%
Escape	692	110	802	4%	149	31	180	8%	982	4%
Contraband	73	9	82	<1%	9	1	10	0%	92	<1%
Theft	1,239	211	1,450	7%	327	55	382	17%	1,832	8%
Burglary	1,511	219	1,730	8%	58	12	70	3%	1,800	8%
Trespassing/Mischief	547	107	654	3%	31	4	35	2%	689	3%
Forgery	271	7	278	1%	91	5	96	4%	374	2%
M.V. Theft	491	88	579	3%	78	8	86	4%	665	3%
Traffic	212	1	213	1%	7	0	7	<1%	220	1%
Public Peace	375	14	389	2%	23	1	24	1%	413	2%
Fraud/Embezzlement	260	21	281	1%	100	7	107	5%	388	2%
Organized Crime	104	2	106	1%	29	1	30	1%	136	1%
Perjury	63	13	76	<1%	1	0	1	<1%	77	<1%
Miscellaneous	7	40	47	<1%	0	11	11	<1%	58	<1%
Subtotal	9,172	1,277	10,449	50%	1,420	230	1,650	<1%	12,099	53%
Total	17,955	2,761	20,716	90%	1,938	304	2,242	10%	22,958	100%

Note. Three 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 30 through 36 contain details of the inmate population as of June 30, 2009, 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 revocation status in jails, community centers or return to custody facilities and inmates under other jurisdictional custody are included in “other”. Fugitive inmates are excluded from these figures.

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 30. 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 31). 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 32 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 33. 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 34 and offense categories are shown in Table 35. 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, Colorado State Penitentiary, Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility). 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 Monitoring Program; 20% of Fremont’s population was convicted of sexual assault (including assault against a child).

Table 30. Offender Gender and Ethnicity by Facility as of June 30, 2009

Facility	#	Gender		Ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Caucasian	Hispanic/ Latino	African American	Native American	Asian
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	1,012	100%	0%	44%	30%	22%	2%	1%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	492	100%	0%	50%	30%	16%	2%	1%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	910	100%	0%	39%	36%	22%	3%	0%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	290	100%	0%	47%	34%	14%	3%	1%
Centennial Correctional Facility	311	100%	0%	35%	41%	18%	4%	1%
Colorado Correctional Alt. Program	83	96%	4%	42%	33%	24%	0%	1%
Colorado Correctional Center	149	100%	0%	44%	37%	17%	1%	1%
Colorado State Penitentiary	756	100%	0%	32%	51%	15%	2%	1%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	924	100%	0%	48%	27%	22%	2%	1%
Delta Correctional Center	481	100%	0%	45%	31%	20%	2%	2%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr	494	99%	1%	41%	38%	16%	4%	1%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	903	0%	100%	44%	29%	20%	5%	1%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	487	100%	0%	48%	29%	19%	3%	1%
Four Mile Correctional Center	497	100%	0%	46%	33%	15%	3%	2%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,659	100%	0%	54%	28%	14%	3%	1%
La Vista Correctional Facility	497	0%	100%	55%	28%	13%	4%	0%
Limon Correctional Facility	946	100%	0%	34%	34%	28%	3%	1%
Rifle Correctional Center	194	100%	0%	52%	28%	16%	1%	3%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	249	100%	0%	51%	25%	20%	4%	0%
Skyline Correctional Center	247	100%	0%	46%	28%	20%	4%	1%
Southern Transport Unit	17	100%	0%	41%	24%	35%	0%	0%
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,555	100%	0%	41%	36%	20%	2%	1%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	485	100%	0%	36%	39%	22%	2%	1%
Contract								
Bent County Correctional Facility	1,400	100%	0%	43%	33%	21%	2%	1%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr	751	100%	0%	46%	28%	22%	3%	1%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	1,654	100%	0%	39%	36%	22%	2%	1%
High Plains Correctional Facility	284	0%	100%	48%	31%	15%	4%	1%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	1,294	100%	0%	41%	33%	22%	3%	1%
Other								
Community Contract Centers	1,663	81%	19%	52%	25%	20%	2%	1%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	797	80%	20%	59%	24%	15%	1%	1%
Community-Return to Custody	274	82%	18%	42%	32%	23%	4%	0%
Jail Backlog/Contract	169	89%	11%	56%	20%	21%	3%	0%
Other	37	86%	14%	43%	27%	27%	3%	0%
Total	22,961	90%	10%	45%	32%	20%	3%	1%

Table 31. Offender Age by Facility as of June 30, 2009

Facility	Avg Age	Age Group					
		14-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	38	1%	27%	29%	25%	13%	5%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	39	0%	24%	28%	34%	11%	3%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	34	2%	41%	29%	21%	7%	1%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	34	1%	39%	33%	21%	6%	0%
Centennial Correctional Facility	35	0%	31%	43%	20%	5%	1%
Colorado Correctional Alt. Program	24	4%	86%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Colorado Correctional Center	37	0%	30%	33%	23%	10%	3%
Colorado State Penitentiary	33	1%	43%	33%	17%	5%	1%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	40	1%	22%	28%	28%	14%	7%
Delta Correctional Center	35	0%	37%	32%	21%	8%	1%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	35	3%	34%	31%	21%	9%	3%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	36	1%	31%	34%	24%	8%	2%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	42	1%	21%	23%	28%	16%	12%
Four Mile Correctional Center	37	1%	32%	26%	25%	14%	2%
Fremont Correctional Facility	38	0%	28%	28%	25%	14%	5%
La Vista Correctional Facility	36	0%	30%	35%	28%	7%	0%
Limon Correctional Facility	38	0%	30%	29%	22%	14%	5%
Rifle Correctional Center	34	1%	37%	34%	22%	6%	1%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	38	1%	27%	30%	25%	16%	2%
Skyline Correctional Center	36	2%	34%	26%	27%	9%	3%
Southern Transport Unit	39	0%	18%	35%	35%	12%	0%
Sterling Correctional Facility	37	1%	31%	30%	24%	11%	3%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	34	1%	40%	29%	22%	7%	1%
Contract							
Bent County Correctional Facility	37	0%	32%	29%	25%	11%	3%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	35	0%	36%	32%	23%	8%	0%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	36	0%	35%	29%	23%	10%	2%
High Plains Correctional Facility	35	1%	35%	35%	22%	6%	1%
Kit Carson County Correctional Center	37	0%	29%	30%	26%	11%	3%
Other							
Community Contract Centers	36	0%	30%	32%	28%	9%	1%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	39	0%	22%	34%	29%	12%	4%
Community-Return to Custody	37	0%	30%	32%	27%	11%	0%
Jail Backlog/Contract	32	4%	45%	28%	18%	4%	1%
Other	34	0%	38%	38%	19%	5%	0%
Total	37	1%	31%	30%	24%	10%	3%

Table 32. Offender Admission Type by Facility as of June 30, 2009

Facility	New Ct Commit	Parole Return/NC	Parole Return/TV	Interstate Compact	Other
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	78%	4%	16%	1%	2%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	76%	11%	10%	0%	2%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	73%	8%	16%	1%	2%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	71%	11%	16%	0%	2%
Centennial Correctional Facility	79%	1%	16%	3%	1%
Colorado Correctional Alt. Program	92%	4%	5%	0%	0%
Colorado Correctional Center	80%	8%	11%	0%	1%
Colorado State Penitentiary	73%	3%	18%	2%	4%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	70%	9%	19%	1%	2%
Delta Correctional Center	74%	9%	15%	0%	2%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	63%	24%	11%	0%	1%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	70%	11%	16%	1%	2%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	75%	7%	16%	0%	2%
Four Mile Correctional Center	73%	11%	13%	1%	2%
Fremont Correctional Facility	88%	4%	6%	0%	1%
La Vista Correctional Facility	78%	9%	12%	0%	1%
Limon Correctional Facility	78%	3%	16%	1%	2%
Rifle Correctional Center	76%	8%	15%	0%	1%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	71%	10%	16%	0%	3%
Skyline Correctional Center	75%	13%	8%	0%	4%
Southern Transport Unit	76%	24%	0%	0%	0%
Sterling Correctional Facility	73%	9%	16%	1%	2%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	66%	16%	14%	0%	4%
Contract					
Bent County Correctional Facility	75%	8%	15%	0%	1%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	51%	33%	14%	0%	3%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	73%	8%	17%	0%	2%
High Plains Correctional Facility	72%	14%	14%	0%	0%
Kit Carson County Correctional Center	78%	7%	14%	0%	2%
Other					
Community Contract Centers	80%	4%	13%	0%	3%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	90%	1%	7%	0%	2%
Community-Return to Custody	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Jail Backlog/Contract	37%	60%	2%	0%	1%
Other	54%	30%	11%	0%	5%
Total	74%	10%	14%	0%	2%

Table 33. Offender County of Commitment by Facility as of June 30, 2009

Facility	Denver	El Paso	Jefferson	Arapahoe	Adams	Weld	Mesa	Pueblo	Larimer	Boulder	Other
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	24%	13%	11%	10%	10%	4%	5%	4%	3%	3%	14%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	20%	13%	12%	7%	10%	6%	5%	5%	3%	2%	17%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	24%	13%	12%	11%	9%	4%	5%	6%	4%	2%	11%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	18%	16%	14%	6%	10%	6%	6%	4%	4%	3%	14%
Centennial Correctional Facility	25%	12%	10%	9%	7%	5%	3%	7%	3%	2%	17%
Colorado Correctional Alt Program	12%	8%	10%	8%	17%	7%	6%	2%	4%	4%	22%
Colorado Correctional Center	19%	14%	11%	9%	8%	6%	7%	4%	3%	3%	16%
Colorado State Penitentiary	22%	11%	9%	8%	9%	8%	4%	7%	3%	2%	15%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	25%	14%	11%	10%	8%	5%	5%	4%	4%	2%	11%
Delta Correctional Center	19%	16%	12%	10%	9%	4%	7%	2%	4%	3%	13%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr.	23%	11%	10%	7%	10%	8%	4%	4%	4%	3%	16%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	22%	15%	14%	11%	10%	6%	4%	5%	3%	1%	9%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	21%	15%	11%	12%	10%	4%	5%	6%	4%	2%	12%
Four Mile Correctional Center	20%	14%	10%	8%	11%	5%	6%	5%	4%	2%	15%
Fremont Correctional Facility	17%	14%	12%	11%	9%	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%	15%
La Vista Correctional Facility	15%	14%	12%	10%	10%	8%	6%	6%	3%	2%	14%
Limon Correctional Facility	26%	13%	9%	16%	11%	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	11%
Rifle Correctional Center	15%	16%	12%	9%	7%	6%	11%	4%	4%	3%	13%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	29%	10%	12%	5%	8%	6%	8%	6%	2%	1%	12%
Skyline Correctional Center	19%	11%	11%	10%	11%	3%	6%	5%	4%	2%	17%
Southern Transport Unit	18%	18%	12%	12%	18%	6%	0%	0%	6%	0%	12%
Sterling Correctional Facility	24%	13%	10%	11%	11%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	13%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	22%	17%	12%	10%	9%	6%	6%	5%	3%	1%	9%
Contract											
Bent County Correctional Facility	21%	14%	13%	10%	11%	5%	5%	5%	4%	2%	11%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr.	18%	15%	11%	11%	10%	5%	4%	6%	2%	2%	16%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	22%	14%	11%	11%	11%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	12%
High Plains Correctional Facility	14%	12%	15%	13%	9%	9%	6%	5%	5%	1%	13%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	21%	15%	11%	11%	11%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	10%
Other											
Community Contract Centers	19%	15%	14%	8%	9%	5%	6%	5%	4%	1%	13%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	17%	20%	15%	9%	9%	4%	3%	5%	4%	1%	14%
Community - Return to Custody	23%	11%	8%	11%	11%	5%	7%	6%	4%	3%	14%
Jail Backlog/Contract	11%	17%	8%	6%	6%	11%	4%	4%	8%	2%	23%
Other	16%	16%	16%	14%	8%	5%	8%	3%	8%	0%	5%
Total	21%	14%	12%	10%	10%	5%	5%	5%	4%	2%	13%

Table 34. Felony Class Distribution by Facility as of June 30, 2009

Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Habitual Other	Habitual Life	Lifetime	Other
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	9%	13%	23%	23%	12%	2%	6%	1%	10%	1%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	1%	6%	26%	34%	13%	4%	1%	0%	15%	0%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	3%	11%	27%	35%	13%	3%	3%	0%	5%	1%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	0%	6%	30%	41%	17%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Centennial Correctional Facility	11%	19%	29%	22%	4%	2%	5%	1%	5%	3%
Colorado Correctional Alt Program	0%	0%	22%	57%	17%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Colorado Correctional Center	0%	4%	36%	42%	12%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Colorado State Penitentiary	9%	12%	25%	34%	9%	1%	4%	1%	4%	2%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	4%	8%	23%	30%	13%	5%	4%	2%	9%	1%
Delta Correctional Center	0%	4%	25%	48%	18%	4%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr.	2%	3%	15%	39%	26%	10%	2%	0%	2%	0%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	2%	8%	22%	43%	17%	5%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	2%	4%	33%	35%	13%	4%	3%	2%	3%	0%
Four Mile Correctional Center	3%	5%	27%	38%	18%	6%	3%	0%	0%	1%
Fremont Correctional Facility	2%	3%	18%	24%	20%	4%	1%	0%	28%	0%
La Vista Correctional Facility	2%	7%	23%	46%	12%	8%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Limon Correctional Facility	17%	13%	22%	21%	9%	1%	7%	3%	6%	1%
Rifle Correctional Center	0%	5%	31%	40%	18%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	5%	11%	21%	33%	19%	2%	2%	0%	7%	0%
Skyline Correctional Center	2%	3%	27%	42%	16%	8%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Southern Transport Unit	0%	0%	24%	29%	29%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sterling Correctional Facility	7%	10%	26%	31%	12%	5%	4%	1%	4%	1%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	0%	3%	26%	46%	19%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Contract										
Bent County Correctional Facility	1%	6%	27%	36%	15%	5%	2%	1%	7%	0%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr.	0%	1%	14%	47%	24%	13%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	0%	6%	27%	39%	16%	4%	3%	0%	5%	0%
High Plains Correctional Facility	0%	5%	26%	42%	18%	7%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	1%	9%	29%	32%	13%	3%	2%	0%	9%	0%
Other										
Community Contract Centers	0%	2%	23%	49%	19%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	2%	7%	33%	44%	10%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Community - Return to Custody	0%	0%	1%	9%	57%	31%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Jail Backlog/Contract	1%	3%	17%	49%	19%	10%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Other	0%	0%	14%	43%	35%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	3%	7%	24%	35%	16%	5%	3%	0%	6%	0%

Table 35. Offender Most Serious Conviction by Facility as of June 30, 2009

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%	7%	3%	9%	4%	4%	10%	6%	5%	1%	0%	5%	17%	10%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	6%	5%	1%	8%	1%	2%	25%	9%	7%	4%	1%	2%	16%	14%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	12%	11%	3%	12%	2%	2%	14%	8%	8%	2%	1%	5%	9%	13%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	6%	3%	1%	8%	0%	0%	31%	10%	13%	5%	1%	4%	1%	18%
Centennial Correctional Facility	28%	9%	5%	14%	2%	2%	6%	7%	5%	0%	0%	2%	11%	9%
Colorado Correctional Alt. Program	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	36%	14%	16%	7%	2%	6%	0%	13%
Colorado Correctional Center	9%	5%	1%	10%	0%	0%	29%	8%	16%	2%	3%	0%	0%	17%
Colorado State Penitentiary	20%	12%	3%	17%	2%	1%	9%	8%	6%	0%	0%	4%	9%	11%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	11%	7%	2%	10%	2%	4%	11%	8%	10%	2%	1%	4%	15%	13%
Delta Correctional Center	5%	9%	1%	12%	0%	0%	27%	10%	12%	4%	1%	1%	2%	15%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr.	5%	5%	1%	10%	2%	3%	19%	8%	14%	3%	2%	3%	5%	19%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	9%	5%	1%	8%	0%	0%	25%	3%	18%	6%	0%	9%	2%	13%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	9%	5%	1%	6%	1%	3%	23%	8%	14%	5%	1%	6%	8%	10%
Four Mile Correctional Center	10%	7%	2%	8%	0%	0%	23%	9%	12%	5%	1%	2%	3%	19%
Fremont Correctional Facility	3%	3%	3%	5%	7%	13%	6%	5%	4%	1%	0%	2%	30%	17%
La Vista Correctional Facility	6%	3%	1%	6%	0%	1%	28%	3%	20%	6%	0%	9%	2%	13%
Limon Correctional Facility	29%	8%	3%	8%	2%	1%	7%	6%	6%	1%	0%	4%	16%	8%
Rifle Correctional Center	6%	10%	2%	10%	0%	0%	27%	8%	13%	4%	2%	1%	2%	15%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	14%	8%	3%	14%	4%	3%	5%	11%	7%	2%	0%	2%	9%	18%
Skyline Correctional Center	7%	7%	2%	13%	0%	0%	26%	9%	11%	4%	2%	0%	1%	18%
Southern Transport Unit	6%	6%	0%	0%	12%	12%	35%	0%	0%	6%	0%	12%	0%	12%
Sterling Correctional Facility	16%	8%	2%	9%	1%	2%	16%	8%	9%	2%	1%	4%	9%	13%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	4%	8%	1%	8%	0%	0%	34%	8%	10%	3%	2%	3%	1%	17%
Contract														
Bent County Correctional Facility	6%	6%	2%	12%	4%	5%	19%	7%	8%	2%	1%	5%	10%	14%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr.	2%	6%	1%	8%	0%	0%	24%	10%	15%	4%	3%	7%	1%	20%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	4%	8%	2%	13%	3%	5%	18%	8%	9%	3%	0%	5%	8%	14%
High Plains Correctional Facility	4%	4%	1%	6%	0%	1%	26%	2%	20%	12%	0%	8%	1%	14%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	9%	9%	3%	10%	3%	5%	16%	7%	7%	2%	0%	4%	12%	12%
Other														
Community Contract Centers	2%	4%	0%	5%	0%	0%	32%	8%	21%	5%	2%	4%	1%	14%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	11%	4%	1%	7%	0%	0%	33%	8%	16%	4%	1%	3%	2%	10%
Community - Return to Custody	0%	1%	1%	1%	4%	0%	20%	4%	15%	14%	5%	5%	1%	28%
Jail Backlog/Contract	4%	6%	1%	6%	2%	1%	27%	9%	16%	3%	3%	4%	1%	19%
Other	0%	3%	0%	5%	3%	0%	27%	19%	8%	5%	0%	3%	0%	27%
Total	10%	7%	2%	9%	2%	3%	19%	7%	11%	3%	1%	4%	9%	14%

Table 36 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.

Table 36 provides information about parole eligibility, 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 701 offenders were sentenced under enhanced provisions, meaning they must serve at least 75% of their sentence before being eligible for parole. Approximately 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 143 months (11.9 years), which was more than double the average sentence of 4.5 years for new court commitments as reported in Table 22. The high average for the incarcerated population results from 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 3.5 years to date, slightly higher than the 2008 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 nearly a third of the current governing sentence during this incarceration period.

Table 36. Offender Sentence and Time Served by Facility as of June 30, 2009

Facility	% Past PED ^{a,b}	Avg Gov't Sentence ^b (mos.)	Avg Prison Time Served (mos.)	% of Sentence Served
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	34%	277	65	23%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	57%	106	43	40%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	41%	172	38	22%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	53%	91	29	32%
Centennial Correctional Facility	42%	366	96	26%
Colorado Correctional Alt. Program	16%	59	4	7%
Colorado Correctional Center	61%	95	36	38%
Colorado State Penitentiary	40%	239	69	29%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	47%	179	58	32%
Delta Correctional Center	59%	82	29	35%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	35%	92	9	10%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	47%	100	27	27%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	41%	124	44	36%
Four Mile Correctional Center	55%	106	42	40%
Fremont Correctional Facility	51%	126	42	33%
La Vista Correctional Facility	46%	97	26	27%
Limon Correctional Facility	30%	374	82	22%
Rifle Correctional Center	56%	82	29	36%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	44%	175	52	29%
Skyline Correctional Center	58%	94	38	41%
Sterling Correctional Facility	44%	207	52	25%
Southern Transport Unit	29%	50	0	0%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	45%	78	22	28%
Contract				
Bent County Correctional Facility	41%	126	38	30%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	72%	54	17	32%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	41%	120	33	28%
High Plains Correctional Facility	41%	85	16	19%
Kit Carson County Correctional Center	41%	160	45	28%
Other				
Community Contract Centers	68%	74	29	39%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	93%	109	60	55%
Community - Return to Custody	100%	20	2	9%
Jail Backlog/Contract	64%	48	0	0%
Other	84%	49	20	41%
Total	49%	143	42	29%

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, 2009 is presented in Table 37 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 37. Offender Profile by Gender as of June 30, 2009

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Profile Number	20,719	2,242	22,961	Felony Class			
Age Group (Years)				I	4%	2%	3%
15-17	0%	0%	0%	II	7%	6%	7%
18-19	1%	0%	1%	II	25%	22%	24%
20-29	32%	30%	31%	IV	35%	45%	36%
30-39	30%	34%	30%	V	16%	17%	16%
40-49	24%	26%	24%	VI	5%	6%	5%
50-59	11%	8%	10%	Other	10%	2%	9%
60+	3%	2%	3%	Offense Type			
Average Age (Years)	36.8	36.2	36.7	Homicide	10%	6%	10%
Median Age (Years)	35	35	35	Robbery	7%	4%	7%
Ethnicity				Kidnapping	2%	1%	2%
Caucasian	44%	50%	45%	Assault	9%	6%	9%
Hispanic/Latino	33%	27%	32%	Sex Assault	2%	0%	2%
African American	20%	17%	20%	Sex Assault/Child	3%	1%	3%
Native American	2%	4%	3%	Drug Offenses	18%	27%	19%
Asian	1%	1%	1%	Burglary	8%	3%	7%
County of Commitment				Theft	10%	21%	11%
Denver	21%	18%	21%	Forgery	3%	8%	3%
El Paso	14%	15%	14%	Traffic	1%	0%	1%
Jefferson	11%	14%	11%	Escape	4%	8%	4%
Adams	10%	9%	10%	Habitual	10%	2%	9%
Arapahoe	10%	10%	10%	Other	14%	13%	14%
Mesa	5%	5%	5%	Sentence			
Weld	5%	6%	5%	% past PED ^{a, b}	49%	53%	49%
Pueblo	4%	5%	5%	Avg Incarceration Time			
Larimer	4%	3%	4%	to Date (mos.) ^b	43.8	25.8	42.1
Boulder	2%	1%	2%	Avg Govern Sentence ^b	149.7	89.7	143.4
Other	13%	12%	13%				
Status Type							
New Commitments	74%	74%	74%				
Parole Returns/NC	14%	13%	14%				
Parole Returns/TV	10%	11%	10%				
Other	2%	1%	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 38), 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. Among the inmate population, 58% had vocational needs levels of 3 through 5 as compared to 42% of admissions. Conversely, 28% of the inmate population had academic needs (3 through 5) as compared to 37% of prison admissions.

Table 38. Need Levels, FY 2009^a

	Needs Level				
	1	2	3	4	5
Males					
Medical	39%	46%	12%	3%	<1%
Mental Health	23%	53%	22%	1%	<1%
Substance Abuse	12%	10%	39%	21%	18%
Sex Offender	70%	6%	1%	5%	18%
Developmental Disability	87%	8%	5%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	13%	26%	27%	30%	5%
Academic	1%	70%	1%	16%	12%
Females					
Medical	35%	44%	15%	5%	<1%
Mental Health	15%	29%	50%	5%	<1%
Substance Abuse	15%	10%	33%	24%	19%
Sex Offender	95%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Developmental Disability	85%	8%	7%	0%	0%
Vocational	14%	30%	21%	31%	4%
Academic	1%	71%	<1%	18%	10%
Total					
Medical	39%	46%	12%	3%	<1%
Mental Health	22%	51%	25%	2%	<1%
Substance Abuse	12%	10%	38%	21%	18%
Sex Offender	72%	5%	1%	5%	17%
Developmental Disability	87%	8%	5%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	13%	26%	26%	30%	5%
Academic	1%	70%	1%	16%	12%

^a Missing data items are excluded, ranging from 145 cases (<1%) in medical to 1,116 cases (5.1%) in substance abuse.

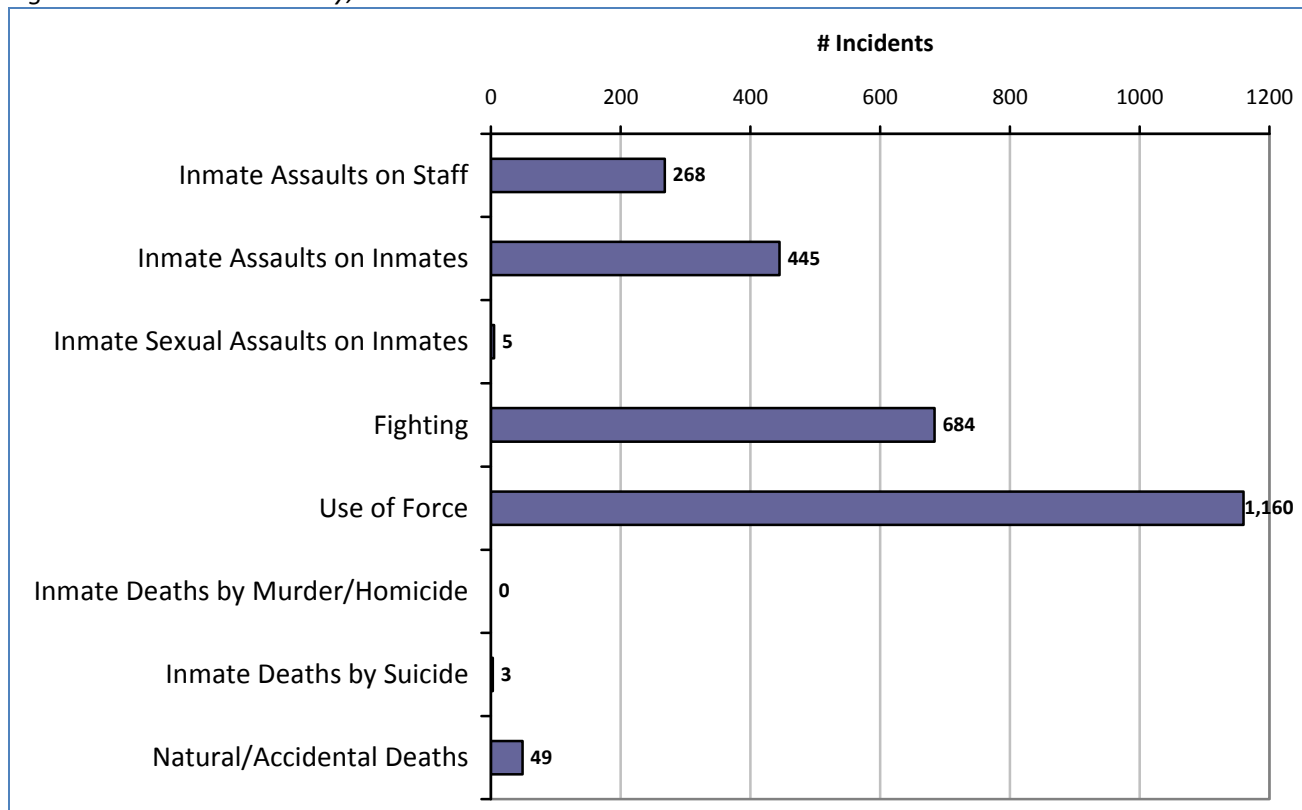
Note. See Table 17 for key to needs levels.

INCIDENTS AND ESCAPES

Major incidents among inmates were examined for FY 2009 (see Figure 10). The Reportable Incident System has been under development for the past several years and became fully operational on January 1, 2007. Therefore, FY 2009 is the second full fiscal year where this system was fully implemented.

Escapes while on inmate status were examined for FY 2006 through 2009 (see Table 39). 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 was one escape from prison facilities for FY 2009.

Figure 10. Incident Summary, FY 2009 ⁷



⁷ Source: Colorado Department of Corrections Incident Review Manager.

Table 39. Departmental Escapes, FY 2006 – 2009

Facility	Security Level	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	III	0	1 ^b	0	0
Arrowhead Correctional Center	II	0	2	0	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	3	0	1	1
Colorado State Penitentiary	V	0	0	1 ^a	0
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	IV	0	0	0	0
Delta Correctional Center	I	1	0	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	0	0	0	0
Fremont Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
La Vista Correctional Facility	II	0	0	2	0
Limon Correctional Facility	IV	0	0	0	0
Rifle Correctional Center	I	0	0	0	0
San Carlos Correctional Facility	V	0	0	0	0
Skyline Correctional Center	I	0	0	0	0
Southern Transport Unit	V	0	0	0	0
Sterling Correctional Facility	V	0	0	0	0
Trinidad Correctional Facility	II	0	0	0	0
Subtotal		4	3	4	1
Contract					
Bent County Correctional Facility		0	0	0	1
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center		0	0	0	0
Crowley County Correctional Facility		0	1 ^b	0	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	0
Subtotal		0	1	0	1
Other					
Jail Contract/Backlog		1	0	0	0
Community Contract Centers		460	372	405	349
Intensive Supervision (ISP)		68	49	50	47
Federal Tracking		0	0	0	0
Subtotal		529	421	455	396
Total		533	425	459	398

^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.

PAROLE CASELOAD

Table 40 shows the breakdown of the parole caseload for FY 2005 through 2009, 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 2009 year-end caseload was 3% higher than the 2008 count. The parole caseload has experienced steady growth since 2004. The number of Colorado offenders serving their parole sentence out of state on June 30, 2009 totaled 2,029, an increase of 4% from the 2008 count of 1,955.

The average daily parole caseload by region for FY 2005 through 2009 is shown in Table 41. The daily average more accurately reflects the workload maintained throughout the year as Table 40 only shows a snapshot of the data on June 30. The average daily parole population increased 7% in 2009 over the prior year.

Table 40. Active Parole Caseload as of June 30, FY 2005 – 2009

FY	Regular Parole	ISP Parole	Interstate Parole	Total ^a
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
2009	7,371	1,334	311	9,016

^a Total excludes absconders and Colorado parolees placed out of state. There were 705 absconders and 2,029 parolees out of state on June 30, 2009.

Table 41. Average Daily Parole Caseload by Region, FY 2005 – 2009

FY	Region				Total ^a
	Denver	Northeast	Southeast	Western	
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
2009	3,393	2,354	2,196	882	8,793

^a Total includes interstate parolees in Colorado from other states but excludes absconders and Colorado parolees out of state. The FY 09 ADP had 801 absconders and 1,956 parolees out of state.

PAROLE RELEASES

The average length of stay on parole has remained relatively stable over the past 5 years: 15.1 months in 2005, 14.4 months in 2006, 14.9 months in 2007, 14.1 months in 2008, and 14.3 months in 2009. 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). Parole release types are presented in Table 42.

Table 42. Parole Release Types by Gender, FY 2009

Release Type	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Completion of Sentence						
Mandatory Discharge	3,176	39%	571	45%	3,747	40%
Early Discharge	7	<1%	1	<1%	8	<1%
Court Order Discharge	2	<1%	0	0%	2	<1%
Release to Probation	3	<1%	3	<1%	6	<1%
Deceased	71	1%	10	1%	81	1%
Subtotal	3,259	40%	585	46%	3,844	41%
Interstate Parole						
Discharge	281	3%	86	7%	367	4%
Transfer	83	1%	23	2%	106	1%
New Crime Conviction	90	1%	18	1%	108	1%
Subtotal	454	6%	127	10%	581	6%
Revocation						
Return to Prison	4,342	54%	565	44%	4,907	53%
Subtotal	4,342	54%	565	44%	4,907	53%
Total Releases	8,055	100%	1,277	100%	9,332	100%

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

PAROLEE PROFILE

Table 43 contains profile information by region of the parole population as of June 30, 2009. 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 32% of the total caseload and 17% of their caseload supervised in the ISP. After excluding cases supervised out of state, 12% 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 37, although there is a higher rate of female offenders on parole (15%) than in prison (10%). The data reflect interesting demographic variations between the Parole 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 primary difference was that parolees released out of state had offenses with a higher 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,

64% of the parolees sentenced in Denver, Jefferson, and Arapahoe counties were supervised in the Denver region.

For 30% of the population the most serious offense was a drug offense, followed by theft at 16%, and burglary and forgery/fraud at 9% each. 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 43. Parole Population Profile by Region as of June 30, 2009

Category	Denver		Northeast		Southeast		Western		Out of State		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Population ^a	3,707	32%	2,482	22%	2,307	20%	870	8%	2,073	18%	11,439	100%
ISP Parolees ^b	637	17%	318	13%	281	12%	98	11%	N/A		1,334	12%
Male	3,114	84%	2,098	85%	1,885	82%	729	84%	1,936	93%	9,762	85%
Female	593	16%	384	15%	422	18%	141	16%	137	7%	1,677	15%
Caucasian	1,575	42%	1,375	55%	1,186	51%	640	74%	614	30%	5,390	47%
Hispanic/Latino	942	25%	841	34%	714	31%	163	19%	1,241	60%	3,901	34%
African American	1,077	29%	191	8%	347	15%	23	3%	179	9%	1,817	16%
Native American	77	2%	52	2%	35	2%	43	5%	25	1%	232	2%
Asian	36	1%	23	1%	25	1%	1	<1%	14	1%	99	1%
Age (Years)												
17-19	5	<1%	3	<1%	3	<1%	1	<1%	4	<1%	16	<1%
20-29	1,006	27%	811	33%	674	29%	264	30%	600	29%	3,355	29%
30-39	1,143	31%	813	33%	765	33%	286	33%	848	41%	3,855	34%
40-49	1,054	28%	604	24%	607	26%	211	24%	438	21%	2,914	25%
50-59	412	11%	212	9%	227	10%	91	10%	145	7%	1,087	10%
60-69	79	2%	35	1%	24	1%	17	2%	32	2%	187	2%
70+	8	<1%	4	<1%	7	<1%	0	<1%	6	<1%	25	<1%
Average Age (Range)	37.4 (19 - 76)		37.6 (18 - 98)		36.0 (19 - 78)		36.7 (19 - 82)		36.6 (19 - 67)		35.7 (19 - 78)	
Felony Class												
I	3	<1%	0	<1%	2	<1%	1	<1%	4	<1%	10	<1%
II	52	1%	26	1%	36	2%	9	1%	25	1%	148	1%
III	784	21%	516	21%	451	20%	170	20%	670	32%	2,591	23%
IV	1,610	43%	1,026	41%	1,163	50%	353	41%	845	41%	4,997	44%
V	923	25%	660	27%	490	21%	210	24%	388	19%	2,671	23%
VI	319	9%	247	10%	156	7%	124	14%	128	6%	974	9%
Habitual/Lifetime	16	<1%	7	<1%	9	<1%	3	<1%	13	1%	48	<1%
Commitment County												
Denver	1,343	36%	228	9%	54	2%	15	2%	371	18%	2,011	18%
El Paso	91	2%	35	1%	1,241	54%	20	2%	257	12%	1,644	14%
Jefferson	772	21%	320	13%	42	2%	8	1%	209	10%	1,351	12%
Adams	378	10%	498	20%	17	1%	6	1%	234	11%	1,133	10%
Arapahoe	657	18%	91	4%	26	1%	5	1%	161	8%	940	8%
Weld	35	1%	429	17%	11	<1%	6	1%	128	6%	609	5%
Mesa	36	1%	26	1%	19	1%	369	42%	110	5%	560	5%
Larimer	48	1%	372	15%	17	1%	7	<1%	72	3%	516	5%
Pueblo	34	1%	15	1%	413	18%	2	<1%	37	2%	501	4%
Boulder	38	1%	178	7%	8	<1%	3	<1%	57	3%	284	2%
Other	275	7%	290	12%	459	20%	429	49%	437	21%	1,890	17%
Prison Status Type												
New Commitments	2,658	72%	1,881	76%	1,729	75%	664	76%	1,859	90%	8,791	77%
Parole Returns/NC	361	10%	222	9%	176	8%	46	5%	94	5%	899	8%
Parole Returns/TV	587	16%	310	12%	359	16%	151	17%	89	4%	1,496	13%
Other	101	3%	69	3%	43	2%	9	1%	31	1%	253	2%
Offense Type												
Homicide	99	3%	55	2%	36	2%	20	2%	42	2%	252	2%
Robbery	213	6%	110	4%	125	5%	25	3%	127	6%	600	5%
Kidnapping	40	1%	23	1%	16	1%	7	1%	21	1%	107	1%
Assault	301	8%	163	7%	131	6%	55	6%	156	8%	806	7%
Sex Assault	160	4%	48	2%	58	3%	26	3%	94	5%	386	3%
Drug Offenses	1,070	29%	656	26%	624	27%	242	28%	836	40%	3,428	30%
Burglary	319	9%	235	9%	200	9%	80	9%	154	7%	988	9%
Theft/MV Theft	598	16%	450	18%	437	19%	131	15%	229	11%	1,845	16%
Forgery/Fraud	294	8%	241	10%	213	9%	83	10%	144	7%	975	9%
Traffic	37	1%	53	2%	38	2%	30	3%	15	<1%	173	2%
Escape	153	4%	115	5%	145	6%	38	4%	56	3%	507	4%
Other	423	11%	333	13%	284	12%	133	15%	199	10%	1,372	12%

^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 last year, and therefore, recidivism rates will differ from those reported prior to 2008 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 2005 and 2006 (see Table 44). These rates include returns to prison for both new crimes and technical violations. Recidivism rates are lower for females than males. 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 44. Three-Year Return to Prison Rates, CY 2005 and 2006

Release Type	2005 Release Cohort			2006 Release Cohort		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Discretionary Parole	49.2%	43.6%	48.2%	56.3%	46.5%	54.8%
Mandatory Parole	64.6%	58.3%	63.8%	63.0%	53.7%	61.8%
Sentence Discharge	22.1%	14.4%	21.5%	22.4%	12.9%	21.7%
Other	44.6%	34.3%	43.5%	47.8%	42.9%	47.3%
Total	53.6%	48.9%	53.2%	54.2%	46.7%	53.2%

Table 45 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 and slight increase technical violations in 2008 releases.

Table 45. Cumulative Return Rates for CY 2003 to 2008 Release Cohorts

Return Type	Release Cohort	Cumulative Return Rates				
		1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
New Crime	2003	6.3%	11.7%	15.6%	18.5%	20.4%
	2004	8.8%	15.0%	18.6%	20.9%	22.7%
	2005	10.3%	16.7%	19.8%	22.0%	
	2006	9.3%	15.1%	18.1%		
	2007	8.9%	14.8%			
	2008	8.6%				
Technical Violation	2003	22.9%	30.5%	32.8%	33.5%	33.7%
	2004	24.1%	31.9%	33.8%	34.2%	34.5%
	2005	23.7%	31.2%	33.4%	33.7%	
	2006	24.4%	32.6%	35.1%		
	2007	23.8%	32.3%			
	2008	24.3%				
Total	2003	29.2%	42.3%	48.4%	52.0%	54.1%
	2004	32.9%	46.9%	52.5%	55.1%	57.3%
	2005	33.9%	47.9%	53.2%	55.8%	
	2006	33.7%	47.7%	53.2%		
	2007	32.7%	47.1%			
	2008	32.9%				

Appendix A. Facility Populations and Security Levels as of June 30, FY 2000 – 2009

Facility	Security Level	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Adult Females at YOS	V	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	III	890	996	1,026	997	1,003	1,004	1,003	1,008	995	1,002
Arrowhead Correctional Center	II	478	478	479	492	487	490	490	489	490	492
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	III	855	820	846	837	813	823	824	912	886	890
Buena Vista Minimum Center	II	288	288	286	287	288	288	286	284	254	288
Centennial Correctional Facility	IV	335	334	331	308	304	296	327	315	299	311
Colorado Corr. Alt. Program	I	112	121	93	118	123	115	118	104	89	80
Colorado Correctional Center	I	141	148	148	138	143	146	148	145	149	148
Colorado State Penitentiary	V	744	734	739	752	755	748	752	753	733	753
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	III	753	709	729	774	794	781	787	786	911	915
Colorado Women's Corr. Facility	IV	289	270	215	215	220	212	224	208	211	0
Delta Correctional Center	I	461	474	468	435	468	479	480	454	459	480
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr	V	469	485	485	490	503	498	495	457	462	477
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	V	303	423	612	699	883	880	892	810	783	891
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	III	0	0	183	494	463	490	476	497	476	482
Four Mile Correctional Center	II	477	479	479	493	497	496	498	494	475	496
Fremont Correctional Facility	III	1,434	1,433	1,458	1,457	1,462	1,453	1,467	1,465	1,652	1,645
La Vista Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	498	464	493
Limon Correctional Facility	IV ^a	952	940	942	942	949	944	945	941	931	940
Pre-Release Correctional Center	II	84	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Minimum Center	II	243	246	254	252	248	249	182	0	0	0
Rifle Correctional Center	I	189	190	188	189	183	188	172	187	170	191
San Carlos Correctional Facility	V	244	244	248	239	247	250	250	244	244	246
Skyline Correctional Center	I	209	249	247	238	249	249	249	248	243	246
Southern Transport Unit	II	0	0	96	21	20	30	24	30	27	17
Sterling Correctional Facility	V	2,064	2,398	2,339	2,404	2,400	2,412	2,405	2,530	2,495	2,531
Trinidad Correctional Facility	II	0	0	187	479	477	479	482	471	475	471
Total DOC Facilities		12,065	12,571	13,078	13,750	13,979	14,000	14,048	14,330	14,373	14,485
Community Corrections		916	944	1,025	972	1,192	1,226	1,336	1,393	1,734	1,558
Intensive Supervision		465	537	571	674	646	772	843	842	966	757
Jail Backlog/Regressions		386	101	412	481	95	613	631	168	119	191
Other ^b		2,167	2,680	2,959	2,969	3,657	4,093	5,154	5,786	5,797	6,195
Total Adult Jurisdictional		15,999	16,833	18,045	18,846	19,569	20,704	22,012	22,519	22,989	23,186
YOS - Pueblo		223	223	218	196	195	180	167	183	171	175
YOS - Community		60	42	37	37	38	38	43	24	39	29
YOS - Other ^b		6	6	0	8	2	3	9	2	9	13
Total YOS		289	271	255	241	235	221	219	209	219	217

^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.

Appendix B. Operational Capacity by Facility as of June 30, FY 2000 – 2009

Facility	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Adult Females at YOS	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	891	1,007	1,032	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007
Arrowhead Correctional Center	480	484	484	494	494	494	494	494	494	494
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	871	826	856	844	826	826	826	926	926	926
Buena Vista Minimum Center	288	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	282
Centennial Correctional Facility	336	336	336	336	336	320	336	336	336	336
Colorado Correctional Alternative Program	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Colorado Correctional Center	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Colorado State Penitentiary	756	756	756	756	756	756	756	756	756	756
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	770	695	725	770	786	786	786	786	936	944
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	294	274	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	0
Delta Correctional Center	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	464	464	642	707	900	900	900	900	866	976
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	0	0	200	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Four Mile Correctional Center	484	484	484	499	499	499	499	499	499	499
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,449	1,449	1,479	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,660	1,661
La Vista Correctional Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	519	519	519
Limon Correctional Facility	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953
Pre-Release Correctional Center	164	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Minimum Center	256	256	256	256	256	256	184	0	0	0
Rifle Correctional Center	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
San Carlos Correctional Facility	250	250	250	250	255	255	255	255	255	255
Skyline Correctional Center	205	205	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249
Southern Transport Unit	0	0	120	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,317	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,545	2,545	2,545
Trinidad Correctional Facility	0	0	196	484	484	484	484	484	484	484
Total Adult Facilities	12,694	12,746	13,385	13,973	14,169	14,153	14,169	14,632	14,937	14,832
Youthful Offender System	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	233	233	233

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