



# Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2011

Bonnie L. Barr  
Charles R. Gilbert  
Maureen L. O'Keefe



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# OVERVIEW

## POPULATION GROWTH

The average daily population (ADP) is used to measure population growth trends in the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC). Figure 1 shows the ADP of the inmate, parole (including absconders and interstate parolees), Youthful Offender System (YOS), and total populations over the past 10 years. Overall, there has been a 45.9% increase in CDOC's jurisdictional population from fiscal year (FY) 2002 to FY 2011.

Table 1 details the annual growth rates of the jurisdictional population. For the second year in over 10 years, in FY 2011 both the inmate and parole populations decreased. There was a 1.8% decline in the total population; however, the YOS population saw an increase of 15.7%, rising for the third consecutive year.

Figure 1. Average Jurisdictional Population, FY 2002 – 2011

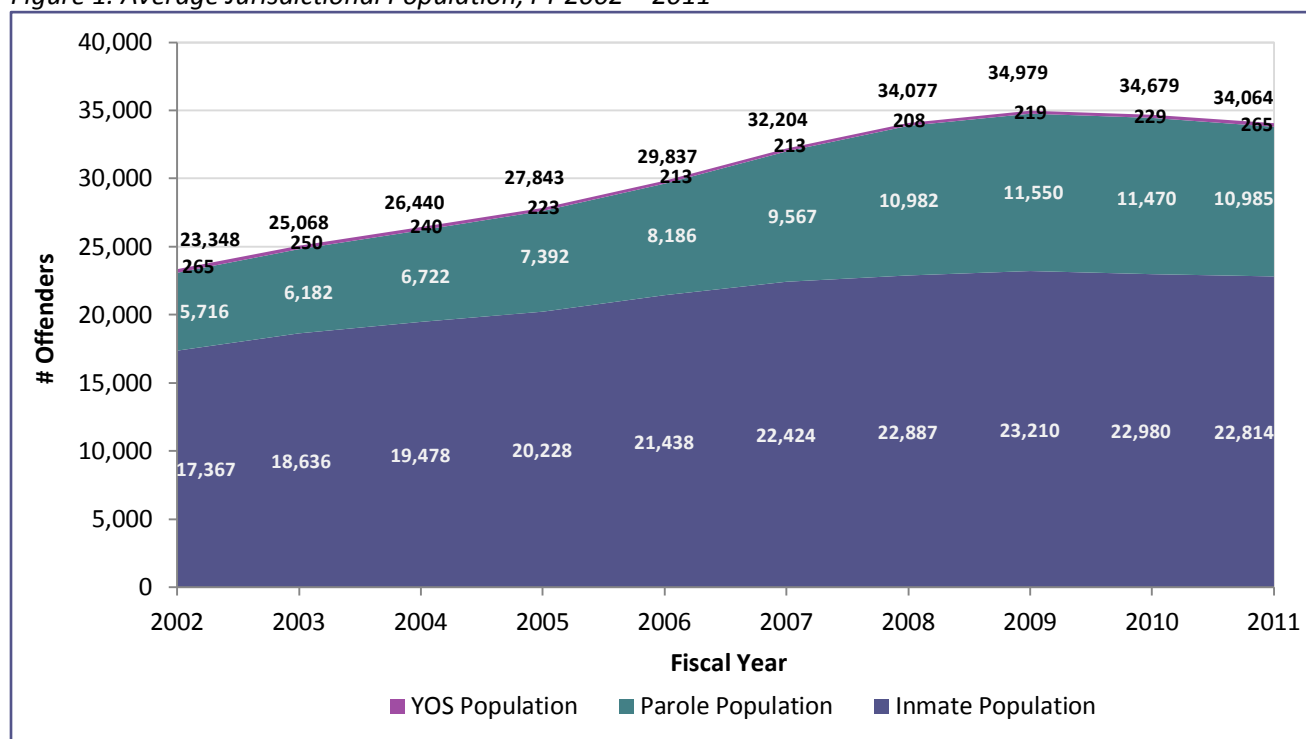


Table 1. Annual Jurisdictional Population Growth, FY 2002 – 2011

FY	Inmate	Parole	YOS	Total
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%
2011	-0.7%	-4.2%	15.7%	-1.8%



Table 2 provides the ADP breakdown for state and private prisons, jail backlog, jail contracts, and community corrections for 5 years. Private prisons in use during FY 2011 included Bent County Correctional Facility, Crowley County Correctional Facility, Kit Carson Correctional Center, and Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center. Among the incarcerated population, 23% were housed in private prisons. The use of private prisons has gradually risen over time but was reduced for a second year in a row in FY 2011 as the rest of the general population also saw a decline. Jail backlog in FY 2011 averaged fewer than 100, which is a reduction over previous years.

*Table 2. Average Inmate Jurisdictional Population by Location*

FY	State Prisons	Private Prisons	County Jails		Community Corrections	Other <sup>a</sup>	Total
<b>2007</b>	14,287	4,760	309	45	2,588	435	<b>22,424</b>
<b>2008</b>	14,556	5,052	117	61	2,711	390	<b>22,887</b>
<b>2009</b>	14,615	5,331	102	10	2,782	370	<b>23,210</b>
<b>2010</b>	14,432	5,193	104	9	2,834	408	<b>22,980</b>
<b>2011</b>	14,763	4,512	97	33	3,020	389	<b>22,814</b>

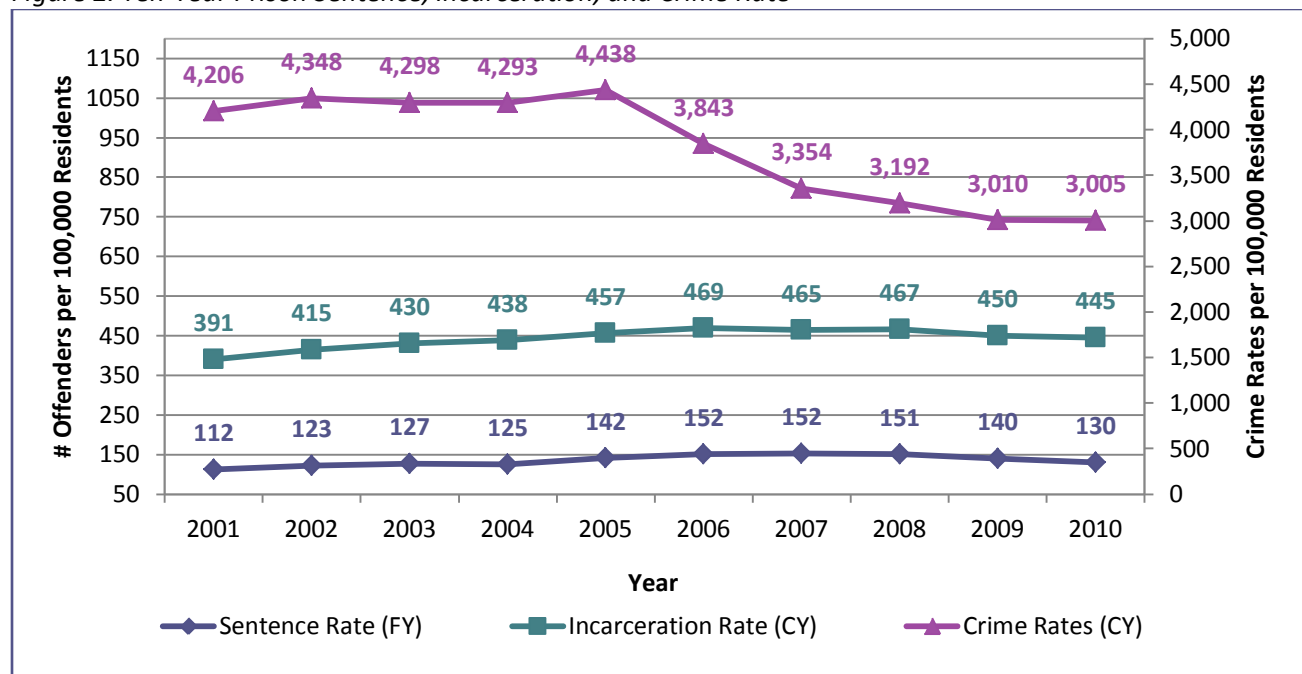
<sup>a</sup> Other includes fugitives, revocations in jail, awaiting transfer, and external placements.

## PRISON SENTENCE, INCARCERATION, AND CRIME RATES

Ten-year prison, incarceration, and crime rates<sup>1</sup> are shown in Figure 3. Crime rates, which include offense and arrest data, are calculated per calendar year and are only available with a 1-year delay. In past years, incarceration rates were estimated by the CDOC. Beginning with this year, incarceration rate figures are as reported by BJS which are published in December for the previous year; therefore 2010 is the most current data. Prison sentence rates and incarceration rates<sup>2</sup> are used as indicators of growth in the prison population relative to the growth in the state populace as estimated annually each year by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Prison sentence rates are calculated as the ratio of the number of offenders sentenced to prison (i.e., court commitments) per 100,000 Colorado residents during a *fiscal year*. Incarceration rates and crime rates are computed per 100,000 Colorado residents during a *calendar year*.

Figure 2 shows a recent decline in both the sentence and incarceration rates. In looking at 10-year trends, however, the sentence rate has increased 16% and the incarceration rate increased 14%. The Colorado population has also increased nearly 14% over the same 10-year period, nearly matching the 10-year growth of the 10-year incarceration rate. Crime rates began declining rapidly after 2005, but slowed in 2010. Among 23 states that saw an increase in their prison populations, Colorado's 0.1% increase was the second lowest. Nationwide, Colorado had the 22<sup>nd</sup> largest decrease in incarceration rate in calendar year 2009-2010 (see Figure 3).

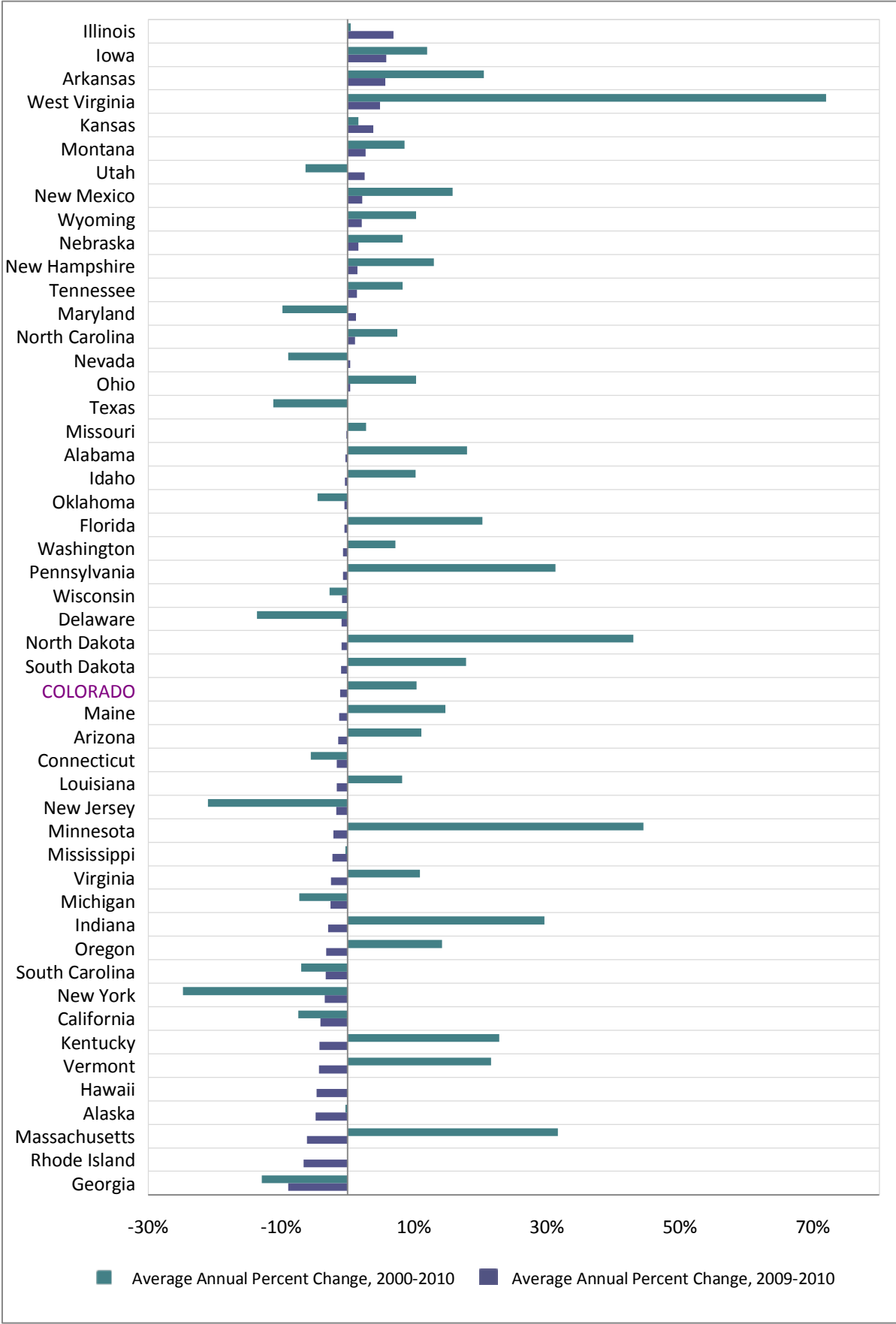
Figure 2. Ten-Year Prison Sentence, Incarceration, and Crime Rate



<sup>1</sup> FBI Uniform Crime Reports 2000-2010.

<sup>2</sup> Guerino, P., Harrison, P. M., & Sabol, W. J. (2011). *Prisoners in 2010*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3. Change in Incarceration Rates by State, 2000-2010 and 2009-2010





## 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 5 felonies to a newly created felony class 6 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 1 felony convictions to "life without parole" for class 1 felonies committed on or after September 20, 1991.
- **HB 93-1302** lowered the presumptive ranges for certain nonviolent felony class 3 through 6 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 2 to 5 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 Youthful Offender System (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 1, 2, or 3 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 2, 3, 4, or 5 or second or subsequent class 6 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 5 or 6 felonies, 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 1 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 felonies 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 first or second degree murder, manslaughter, first or second degree assault, first or second degree kidnapping, a sexual offense, first degree arson, first or second 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 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 offender's 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 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. The bill 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.
- **SB 11-176** allowed offenders housed in administrative segregation the opportunity to accrue earned time to be deducted from their sentences.
- **SB 11-241** expanded the eligibility of inmates who meet criteria for special needs parole and created presumptions in favor of parole for nonviolent offenders with immigration detainees.
- **HB 11-1064** builds upon HB 10-1352 by creating a pilot program of presumption in favor of granting parole for an inmate who is parole-eligible and serving a sentence for a drug use or drug possession crime that was committed prior to August 11, 2011. The inmate must meet other criteria related to previous criminal behavior and institutional behavior to be eligible for the presumption.

*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 <sup>a</sup>
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.

<sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	Class 1, 2, or 3 Crime of Violence/ Two Previous Class 1, 2, or 3 Crimes of Violence <sup>b</sup>
	Two	Three		
Pre HB93-1302	25-50 yrs	Life (40-yr PED) <sup>c</sup>	—	—
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 that would be a felony if committed in this state.

<sup>a</sup> Any person who is convicted and sentenced for habitual (three previous convictions) and is thereafter convicted of a felony that is a crime of violence.

<sup>b</sup> 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-degree and second-degree burglary.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

Figures 4 and 5 show the last 5 years of actual population as well as the last 6 years of inmate population projections by the DCJ and LCS. The most recent inmate population projections were released in December 2011. Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the six year projections adjust annually due to dynamic population variances. For example, the DCJ 2011 projection was estimated to be 27,000 in 2006 and about 25,000 in 2008, when the actual population was less than 23,000. The parole population projections as issued by the DCJ and LCS are compared in Figures 6 and 7. Both inmate and parole population 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. DCJ<sup>3</sup> Projections vs. Actual CDOC Population

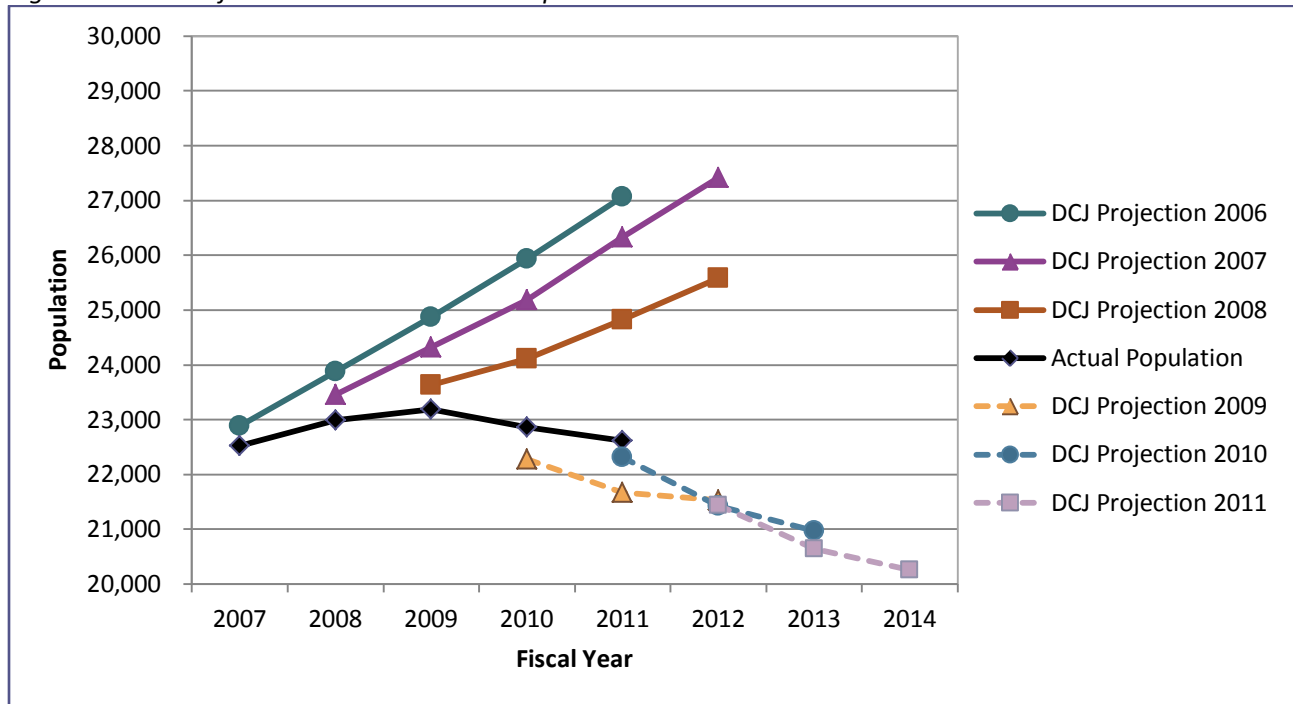
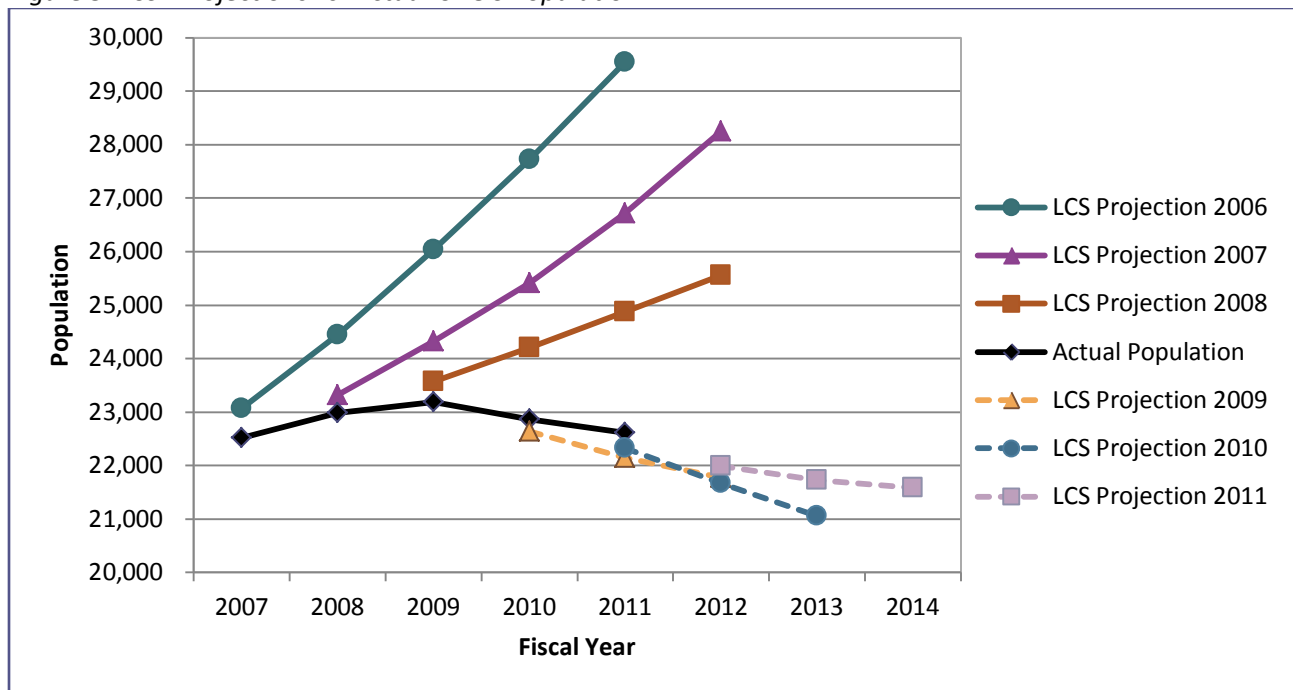


Figure 5. LCS<sup>4</sup> Projections vs. Actual CDOC Population



<sup>3</sup> Harrison, L., Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecast, February 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Colorado Legislative Council Staff Economics Section, Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast, December 20, 2011.

Figure 6. DCJ<sup>5</sup> Projections vs. Actual CDOC Domestic Parole Population

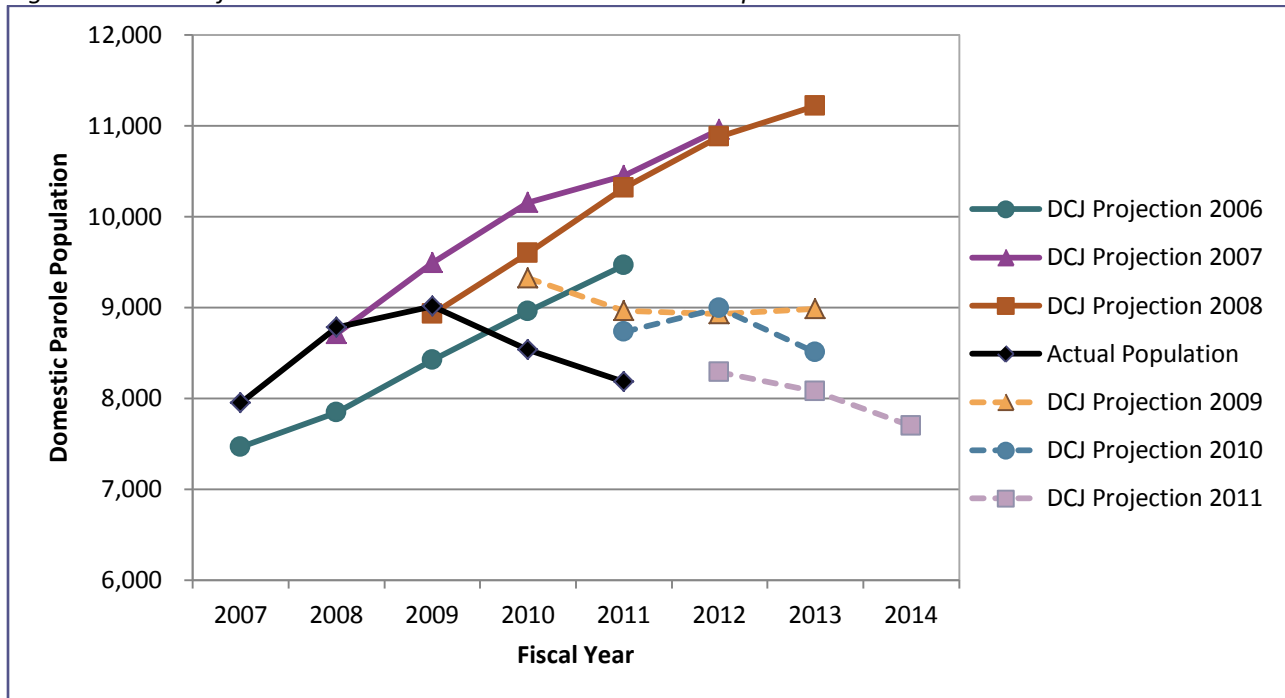
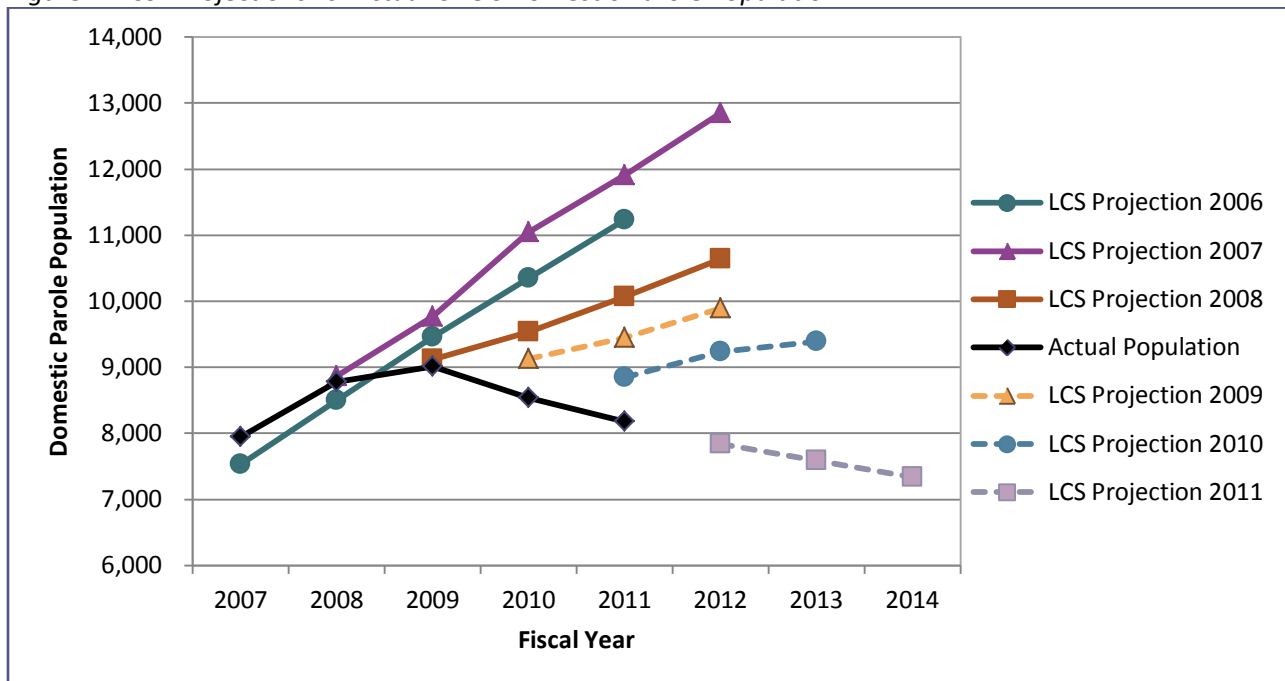


Figure 7. LCS<sup>6</sup> Projections vs. Actual CDOC Domestic Parole Population



<sup>5</sup> Harrison, L., Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecast, February 2012.

<sup>6</sup> Colorado Legislative Council Staff Economics Section, Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast, December 20, 2011.



## SECURITY LEVELS AND MAP OF FACILITIES

Figure 8 illustrates the locations and security levels of the 25 prisons – 21<sup>7</sup> owned and operated by the CDOC and 4 private contract facilities throughout the state of Colorado. The security levels identified in Figure 8 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, and reception beds are included in the design capacity for all facilities.

State facility capacities and on-grounds population as of June 30, 2011, 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, percentages greater than 100% indicate prison housing in excess of the design capacity of the facility. Capacities of contract beds and community placements are not provided because these can vary according to need and contract terms. Please note Table 5 reflects the results of a bed audit conducted by CDOC Facility Management Services correcting errors in the design and expanded capacities. Appendices A and B contain historical information for security levels, populations, and capacities for each facility.

<sup>7</sup> Fort Lyon Correctional Facility was closed March 1, 2012.

Figure 8. Map of Colorado Correctional Facilities

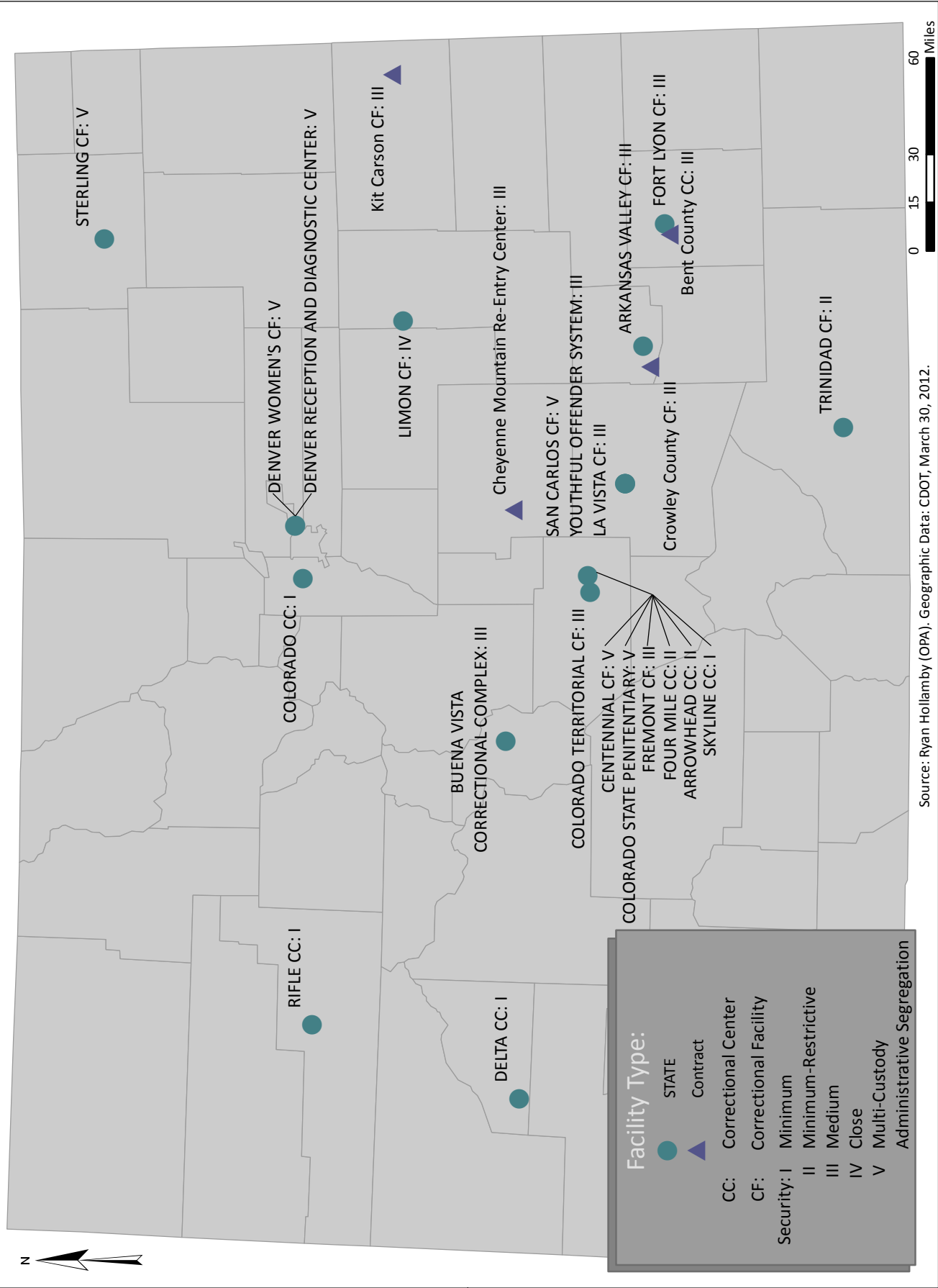


Table 5. Facility Populations and Capacities as of June 30, 2011

State Facilities	Year Open	On-Grounds Population	Capacities			% Design Capacity
			Design	Expanded	Operational	
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	1987	994	1,007	0	1,007	99%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	1990	495	484	22	506	102%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	1892	913	826	94	920	111%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	1984	297	292	12	304	102%
Centennial Correctional Facility <sup>a</sup>	1980	621	652	0	652	95%
Colorado Correctional Center	1969	125	150	0	150	83%
Colorado State Penitentiary	1993	752	756	0	756	99%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	1871	919	694	242	936	132%
Delta Correctional Center	1964	428	484	0	484	88%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	1991	489	496	46	542	99%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	1998	943	900	76	976	105%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	2002	471	500	0	500	94%
Four Mile Correctional Center	1983	503	484	23	507	104%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1962	1,651	1,448	213	1,661	114%
La Vista Correctional Facility	1994	512	519	0	519	99%
Limon Correctional Facility	1991	887	748	150	898	119%
Rifle Correctional Center	1979	176	192	0	192	92%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	1995	241	250	5	255	96%
Skyline Correctional Center	1964	242	249	0	249	97%
Southern Transport Unit	2002	24	30	0	30	80%
Sterling Correctional Facility	1998	2,493	2,445	100	2,545	102%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	2001	479	484	0	484	99%
<b>Total State Capacity</b>		<b>14,655</b>	<b>14,090</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>15,073</b>	<b>104%</b>

<sup>a</sup> Design capacity is 1,284 beds; CDOC is funded for 652 beds.

## ANNUAL INMATE COSTS

The annual cost per inmate by facility is shown in Table 6. Costs generally increase with the security level of the facility, although variations occur from facility to facility due to differing construction, inmate needs and services available at each prison. The average annual cost per adult inmate increased slightly from \$32,334 in FY 2010 to \$32,344 in FY 2011. The FY 2011 private prison per diem was \$52.69 per day, and the local jail daily per diem 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 because their residential stay is funded by the Division of Criminal Justice, but community parole officers (CPO) are nonetheless responsible for the supervision of these transitional inmates. The CPO provides case management services and release planning to transition community offenders to intensive supervision program (ISP), parole, or discharge of sentence; they also coordinate with local law enforcement departments on matters of public safety. 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 2011<sup>8</sup>

Facility	Annual Cost	Daily Cost
Colorado Correctional Center	\$22,449	\$ 61.50
Delta Correctional Center	\$25,704	\$ 70.42
Rifle Correctional Center	\$26,029	\$ 71.31
Skyline Correctional Center	\$23,913	\$ 65.51
<b>Average – Level I Security</b>	<b>\$24,877</b>	<b>\$ 68.16</b>
Arrowhead Correctional Center	\$30,167	\$ 82.65
Four Mile Correctional Center	\$22,571	\$ 61.84
Trinidad Correctional Facility	\$25,596	\$ 70.13
<b>Average – Level II Security</b>	<b>\$26,102</b>	<b>\$ 71.51</b>
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	\$26,760	\$ 73.32
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	\$25,640	\$ 70.25
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	\$35,909	\$ 98.38
Fremont Correctional Facility	\$26,745	\$ 73.27
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	\$38,795	\$106.29
La Vista Correctional Facility	\$37,403	\$102.47
<b>Average – Level III Security</b>	<b>\$29,933</b>	<b>\$ 82.01</b>
Limon Correctional Facility	\$27,487	\$ 75.31
<b>Average – Level IV Security</b>	<b>\$27,487</b>	<b>\$ 75.31</b>
Centennial Correctional Facility	\$55,135	\$151.06
Colorado State Penitentiary	\$43,265	\$118.53
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	\$64,219	\$175.94
Denver Women’s Correctional Facility	\$35,933	\$ 98.45
San Carlos Correctional Facility	\$69,098	\$189.31
Southern Transport Unit	\$34,065	\$ 93.33
Sterling Correctional Facility	\$27,273	\$ 74.72
<b>Average – Level V Security</b>	<b>\$38,804</b>	<b>\$106.31</b>
<b>Average Cost – Grand Total</b>	<b>\$32,344</b>	<b>\$ 88.61</b>
<b>External Capacity</b>	\$21,885	\$ 59.96
<b>Community and Parole Supervision</b>		
Community Corrections	\$ 4,033	\$ 11.05
Community Corrections ISP	\$12,408	\$ 33.99
Parole	\$ 4,566	\$ 12.51
Parole ISP	\$ 8,401	\$ 23.02
<b>Youthful Offender System</b>		
YOS Pueblo Facility	\$61,872	\$169.51
YOS Aftercare	\$60,320	\$165.26
YOS Backlog	\$20,849	\$ 57.12

Note. May not total due to rounding error.

<sup>8</sup> 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 2011, with 64% males and 36% females. During the course of the year, 769 employees left employment resulting in a turnover rate of 12%. A comparison of the full-time employees as of June 30, 2011, 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, 2011*

	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Age Ranges</b>						
21-29	563	14%	303	13%	866	13%
30-39	987	24%	514	22%	1,501	23%
40-49	1,189	29%	698	30%	1,887	29%
50-59	1,048	26%	635	27%	1,683	26%
60+	321	8%	197	8%	518	8%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Caucasian	3,004	73%	1,800	77%	4,804	74%
Hispanic/Latino	813	20%	403	17%	1,216	19%
African American	199	5%	82	3%	281	4%
Native American	52	1%	36	2%	88	1%
Asian	26	1%	19	1%	45	1%
Pacific Islander	12	0%	5	0%	17	<1%
Two or More Races	2	0%	1	0%	3	<1%
Not Indicated	0	0%	1	0%	1	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,108</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6,455</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

*Table 8. Correctional Officers by Rank as of June 30, 2011*

	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Correctional Officer I	1,776	65%	690	73%	2,466	67%
Correctional Officer II	573	21%	171	18%	744	20%
Correctional Officer III	257	9%	67	7%	324	9%
Correctional Officer IV	85	3%	15	2%	100	3%
Correctional Officer V	30	1%	5	1%	35	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,669</b>	<b>100%</b>

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



Table 9. Employees by Location as of June 30, 2011

Location	Male	Female	Total
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	206	81	287
Buena Vista Correctional Complex	248	107	355
Centennial Correctional Facility	287	114	401
Colorado Correctional Center	28	11	39
Colorado State Penitentiary	273	147	420
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	201	129	330
Canon Minimum Centers	256	122	378
Delta Correctional Center	96	28	124
Denver Complex	407	293	700
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	118	64	182
Fremont Correctional Facility	303	166	469
La Vista Correctional Facility	94	97	191
Limon Correctional Facility	227	77	304
Rifle Correctional Center	38	16	54
San Carlos Correctional Facility	124	87	211
Sterling Correctional Facility	499	273	772
Trinidad Correctional Facility	102	39	141
Youthful Offender System	115	57	172
Central Impact Employees <sup>a</sup>	170	236	406
Correctional Industries	118	29	147
Parole Offices	198	174	372
<b>Total Number CDOC Employees</b>	<b>4,108</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>6,455</b>

<sup>a</sup> Central Impact Employees includes Colorado inmate phone system, central office, parole board, training academy, warehouse, transportation, investigations, and communications.

## PRISON ADMISSIONS

Admissions to the CDOC adult prison system declined 7.2% in 2011 and releases declined 7.9% (see Figure 9). FY 2011 is the second year in a row that prison releases (10,161) have surpassed admissions (9,935), yielding a difference of 226 inmates. The compounded admissions growth rate from FY 2005 to FY 2011 was 0.9% per year, while the release rate averaged 3.5% per year.

Figure 9. Total Admissions and Total Releases, FY 2005 – 2011

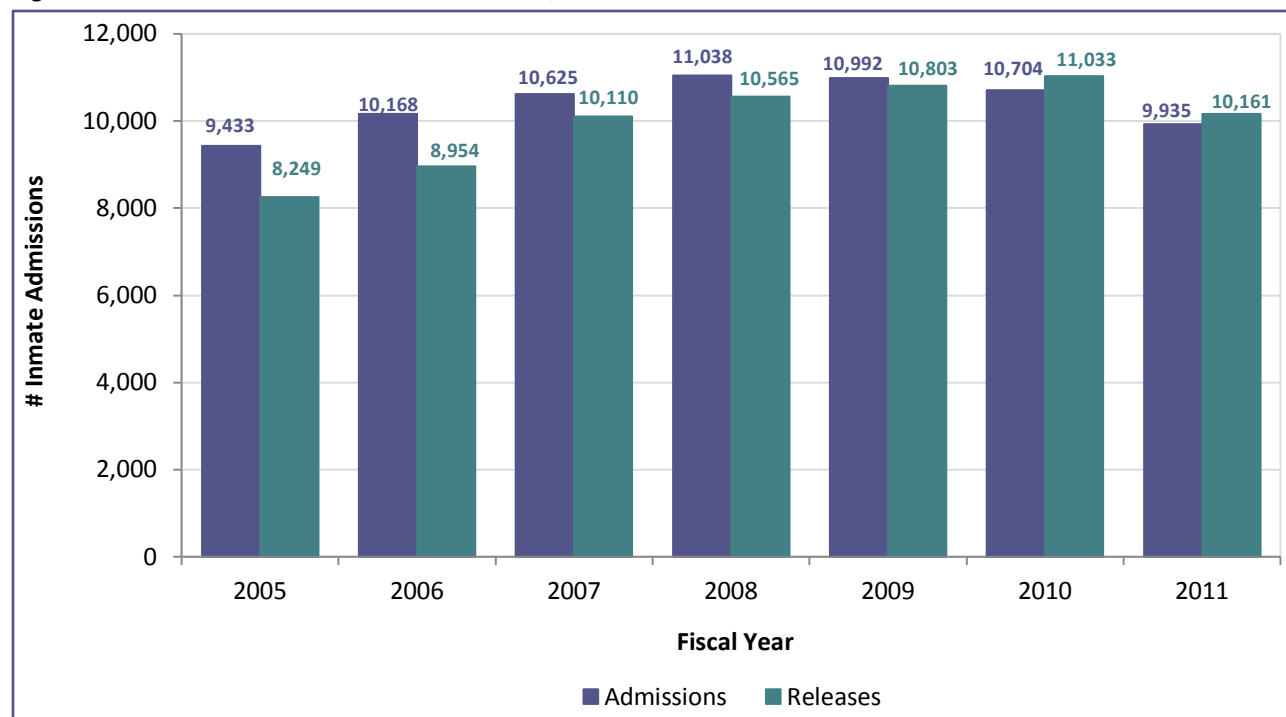


Table 10 shows counts by admission type for FY 2011. Court commitments include individuals receiving new incarceration sentences as new court commitments, parole returns with new felony convictions, court-ordered discharge returns with new convictions, probation returns with new convictions and failures 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 8.3% in 2011 from the previous year, while female admissions increased 1.2%. Court commitments were 4.1% lower, and technical parole returns were 11.9% lower. Of the total admissions ( $N = 9,935$ ), 37% were technical parole returns without a new felony conviction.

Table 10. Number of Admissions to Adult Prison System, FY 2011

Admission Type	Male	Female	Total	%
<b>Court Commitments</b>				
New Commitments	4,490	663	5,153	52%
Parole Return – New Conviction	846	116	962	10%
Court-Ordered Return – New Conviction	21	3	24	<1%
Probation – New Conviction	17	1	18	<1%
YOS Failure	17	1	18	<1%
YOS Failure – New Convictions	0	0	0	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,391</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>6,175</b>	<b>62%</b>
<b>Technical Returns</b>				
Parole Return	3,237	441	3,678	37%
Court-Ordered Discharge	30	2	32	<1%
Probation	28	5	33	<1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>Other</b>				
Dual Commitment/Interstate Compact	2	1	3	<1%
Interstate Compact	13	1	14	<1%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>8,701</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>9,935</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 ( $n = 452$ ) had multiple admissions during FY 2011. 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 6,070 court commitments and 3,396 technical returns.

The demographic characteristics of 2011 prison admissions are provided in Table 11. Females accounted for 12.7% of court commitments and 12.1% of technical returns. Among court commitments, the average age was 34.2 years ( $SD = 10.3$ ). Mean age was similar for males and females, although females had a smaller age range (19 to 75) than males (16 to 78) at admission. Four commitments in 2011 were under the age of 18 years: one 16-years old and three 17-years olds 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 elsewhere.<sup>9</sup> Among 2011 commitments, 9.2% were 50 years of age or older, almost 5 percentage points higher than the rate of 2001 commitments (4.5%) in this age range. Ages of technical returns averaged 2.2 years older than court commitments; the average age for 2011 technical returns was 36.4 years ( $SD = 9.8$ ), with a 1-year difference between males ( $M = 37.3$ ) and females ( $M = 36.3$ ).

Ethnic distributions of both court commitments and technical violations were nearly identical to those in FY 2010. However, the data indicate that ethnic distributions vary between court commitments and technical returns, such that Hispanic/Latino offenders are less likely and African Americans more likely to return on a technical violation.

<sup>9</sup> Office of Planning and Analysis. (2011). *Youthful offender system annual report: Fiscal Year July 2010 – June 2011*. Colorado Springs, CO: Department of Corrections.

Table 11. Demographic Characteristics, FY 2011 Admissions

	Court Commitments				Technical Returns			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
<b>Age Ranges</b>								
0-17	4	0	4	<1%	0	0	0	0%
18-19	77	7	84	1%	0	0	0	0%
20-24	1,007	97	1,104	18%	278	18	296	9%
25-29	1,092	154	1,246	21%	681	77	758	22%
30-34	909	162	1,071	18%	553	79	632	19%
35-39	667	113	780	13%	371	74	445	13%
40-49	1,041	181	1,222	20%	766	122	888	26%
50-59	421	48	469	8%	299	40	339	10%
60-69	79	4	83	1%	34	2	36	1%
70+	5	2	7	<1%	2	0	2	<1%
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
Caucasian	2,333	426	2,759	45%	1,375	195	1,570	46%
Hispanic/Latino	1,904	216	2,120	35%	843	127	970	29%
African American	911	93	1,004	17%	638	65	703	21%
Native American	114	28	142	2%	109	23	132	4%
Asian	40	5	45	1%	19	2	21	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 distribution percentages of both court commitments and technical returns were roughly similar to those in FY 2010. 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, Arapahoe, Adams, and Jefferson counties. Jefferson, Arapahoe, and Adams counties 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. Figure 10 displays the percentage of court commitments from each county in the state, and Figure 11 maps the percentage of technical returns. Table 13 presents the most serious offense of court commitments by gender, and Table 14 shows the most serious offense of technical returns by gender. In Tables 13 and 14, 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 C.R.S. 18-1.3-406.

It should be noted that direct comparisons for FY 2008 through FY 2011 are relevant, but previous years may not be possible due to some methodology changes. First, in previous years' reports, inchoate crimes (attempt, solicitations, conspiracies, and accessories) 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 2011 Admissions

	Court Commitments				Technical Returns			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
<b>Felony Class</b>								
I	36	1	37	1%	4	0	4	<1%
II	101	17	118	2%	11	1	12	<1%
III	832	123	955	16%	370	52	422	12%
IV	1,961	332	2,293	38%	1,351	189	1,540	45%
V	1,432	172	1,604	26%	861	108	969	29%
VI	774	117	891	15%	357	58	415	12%
Habitual	47	3	50	1%	14	2	16	<1%
Lifetime Sex	119	3	122	2%	16	2	18	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>County of Conviction</b>								
Denver	829	116	945	16%	593	69	662	19%
El Paso	718	118	836	14%	430	60	490	14%
Adams	600	78	678	11%	291	40	331	10%
Jefferson	533	82	615	10%	341	59	400	12%
Arapahoe	534	62	596	10%	282	35	317	9%
Weld	369	66	435	7%	169	15	184	5%
Pueblo	240	45	285	5%	164	31	195	6%
Larimer	249	32	281	5%	115	6	121	4%
Mesa	232	41	273	4%	110	24	134	4%
Boulder	202	18	220	4%	80	9	89	3%
Other	796	110	906	15%	409	64	473	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

Figure 10. Percent of Total Court Commitments by County of Conviction, FY 2011 Admissions

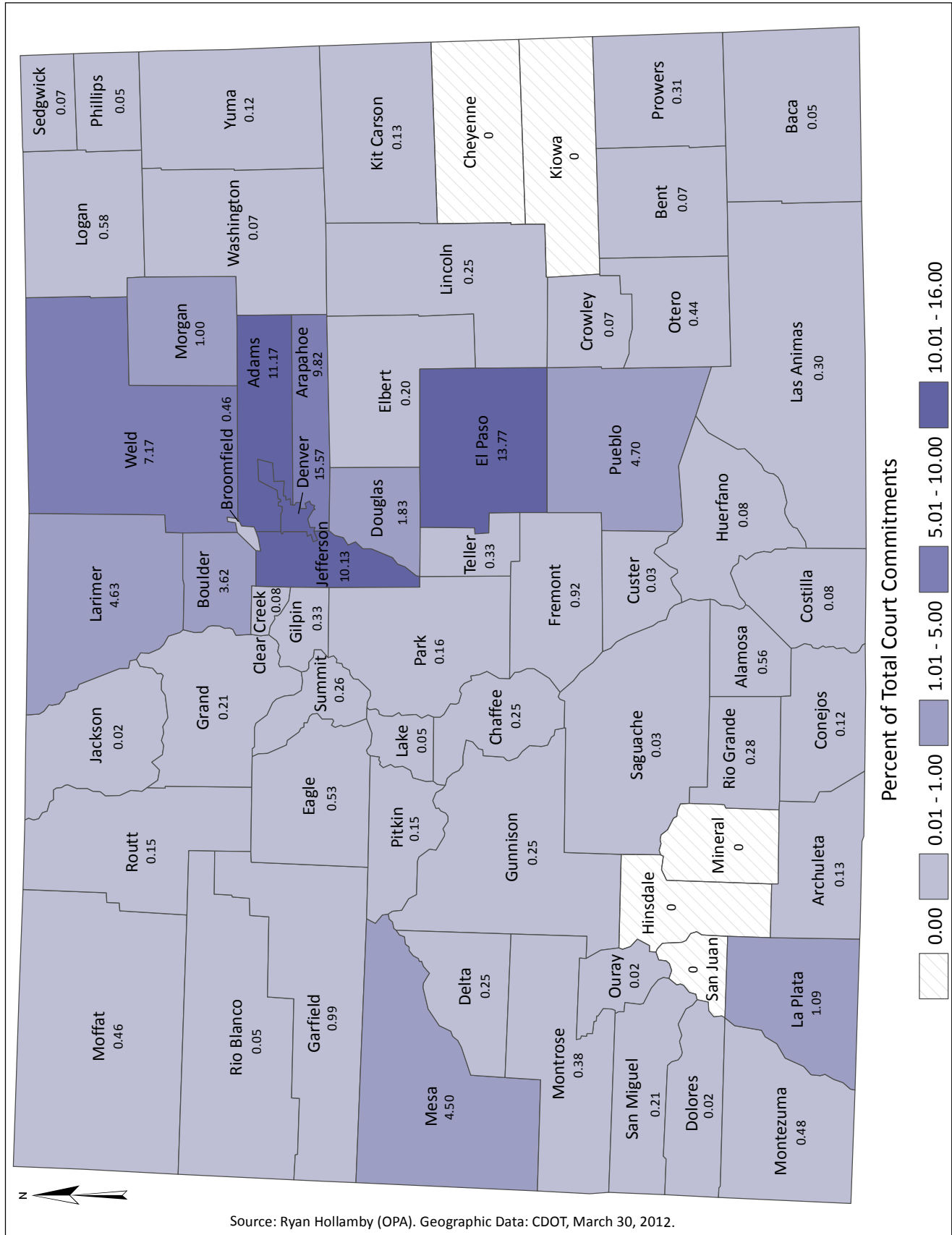


Figure 11. Percent of Total Technical Returns by County of Conviction, FY 2011 Admissions

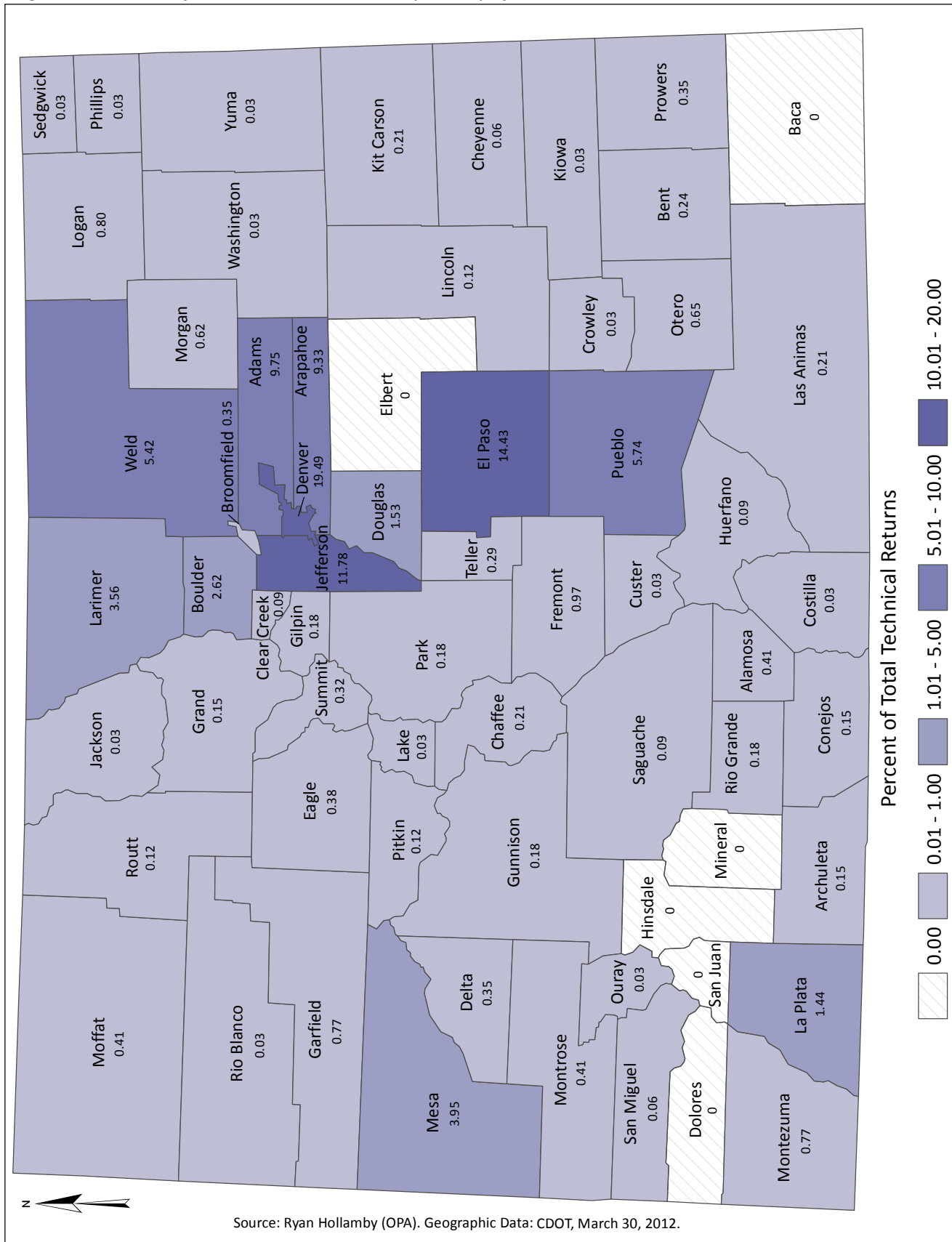




Table 13. Most Serious Offense of Court Commitments, FY 2011 Admissions

Crime	Males		Females		Subtotal		Total	
	#	# Inc <sup>a</sup>	#	# Inc <sup>a</sup>	#	# Inc <sup>a</sup>	#	%
<b>Violent Offenses</b>								
First Degree Murder	36	19	1	4	37	23	60	1%
Second Degree Murder	28	14	2	1	30	15	45	1%
Manslaughter	20	0	4	0	24	0	24	<1%
Homicide	15	3	0	0	15	3	18	<1%
Aggravated Robbery	91	37	6	6	97	43	140	2%
Simple Robbery	138	19	10	5	148	24	172	3%
Kidnapping	54	9	1	0	55	9	64	1%
Assault	415	59	39	8	454	67	521	9%
Menacing	309	32	20	1	329	33	362	6%
Sexual Assault	133	46	0	0	133	46	179	3%
Sexual Assault-Child	97	105	3	2	100	107	207	3%
Arson	10	4	0	1	10	5	15	<1%
Weapons/Explosives	73	3	3	0	76	3	79	1%
Child Abuse	174	14	30	3	204	17	221	4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Nonviolent Offenses</b>								
Drug Offenses:								
Controlled Substances	839	165	178	35	1,017	200	1,217	20%
Marijuana	52	7	4	0	56	7	63	1%
Other Drug Offenses	11	4	4	5	15	9	24	<1%
Escape	227	18	55	5	282	23	305	5%
Contraband	28	0	4	0	32	0	32	1%
Identity Theft	99	9	54	3	153	12	165	3%
Theft	299	95	95	14	394	109	503	8%
Burglary	348	90	25	3	373	93	466	8%
Trespassing/Mischief	245	54	13	7	258	61	319	5%
Forgery	160	4	43	4	203	8	211	3%
M.V. Theft	133	28	16	1	149	29	178	3%
Traffic	145	0	15	0	160	0	160	3%
Public Peace	151	13	7	0	158	13	171	3%
Fraud/Embezzlement	43	4	8	0	51	4	55	1%
Organized Crime	20	0	7	0	27	0	27	<1%
Perjury	24	7	3	2	27	9	36	1%
Miscellaneous	4	19	2	6	6	25	31	1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>3,963</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,421</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>5,073</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

<sup>a</sup> Inc = Inchoate crime (attempt, solicitation, conspiracy, or accessory).

Table 14. Most Serious Offense of Technical Returns, FY 2011 Admissions

Crime	Males		Females		Subtotal		Total	
	#	# Inc <sup>a</sup>	#	# Inc <sup>a</sup>	#	# Inc <sup>a</sup>	#	%
<b>Violent Offenses</b>								
First Degree Murder	4	2	0	0	4	2	6	<1%
Second Degree Murder	4	6	0	0	4	6	10	<1%
Manslaughter	10	0	5	0	15	0	15	<1%
Homicide	5	0	1	0	6	0	6	<1%
Aggravated Robbery	35	10	1	1	36	11	47	1%
Simple Robbery	92	12	5	0	97	12	109	3%
Kidnapping	22	6	1	1	23	7	30	1%
Assault	165	28	22	4	187	32	219	6%
Menacing	196	11	16	2	212	13	225	7%
Sexual Assault	79	29	2	1	81	30	111	3%
Sexual Assault-Child	21	46	3	1	24	47	71	2%
Arson	5	1	1	1	6	2	8	<1%
Weapons/Explosives	35	3	0	0	35	3	38	1%
Child Abuse	65	7	3	0	68	7	75	2%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Nonviolent Offenses</b>								
Drug Offenses:								
Controlled Substances	552	71	112	24	664	95	759	22%
Marijuana	34	6	0	1	34	7	41	1%
Other Drug Offenses	4	4	1	0	5	4	9	<1%
Escape	153	33	35	2	188	35	223	7%
Contraband	15	3	4	0	19	3	22	1%
Identity Theft	29	1	7	1	36	2	38	1%
Theft	248	52	55	18	303	70	373	11%
Burglary	241	60	10	0	251	60	311	9%
Trespassing/Mischief	188	34	9	2	197	36	233	7%
Forgery	66	4	25	0	91	4	95	3%
M.V. Theft	107	19	19	2	126	21	147	4%
Traffic	49	0	4	0	53	0	53	2%
Public Peace	63	5	5	0	68	5	73	2%
Fraud/Embezzlement	24	1	4	0	28	1	29	1%
Organized Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
Perjury	10	1	0	0	10	1	11	<1%
Miscellaneous	4	4	0	1	4	5	9	<1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2,077</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

<sup>a</sup> 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 the DCJ in the annual Correctional Population Forecast.<sup>10</sup> 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 15 presents anticipated lengths of stay based on felony type (F1 to F6) and crime type (extraordinary risk of harm, sex, drug, and other).

*Table 15. Estimated Average Length of Stay (Months), FY 2011 Admissions<sup>6</sup>*

Felony Class/Type	New Commitments		Parole Returns	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
F1	480.0	480.0	480.0	--
F2 Ext	202.5	186.2	239.7	--
F2 Sex	--	--	--	--
F2 Drug	77.1	--	34.2	56.6
F2 Other	71.8	100.5	95.7	103.7
F3 Ext	82.6	61.9	61.1	49.7
F3 Sex	101.0	170.4	151.7	--
F3 Drug	54.6	53.2	43.2	76.8
F3 Other	60.1	55.3	48.9	70.2
F4 Ext	46.5	36.8	32.1	25.9
F4 Sex	57.4	--	14.9	--
F4 Drug	31.1	27.5	33.7	23.8
F4 Other	36.7	32.1	38.6	21.9
F5 Ext	18.9	12.4	11.4	9.3
F5 Sex	27.3	29.9	23.0	11.9
F5 Drug	17.6	17.3	20.0	--
F5 Other	20.8	19.7	21.9	17.6
F6 Ext	14.8	12.5	17.2	--
F6 Sex	13.0	9.9	10.6	--
F6 Drug	12.1	11.9	16.0	--
F6 Other	11.5	11.7	13.2	12.0
Habitual	232.2	360.0	264.6	81.0
Lifetime	480.0	480.0	480.0	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>28.5</b>

Note. Ext = extraordinary risk of harm offenses.

## HABITUAL OFFENDER COMMITMENTS

Fifty offenders were sentenced under habitual offender provisions in FY 2011 for their most serious offense, with two receiving a sentence under Pre HB 93-1302 law (see Table 16). 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 2011 (50) was lower than FY 2010 (53); previously, there were 42 in FY 2009, 66 in FY 2008, 43 in FY 2007, 26 in FY 2006, and 57 in FY 2005.

<sup>10</sup> Harrison, L. Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecast, February 2012.

Table 16. Commitments with Habitual Convictions, FY 2011 Admissions

Sentencing Law	Crime <sup>a</sup>	Male	Female	Total	Avg Sentence (Yrs.)
Pre HB 93-1302	<b>Three Previous Convictions</b>				
	Kidnapping	1	0	1	40
	Burglary	1	0	1	40
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>
Post HB 93-1302	<b>Three Previous Convictions</b>				
	Robbery	1	0	1	28
	Aggravated Robbery	6	0	6	57
	Kidnapping	1	0	1	132
	Assault	5	0	5	56
	Menacing	1	0	1	12
	Sexual Assault	2	0	2	12
	Weapons	1	0	1	6
	Controlled Substances	5	0	5	46
	Escape	3	0	3	23
	Identify Theft	0	1	1	24
	Burglary	4	0	4	43
	Forgery	1	0	1	3
	M.V. Theft	2	0	2	12
	Traffic	1	0	1	6
	Public Peace	3	0	3	39
	Fraud/Embezzlement	1	0	1	9
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>
	<b>Two Previous Convictions</b>				
	Murder	1	1	2	97
	Robbery	1	0	1	5
	Assault	1	0	1	18
	Menacing	1	0	1	4
	Controlled Substances	1	0	1	72
	Theft	0	1	1	2
	Burglary	1	0	1	18
	Trespassing/Mischief	1	0	1	3
	Public Peace	1	0	1	9
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crimes include inchoate offenses.

## LIFETIME SEX OFFENDER SUPERVISION COMMITMENTS

Legislation enacted in 1998 requires offenders convicted of class 2, 3, or 4 sex offense felonies to be sentenced to prison for a set minimum term and a maximum term of life. Table 17 details the crime categories for offenders sentenced under the lifetime sex offender supervision provision in FY 2011. The crimes in Table 17 may not represent all commitments sentenced under these provisions, as this analysis uses only the most serious crime. In some cases 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/Combined%202011%20Lifetime%20Report%20\\_2\\_.pdf](http://dcj.state.co.us/odvsom/sex_offender/SO_Pdfs/Combined%202011%20Lifetime%20Report%20_2_.pdf).

*Table 17. Lifetime Sex Offender Commitments Most Serious Conviction, FY 2011 Admissions*

Felony Class	Most Serious Crime	Number of Offenders			Avg. Minimum Sentence (Yrs.)
		Male	Female	Total	
<b>2</b>	Second Degree Kidnapping	1	0	1	192.0
	Sexual Assault Child – At Risk	1	0	1	16.0
	Sexual Assault	1	0	1	50.0
	Sexual Assault – At Risk	1	0	1	32.0
	Sexual Assault – Deadly Weapon	1	0	1	176.0
	Sexual Assault – Serious Injury	5	0	5	126.4
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>109.8</b>
<b>3</b>	Aggravated Incest	2	1	3	21.3
	Sexual Assault – Position of Trust	27	1	28	23.4
	Sexual Assault Child	11	0	11	35.5
	Sexual Assault – Incapable At Risk	1	0	1	10.0
	Sexual Assault – Submission At Risk	10	0	10	24.2
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>25.7</b>
<b>4</b>	Sexual Assault Child – Position of Trust	13	0	13	6.5
	Sexual Assault Child	34	1	35	5.7
	Sexual Assault – Incapable	3	0	3	2.0
	Sexual Assault – Submission At Risk	1	0	1	4.0
	Sexual Assault – Submission	5	0	5	6.2
	Sexual Contact – Medical	1	0	1	8.0
	Sexual Exploitation of a Child	1	0	1	2.0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>119</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>22.9</b>

## NEEDS LEVELS OF COURT COMMITMENTS

The initial needs levels assessed during the diagnostic process are shown in Table 18 for FY 2011 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 18 for specific definitions of each needs level).

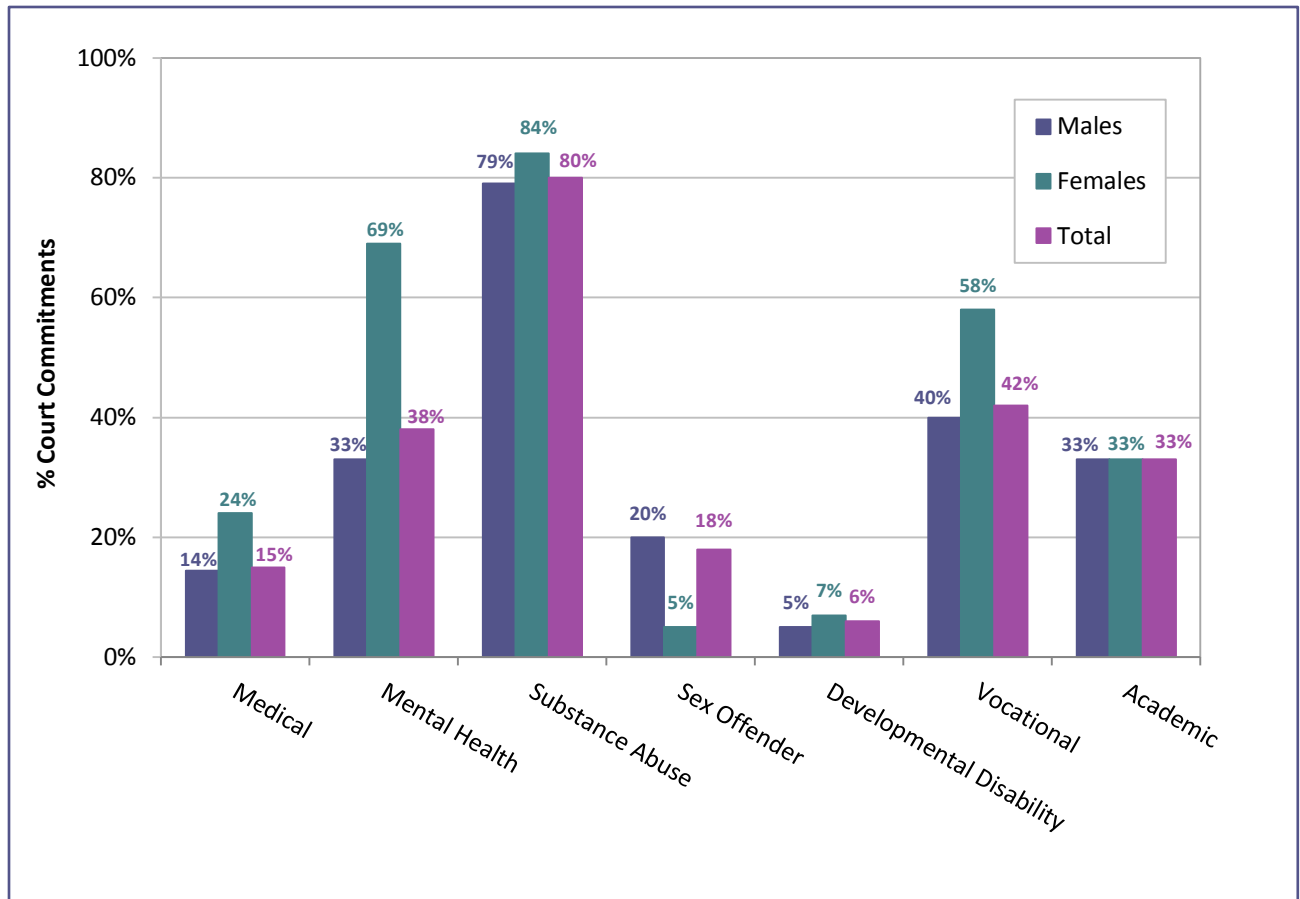
Inmates with needs levels 3 through 5 are generally recommended for services in that area. Figure 12 shows the percent of court commitments that have moderate to severe needs (levels 3-5) in each area. Males and females have similar needs levels in most areas; however, compared to males, females have much higher medical, mental health and vocational needs and lower sex offender treatment needs.

Table 18. Needs Levels for Court Commitments, FY 2011

	Needs Level				
Males	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	47%	39%	11%	2%	<1%
Mental Health	11%	55%	31%	2%	<1%
Substance Abuse	12%	9%	40%	22%	17%
Sex Offender	75%	5%	2%	6%	13%
Developmental Disability	86%	9%	5%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	18%	42%	18%	22%	<1%
Academic	1%	65%	1%	18%	15%
Females	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	35%	41%	18%	6%	<1%
Mental Health	8%	23%	65%	4%	<1%
Substance Abuse	10%	6%	35%	27%	22%
Sex Offender	93%	2%	3%	1%	1%
Developmental Disability	86%	7%	7%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	8%	34%	29%	29%	<1%
Academic	1%	66%	1%	17%	15%
Total	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	46%	39%	12%	3%	<1%
Mental Health	11%	51%	36%	2%	<1%
Substance Abuse	11%	9%	39%	23%	18%
Sex Offender	77%	5%	2%	5%	11%
Developmental Disability	86%	8%	5%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	17%	41%	19%	23%	<1%
Academic	1%	65%	1%	18%	15%
Key	1	2	3	4	5
Medical/ Mental Health/ Substance Abuse	None	Mild/Minor	Moderate	Moderately severe	Severe
Sex Offender	Non-apparent	At risk	Institutional	Non-convicted	Convicted
Developmental Disability	No history	IQ = 81 - 90	IQ < 81	IQ < 81 plus signif. deficits	IQ < 81 plus severe deficits
Vocational	Established skills	Adequate skills	Skilled, needs more training	Unskilled, needs training	Special needs
Academic	AA/AS degree or higher	High school diploma or GED	Literate, needs GED	Functionally illiterate, needs adult basic education	Illiterate in English

Note. Percents may not total 100 due to rounding error. Missing data items are excluded, ranging from 7 cases (<1%) in academic to 13 cases (<1%) in medical.

Figure 12. Percent of Court Commitments Rated Moderate to Severe Needs, FY 2011 Admissions

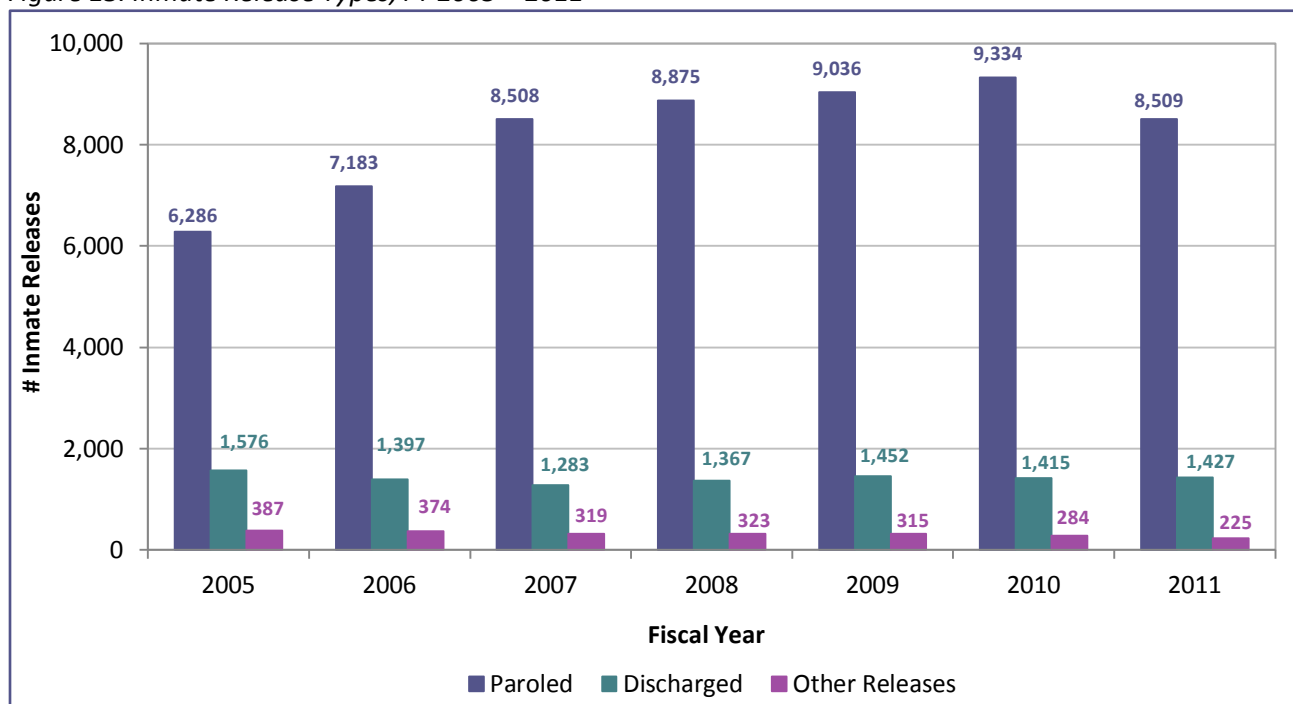


# PRISON RELEASES

## 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 releases. Release types for FY 2005 through 2011 are shown in Figure 13. Annual releases from prison have increased 33.8% from FY 2005 through 2010; however in FY 2011 releases to parole decreased sharply. Discharges slightly increased from FY 2010 to FY 2011 while paroles and other releases significant decreases during the same period.

Figure 13. Inmate Release Types, FY 2005 – 2011



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 were released a few days earlier, resulting in offenders being reported as discretionary parole instead of the mandatory parole or reparole categories. Since December 2008, weekend releases (mandatory and reparole) have been reported separately from discretionary parole releases.

Sentence discharge types include Martin/Cooper discharges and discharges to pending charges or detainees. 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 1,268 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 2011 was lower than the previous year by 7.9%, but the distribution of release types



relatively unchanged (see Table 19). Female offender releases decreased 14.2% and male releases decreased 7.0% in FY 2011.

*Table 19. Inmate Release Types by Gender, FY 2011*

Release Type	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Parole</b>						
Discretionary	1,754	20%	341	28%	2,095	21%
Mandatory	2,679	30%	267	22%	2,946	29%
Mandatory Reparole	2,123	24%	296	24%	2,419	24%
HB 1351 Mandatory	907	10%	141	12%	1,048	10%
Accelerated Transition	0	0%	1	<1%	1	<1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,463</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>8,509</b>	<b>84%</b>
<b>Sentence Discharge</b>						
Discharge	1,075	12%	128	11%	1,203	12%
Martin/Cooper Discharges	28	<1%	0	0%	28	<1%
Discharge to Pending Charges	129	1%	9	1%	138	1%
Discharge to Detainer	53	1%	5	<1%	58	1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Other</b>						
Probation	84	1%	16	1%	100	1%
Court-Ordered Discharge	58	1%	6	<1%	64	1%
Deceased	52	1%	5	<1%	57	1%
Dual to ICC/New Crime	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Appeal Bond	3	<1%	1	<1%	4	<1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>8,945</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,161</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

The number of releases by type for each facility location is displayed in Table 20. This release location represents the last facility movement prior to release, often indicating a transport location. Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility had the highest number of releases (2,862), as this is the main transportation location, followed by Sterling Correctional Facility (897). Sterling is the largest facility in the state, housing inmates in every custody level.

Community corrections centers and intensive supervision combined for a total of 1,514 releases (14.9%). These community programs are intended to serve as a transition from prison to parole. Of the offenders who discharged their inmate status, 83.7% paroled and 14.0% 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 20. Release Types by Facility, FY 2011

Facility	Parole		Sent Discharge		Other		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	130	76%	36	21%	4	2%	170
Arrowhead Correctional Center	174	87%	22	11%	5	2%	201
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	47	73%	10	16%	7	11%	64
Buena Vista Minimum Center	25	83%	2	7%	3	10%	30
Centennial Correctional Facility	53	90%	5	8%	1	2%	59
Colorado Correctional Center	78	94%	3	4%	2	2%	83
Colorado State Penitentiary	26	72%	10	28%	0	0%	36
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	2,445	85%	390	14%	27	1%	2,862
Delta Correctional Center	163	81%	28	14%	10	5%	201
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	409	74%	130	24%	12	2%	551
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	459	85%	71	13%	13	2%	543
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	93	72%	27	21%	9	7%	129
Four Mile Correctional Center	249	82%	47	15%	8	3%	304
Fremont Correctional Facility	489	86%	66	12%	13	2%	568
La Vista Correctional Facility	213	85%	28	11%	9	4%	250
Limon Correctional Facility	61	75%	15	19%	5	6%	81
Rifle Correctional Center	77	91%	5	6%	3	4%	85
San Carlos Correctional Facility	51	74%	17	25%	1	1%	69
Skyline Correctional Center	110	87%	15	12%	1	1%	126
Southern Transport Unit	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1
Sterling Correctional Facility	737	82%	137	15%	23	3%	897
Trinidad Correctional Facility	165	77%	40	19%	8	4%	213
<b>Contract</b>							
Bent County Correctional Facility	8	30%	4	15%	15	56%	27
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	12	92%	1	8%	0	0%	13
Crowley County Correctional Facility	12	43%	1	4%	15	54%	28
Kit Carson Correctional Center	9	43%	4	19%	8	38%	21
<b>Other</b>							
Community Corrections Centers	847	92%	61	7%	15	2%	923
Intensive Supervision	571	97%	16	3%	4	1%	591
Jail Backlog/Contract	40	66%	21	34%	0	0%	61
Revoked-Community Centers	31	79%	8	21%	0	0%	39
Revoked-Return to Custody	718	78%	197	21%	2	<1%	917
Other	7	39%	9	50%	2	11%	18
<b>Total Inmate Releases</b>	<b>8,509</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10,161</b>

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 credits awarded 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 21 by gender and class of felony. On average, females serve 4 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 sentences represent the original sentence to incarceration including consecutive effects for multiple sentences, the parole sentence for 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 21. Average Prison Time Served and Governing Sentence, FY 2011 Releases*

Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Prison Time (mos.)			Avg Governing Sent (mos.)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I	14	0	14	291	--	291	Life	Life	Life
II	61	9	70	112	66	106	213	132	203
III	1,152	157	1,309	42	29	41	90	70	88
IV	3,624	549	4,173	21	19	21	47	45	46
V	2,677	287	2,964	13	11	13	29	29	29
VI	1,328	205	1,533	7	7	7	17	18	17
Habitual-Other	41	7	48	58	53	57	208	115	195
Habitual-Life	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lifetime Sex	39	2	41	54	4	51	Life	Life	Life
Other	9	0	9	77	--	77	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,945</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>10,161</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>

The time served by type of admission is shown in Table 22 and average governing sentence is shown in Table 23. The court commitment category contains offenders releasing from prison for the first time during this incarceration. The parole return categories include offenders rereleasing 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-ordered discharge, probation, and appeal bond with new felony convictions. Admissions under interstate compact agreements and dual commitments are reported in "other" admissions.

Male court commitments spent an average of 30 months incarcerated while female court commitments averaged 23 months. Technical parole returns were reincarcerated for an average of 6 months, with no 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 22. Average Prison Time Served by Admission Type, FY 2011 Releases

Admission Type	Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Prison Time (mos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Court Commitments</b>	I	11	0	11	329	--	329
	II	49	7	56	129	66	121
	III	584	89	673	64	43	61
	IV	1,639	282	1,921	32	27	31
	V	1,348	142	1,490	17	15	17
	VI	841	120	961	8	8	8
	Habitual-Other	17	4	21	121	75	112
	Lifetime Sex	32	1	33	62	3	60
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>4,521</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>5,166</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Tech. Parole Returns</b>	I	1	0	1	5	--	5
	II	7	1	8	10	2	9
	III	403	55	458	8	7	8
	IV	1,532	215	1,747	6	6	6
	V	1,093	118	1,211	6	5	6
	VI	422	72	494	4	5	4
	Habitual-Other	18	2	20	6	4	5
	Lifetime Sex	5	1	6	2	4	3
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>3,481</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Parole Returns-New Felony Convictions</b>	I	2	0	2	228	--	228
	II	4	1	5	103	133	109
	III	142	12	154	48	30	47
	IV	398	49	447	32	29	31
	V	221	25	246	23	22	23
	VI	60	13	73	18	10	17
	Habitual-Other	5	1	6	38	68	43
	Lifetime Sex	2	0	2	53	--	53
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>834</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Other Technical Returns</b>	II	1	0	1	38	--	38
	III	10	1	11	15	14	15
	IV	23	1	24	21	4	21
	V	8	2	10	12	7	11
	VI	4	0	4	10	--	10
	Habitual-Other	1	0	1	20	--	20
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Other New Convictions</b>	III	11	0	11	54	--	54
	IV	27	2	29	35	16	34
	V	5	0	5	43	--	43
	VI	1	0	1	44	--	44
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Other<sup>a</sup></b>	III	2	0	2	113	--	113
	IV	5	0	5	36	--	36
	V	2	0	2	18	--	18
	Other	9	0	9	77	--	77
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>63</b>

<sup>a</sup> Other admission types include interstate compact, dual interstate compact, appeal bond return, dual commitments (Colorado Mental Health Institute-Pueblo) and YOS terminations and resentences.

Table 23. Average Governing Sentence by Admission Type, FY 2011 Releases

Admission Type	Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Governing Sent (mos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Court Commitments</b>	I	11	0	11	Life	Life	Life
	II	49	7	56	231	127	218
	III	584	89	673	113	82	108
	IV	1,639	282	1,921	57	52	56
	V	1,348	142	1,490	33	31	33
	VI	841	120	961	17	20	18
	Habitual-Other	17	4	21	217	120	199
	Lifetime Sex	32	1	33	Life	Life	Life
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,521</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>5,166</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Tech. Parole Returns</b>	I	1	0	1	Life	--	Life
	II	7	1	8	120	60	113
	III	403	55	458	61	55	61
	IV	1,532	215	1,747	34	35	34
	V	1,093	118	1,211	24	25	24
	VI	422	72	494	14	15	14
	Habitual-Other	18	2	20	107	90	106
	Habitual-Sex	5	1	6	Life	Life	Life
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Parole Returns-New Felony Convictions</b>	I	2	0	2	Life	--	Life
	II	4	1	5	156	240	173
	III	142	12	154	81	53	79
	IV	398	49	447	48	46	48
	V	221	25	246	33	32	33
	VI	60	13	73	26	19	25
	Habitual-Other	5	1	6	427	144	380
	Habitual-Sex	2	0	2	Life	--	Life
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Other Technical Returns</b>	II	1	0	1	228	--	228
	III	10	1	11	77	48	74
	IV	23	1	24	64	24	62
	V	8	2	10	36	24	34
	VI	4	0	4	24	--	24
	Habitual-Other	1	0	1	768	--	768
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Other New Convictions</b>	III	11	0	11	98	--	98
	IV	27	2	29	67	84	69
	V	5	0	5	56	--	56
	VI	1	0	1	30	--	30
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Other<sup>a</sup></b>	III	2	0	2	156	--	156
	IV	5	0	5	86	--	86
	V	2	0	2	42	--	42
	Other	9	0	9	--	--	--
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>92</b>

<sup>a</sup> Other admission types include interstate compact, dual interstate compact, appeal bond return, dual commitments (Colorado Mental Health Institute-Pueblo), 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 24 and 25). 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 2011 served an average of 29 months in prison to first release, which is one month greater than the 2010 average. Sentence discharges averaged 161 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, composed mainly of court-ordered discharges and releases to probation, served an average prison time of 33 months, about 5 months longer than last year.

Table 25 provides the governing sentence averages for court commitments released in 2011, similar to the data presented in Table 23 for all 2011 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 24. Average Prison Time Served by Crime and Release Type, FY 2011 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	6	10	347	--	302	320
	Other Class I	0	1	0	1	--	414	--	414
	<b>Class I Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>329</b>
II	Murder	9	4	5	18	186	264	98	179
	Kidnapping	3	3	1	7	97	251	258	186
	Child Abuse	2	1	0	3	151	208	--	170
	Drug Offenses	11	0	0	11	60	--	--	60
	Org. Crime Act	10	0	4	14	67	--	8	50
	Other Class II	2	1	0	3	55	262	--	124
	<b>Class II Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>121</b>
III	Murder	11	1	1	13	114	206	96	119
	Homicide	18	0	1	19	84	--	6	80
	Kidnapping	1	1	0	2	143	206	--	175
	Sexual Assault	7	29	8	44	158	151	121	147
	Child Abuse	13	1	0	14	58	234	--	71
	Assault	16	0	3	19	108	--	151	115
	Robbery	42	4	6	52	102	238	14	102
	Escape	26	0	0	26	55	--	--	55
	Burglary	83	3	6	92	62	184	12	62
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	62	0	5	67	47	--	41	46
	Drug Offenses	298	0	13	311	40	--	10	39
	Other Class III	14	0	0	14	37	--	--	37
	<b>Class III Total</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>61</b>
IV	Homicide	23	0	2	25	70	--	13	66
	Kidnapping	25	0	0	25	41	--	--	41
	Sexual Assault	8	16	0	24	64	109	--	94
	Child Abuse	82	0	2	84	35	--	5	34
	Assault	213	0	27	240	43	--	9	39
	Robbery	96	1	10	107	45	60	18	43
	Escape	68	0	1	69	31	--	41	31
	Burglary	193	0	9	202	31	--	11	30
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	362	0	12	374	30	--	12	30
	Trespassing	37	0	0	37	22	--	--	22
	Drug Offenses	534	0	13	547	26	--	4	25
	Other Class IV	183	0	4	187	25	--	10	24
	<b>Class IV Total</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>
V	Sexual Assault	178	3	4	185	21	19	18	21
	Assault	71	0	0	71	28	--	--	28
	Robbery	19	0	4	23	20	--	4	17
	Weapons	19	0	1	20	22	--	2	21
	Escape	47	0	0	47	14	--	--	14
	Burglary	40	0	2	42	16	--	16	16
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	145	0	4	149	16	--	6	16
	Trespassing	208	0	3	211	16	--	6	16
	Forgery	101	0	2	103	18	--	10	18
	Drug Offenses	125	0	3	128	14	--	6	14
	Menacing	315	0	9	324	15	--	6	15
	Other Class V	180	0	7	187	17	--	10	17
	<b>Class V Total</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>
VI	Sexual Assault	82	0	0	82	9	--	--	9
	Child Abuse	10	0	0	10	7	--	--	7
	Assault	24	0	1	25	8	--	4	8
	Weapons	50	0	3	53	10	--	6	10
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	59	0	0	59	9	--	--	9
	Trespassing	50	0	0	50	7	--	--	7
	Forgery	108	0	0	108	6	--	--	6
	Drug Offenses	264	0	2	266	7	--	3	7
	Traffic	181	0	3	184	9	--	1	9
	Menacing	34	0	2	36	9	--	14	10
	Other Class VI	88	0	0	88	7	--	--	7
	<b>Class VI Total</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>
Other	Habitual-Other	17	2	2	21	97	179	172	112
	Lifetime Sex	19	--	14	33	73	--	43	60
	<b>Other Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,890</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>5,166</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>

Table 25. Average Governing Sentence by Release Type and Crime, FY 2011 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	6	10	Life	--	Life	Life
	Other Class I	0	1	0	1	--	Life	--	Life
	<b>Class I Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Life</b>	<b>Life</b>	<b>Life</b>	<b>Life</b>
II	Murder	9	4	5	18	279	351	346	313
	Kidnapping	3	3	1	7	264	320	384	305
	Child Abuse	2	1	0	3	216	288	--	240
	Drug Offenses	11	0	0	11	112	--	--	112
	Org. Crime Act	10	0	4	14	134	--	129	133
	Other Class III	2	1	0	3	147	336	--	210
	<b>Class II Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>218</b>
III	Murder	11	1	1	13	163	240	312	180
	Homicide	18	0	1	19	116	--	96	115
	Kidnapping	1	1	0	2	192	264	--	228
	Sexual Assault	7	29	8	44	201	199	308	219
	Child Abuse	13	1	0	14	90	312	--	106
	Assault	16	0	3	19	168	--	568	231
	Robbery	42	4	6	52	162	291	112	166
	Escape	26	0	0	26	89	--	--	89
	Burglary	83	3	6	92	97	240	156	105
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	62	0	5	67	91	--	127	94
	Drug Offenses	298	0	13	311	79	--	82	79
	Other Class III	14	0	0	14	74	--	--	74
	<b>Class III Total</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>108</b>
IV	Homicide	23	0	2	25	105	--	48	100
	Kidnapping	25	0	0	25	64	--	--	64
	Sexual Assault	8	16	0	24	83	144	--	124
	Child Abuse	82	0	2	84	56	--	84	56
	Assault	213	0	27	240	65	--	58	64
	Robbery	96	1	10	107	71	84	79	72
	Escape	68	0	1	69	53	--	72	53
	Burglary	193	0	9	202	53	--	49	53
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	362	0	12	374	57	--	67	57
	Trespassing	37	0	0	37	43	--	--	43
	Drug Offenses	534	0	13	547	50	--	56	50
	Other Class IV	183	0	4	187	46	--	69	46
	<b>Class IV Total</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>56</b>
V	Sexual Assault	178	3	4	185	38	38	81	39
	Assault	71	0	0	71	44	--	--	44
	Robbery	19	0	4	23	33	--	44	35
	Weapons	19	0	1	20	38	--	36	38
	Escape	47	0	0	47	24	--	--	24
	Burglary	40	0	2	42	32	--	36	33
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	145	0	4	149	33	--	87	34
	Trespassing	208	0	3	211	32	--	32	32
	Forgery	101	0	2	103	34	--	36	34
	Drug Offenses	125	0	3	128	30	--	36	30
	Menacing	315	0	9	324	28	--	31	28
	Other Class V	180	0	7	187	32	--	34	32
	<b>Class V Total</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>33</b>
VI	Sexual Assault	82	0	0	82	17	--	--	17
	Child Abuse	10	0	0	10	18	--	--	18
	Assault	24	0	1	25	19	--	18	19
	Weapons	50	0	3	53	18	--	18	18
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	59	0	0	59	19	--	--	19
	Trespassing	50	0	0	50	18	--	--	18
	Forgery	108	0	0	108	16	--	--	16
	Drug Offenses	264	0	2	266	18	--	24	18
	Traffic	181	0	3	184	19	--	16	19
	Menacing	34	0	2	36	18	--	27	19
	Other Class VI	88	0	0	88	16	--	--	16
	<b>Class VI Total</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>
Other	Habitual-Other	17	2	2	21	162	216	492	199
	Lifetime Sex	19	--	14	33	Life	--	Life	Life
	<b>Other Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,890</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>5,166</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51</b>



## CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATE RELEASES

Demographic and sentencing data were examined for the FY 2011 release cohort (see Table 26). Certain offenders may release more than once during a given year (particularly those who violate the conditions of their parole). In order to represent the characteristics of the people who release from inmate status, each offender was included in the inmate release profile once. Consequently, the profile cohort included 8,444 males and 1,159 females for a total of 9,603 offenders.

The data indicate that males and females were roughly similar to each other. Nearly all of the 2011 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 27 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 discharge their sentence is related to the governing law at the time of their offense. Offenders who discharge their sentences from prison are more likely to be a parole return without a new offense. Females are more likely to release to parole rather than discharge their sentences, likely a function of their offense and corresponding sentence.

Table 26. Profile of Releases by Gender, FY 2011

Category	Male		Female		Total	
<b>Average Age (years)</b>	36.6		37.0		36.6	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Felony Class</b>						
I	14	<1%	0	0%	14	<1%
II	61	1%	9	1%	70	1%
III	1,117	13%	154	13%	1,271	13%
IV	3,428	41%	531	46%	3,959	41%
V	2,506	30%	267	23%	2,773	29%
VI	1,231	15%	189	16%	1,420	15%
Habitual-Other	40	<1%	7	1%	47	<1%
Habitual-Life	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Lifetime Sex	38	<1%	2	<1%	40	<1%
Other (Includes Interstate)	9	<1%	0	0%	9	<1%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Caucasian	3,796	45%	586	51%	4,382	46%
Hispanic/Latino	2,729	32%	348	30%	3,077	32%
African American	1,633	19%	171	15%	1,804	19%
Native American	234	3%	47	4%	281	3%
Asian	52	1%	7	1%	59	1%
<b>Governing Law</b>						
Pre-1979	4	<1%	0	0%	4	<1%
1979 – 1985	8	<1%	0	0%	8	<1%
1985 – 1993	103	1%	2	<1%	105	1%
1993 – present	8,320	99%	1,157	100%	9,477	99%
Other (Includes Interstate)	9	<1%	0	0%	9	<1%
<b>Admission Type</b>						
New Court Commitment	4,348	51%	621	54%	4,969	52%
Parole Return	3,208	38%	436	38%	3,644	38%
Parole Return/New Crime	783	9%	96	8%	879	9%
Court Order Discharge Return	32	<1%	0	0%	32	<1%
Probation Return	14	<1%	4	<1%	18	<1%
Court Order Discharge/New Crime	14	<1%	1	<1%	15	<1%
Probation/New Crime	27	<1%	1	<1%	28	<1%
Interstate Compact	9	<1%	0	0%	9	<1%
Appeal Bond Return	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
YOS Fail/Termination	9	<1%	0	0%	9	<1%
Dual Commit/CSH/Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

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

Table 27. Profile of Releases by Release Type, FY 2011

Category	Parole		Sent Discharge		Other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	6,967	88%	1,281	90%	196	88%	8,444	88%
Female	990	12%	142	10%	27	12%	1,159	12%
<b>Age at Release (yrs)</b>								
15-17	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
18-19	12	<1%	0	0%	3	1%	15	<1%
20-24	803	10%	69	5%	53	24%	925	10%
25-29	1,644	21%	291	20%	39	17%	1,974	21%
30-34	1,468	18%	287	20%	26	12%	1,781	19%
35-39	1,095	14%	191	13%	21	9%	1,307	14%
40-49	2,017	25%	373	26%	40	18%	2,430	25%
50-59	794	10%	176	12%	24	11%	994	10%
60-69	110	1%	32	2%	12	5%	154	2%
70+	14	<1%	4	<1%	5	2%	23	<1%
Average Age (yrs)	36.4		37.9		36.5		36.6	
Median Age (yrs)	35		36		33		35	
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
Caucasian	3,648	46%	633	44%	101	45%	4,382	46%
Hispanic/Latino	2,601	33%	408	29%	68	30%	3,077	32%
African American	1,434	18%	323	23%	47	21%	1,804	19%
Native American	223	3%	54	4%	4	2%	281	3%
Asian	51	1%	5	<1%	3	1%	59	1%
<b>Felony Class</b>								
I	5	<1%	2	<1%	7	3%	14	<1%
II	46	1%	13	1%	11	5%	70	1%
III	1,092	14%	129	9%	50	22%	1,271	13%
IV	3,305	42%	570	40%	84	38%	3,959	41%
V	2,266	28%	467	33%	40	18%	2,773	29%
VI	1,186	15%	222	16%	12	5%	1,420	15%
Habitual-Other	32	<1%	11	1%	4	2%	47	<1%
Habitual-Life	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Lifetime Sex	25	<1%	0	0%	15	7%	40	<1%
Other <sup>a</sup>	0	0%	9	1%	0	0%	9	<1%
<b>Governing Law</b>								
Pre-1979	2	<1%	1	<1%	1	<1%	4	<1%
1979 – 1985	4	<1%	1	<1%	3	1%	8	<1%
1985 – 1993 <sup>a</sup>	48	1%	48	3%	9	4%	105	1%
1993 – Present	7,903	99%	1,364	96%	210	94%	9,477	99%
Other <sup>b</sup>	0	0%	9	1%	0	0%	9	<1%
<b>Admission Type</b>								
Court Commits	4,695	59%	71	5%	203	91%	4,969	52%
Parole Returns	3,164	40%	1,343	94%	16	7%	4,523	47%
Other	98	1%	9	1%	4	2%	111	1%

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

<sup>a</sup> Includes Martin/Cooper.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Interstate.

# 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 28 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 Intensive Supervision Program [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 29 compares scored to final custody levels.

*Table 28. Comparison of Inmate Custody Classifications as of June 30, FY 2006 – 2011*

Classification Level	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Maximum/Close	16%	16%	15%	16%	16%	17%
Medium	25%	23%	23%	23%	21%	22%
Minimum-Restrictive	24%	26%	27%	27%	27%	26%
Minimum	29%	29%	29%	29%	30%	29%
Administrative Segregation	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

*Table 29. Comparison of Scored Custody to Final Custody as of June 30, 2011*

	Scored Custody	Final Custody					Total
		Max/Close	Medium	Min-R	Minimum	Ad Seg <sup>a</sup>	
<b>Male</b>	Maximum/Close	16%	<1%	<1%	<1%	7%	<b>24%</b>
	Medium	<1%	22%	<1%	2%	0%	<b>25%</b>
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	<1%	25%	5%	0%	<b>30%</b>
	Minimum	<1%	<1%	<1%	21%	0%	<b>22%</b>
	<b>Final Custody</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Female</b>	Maximum/Close	17%	<1%	0%	1%	2%	<b>20%</b>
	Medium	<1%	12%	<1%	1%	0%	<b>13%</b>
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	0%	27%	7%	0%	<b>35%</b>
	Minimum	0%	0%	0%	32%	0%	<b>32%</b>
	<b>Final Custody</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	Maximum/Close	16%	<1%	<1%	<1%	7%	<b>23%</b>
	Medium	<1%	21%	<1%	2%	0%	<b>24%</b>
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	<1%	25%	5%	0%	<b>30%</b>
	Minimum	<1%	<1%	<1%	22%	0%	<b>23%</b>
	<b>Final Custody</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

<sup>a</sup> Ad Seg (administrative segregation) is an administrative action and is not a scored custody.

## MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE

Table 30 contains the most serious offense distribution for the adult prison population as of June 30, 2011, excluding 228 fugitive inmates. This table includes numbers for the specific offense type and all inchoate crimes (attempt, conspiracy, solicitation, and accessory). Assault, sexual assault on a child, and murder represent the most frequent serious violent offenses, and drug offenses were the most frequent nonviolent offenses. Inchoate crimes ( $n = 2,814$ ) accounted for 13% of all offenses, with 82% ( $n = 2,294$ ) of those the result of an attempt and the remaining 18% involving conspiracy, solicitation or accessory.

Table 30. Most Serious Offense Distribution Adult Inmate Population as of June 30, 2011

Offense	Male				Female				Total	
	#	# Inc <sup>a</sup>	Subtotal	%	#	# Inc <sup>a</sup>	Subtotal	%	#	%
<b>Violent<sup>b</sup></b>										
First Degree Murder	884	353	1,237	6%	51	26	77	4%	1,314	6%
Second Degree Murder	646	121	767	4%	40	6	46	2%	813	4%
Manslaughter	174	0	174	1%	20	0	20	1%	194	1%
Homicide	92	8	100	<1%	8	0	8	0%	108	<1%
Aggravated Robbery	487	49	536	3%	48	4	52	3%	588	3%
Simple Robbery	852	176	1,028	5%	28	19	47	2%	1,075	5%
Kidnapping	504	43	547	3%	20	1	21	1%	568	3%
Assault	2,013	220	2,233	11%	132	16	148	7%	2,381	11%
Menacing	573	31	604	3%	38	2	40	2%	644	3%
Sexual Assault	757	150	907	4%	7	1	8	0%	915	4%
Sexual Assault/Child	1,381	271	1,652	8%	20	6	26	1%	1,678	7%
Arson	50	4	54	<1%	3	1	4	0%	58	<1%
Weapons/Explosives	138	6	144	1%	2	0	2	0%	146	1%
Child Abuse	736	35	771	4%	120	6	126	6%	897	4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,287</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>10,754</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>11,379</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Non-Violent<sup>b</sup></b>										
Controlled Substance	2,747	376	3,123	15%	385	80	465	23%	3,588	16%
Marijuana	141	15	156	1%	5	1	6	<1%	162	1%
Other Drug Offenses	20	8	28	<1%	6	5	11	1%	39	<1%
Escape	750	80	830	4%	174	18	192	9%	1,022	5%
Contraband	54	10	64	<1%	7	2	9	<1%	73	<1%
Theft	1,016	152	1,168	6%	269	29	298	14%	1,466	7%
Burglary	1,529	211	1,740	9%	71	8	79	4%	1,819	8%
Trespassing/Mischief	500	58	558	3%	23	6	29	1%	587	3%
Forgery	208	7	215	1%	68	3	71	3%	286	1%
M.V. Theft	424	63	487	2%	51	4	55	3%	542	2%
Traffic	141	0	141	1%	12	0	12	1%	153	1%
Public Peace	374	20	394	2%	15	0	15	1%	409	2%
Fraud/Embezzlement	347	19	366	2%	129	8	137	7%	503	2%
Organized Crime	136	2	138	1%	38	0	38	2%	176	1%
Perjury	82	17	99	<1%	5	2	7	<1%	106	<1%
Miscellaneous	12	46	58	<1%	3	9	12	1%	70	<1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,481</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>9,565</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>11,001</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,768</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>20,319</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>22,380</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note. Two cases are not included in this table—dual commitment from Colorado Mental Health Institute- Pueblo with no crimes.

<sup>a</sup> Inc = Inchoate crimes (attempt, solicitation, conspiracy, or accessory).

<sup>b</sup> Violent 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 31 through 37 contain details of the inmate population as of June 30, 2011, by facility location. Offender profile information is provided for CDOC facilities, contract facilities, community corrections, 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 31. Colorado facilities are gender-specific other than the infirmaries. As shown in Table 32, Fort Lyon Correctional Facility and Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility have the oldest offenders. Both of these facilities provide intensive medical services that tend to coincide with the needs of older individuals.

Table 33 illustrates the admission types for each facility. Southern Transport Unit has the highest rate of new commitments (88%). Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center, opened in 2005 as a pre-parole and revocation contract facility, contains a high percentage of technical parole returns. Community Return to Custody Facilities (CRCF) were designed for class 4, 5, and 6 felons who violate the conditions of their parole and are therefore composed entirely of inmates serving 90 to 180 days or less under revocation status, based on the inmates’ risk level.

The county of commitment for the most serious offense per offender is presented in Table 34. The top 10 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 35 and offense categories are shown in Table 36. 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 17% 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 are on ISP inmate status. Fremont Correctional Facility houses Phase I of the Sex Offender Treatment and Monitoring Program; 16% of Fremont’s population was convicted of sexual assault (including sexual assault against a child).

Table 31. Offender Gender and Ethnicity by Facility as of June 30, 2011

Facility	#	Gender		Ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Caucasian	Hispanic/ Latino	African American	Native American	Asian
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	1,008	100%	0%	43%	31%	22%	2%	2%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	499	100%	0%	51%	31%	15%	2%	1%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	926	100%	0%	41%	35%	20%	3%	1%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	298	100%	0%	46%	33%	18%	1%	2%
Centennial Correctional Facility	621	100%	0%	36%	43%	18%	3%	<1%
Colorado Correctional Center	128	100%	0%	47%	28%	23%	1%	1%
Colorado State Penitentiary	752	100%	0%	36%	48%	13%	3%	1%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	930	100%	0%	49%	25%	23%	3%	1%
Delta Correctional Center	431	100%	0%	45%	33%	18%	2%	1%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr	506	99%	1%	44%	30%	23%	2%	1%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	950	0%	100%	48%	30%	17%	4%	1%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	485	100%	0%	52%	29%	16%	3%	<1%
Four Mile Correctional Center	504	100%	0%	42%	37%	17%	2%	1%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,662	100%	0%	52%	31%	14%	2%	1%
La Vista Correctional Facility	521	0%	100%	56%	27%	12%	4%	1%
Limon Correctional Facility	894	100%	0%	34%	35%	27%	3%	1%
Rifle Correctional Center	176	100%	0%	45%	32%	19%	1%	2%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	248	100%	0%	51%	23%	20%	5%	2%
Skyline Correctional Center	244	100%	0%	49%	27%	20%	1%	2%
Southern Transport Unit	24	100%	0%	29%	29%	33%	4%	4%
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,508	100%	0%	39%	38%	20%	2%	1%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	482	100%	0%	34%	41%	21%	1%	2%
<b>Contract</b>								
Bent County Correctional Facility	1,317	100%	0%	42%	35%	20%	3%	1%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr	692	100%	0%	43%	31%	24%	2%	<1%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	1,590	100%	0%	41%	35%	20%	3%	1%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	800	100%	0%	43%	34%	20%	1%	1%
<b>Other</b>								
Community Corrections Centers	1,726	83%	17%	48%	27%	21%	3%	1%
Intensive Supervision	788	82%	18%	61%	23%	13%	1%	1%
Community-Return to Custody	362	85%	15%	48%	27%	20%	4%	1%
Jail Backlog/Contract	139	66%	34%	47%	35%	14%	4%	0%
Other	171	71%	29%	41%	28%	27%	4%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,382</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>

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

Table 32. Offender Age by Facility as of June 30, 2011

Facility	Avg Age	Age Group					
		15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	40	<1%	23%	30%	26%	16%	6%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	38	1%	25%	29%	29%	12%	4%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	35	1%	35%	34%	20%	9%	2%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	36	0%	28%	37%	24%	10%	1%
Centennial Correctional Facility	35	0%	35%	37%	18%	7%	3%
Colorado Correctional Center	37	1%	27%	35%	28%	7%	2%
Colorado State Penitentiary	34	<1%	37%	38%	16%	7%	1%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	42	<1%	22%	23%	27%	18%	9%
Delta Correctional Center	34	1%	39%	29%	21%	8%	2%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	37	2%	33%	26%	23%	13%	3%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	36	<1%	32%	36%	22%	8%	2%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	41	1%	25%	25%	20%	15%	14%
Four Mile Correctional Center	38	1%	25%	34%	23%	14%	3%
Fremont Correctional Facility	39	<1%	24%	28%	27%	15%	5%
La Vista Correctional Facility	36	1%	28%	35%	28%	8%	1%
Limon Correctional Facility	38	<1%	28%	31%	22%	14%	5%
Rifle Correctional Center	34	0%	40%	31%	19%	7%	2%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	38	<1%	26%	30%	26%	14%	4%
Skyline Correctional Center	37	<1%	30%	31%	22%	11%	5%
Southern Transport Unit	35	0%	46%	13%	42%	0%	0%
Sterling Correctional Facility	38	<1%	28%	30%	23%	13%	5%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	34	1%	37%	35%	17%	8%	1%
<b>Contract</b>							
Bent County Correctional Facility	37	<1%	32%	28%	23%	13%	4%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	34	<1%	38%	33%	22%	7%	<1%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	37	<1%	30%	31%	23%	12%	3%
Kit Carson County Correctional Center	38	<1%	29%	29%	25%	12%	6%
<b>Other</b>							
Community Corrections Centers	37	<1%	27%	34%	27%	11%	2%
Intensive Supervision	40	0%	18%	34%	28%	16%	4%
Community-Return to Custody	37	0%	29%	28%	31%	10%	1%
Jail Backlog/Contract	35	0%	33%	35%	27%	4%	0%
Other	33	0%	42%	36%	18%	5%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>4%</b>

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



Table 33. Offender Admission Type by Facility as of June 30, 2011

Facility	New Ct Commit	Parole Return/NC	Parole Return/TV	Interstate Compact	Other
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	79%	15%	5%	<1%	1%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	76%	13%	10%	<1%	1%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	73%	18%	7%	<1%	2%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	78%	17%	4%	0%	1%
Centennial Correctional Facility	72%	20%	2%	2%	4%
Colorado Correctional Center	77%	18%	3%	0%	2%
Colorado State Penitentiary	71%	21%	2%	2%	3%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	75%	15%	8%	<1%	2%
Delta Correctional Center	78%	12%	8%	0%	2%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	62%	16%	19%	<1%	2%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	71%	16%	10%	1%	2%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	80%	13%	4%	<1%	3%
Four Mile Correctional Center	71%	15%	12%	<1%	2%
Fremont Correctional Facility	83%	10%	5%	1%	2%
La Vista Correctional Facility	75%	12%	10%	0%	2%
Limon Correctional Facility	79%	15%	3%	1%	2%
Rifle Correctional Center	69%	16%	11%	0%	3%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	68%	13%	15%	<1%	4%
Skyline Correctional Center	75%	14%	9%	0%	2%
Southern Transport Unit	88%	4%	0%	0%	8%
Sterling Correctional Facility	76%	15%	7%	1%	2%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	72%	14%	12%	0%	2%
<b>Contract</b>					
Bent County Correctional Facility	77%	15%	7%	<1%	2%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	51%	10%	36%	0%	2%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	76%	15%	6%	<1%	2%
Kit Carson County Correctional Center	77%	15%	6%	1%	2%
<b>Other</b>					
Community Corrections Centers	76%	16%	5%	0%	2%
Intensive Supervision	84%	11%	2%	0%	3%
Community-Return to Custody	0%	1%	99%	0%	0%
Jail Backlog/Contract	54%	8%	36%	0%	2%
Other	54%	19%	25%	0%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>2%</b>

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

Table 34. Offender County of Commitment by Facility as of June 30, 2011

Facility	Denver	El Paso	Jefferson	Arapahoe	Adams	Weld	Mesa	Pueblo	Larimer	Boulder	Other
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	23%	14%	9%	10%	11%	3%	5%	4%	4%	2%	14%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	15%	13%	12%	11%	10%	4%	5%	4%	5%	4%	17%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	18%	14%	11%	11%	10%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	13%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	18%	17%	13%	7%	9%	6%	6%	3%	4%	3%	13%
Centennial Correctional Facility	23%	12%	11%	10%	9%	6%	4%	4%	4%	2%	16%
Colorado Correctional Center	20%	13%	13%	8%	12%	7%	6%	2%	7%	2%	11%
Colorado State Penitentiary	22%	13%	9%	9%	9%	7%	4%	7%	3%	3%	15%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	21%	16%	11%	10%	10%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	14%
Delta Correctional Center	18%	16%	10%	9%	10%	6%	6%	3%	5%	3%	12%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr.	18%	14%	12%	10%	8%	5%	5%	7%	4%	3%	14%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	17%	16%	13%	13%	10%	6%	4%	5%	3%	2%	11%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	19%	13%	10%	14%	10%	6%	4%	4%	5%	4%	13%
Four Mile Correctional Center	20%	15%	11%	9%	10%	5%	5%	5%	3%	3%	14%
Fremont Correctional Facility	17%	14%	11%	10%	10%	5%	6%	3%	4%	4%	15%
La Vista Correctional Facility	20%	14%	11%	9%	11%	7%	5%	5%	5%	2%	11%
Limon Correctional Facility	25%	12%	9%	14%	10%	5%	5%	4%	3%	2%	12%
Rifle Correctional Center	22%	15%	10%	9%	10%	7%	8%	3%	3%	1%	13%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	28%	13%	10%	8%	6%	4%	3%	6%	3%	2%	15%
Skyline Correctional Center	16%	13%	11%	7%	11%	6%	7%	5%	6%	2%	15%
Southern Transport Unit	21%	13%	4%	8%	17%	4%	4%	0%	0%	13%	17%
Sterling Correctional Facility	22%	13%	10%	10%	11%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	12%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	20%	13%	13%	10%	12%	7%	5%	4%	4%	2%	11%
<b>Contract</b>											
Bent County Correctional Facility	19%	12%	10%	13%	11%	6%	4%	3%	5%	3%	13%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr.	20%	13%	11%	9%	11%	7%	5%	5%	4%	2%	13%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	19%	14%	12%	12%	11%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	12%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	21%	15%	12%	11%	11%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	12%
<b>Other</b>											
Community Corrections Centers	18%	14%	12%	11%	11%	6%	6%	5%	4%	3%	12%
Intensive Supervision	15%	20%	14%	11%	10%	3%	5%	5%	4%	1%	12%
Community-Return to Custody	15%	17%	10%	10%	11%	6%	3%	6%	4%	3%	16%
Jail Backlog/Contract	13%	17%	13%	4%	9%	12%	8%	5%	2%	3%	14%
Other	20%	18%	9%	14%	11%	4%	4%	4%	5%	0%	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>13%</b>

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

Table 35. Felony Class Distribution by Facility as of June 30, 2011

Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Habitual Other	Habitual Life	Lifetime	Other
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	10%	12%	23%	22%	9%	2%	5%	1%	16%	<1%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	0%	5%	23%	35%	13%	4%	1%	<1%	17%	<1%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	5%	14%	28%	28%	12%	2%	4%	<1%	7%	<1%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	0%	7%	35%	48%	7%	<1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Centennial Correctional Facility	10%	15%	29%	24%	7%	<1%	5%	1%	6%	3%
Colorado Correctional Center	0%	6%	34%	36%	12%	9%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Colorado State Penitentiary	9%	12%	25%	31%	9%	1%	5%	1%	6%	2%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	4%	8%	25%	29%	13%	3%	4%	2%	12%	<1%
Delta Correctional Center	0%	4%	30%	44%	17%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr.	2%	4%	17%	38%	24%	8%	2%	1%	5%	<1%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	3%	10%	25%	40%	14%	6%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	2%	7%	30%	35%	13%	4%	3%	2%	4%	<1%
Four Mile Correctional Center	2%	5%	29%	40%	15%	7%	2%	0%	0%	<1%
Fremont Correctional Facility	2%	3%	17%	26%	15%	3%	2%	<1%	31%	1%
La Vista Correctional Facility	2%	7%	23%	47%	16%	4%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Limon Correctional Facility	21%	14%	22%	18%	7%	1%	7%	3%	7%	1%
Rifle Correctional Center	0%	3%	29%	51%	14%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	7%	10%	20%	34%	17%	2%	1%	0%	8%	1%
Skyline Correctional Center	2%	5%	30%	38%	16%	8%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Southern Transport Unit	0%	8%	46%	29%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sterling Correctional Facility	7%	12%	28%	29%	11%	4%	4%	1%	4%	1%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	1%	5%	33%	41%	16%	3%	1%	<1%	0%	0%
<b>Contract</b>										
Bent County Correctional Facility	1%	7%	29%	33%	16%	3%	3%	<1%	8%	<1%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr.	<1%	1%	17%	45%	25%	11%	<1%	0%	0%	0%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	1%	6%	31%	34%	15%	3%	3%	<1%	7%	<1%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	1%	11%	31%	30%	12%	3%	3%	<1%	10%	1%
<b>Other</b>										
Community Corrections Centers	<1%	3%	27%	46%	17%	4%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Intensive Supervision	2%	8%	41%	36%	10%	1%	2%	0%	<1%	0%
Community-Return to Custody	0%	0%	2%	32%	40%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jail Backlog/Contract	1%	1%	20%	45%	27%	6%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Other	0%	1%	20%	48%	23%	7%	1%	0%	1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>

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

Table 36. Offender Most Serious Conviction by Facility as of June 30, 2011

Facility	Homicide	Robbery	Kidnapping	Assault/Veh Assault	Sex Assault	Child Sex Assault	Drug Offenses	Burglary	Theft/MV Theft	Forgery	Traffic	Escape	Habitual	Other
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	20%	8%	3%	9%	3%	3%	8%	5%	4%	<1%	<1%	3%	23%	11%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	4%	7%	1%	8%	1%	0%	23%	7%	7%	2%	1%	4%	19%	13%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	16%	9%	3%	12%	2%	2%	11%	8%	7%	<1%	1%	5%	11%	12%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	7%	7%	2%	13%	0%	0%	31%	12%	11%	<1%	0%	4%	2%	10%
Centennial Correctional Facility	24%	11%	4%	15%	2%	1%	6%	7%	4%	1%	0%	3%	14%	9%
Colorado Correctional Center	9%	9%	2%	10%	0%	0%	21%	13%	9%	2%	5%	2%	3%	16%
Colorado State Penitentiary	19%	11%	3%	17%	1%	1%	6%	7%	5%	<1%	0%	5%	13%	11%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	11%	6%	2%	8%	2%	4%	12%	8%	8%	<1%	<1%	5%	18%	15%
Delta Correctional Center	7%	10%	1%	21%	0%	0%	17%	12%	8%	<1%	2%	<1%	2%	20%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr.	6%	5%	1%	10%	3%	2%	14%	9%	13%	1%	1%	5%	8%	23%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	10%	6%	1%	8%	<1%	<1%	20%	4%	12%	3%	1%	11%	3%	21%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	8%	4%	1%	7%	1%	3%	22%	10%	10%	1%	1%	7%	9%	17%
Four Mile Correctional Center	8%	7%	2%	11%	0%	0%	26%	12%	9%	3%	1%	3%	2%	17%
Fremont Correctional Facility	3%	3%	2%	9%	6%	10%	6%	4%	3%	1%	0%	3%	34%	17%
La Vista Correctional Facility	7%	5%	2%	7%	<1%	1%	23%	4%	17%	3%	0%	7%	2%	21%
Limon Correctional Facility	33%	6%	4%	10%	2%	1%	5%	6%	4%	<1%	<1%	4%	18%	7%
Rifle Correctional Center	6%	12%	2%	13%	0%	0%	23%	13%	9%	1%	1%	1%	1%	19%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	16%	10%	3%	12%	3%	3%	6%	8%	6%	2%	0%	5%	10%	17%
Skyline Correctional Center	9%	7%	1%	12%	0%	0%	22%	12%	11%	<1%	4%	0%	1%	20%
Southern Transport Unit	0%	4%	0%	13%	0%	0%	25%	17%	13%	0%	0%	4%	0%	25%
Sterling Correctional Facility	17%	8%	2%	10%	1%	1%	17%	8%	7%	1%	1%	3%	9%	14%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	7%	7%	1%	13%	0%	0%	29%	7%	10%	1%	0%	6%	2%	16%
<b>Contract</b>														
Bent County Correctional Facility	6%	8%	2%	11%	3%	6%	15%	9%	7%	2%	0%	4%	12%	16%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr.	3%	9%	2%	9%	0%	0%	22%	10%	12%	1%	2%	5%	0%	25%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	5%	7%	3%	13%	4%	6%	14%	8%	7%	1%	0%	4%	10%	17%
Kit Carson County Corr. Center	8%	9%	5%	9%	3%	5%	15%	7%	5%	1%	1%	5%	13%	16%
<b>Other</b>														
Community Corrections Centers	3%	5%	1%	7%	<1%	<1%	28%	9%	17%	2%	1%	5%	2%	18%
Intensive Supervision	9%	7%	1%	8%	<1%	0%	28%	8%	15%	1%	<1%	3%	3%	16%
Community-Return to Custody	0%	2%	1%	2%	7%	0%	23%	6%	19%	7%	2%	7%	0%	23%
Jail Backlog/Contract	1%	4%	1%	13%	3%	0%	26%	4%	10%	0%	1%	6%	1%	29%
Other	1%	5%	0%	5%	1%	0%	26%	12%	20%	2%	0%	9%	1%	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>16%</b>

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

Table 38 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. Table 37 shows that currently 3% of offenders are incarcerated without the possibility of parole, and 2% are serving determinate sentences with the possibility of parole. Another 7% of offenders are serving indeterminate<sup>11</sup> lifetime supervision sentences. As of June 30, 2011, there were three incarcerated offenders serving death sentences.

The parole eligibility date (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 1,045 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 or a CRCF 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 156.1 months (13.0 years), which was more than double the average sentence of 4.3 years for court commitments as reported in Table 23. The high average for the incarcerated population results from the accumulation of offenders with longer sentences in prison.

Incarceration time to date included the current prison time only and did not include time served prior to parole or other release. The inmate population has served an average of 3.3 years to date, 2 months greater than the 2010 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 just over a quarter of the current governing sentence during this incarceration period.

*Table 37. Three Year History of Life Sentences*

	Life Without Parole			Life – Parole Eligible			Lifetime Supervision			Total Population (June 30)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2009	2.3%	1.1%	2.2%	1.8%	0.4%	1.7%	6.6%	0.8%	6.0%	20,896	2,290	23,186
2010	2.5%	1.4%	2.4%	1.8%	0.4%	1.7%	7.2%	0.7%	6.6%	20,766	2,094	22,860
2011	2.7%	1.4%	2.6%	1.8%	0.4%	1.7%	7.7%	0.9%	7.1%	20,512	2,098	22,610

<sup>11</sup> Indeterminate sentences (Lifetime supervision) are given to offenders convicted of sex offenses that carry a maximum sentence of life with a minimum sentence in the presumptive range.

Table 38. Offender Sentence and Time Served by Facility as of June 30, 2011

Facility	% Past PED <sup>a,b</sup>	Avg Gov' <sup>g</sup> Sentence <sup>b</sup> (mos.)	Avg Prison Time Served (mos.)	% of Sentence Served
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	37%	281	59	21%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	47%	96	30	31%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	35%	224	37	17%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	44%	129	42	33%
Centennial Correctional Facility	41%	288	74	26%
Colorado Correctional Center	59%	105	40	38%
Colorado State Penitentiary	42%	272	61	22%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	47%	186	48	26%
Delta Correctional Center	61%	99	38	39%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	37%	97	15	15%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	46%	114	27	24%
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	36%	128	35	28%
Four Mile Correctional Center	54%	103	34	33%
Fremont Correctional Facility	52%	137	38	28%
La Vista Correctional Facility	40%	100	23	23%
Limon Correctional Facility	34%	414	64	15%
Rifle Correctional Center	59%	85	30	35%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	51%	201	40	20%
Skyline Correctional Center	55%	101	35	35%
Sterling Correctional Facility	38%	97	19	19%
Southern Transport Unit	51%	215	54	25%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	44%	97	27	27%
<b>Contract</b>				
Bent County Correctional Facility	40%	141	37	26%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	76%	53	16	31%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	42%	135	35	26%
Kit Carson County Correctional Center	40%	173	47	27%
<b>Other</b>				
Community Corrections Centers	72%	84	35	42%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	95%	128	63	50%
Community - Return to Custody	99%	25	2	7%
Jail Backlog/Contract	43%	52	4	8%
Other	72%	63	26	41%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>26%</b>

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

<sup>a</sup> PED = Parole eligibility date

<sup>b</sup> 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, 2011, is presented in Table 39 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 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 39. Offender Profile by Gender as of June 30, 2011

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Profile Number	20,321	2,061	22,382	Felony Class			
<b>Age Group (Years)</b>				I	4%	2%	4%
15-17	<1%	0%	<1%	II	8%	8%	8%
18-19	<1%	<1%	<1%	III	26%	25%	26%
20-29	29%	28%	29%	IV	33%	44%	34%
30-39	31%	36%	31%	V	14%	14%	14%
40-49	24%	26%	24%	VI	4%	5%	4%
50-59	12%	9%	12%	Other	12%	2%	11%
60+	4%	1%	4%	<b>Offense Type</b>			
Average Age (Years)	37.5	36.5	37.4	Homicide	11%	7%	10%
Median Age (Years)	36	35	36	Robbery	7%	5%	7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>				Kidnapping	2%	1%	2%
Caucasian	44%	52%	44%	Assault	11%	7%	10%
Hispanic/Latino	33%	28%	33%	Sex Assault	2%	<1%	2%
African American	20%	15%	19%	Sex Assault/Child	3%	1%	2%
Native American	2%	4%	3%	Drug Offenses	16%	23%	17%
Asian	1%	1%	1%	Burglary	8%	4%	8%
<b>County of Commitment</b>				Theft	8%	17%	9%
Denver	20%	17%	20%	Forgery	1%	3%	1%
El Paso	14%	16%	14%	Traffic	1%	1%	1%
Jefferson	11%	13%	11%	Escape	4%	9%	4%
Arapahoe	11%	12%	11%	Habitual	12%	2%	11%
Adams	10%	10%	10%	Other	15%	20%	16%
Weld	5%	6%	5%	<b>Sentence</b>			
Mesa	5%	5%	5%	% past PED <sup>a,b</sup>	51%	52%	51%
Pueblo	4%	5%	4%	Avg Incarceration Time			
Larimer	4%	3%	4%	to Date (mos.) <sup>b</sup>	41.8	27.2	40.3
Boulder	3%	2%	3%	Avg Govern Sentence <sup>b</sup>	162.5	99.6	156.1
Other	13%	12%	13%	<b>Status Type</b>			
<b>Life Sentence</b>				New Commitments	74%	73%	74%
Life Without Parole	3%	1%	3%	Parole Returns/NC <sup>c</sup>	15%	14%	14%
Life – Parole Eligible	2%	<1%	2%	Parole Returns/TV <sup>d</sup>	9%	11%	9%
Lifetime Supervision	8%	1%	7%	Other	3%	2%	3%

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

<sup>a</sup> PED = Parole eligibility date

<sup>b</sup> Offenders with life sentence (with or without parole eligibility), death sentence, or interstate compact are excluded.

<sup>c</sup> NC = New Crime

<sup>d</sup> TV = Technical Violation

Needs levels were examined for the inmate population (see Table 40), and the data indicate that needs levels vary somewhat by gender. Similar to prison admissions, females have higher medical, mental health, and vocational needs and lower sex offender treatment needs than males (needs levels 3 through 5).

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, 54% had vocational needs levels of 3 through 5 as compared to 42% of admissions. Conversely, 25% of the inmate population had academic needs 3 through 5 as compared to 34% of prison admissions.

*Table 40. Need Levels, FY 2011*

	Needs Level				
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Males</b>					
Medical	37%	47%	13%	3%	<1%
Mental Health	17%	56%	26%	1%	<1%
Substance Abuse	13%	10%	38%	21%	18%
Sex Offender	68%	5%	1%	6%	19%
Developmental Disability	87%	9%	4%	1%	<1%
Vocational	14%	32%	24%	29%	1%
Academic	2%	74%	1%	12%	12%
<b>Females</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Medical	30%	45%	20%	5%	<1%
Mental Health	9%	24%	63%	4%	<1%
Substance Abuse	15%	8%	34%	24%	19%
Sex Offender	92%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Developmental Disability	86%	8%	6%	<1%	0%
Vocational	11%	32%	24%	33%	1%
Academic	2%	74%	0%	12%	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Medical	36%	47%	13%	4%	<1%
Mental Health	16%	53%	30%	2%	<1%
Substance Abuse	14%	10%	37%	21%	18%
Sex Offender	70%	5%	2%	5%	18%
Developmental Disability	87%	8%	4%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	14%	32%	24%	29%	1%
Academic	2%	74%	1%	12%	12%

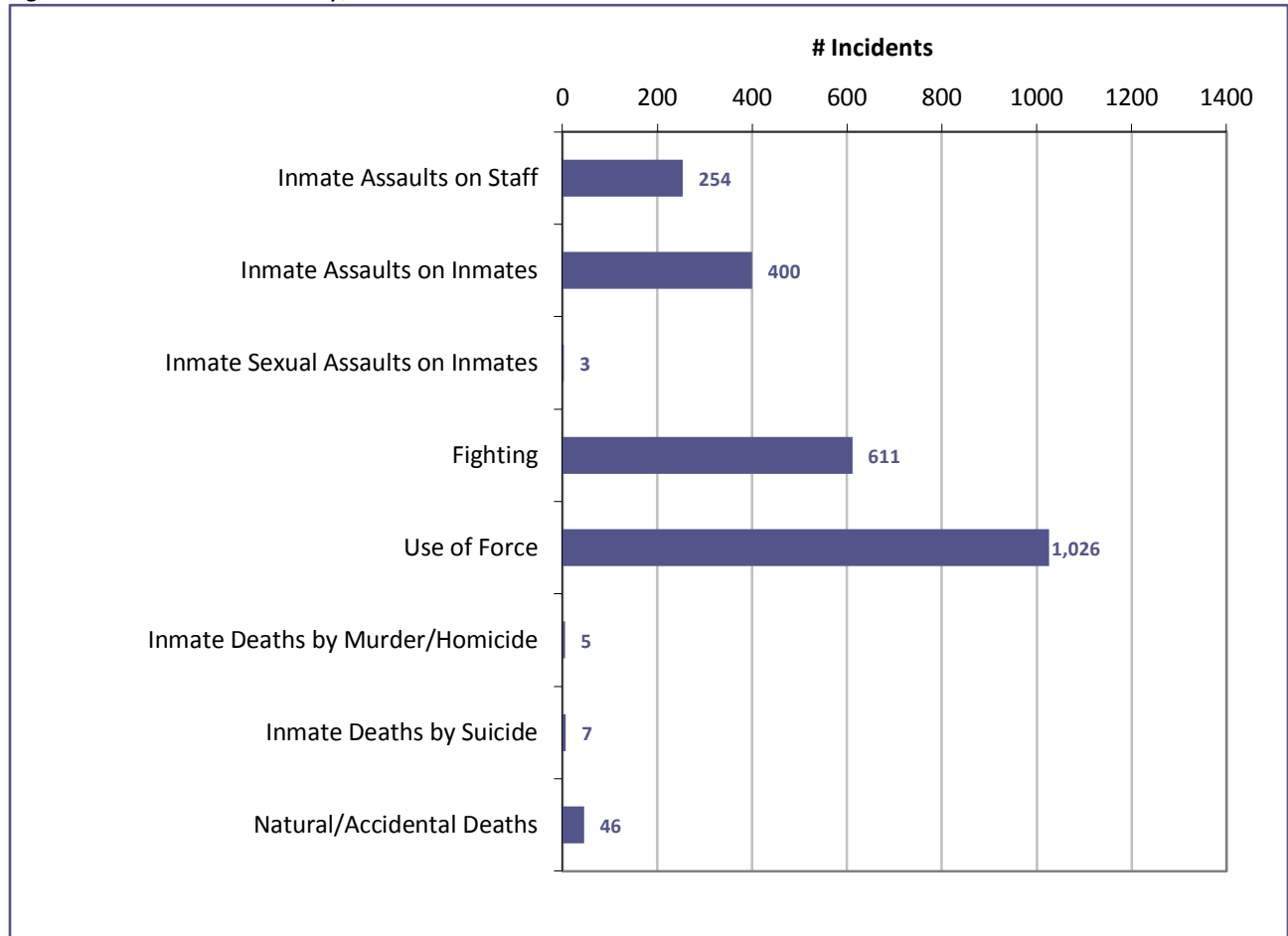
*Note.* See Table 18 for key to needs levels.



## INCIDENTS AND ESCAPES

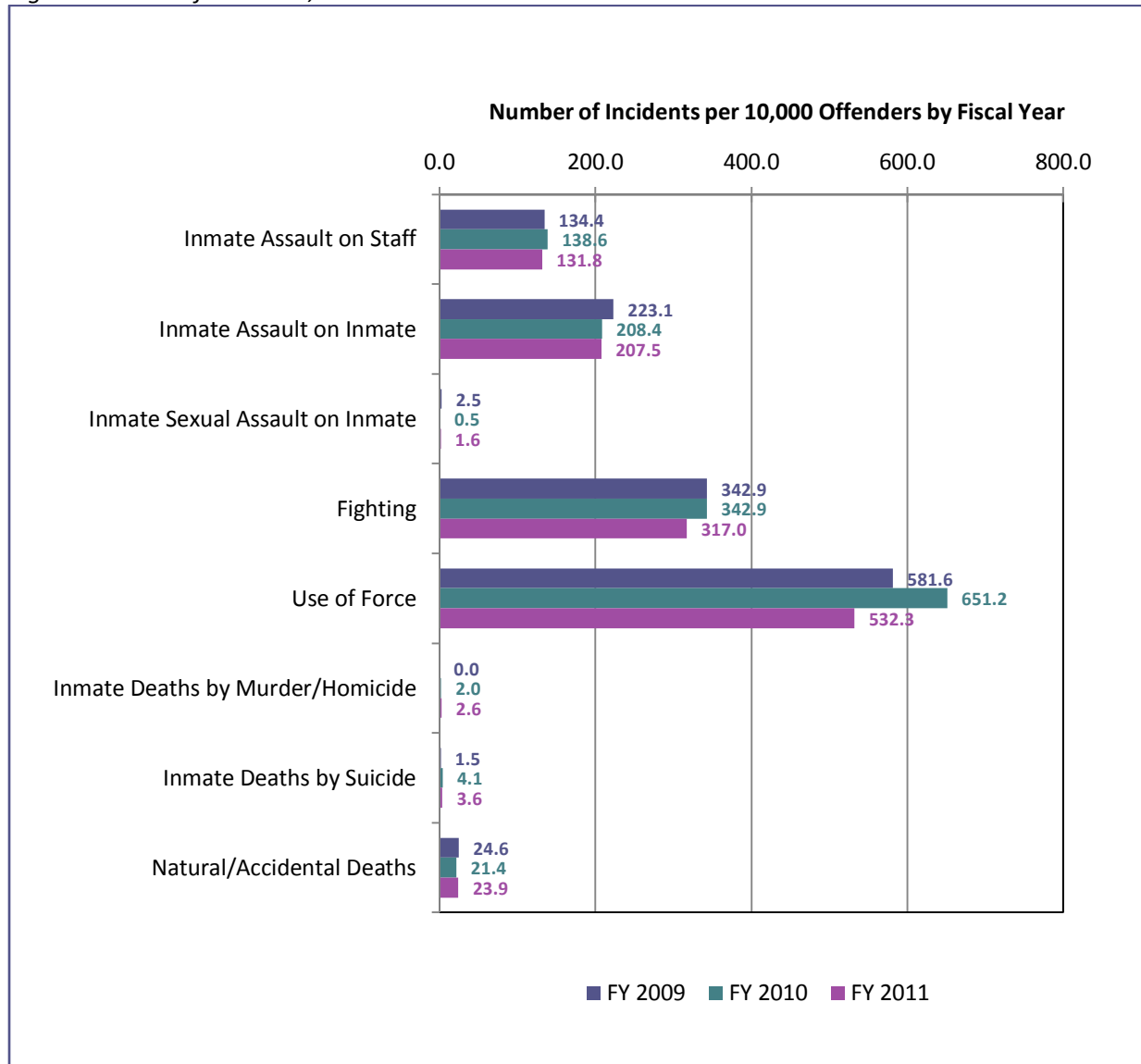
Major incidents among inmates were examined for FY 2011 (see Figure 14). The Reportable Incident System became fully operational on January 1, 2008, and has been used since to report incidents department wide. FY 2011 is the third full fiscal year during which this system was fully implemented. A comparison of major incidents among inmates for FY 2009 through FY 2011 can be found in Figure 15. The biggest decline occurred in use of force incidents followed by fighting.

Figure 14. Incident Summary, FY 2011<sup>12</sup>



<sup>12</sup> Source: Colorado Department of Corrections Prison Operations Administrative Officer.

Figure 15. Rate of Incidents, FY 2009-2011



Escapes while on inmate status were examined for FY 2008 through 2011 (see Table 41). 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 ISP placement. Escapes primarily occur from community and ISP placements. There was one escape from prison facilities in FY 2011.

*Table 41. Departmental Escapes, FY 2008 – 2011*

Facility	Security Level	2008	2009	2010	2011
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
Arrowhead Correctional Center	II	0	0	0	0
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
Buena Vista Minimum Center	--	0	0	0	0
Centennial Correctional Facility	V	0	0	0	0
Colorado Correctional Center	I	1	1	0	0
Colorado State Penitentiary	V	1 <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	III	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	1	0
Fremont Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
La Vista Correctional Facility	III	2	0	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	1 <sup>b</sup>	0
Skyline Correctional Center	I	0	0	0	0
Southern Transport Unit	V	0	0	0	0
Sterling Correctional Facility	V	0	0	0	1
Trinidad Correctional Facility	II	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Contract</b>					
Bent County Correctional Facility		0	1	0	0
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center		0	0	0	0
Crowley County Correctional Facility		0	0	0	0
Kit Carson County Correctional Center		0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other</b>					
Jail Contract/Backlog		0	0	0	0
Community Corrections Centers		405	349	388	421
Intensive Supervision		50	47	22	32
Federal Tracking		0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>455</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>453</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>459</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>454</b>

<sup>a</sup> Occurred while out on detainer.

<sup>b</sup> Occurred while out to court.

## PAROLE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The state of Colorado has a blended parole system in which the parole board has the authority to send an offender to parole discretionarily before the offender complete his or her sentence, or choose to allow the offender to release to parole automatically upon the completion of his or her sentence. 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) authorizing earned-time credits while on parole for offenders convicted of certain nonviolent offenses, as newly defined in the statute. The legislation was applied to current and future parolees resulting 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

The profile and size of the average daily parole population grew through FY 2009; during the last 2 years this population has declined. Table 42 shows the breakdown of the parole caseload for FY 2007 through 2011, as of June 30 of each year. The ISP program was started in 1991 to provide additional supervision and program participation for high-risk parolees. The 2011 total year-end caseload was 4.1% lower than the 2010 count. The parole caseload had experienced steady growth from 2004 through 2009. The number of Colorado offenders serving their parole sentences out of state on June 30, 2011, totaled 1,922. This is a decrease of 8.5% from the 2010 count of 2,100.

The average daily parole caseload for FY 2007 through 2011 is shown in Table 43 by region. The daily average more accurately reflects the workload maintained throughout the year, as Table 42 only shows a snapshot of the data on June 30. The average daily parole population decreased 4.5% in 2011 from the prior year.

*Table 42. Active Parole Caseload as of June 30, FY 2007 – 2011*

FY	Regular Parole	ISP Parole	Interstate Parole	Subtotal	Out of State	Absconders	Total Parolees
2007	6,650	1,011	286	7,947	1,815	781	10,543
2008	7,151	1,318	314	8,783	1,955	773	11,511
2009	7,371	1,334	311	9,016	2,029	705	11,750
2010	6,598	1,630	307	8,535	2,100	693	11,328
2011	6,518	1,377	286	8,181	1,922	593	10,696

*Table 43. Average Daily Parole Caseload by Region, FY 2007 – 2011*

FY	Region				Subtotal	Out of State	Absconders	Total Parolees <sup>a</sup>
	Denver	Northeast	Southeast	Western				
2007	2,763	1,859	1,705	740	7,067	1,739	761	9,567
2008	3,139	2,217	2,038	806	8,200	1,898	884	10,982
2009	3,393	2,354	2,196	882	8,825	1,956	801	11,582
2010	3,344	2,350	2,166	797	8,657	2,089	721	11,467
2011	3,238	2,300	2,001	732	8,271	2,007	707	10,985

<sup>a</sup> Total includes interstate parolees in Colorado from other states but excludes absconders and Colorado parolees out of state. The FY 2011 average daily parole had 707 absconders and 2,007 parolees out of state.

## PAROLE SUPERVISION OUTCOMES

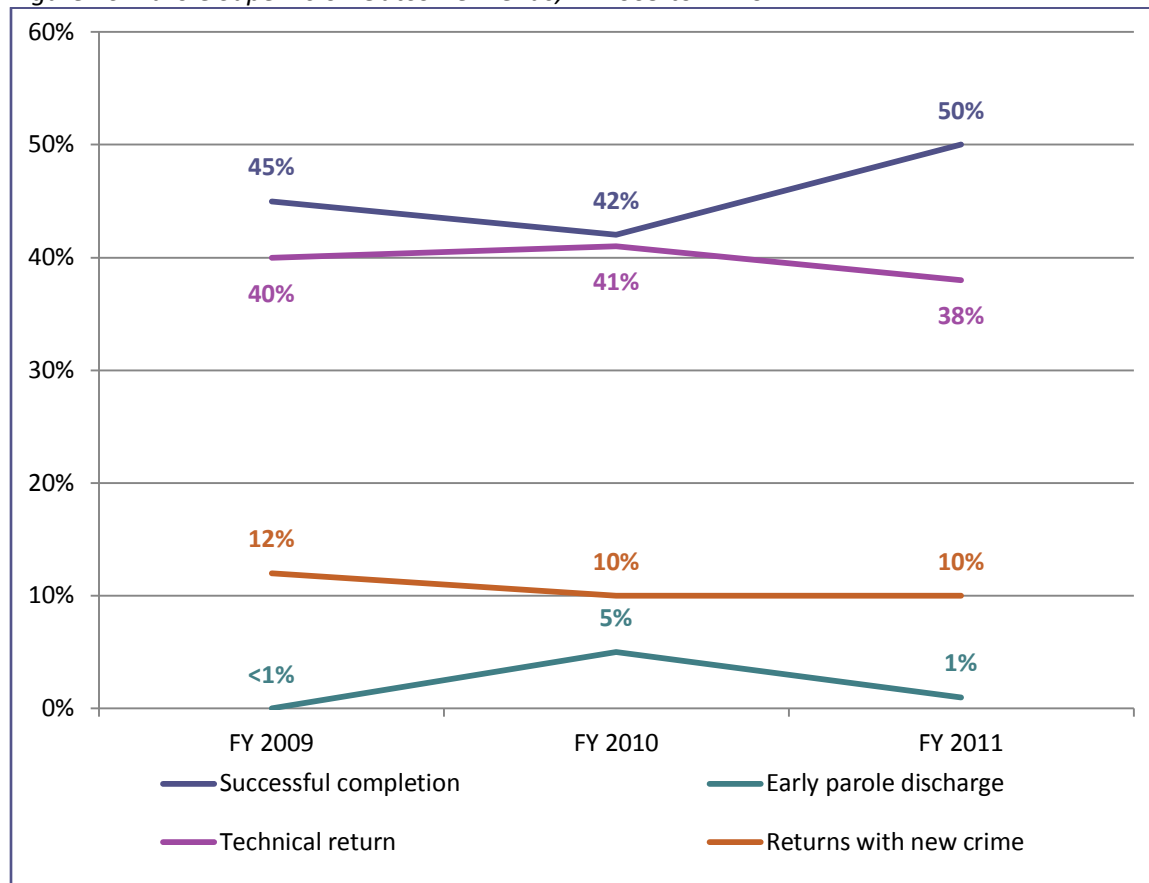
The average continuous length of stay on parole has remained relatively stable over the past 5 years: 14.9 months in 2007, 14.1 months in 2008, 14.3 months in 2009, 13.5 months in 2010, and 13.1 months in 2011. Length of stay is calculated for all parole terminations and discharges for Colorado-sentenced offenders (offenders who have absconded or are serving non-Colorado offenses are excluded). Parole supervision outcomes are presented in Table 44. Figure 16 shows the past three years of parole supervision outcomes.

Table 44. Parole Supervision Outcomes by Gender, FY 2011

Parole Supervision Outcomes	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Completion of Sentence						
Successful completion	4,083	49%	765	56%	4,848	50%
Early parole discharge	52	1%	25	2%	77	1%
Technical return	3,237	39%	441	32%	3,678	38%
Return with new crime	846	10%	116	8%	962	10%
Other <sup>a</sup>	156	2%	24	2%	180	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,374</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,745</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>a</sup> Other includes release to court order discharge, probation, interstate transfers and interstate new crime.

Figure 16. Parole Supervision Outcome Trends, FY 2009 to FY 2011



## PAROLEE PROFILE

Table 45 contains profile information of the parole population as of June 30, 2011, by region. The out-of-state category includes offenders paroled to a detainer, offenders deported by ICE, and offenders supervised on parole in other states. Interstate parolees supervised in Colorado are excluded from this table. Absconders were included in the region where they were assigned. The Denver region supervised the largest number of parolees, with 33% of the total caseload and 42% of their caseload supervised in the ISP. After excluding cases supervised out of state, 13% 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 39, although there is a higher rate of female offenders on parole (14%) than in prison (9%). The data reflect interesting demographic variations between the parole regions. Female offenders represented 14% of the total parole population and 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, 64% of the parolees sentenced in Denver, Jefferson, and Arapahoe counties were supervised in the Denver region.

For 30% of the population the most serious offense was a drug offense, followed by escape at 17%, theft at 14%, burglary at 9%, and assault at 7%. 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 more likely to be paroled.

Table 45. Parole Population Profile by Region as of June 30, 2011

Category	Denver		Northeast		Southeast		Western		Out of State		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Parole Population <sup>a</sup>	3,419	33%	2,376	23%	1,967	19%	683	7%	1,965	19%	10,410	100%
Regular Parole	2,837	83%	2,023	85%	1,645	84%	562	82%	1,965	100%	9,032	87%
ISP Parole	582	17%	353	15%	322	16%	121	18%	N/A		1,378	13%
Male	2,903	85%	2,010	85%	1,630	83%	575	84%	1,829	93%	8,947	86%
Female	516	15%	366	15%	337	17%	108	16%	136	7%	1,463	14%
Caucasian	1,369	40%	1,282	54%	967	49%	492	72%	581	30%	4,691	45%
Hispanic/Latino	945	28%	838	35%	607	31%	128	19%	1,153	59%	3,671	35%
African American	987	29%	188	8%	341	17%	19	3%	188	10%	1,723	17%
Native American	80	2%	48	2%	38	2%	41	6%	25	1%	232	2%
Asian	38	1%	20	1%	14	1%	3	<1%	18	1%	93	1%
<b>Age (Years)</b>												
17-19	3	<1%	3	<1%	1	<1%	1	<1%	5	<1%	13	<1%
20-29	872	26%	642	27%	509	26%	197	29%	573	29%	2,793	27%
30-39	1,089	32%	825	35%	692	35%	224	33%	782	40%	3,612	35%
40-49	930	27%	621	26%	476	24%	161	24%	412	21%	2,600	25%
50-59	425	12%	245	10%	241	12%	84	12%	157	8%	1,152	11%
60-69	90	3%	34	1%	40	2%	15	2%	31	2%	210	2%
70+	10	<1%	6	<1%	8	<1%	1	<1%	5	<1%	30	<1%
Average Age (Range)	38 (19 - 78)		37 (19 - 76)		37.5 (19 - 84)		36.9 (19 - 75)		35.8 (18 - 76)		37.2 (18 - 84)	
<b>Felony Class</b>												
I	8	<1%	4	<1%	0	0%	2	<1%	3	<1%	17	<1%
II	62	2%	34	1%	35	2%	7	1%	30	2%	168	2%
III	793	23%	517	22%	410	21%	165	24%	709	36%	2,594	25%
IV	1,524	45%	979	41%	978	50%	272	40%	767	39%	4,520	43%
V	767	22%	583	25%	383	19%	154	23%	337	17%	2,224	21%
VI	231	7%	237	10%	143	7%	66	10%	89	5%	766	7%
Habitual/Lifetime	34	1%	22	1%	18	1%	17	2%	30	2%	121	1%
<b>Commitment County</b>												
Denver	1,223	36%	195	8%	37	2%	12	2%	347	18%	1,814	17%
El Paso	104	3%	42	2%	1,024	52%	18	3%	251	13%	1,439	14%
Jefferson	742	22%	305	13%	38	2%	17	2%	193	10%	1,295	12%
Adams	322	9%	479	20%	26	1%	2	<1%	206	10%	1,035	10%
Arapahoe	613	18%	108	5%	33	2%	6	1%	183	9%	943	9%
Weld	40	1%	489	21%	13	1%	9	1%	105	5%	656	6%
Mesa	35	1%	17	1%	14	1%	291	43%	110	6%	467	4%
Pueblo	27	1%	9	<1%	385	20%	3	<1%	50	3%	474	5%
Larimer	34	1%	295	12%	15	1%	4	1%	78	4%	426	4%
Boulder	29	1%	157	7%	5	<1%	3	<1%	62	3%	256	2%
Other	250	7%	280	12%	377	19%	318	47%	380	19%	1,605	15%
<b>Parole Type</b>												
Discretionary	1,267	37%	957	40%	795	40%	294	43%	1,116	57%	4,429	43%
Mandatory	1,304	38%	858	36%	656	33%	237	35%	616	31%	3,671	35%
Mandatory Reparole	574	17%	300	13%	366	19%	84	12%	61	3%	1,385	13%
HB 1351 Early	274	8%	261	11%	150	8%	68	10%	172	9%	925	9%
<b>Offense Type</b>												
Homicide	96	3%	49	2%	41	2%	19	3%	45	2%	250	2%
Robbery	213	6%	96	4%	103	5%	18	3%	91	5%	521	5%
Kidnapping	32	1%	21	1%	21	1%	5	1%	30	2%	109	1%
Assault	285	8%	154	6%	111	6%	43	6%	140	7%	733	7%
Sex Assault	132	4%	89	4%	62	3%	27	4%	95	5%	405	4%
Drug Offenses	966	28%	596	25%	517	26%	190	28%	847	43%	3,116	30%
Burglary	316	9%	237	10%	152	8%	70	10%	134	7%	909	9%
Theft/MV Theft	513	15%	364	15%	335	17%	103	15%	175	9%	1,490	14%
Forgery/Fraud	152	4%	133	6%	107	5%	19	3%	91	5%	502	5%
Traffic	130	4%	129	5%	152	8%	26	4%	53	3%	490	5%
Escape	546	16%	462	19%	329	17%	143	21%	254	13%	1,734	17%
Other	38	1%	46	2%	37	2%	20	3%	10	1%	151	1%

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

<sup>a</sup> Profile number excludes interstate parolees supervised in Colorado. Absconders are included in their supervising region.

## RETURN-TO-PRISON RATES

CDOC defines recidivism as a return to prison, within 3 years of release, in Colorado for either new criminal activity or a technical violation of parole, probation, or non-departmental community placement. 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 measurement system and corresponding resource manual that details highly specific measures and counting rules for calculating recidivism rates. This new methodology was adopted in 2008; 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:** Includes the number of inmates released, not the number of times inmates release. 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:** Includes 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 the CDOC statistical report details fiscal year data, it was decided to continue reporting recidivism on a calendar year 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 2007 and 2008 (see Table 46). 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 of days early due to weekend transportation issues. This issue was corrected in December 2008 but affects analysis of release cohorts between 2005 and 2008. The 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 46. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates, CY 2007 and 2008*

Release Type	2007 Release Cohort			2008 Release Cohort		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Parole	57.0%	46.2%	55.4%	57.3%	46.0%	55.7%
Sentence Discharge	22.7%	16.0%	22.1%	23.0%	15.6%	22.4%
Other	50.0%	42.5%	48.9%	46.6%	23.5%	43.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>51.8%</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>51.8%</b>

Table 47 details cumulative return-to-prison rates across six release cohorts, up to 5 years post-release. Figures 17 and 18 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 2 or 3 years after release. This is likely a function of how long offenders stay on parole.

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, 2009 and 2010 and increased technical violations in 2008 and 2009 releases. New crime increased in 2010 while technical violations decreased.

*Table 47. Cumulative Return Rates for CY 2005 to 2010 Release Cohorts*

Return Type	Release Cohort	Cumulative Return Rates				
		1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
<b>New Crime</b>	2005	10.3%	16.7%	19.8%	22.0%	23.5%
	2006	9.3%	15.1%	18.1%	20.1%	21.2%
	2007	8.9%	14.8%	17.4%	19.3%	
	2008	8.6%	14.3%	16.8%		
	2009	6.1%	11.9%			
	2010	7.3%				
<b>Technical Violation</b>	2005	23.7%	31.2%	33.4%	33.7%	34.0%
	2006	24.4%	32.6%	35.1%	35.5%	35.8%
	2007	23.8%	32.3%	34.4%	35.0%	
	2008	24.3%	32.3%	35.0%		
	2009	26.0%	33.9%			
	2010	25.2%				
<b>Total</b>	2005	33.9%	47.9%	53.2%	55.8%	57.5%
	2006	33.7%	47.7%	53.2%	55.6%	57.0%
	2007	32.7%	47.1%	51.8%	54.3%	
	2008	32.9%	46.7%	51.8%		
	2009	33.4%	45.8%			
	2010	32.4%				

Figure 17. Return-to-CDOC Rates Due to a New Crime

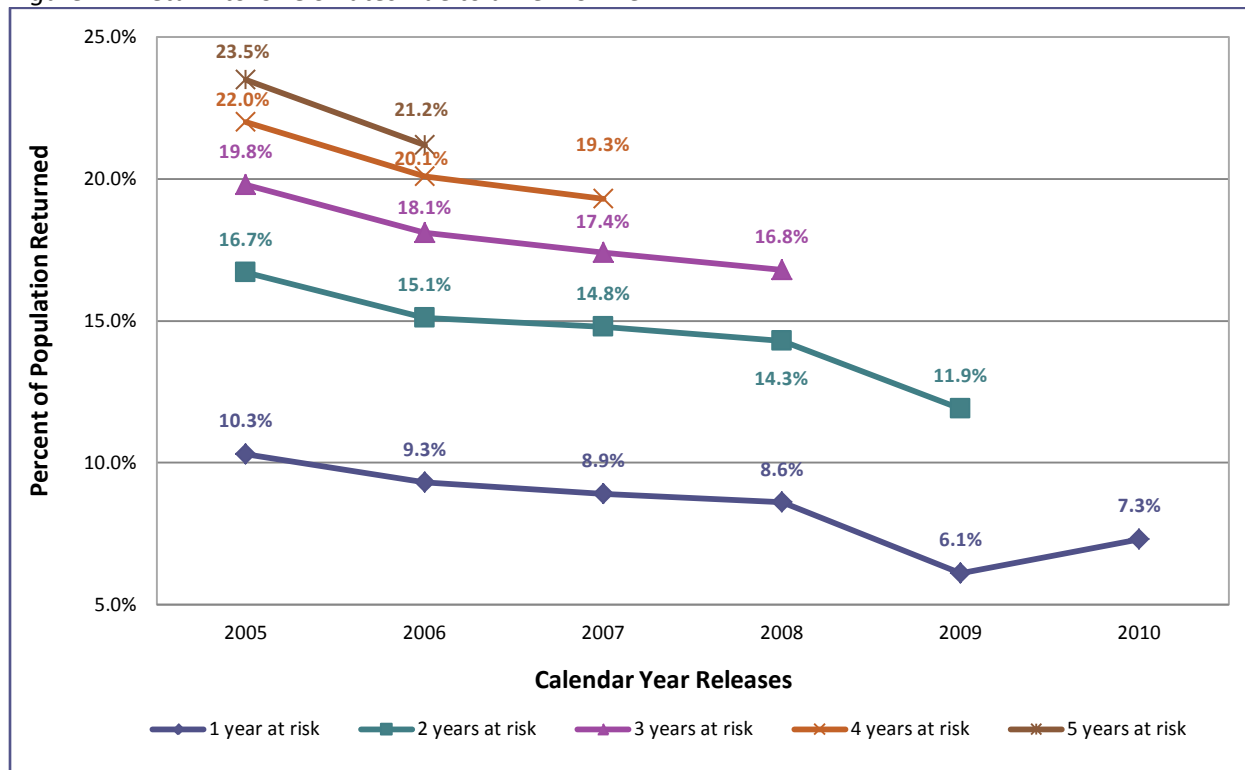
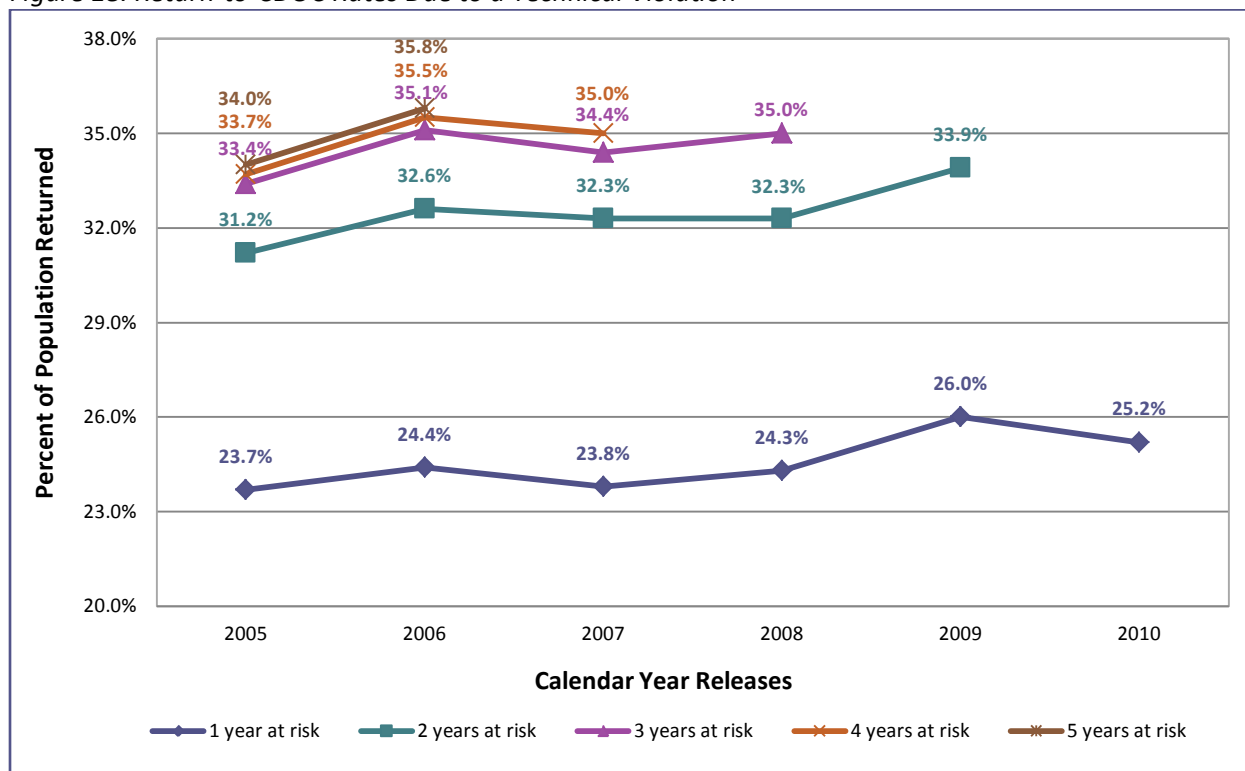


Figure 18. Return-to-CDOC Rates Due to a Technical Violation



*Appendix A. On-Grounds Populations and Security Levels as of June 30, FY 2001 – 2011*

Facility	Security Level	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	III	996	1,026	997	1,003	1,004	1,003	1,008	995	1,002	1,001	994
Arrowhead Correctional Center	II	478	479	492	487	490	490	489	490	492	491	495
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	III	820	846	837	813	823	824	912	886	890	913	913
Buena Vista Minimum Center	II	288	286	287	288	288	286	284	254	288	255	297
Centennial Correctional Facility	V <sup>a</sup>	334	331	308	304	296	327	315	299	311	317	621
Colorado Corr. Alt. Program	I	121	93	118	123	115	118	104	89	80	0	0
Colorado Correctional Center	I	148	148	138	143	146	148	145	149	148	150	125
Colorado State Penitentiary	V	734	739	752	755	748	752	753	733	753	747	752
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	III	709	729	774	794	781	787	786	911	915	905	919
Colorado Women's Corr. Facility	IV	270	215	215	220	212	224	208	211	0	0	0
Delta Correctional Center	I	474	468	435	468	479	480	454	459	480	464	428
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr	V	485	485	490	503	498	495	457	462	477	503	489
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	V	423	612	699	883	880	892	810	783	891	956	943
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	III	0	183	494	463	490	476	497	476	482	479	471
Four Mile Correctional Center	II	479	479	493	497	496	498	494	475	496	495	503
Fremont Correctional Facility	III	1,433	1,458	1,457	1,462	1,453	1,467	1,465	1,652	1,645	1,638	1,651
La Vista Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0	0	72	498	464	493	514	512
Limon Correctional Facility	IV <sup>a</sup>	940	942	942	949	944	945	941	931	940	945	887
Pre-Release Correctional Center	II	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Minimum Center	II	246	254	252	248	249	182	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle Correctional Center	I	190	188	189	183	188	172	187	170	191	192	176
San Carlos Correctional Facility	V	244	248	239	247	250	250	244	244	246	249	241
Skyline Correctional Center	I	249	247	238	249	249	249	248	243	246	249	242
Southern Transport Unit	II	0	96	21	20	30	24	30	27	17	24	24
Sterling Correctional Facility	V	2,398	2,339	2,404	2,400	2,412	2,405	2,530	2,495	2,531	2,521	2,493
Trinidad Correctional Facility	II	0	187	479	477	479	482	471	475	471	479	479
<b>Total DOC Facilities</b>		<b>12,571</b>	<b>13,078</b>	<b>13,750</b>	<b>13,979</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>14,048</b>	<b>14,330</b>	<b>14,373</b>	<b>14,485</b>	<b>14,487</b>	<b>14,655</b>
Community Corrections		944	1,025	972	1,192	1,226	1,336	1,393	1,734	1,558	1,570	1,862
Intensive Supervision		537	571	674	646	772	843	842	966	757	704	753
Jail Backlog/Regressions		101	412	481	95	613	631	168	119	191	381	280
Other <sup>b</sup>		2,680	2,959	2,969	3,657	4,093	5,154	5,786	5,797	6,195	5,718	5,340
<b>Total Adult Jurisdictional</b>		<b>16,833</b>	<b>18,045</b>	<b>18,846</b>	<b>19,569</b>	<b>20,704</b>	<b>22,012</b>	<b>22,519</b>	<b>22,989</b>	<b>23,186</b>	<b>22,860</b>	<b>22,610</b>
YOS - Pueblo		223	218	196	195	180	167	183	171	175	213	214
YOS - Community		42	37	37	38	38	43	24	39	29	34	49
YOS - Other <sup>b</sup>		6	0	8	2	3	9	2	9	13	6	6
<b>Total YOS</b>		<b>271</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>269</b>

<sup>a</sup> Limon Correctional Facility security level changed from Level III to Level IV in 2000 and Centennial Correctional Facility changed from Level IV to Level V in 2010.

<sup>b</sup> Other includes off-grounds, escapees, in-state and out-of-state contracts.

Appendix B. Operational Capacity by Facility as of June 30, FY 2001 – 2011

Facility	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	1,007	1,032	1,007	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	506
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	826	856	844	826	826	826	926	926	926	920	920
Buena Vista Minimum Center	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	282	292	304
Centennial Correctional Facility	336	336	336	336	320	336	336	336	336	336	652
Colorado Correctional Alternative Program	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0
Colorado Correctional Center	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Colorado State Penitentiary	756	756	756	756	756	756	756	756	756	756	756
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	695	725	770	786	786	786	786	936	944	936	936
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	274	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	0	0	0
Delta Correctional Center	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	542
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	464	642	707	900	900	900	900	866	976	976	976
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	0	200	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Four Mile Correctional Center	484	484	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	507
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,449	1,479	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,660	1,661	1,661	1,661
La Vista Correctional Facility	0	0	0	0	0	72	519	519	519	519	519
Limon Correctional Facility	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	951	898
Pre-Release Correctional Center	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Minimum Center	256	256	256	256	256	184	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle Correctional Center	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
San Carlos Correctional Facility	250	250	250	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255
Skyline Correctional Center	205	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249
Southern Transport Unit	0	120	30	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	2,545
Trinidad Correctional Facility	0	196	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484
<b>Total Adult Facilities</b>	<b>12,746</b>	<b>13,385</b>	<b>13,973</b>	<b>14,169</b>	<b>14,153</b>	<b>14,169</b>	<b>14,632</b>	<b>14,937</b>	<b>14,832</b>	<b>14,716</b>	<b>15,073</b>
<b>Youthful Offender System</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>233</b>



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Colorado Department of Corrections  
Office of Planning & Analysis  
2862 South Circle Drive  
Colorado Springs, CO 80906  
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