

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Tom Clements, Executive Director



Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 2010



By
Bonnie L. Barr
Chuck R. Gilbert
Maureen L. O'Keefe

February 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. OVERVIEW	1
POPULATION GROWTH	1
PRISON SENTENCE RATES AND INCARCERATION RATES	3
LEGISLATIVE CHANGES	4
POPULATION PROJECTIONS	7
SECURITY LEVELS AND MAP OF FACILITIES	8
FACILITY CAPACITIES	8
ANNUAL INMATE COSTS	10
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	12
2. PRISON ADMISSIONS	14
OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	15
SENTENCING DATA	16
LENGTH OF STAY	19
HABITUAL OFFENDER COMMITMENTS	19
LIFETIME SEX OFFENDER SUPERVISION COMMITMENTS	21
NEEDS LEVELS OF COURT COMMITMENTS	22
3. PRISON RELEASES	24
RELEASE TYPES	24
TIME SERVED IN PRISON	27
CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATE RELEASES	33
4. INMATE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	36
CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION	36
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE	37
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY FACILITY	38
INMATE PROFILE	47
INCIDENTS AND ESCAPES	49
5. PAROLE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	51
PAROLE CASELOAD	51
PAROLE RELEASES	52
PAROLEE PROFILE	52
6. RETURN TO PRISON RATES	55

TABLES AND FIGURES

Figure 1. Average Jurisdictional Population, FY 2001 – 2010	1
Table 1. Annual Jurisdictional Population Growth, FY 2001 – 2010	1
Table 2. Average Inmate Jurisdictional Population by Location	2
Figure 2. Adult Jail Backlog, End of Month Count	2
Figure 3. Ten Year Prison Sentence and Incarceration Rates	3
Table 3. Presumptive Sentencing Ranges and Parole Periods	6
Table 4. Habitual Sentencing Law Changes	6
Figure 4. Comparison of Prison Population Projections as Issued by DCJ and LCS	7
Figure 5. Comparison of Parole Populations Projections as Issued by DCJ ² and LCS ³	7
Figure 6. Map of Colorado Correctional Facilities	9
Table 5. Facility Populations and Capacities as of June 30, 2010	10
Table 6. Cost Per Offender by Facility, FY 2010	11
Table 7. Staff Characteristics as of June 30, 2010	12
Table 8. Correctional Officers by Rank as of June 30, 2010	12
Table 9. Employees by Location as of June 30, 2010	13
Figure 7. Total Admissions and Total Releases, FY 2004 – 2010	14
Table 10. Number of Admission to Adult Prison System, FY 2010	15
Table 11. Demographic Characteristics, FY 2010 Admissions	16
Table 12. Felony Class and County of Conviction, FY 2010 Admissions	17
Table 13. Most Serious Offense of Court Commitments, FY 2010 Admissions	18
Table 14. Estimated Average Length of Stay (Months), FY 2010 Admissions ⁶	19
Table 15. Commitments with Habitual Convictions, FY 2010 Admissions	20
Table 16. Lifetime Sex Offender Commitments Most Serious Conviction, FY 2010 Admissions	21
Table 17. Needs Levels for Court Commitments, FY 2010	22
Figure 8. Percent of Court Commitments Rated Moderate to Severe Needs, FY 2010 Admissions	23
Figure 9. Inmate Release Types, FY 2004 – 2010	24
Table 18. Inmate Release Types by Gender, FY 2010	25
Table 19. Release Types by Facility, FY 2010	26
Table 20. Average Prison Time Served and Governing Sentence, FY 2010 Releases	27
Table 21. Average Prison Time Served by Admission Type, FY 2010 Releases	28
Table 22. Average Governing Sentence by Admission Type, FY 2010 Releases	29
Table 23. Average Prison Time Served by Crime and Release Type, FY 2010 Court Commitments	31
Table 24. Average Governing Sentence by Release Type and Crime, FY 2010 Court Commitments	32

Table 25. Profile of Releases by Gender, FY 2010	34
Table 26. Profile of Releases by Release Type, FY 2010	35
Table 27. Comparison of Inmate Custody Classifications as of June 30, FY 2005 – 2010	36
Table 28. Comparison of Scored Custody to Final Custody as of June 30, 2010	36
Table 29. Most Serious Offense Distribution Adult Inmate Population as of June 30, 2010	37
Table 30. Offender Gender and Ethnicity by Facility as of June 30, 2010	39
Table 31. Offender Age by Facility as of June 30, 2010	40
Table 32. Offender Admission Type by Facility as of June 30, 2010	41
Table 33. Offender County of Commitment by Facility as of June 30, 2010	42
Table 34. Felony Class Distribution by Facility as of June 30, 2010	43
Table 35. Offender Most Serious Conviction by Facility as of June 30, 2010	44
Table 36. Offender Sentence and Time Served by Facility as of June 30, 2010	46
Table 37. Offender Profile by Gender as of June 30, 2010	47
Table 38. Need Levels, FY 2010 ^a	48
Figure 10. Incident Summary, FY 2010	49
Table 39. Departmental Escapes, FY 2007 – 2010	50
Table 40. Active Parole Caseload as of June 30, FY 2006 – 2010	51
Table 41. Average Daily Parole Caseload by Region, FY 2006 – 2010	51
Table 42. Parole Release Types by Gender, FY 2010	52
Table 43. Parole Population Profile by Region as of June 30, 2010	54
Table 44. Three-Year Return to Prison Rates, CY 2006 and 2007	55
Table 45. Cumulative Return Rates for CY 2004 to 2009 Release Cohorts	56
Figure 11. Return to CDOC Rates Due to a New Crime	57
Figure 12. Return to CDOC Rates Due to a Technical Violation	57
Appendix A. Facility Populations and Security Levels as of June 30, FY 2001 – 2010	58
Appendix B. Operational Capacity by Facility as of June 30, FY 2001 – 2010	59

OVERVIEW

POPULATION GROWTH

The average daily population (ADP) is used to measure population growth trends in the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC). Figure 1 shows the ADP of the inmate, parole (including absconders and interstate parolees), Youthful Offender System (YOS), and total populations over the past 10 years. Overall, there has been a 55% increase in CDOC's jurisdictional population from fiscal year (FY) 2001 to FY 2010.

Table 1 details the annual growth rates of the jurisdictional population. For the first time in over ten years, in FY 2010 both the inmate and parole populations decreased. In total there was nearly a 1% decline in the total population; however the YOS population saw an increase of 4.6%, rising for the second consecutive year.

Figure 1. Average Jurisdictional Population, FY 2001 – 2010

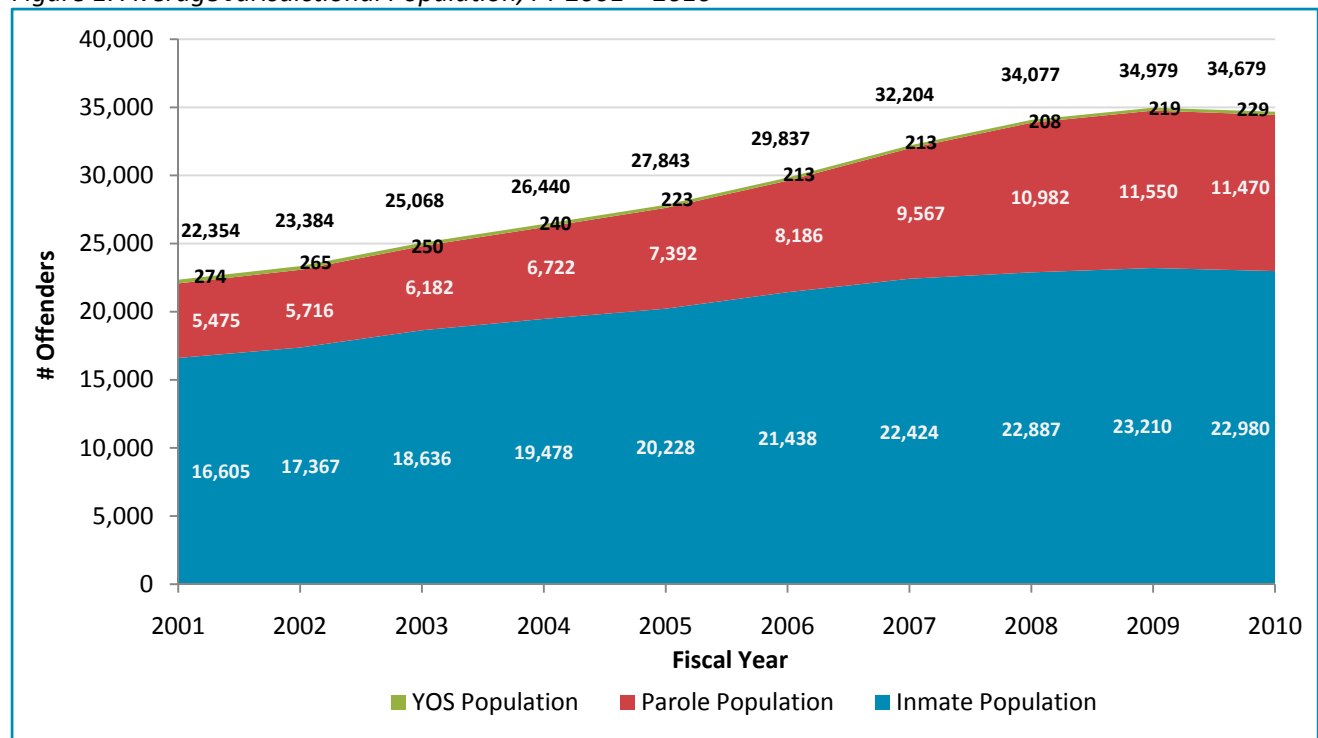


Table 1. Annual Jurisdictional Population Growth, FY 2001 – 2010

FY	Inmate	Parole	YOS	Total
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%
2010	-1.0%	-0.7%	4.6%	-0.9%

Table 2 provides the ADP breakdown for state and private prisons, jail backlog, jail contracts, and community corrections for 5 years. Private prisons in use during FY 2010 included Bent County Correctional Facility, Crowley County Correctional Facility, Kit Carson Correctional Center, High Plains Correctional Facility, and Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center. By June 2010, High Plains Correctional Facility was no longer in use with Colorado inmates. Among the total inmate population, 23% were housed in private prisons.

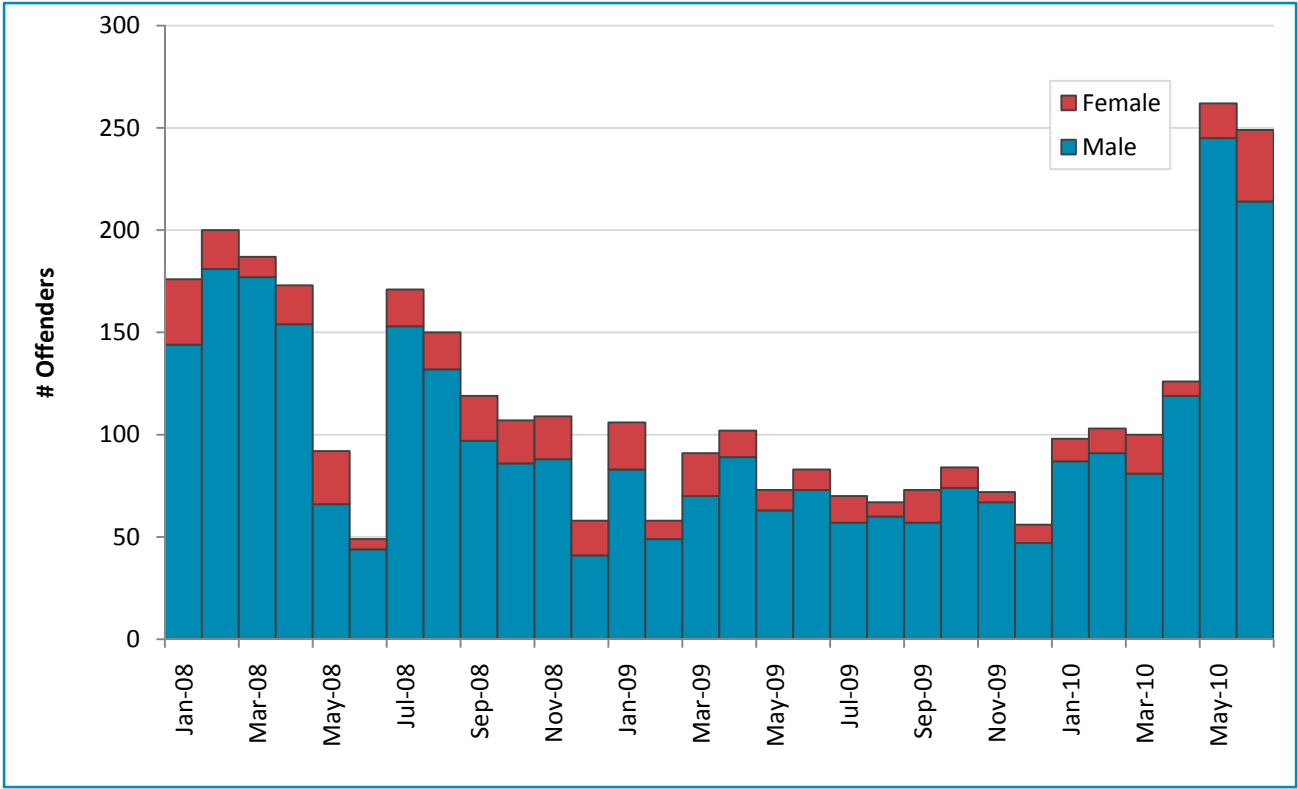
Table 2. Average Inmate Jurisdictional Population by Location

FY	State Prisons	Private Prisons	County Jails Backlog	Contracts	Community Corrections	Other ^a	Total
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
2010	14,432	5,193	104	9	2,834	408	22,980

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

The use of private prisons has gradually risen over time, but was reduced in FY 2010 as the rest of the general population also saw a decline. The jail backlog reached its highest point at 909 on June 1, 1995. The end-of-month counts of jail backlog in FY 2010 reached its peak in May 2010 (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Adult Jail Backlog, End of Month Count

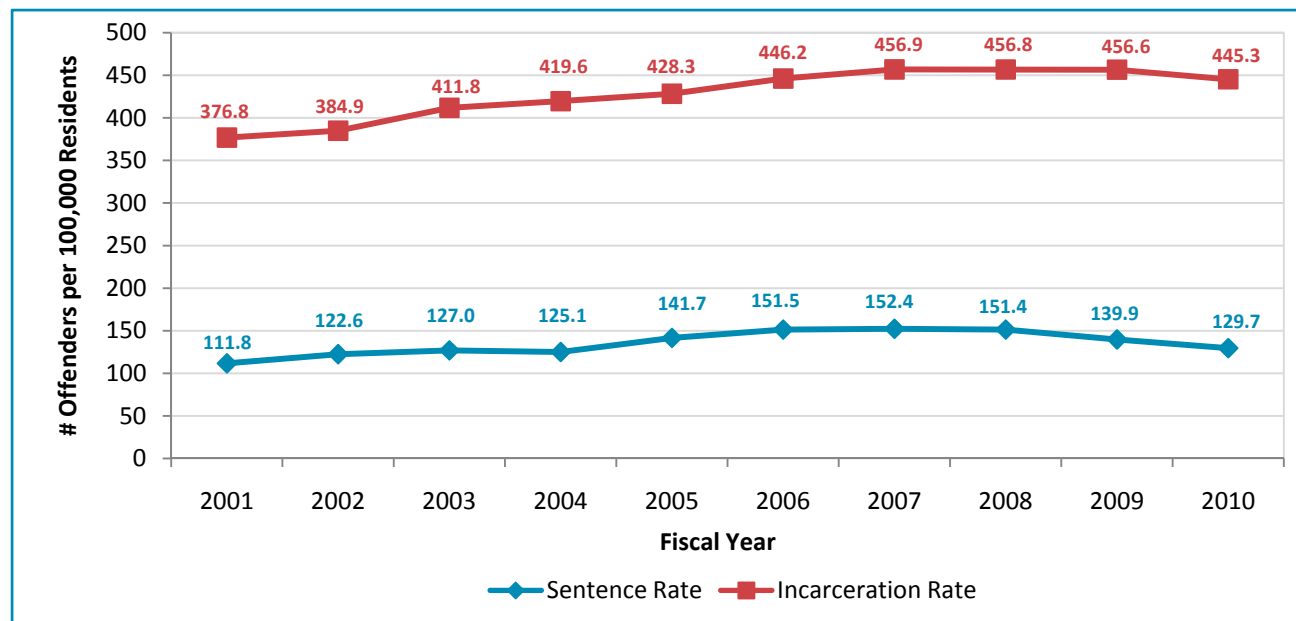


PRISON SENTENCE RATES AND INCARCERATION RATES

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 16% and the incarceration rate has increased 18%. The Colorado population has grown nearly 16% over this same 10-year period, making it nearly equal to the 10-year sentence rate. Among 28 states that saw declines in their prison populations, Colorado ranked 9th in the country. Nationwide, Colorado has the 18th largest incarceration rate¹.

Figure 3. Ten Year Prison Sentence and Incarceration Rates



¹ West, H.C., & Sabol, W.J. (2010). *Prisoners in 2009*. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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.
- **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.
- **HB 10-1338** allowed a person who has been twice convicted of a felony upon charges separately brought, and arising out of separate and distinct criminal episodes, to be eligible for probation unless his or her current conviction or a prior conviction is for 1st or 2nd degree murder, manslaughter, 1st or 2nd degree assault, 1st or 2nd degree kidnapping, a sexual offense, 1st degree arson, 1st or 2nd degree burglary, robbery, aggravated robbery, theft from the person of another, a felony offense committed against a child, or any criminal attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the aforementioned offenses if convicted on or after the effective date of the act.
- **HB 10-1352** lowered the penalty for unlawful use of a controlled substance; separated the crime of possession of a controlled substance (other than marijuana) from the crime of manufacturing, dispensing, selling, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute a controlled substance, and changed the penalties; and made distributing a controlled substance to a minor a class 3 felony subject to enhanced sentencing. In addition the bill increased the amount of a schedule I or II controlled substance necessary to designate as a special offender and lowered the penalty for fraud and deceit in connection with controlled substances from a class 5 to a class 6 felony.
- **HB 10-1360** made offenders with class 4 felonies eligible for the Community Return to Custody Program and restricted the amount of time a parole violator can return to prison to 90 or 180 days based on the offenders risk level.
- **HB 10-1373** reduced the penalty of escape from a class 4 felony to a class 5 felony and no longer mandates the sentence must be served consecutively to any other sentence if the escape is from a direct sentence to a community corrections facility or intensive supervised parole.
- **HB 10-1374** determined that the sex offender management board would develop a specific sex offender release guideline instrument for the parole board to use when determining whether to release a sex offender on parole or revoke his or her parole status. This bill also requires the CDOC

to work with the parole board to develop guidelines for the parole board to use in determining when to release an offender or to revoke an offender's parole; and removes the statutory provision that requires a parole officer to arrest a parolee as a parole violator if the parolee is located in a place without lawful consent. This bill makes certain offenders who are serving sentences for lower-class, nonviolent felonies eligible for more earned time awards per month than other offenders.

- **HB 10-1413** changed the minimum age of the defendant from 14 to 16 years, except in the case of first degree murder, second degree murder, or certain sex offenses. Also allows class 2 felonies (excluding sex offenses) to be sentenced to YOS except in the case of a second or subsequent sentence to the CDOC or YOS.

Table 3. Presumptive Sentencing Ranges and Parole Periods

Felony Class	1985 – 1993		1993 – present		
	Presumptive Range Minimum	Presumptive Range Maximum	Presumptive Range Minimum	Presumptive Range Maximum	Mandatory Parole Period ^a
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 Previous Habitual ^a	Class 1, 2, or 3 Crime of Violence/ Two Previous Class 1, 2 or 3 Crimes of Violence ^b
	Two	Three		
Pre HB93-1302	25-50 yrs.	Life (40 yr. PED) ^c	—	—
Post HB93-1302	3x maximum of presumptive range of felony	4x maximum of presumptive range of felony	Life (40 yr. PED)	—
Post SB94-196	3x maximum of presumptive range of felony	4x maximum of presumptive range of felony	Life (40 yr. PED)	Life (40 yr. PED)

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

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

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

^c PED = parole eligibility date.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

Figure 4 compares the most recent inmate population projections released in December 2010. 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, rates of revocation for parolees, and new legislation

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

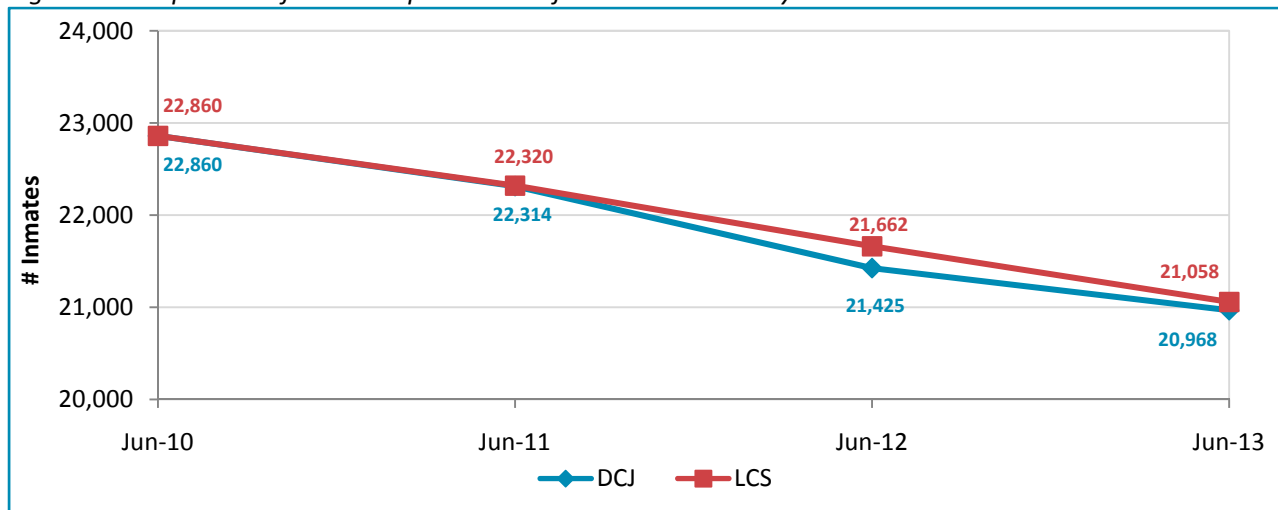
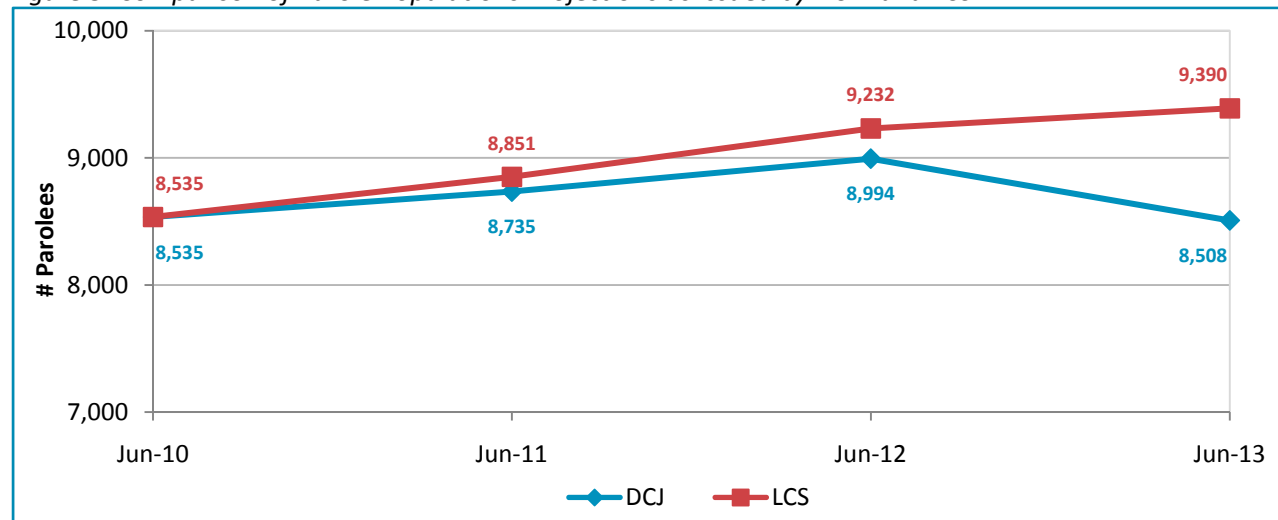


Figure 5. Comparison of Parole Populations Projections as Issued by DCJ² and LCS³



² Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecast, January 2011.

³ Source: Legislative Council Staff's Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast, December 2010.

SECURITY LEVELS AND MAP OF FACILITIES

Figure 6 illustrates the locations and security levels of the 25 prisons – 21 owned and operated by CDOC and 4 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.

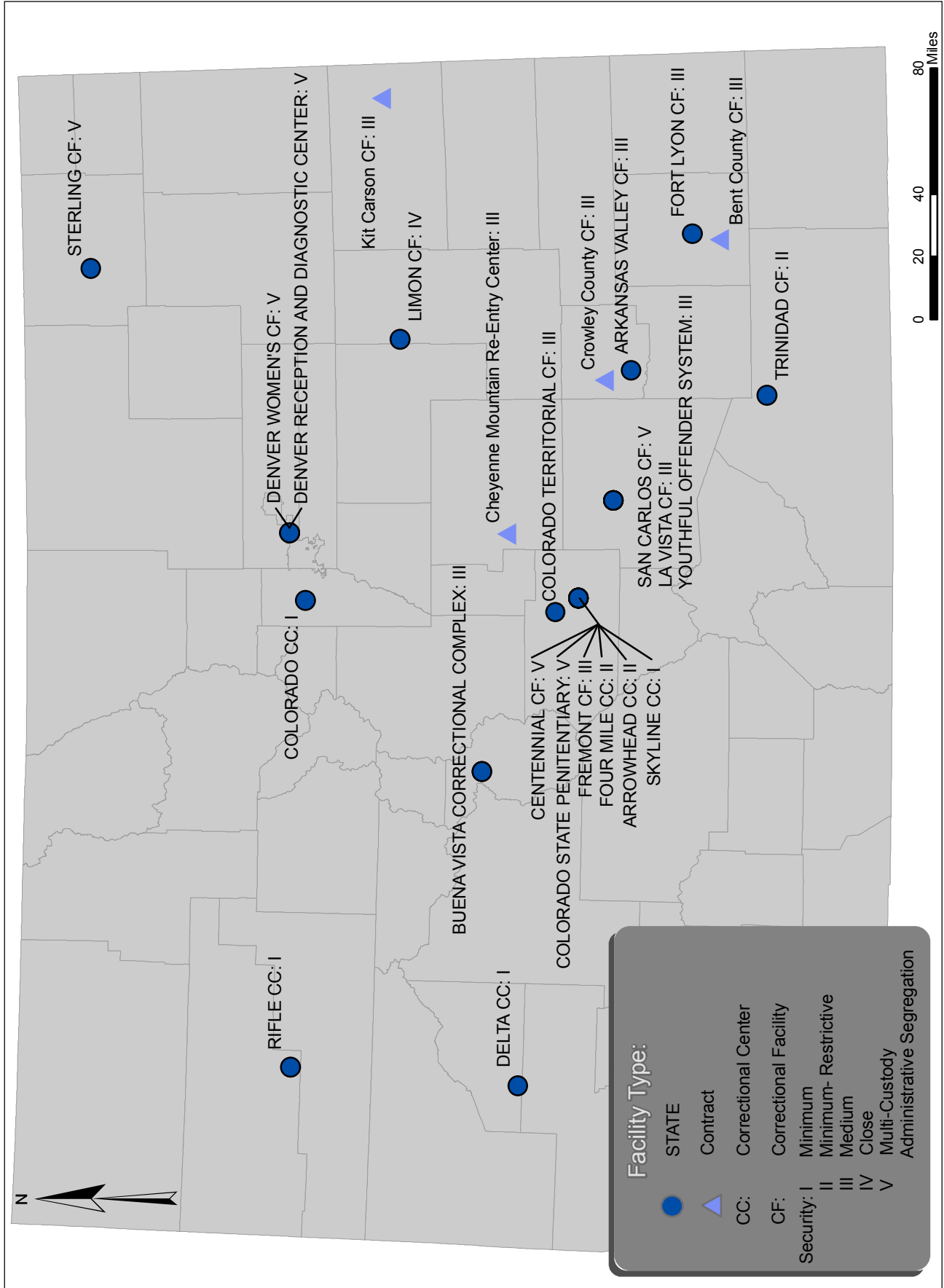
Expanded capacity: The number of housing spaces above the facility design capacity.

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, 2010 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 (115%) 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, December 31, 2010.

Table 5. Facility Populations and Capacities as of June 30, 2010

State Facilities	Year Open	On Grounds Population	Capacities			% Design Capacity
			Design	Expanded	Operational	
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	1987	1,001	742	265	1,007	136%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	1990	491	484	10	494	102%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	1892	913	554	366	920	166%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	1984	255	292	0	292	100%
Centennial Correctional Facility	1980	317	336	0	336	100%
Colorado Correctional Center	1969	150	130	20	150	115%
Colorado State Penitentiary	1993	747	756	0	756	100%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	1871	905	574	362	936	163%
Delta Correctional Center	1964	464	484	0	484	100%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	1991	503	384	96	480	125%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	1998	956	900	76	976	108%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	2002	479	500	0	500	100%
Four Mile Correctional Center	1983	495	484	15	499	103%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1962	1,638	1,322	339	1,661	126%
La Vista Correctional Facility	1994	514	519	0	519	100%
Limon Correctional Facility	1991	945	748	203	951	127%
Rifle Correctional Center	1979	192	192	0	192	100%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	1995	249	255	0	255	100%
Skyline Correctional Center	1964	249	134	115	249	186%
Southern Transport Unit	2002	24	30	0	30	100%
Sterling Correctional Facility	1998	2,521	2,445	100	2,545	104%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	2001	479	484	0	484	100%
Total State Capacity		14,487	12,749	1,967	14,716	115%

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 decreased slightly from \$32,338 to \$32,334 in FY 2010. The FY 2010 private prison rate per day was \$59.10 per day, and the local jail daily rate was \$50.44.

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 2010 ⁴

Facility	Annual Cost	Daily Cost
Colorado Correctional Alternative Program	\$ 40,135	\$ 109.96
Colorado Correctional Center	\$ 22,563	\$ 61.82
Delta Correctional Center	\$ 25,551	\$ 70.00
Rifle Correctional Center	\$ 25,518	\$ 69.91
Skyline Correctional Center	\$ 24,757	\$ 67.83
Average – Level I Security	\$ 25,928	\$ 71.04
Arrowhead Correctional Center	\$ 29,825	\$ 81.71
Four Mile Correctional Center	\$ 23,434	\$ 64.20
Trinidad Correctional Facility	\$ 26,886	\$ 73.66
Average – Level II Security	\$ 26,702	\$ 73.16
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	\$ 26,980	\$ 73.92
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	\$ 26,641	\$ 72.99
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	\$ 36,833	\$ 100.91
Fremont Correctional Facility	\$ 26,890	\$ 73.67
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	\$ 38,911	\$ 106.61
La Vista Correctional Facility	\$ 40,742	\$ 111.62
Average – Level III Security	\$ 30,629	\$ 83.92
Centennial Correctional Facility	\$ 48,403	\$ 132.61
Limon Correctional Facility	\$ 27,709	\$ 75.92
Average – Level IV Security	\$ 32,787	\$ 89.83
Colorado State Penitentiary	\$ 42,642	\$ 116.83
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	\$ 68,231	\$ 173.23
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	\$ 39,248	\$ 107.53
San Carlos Correctional Facility	\$ 70,992	\$ 194.50
Southern Transport Unit	\$ 30,722	\$ 84.17
Sterling Correctional Facility	\$ 26,919	\$ 73.75
Average – Level V Security	\$ 37,330	\$ 102.28
Average Cost – Grand Total	\$ 32,334	\$ 88.59
Private Prison Rate	\$ 21,571	\$ 59.10
Community and Parole Supervision		
Community Corrections	\$ 4,088	\$ 11.20
Community Corrections ISP	\$ 11,445	\$ 31.36
Parole	\$ 4,314	\$ 11.82
Parole ISP	\$ 7,822	\$ 21.43
Youthful Offender System		
YOS Pueblo Facility	\$ 70,614	\$ 193.46
YOS Aftercare	\$ 69,293	\$ 189.84
YOS Backlog	\$ 20,862	\$ 57.16

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 2010, with 63% males and 37% females. During the course of the year, 584 employees left employment resulting in a turnover rate of 10%. A comparison of the full time employees as of June 30, 2010, 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, 2010

	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Age Ranges						
21-29	448	12%	243	11%	691	11%
30-39	941	24%	504	22%	1,445	23%
40-49	1,161	30%	722	32%	1,883	31%
50-59	1,053	27%	630	28%	1,683	27%
60+	289	7%	184	8%	473	8%
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	2,848	73%	1,756	77%	4,604	75%
Hispanic/Latino	769	20%	393	17%	1,162	19%
African American	184	5%	77	3%	261	4%
Native American	49	1%	33	1%	82	1%
Asian	31	1%	20	1%	51	1%
Pacific Islander	11	<1%	4	<1%	15	<1%
Total	3,892	100%	2,283	100%	6,175	100%

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

Table 8. Correctional Officers by Rank as of June 30, 2010

	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Correctional Officer I	1,560	62%	613	71%	2,173	65%
Correctional Officer II	569	23%	160	19%	729	22%
Correctional Officer III	253	10%	70	8%	323	10%
Correctional Officer IV	86	3%	16	2%	102	3%
Correctional Officer V	30	1%	5	1%	35	1%
Total	2,498	100%	864	100%	3,362	100%

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

Table 9. Employees by Location as of June 30, 2010

Location	Male	Female	Total
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	198	79	277
Buena Vista Correctional Complex	250	106	356
Centennial Correctional Facility	158	52	210
Colorado Correctional Center	29	9	38
Colorado State Penitentiary	245	129	374
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	188	128	316
Canon Minimum Centers	243	122	365
Delta Correctional Center	95	25	120
Denver Complex	382	284	666
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	126	66	192
Fremont Correctional Facility	283	155	438
La Vista Correctional Facility	90	99	189
Limon Correctional Facility	210	86	296
Rifle Correctional Center	35	16	51
San Carlos Correctional Facility	119	79	198
Sterling Correctional Facility	498	279	777
Trinidad Correctional Facility	98	45	143
Youthful Offender System	114	57	171
Central Impact Employees	185	241	426
Correctional Industries	129	38	167
Parole Offices	217	188	405
Total Number CDOC Employees	3,892	2,283	6,175

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 2.6% in 2010 and releases increased 2.1% (see Figure 7). FY 2010 is the first year that prison releases (11,033) has surpassed admissions (10,704), yielding a difference of 329 inmates. The compounded admissions growth rate from FY 2004 to FY 2010 was 4.6% per year while the release rate averaged 6.6% per year.

Figure 7. Total Admissions and Total Releases, FY 2004 – 2010

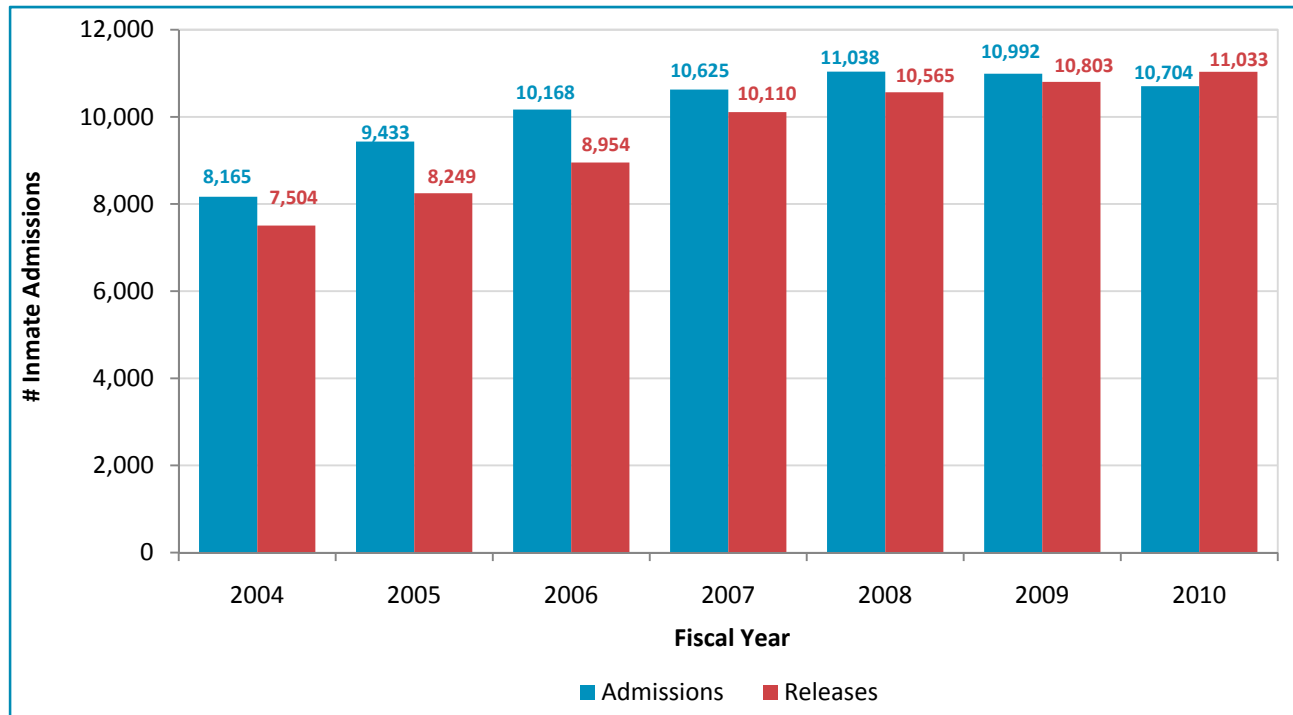


Table 10 shows counts by admission type for FY 2010. Court commitments include individuals receiving new incarceration sentences as new court commitments, parole returns with new felony convictions, court ordered discharge returns with new convictions, probation returns with new convictions and failures 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 decreased 1.8% in 2010 from the previous year while female admissions decreased 8.5%. Court commitments were 9.4% lower while technical parole returns increased 10.4%. Of the total admissions ($N = 10,704$), 39% were technical parole returns without a new felony conviction. This is an increase of 5% from FY 2000 where 34% 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 2010

Admission Type	Male	Female	Total	%
Court Commitments				
New Commitments	4,707	636	5,343	50%
Parole Return – New Conviction	943	93	1,036	10%
Court Order Return – New Conviction	24	0	24	<1%
Probation – New Conviction	28	2	30	<1%
YOS Failure	8	0	8	<1%
YOS Failure – New Convictions	0	0	0	<1%
Subtotal	5,710	731	6,441	60%
Technical Returns				
Parole Return	3,688	479	4,167	39%
Court Order Discharge	49	2	51	0%
Probation	26	5	31	<1%
Subtotal	3,763	486	4,249	40%
Other				
Dual Commitment/Interstate Compact	1	0	1	<1%
Interstate Compact	11	2	13	<1%
Total Admissions	9,485	1,219	10,704	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 ($n = 455$) had multiple admissions during FY 2010. 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 6,419 court commitments and 3,953 technical returns.

The demographic characteristics of 2010 prison admissions are provided in Table 11. Females accounted for 11.4% of court commitments and 11.7% of technical returns. Among court commitments, the average age was 33.6 years ($SD = 10.4$). Mean age was similar for males and females, although females had a smaller age range (18 to 65) than males (16 to 85) at admission. Two commitments in 2010 were under the age of 18 years – one 16-year old and one 17-year old at admission. Certain youthful offenders receiving an adult prison sentence may be eligible for YOS, a sentencing alternative created in 1993; this population is reported elsewhere⁵. Among 2010 commitments, 8.1% were 50 years of age or older, three percentage point higher than the rate of 2000 commitments (5.1%) in this age range. Ages of technical returns averaged 2.1 years older than court commitments; the average age for 2010 technical returns was 35.7 years ($SD = 9.8$) with only slight differences between males (mean = 35.7) and females (mean = 36.1).

Ethnic distributions of both court commitments and technical violations were nearly identical to those in FY 2009. However, the data 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 (2010). *Youthful Offender System Annual Report: Fiscal Year July 2009 – June 2010*.

Table 11. Demographic Characteristics, FY 2010 Admissions

	Court Commitments				Technical Returns			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Age Ranges								
0-17	2	0	2	<1%	0	0	0	0%
18-19	165	6	171	3%	6	1	7	<1%
20-24	1,195	119	1,314	20%	430	36	466	12%
25-29	1,114	155	1,269	20%	806	79	885	22%
30-34	891	115	1,006	16%	553	99	652	16%
35-39	694	118	812	13%	458	87	545	14%
40-49	1,157	171	1,328	21%	887	137	1,024	26%
50-59	395	42	437	7%	309	23	332	8%
60-69	69	4	73	1%	38	2	40	1%
70+	9	0	9	<1%	2	0	2	<1%
Ethnicity								
Caucasian	2,497	388	2,885	45%	1,584	208	1,792	45%
Hispanic/Latino	2,020	216	2,236	35%	986	146	1,132	29%
African American	992	96	1,088	17%	781	83	864	22%
Native American	125	22	147	2%	120	22	142	4%
Asian	56	7	63	1%	18	5	23	1%
Total	5,690	729	6,419	100%	3,489	464	3,953	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 2009. Only 10 of the 64 counties in Colorado are listed in Table 12; these represent 86% of the court commitments. Denver County continues to represent the largest portion of commitments followed by El Paso, Jefferson, and Adams counties. Jefferson County, Adams County and Arapahoe 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 for FY 2008 through FY 2010 are 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 2010 Admissions

	Court Commitments				Technical Returns			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Felony Class								
I	37	4	41	1%	0	0	0	0%
II	138	15	153	2%	18	1	19	<1%
III	907	92	999	16%	433	51	484	12%
IV	1,947	302	2,249	35%	1,493	238	1,731	44%
V	1,564	186	1,750	27%	1,076	109	1,185	30%
VI	889	130	1,019	16%	436	65	501	13%
Habitual	155	0	155	2%	9	0	9	<1%
Lifetime Sex	53	0	53	1%	24	0	24	1%
Total	5,690	729	6,419	100%	3,489	464	3,953	100%
County of Conviction								
Denver	1,003	89	1,092	17%	730	101	831	21%
El Paso	702	104	806	13%	552	71	623	16%
Jefferson	638	94	732	11%	376	48	424	11%
Adams	611	82	693	11%	314	46	360	9%
Arapahoe	564	68	632	10%	312	40	352	9%
Weld	391	62	453	7%	153	30	183	5%
Pueblo	251	59	310	5%	166	32	198	5%
Larimer	276	31	307	5%	147	14	161	4%
Mesa	262	37	299	5%	112	21	133	3%
Boulder	181	11	192	3%	104	7	111	3%
Other	811	92	903	14%	523	54	577	15%
Total	5,690	729	6,419	100%	3,489	464	3,953	100%

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

Table 13. Most Serious Offense of Court Commitments, FY 2010 Admissions

Crime	Males		Females		Subtotal		Total	
	#	# Inc ^a	#	# Inc ^a	#	# Inc ^a	#	%
Violent Offenses								
1 st Degree Murder	39	19	5	1	44	20	64	1%
2 nd Degree Murder	39	9	5	1	44	10	54	1%
Manslaughter	30	0	6	0	36	0	36	1%
Homicide	19	2	0	0	19	2	21	<1%
Aggravated Robbery	108	22	16	1	124	23	147	2%
Simple Robbery	68	29	7	3	75	32	107	2%
Kidnapping	54	9	2	1	56	10	66	1%
Assault	411	70	22	5	433	75	508	8%
Menacing	320	37	23	2	343	39	382	6%
Sexual Assault	143	58	5	0	148	58	206	3%
Sexual Assault-Child	125	105	2	0	127	105	232	4%
Arson	9	1	0	1	9	2	11	<1%
Weapons/Explosives	78	6	2	1	80	7	87	1%
Child Abuse	153	15	18	3	171	18	189	3%
Subtotal	1,596	382	113	19	1,709	401	2,110	33%
Nonviolent Offenses								
Drug Offenses:								
Controlled Substances	1,019	146	171	28	1,190	174	1,364	21%
Marijuana	75	12	4	0	79	12	91	1%
Other Drug Offenses	16	9	7	3	23	12	35	<1%
Escape	216	28	36	5	252	33	285	4%
Contraband	23	5	10	1	33	6	39	1%
Identity Theft	109	4	45	5	154	9	163	3%
Theft	324	90	86	20	410	110	520	8%
Burglary	357	84	22	4	379	88	467	7%
Trespassing/Mischief	264	55	12	4	276	59	335	5%
Forgery	174	8	63	2	237	10	247	4%
M.V. Theft	143	34	17	6	160	40	200	3%
Traffic	172	1	12	0	184	1	185	3%
Public Peace	147	15	10	0	157	15	172	3%
Fraud/Embezzlement	57	3	10	0	67	3	70	1%
Organized Crime	29	0	5	0	34	0	34	<1%
Perjury	28	6	1	0	29	6	35	<1%
Miscellaneous	39	20	3	5	42	25	67	<1%
Subtotal	3,192	520	514	83	3,706	603	4,309	67%
Total	4,788	902	627	102	5,415	1,004	6,419	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 2010 Admissions⁶

Felony Class/Type	New Commitments		Parole Returns	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
F1	480.0	480.0	480.0	--
F2 Ext	209.4	223.8	152.3	--
F2 Sex	--	--	--	--
F2 Drug	85.3	76.0	--	--
F2 Other	98.7	82.8	94.3	--
F3 Ext	68.4	55.7	70.1	54.1
F3 Sex	81.3	65.3	179.5	--
F3 Drug	55.7	53.7	60.9	--
F3 Other	54.3	47.0	69.1	30.5
F4 Ext	41.2	32.7	28.6	21.5
F4 Sex	40.5	29.0	24.3	--
F4 Drug	29.6	28.9	27.7	30.7
F4 Other	34.6	31.5	36.8	25.2
F5 Ext	18.6	9.7	10.6	8.5
F5 Sex	27.6	29.5	25.9	--
F5 Drug	20.2	15.0	15.9	16.2
F5 Other	21.4	19.6	23.5	19.2
F6 Ext	13.2	20.8	13.1	--
F6 Sex	12.0	11.6	11.7	--
F6 Drug	11.5	11.0	14.1	--
F6 Other	12.1	13.6	13.3	8.6
Total	53.2	32.8	44.3	25.2

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

HABITUAL OFFENDER COMMITMENTS

Fifty-three offenders were sentenced under habitual offender provisions in FY 2010 for their most serious offense, with one receiving sentence 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 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 2010 (53) was higher than FY 2009 (42); previously, there were 66 in FY 2008, 43 in FY 2007, 26 in FY 2006, and 57 in FY 2005.

⁶ Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecasts, January 2011.

Table 15. Commitments with Habitual Convictions, FY 2010 Admissions

Sentencing Law	Crime ^a	Male	Female	Total	Avg Sentence (Yrs.)
Pre HB 93-1302	Three Previous Convictions				
	Contraband	1	0	1	40
	Subtotal	1	0	1	40
Post HB 93-1302	Three Previous Convictions				
	Murder	1	0	1	96
	Kidnapping	1	0	1	96
	Sexual Assault	1	0	1	12
	Sexual Assault-Child	2	0	2	48
	Assault	7	0	7	37
	Robbery	2	0	2	60
	Aggravated Robbery	1	0	1	14
	Public Peace	3	0	3	24
	Escape	1	0	1	3
	Burglary	1	0	1	12
	Theft	1	0	1	12
	M.V. Theft	2	0	2	36
	Trespassing/Mischief	2	0	2	5
	Identify Theft	2	0	2	24
	Controlled Substances	6	0	6	46
	Family Offense	1	0	1	6
	Traffic	1	0	1	6
	Menacing	2	0	2	12
	Subtotal	37	0	37	33
	Two Previous Convictions				
	Murder	1	0	1	72
	Assault	1	0	1	25
	Weapons/Explosives	1	0	1	8
	Public Peace	2	0	2	23
	Burglary	2	0	2	11
	Forgery	2	0	2	6
	Identify Theft	1	0	1	24
	Controlled Substances	3	0	3	33
	Traffic	1	0	1	6
	Menacing	1	0	1	9
	Subtotal	15	0	15	22
Total		53	0	53	46

^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 2010. 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/2010%20Lifetime%20Report.pdf.

Table 16. Lifetime Sex Offender Commitments Most Serious Conviction, FY 2010 Admissions

Felony Class	Most Serious Crime	Number of Offenders			Avg. Minimum Sentence (Yrs.)
		Male	Female	Total	
2	2nd Degree Kidnapping	1	0	1	192.0
	Sexual Assault	4	0	4	60.3
	Sexual Assault – At Risk	1	0	1	24.0
	Sexual Assault – At Risk-Serious Injury	3	0	3	96.0
	Subtotal	9	0	9	82.8
3	1st Degree Sexual Assault	1	0	1	40.0
	Aggravated Incest	2	0	2	24.0
	Enticement of a Child	2	0	2	17.0
	Sexual Assault-Position of Trust	33	0	33	14.5
	Sexual Assault Child	18	0	18	48.6
	Sexual Assault – At Risk	1	0	1	6.0
	Sexual Assault – Submission At Risk	10	0	10	60.5
	Subtotal	67	0	67	31.1
4	2nd Degree Sexual Assault	2	0	2	4.0
	Enticement of a Child	5	0	5	4.8
	Incest	5	0	5	4.6
	Sexual Assault-Position of Trust	14	0	14	13.7
	Sexual Assault Child	38	0	38	5.0
	Sexual Assault<15 years	2	0	2	3.0
	Sexual Assault-Incapable At Risk	1	0	1	3.0
	Sexual Assault-Incapable	2	0	2	2.0
	Sexual Assault-Submission At Risk	1	0	1	10.0
	Sexual Assault-Submission	4	0	4	6.0
	Sexual Contact-Nonconsent	1	0	1	10.0
	Child Exploitation	1	0	1	4.0
	Subtotal	76	0	76	6.6
Total		152	0	152	22.0

NEEDS LEVELS OF COURT COMMITMENTS

The initial needs levels assessed during the diagnostic process are shown in Table 17 for FY 2010 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).

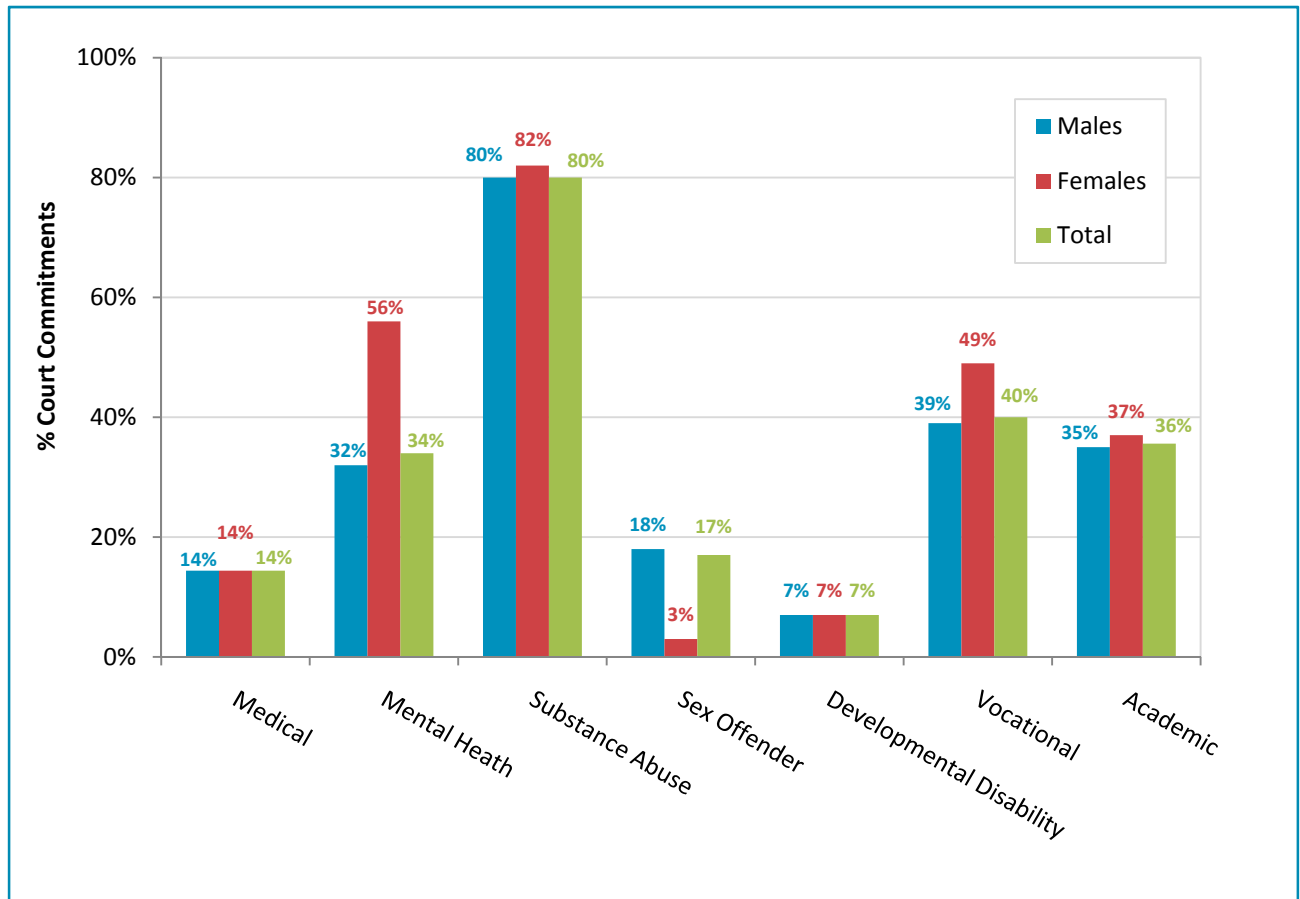
Inmates with a needs level scoring 3 through 5 are generally recommended for services in that area. Figure 8 shows the percent of court commitments that have moderate to severe needs in each area. Males and females have similar needs levels in most areas; however, compared to males, females have much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

Table 17. Needs Levels for Court Commitments, FY 2010

	Needs Level				
Males	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	46%	40%	12%	2%	<1%
Mental Health	21%	47%	28%	4%	<1%
Substance Abuse	11%	9%	42%	23%	15%
Sex Offender	78%	4%	1%	6%	12%
Developmental Disability	86%	7%	7%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	20%	41%	18%	20%	1%
Academic	1%	64%	1%	22%	12%
Females	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	46%	40%	12%	2%	<1%
Mental Health	14%	31%	52%	4%	<1%
Substance Abuse	11%	7%	39%	25%	18%
Sex Offender	96%	0%	2%	1%	1%
Developmental Disability	87%	5%	7%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	15%	37%	20%	28%	1%
Academic	2%	61%	<1%	23%	13%
Total	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	46%	40%	12%	2%	<1%
Mental Health	21%	45%	30%	4%	<1%
Substance Abuse	11%	9%	42%	23%	15%
Sex Offender	80%	4%	1%	5%	10%
Developmental Disability	86%	7%	7%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	19%	40%	18%	21%	1%
Academic	1%	63%	1%	22%	12%
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 21 cases (<1%) in medical to 1,002 cases (16%) in developmental disability.

Figure 8. Percent of Court Commitments Rated Moderate to Severe Needs, FY 2010 Admissions

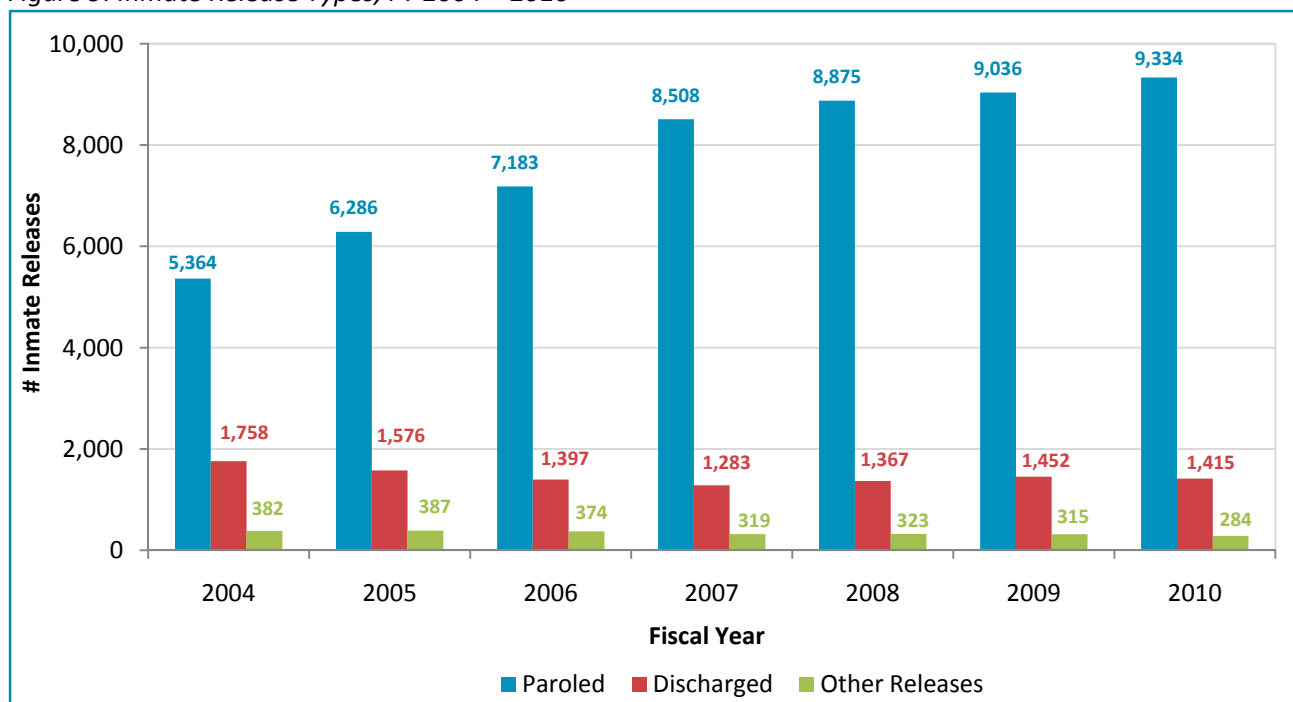


PRISON RELEASES

RELEASE TYPES

This section reflects 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 2010 are shown in Figure 9. Annual releases from prison have increased 47% since 2004, with releases to parole increasing 74% over this time period. Discharges and other release types decreased in FY 2010.

Figure 9. Inmate Release Types, FY 2004 – 2010



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. 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 1,240 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 2010 was higher than the previous year by 2.1%, but the distribution of release types has not changed (see Table 18). Female offender releases increased 5.4% in FY 2010 while male releases rose 1.7%.

Table 18. Inmate Release Types by Gender, FY 2010

Release Type	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Parole						
Discretionary	2,371	25%	497	35%	2,868	26%
Mandatory	2,869	30%	325	23%	3,194	29%
Mandatory Reparole	2,172	23%	298	21%	2,470	22%
HB 1351 Mandatory	431	4%	84	6%	515	5%
Accelerated Transition	227	2%	60	4%	287	3%
Parole	8,070	84%	1,264	89%	9,334	85%
Sentence Discharge						
Discharge	391	4%	36	3%	427	4%
HB 1087 Discharge	702	7%	87	6%	789	7%
Martin/Cooper Discharges	40	<1%	1	<1%	41	<1%
Discharge to Pending Charges	122	1%	6	<1%	128	1%
Discharge to Detainer	30	<1%	0	0%	30	<1%
Subtotal	1,285	13%	130	9%	1,415	13%
Other						
Probation	119	1%	11	1%	130	1%
Court Order Discharge	87	1%	10	1%	97	1%
Deceased	52	1%	2	<1%	54	<1%
Dual to ICC/New Crime	1	<1%	0	0%	1	<1%
Appeal Bond	1	<1%	1	<1%	2	<1%
Subtotal	260	3%	24	2%	284	3%
Total Releases	9,615	100%	1,418	100%	11,033	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 (3,235) as this is the main transportation location followed by Sterling Correctional Facility (1,062). 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 1,622 releases (14.7%). These community programs are intended to serve as a transition from prison to parole. Of the offenders who discharged their inmate status, 84.6% paroled and 15.4% 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, dual commitments to interstate compact and Colorado, and the federal system.

Table 19. Release Types by Facility, FY 2010

Facility	Parole		Sent Discharge		Other		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	208	85%	28	11%	8	3%	244
Arrowhead Correctional Center	164	82%	32	16%	4	2%	200
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	51	85%	8	13%	1	2%	60
Buena Vista Minimum Center	52	75%	6	9%	11	16%	69
Centennial Correctional Facility	63	83%	13	17%	0	0%	76
Colorado Correctional Alt Program	14	20%	0	0%	55	80%	69
Colorado Correctional Center	90	87%	13	13%	0	0%	103
Colorado State Penitentiary	109	82%	20	15%	4	3%	133
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	2,805	87%	394	12%	36	1%	3,235
Delta Correctional Center	192	86%	27	12%	5	2%	224
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	340	73%	115	25%	10	2%	465
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	571	88%	69	11%	11	2%	651
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	92	77%	18	15%	10	8%	120
Four Mile Correctional Center	264	85%	35	11%	10	3%	309
Fremont Correctional Facility	444	85%	66	13%	12	2%	522
La Vista Correctional Facility	291	91%	24	8%	5	2%	320
Limon Correctional Facility	89	86%	12	12%	3	3%	104
Rifle Correctional Center	85	86%	8	8%	6	6%	99
San Carlos Correctional Facility	59	84%	11	16%	0	0%	70
Skyline Correctional Center	148	87%	15	9%	7	4%	170
Southern Transport Unit	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1
Sterling Correctional Facility	882	83%	163	15%	17	2%	1,062
Trinidad Correctional Facility	225	86%	33	13%	5	2%	263
Contract							
Bent County Correctional Facility	12	48%	3	12%	10	40%	25
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	12	86%	0	0%	2	14%	14
Crowley County Correctional Facility	15	54%	2	7%	11	39%	28
High Plains Correctional Facility	3	60%	0	0%	2	40%	5
Kit Carson Correctional Center	13	62%	2	10%	6	29%	21
Other							
Community Contract Centers	857	91%	60	6%	23	2%	940
Intensive Supervision	654	96%	21	3%	7	1%	682
Jail Backlog/Contract	36	59%	22	36%	3	5%	61
Revoked-Community Centers	13	93%	1	7%	0	0%	14
Revoked-Return to Custody	473	72%	188	28%	0	0%	661
Other	7	54%	6	46%	0	0%	13
Total Inmate Releases	9,334	85%	1,415	13%	284	3%	11,033

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 2 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 2010 Releases

Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Prison Time (mos.)			Avg Governing Sent (mos.)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I	9	1	10	185	309	198	Life	Life	Life
II	93	8	101	111	122	112	212	221	213
III	1,273	180	1,453	39	34	38	86	79	85
IV	3,901	637	4,538	20	20	20	46	46	46
V	2,766	370	3,136	13	13	13	29	28	29
VI	1,429	213	1,642	7	7	7	17	17	17
Habitual-Other	69	6	75	83	92	84	170	168	170
Habitual-Life	4	0	4	217	0	217	Life	--	Life
Lifetime Sex	57	3	60	52	80	53	Life	Life	Life
Other	14	0	14	71	0	71	--	--	--
Total	9,615	1,418	11,033	21	19	20	44	43	44

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 28 months incarcerated while female court commitments averaged 26 months. Technical parole returns were reincarcerated for an average of 6 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 2010 Releases

Admission Type	Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Prison Time (mos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Court Commitments	I	6	1	7	191	309	208
	II	69	8	77	139	122	138
	III	699	111	810	56	46	54
	IV	1,818	344	2,162	29	29	29
	V	1,387	205	1,592	17	16	17
	VI	921	145	1,066	8	7	8
	Habitual-Other	39	6	45	125	92	121
	Habitual-Life	2	0	2	255	--	255
	Lifetime Sex	51	3	54	56	80	57
Subtotal		4,992	823	5,815	28	26	28
Tech. Parole Returns	I	1	0	1	218	--	218
	II	18	0	18	6	--	6
	III	430	45	475	8	6	8
	IV	1,547	225	1,772	7	7	7
	V	1089	131	1,220	6	6	6
	VI	438	55	493	5	4	5
	Habitual-Other	23	0	23	6	--	6
	Habitual-Life	1	0	1	4	--	4
	Habitual-Sex	4	0	4	4	--	4
Subtotal		3,551	456	4,007	6	6	6
Parole Returns-New Felony Convictions	I	2	0	2	152	--	152
	II	5	0	5	129	--	129
	III	118	20	138	50	27	47
	IV	469	63	532	29	25	28
	V	256	34	290	22	21	22
	VI	69	13	82	16	15	16
	Habitual-Other	7	0	7	101	--	101
	Habitual-Life	1	0	1	353	--	353
	Habitual-Sex	1	0	1	49	--	49
Subtotal		928	130	1,058	30	23	29
Other Technical Returns	II	1	0	1	<1	0	<1
	III	9	3	12	23	30	25
	IV	37	2	39	16	14	16
	V	23	0	23	11	--	11
	VI	1	0	1	2	--	2
	Habitual-Sex	1	0	1	43	--	43
Subtotal		72	5	77	15	24	16
Other New Convictions	III	11	1	12	35	44	36
	IV	26	2	28	36	33	36
	V	9	0	9	35	--	35
Subtotal		46	3	49	36	37	36
Other^a	III	6	0	6	110	--	110
	IV	4	1	5	52	21	46
	V	2	0	2	20	--	20
	Other	14	0	14	71	--	71
Subtotal		26	1	27	73	21	71

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

Table 22. Average Governing Sentence by Admission Type, FY 2010 Releases

Admission Type	Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Governing Sentence (mos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Court Commitments	I	6	1	7	Life	Life	Life
	II	69	8	77	250	221	247
	III	699	111	810	101	92	100
	IV	1,818	344	2,162	55	55	55
	V	1,387	205	1,592	31	32	31
	VI	921	145	1,066	17	17	17
	Habitual-Other	39	6	45	208	168	203
	Habitual-Life	2	0	2	Life	--	Life
	Lifetime Sex	51	3	54	Life	Life	Life
Subtotal		4,992	823	5,815	52	50	51
Tech. Parole Returns	I	1	0	1	Life	--	Life
	II	18	0	18	91	--	91
	III	430	45	475	61	53	60
	IV	1,547	225	1,772	35	34	35
	V	1,089	131	1,220	24	25	24
	VI	438	55	493	14	14	14
	Habitual-Other	23	0	23	105	--	105
	Habitual-Life	1	0	1	Life	--	Life
	Lifetime Sex	4	0	4	Life	--	Life
Subtotal		3,551	456	4,007	33	31	33
Parole Returns-New Felony Conviction	I	2	0	2	Life	--	Life
	II	5	0	5	265	--	265
	III	118	20	138	81	61	78
	IV	469	63	532	45	44	45
	V	256	34	290	34	32	34
	VI	69	13	82	24	25	24
	Habitual-Other	7	0	7	184	--	184
	Habitual-Life	1	0	1	Life	--	Life
	Lifetime Sex	1	0	1	Life	--	Life
Subtotal		928	130	1,058	47	42	47
Other Technical Returns	II	1	0	1	72	--	72
	III	9	3	12	78	80	78
	IV	37	2	39	52	30	51
	V	23	0	23	34	--	34
	VI	1	0	1	15	--	15
	Lifetime Sex	1	0	1	Life	--	Life
Subtotal		72	5	77	49	60	50
Other New Convictions	III	11	1	12	93	72	91
	IV	26	2	28	63	42	61
	V	9	0	9	55	--	55
	Subtotal	46	3	49	68	52	67
	III	6	0	6	171	--	171
	IV	4	1	5	93	60	86
	V	2	0	2	48	--	48
	Other	14	0	14	--	--	--
Subtotal		26	1	27	125	60	120

^a Other admission types include interstate compact, dual 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 2010 served an average of 27 months in prison to first release, which is similar to the 2009 average. Sentence discharges averaged 125 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 28 months, about six months longer than last year.

Table 24 provides the governing sentence averages for court commitments released in 2010, similar to the data presented in Table 22 for all 2010 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 2010 Court Commitments

Felony Class	Crime	Number of Offenders				Avg Prison Time (months)			
		Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total	Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total
I	Murder	4	0	3	7	272	--	122	208
	Class I Total	4	0	3	7	272	--	122	208
II	Murder	21	8	7	36	162	240	125	172
	Kidnapping	6	1	1	8	161	288	184	180
	Sexual Assault	2	1	0	3	184	217	--	195
	Drug Offenses	15	0	1	16	63	--	116	66
	Org. Crime Act	10	0	0	10	72	--	--	72
	Other Class II	3	0	1	4	144	--	163	149
	Class II Total	57	10	10	77	120	243	134	138
III	Murder	6	0	1	7	126	--	56	116
	Homicide	18	0	4	22	80	--	11	68
	Kidnapping	3	0	1	4	79	--	19	64
	Sexual Assault	10	23	4	37	117	115	153	120
	Child Abuse	15	4	0	19	70	223	0	102
	Assault	21	0	3	24	117	--	143	121
	Robbery	59	1	2	62	91	224	6	90
	Escape	33	0	2	35	67	--	11	64
	Burglary	118	1	12	131	57	254	8	54
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	75	0	7	82	42	--	38	42
	Drug Offenses	343	0	21	364	36	--	10	34
	Other Class III	12	6	5	23	37	141	55	68
	Class III Total	713	35	62	810	52	139	33	54
IV	Murder	3	0	0	3	91	--	--	91
	Kidnapping	26	0	2	28	36	--	4	34
	Sexual Assault	11	10	0	21	68	70	--	69
	Child Abuse	85	4	2	91	38	33	13	38
	Assault	225	1	15	241	43	75	21	41
	Robbery	120	1	12	133	37	208	15	36
	Escape	100	0	5	105	28	--	6	27
	Burglary	182	0	19	201	29	--	6	27
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	448	1	13	462	28	194	8	28
	Forgery	67	0	0	67	19	--	--	19
	Drug Offenses	628	0	30	658	24	--	6	23
	Other Class IV	143	1	8	152	32	212	15	32
	Class IV Total	2,038	18	106	2,162	30	84	9	29
V	Sexual Assault	171	4	4	179	20	29	17	20
	Assault	62	3	6	71	26	21	6	24
	Weapons	24	0	1	25	17	--	3	17
	Escape	55	0	1	56	11	--	19	11
	Burglary	59	0	1	60	16	--	7	15
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	159	1	6	166	17	3	15	17
	Trespassing	212	0	6	218	14	--	5	14
	Forgery	122	0	0	122	16	--	--	16
	Drug Offenses	142	0	0	142	15	--	--	15
	Menacing	337	0	9	346	17	--	13	17
	Other Class V	203	0	4	207	18	--	7	17
	Class V Total	1,546	8	38	1,592	17	23	10	17
VI	Sexual Assault	74	0	0	74	8	--	--	8
	Assault	24	0	0	24	12	--	--	12
	Weapons	40	0	1	41	7	--	4	7
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	64	0	2	66	9	--	6	9
	Trespassing	54	1	2	57	6	1	7	6
	Forgery	171	0	2	173	6	--	5	6
	Drug Offenses	333	0	9	342	7	--	3	7
	Traffic	175	0	2	177	9	--	14	9
	Menacing	39	0	0	39	10	--	--	10
	Other Class VI	71	1	1	73	9	59	4	9
	Class VI Total	1,045	2	19	1,066	8	30	5	8
Other	Habitual-Other	30	7	8	45	105	149	156	121
	Habitual-Life	1	0	1	2	252	--	257	255
	Lifetime Sex	33	1	20	54	67	74	39	57
	Other Total	64	8	29	101	88	140	79	89
Total		5,467	81	267	5,815	27	125	28	28

Table 24. Average Governing Sentence by Release Type and Crime, FY 2010 Court Commitments

Felony Class	Crime	Number of Offenders				Avg Governing Sentence (months)			
		Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total	Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total
I	Murder	4	0	3	7	Life	--	Life	Life
	Class I Total	4	0	3	7	Life	--	Life	Life
II	Murder	21	8	7	36	248	323	424	299
	Kidnapping	6	1	1	8	238	360	552	293
	Sexual Assault	2	1	0	3	306	288	--	300
	Drug Offenses	15	0	1	16	142	--	288	151
	Org. Crime Act	10	0	0	10	145	--	--	145
	Other Class II	3	0	1	4	260	--	384	291
	Class II Total	57	10	10	77	204	323	419	247
III	Murder	6	0	1	7	194	--	168	190
	Homicide	18	0	4	22	116	--	75	109
	Kidnapping	3	0	1	4	144	--	240	168
	Sexual Assault	10	23	4	37	189	157	375	189
	Child Abuse	15	4	0	19	107	294	--	147
	Assault	21	0	3	24	180	--	272	192
	Robbery	59	1	2	62	139	240	72	139
	Escape	33	0	2	35	93	--	120	94
	Burglary	118	1	12	131	98	276	64	96
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	75	0	7	82	88	--	135	92
	Drug Offenses	343	0	21	364	77	--	72	77
	Other Class III	12	6	5	23	67	184	107	106
	Class III Total	713	35	62	810	95	183	116	100
IV	Murder	3	0	0	3	128	--	--	128
	Kidnapping	26	0	2	28	56	--	30	54
	Sexual Assault	11	10	0	21	112	98	--	106
	Child Abuse	85	4	2	91	60	54	36	59
	Assault	225	1	15	241	66	120	135	71
	Robbery	120	1	12	133	61	288	79	64
	Escape	100	0	5	105	49	--	46	48
	Burglary	182	0	19	201	56	--	41	54
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	448	1	13	462	52	288	54	53
	Forgery	67	0	0	67	39	--	--	39
	Drug Offenses	628	0	30	658	48	--	49	46
	Other Class IV	143	1	8	152	57	288	161	64
	Class IV Total	2,038	18	106	2,162	54	121	65	55
V	Sexual Assault	171	4	4	179	35	42	71	36
	Assault	62	3	6	71	41	22	29	39
	Weapons	24	0	1	25	33	--	36	33
	Escape	55	0	1	56	22	--	39	22
	Burglary	59	0	1	60	29	--	18	29
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	159	1	6	166	31	12	103	33
	Trespassing	212	0	6	218	28	--	38	28
	Forgery	122	0	0	122	33	--	--	33
	Drug Offenses	142	0	0	142	30	--	--	30
	Menacing	337	0	9	346	30	--	36	30
	Other Class V	203	0	4	207	31	--	33	31
	Class V Total	1,546	8	38	1,592	31	31	49	31
VI	Sexual Assault	74	0	0	74	16	--	--	16
	Assault	24	0	0	24	23	--	--	23
	Weapons	40	0	1	41	17	--	18	17
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	64	0	2	66	17	--	16	17
	Trespassing	54	1	2	57	15	6	18	15
	Forgery	171	0	2	173	16	--	24	16
	Drug Offenses	333	0	9	342	18	--	15	18
	Traffic	175	0	2	177	18	--	36	18
	Menacing	39	0	0	39	18	--	--	18
	Other Class VI	71	1	1	73	17	72	18	18
	Class VI Total	1,045	2	19	1,066	17	39	19	17
Other	Habitual-Other	30	7	8	45	169	199	378	211
	Habitual-Life	1	0	1	2	Life	--	Life	Life
	Lifetime Sex	33	1	20	54	Life	Life	Life	Life
	Other Total	64	8	29	101	169	199	378	211
Total		5,467	81	267	5,815	48	168	94	51

CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATE RELEASES

Demographic and sentencing data were examined for the FY 2010 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 9,096 males and 1,358 females for a total of 10,454 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 2010 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 2010

Category	Male		Female		Total	
Average Age (years)	35.7		36.5		35.8	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Felony Class						
I	9	<1%	1	<1%	10	<1%
II	90	1%	8	1%	98	1%
III	1,237	14%	176	13%	1,413	14%
IV	3,689	41%	614	45%	4,303	41%
V	2,602	29%	353	26%	2,955	28%
VI	1,329	15%	197	15%	1,526	15%
Habitual-Other	66	1%	6	<1%	72	1%
Habitual-Life	4	<1%	0	0%	4	<1%
Lifetime Sex	56	1%	3	<1%	59	1%
Other (Includes Interstate)	14	<1%	0	0%	14	<1%
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	4,042	44%	685	50%	4,727	45%
Hispanic/Latino	2,941	32%	388	29%	3,329	32%
African American	1,778	20%	220	16%	1,998	19%
Native American	251	3%	55	4%	306	3%
Asian	84	1%	10	1%	94	1%
Governing Law						
Pre-1979	6	<1%	1	<1%	7	<1%
1979 – 1985	4	<1%	1	<1%	5	<1%
1985 – 1993	108	1%	9	1%	117	1%
1993 – present	8,965	99%	1,347	99%	10,312	99%
Other (Includes Interstate)	13	<1%	0	0%	13	<1%
Admission Type						
New Court Commitment	4,781	53%	795	59%	5,576	53%
Parole Return	3,251	36%	425	32%	3,676	35%
Parole Return/New Crime	921	10%	129	9%	1,050	10%
Court Order Discharge Return	31	<1%	1	<1%	32	<1%
Probation Return	40	<1%	4	<1%	44	<1%
Court Order Discharge/New Crime	22	<1%	1	<1%	23	<1%
Probation/New Crime	24	<1%	2	<1%	26	<1%
Interstate Compact	13	<1%	0	0%	13	<1%
Appeal Bond Return	2	<1%	0	0%	2	<1%
YOS Fail/Termination	10	<1%	0	0%	10	<1%
Dual Commit/CSH/Other	1	<1%	1	<1%	2	<1%

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

Table 26. Profile of Releases by Release Type, FY 2010

Category	Parole		Sent Discharge		Other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gender								
Male	7,637	86%	1,204	91%	255	91%	9,096	87%
Female	1,211	14%	123	9%	24	9%	1,358	13%
Age at Release (yrs)								
15-17	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
18-19	36	<1%	1	<1%	12	4%	49	<1%
20-24	1,099	12%	87	7%	85	30%	1,271	12%
25-29	1,892	21%	279	21%	63	23%	2,234	21%
30-34	1,527	17%	218	16%	26	9%	1,771	17%
35-39	1,251	14%	185	14%	17	6%	1,453	14%
40-49	2,184	25%	381	29%	35	13%	2,600	25%
50-59	740	8%	155	12%	25	9%	920	9%
60-69	113	1%	19	1%	7	3%	139	1%
70+	6	<1%	2	<1%	9	3%	17	<1%
Average Age (yrs)	35.6		37.6		33.3		35.8	
Median Age (yrs)	34		37		28		34	
Ethnicity								
Caucasian	4,032	46%	565	43%	130	47%	4,727	45%
Hispanic/Latino	2,837	32%	410	31%	82	29%	3,329	32%
African American	1,657	19%	280	21%	61	22%	1,998	19%
Native American	240	3%	63	5%	3	1%	306	3%
Asian	82	1%	9	1%	3	1%	94	1%
Felony Class								
I	6	<1%	0	0%	4	1%	10	<1%
II	74	1%	14	1%	10	4%	98	1%
III	1,221	14%	129	10%	63	23%	1,413	14%
IV	3,677	42%	515	39%	111	40%	4,303	41%
V	2,507	28%	407	31%	41	15%	2,955	28%
VI	1,272	14%	236	18%	18	6%	1,526	15%
Habitual-Other	51	1%	12	1%	9	3%	72	1%
Habitual-Life	3	<1%	0	0%	1	<1%	4	<1%
Lifetime Sex	37	<1%	1	<1%	21	8%	59	1%
Other ^a	0	0%	13	1%	1	<1%	14	<1%
Governing Law								
Pre-1979	4	<1%	0	0%	3	1%	7	<1%
1979 – 1985	3	<1%	1	<1%	1	<1%	5	<1%
1985 – 1993 ^b	58	1%	53	4%	6	2%	117	1%
1993 – Present	8,783	99%	1,260	95%	269	96%	10,312	99%
Other ^a	0	0%	13	1%	0	0%	13	<1%
Admission Type								
Court Commits	5,233	59%	81	6%	262	94%	5,576	53%
Parole Returns	3,480	39%	1,232	93%	14	5%	4,726	45%
Other	135	2%	14	1%	3	1%	152	<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 6 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.

Table 27. Comparison of Inmate Custody Classifications as of June 30, FY 2005 – 2010

Classification Level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Maximum/Close	16%	16%	16%	15%	16%	16%
Medium	24%	25%	23%	23%	23%	21%
Minimum-Restrictive	24%	24%	26%	27%	27%	27%
Minimum	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	30%
Administrative Segregation	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%
Total	100%	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, 2010

	Scored Custody	Final Custody					Total
		Max/Close	Medium	Min-R	Minimum	Ad Seg ^a	
Male	Maximum/Close	16%	<1%	<1%	<1%	6%	22%
	Medium	<1%	22%	1%	2%	0%	25%
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	<1%	26%	5%	0%	31%
	Minimum	<1%	<1%	<1%	21%	0%	21%
	Final Custody	17%	22%	27%	28%	6%	100%
Female	Maximum/Close	14%	0%	0%	1%	2%	17%
	Medium	<1%	11%	0%	2%	0%	12%
	Minimum-Restrictive	0%	0%	28%	8%	0%	36%
	Minimum	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%	35%
	Final Custody	14%	11%	28%	45%	2%	100%
Total	Maximum/Close	16%	<1%	<1%	<1%	5%	22%
	Medium	<1%	21%	1%	2%	0%	24%
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	<1%	26%	5%	0%	31%
	Minimum	<1%	<1%	<1%	22%	0%	23%
	Final Custody	17%	21%	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, 2010, excluding 243 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. Assault and sexual assault on a child represent the most frequent serious violent offenses, and drug offenses were the most frequent nonviolent offenses. Inchoate crimes ($n = 2,930$) accounted for 13% of all offenses, with 82% ($n = 2,396$) 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, 2010

Offense	Male				Female				Total	
	#	# Inc ^a	Subtotal	%	#	# Inc ^a	Subtotal	%	#	%
Violent^b										
1 st Degree Murder	853	346	1,199	6%	49	23	72	4%	1,271	6%
2 nd Degree Murder	634	112	746	4%	40	8	48	2%	794	4%
Manslaughter	190	0	190	1%	18	0	18	1%	208	1%
Homicide	87	7	94	0%	6	0	6	0%	100	0%
Aggravated Robbery	470	55	525	3%	45	2	47	2%	572	3%
Simple Robbery	813	172	985	5%	34	15	49	2%	1,034	5%
Kidnapping	487	41	528	3%	19	1	20	1%	548	2%
Assault	1,907	219	2,126	10%	122	12	134	7%	2,260	10%
Menacing	619	42	661	3%	43	3	46	2%	707	3%
Sexual Assault	750	167	917	4%	8	1	9	0%	926	4%
Sexual Assault/Child	1,354	285	1,639	8%	18	3	21	1%	1,660	7%
Arson	56	5	61	0%	4	0	4	0%	65	0%
Weapons/Explosives	138	6	144	1%	2	0	2	0%	146	1%
Child Abuse	654	34	688	3%	109	4	113	6%	801	4%
Subtotal	9,012	1,491	10,503	51%	517	72	589	29%	11,092	49%
Non-Violent^b										
Controlled Substance	2,915	399	3,314	16%	423	80	503	25%	3,817	17%
Marijuana	170	20	190	1%	9	1	10	0%	200	1%
Other Drug Offenses	26	11	36	0%	8	3	11	1%	47	0%
Escape	726	107	833	4%	144	27	171	8%	1,004	4%
Contraband	66	10	76	0%	11	3	14	1%	90	0%
Theft	1,138	169	1,307	6%	269	33	302	15%	1,609	7%
Burglary	1,490	211	1,701	8%	58	13	71	3%	1,772	8%
Trespassing/Mischief	538	78	616	3%	22	5	27	1%	643	3%
Forgery	224	8	232	1%	84	3	87	4%	319	1%
M.V. Theft	473	70	543	3%	52	11	63	3%	606	3%
Traffic	186	1	187	1%	12	0	12	1%	199	1%
Public Peace	412	21	433	2%	18	0	18	1%	451	2%
Fraud/Embezzlement	312	19	331	2%	115	8	123	6%	454	2%
Organized Crime	124	2	126	1%	35	0	35	2%	161	1%
Perjury	82	14	96	0%	2	0	2	0%	98	0%
Miscellaneous	12	33	45	0%	2	7	9	0%	54	0%
Subtotal	8,894	1,173	10,066	49%	1,264	194	1,458	71%	11,524	51%
Total	17,906	2,664	20,569	91%	1,781	266	2,047	9%	22,616	100%

Note. One case is not included in this table – a dual commitment 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, 2010, 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 gender-specific other than the infirmaries. As shown in 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. Fremont Correctional Facility has the highest rate of new commitments (85%). Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center, opened in 2005 as a pre-parole and revocation contract facility, contains 100% percentage of technical parole returns than other prisons. 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 20% 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 18% 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; 18% 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, 2010

Facility	#	Gender		Ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Caucasian	Hispanic/ Latino	African American	Native American	Asian
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	1,011	100%	0%	44%	32%	20%	3%	1%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	493	100%	0%	52%	29%	16%	1%	1%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	928	100%	0%	40%	35%	22%	2%	1%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	290	100%	0%	42%	39%	14%	3%	1%
Centennial Correctional Facility	319	100%	0%	34%	44%	17%	4%	1%
Colorado Correctional Center	151	100%	0%	42%	38%	18%	1%	1%
Colorado State Penitentiary	751	100%	0%	31%	52%	15%	2%	1%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	923	100%	0%	49%	26%	21%	3%	1%
Delta Correctional Center	466	100%	0%	47%	31%	19%	2%	2%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr	515	99%	1%	43%	34%	21%	2%	1%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	963	0%	100%	46%	30%	18%	5%	1%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	486	100%	0%	51%	27%	19%	3%	0%
Four Mile Correctional Center	498	100%	0%	44%	35%	17%	3%	2%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,658	100%	0%	54%	29%	14%	2%	1%
La Vista Correctional Facility	518	0%	100%	54%	27%	14%	3%	1%
Limon Correctional Facility	951	100%	0%	35%	34%	27%	3%	1%
Rifle Correctional Center	192	100%	0%	48%	32%	17%	2%	1%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	253	100%	0%	52%	22%	21%	4%	1%
Skyline Correctional Center	249	100%	0%	48%	29%	19%	2%	1%
Southern Transport Unit	25	100%	0%	56%	12%	32%	0%	0%
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,542	100%	0%	41%	35%	21%	2%	1%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	485	100%	0%	38%	35%	23%	3%	1%
Contract								
Bent County Correctional Facility	1,402	100%	0%	42%	32%	22%	2%	2%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr	718	100%	0%	44%	29%	25%	2%	0%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	1,660	100%	0%	36%	38%	21%	2%	1%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	1,015	100%	0%	42%	32%	22%	2%	2%
Other								
Community Contract Centers	1,685	82%	18%	51%	27%	19%	2%	1%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	741	78%	22%	59%	24%	14%	1%	1%
Community-Return to Custody	347	86%	14%	48%	26%	24%	2%	0%
Jail Backlog/Contract	336	87%	13%	57%	24%	15%	2%	1%
Other	46	83%	17%	39%	35%	24%	2%	0%
Total	22,617	91%	9%	45%	32%	20%	3%	1%

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

Table 31. Offender Age by Facility as of June 30, 2010

Facility	Avg Age	Age Group					
		14-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	39	0%	26%	29%	25%	14%	7%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	39	0%	20%	31%	31%	14%	4%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	34	2%	38%	30%	21%	8%	1%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	35	2%	33%	36%	21%	8%	1%
Centennial Correctional Facility	35	0%	30%	45%	21%	3%	1%
Colorado Correctional Center	38	0%	25%	37%	25%	11%	3%
Colorado State Penitentiary	33	1%	42%	33%	15%	7%	1%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	41	0%	22%	27%	28%	15%	7%
Delta Correctional Center	34	0%	42%	28%	21%	8%	1%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	36	2%	34%	27%	22%	11%	3%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	36	0%	31%	37%	23%	8%	2%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	43	0%	22%	22%	25%	17%	14%
Four Mile Correctional Center	38	0%	28%	29%	26%	13%	4%
Fremont Correctional Facility	38	0%	28%	28%	27%	13%	4%
La Vista Correctional Facility	36	0%	27%	35%	29%	7%	1%
Limon Correctional Facility	38	0%	28%	32%	21%	14%	5%
Rifle Correctional Center	33	2%	43%	28%	18%	7%	2%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	38	0%	23%	31%	26%	17%	2%
Skyline Correctional Center	37	0%	29%	35%	19%	11%	6%
Southern Transport Unit	40	0%	20%	24%	36%	12%	8%
Sterling Correctional Facility	38	0%	29%	30%	23%	13%	5%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	34	1%	40%	30%	21%	7%	1%
Contract							
Bent County Correctional Facility	37	0%	33%	27%	24%	12%	4%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	35	0%	37%	32%	24%	7%	0%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	36	0%	33%	30%	24%	10%	2%
Kit Carson County Correctional Center	37	0%	33%	27%	24%	12%	4%
Other							
Community Contract Centers	37	0%	30%	33%	25%	11%	1%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	40	0%	17%	34%	33%	13%	3%
Community-Return to Custody	36	0%	31%	32%	27%	8%	1%
Jail Backlog/Contract	35	2%	35%	32%	21%	9%	1%
Other	34	0%	43%	24%	24%	9%	0%
Total	37	0%	30%	31%	24%	11%	3%

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

Table 32. Offender Admission Type by Facility as of June 30, 2010

Facility	New Ct Commit	Parole Return/NC	Parole Return/TV	Interstate Compact	Other
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	78%	4%	16%	1%	1%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	70%	11%	17%	1%	1%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	73%	6%	18%	0%	2%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	71%	9%	17%	0%	2%
Centennial Correctional Facility	73%	2%	19%	2%	3%
Colorado Correctional Center	83%	4%	12%	0%	1%
Colorado State Penitentiary	71%	3%	20%	2%	4%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	73%	10%	15%	0%	1%
Delta Correctional Center	75%	11%	12%	0%	2%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	59%	27%	11%	1%	2%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	70%	12%	16%	1%	1%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	79%	6%	13%	0%	2%
Four Mile Correctional Center	71%	13%	14%	0%	2%
Fremont Correctional Facility	85%	6%	8%	0%	1%
La Vista Correctional Facility	75%	13%	11%	0%	2%
Limon Correctional Facility	77%	5%	15%	1%	2%
Rifle Correctional Center	76%	9%	13%	0%	2%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	70%	13%	14%	0%	2%
Skyline Correctional Center	71%	12%	12%	0%	4%
Southern Transport Unit	60%	16%	16%	0%	8%
Sterling Correctional Facility	75%	7%	16%	1%	2%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	65%	19%	14%	0%	2%
Contract					
Bent County Correctional Facility	78%	6%	14%	0%	3%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	46%	36%	17%	0%	2%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	75%	8%	15%	0%	2%
Kit Carson County Correctional Center	78%	6%	14%	0%	1%
Other					
Community Contract Centers	78%	5%	14%	0%	3%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	88%	2%	9%	0%	2%
Community-Return to Custody	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Jail Backlog/Contract	51%	41%	7%	0%	0%
Other	52%	35%	11%	0%	2%
Total	73%	11%	14%	0%	2%

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

Table 33. Offender County of Commitment by Facility as of June 30, 2010

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

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

Table 34. Felony Class Distribution by Facility as of June 30, 2010

Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Habitual Other	Habitual Life	Lifetime	Other
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	10%	13%	23%	22%	8%	2%	6%	1%	14%	1%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	0%	3%	23%	37%	14%	4%	2%	0%	17%	1%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	4%	12%	27%	32%	12%	2%	4%	0%	5%	0%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	1%	8%	32%	36%	17%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Centennial Correctional Facility	11%	12%	25%	30%	6%	1%	5%	0%	7%	2%
Colorado Correctional Center	0%	7%	43%	31%	13%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Colorado State Penitentiary	7%	13%	26%	30%	11%	1%	4%	1%	4%	2%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	5%	9%	22%	28%	15%	5%	4%	1%	10%	0%
Delta Correctional Center	0%	4%	24%	47%	18%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr.	1%	3%	19%	35%	25%	11%	1%	0%	3%	1%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	3%	9%	22%	43%	14%	6%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	2%	8%	31%	35%	13%	3%	3%	2%	3%	0%
Four Mile Correctional Center	3%	4%	29%	40%	15%	7%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1%	3%	18%	23%	18%	4%	1%	0%	30%	0%
La Vista Correctional Facility	2%	7%	24%	48%	11%	6%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Limon Correctional Facility	18%	15%	23%	20%	7%	1%	6%	3%	6%	1%
Rifle Correctional Center	0%	3%	31%	42%	16%	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	5%	9%	23%	34%	19%	2%	3%	0%	6%	0%
Skyline Correctional Center	3%	4%	34%	38%	11%	8%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Southern Transport Unit	0%	0%	12%	28%	40%	16%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Sterling Correctional Facility	8%	12%	28%	29%	11%	3%	4%	1%	4%	1%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	0%	2%	28%	42%	19%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Contract										
Bent County Correctional Facility	0%	7%	29%	35%	15%	2%	2%	0%	8%	0%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr.	0%	2%	16%	50%	24%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	1%	6%	28%	36%	17%	4%	2%	0%	6%	0%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	0%	7%	29%	35%	15%	2%	2%	0%	8%	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	4%	7%	25%	34%	15%	4%	3%	0%	6%	0%

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

Table 35. Offender Most Serious Conviction by Facility as of June 30, 2010

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%	4%	9%	2%	3%	8%	5%	5%	1%	0%	4%	22%	9%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	4%	6%	1%	8%	1%	1%	20%	9%	11%	4%	1%	4%	19%	12%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	14%	9%	3%	13%	1%	2%	13%	9%	7%	2%	0%	6%	10%	12%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	9%	7%	1%	7%	0%	0%	29%	8%	11%	1%	1%	3%	3%	20%
Centennial Correctional Facility	23%	10%	3%	16%	2%	2%	7%	7%	4%	1%	0%	2%	14%	10%
Colorado Correctional Center	9%	7%	1%	13%	0%	0%	28%	7%	9%	3%	2%	3%	3%	15%
Colorado State Penitentiary	19%	11%	3%	18%	1%	1%	7%	8%	4%	1%	0%	4%	12%	10%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	11%	6%	2%	8%	3%	4%	12%	6%	9%	3%	1%	5%	16%	14%
Delta Correctional Center	6%	8%	0%	15%	0%	0%	21%	9%	13%	3%	2%	1%	2%	19%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr.	3%	7%	1%	8%	3%	2%	20%	7%	10%	5%	2%	5%	5%	20%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	9%	5%	1%	8%	0%	0%	23%	4%	14%	8%	1%	10%	2%	14%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	8%	5%	2%	7%	2%	3%	23%	9%	11%	4%	0%	5%	9%	12%
Four Mile Correctional Center	8%	7%	1%	8%	0%	0%	30%	8%	11%	3%	3%	3%	2%	15%
Fremont Correctional Facility	3%	2%	2%	7%	7%	11%	6%	5%	4%	1%	0%	2%	32%	17%
La Vista Correctional Facility	8%	5%	2%	6%	0%	1%	24%	3%	19%	9%	1%	7%	2%	15%
Limon Correctional Facility	31%	8%	3%	9%	2%	2%	6%	6%	5%	1%	0%	5%	16%	6%
Rifle Correctional Center	7%	7%	2%	12%	0%	0%	24%	11%	14%	1%	3%	2%	3%	15%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	13%	8%	3%	13%	4%	4%	7%	9%	6%	2%	0%	2%	9%	19%
Skyline Correctional Center	8%	8%	2%	9%	0%	0%	22%	12%	12%	3%	2%	2%	2%	18%
Southern Transport Unit	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	12%	16%	20%	0%	4%	4%	20%
Sterling Correctional Facility	18%	8%	3%	10%	2%	1%	16%	7%	8%	2%	1%	4%	10%	11%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	5%	5%	0%	11%	0%	0%	30%	10%	11%	6%	1%	3%	1%	16%
Contract														
Bent County Correctional Facility	6%	7%	2%	12%	3%	6%	18%	9%	6%	2%	0%	4%	11%	13%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr.	3%	6%	1%	7%	0%	0%	24%	8%	16%	4%	1%	8%	1%	22%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	5%	8%	2%	14%	3%	6%	16%	8%	7%	2%	0%	4%	8%	16%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	6%	7%	2%	12%	3%	6%	18%	9%	6%	2%	0%	4%	11%	13%
Other														
Community Contract Centers	3%	6%	1%	7%	0%	0%	28%	10%	17%	6%	2%	4%	1%	13%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	8%	5%	1%	7%	0%	0%	32%	7%	19%	5%	1%	3%	2%	11%
Community - Return to Custody	0%	2%	0%	3%	4%	0%	21%	7%	13%	12%	5%	5%	0%	28%
Jail Backlog/Contract	2%	4%	1%	7%	2%	2%	21%	9%	15%	6%	2%	6%	2%	19%
Other	0%	7%	0%	4%	0%	0%	26%	11%	20%	4%	2%	4%	0%	22%
Total	10%	7%	2%	10%	2%	3%	18%	7%	10%	3%	1%	4%	10%	14%

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

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 884 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 149.3 months (12.4 years), which was more than double the average sentence of 4.3 years for 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 4.4 years to date, higher than the 2009 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, 2010

Facility	% Past PED ^{a,b}	Avg Gov'g Sentence ^b (mos.)	Avg Prison Time Served (mos.)	% of Sentence Served
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	34%	298	59	20%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	53%	95	30	31%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	34%	197	36	18%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	44%	110	34	30%
Centennial Correctional Facility	45%	277	82	30%
Colorado Correctional Center	64%	118	49	42%
Colorado State Penitentiary	37%	247	59	24%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	50%	181	45	25%
Delta Correctional Center	60%	88	33	37%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	39%	75	9	12%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	46%	105	25	24%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	43%	133	38	28%
Four Mile Correctional Center	54%	102	34	34%
Fremont Correctional Facility	52%	129	36	28%
La Vista Correctional Facility	39%	99	22	23%
Limon Correctional Facility	30%	378	63	17%
Rifle Correctional Center	63%	81	28	35%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	52%	166	43	26%
Skyline Correctional Center	60%	108	37	35%
Sterling Correctional Facility	43%	229	53	23%
Southern Transport Unit	36%	82	10	13%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	47%	76	18	24%
Contract				
Bent County Correctional Facility	39%	139	35	25%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	81%	56	16	29%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	41%	124	31	25%
Kit Carson County Correctional Center	42%	165	44	27%
Other				
Community Contract Centers	69%	81	32	40%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	95%	120	59	49%
Community - Return to Custody	100%	20	1	7%
Jail Backlog/Contract	49%	47	0	0%
Other	76%	46	18	39%
Total	49%	149	38	25%

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, 2010, 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, 2010

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Profile Number	20,570	2,047	22,617	Felony Class			
Age Group (Years)				I	4%	2%	4%
15-17	0%	0%	0%	II	7%	7%	7%
18-19	0%	0%	0%	III	25%	23%	25%
20-29	30%	28%	30%	IV	33%	46%	34%
30-39	30%	36%	31%	V	15%	14%	15%
40-49	24%	26%	24%	VI	4%	6%	4%
50-59	11%	8%	11%	Other	11%	2%	10%
60+	4%	1%	3%	Offense Type			
Average Age (Years)	37.2	36.3	37.1	Homicide	10%	7%	10%
Median Age (Years)	35	35	35	Robbery	7%	5%	7%
Ethnicity				Kidnapping	2%	1%	2%
Caucasian	44%	50%	45%	Assault	10%	6%	10%
Hispanic/Latino	33%	28%	32%	Sex Assault	2%	0%	2%
African American	20%	16%	20%	Sex Assault/Child	3%	0%	3%
Native American	2%	4%	3%	Drug Offenses	17%	25%	18%
Asian	1%	1%	1%	Burglary	8%	3%	7%
County of Commitment				Theft	9%	18%	10%
Denver	21%	17%	20%	Forgery	3%	10%	3%
El Paso	14%	15%	14%	Traffic	1%	1%	1%
Jefferson	11%	14%	11%	Escape	4%	8%	4%
Adams	10%	11%	10%	Habitual	11%	2%	10%
Arapahoe	10%	10%	10%	Other	14%	13%	14%
Mesa	5%	6%	5%	Sentence			
Weld	5%	5%	5%	% past PED ^{a, b}	49%	50%	49%
Pueblo	4%	6%	4%	Avg Incarceration Time			
Larimer	4%	3%	4%	to Date (mos.) ^b	39.0	25.6	37.7
Boulder	3%	1%	2%	Avg Govern Sentence ^b	155.2	95.2	149.3
Other	13%	11%	13%				
Status Type							
New Commitments	73%	72%	73%				
Parole Returns/NC	10%	13%	11%				
Parole Returns/TV	14%	13%	14%				
Other	2%	2%	2%				

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

^a PED = Parole eligibility date

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

Needs levels were examined for the inmate population (see Table 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, 56% had vocational needs levels of 3 through 5 as compared to 40% of admissions. Conversely, 27% of the inmate population had academic needs (3 through 5) as compared to 36% of prison admissions.

Table 38. Need Levels, FY 2010^a

	Needs Level				
	1	2	3	4	5
Males					
Medical	38%	46%	12%	3%	<1%
Mental Health	19%	56%	24%	1%	<1%
Substance Abuse	13%	10%	38%	21%	18%
Sex Offender	69%	5%	1%	6%	19%
Developmental Disability	87%	8%	5%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	14%	30%	25%	28%	3%
Academic	1%	72%	1%	14%	12%
Females	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	36%	46%	13%	5%	<1%
Mental Health	10%	28%	57%	4%	<1%
Substance Abuse	15%	9%	34%	24%	18%
Sex Offender	93%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Developmental Disability	85%	8%	7%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	13%	32%	21%	31%	3%
Academic	2%	72%	1%	15%	11%
Total	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	38%	46%	12%	3%	<1%
Mental Health	18%	53%	27%	2%	<1%
Substance Abuse	13%	10%	38%	21%	18%
Sex Offender	71%	5%	1%	5%	17%
Developmental Disability	87%	8%	5%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	14%	30%	25%	28%	3%
Academic	1%	72%	1%	14%	12%

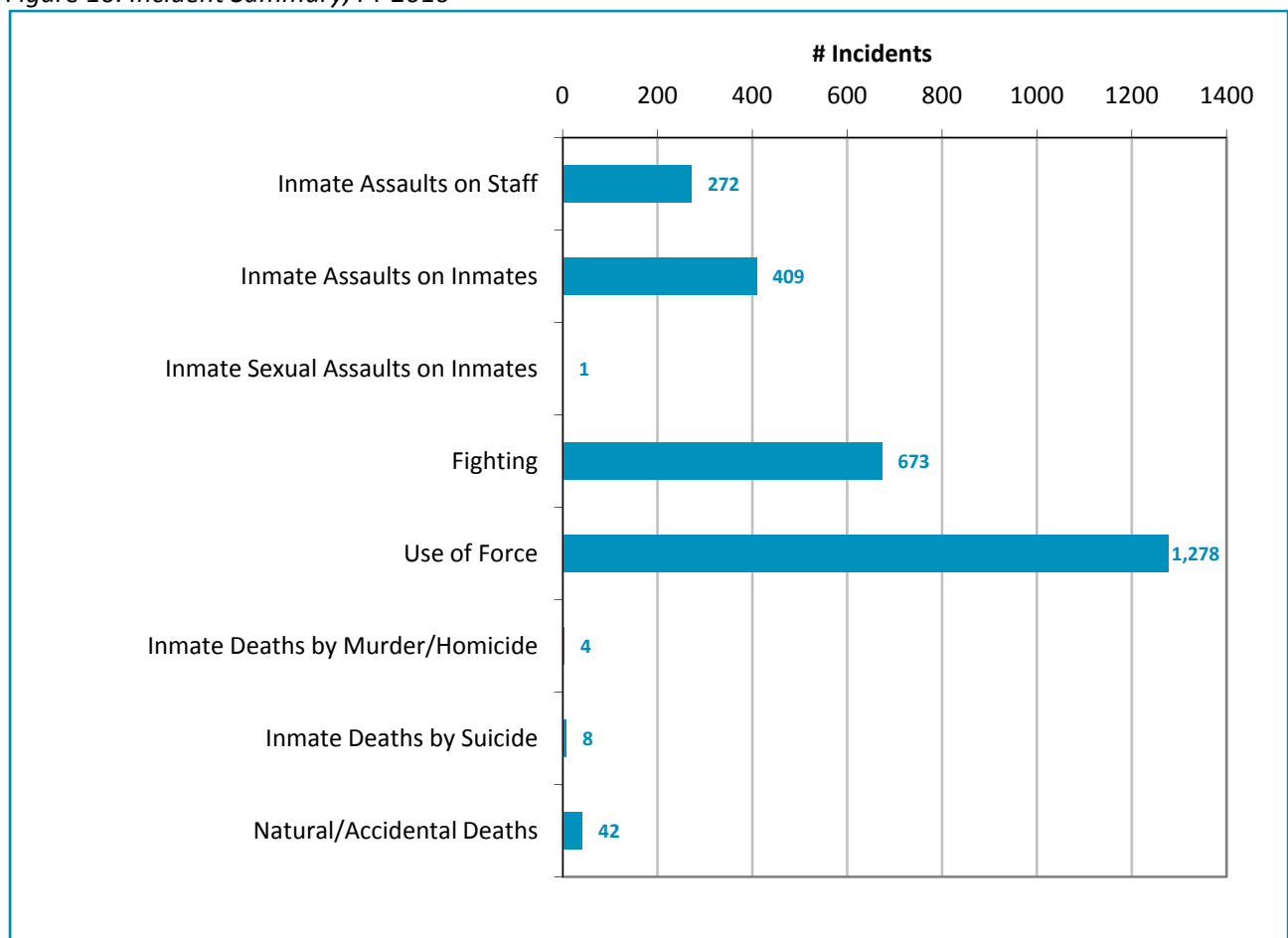
Note. See Table 14 for key to needs levels.

INCIDENTS AND ESCAPES

Major incidents among inmates were examined for FY 2010 (see Figure 10). The Reportable Incident System became fully operational on January 1, 2007 and has been used since to report incidents department-wide. FY 2010 is the second full fiscal year where this system was fully implemented. Therefore, comparisons to incidents prior to January 2007 should not be made.

Escapes while on inmate status were examined for FY 2007 through 2010 (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 were three escapes from prison facilities in FY 2010.

Figure 10. Incident Summary, FY 2010 ⁷



⁷ Source: Colorado Department of Corrections Incident Review Manager.

Table 39. Departmental Escapes, FY 2007 – 2010

Facility	Security Level	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	III	1 ^b	0	0	0
Arrowhead Correctional Center	II	2	0	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 Center	I	0	1	1	0
Colorado State Penitentiary	V	0	1 ^a	0	0
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	IV	0	0	0	0
Delta Correctional Center	I	0	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	1
Fremont Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
La Vista Correctional Facility	III	0	2	0	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	1 ^c
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		3	4	1	2
Contract					
Bent County Correctional Facility		0	0	1	0
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center		0	0	0	0
Crowley County Correctional Facility		1 ^b	0	0	0
Huerfano County Correctional Facility		0	0	0	0
Kit Carson County Correctional Center		0	0	0	0
Subtotal		1	0	1	0
Other					
Jail Contract/Backlog		0	0	0	0
Community Contract Centers		372	405	349	388
Intensive Supervision (ISP)		49	50	47	22
Federal Tracking		0	0	0	0
Subtotal		421	455	396	410
Total		425	459	398	413

^a Occurred while out on detainer.^b Occurred while out to hospital.^c Occurred while out to court.

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 2006 through 2010, 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 2010 year-end caseload was 5% lower than the 2009 count. The parole caseload had experienced steady growth from 2004 through 2009. The number of Colorado offenders serving their parole sentence out of state on June 30, 2010, totaled 2,100, an increase of 3.5% from the 2009 count of 2,029.

The average daily parole caseload by region for FY 2006 through 2010 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 decreased 1.5% in 2010 over the prior year.

Table 40. Active Parole Caseload as of June 30, FY 2006 – 2010

FY	Regular Parole	ISP Parole	Interstate Parole	Total ^a
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
2010	6,598	1,630	307	8,535

^a Total excludes absconders and Colorado parolees placed out of state. There were 693 absconders and 2,100 parolees out of state on June 30, 2010.

Table 41. Average Daily Parole Caseload by Region, FY 2006 – 2010

FY	Region				Total ^a
	Denver	Northeast	Southeast	Western	
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
2010	3,344	2,350	2,166	797	8,657

^a Total includes interstate parolees in Colorado from other states but excludes absconders and Colorado parolees out of state. The FY 2010 ADP had 724 absconders and 2,089 parolees out of state.

PAROLE RELEASES

The average length of stay on parole has remained relatively stable over the past 5 years: 14.4 months in 2006, 14.9 months in 2007, 14.1 months in 2008, 14.3 months in 2009, and 13.5 months in 2010. 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 2010

Release Type	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Completion of Sentence						
Mandatory Discharge	3,377	38%	560	40%	3,937	39%
Early Discharge	389	4%	144	10%	533	5%
Court Order Discharge	5	<1%	0	0%	5	<1%
Release to Probation	1	<1%	1	<1%	2	<1%
Deceased	71	1%	10	1%	81	1%
Subtotal	3,843	44%	715	52%	4,558	45%
Interstate Parole						
Discharge	194	2%	71	5%	265	3%
Transfer	50	1%	11	1%	61	1%
New Crime Conviction	69	1%	14	1%	83	1%
Subtotal	313	4%	96	7%	409	4%
Revocation						
Return to Prison	4,633	53%	572	41%	5,205	51%
Subtotal	4,633	53%	572	41%	5,205	51%
Total Releases	8,789	100%	1,383	100%	10,172	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, 2010. 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 38% of the total caseload and 21% of their caseload supervised in the ISP. After excluding cases supervised out of state, 17% 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 (16%) than in prison (9%). The data reflect interesting demographic variations between the Parole regions. Female offenders comprised 16% 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 in Denver have the highest minority representation, likely due to the demographics of the region. 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,

73% of the parolees sentenced in Denver, Jefferson, and Arapahoe counties were supervised in the Denver region.

For 27% of the population the most serious offense was a drug offense, followed by theft at 17%, and burglary and forgery/fraud at 9% each. Parolees with a sex offense as their most serious offense accounted for 4% 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, 2010

	Denver		Northeast		Southeast		Western		Out of State		Total	
Category	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Population ^a	3,539	38%	2,362	25%	2,175	23%	733	8%	575	6%	9,384	100%
ISP Parolees ^b	730	21%	405	17%	351	16%	141	19%	N/A		1,627	17%
Male	2,962	84%	1,976	84%	1,761	81%	616	84%	522	91%	7,837	84%
Female	577	16%	386	16%	414	19%	117	16%	53	9%	1,547	16%
Caucasian	1,415	40%	1,342	57%	1,098	50%	539	74%	284	49%	4,678	50%
Hispanic/Latino	983	28%	759	32%	648	30%	135	18%	191	33%	2,716	29%
African American	1,032	29%	179	8%	360	17%	20	3%	81	14%	1,672	18%
Native American	77	2%	58	2%	42	2%	38	5%	17	3%	232	2%
Asian	32	1%	24	1%	27	1%	1	<1%	2	0%	86	1%
Age (Years)												
17-19	2	<1%	1	<1%	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	4	<1%
20-29	955	27%	701	30%	585	27%	202	28%	127	22%	2570	27%
30-39	1,125	32%	819	35%	748	34%	218	30%	238	41%	3148	34%
40-49	960	27%	596	25%	558	26%	211	29%	136	24%	2461	26%
50-59	409	12%	208	9%	243	11%	85	12%	57	10%	1002	11%
60-69	80	2%	35	1%	35	2%	17	2%	13	2%	180	2%
70+	8	<1%	2	<1%	5	<1%	0	0%	4	<1%	19	<1%
Average Age (Range)	37.7 (19 - 99)		36.3 (19 - 75)		37.2 (19 - 83)		37.5 (20 - 68)		37.6 (20 - 79)		37.2 (19 - 99)	
Felony Class												
I	5	<1%	3	<1%	2	<1%	2	<1%	1	<1%	13	<1%
II	70	2%	30	1%	36	2%	9	1%	6	1%	151	2%
III	791	22%	459	19%	418	19%	159	22%	149	26%	1,976	21%
IV	1,574	44%	1,014	43%	1,085	50%	299	41%	260	45%	4,232	45%
V	797	23%	618	26%	456	21%	164	22%	129	22%	2,164	23%
VI	261	7%	215	9%	157	7%	75	10%	26	5%	734	8%
Habitual/Lifetime	41	1%	23	1%	21	1%	25	3%	4	1%	114	1%
Commitment County												
Denver	1,274	36%	212	9%	44	2%	7	1%	93	16%	1,630	17%
El Paso	87	2%	41	2%	1,186	55%	15	2%	86	15%	1,415	15%
Jefferson	747	21%	304	13%	38	2%	15	2%	59	10%	1,163	12%
Adams	364	10%	476	20%	24	1%	4	1%	60	10%	928	10%
Arapahoe	626	18%	105	4%	25	1%	7	1%	48	8%	811	9%
Weld	34	1%	442	19%	13	1%	6	1%	25	4%	520	6%
Mesa	41	1%	22	1%	20	1%	314	<1%	24	4%	421	4%
Larimer	28	1%	313	13%	20	1%	7	1%	28	5%	396	4%
Pueblo	38	1%	11	<1%	409	19%	3	0%	18	3%	479	5%
Boulder	29	1%	163	7%	8	<1%	3	<1%	13	2%	216	2%
Other	271	8%	273	12%	388	18%	352	48%	121	21%	1,405	15%
Prison Status Type												
New Commitments	2,403	68%	1,761	75%	1,520	70%	547	75%	467	81%	6,698	71%
Parole Returns/NC	370	10%	199	8%	181	8%	55	8%	31	5%	836	9%
Parole Returns/TV	669	19%	355	15%	432	20%	124	17%	71	12%	1,651	18%
Other	97	3%	47	2%	42	2%	7	1%	6	1%	199	2%
Offense Type												
Homicide	110	3%	52	2%	38	2%	19	3%	8	1%	227	2%
Robbery	201	6%	100	4%	123	6%	25	3%	44	8%	493	5%
Kidnapping	38	1%	18	1%	24	1%	7	1%	8	1%	95	1%
Assault	291	8%	150	6%	117	5%	45	6%	41	7%	644	7%
Sex Assault	155	4%	78	3%	60	3%	27	4%	17	3%	337	4%
Drug Offenses	991	28%	599	25%	571	26%	212	29%	160	28%	2,533	27%
Burglary	335	9%	227	10%	162	7%	64	9%	60	10%	848	9%
Theft/MV Theft	571	16%	396	17%	399	18%	104	14%	82	14%	1,552	17%
Forgery/Fraud	265	7%	252	11%	199	9%	66	9%	49	9%	831	9%
Traffic	34	1%	46	2%	35	2%	22	3%	5	1%	142	2%
Escape	154	4%	120	5%	180	8%	31	4%	29	5%	514	5%
Other	394	11%	324	14%	267	12%	111	15%	72	13%	1,168	13%

^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 in 2008, 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 2006 and 2007 (see Table 44). Parole releases are not categorized into discretionary and mandatory parole types because of a procedural change whereby mandatory releases and reparole releases were coded as discretionary paroles when they left a couple days early due to weekend transportation issues. This issue was corrected in December 2008 but affects analysis of release cohorts between 2005 and 2008. These rates below 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 2006 and 2007

Release Type	2006 Release Cohort			2007 Release Cohort		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Parole	49.6%	44.7%	49.0%	49.1%	41.4%	48.1%
Sentence Discharge	22.4%	12.9%	21.7%	22.7%	16.0%	22.1%
Other	47.8%	42.9%	47.3%	50.0%	42.5%	48.9%
Total	54.2%	46.7%	53.2%	53.0%	43.9%	51.8%

Table 45 details cumulative return to prison rates across six release cohorts, up to five years post-release. Figures 11 and 12 display the return rates in graph format. 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 2005 and 2006. 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, 2007 and 2008 and increase technical violations in 2008 and 2009 releases.

Table 45. Cumulative Return Rates for CY 2004 to 2009 Release Cohorts

Return Type	Release Cohort	Cumulative Return Rates				
		1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
New Crime	2004	8.8%	15.0%	18.6%	20.9%	22.7%
	2005	10.3%	16.7%	19.8%	22.0%	23.5%
	2006	9.3%	15.1%	18.1%	20.1%	
	2007	8.9%	14.8%	17.4%		
	2008	8.6%	14.3%			
	2009	6.1%				
Technical Violation	2004	24.1%	31.9%	33.8%	34.2%	34.5%
	2005	23.7%	31.2%	33.4%	33.7%	34.0%
	2006	24.4%	32.6%	35.1%	35.5%	
	2007	23.8%	32.3%	34.4%		
	2008	24.3%	32.3%			
	2009	26.0%				
Total	2004	32.9%	46.9%	52.5%	55.1%	57.3%
	2005	33.9%	47.9%	53.2%	55.8%	57.5%
	2006	33.7%	47.7%	53.2%	55.6%	
	2007	32.7%	47.1%	51.8%		
	2008	32.9%	46.7%			
	2009	33.4%				

Figure 11. Return to CDOC Rates Due to a New Crime

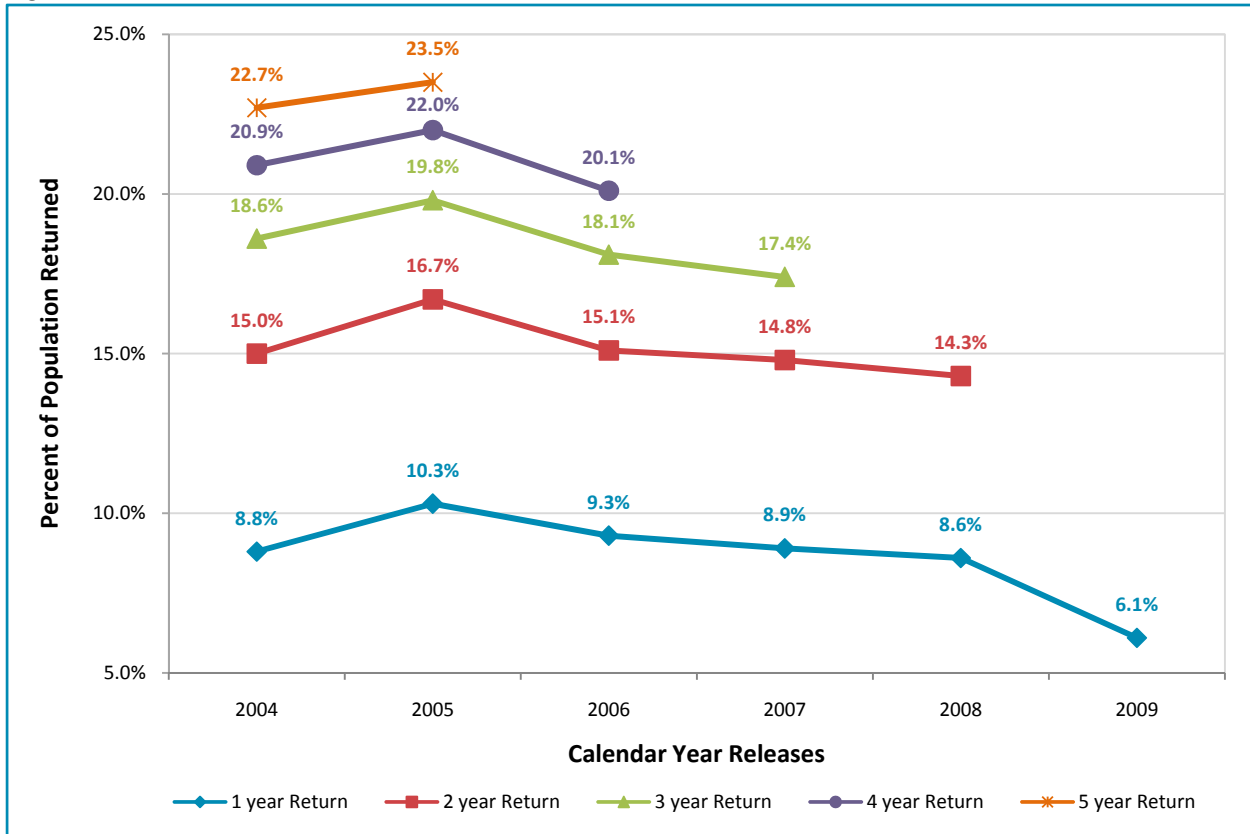
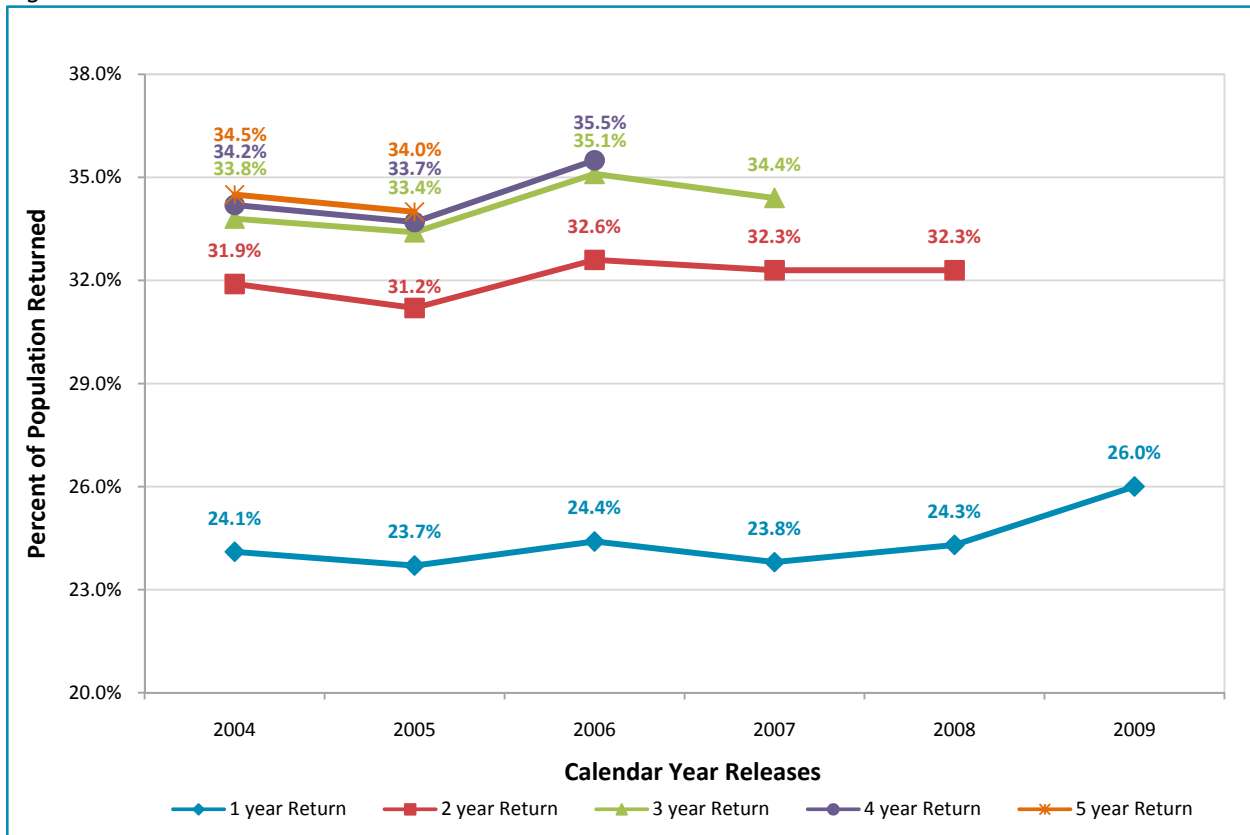


Figure 12. Return to CDOC Rates Due to a Technical Violation



Appendix A. Facility Populations and Security Levels as of June 30, FY 2001 – 2010

Facility	Security Level	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	III	996	1,026	997	1,003	1,004	1,003	1,008	995	1,002	1,011
Arrowhead Correctional Center	II	478	479	492	487	490	490	489	490	492	493
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	III	820	846	837	813	823	824	912	886	890	928
Buena Vista Minimum Center	II	288	286	287	288	288	286	284	254	288	290
Centennial Correctional Facility	V ^a	334	331	308	304	296	327	315	299	311	319
Colorado Corr. Alt. Program	I	121	93	118	123	115	118	104	89	80	1
Colorado Correctional Center	I	148	148	138	143	146	148	145	149	148	151
Colorado State Penitentiary	V	734	739	752	755	748	752	753	733	753	751
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	III	709	729	774	794	781	787	786	911	915	923
Colorado Women's Corr. Facility	IV	270	215	215	220	212	224	208	211	0	0
Delta Correctional Center	I	474	468	435	468	479	480	454	459	480	466
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr	V	485	485	490	503	498	495	457	462	477	515
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	V	423	612	699	883	880	892	810	783	891	963
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	III	0	183	494	463	490	476	497	476	482	486
Four Mile Correctional Center	II	479	479	493	497	496	498	494	475	496	498
Fremont Correctional Facility	III	1,433	1,458	1,457	1,462	1,453	1,467	1,465	1,652	1,645	1,658
La Vista Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0	0	72	498	464	493	518
Limon Correctional Facility	IV ^a	940	942	942	949	944	945	941	931	940	951
Pre-Release Correctional Center	II	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Minimum Center	II	246	254	252	248	249	182	0	0	0	0
Rifle Correctional Center	I	190	188	189	183	188	172	187	170	191	192
San Carlos Correctional Facility	V	244	248	239	247	250	250	244	244	246	253
Skyline Correctional Center	I	249	247	238	249	249	249	248	243	246	249
Southern Transport Unit	II	0	96	21	20	30	24	30	27	17	25
Sterling Correctional Facility	V	2,398	2,339	2,404	2,400	2,412	2,405	2,530	2,495	2,531	2,542
Trinidad Correctional Facility	II	0	187	479	477	479	482	471	475	471	485
Total DOC Facilities		12,571	13,078	13,750	13,979	14,000	14,048	14,330	14,373	14,485	14,668
Community Corrections		944	1,025	972	1,192	1,226	1,336	1,393	1,734	1,558	1,570
Intensive Supervision		537	571	674	646	772	843	842	966	757	704
Jail Backlog/Regressions		101	412	481	95	613	631	168	119	191	381
Other ^b		2,680	2,959	2,969	3,657	4,093	5,154	5,786	5,797	6,195	5,537
Total Adult Jurisdictional		16,833	18,045	18,846	19,569	20,704	22,012	22,519	22,989	23,186	22,860
YOS - Pueblo		223	218	196	195	180	167	183	171	175	213
YOS - Community		42	37	37	38	38	43	24	39	29	34
YOS - Other ^b		6	0	8	2	3	9	2	9	13	6
Total YOS		271	255	241	235	221	219	209	219	217	253

^a LCF security level changed from Level III to Level IV in 2000 and CCF changed from Level V in 2010.

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

Appendix B. Operational Capacity by Facility as of June 30, FY 2001 – 2010

Facility	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	1,007	1,032	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007
Arrowhead Correctional Center	484	484	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	826	856	844	826	826	826	926	926	926	920
Buena Vista Minimum Center	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	282	292
Centennial Correctional Facility	336	336	336	336	320	336	336	336	336	336
Colorado Correctional Alternative Program	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
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	695	725	770	786	786	786	786	936	944	936
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	274	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	0	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	642	707	900	900	900	900	866	976	976
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	0	200	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Four Mile Correctional Center	484	484	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,449	1,479	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,660	1,661	1,661
La Vista Correctional Facility	0	0	0	0	0	72	519	519	519	519
Limon Correctional Facility	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	951
Pre-Release Correctional Center	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Minimum Center	256	256	256	256	256	184	0	0	0	0
Rifle Correctional Center	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
San Carlos Correctional Facility	250	250	250	255	255	255	255	255	255	255
Skyline Correctional Center	205	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249
Southern Transport Unit	0	120	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,545
Trinidad Correctional Facility	0	196	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484
Total Adult Facilities	12,746	13,385	13,973	14,169	14,153	14,169	14,632	14,937	14,832	14,716
Youthful Offender System	240	240	240	240	240	240	233	233	233	233

Colorado Department of Corrections
Office of Planning & Analysis

2862 South Circle Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80906
<http://www.doc.state.co.us>