

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Rick Raemisch, Executive Director



Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2012

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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 31.7% increase in CDOC's jurisdictional population from fiscal year (FY) 2003 to FY 2012.

Table 1 details the annual growth rates of the jurisdictional population. For the third year in a row, in FY 2012 both the inmate and parole populations decreased. There was a 3.1% decline in the total population; however, the YOS population saw an increase of 0.8%, rising for the fourth consecutive year.

Figure 1. Average Daily Jurisdictional Population, FY 2003 – 2012

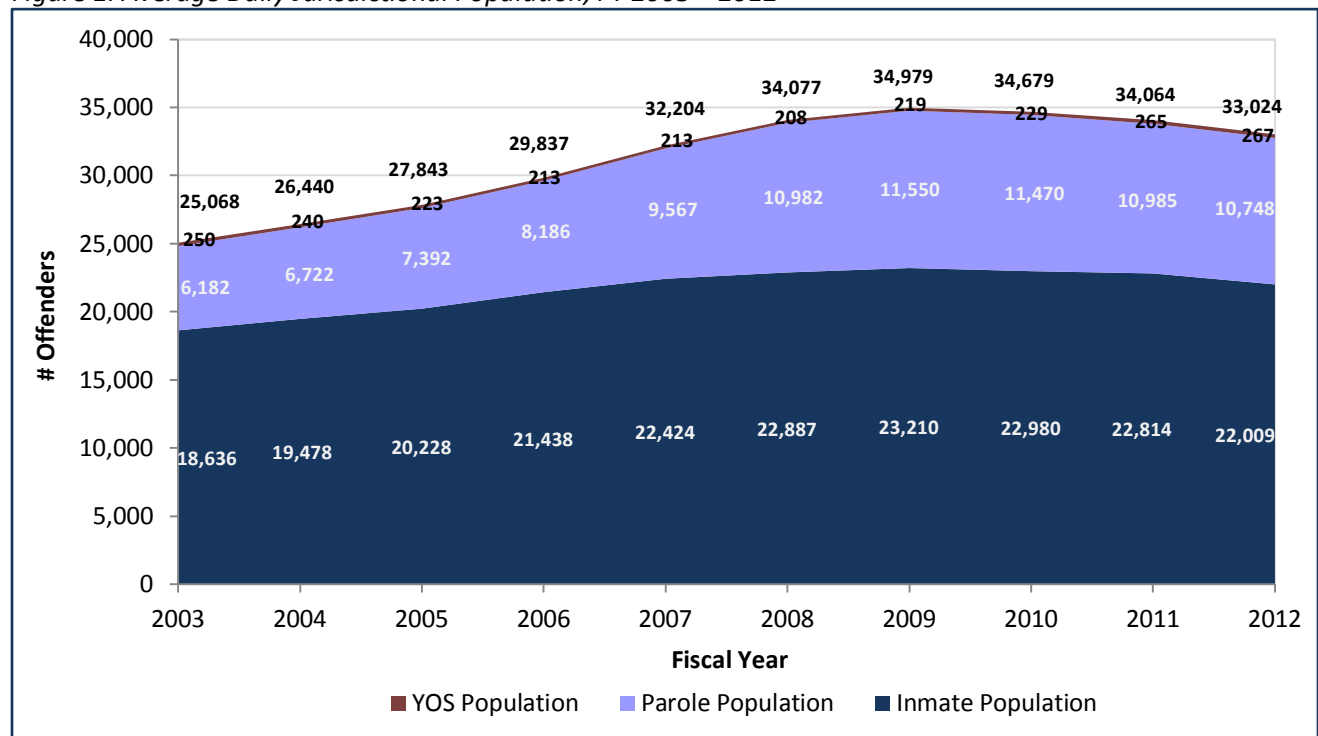


Table 1. Annual Jurisdictional Population Change, FY 2003 – 2012

FY	Inmate	Parole	YOS	Total
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%
2012	-3.5%	-2.2%	0.8%	-3.1%

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 2012 included Bent County Correctional Facility, Crowley County Correctional Facility, Kit Carson Correctional Center, and Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center. Among the incarcerated population, 22% were housed in private prisons. The use of private prisons has gradually risen over time but was reduced for the third year in a row in FY 2012, as the rest of the general population also saw a decline. For the second consecutive year, jail backlog, which only includes new commitments, averaged fewer than 100 in FY 2012. This is a reduction over previous years.

Table 2. Average Inmate Jurisdictional Population by Location

FY	State Prisons	Private Prisons	County Jails		Community Corrections	Other ^a	Total
2008	14,556	5,052	117	61	2,711	390	22,887
2009	14,615	5,331	102	10	2,782	370	23,210
2010	14,432	5,193	104	9	2,834	408	22,980
2011	14,763	4,512	97	33	3,020	389	22,814
2012	14,498	4,183	77	34	2,832	385	22,009

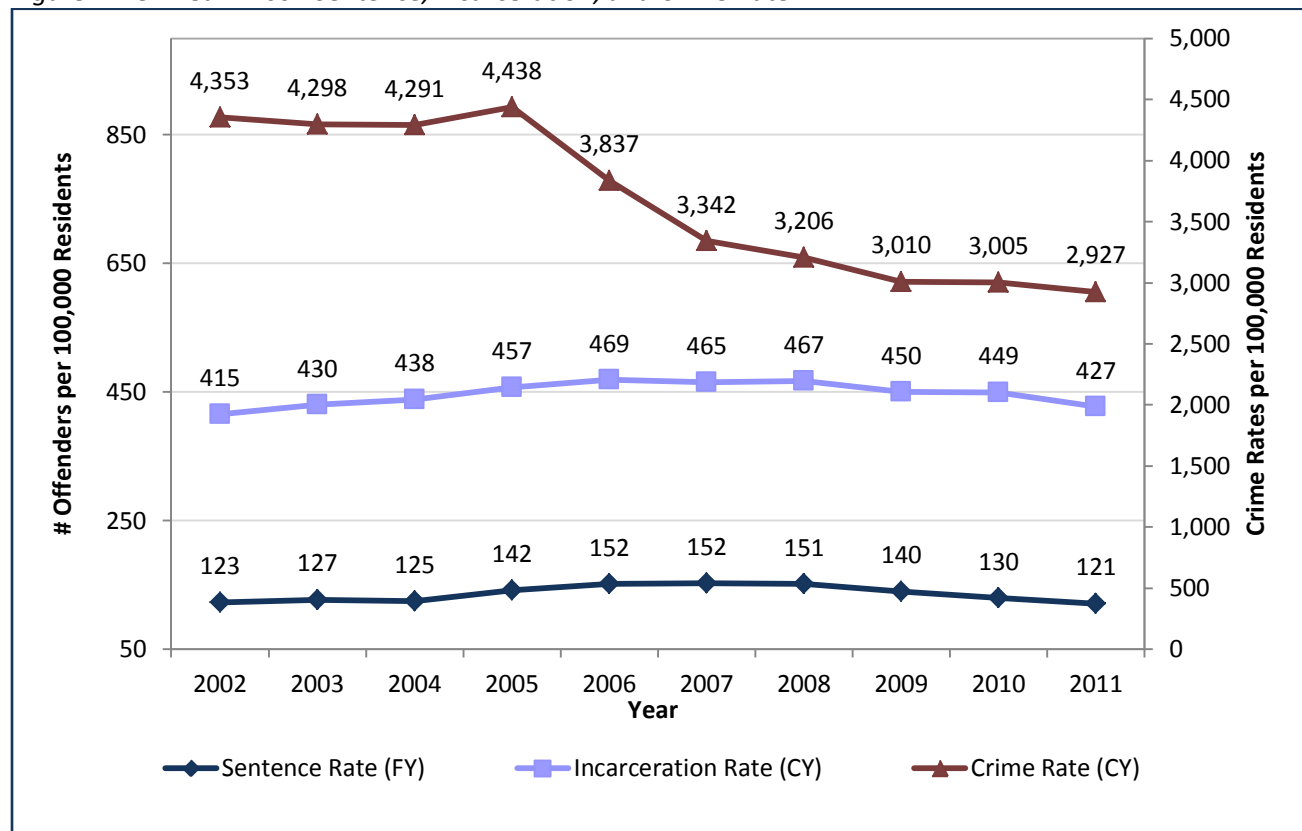
^a Other includes fugitives, revocations in jail, awaiting transfer, and external placements.

PRISON SENTENCE, INCARCERATION, AND CRIME RATES

Ten-year sentence, incarceration, and crime rates¹ are shown in Figure 2. Crime rates, which include offense and arrest data, are calculated per calendar year and are only available with a 1-year delay. Prior to the FY 2011 statistical report, incarceration rates were estimated by the CDOC. Now, incarceration rate figures are as reported by BJS, which are published in December for the previous year; therefore, 2011 is the most current data. Prison sentence rates and incarceration rates² 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, the sentence rate has notably dropped to below the 2002 rate after peaking in 2006 and 2007. The crime rate has dramatically declined 32.8% in the same time frame. Although the incarceration rate increased 2.9% from 2002, 2011 is the second lowest rate recorded in 10 years. Crime rates began declining rapidly after 2005, but slowed in 2010 and 2011. Although Colorado's population has increased, crime rates, sentences rates, and incarceration rates continue to decline. Among 26 states that saw a decrease in their prison populations, Colorado's 3.7% decrease was the sixth highest. Figure 3 shows Colorado had the seventh largest decrease in incarceration rates.

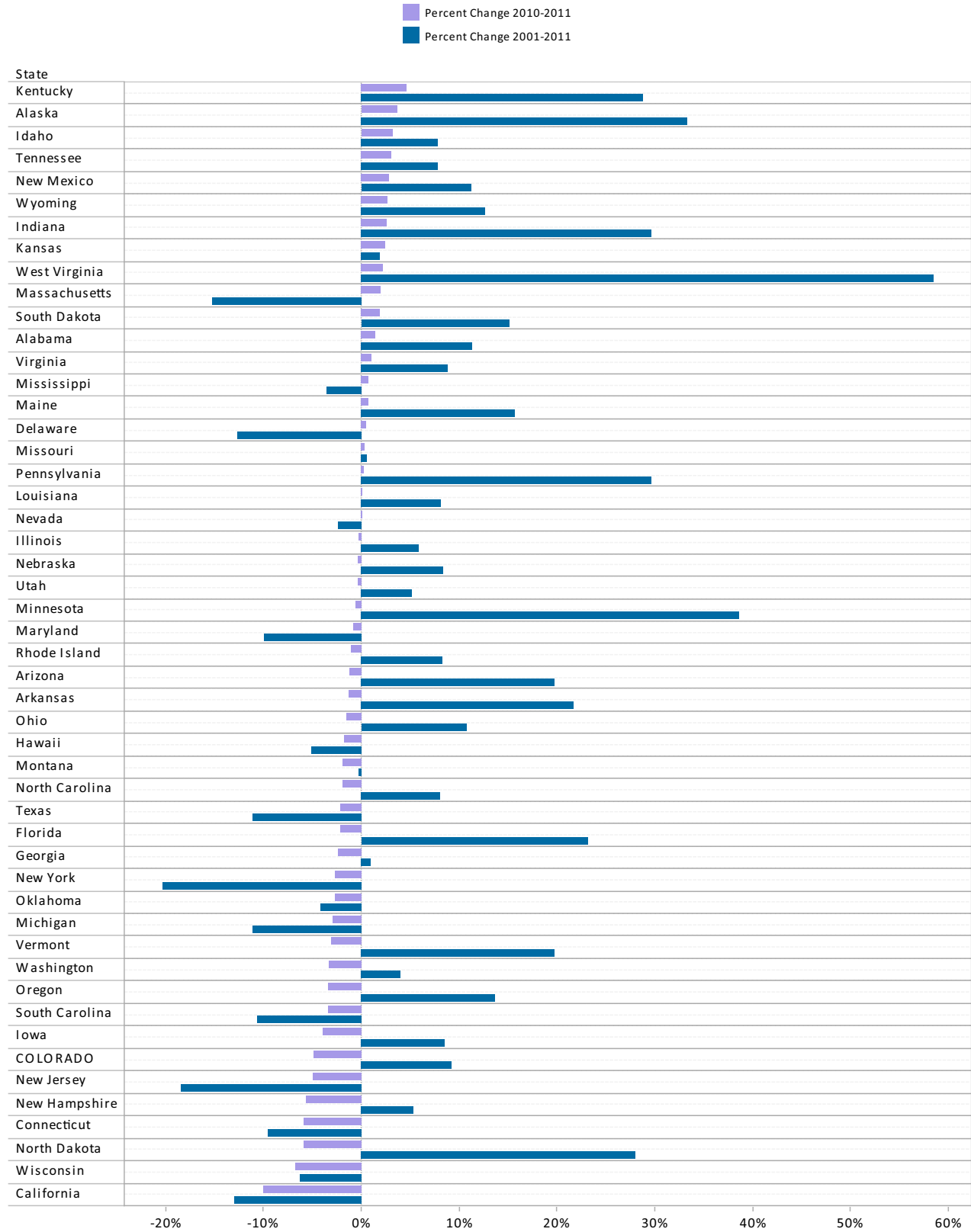
Figure 2. Ten-Year Prison Sentence, Incarceration, and Crime Rate



¹ FBI Uniform Crime Reports 2002-2011.

² *Prisoners in 2002-2011*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3. Change in Incarceration Rates by State, 2001-2011 and 2010-2011



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 would be three times the maximum of the presumptive range, and for three previous convictions, sentences would be four times the maximum of the presumptive range. If the new conviction was for a crime of violence, offenders would be 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 the 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, 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 21st birthday.
- **HB 09-1351** increased the amount of earned time from 10 days to 12 days for those serving a sentence for certain class 4, 5, or 6 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 had been twice convicted of a felony upon charges separately brought, and had arisen out of separate and distinct criminal episodes, to be eligible for probation unless his or her current conviction or a prior conviction was 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 mandated the sentence had to be served consecutively to any other sentence if the escape was 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 required 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 removed the statutory provision

that required a parole officer to arrest a parolee as a parole violator if the parolee is located in a place without lawful consent. This bill made certain offenders 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** built 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.
- **HB 12-1223** allowed offenders sentenced and paroled for a felony offense committed after July 1, 1993, to receive earned time while reincarcerated after a parole revocation. It also allowed offenders who successfully complete a milestone or phase of an educational, vocational, therapeutic, or reentry program, or who demonstrate exceptional conduct that promotes the safety of correctional staff, volunteers, contractors, or other persons, to be awarded as many as 60 days of earned time per accomplishment up to 120 days per incarceration.
- **HB 12-1271** limited the offenses for which a juvenile may be subject to direct file to class 1 felonies, class 2 felonies, crime of violence felonies, or sex offenses, if the juvenile has a previous felony adjudication or violent sex offenses, and instances in which the juvenile was subject to certain previous district court proceedings. The act also limited direct file to juveniles 16 and older.

Table 3. Presumptive Sentencing Ranges and Parole Periods

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

Note. Ext = extraordinary risk crimes.

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

Table 4. Habitual Sentencing Law Changes

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

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

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

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

^c PED = parole eligibility date.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Two sets of population projections are prepared by outside agencies for budgeting and planning purposes. The Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) within the Department of Public Safety has projected the inmate and parole populations for over 25 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. DCJ updates its projections every 6 months to reflect the most recent sentencing revisions and trends and LCS completes its projections once per year.

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 2012. Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the 6-year projections adjusted annually due to dynamic population variances. 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. DCJ³ Projections vs. Actual CDOC Population

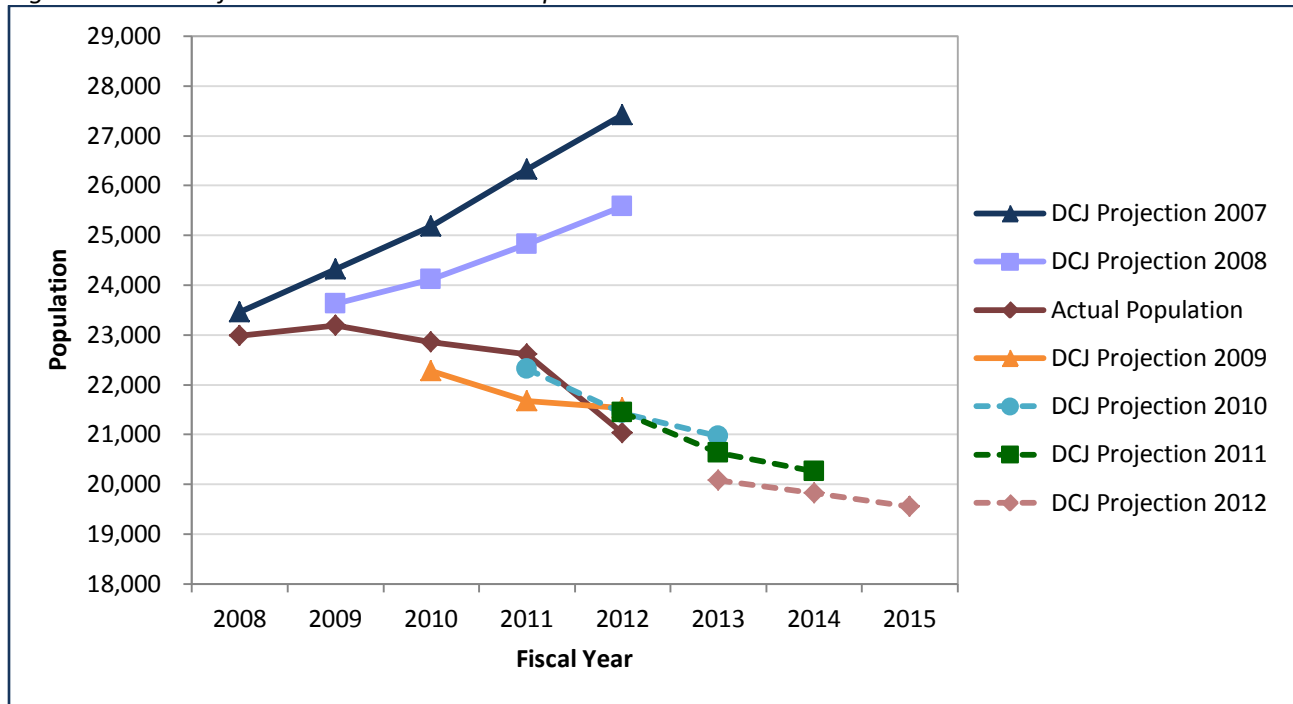
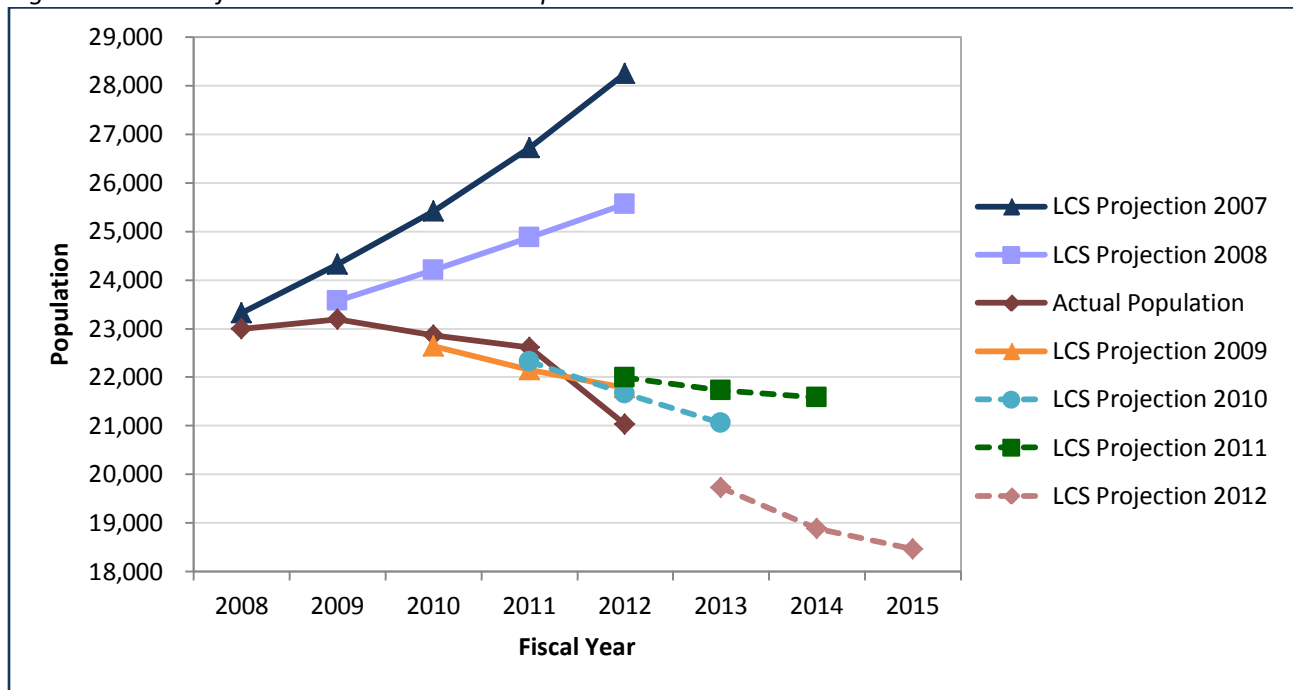


Figure 5. LCS⁴ Projections vs. Actual CDOC Population



³ Harrison, L., Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecast, December 21, 2012.

⁴ Colorado Legislative Council Staff Economics Section, Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast, December 20, 2012.

Figure 6. DCJ⁵ Projections vs. Actual CDOC Domestic Parole Population

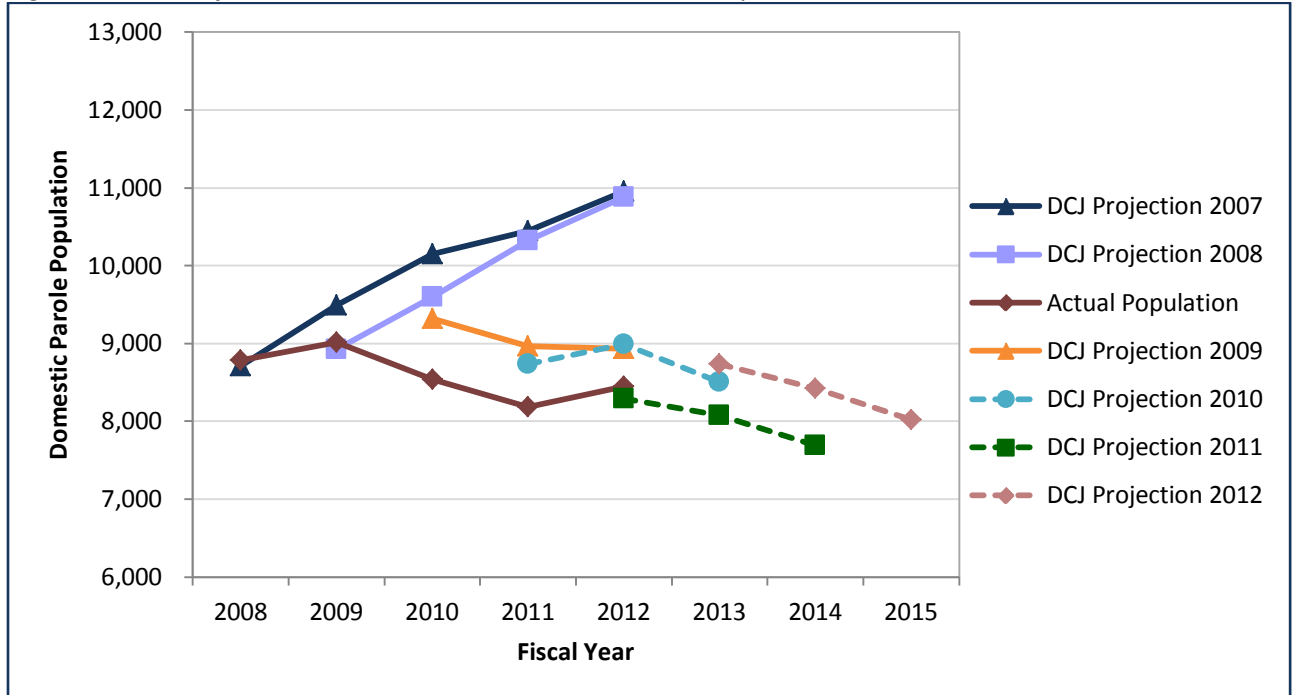
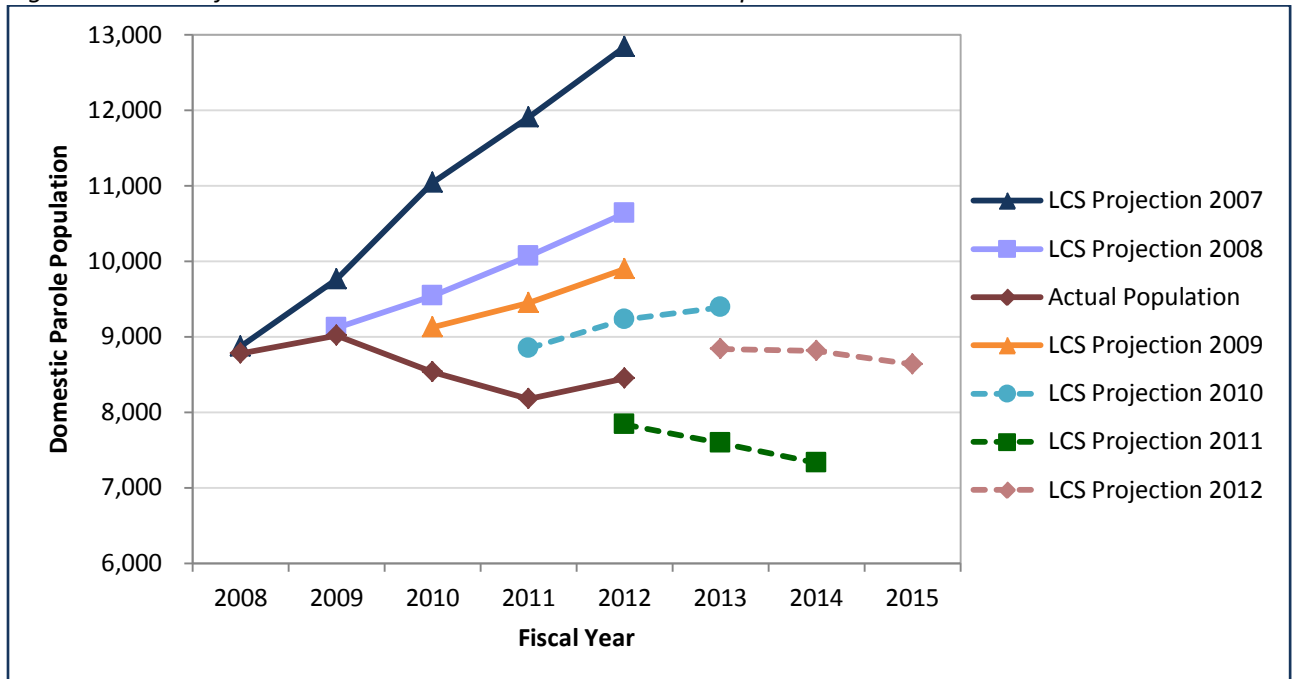


Figure 7. LCS⁶ Projections vs. Actual CDOC Domestic Parole Population



⁵ Harrison, L., Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecast, December 21, 2012.

⁶ Colorado Legislative Council Staff Economics Section, Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast, December 20, 2012.

SECURITY LEVELS AND MAP OF FACILITIES

Figure 8 illustrates the locations and security levels of the 24 prisons – 20 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, 2012, 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 in FY 2011 correcting errors in the design and expanded capacities.

Appendices A and B contain historical information for security levels, populations, and capacities for each facility.

Figure 8. Map of Colorado Correctional Facilities

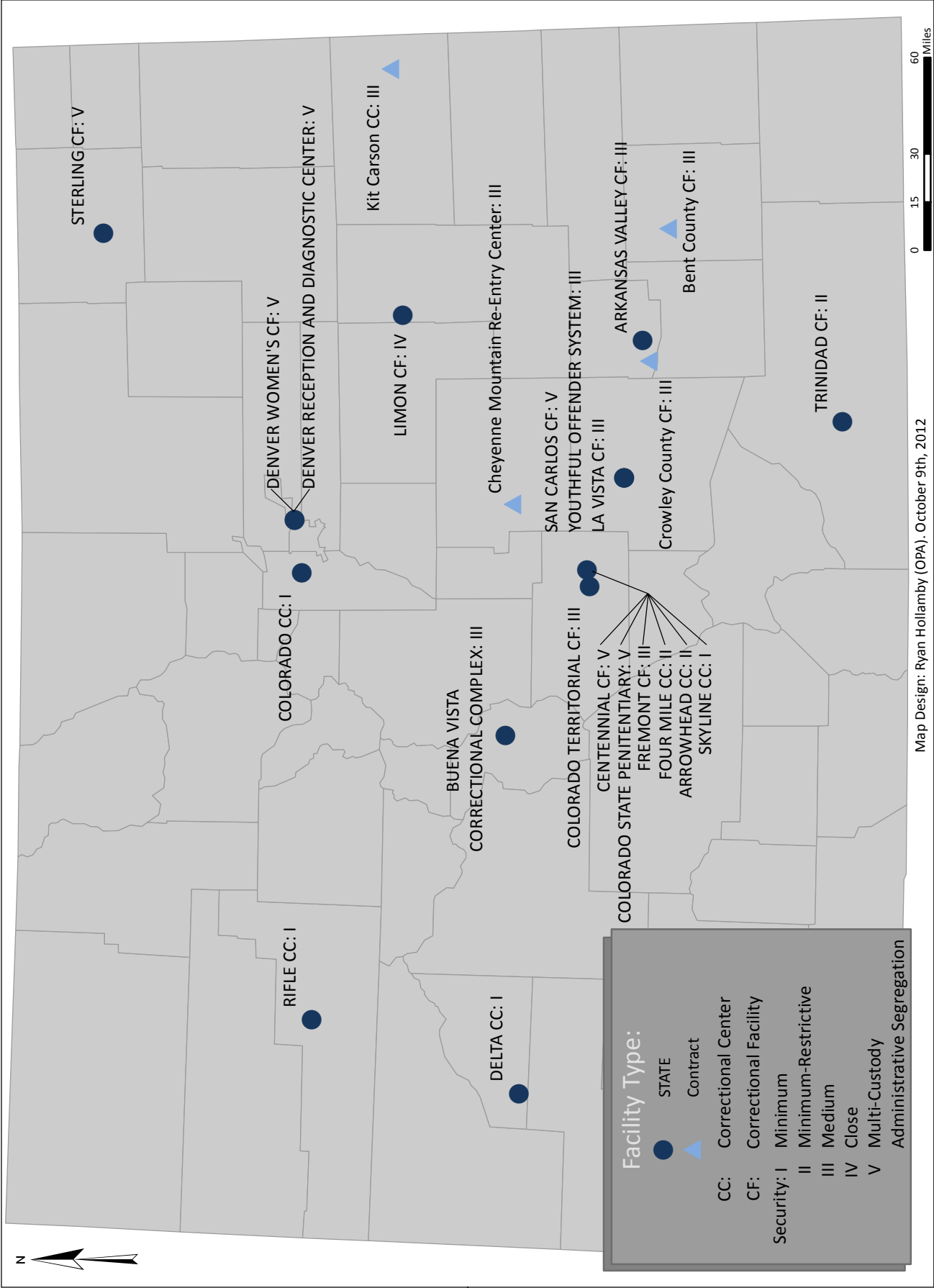


Table 5. Facility Populations and Capacities as of June 30, 2012

State Facilities	Year Open	On-Grounds Population	Capacities			% Design Capacity
			Design	Expanded	Operational	
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	1987	995	1,007	0	1,007	99%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	1990	517	484	40	524	107%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	1892	911	826	94	920	110%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	1984	300	292	12	304	103%
Centennial Correctional Facility ^a	1980	437	604	0	604	72%
Colorado Correctional Center	1969	150	150	0	150	100%
Colorado State Penitentiary	1993	745	756	0	756	99%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	1871	895	694	231	925	129%
Delta Correctional Center	1964	472	484	0	484	98%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	1991	522	496	46	542	105%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	1998	955	900	76	976	106%
Four Mile Correctional Center	1983	515	484	41	525	106%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1962	1,621	1,448	213	1,661	112%
La Vista Correctional Facility	1994	526	519	40	559	101%
Limon Correctional Facility	1991	939	748	205	953	126%
Rifle Correctional Center	1979	191	192	0	192	99%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	1995	250	250	5	255	100%
Skyline Correctional Center	1964	217	249	0	249	87%
Southern Transport Unit	2002	17	30	0	30	57%
Sterling Correctional Facility	1998	2,388	2,445	40	2,485	98%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	2001	400	404	0	404	99%
Total State Capacity		13,963	13,462	1,043	14,505^b	104%

^a Design capacity is 1,284 beds; CDOC was funded for 652 beds.

^b Infirmary beds at Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility and Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center are not included.

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 in a state bed decreased from \$32,344 in FY 2011 to \$31,440 in FY 2012. The FY 2012 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 2012⁷

Facility	Annual Cost	Daily Cost
Colorado Correctional Center	\$23,006	\$ 63.03
Delta Correctional Center	\$24,933	\$ 68.31
Rifle Correctional Center	\$24,813	\$ 67.98
Skyline Correctional Center	\$20,918	\$ 57.31
Average – Level I Security	\$23,680	\$ 64.88
Arrowhead Correctional Center	\$29,240	\$ 80.11
Four Mile Correctional Center	\$21,743	\$ 59.57
Trinidad Correctional Facility	\$23,203	\$ 63.57
Average – Level II Security	\$24,742	\$ 67.79
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	\$26,919	\$ 73.75
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	\$24,378	\$ 66.79
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	\$35,803	\$ 98.09
Fremont Correctional Facility	\$25,112	\$ 68.80
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	\$67,908	\$186.05
La Vista Correctional Facility	\$36,033	\$ 98.72
Average – Level III Security	\$29,297	\$ 80.27
Limon Correctional Facility	\$27,514	\$ 75.38
Average – Level IV Security	\$27,514	\$ 75.38
Centennial Correctional Facility	\$47,844	\$131.08
Colorado State Penitentiary	\$41,782	\$114.47
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	\$57,290	\$156.96
Denver Women’s Correctional Facility	\$34,854	\$ 95.49
San Carlos Correctional Facility	\$70,507	\$193.17
Sterling Correctional Facility	\$26,908	\$ 73.72
Average – Level V Security	\$37,410	\$102.49
Average Cost – Grand Total	\$31,440	\$ 86.14
External Capacity	\$20,349	\$ 55.75
Community and Parole Supervision		
Community Corrections	\$ 5,325	\$ 14.59
Community Corrections ISP	\$13,056	\$ 35.77
Parole	\$ 5,639	\$ 15.45
Parole ISP	\$10,114	\$ 27.71
Youthful Offender System		
YOS Pueblo Facility	\$63,269	\$173.34
YOS Aftercare	\$36,128	\$ 98.98
YOS Backlog	\$21,396	\$ 58.62

Note. Ft. Lyon Correctional Facility closed March 1, 2012.

⁷ 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 2012, with 64% males and 36% females. During the course of the year, 709 employees left employment resulting in a turnover rate of 12%. A comparison of the full-time employees as of June 30, 2012, is presented in Table 7 by age, ethnicity, and 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, 2012

	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Age Ranges						
21-29	480	12%	245	11%	725	12%
30-39	896	23%	457	21%	1,353	22%
40-49	1,160	30%	660	30%	1,820	30%
50-59	1,010	26%	637	29%	1,647	27%
60+	344	9%	213	10%	557	9%
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	2,823	73%	1,706	77%	4,529	74%
Hispanic/Latino	788	20%	360	16%	1,148	19%
African American	183	5%	81	4%	264	4%
Native American	50	1%	31	1%	81	1%
Asian	28	1%	18	1%	46	1%
Pacific Islander	7	<1%	4	<1%	11	<1%
Two or More Races	11	<1%	11	<1%	22	<1%
Not Indicated	0	0%	1	<1%	1	<1%
Total	3,890	100%	2,212	100%	6,102	100%

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

Table 8. Correctional Officers by Rank as of June 30, 2012

	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Correctional Officer I	1,615	63%	614	72%	2,229	65%
Correctional Officer II	569	22%	153	18%	722	21%
Correctional Officer III	251	10%	71	8%	322	9%
Correctional Officer IV	84	3%	16	2%	100	3%
Correctional Officer V	28	1%	4	<1%	32	1%
Total	2,547	100%	858	100%	3,405	100%

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

Table 9. Employees by Location as of June 30, 2012

Location	Male	Female	Total
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	218	85	303
Buena Vista Correctional Complex	236	102	338
Centennial Correctional Facility	267	103	370
Colorado Correctional Center	28	8	36
Colorado State Penitentiary	248	142	390
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	193	129	322
Canon Minimum Centers	246	123	369
Delta Correctional Center	88	32	120
Denver Complex	392	282	674
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	11	0	11
Fremont Correctional Facility	292	148	440
La Vista Correctional Facility	97	101	198
Limon Correctional Facility	222	73	295
Rifle Correctional Center	35	16	51
San Carlos Correctional Facility	128	82	210
Sterling Correctional Facility	491	267	758
Trinidad Correctional Facility	91	39	130
Youthful Offender System	122	48	170
Central Impact Employees ^a	165	232	397
Correctional Industries	135	29	164
Parole Offices	185	171	356
Total Number CDOC Employees	3,890	2,212	6,102

^a Central Impact Employees include 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 8.2% in 2012 and releases increased 4.9% (see Figure 9). FY 2012 is the third year in a row that prison releases (10,657) have surpassed admissions (9,116), yielding a difference of 1,541 inmates. This is the largest gap to date. The compounded admissions growth rate from FY 2006 to FY 2012 was -1.8% per year, while the release rate averaged 2.9% per year.

Figure 9. Total Admissions and Total Releases, FY 2006 – 2012

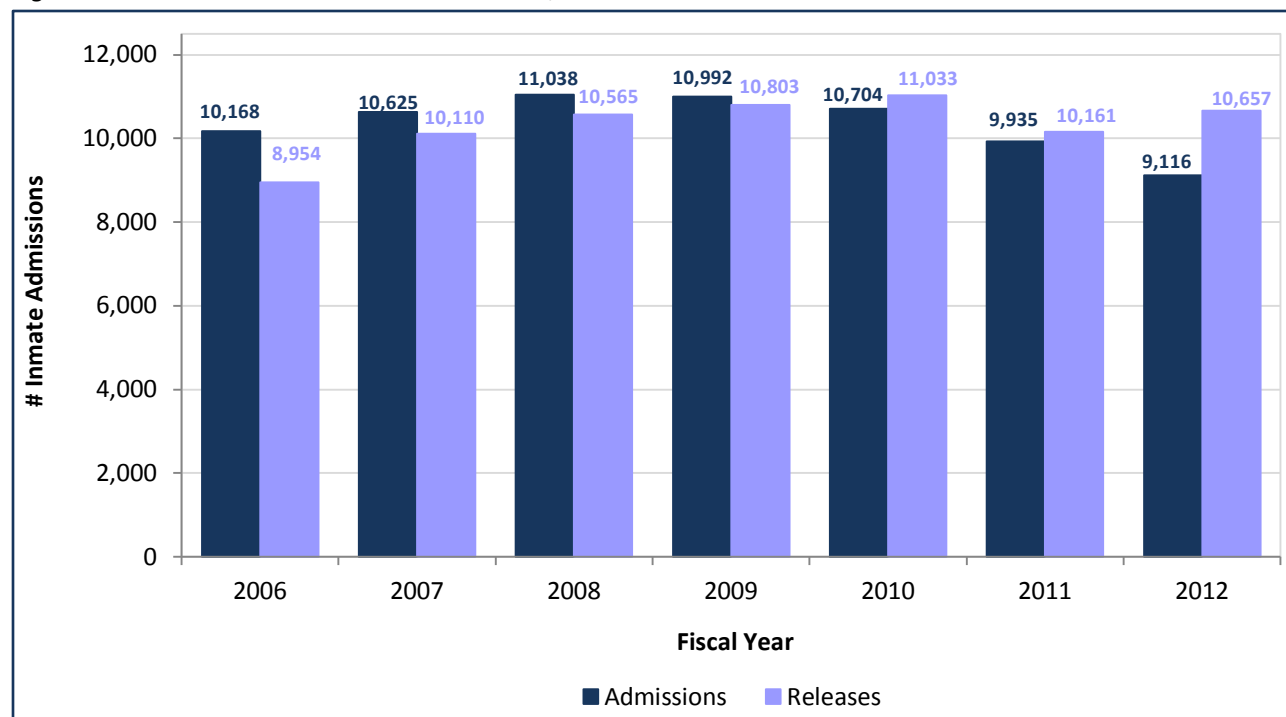


Table 10 shows counts by admission type for FY 2012. Court commitments include individuals receiving new incarceration sentences as new court commitments, parole returns with new felony convictions, court-ordered discharge returns with new convictions, probation returns with new convictions, and failures 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% in 2012 from the previous year, and female admissions decreased 10%. Court commitments were 6.3% lower, and technical returns were 11.5% lower. Of the total admissions ($N = 9,116$), 36% were technical parole returns without a new felony conviction.

Table 10. Number of Admissions to Adult Prison System, FY 2012

Admission Type	Male	Female	Total	%
Court Commitments				
New Commitments	4,316	610	4,926	54%
Parole Return – New Conviction	725	88	813	9%
Court-Ordered Return – New Conviction	6	2	8	<1%
Probation – New Conviction	22	3	25	<1%
YOS Failure	7	0	7	<1%
YOS Failure – New Conviction	9	0	9	<1%
Subtotal	5,085	703	5,788	63%
Technical Returns				
Parole Return	2,851	397	3,248	36%
Court-Ordered Discharge	26	2	28	<1%
Probation	31	7	38	<1%
Subtotal	2,908	406	3,314	36%
Other				
Dual Commitment	3	0	3	<1%
Interstate Compact	10	1	11	<1%
Total Admissions	8,006	1,110	9,116	100%

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

OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic characteristics of offenders incarcerated as court commitments and technical returns were examined. A number of individuals ($n = 395$) had multiple admissions during FY 2012. 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 5,696 court commitments and 3,011 technical returns.

The demographic characteristics of 2012 prison admissions are provided in Table 11. Females accounted for 12.1% of court commitments and 12.3% of technical returns. Among court commitments, the average age was 33.9 years ($SD = 10.6$). Mean age was similar for males and females, although females had a smaller age range (18 to 63) than males (16 to 84) at admission. Three commitments in 2012 were under the age of 18 years: two 16-year-olds and one 17-year-old at admission. Certain youthful offenders receiving an adult prison sentence may be eligible for YOS, a sentencing alternative created in 1993; this population is reported elsewhere.⁸ Among 2012 commitments, 9.5% were 50 years of age or older, almost twice the rate of 2002 commitments (4.9%) in this age range. Ages of technical returns averaged 2.3 years older than court commitments; the average age for 2012 technical returns was 36.2 years ($SD = 10.0$), with a similar average age between males and females.

Ethnic distributions of both court commitments and technical violations were similar to those in FY 2011. 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.

⁸ Office of Planning and Analysis. (2011). *Youthful Offender System Annual Report: Fiscal Year 2010 – 2011*. Colorado Springs, CO: Department of Corrections.

Table 11. Demographic Characteristics, FY 2012 Admissions

	Court Commitments				Technical Returns			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Age Ranges								
15-17	3	0	3	<1%	0	0	0	0%
18-19	95	6	101	2%	7	0	7	<1%
20-29	1,999	248	2,247	39%	862	96	958	32%
30-39	1,465	238	1,703	30%	806	132	938	31%
40-49	945	156	1,101	19%	653	108	761	25%
50-59	413	38	451	8%	267	33	300	10%
60+	86	4	90	2%	45	2	47	2%
Average Age (Years)	33.9	33.9	33.9		36.2	36.6	36.2	
Median Age (Years)	31	32	32		34	36	34	
Ethnicity								
Caucasian	2,277	382	2,659	47%	1,186	168	1,354	45%
Hispanic/Latino	1,714	191	1,905	33%	741	120	861	29%
African American	832	92	924	16%	591	63	654	22%
Native American	145	18	163	3%	107	19	126	4%
Asian	38	7	45	1%	15	1	16	1%
Total	5,006	690	5,696	100%	2,640	371	3,011	100%

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

SENTENCING DATA

The felony class of the most serious offense conviction for court commitments and technical returns 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 2011. Figure 10 displays the percentage of court commitments from each county in the state, and Figure 11 maps the percentage of technical returns. Denver County continues to represent the largest portion of commitments, followed by El Paso, Arapahoe, Jefferson, and Adams counties. Adams, Jefferson, and Arapahoe counties were responsible for the greatest number of technical returns after Denver and El Paso counties.

Table 12. Felony Class and County of Conviction, FY 2012 Admissions

	Court Commitments				Technical Returns			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Felony Class								
I	29	1	30	1%	1	0	1	<1%
II	106	13	119	2%	17	3	20	1%
III	806	123	929	16%	390	51	441	15%
IV	1,733	296	2,029	36%	1,117	179	1,296	43%
V	1,313	158	1,471	26%	816	85	901	30%
VI	820	93	913	16%	272	50	322	11%
Habitual	40	5	45	1%	14	1	15	<1%
Lifetime Sex	159	1	160	3%	13	2	15	<1%
Total	5,006	690	5,696	100%	2,640	371	3,011	100%

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

Figure 10. Percent of Total Court Commitments by County of Conviction, FY 2012 Admissions

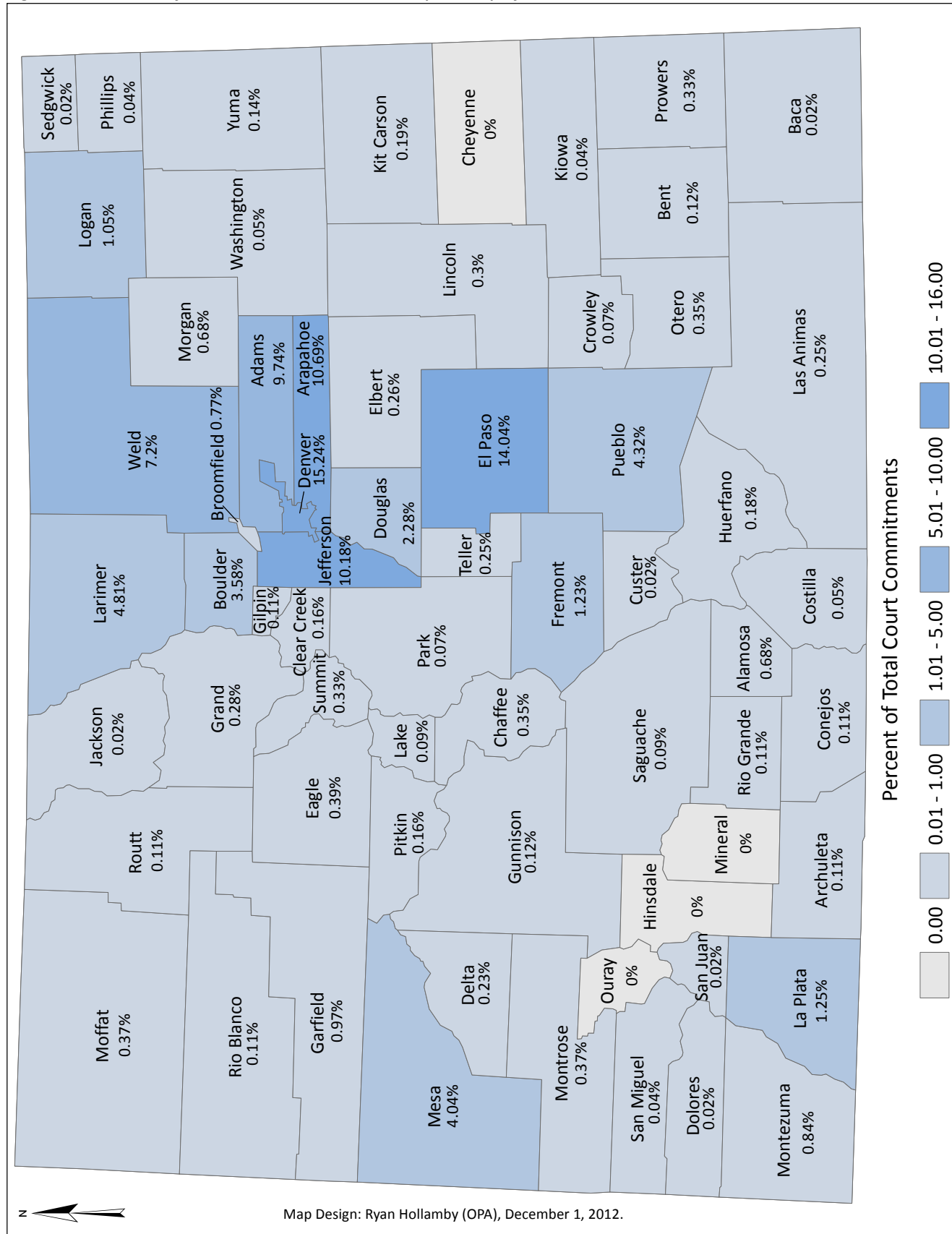
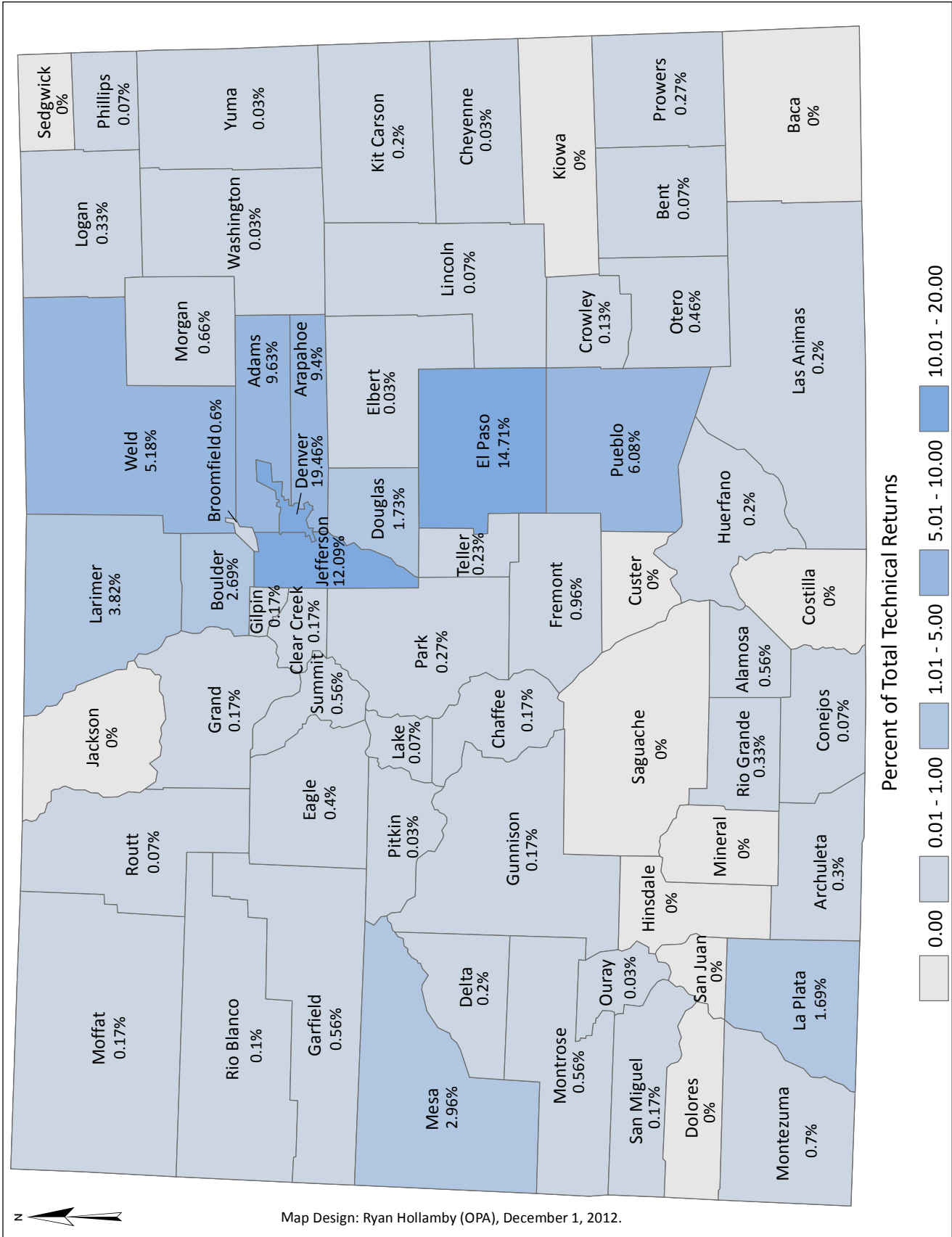


Figure 11. Percent of Total Technical Returns by County of Conviction, FY 2012 Admissions



Most serious offense of court commitments also was examined. Most serious offense is determined by a number of factors including sentence length, felony class, enhancements (e.g., habitual, lifetime supervision), and crime type. Table 13 presents the most serious offense of court commitments by gender, 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.

Table 13. Most Serious Offense of Court Commitments, FY 2012 Admissions

Crime	Males		Females		Subtotal		Total	
	#	# Inc ^a	#	# Inc ^a	#	# Inc ^a	#	%
Violent Offenses								
First Degree Murder	29	25	1	2	30	27	57	1%
Second Degree Murder	31	18	4	1	35	19	54	1%
Manslaughter	30	1	7	0	37	1	38	1%
Homicide	12	2	1	0	13	2	15	<1%
Aggravated Robbery	114	38	7	2	121	40	161	3%
Simple Robbery	104	27	10	4	114	31	145	3%
Kidnapping	52	4	6	0	58	4	62	1%
Assault	368	66	37	7	405	73	478	8%
Menacing	273	33	19	2	292	35	327	6%
Sexual Assault	120	51	1	0	121	51	172	3%
Sexual Assault-Child	122	92	1	1	123	93	216	4%
Arson	9	6	2	0	11	6	17	<1%
Weapons/Explosives	87	3	2	0	89	3	92	2%
Child Abuse	158	14	19	1	177	15	192	3%
Subtotal	1,509	380	117	20	1,626	400	2,026	36%
Nonviolent Offenses								
Drug Offenses:								
Controlled Substances	710	118	147	22	857	140	997	18%
Marijuana	58	2	3	0	61	2	63	1%
Other Drug Offenses	14	7	7	2	21	9	30	1%
Escape	216	8	58	4	274	12	286	5%
Contraband	40	3	3	0	43	3	46	1%
Identity Theft	110	11	64	3	174	14	188	3%
Theft	281	67	85	11	366	78	444	8%
Burglary	341	92	23	9	364	101	465	8%
Trespassing/Mischief	241	69	18	4	259	73	332	6%
Forgery	112	6	37	1	149	7	156	3%
M.V. Theft	118	18	13	3	131	21	152	3%
Traffic	171	2	7	0	178	2	180	3%
Public Peace	153	19	7	2	160	21	181	3%
Fraud/Embezzlement	51	0	9	0	60	0	60	1%
Organized Crime	24	2	3	0	27	2	29	1%
Perjury	37	7	1	1	38	8	46	1%
Miscellaneous	2	7	1	5	3	12	15	<1%
Subtotal	2,679	438	486	67	3,165	505	3,670	64%
Total	4,188	818	603	87	4,791	905	5,696	100%

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

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

Table 14. Most Serious Offense of Technical Returns, FY 2012 Admissions

Crime	Males		Females		Subtotal		#	Total	
	#	# Inc ^a	#	# Inc ^a	#	# Inc ^a		# Inc ^a	%
Violent Offenses									
First Degree Murder	1	3	0	0	1	3		4	<1%
Second Degree Murder	5	2	1	1	6	3		9	<1%
Manslaughter	13	0	1	0	14	0		14	<1%
Homicide	4	0	0	0	4	0		4	<1%
Aggravated Robbery	32	13	3	0	35	13		48	2%
Simple Robbery	65	15	8	2	73	17		90	3%
Kidnapping	18	4	2	1	20	5		25	1%
Assault	156	22	18	1	174	23		197	7%
Menacing	186	10	12	2	198	12		210	7%
Sexual Assault	58	37	2	0	60	37		97	3%
Sexual Assault-Child	18	57	3	0	21	57		78	3%
Arson	7	1	0	1	7	2		9	<1%
Weapons/Explosives	26	2	0	0	26	2		28	1%
Child Abuse	51	6	9	0	60	6		66	2%
Subtotal	640	172	59	8	699	180		879	29%
Nonviolent Offenses									
Drug Offenses:									
Controlled Substances	463	68	98	13	561	81		642	21%
Marijuana	39	3	2	0	41	3		44	1%
Other Drug Offenses	10	2	1	3	11	5		16	1%
Escape	148	25	27	7	175	32		207	7%
Contraband	12	2	1	1	13	3		16	1%
Identity Theft	39	6	15	0	54	6		60	2%
Theft	196	50	51	16	247	66		313	10%
Burglary	205	50	12	2	217	52		269	9%
Trespassing/Mischief	146	29	8	2	154	31		185	6%
Forgery	61	4	18	0	79	4		83	3%
M.V. Theft	101	15	12	0	113	15		128	4%
Traffic	35	0	7	0	42	0		42	1%
Public Peace	76	4	1	0	77	4		81	3%
Fraud/Embezzlement	17	1	2	0	19	1		20	1%
Organized Crime	1	0	2	1	3	1		4	<1%
Perjury	11	1	0	0	11	1		12	<1%
Miscellaneous	2	6	0	2	2	8		10	<1%
Subtotal	1,562	266	257	47	1,819	313		2,132	71%
Total	2,202	438	316	55	2,518	493		3,011	100%

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

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

LENGTH OF STAY

The average length of stay of new court commitments and parole returns with a new crime is estimated by the DCJ in the annual Correctional Population Forecast.⁹ 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 2012 Admission⁹

Felony Class/Type	New Commitments		Parole Returns	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
F1	480.0	480.0	480.0	--
F2 Ext	236.4	216.0	200.8	--
F2 Sex	--	--	--	--
F2 Drug	--	--	16.3	14.5
F2 Other	90.1	75.8	135.6	--
F3 Ext	93.5	62.9	55.7	45.6
F3 Sex	91.9	127.9	104.7	--
F3 Drug	64.8	58.8	24.6	--
F3 Other	80.0	58.8	59.9	51.9
F4 Ext	54.2	41.3	37.8	27.1
F4 Sex	45.6	19.7	29.9	--
F4 Drug	29.4	31.0	30.9	15.0
F4 Other	39.2	38.3	36.9	35.4
F5 Ext	24.4	20.2	18.9	15.2
F5 Sex	28.2	31.5	25.9	--
F5 Drug	20.2	25.2	21.3	18.1
F5 Other	22.2	19.2	22.2	20.2
F6 Ext	14.8	8.6	11.1	--
F6 Sex	13.9	12.3	12.8	16.5
F6 Drug	11.9	14.3	17.8	20.0
F6 Other	12.6	13.0	17.2	9.8
Habitual	193.9	216.0	233.8	28.8
Lifetime	78.2	48.8	86.8	--
Total	47.3	38.1	44.5	29.9

Note. Ext = extraordinary risk of harm offenses.

HABITUAL OFFENDER COMMITMENTS

Table 16 outlines commitments with habitual convictions. Forty-five offenders were sentenced under habitual offender provisions for their most serious offense in FY 2012. Zero received a sentence under pre HB 93-1302 law. 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 2012 (45) was lower than FY 2011 (50); previously, there were 53 in FY 2010, 42 in FY 2009, 66 in FY 2008, 43 in FY 2007, and 26 in FY 2006.

⁹ Harrison, L., Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecast, December 21, 2012.

Table 16. Commitments with Habitual Convictions, FY 2012 Admissions

Sentencing Law	Crime ^a	Male	Female	Total	Avg Sentence (Yrs.)
Pre HB 93-1302	Three Previous Convictions				
	Subtotal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Post HB 93-1302	Three Previous Convictions				
	Murder	1	0	1	224
	Aggravated Robbery	7	0	7	119
	Kidnapping	3	0	3	125
	Assault	7	0	7	96
	Menacing	2	0	2	12
	Controlled Substances	4	0	4	36
	Escape	1	1	2	38
	Contraband	1	0	1	9
	Identify Theft	0	1	1	30
	Theft	1	1	2	29
	Burglary	1	0	1	24
	Trespassing/Mischief	1	0	1	13
	Forgery	0	1	1	1
	Traffic	1	0	1	4
	Public Peace	1	0	1	9
	Subtotal	31	4	35	71
	Two Previous Convictions				
	Assault	1	0	1	16
	Menacing	1	0	1	9
	Child Abuse	1	0	1	36
	Controlled Substances	2	0	2	8
	Escape	1	0	1	12
	Identify Theft	1	1	2	18
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	1	16
	Perjury	1	0	1	24
	Subtotal	9	1	10	17
Total		40	5	45	59

^a 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 2012. 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://www.doc.state.co.us/sites/default/files/opa/LXSO%20FY2012.pdf>.

Table 17. Lifetime Sex Offender Commitments Most Serious Conviction, FY 2012 Admissions

Felony Class	Most Serious Crime	Number of Offenders			Avg. Minimum Sentence (Yrs.)
		Male	Female	Total	
2	Sexual Assault	5	0	5	95.3
	Sexual Assault – Aided Risk	1	0	1	45.0
	Sexual Assault – Deadly Weapon	2	0	2	181.3
	Sexual Assault – Serious Injury	3	0	3	64.7
	Subtotal	11	0	11	98.0
3	Aggravated Incest	2	0	2	20.0
	Sexual Assault Child – Position of Trust	41	0	41	29.0
	Sexual Assault	1	0	1	20.0
	Sexual Assault on a Child	25	1	26	22.5
	Sexual Assault – Serious Injury	1	0	1	24.0
	Sexual Assault – Submission At Risk	10	0	10	51.1
	Sexual Assault – Submission	2	0	2	14.0
	Subtotal	82	1	83	28.9
4	Enticement of a Child	2	0	2	4.5
	Incest	2	0	2	3.0
	Internet Luring – Sexual Exploitation	1	0	1	2.0
	Sexual Assault Child – Position of Trust	8	0	8	5.5
	Sexual Assault on a Child	37	0	37	4.0
	Sexual Assault – Incapable	3	0	3	4.7
	Sexual Assault – Submission At Risk	1	0	1	4.0
	Sexual Assault – Submission	8	0	8	18.0
	Sexual Contact – Medical	1	0	1	12.0
	Sexual Contact – Nonconsent	3	0	3	8.7
	Subtotal	66	0	66	6.2
Total		159	1	160	24.3

NEEDS LEVELS OF COURT COMMITMENTS

The initial needs levels assessed during the diagnostic process are shown in Table 18 for FY 2012 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).

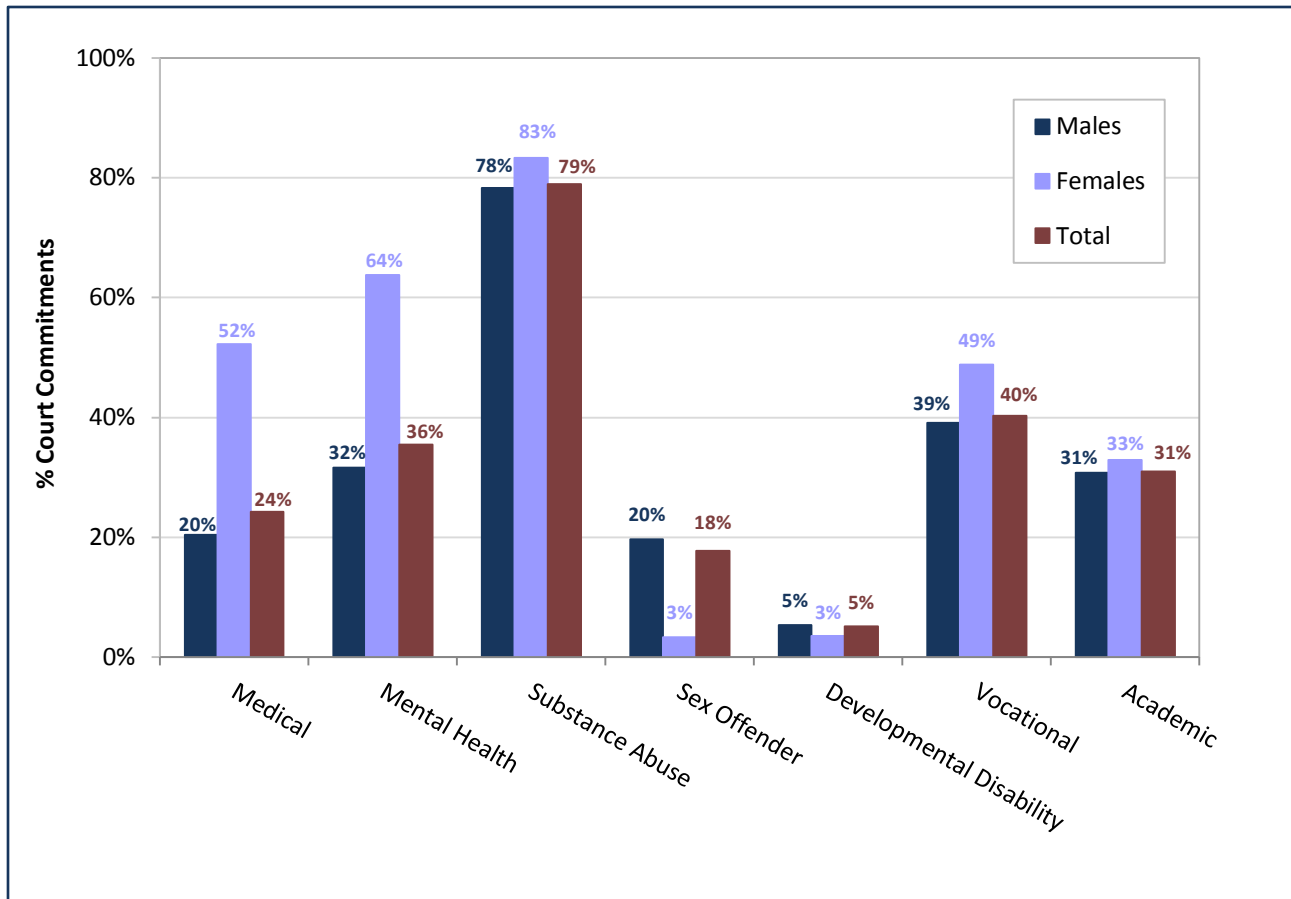
Inmates with needs levels 3 through 5 are generally recommended for services in that area. Figure 12 shows the percent of court commitments who have moderate to severe needs (levels 3-5) in each area. Males and females have similar needs levels in most areas; however, compared to males, females have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

Table 18. Needs Levels for Court Commitments, FY 2012

Males	Needs Level				
	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	45%	35%	17%	3%	<1%
Mental Health	11%	57%	30%	1%	<1%
Substance Abuse	13%	9%	38%	23%	17%
Sex Offender	75%	5%	1%	1%	18%
Developmental Disability	86%	8%	5%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	18%	43%	13%	26%	<1%
Academic	1%	68%	1%	14%	16%
Females	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	23%	24%	46%	6%	0%
Mental Health	17%	19%	62%	2%	0%
Substance Abuse	8%	8%	35%	29%	19%
Sex Offender	93%	3%	2%	0%	1%
Developmental Disability	90%	7%	3%	0%	0%
Vocational	13%	38%	22%	27%	<1%
Academic	1%	66%	1%	13%	18%
Total	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	42%	34%	21%	3%	<1%
Mental Health	12%	53%	34%	1%	<1%
Substance Abuse	12%	9%	38%	24%	17%
Sex Offender	77%	5%	1%	1%	16%
Developmental Disability	87%	8%	5%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	18%	42%	14%	26%	<1%
Academic	1%	68%	1%	14%	17%
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 20 cases (<1%) in mental health to 36 cases (<1%) in vocational.

Figure 12. Percent of Court Commitments Rated Moderate to Severe Needs, FY 2012 Admissions

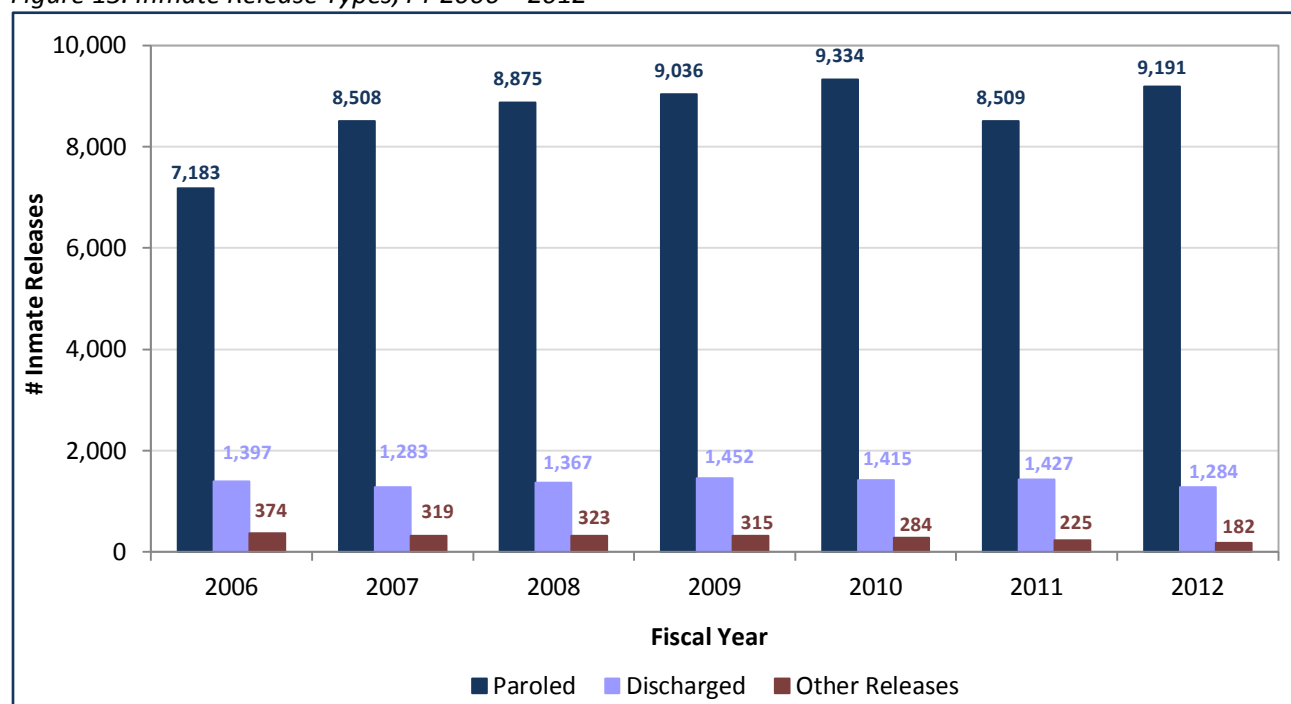


PRISON RELEASES

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 2006 through 2012 are shown in Figure 13. Annual releases increased each year from FY 2006 through 2010. Releases dropped sharply in FY 2011 but increased again in FY 2012. Parole releases increased from FY 2011 to FY 2012, while discharges and other releases significantly decreased during the same period.

Figure 13. Inmate Release Types, FY 2006 – 2012



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 detainers. Martin/Cooper discharges apply to offenders convicted of sex offenses between July 1, 1993, and November 1, 1998. The Colorado State Supreme Court (People v. Martin, Case 99SC602) and the Colorado Court of Appeals (People v. Cooper, Case 98CA1614) ruled that these sex offenders were subject to a period of discretionary parole that could not be longer than the remainder of the imposed maximum sentence of incarceration. These cases 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 1,471 sex offenders discharging their prison sentences without further supervision since FY 2002.

Other releases include release to probation, court-ordered discharge, and deceased. The total number of releases in 2012 was higher than the previous year by 4.9%. Releases to parole increased 8.0%; however,

discharges decreased by 10.0% and all other releases fell 19.1%. Female offender releases increased 9.8%, and male releases increased 4.2% in FY 2012.

Table 19. Inmate Release Types by Gender, FY 2012

Release Type	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Parole						
Discretionary	3,060	33%	547	41%	3,607	34%
Mandatory	2,332	25%	242	18%	2,574	24%
Mandatory Reparole	1,877	20%	284	21%	2,161	20%
HB 1351 Mandatory	746	8%	103	8%	849	8%
Subtotal	8,015	86%	1,176	88%	9,191	86%
Sentence Discharge						
Discharge	957	10%	124	9%	1,081	10%
Martin/Cooper Discharges	34	<1%	1	<1%	35	<1%
Discharge to Pending Charges	118	1%	7	1%	125	1%
Discharge to Detainer	38	<1%	5	<1%	43	<1%
Subtotal	1,147	12%	137	10%	1,284	12%
Other						
Probation	67	1%	15	1%	82	1%
Court-Ordered Discharge	48	1%	7	1%	55	1%
Deceased	45	<1%	0	0%	45	<1%
Dual to ICC/New Crime	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Appeal Bond	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Subtotal	160	2%	22	2%	182	2%
Total Releases	9,322	100%	1,335	100%	10,657	100%

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

The number of releases by type for each facility location is displayed in Table 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 (2,702), as this is the main transportation location, followed by Sterling Correctional Facility (1,016). 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 1,901 releases (17.8%). In comparison, FY 2011 releases from community contract centers and intensive supervision represented 14.9% of all releases. These community programs are intended to serve as a transition from prison to parole. Of the offenders who discharged their inmate status, 86.2% paroled and 12.1% 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." 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 2012

Facility	Parole		Sent Discharge		Other		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	134	76%	32	18%	10	6%	176
Arrowhead Correctional Center	236	90%	23	9%	2	1%	261
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	44	75%	11	19%	4	7%	59
Buena Vista Minimum Center	38	93%	2	5%	1	2%	41
Centennial Correctional Facility	64	78%	16	20%	2	2%	82
Colorado Correctional Center	115	93%	8	6%	1	1%	124
Colorado State Penitentiary	14	61%	7	30%	2	9%	23
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	2,289	85%	389	14%	24	1%	2,702
Delta Correctional Center	164	90%	13	7%	6	3%	183
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	569	85%	88	13%	16	2%	673
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	470	85%	75	14%	8	1%	553
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	30	94%	1	3%	1	3%	32
Four Mile Correctional Center	326	88%	39	10%	7	2%	372
Fremont Correctional Facility	490	87%	61	11%	12	2%	563
La Vista Correctional Facility	239	84%	39	14%	8	3%	286
Limon Correctional Facility	66	78%	18	21%	1	1%	85
Rifle Correctional Center	100	87%	15	13%	0	0%	115
San Carlos Correctional Facility	54	75%	16	22%	2	3%	72
Skyline Correctional Center	143	88%	15	9%	4	2%	162
Southern Transport Unit	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2
Sterling Correctional Facility	866	85%	130	13%	20	2%	1,016
Trinidad Correctional Facility	139	86%	16	10%	6	4%	161
Contract							
Bent County Correctional Facility	6	46%	0	0%	7	54%	13
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	23	72%	6	19%	3	9%	32
Crowley County Correctional Facility	9	50%	0	0%	9	50%	18
Kit Carson Correctional Center	2	25%	3	38%	3	38%	8
Other							
Community Corrections Centers	1,059	93%	64	6%	10	1%	1,133
Intensive Supervision	754	98%	10	1%	4	1%	768
Jail Backlog/Contract	33	58%	18	32%	6	11%	57
Revoked-Community Centers	30	94%	2	6%	0	0%	32
Revoked-Return to Custody	678	81%	161	19%	2	0%	841
Other	5	42%	6	50%	1	8%	12
Total Inmate Releases	9,191	86%	1,284	12%	182	2%	10,657

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 presentence 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 5 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 terms 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 2012 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	229	--	229	Life	Life	Life
II	109	26	135	120	92	114	222	196	217
III	1,538	226	1,764	46	33	44	98	85	96
IV	3,655	606	4,261	23	19	23	50	47	50
V	2,586	302	2,888	14	12	14	31	29	31
VI	1,211	169	1,380	7	7	7	17	18	17
Habitual-Other	75	3	78	103	44	100	256	84	249
Habitual-Life	8	0	8	258	--	258	--	--	--
Lifetime Sex	110	1	111	68	59	68	Life	Life	Life
Other	16	2	18	84	36	79	--	--	--
Total	9,322	1,335	10,657	25	20	25	52	49	52

The time served by type of admission is shown in Table 22, and average governing sentence is shown in Table 23. The court commitments 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 34 months incarcerated while female court commitments averaged 26 months. Technical parole returns were reincarcerated for an average of just under 7 months, with minimal 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 2012 Releases

Admission Type	Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Prison Time (mos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Court Commitments	I	12	0	12	249	--	249
	II	97	22	119	131	99	125
	III	891	127	1,018	63	45	60
	IV	1,794	315	2,109	33	26	32
	V	1,362	165	1,527	18	14	17
	VI	811	105	916	8	8	8
	Habitual-Other	43	1	44	116	77	115
	Habitual-Life	2	0	2	324	--	324
	Lifetime Sex	94	1	95	72	59	72
Subtotal		5,106	736	5,842	34	26	33
Tech. Parole Returns	I	1	0	1	14	--	14
	II	9	1	10	6	2	5
	III	426	74	500	9	9	9
	IV	1,344	218	1,562	7	7	7
	V	928	104	1,032	6	6	6
	VI	343	55	398	4	5	4
	Habitual-Other	10	1	11	6	5	6
	Habitual-Life	1	0	1	4	--	4
	Lifetime Sex	10	0	10	14	--	14
Subtotal		3,072	453	3,525	7	6	7
Parole Returns-New Felony Convictions	I	1	0	1	202	--	202
	II	3	1	4	87	18	70
	III	180	20	200	52	40	51
	IV	449	66	515	33	30	33
	V	279	32	311	24	24	24
	VI	56	8	64	19	7	17
	Habitual-Other	20	1	21	120	50	117
	Habitual-Life	5	0	5	282	--	282
	Lifetime Sex	4	0	4	127	--	127
Subtotal		997	128	1,125	37	28	36
Other Technical Returns	II	0	2	2	--	93	93
	III	18	1	19	28	45	29
	IV	32	5	37	22	18	21
	V	10	1	11	13	20	14
	VI	1	0	1	7	--	7
	Habitual-Other	1	0	1	19	--	19
	Lifetime Sex	2	0	2	43	--	43
Subtotal		64	9	73	23	38	24
Other New Convictions	III	17	3	20	44	65	47
	IV	33	1	34	35	41	36
	V	7	0	7	39	--	39
	VI	0	1	1	--	9	9
	Habitual-Other	1	0	1	245	--	245
Subtotal		58	5	63	42	49	42
Other^a	III	6	1	7	33	105	43
	IV	3	1	4	14	11	13
	Other	16	2	18	84	36	79
Subtotal		25	4	29	64	47	61

^a 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 2012 Releases

Admission Type	Felony Class	Number of Offenders			Avg Governing Sent. (mos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Court Commitments	I	12	0	12	Life	--	Life
	II	97	22	119	240	209	234
	III	891	127	1,018	117	97	114
	IV	1,794	315	2,109	60	54	59
	V	1,362	165	1,527	35	29	34
	VI	811	105	916	17	19	17
	Habitual-Other	43	1	44	270	144	267
	Habitual-Life	2	0	2	Life	--	Life
	Lifetime Sex	94	1	95	Life	Life	Life
Subtotal		5,106	736	5,842	62	56	61
Tech. Parole Returns	I	1	0	1	Life	--	Life
	II	9	1	10	60	60	60
	III	426	74	500	59	64	60
	IV	1,344	218	1,562	35	34	35
	V	928	104	1,032	24	25	24
	VI	343	55	398	14	15	14
	Habitual-Other	10	1	11	185	36	171
	Habitual-Life	1	0	1	Life	--	Life
	Lifetime Sex	10	0	10	Life	--	Life
Subtotal		3,072	453	3,525	33	35	33
Parole Returns-New Felony Convictions	I	1	0	1	Life	--	Life
	II	3	1	4	132	48	111
	III	180	20	200	94	82	92
	IV	449	66	515	53	49	52
	V	279	32	311	38	40	38
	VI	56	8	64	30	22	29
	Habitual-Other	20	1	21	253	72	245
	Habitual-Life	5	0	5	Life	--	Life
	Lifetime Sex	4	0	4	Life	--	Life
Subtotal		997	128	1,125	59	51	58
Other Technical Returns	II	0	2	2	--	192	192
	III	18	1	19	85	96	85
	IV	32	5	37	60	47	58
	V	10	1	11	47	48	47
	VI	1	0	1	18	--	18
	Habitual-Other	1	0	1	144	--	144
	Lifetime Sex	2	0	2	Life	--	Life
	Subtotal	64	9	73	66	85	68
Other New Convictions	III	17	3	20	99	108	100
	IV	33	1	34	68	60	68
	V	7	0	7	72	--	72
	VI	0	1	1	--	18	18
	Habitual-Other	1	0	1	540	--	540
Subtotal		58	5	63	86	80	85
Other^a	III	6	1	7	120	180	129
	IV	3	1	4	116	96	111
	Other	16	2	18	Life	Life	Life
	Subtotal	25	4	29	119	138	122

^a 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 include jail and presentence 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 2012 served an average of 31 months in prison to first release, which is four months greater than the 2011 average. Sentence discharges averaged 153 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, matching the average incarceration time from FY 2011.

Table 25 provides the governing sentence averages for court commitments released in 2012, similar to the data presented in Table 23 for all 2012 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 2012 Court Commitments

Felony Class	Crime	Number of Offenders				Avg Prison Time (months)			
		Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total	Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total
I	Murder	7	0	5	12	307	--	167	249
	Class I Total	7	0	5	12	307	--	167	249
II	Murder	31	4	3	38	183	235	178	188
	Kidnapping	11	4	0	15	161	237	--	181
	Sexual Assault	1	4	0	5	264	235	--	241
	Child Abuse	4	0	0	4	153	--	--	153
	Drug Offenses	24	0	0	24	66	--	--	66
	Org. Crime Act	28	0	3	31	51	--	10	47
	Other Class II	2	0	0	2	107	--	--	107
	Class II Total	101	12	6	119	114	236	94	125
III	Murder	11	1	1	13	127	302	117	140
	Homicide	18	0	1	19	77	--	3	73
	Kidnapping	4	0	0	4	183	--	--	183
	Sexual Assault	10	19	5	34	96	138	148	127
	Child Abuse	35	3	2	40	69	106	6	69
	Assault	28	2	3	33	129	231	140	136
	Robbery	82	1	0	83	114	267	--	116
	Escape	39	0	0	39	46	--	--	46
	Burglary	115	1	4	120	55	203	77	57
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	85	0	6	91	48	--	51	48
	Drug Offenses	508	1	8	517	42	218	4	42
	Other Class III	23	2	0	25	53	250	--	70
	Class III Total	958	30	30	1,018	57	163	64	60
IV	Homicide	28	1	0	29	51	35	--	50
	Kidnapping	38	0	1	39	37	--	7	36
	Sexual Assault	15	12	1	28	72	108	57	87
	Child Abuse	118	2	4	124	31	92	2	31
	Assault	281	1	9	291	44	116	12	43
	Robbery	143	0	10	153	38	--	5	36
	Escape	74	0	1	75	35	--	20	35
	Burglary	203	0	5	208	29	--	6	29
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	343	0	8	351	31	--	11	30
	Trespassing	40	0	0	40	28	--	--	28
	Drug Offenses	524	0	21	545	24	--	8	24
	Other Class IV	220	0	6	226	28	--	5	27
	Class IV Total	2,027	16	66	2,109	32	102	8	32
V	Sexual Assault	179	2	3	184	23	52	2	23
	Assault	68	0	0	68	25	--	--	25
	Robbery	25	0	0	25	19	--	--	19
	Weapons	27	0	2	29	20	--	5	19
	Escape	59	0	0	59	14	--	--	14
	Burglary	48	0	0	48	17	--	--	17
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	144	0	5	149	15	--	4	15
	Trespassing	226	0	3	229	14	--	6	14
	Forgery	115	0	1	116	15	--	4	15
	Drug Offenses	108	0	3	111	17	--	3	16
	Menacing	293	0	8	301	16	--	4	16
	Other Class V	202	0	6	208	19	--	4	19
	Class V Total	1,494	2	31	1,527	17	52	4	17
VI	Sexual Assault	65	0	1	66	8	--	4	8
	Assault	23	0	0	23	11	--	--	11
	Weapons	60	0	1	61	8	--	4	8
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	53	1	0	54	10	0	--	10
	Trespassing	45	0	0	45	6	--	--	6
	Forgery	95	0	0	95	7	--	--	7
	Drug Offenses	258	0	2	260	7	--	5	7
	Traffic	154	0	0	154	9	--	--	9
	Menacing	29	0	0	29	8	--	--	8
	Other Class VI	128	0	1	129	8	--	8	8
	Class VI Total	910	1	5	916	8	0	5	8
Other	Habitual-Other	38	3	3	44	114	113	130	115
	Habitual-Life	2	0	0	2	324	--	--	324
	Lifetime Sex	77	0	18	95	76	--	53	72
	Other Total	117	3	21	141	93	113	64	89
Total		5,614	64	164	5,842	31	153	33	33

Table 25. Average Governing Sentence by Crime and Release Type, FY 2012 Court Commitments

Felony Class	Crime	Number of Offenders				Avg Governing Sentence (months)			
		Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total	Parole	Sent Disch	Other	Total
I	Murder	7	0	5	12	Life	--	Life	Life
	Class I Total	7	0	5	12	Life	--	Life	Life
II	Murder	31	4	3	38	313	312	460	325
	Kidnapping	11	4	0	15	288	312	--	294
	Sexual Assault	1	4	0	5	696	306	--	384
	Child Abuse	4	0	0	4	246	--	--	246
	Drug Offenses	24	0	0	24	150	--	--	150
	Org. Crime Act	28	0	3	31	128	--	212	136
	Other Class III	2	0	0	2	216	--	--	216
	Class II Total	101	12	6	119	219	310	336	234
III	Murder	11	1	1	13	232	408	432	261
	Homicide	18	0	1	19	123	--	48	119
	Kidnapping	4	0	0	4	267	--	--	267
	Sexual Assault	10	19	5	34	149	181	276	186
	Child Abuse	35	3	2	40	115	144	78	115
	Assault	28	2	3	33	236	252	404	252
	Robbery	82	1	0	83	204	336	--	205
	Escape	39	0	0	39	83	--	--	83
	Burglary	115	1	4	120	98	288	144	101
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	85	0	6	91	101	--	139	103
	Drug Offenses	508	1	8	517	89	288	47	89
	Other Class III	23	2	0	25	87	324	--	106
	Class III Total	958	30	30	1,018	110	212	167	114
IV	Homicide	28	1	0	29	82	96	--	82
	Kidnapping	38	0	1	39	59	--	48	59
	Sexual Assault	15	12	1	28	107	142	144	123
	Child Abuse	118	2	4	124	56	120	66	58
	Assault	281	1	9	291	74	144	60	74
	Robbery	143	0	10	153	65	--	56	64
	Escape	74	0	1	75	58	--	72	58
	Burglary	203	0	5	208	56	--	48	56
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	343	0	8	351	59	--	84	59
	Trespassing	40	0	0	40	51	--	--	51
	Drug Offenses	524	0	21	545	50	--	57	50
	Other Class IV	220	0	6	226	55	--	70	55
	Class IV Total	2,027	16	66	2,109	59	137	63	59
V	Sexual Assault	179	2	3	184	40	81	44	41
	Assault	68	0	0	68	43	--	--	43
	Robbery	25	0	0	25	36	--	--	36
	Weapons	27	0	2	29	37	--	42	37
	Escape	59	0	0	59	28	--	--	28
	Burglary	48	0	0	48	35	--	--	35
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	144	0	5	149	32	--	22	32
	Trespassing	226	0	3	229	29	--	21	29
	Forgery	115	0	1	116	33	--	36	33
	Drug Offenses	108	0	3	111	36	--	28	35
	Menacing	293	0	8	301	31	--	33	31
	Other Class V	202	0	6	208	36	--	29	36
	Class V Total	1,494	2	31	1,527	34	81	31	34
VI	Sexual Assault	65	0	1	66	16	--	24	16
	Assault	23	0	0	23	22	--	--	22
	Weapons	60	0	1	61	18	--	18	18
	Theft/ M.V. Theft	53	1	0	54	20	12	--	19
	Trespassing	45	0	0	45	16	--	--	16
	Forgery	95	0	0	95	16	--	--	16
	Drug Offenses	258	0	2	260	18	--	20	18
	Traffic	154	0	0	154	18	--	--	18
	Menacing	29	0	0	29	16	--	--	16
	Other Class VI	128	0	1	129	16	--	--	16
	Class VI Total	910	1	5	916	17	12	23	17
Other	Habitual-Other	38	3	3	44	218	168	992	267
	Habitual-Life	2	0	0	2	Life	--	--	Life
	Lifetime Sex	77	0	18	95	Life	--	Life	Life
	Other Total	117	3	21	141	218	168	992	267
Total		5,614	64	164	5,842	58	202	108	61

CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATE RELEASES

Demographic and sentencing data were examined for the FY 2012 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 8,894 males and 1,275 females for a total of 10,169 offenders.

The data indicate that males and females were roughly similar to each other. Nearly all of the 2012 releases (98%) were sentenced pursuant to HB 93-1302, which applies to crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, except certain sex offenses that are reported in the 1985-1993 governing law category.

Table 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 discharges, his/her sentence is related to the governing law at the time of the 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 2012

Category	Male		Female		Total	
Average Age (years)	36.4		37.0		36.4	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Felony Class						
I	14	<1%	0	0%	14	<1%
II	108	1%	26	2%	134	1%
III	1,497	17%	221	17%	1,718	17%
IV	3,504	39%	580	45%	4,084	40%
V	2,434	27%	290	23%	2,724	27%
VI	1,132	13%	152	12%	1,284	13%
Habitual-Other	73	1%	3	<1%	76	1%
Habitual-Life	8	<1%	0	0%	8	<1%
Lifetime Sex	108	1%	1	<1%	109	1%
Other (Includes Interstate)	16	<1%	2	<1%	18	<1%
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	3,926	44%	637	50%	4,563	45%
Hispanic/Latino	3,021	34%	387	30%	3,408	34%
African American	1,629	18%	181	14%	1,810	18%
Native American	244	3%	58	5%	302	3%
Asian	74	1%	12	1%	86	1%
Governing Law						
Pre-1979	6	<1%	0	0%	6	<1%
1979 – 1985	11	<1%	0	0%	11	<1%
1985 – 1993	113	1%	8	1%	121	1%
1993 – present	8,748	98%	1,265	99%	10,013	98%
Other (Includes Interstate)	16	<1%	2	<1%	18	<1%
Admission Type						
New Court Commitment	4,942	56%	709	56%	5,651	56%
Parole Return	2,810	32%	420	33%	3,230	32%
Parole Return/New Crime	996	11%	128	10%	1,124	11%
Court Ordered Discharge Return	36	<1%	4	<1%	40	<1%
Probation Return	28	<1%	5	<1%	33	<1%
Court Ordered Discharge/New Crime	24	<1%	2	<1%	26	<1%
Probation/New Crime	34	<1%	3	<1%	37	<1%
Interstate Compact	16	<1%	2	<1%	18	<1%
Appeal Bond Return	0	0%	1	<1%	1	<1%
YOS Fail/Termination	8	<1%	1	<1%	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 2012

Category	Parole		Sent Discharge		Other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gender								
Male	7,594	87%	1,143	89%	157	88%	8,894	87%
Female	1,117	13%	137	11%	21	12%	1,275	13%
Age at Release (yrs)								
15-17	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
18-19	15	<1%	0	0%	5	3%	20	<1%
20-24	939	11%	80	6%	39	22%	1,058	10%
25-29	1,837	21%	264	21%	26	15%	2,127	21%
30-34	1,631	19%	246	19%	24	13%	1,901	19%
35-39	1,172	13%	163	13%	19	11%	1,354	13%
40-49	2,053	24%	346	27%	28	16%	2,427	24%
50-59	902	10%	156	12%	20	11%	1,078	11%
60-69	142	2%	21	2%	9	5%	172	2%
70+	20	<1%	4	<1%	8	4%	32	<1%
Average Age (yrs)	36.2		37.6		37.0		36.4	
Median Age (yrs)	34		36		34		34	
Ethnicity								
Caucasian	3,910	45%	571	45%	82	46%	4,563	45%
Hispanic/Latino	2,951	34%	397	31%	60	34%	3,408	34%
African American	1,536	18%	248	19%	26	15%	1,810	18%
Native American	237	3%	57	4%	8	4%	302	3%
Asian	77	1%	7	1%	2	1%	86	1%
Felony Class								
I	8	<1%	0	0%	6	3%	14	<1%
II	114	1%	14	1%	6	3%	134	1%
III	1,517	17%	165	13%	36	20%	1,718	17%
IV	3,497	40%	523	41%	64	36%	4,084	40%
V	2,313	27%	376	29%	35	20%	2,724	27%
VI	1,100	13%	177	14%	7	4%	1,284	13%
Habitual-Other	66	1%	7	1%	3	2%	76	1%
Habitual-Life	6	<1%	0	0%	2	<1%	8	<1%
Lifetime Sex	90	1%	0	0%	19	11%	109	1%
Other ^a	0	0%	18	1%	0	0%	18	<1%
Governing Law								
Pre-1979	4	<1%	1	<1%	1	1%	6	<1%
1979 – 1985	8	<1%	0	0%	3	2%	11	<1%
1985 – 1993 ^a	73	1%	41	3%	7	4%	121	1%
1993 – Present	8,626	99%	1,220	95%	167	94%	10,013	98%
Other ^b	0	0%	18	1%	0	0%	18	<1%
Admission Type								
Court Commits	5,426	62%	64	5%	161	90%	5,651	56%
Parole Returns	3,144	36%	1,196	93%	14	8%	4,354	43%
Other	141	2%	20	2%	3	2%	164	2%

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

^a Includes Martin/Cooper.

^b 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, including prisons, community corrections, and Intensive Supervision Program [ISP] inmate. In 1994, the maximum security level was eliminated. Maximum custody designations 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 status 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 2007 – 2012

Classification Level	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Maximum/Close	16%	15%	16%	16%	17%	19%
Medium	23%	23%	23%	21%	22%	23%
Minimum-Restrictive	26%	27%	27%	27%	26%	25%
Minimum	29%	29%	29%	30%	29%	29%
Administrative Segregation	5%	5%	5%	6%	7%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 29. Comparison of Scored Custody to Final Custody as of June 30, 2012

	Scored	Final Custody					Total
	Custody	Max/Close	Medium	Min-R	Minimum	Ad Seg ^a	
Male	Maximum/Close	18%	1%	<1%	<1%	5%	24%
	Medium	1%	23%	<1%	2%	0%	26%
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	<1%	24%	5%	0%	30%
	Minimum	<1%	<1%	<1%	20%	0%	21%
	Final Custody	19%	24%	24%	28%	5%	100%
Female	Maximum/Close	16%	<1%	0%	1%	1%	18%
	Medium	0%	13%	0%	2%	0%	14%
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	<1%	28%	6%	0%	35%
	Minimum	0%	0%	<1%	33%	0%	33%
	Final Custody	16%	13%	28%	42%	1%	100%
Total	Maximum/Close	18%	1%	<1%	<1%	5%	23%
	Medium	1%	22%	<1%	2%	0%	25%
	Minimum-Restrictive	<1%	<1%	24%	6%	0%	30%
	Minimum	<1%	<1%	<1%	21%	0%	22%
	Final Custody	19%	23%	25%	29%	5%	100%

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

^a Ad Seg (administrative segregation) is an administrative status 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, 2012, excluding 242 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 ($n = 2,540$) accounted for 12% of all offenses, with 82% ($n = 2,079$) of those the result of an attempt and the remaining 18% ($n = 461$) involving conspiracy, solicitation, or accessory.

Table 30. Most Serious Offense Distribution Adult Inmate Population as of June 30, 2012

Offense	Male				Female				Total	
	#	# Inc ^a	Subtotal	%	#	# Inc ^a	Subtotal	%	#	%
Violent^b										
First Degree Murder	898	368	1,266	7%	53	26	79	4%	1,345	6%
Second Degree Murder	644	131	775	4%	43	7	50	3%	825	4%
Manslaughter	173	0	173	1%	22	0	22	1%	195	1%
Homicide	81	6	87	<1%	5	0	5	<1%	92	<1%
Aggravated Robbery	867	166	1,033	5%	32	16	48	3%	1,081	5%
Simple Robbery	448	47	495	3%	44	4	48	3%	543	3%
Kidnapping	479	43	522	3%	20	1	21	1%	543	3%
Assault	1,984	206	2,190	12%	127	14	141	8%	2,331	11%
Menacing	522	30	552	3%	32	3	35	2%	587	3%
Sexual Assault	741	146	887	5%	6	0	6	<1%	893	4%
Sexual Assault/Child	1,378	245	1,623	9%	20	6	26	1%	1,649	8%
Arson	43	10	53	<1%	5	1	6	<1%	59	<1%
Weapons/Explosives	111	5	116	1%	2	0	2	<1%	118	1%
Child Abuse	738	29	767	4%	110	3	113	6%	880	4%
Subtotal	9,107	1,432	10,539	56%	521	81	602	33%	11,141	54%
Non-Violent^b										
Controlled Substance	2,196	289	2,485	13%	303	54	357	19%	2,842	14%
Marijuana	115	7	122	1%	5	0	5	<1%	127	1%
Other Drug Offenses	23	4	27	<1%	6	4	10	1%	37	<1%
Escape	778	45	823	4%	189	14	203	11%	1,026	5%
Contraband	70	9	79	<1%	3	1	4	<1%	83	<1%
Theft	882	118	1,000	5%	230	22	252	14%	1,252	6%
Burglary	1,422	203	1,625	9%	67	14	81	4%	1,706	8%
Trespassing/Mischief	426	65	491	3%	26	5	31	2%	522	3%
Forgery	157	6	163	1%	42	2	44	2%	207	1%
M.V. Theft	368	56	424	2%	40	8	48	3%	472	2%
Traffic	143	1	144	1%	8	0	8	<1%	152	1%
Public Peace	348	18	366	2%	13	1	14	1%	380	2%
Fraud/Embezzlement	353	17	370	2%	136	8	144	8%	514	2%
Organized Crime	140	3	143	1%	29	0	29	2%	172	1%
Perjury	86	15	101	1%	5	1	6	<1%	107	1%
Miscellaneous	11	30	41	<1%	4	7	11	1%	52	<1%
Subtotal	7,518	886	8,404	44%	1,106	141	1,247	67%	9,651	46%
Total	16,625	2,318	18,943	91%	1,627	222	1,849	9%	20,792	100%

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

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

^b 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 36 contain details of the inmate population as of June 30, 2012, 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 La Vista Correctional Facility and the infirmaries. As shown in Table 32, Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility has the oldest offenders. This facility provides intensive medical services that tend to coincide with the needs of older individuals.

Table 33 illustrates the admission types for each facility. Fremont Correctional Facility has the highest rate of new commitments (82%). 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 inmate’s 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 19% 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 14% 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; 12% 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, 2012

Facility	#	Gender		Ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Caucasian	Hispanic/ Latino	African American	Native American	Asian
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	1,006	100%	0%	42%	33%	22%	2%	2%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	518	100%	0%	50%	32%	14%	3%	2%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	921	100%	0%	38%	34%	23%	4%	1%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	300	100%	0%	47%	36%	14%	1%	2%
Centennial Correctional Facility	437	100%	0%	32%	48%	17%	3%	1%
Colorado Correctional Center	150	100%	0%	55%	20%	21%	1%	3%
Colorado State Penitentiary	752	100%	0%	40%	39%	16%	3%	1%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	905	100%	0%	50%	25%	22%	2%	1%
Delta Correctional Center	474	100%	0%	50%	28%	19%	2%	<1%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr	538	99%	1%	40%	34%	22%	3%	1%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	966	0%	100%	50%	29%	16%	4%	1%
Four Mile Correctional Center	521	100%	0%	43%	36%	17%	2%	1%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,637	100%	0%	52%	30%	14%	3%	1%
La Vista Correctional Facility	529	9%	91%	56%	26%	14%	4%	1%
Limon Correctional Facility	947	100%	0%	34%	34%	28%	2%	1%
Rifle Correctional Center	192	100%	0%	45%	34%	17%	3%	2%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	252	100%	0%	50%	22%	22%	5%	1%
Skyline Correctional Center	237	100%	0%	45%	32%	18%	4%	1%
Southern Transport Unit	17	100%	0%	29%	24%	47%	0%	0%
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,415	100%	0%	40%	35%	20%	3%	1%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	404	100%	0%	33%	48%	16%	2%	1%
Contract								
Bent County Correctional Facility	1,374	100%	0%	45%	34%	17%	3%	1%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr	579	100%	0%	46%	30%	21%	2%	1%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	1,257	100%	0%	44%	33%	20%	2%	1%
Kit Carson Correctional Center	734	100%	0%	43%	35%	19%	2%	1%
Other								
Community Corrections Centers	1,684	85%	15%	49%	25%	22%	2%	1%
Intensive Supervision	603	85%	15%	55%	26%	17%	1%	1%
Community Return to Custody	308	89%	11%	45%	28%	22%	4%	1%
Jail Backlog/Contract	78	85%	15%	56%	23%	17%	3%	1%
Other	60	85%	15%	40%	30%	25%	5%	<1%
Total	20,795	91%	9%	45%	32%	19%	3%	1%

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

Table 32. Offender Age by Facility as of June 30, 2012

Facility	Avg	Age Group					
	Age	14-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	40	<1%	23%	31%	23%	16%	7%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	39	<1%	21%	36%	27%	13%	3%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	36	1%	34%	31%	22%	11%	1%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	36	<1%	28%	41%	23%	7%	2%
Centennial Correctional Facility	36	0%	31%	39%	20%	8%	2%
Colorado Correctional Center	38	1%	29%	29%	25%	15%	2%
Colorado State Penitentiary	36	0%	30%	38%	20%	10%	2%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	43	<1%	17%	24%	25%	21%	12%
Delta Correctional Center	35	<1%	38%	34%	16%	10%	2%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	37	1%	34%	26%	22%	12%	5%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	36	<1%	31%	37%	21%	9%	2%
Four Mile Correctional Center	37	1%	25%	36%	23%	11%	4%
Fremont Correctional Facility	40	<1%	24%	28%	25%	17%	7%
La Vista Correctional Facility	38	<1%	26%	36%	25%	9%	4%
Limon Correctional Facility	38	<1%	27%	32%	22%	14%	4%
Rifle Correctional Center	35	1%	36%	32%	20%	8%	4%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	40	<1%	20%	29%	29%	16%	5%
Skyline Correctional Center	35	0%	36%	35%	16%	9%	3%
Southern Transport Unit	32	0%	47%	29%	24%	0%	0%
Sterling Correctional Facility	39	<1%	26%	31%	22%	14%	6%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	35	0%	37%	37%	15%	9%	3%
Contract							
Bent County Correctional Facility	38	1%	29%	30%	24%	13%	4%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	35	<1%	37%	33%	21%	8%	1%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	38	0%	29%	31%	24%	13%	4%
Kit Carson Correctional Center	38	<1%	31%	26%	24%	13%	5%
Other							
Community Corrections Centers	36	<1%	30%	32%	26%	10%	2%
Intensive Supervision	40	0%	15%	35%	29%	16%	4%
Community Return to Custody	38	<1%	26%	29%	30%	13%	1%
Jail Backlog/Contract	35	0%	42%	29%	15%	13%	0%
Other	36	0%	33%	35%	17%	13%	2%
Total	38	<1%	28%	32%	23%	13%	4%

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

Table 33. Offender Admission Type by Facility as of June 30, 2012

Facility	New Ct Commit	Parole Return/NC	Parole Return/TV	Interstate Compact	Other
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	79%	15%	3%	1%	2%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	79%	11%	8%	<1%	1%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	76%	17%	5%	1%	2%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	76%	16%	6%	<1%	2%
Centennial Correctional Facility	73%	20%	3%	2%	3%
Colorado Correctional Center	75%	12%	9%	0%	4%
Colorado State Penitentiary	74%	20%	2%	2%	2%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	76%	15%	7%	1%	1%
Delta Correctional Center	78%	12%	8%	0%	2%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	62%	12%	25%	<1%	1%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	73%	15%	10%	1%	2%
Four Mile Correctional Center	68%	17%	14%	0%	2%
Fremont Correctional Facility	82%	11%	5%	<1%	2%
La Vista Correctional Facility	76%	14%	7%	<1%	2%
Limon Correctional Facility	78%	16%	4%	1%	2%
Rifle Correctional Center	69%	17%	12%	0%	3%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	71%	15%	10%	0%	4%
Skyline Correctional Center	78%	16%	4%	0%	2%
Southern Transport Unit	29%	24%	47%	0%	0%
Sterling Correctional Facility	77%	14%	7%	<1%	2%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	79%	13%	7%	0%	1%
Contract					
Bent County Correctional Facility	78%	14%	6%	<1%	2%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	55%	16%	27%	0%	3%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	79%	14%	4%	<1%	2%
Kit Carson Correctional Center	79%	13%	5%	1%	2%
Other					
Community Corrections Centers	77%	16%	5%	0%	2%
Intensive Supervision	81%	14%	3%	0%	3%
Community Return to Custody	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Jail Backlog/Contract	46%	8%	46%	0%	0%
Other	43%	17%	35%	0%	5%
Total	75%	14%	8%	<1%	2%

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

Table 34. Offender County of Commitment by Facility as of June 30, 2012

Facility	Denver	El Paso	Arapahoe	Jefferson	Adams	Weld	Mesa	Pueblo	Larimer	Boulder	Other
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	25%	13%	11%	10%	11%	4%	5%	4%	3%	2%	13%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	17%	16%	9%	12%	9%	7%	6%	4%	4%	2%	13%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	20%	17%	12%	11%	10%	5%	4%	5%	3%	3%	12%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	12%	20%	12%	10%	9%	5%	8%	4%	4%	2%	13%
Centennial Correctional Facility	24%	15%	7%	7%	10%	7%	5%	5%	4%	2%	13%
Colorado Correctional Center	17%	11%	9%	9%	6%	4%	6%	5%	7%	7%	19%
Colorado State Penitentiary	21%	13%	10%	12%	8%	6%	5%	6%	4%	3%	14%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	20%	14%	12%	11%	9%	5%	4%	3%	4%	3%	15%
Delta Correctional Center	15%	17%	8%	12%	9%	4%	5%	6%	5%	3%	15%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr.	19%	18%	11%	12%	9%	5%	4%	3%	4%	2%	13%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	17%	17%	14%	11%	11%	6%	4%	5%	3%	2%	11%
Four Mile Correctional Center	18%	14%	12%	10%	10%	6%	6%	4%	5%	3%	13%
Fremont Correctional Facility	17%	15%	12%	11%	10%	5%	6%	3%	4%	4%	15%
La Vista Correctional Facility	16%	17%	13%	10%	12%	8%	5%	4%	4%	2%	10%
Limon Correctional Facility	24%	13%	15%	10%	10%	4%	4%	4%	3%	1%	10%
Rifle Correctional Center	18%	14%	8%	9%	10%	8%	4%	3%	4%	3%	18%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	26%	12%	8%	12%	6%	4%	5%	7%	5%	3%	12%
Skyline Correctional Center	18%	10%	11%	13%	9%	7%	6%	3%	4%	2%	16%
Southern Transport Unit	12%	41%	12%	12%	6%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Sterling Correctional Facility	21%	13%	11%	9%	11%	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%	12%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	18%	12%	10%	12%	12%	6%	7%	3%	2%	4%	12%
Contract											
Bent County Correctional Facility	20%	11%	11%	10%	11%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%	13%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr.	15%	15%	11%	12%	12%	7%	3%	3%	4%	3%	15%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	20%	15%	12%	11%	9%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	11%
Kit Carson Correctional Center	18%	16%	11%	11%	9%	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%	12%
Other											
Community Corrections Centers	16%	16%	10%	12%	9%	6%	4%	5%	6%	3%	12%
Intensive Supervision	15%	21%	9%	15%	9%	3%	5%	6%	3%	2%	11%
Community Return to Custody	17%	19%	7%	12%	9%	6%	3%	9%	5%	2%	10%
Jail Backlog/Contract	14%	15%	9%	6%	9%	4%	6%	3%	4%	5%	24%
Other	18%	25%	15%	3%	5%	5%	5%	8%	3%	3%	8%
Total	19%	15%	11%	11%	10%	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%	13%

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

Table 35. Felony Class Distribution by Facility as of June 30, 2012

Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Habitual Other	Habitual Life	Lifetime	Other
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	11%	13%	25%	20%	7%	1%	4%	1%	17%	1%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	<1%	5%	24%	37%	10%	3%	1%	0%	19%	<1%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	6%	14%	30%	26%	11%	1%	4%	<1%	7%	1%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	0%	10%	33%	42%	12%	3%	1%	0%	0%	<1%
Centennial Correctional Facility	10%	14%	29%	24%	9%	1%	5%	1%	5%	2%
Colorado Correctional Center	0%	3%	28%	38%	17%	13%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Colorado State Penitentiary	11%	15%	27%	24%	8%	1%	4%	1%	7%	2%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	4%	10%	25%	28%	11%	3%	4%	1%	13%	1%
Delta Correctional Center	0%	5%	31%	45%	14%	4%	<1%	0%	0%	0%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr.	1%	3%	21%	34%	22%	13%	1%	<1%	4%	<1%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	3%	10%	25%	40%	13%	5%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Four Mile Correctional Center	2%	6%	30%	41%	14%	5%	2%	<1%	0%	0%
Fremont Correctional Facility	2%	4%	19%	25%	12%	3%	2%	<1%	32%	<1%
La Vista Correctional Facility	2%	5%	27%	44%	14%	3%	2%	1%	2%	<1%
Limon Correctional Facility	21%	14%	22%	16%	7%	1%	9%	3%	7%	1%
Rifle Correctional Center	0%	2%	26%	44%	20%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	6%	11%	17%	34%	17%	2%	2%	<1%	10%	1%
Skyline Correctional Center	2%	5%	35%	40%	15%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Southern Transport Unit	0%	0%	29%	29%	29%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sterling Correctional Facility	7%	13%	28%	28%	12%	3%	5%	1%	4%	<1%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	<1%	7%	39%	39%	9%	3%	2%	<1%	0%	0%
Contract										
Bent County Correctional Facility	<1%	6%	29%	33%	16%	3%	2%	<1%	9%	<1%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr.	0%	2%	20%	40%	25%	12%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	1%	7%	33%	31%	14%	3%	3%	<1%	9%	<1%
Kit Carson Correctional Center	1%	12%	30%	28%	12%	2%	2%	<1%	11%	1%
Other										
Community Corrections Centers	<1%	4%	26%	48%	16%	4%	1%	<1%	1%	0%
Intensive Supervision	2%	9%	40%	36%	8%	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%
Community Return to Custody	0%	0%	2%	43%	39%	16%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Jail Backlog/Contract	0%	1%	18%	31%	36%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	2%	25%	48%	13%	10%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Total	4%	8%	27%	32%	13%	4%	3%	1%	8%	<1%

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

Table 36. Offender Most Serious Conviction by Facility as of June 30, 2012

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	22%	7%	3%	10%	2%	3%	6%	6%	3%	<1%	0%	4%	24%	10%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	6%	6%	2%	8%	<1%	0%	19%	10%	9%	1%	2%	3%	21%	14%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	19%	10%	3%	14%	2%	2%	9%	7%	4%	1%	<1%	7%	12%	12%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	11%	6%	2%	13%	0%	0%	24%	11%	11%	1%	1%	4%	2%	16%
Centennial Correctional Facility	24%	9%	3%	19%	1%	1%	6%	7%	5%	1%	0%	3%	13%	8%
Colorado Correctional Center	7%	9%	1%	9%	0%	0%	27%	8%	13%	1%	3%	0%	1%	22%
Colorado State Penitentiary	23%	10%	4%	16%	2%	1%	4%	7%	3%	<1%	0%	5%	14%	11%
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	12%	8%	2%	10%	3%	4%	8%	7%	7%	1%	1%	6%	19%	13%
Delta Correctional Center	9%	8%	1%	20%	0%	0%	19%	10%	7%	1%	2%	2%	<1%	21%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr.	4%	7%	1%	9%	3%	3%	19%	8%	9%	2%	3%	5%	6%	21%
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	11%	6%	1%	9%	<1%	1%	19%	4%	12%	2%	1%	10%	3%	22%
Four Mile Correctional Center	7%	7%	1%	13%	0%	0%	21%	12%	10%	1%	1%	3%	3%	21%
Fremont Correctional Facility	4%	4%	2%	10%	5%	7%	5%	5%	5%	1%	<1%	3%	36%	14%
La Vista Correctional Facility	7%	5%	1%	6%	<1%	2%	19%	4%	16%	3%	<1%	12%	5%	22%
Limon Correctional Facility	32%	9%	4%	9%	2%	1%	5%	6%	4%	<1%	0%	4%	19%	7%
Rifle Correctional Center	3%	8%	1%	12%	0%	0%	24%	11%	13%	0%	4%	0%	1%	23%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	15%	8%	4%	16%	3%	4%	4%	6%	6%	1%	<1%	4%	13%	15%
Skyline Correctional Center	10%	11%	2%	18%	0%	0%	20%	8%	8%	1%	<1%	2%	2%	18%
Southern Transport Unit	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	18%	12%	12%	6%	0%	12%	0%	35%
Sterling Correctional Facility	17%	9%	3%	10%	1%	2%	13%	8%	6%	<1%	1%	3%	10%	16%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	9%	8%	1%	15%	0%	0%	31%	7%	10%	1%	1%	3%	2%	12%
Contract														
Bent County Correctional Facility	5%	6%	2%	11%	3%	5%	13%	9%	7%	1%	1%	5%	12%	20%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Ctr.	3%	4%	2%	8%	2%	1%	20%	11%	13%	1%	2%	5%	1%	26%
Crowley County Corr. Facility	5%	8%	3%	12%	4%	5%	12%	9%	7%	1%	<1%	6%	12%	17%
Kit Carson Correctional Center	10%	9%	5%	11%	4%	4%	9%	8%	5%	1%	<1%	5%	14%	16%
Other														
Community Corrections Centers	3%	6%	1%	9%	<1%	<1%	25%	11%	15%	1%	1%	6%	3%	18%
Intensive Supervision	10%	8%	1%	10%	0%	<1%	24%	9%	16%	1%	<1%	3%	4%	13%
Community Return to Custody	<1%	4%	<1%	5%	3%	<1%	20%	8%	17%	6%	1%	9%	1%	26%
Jail Backlog/Contract	3%	5%	3%	5%	3%	1%	27%	3%	10%	5%	1%	8%	0%	27%
Other	2%	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%	28%	10%	27%	2%	3%	10%	2%	18%
Total	11%	7%	2%	11%	2%	2%	14%	8%	8%	1%	1%	5%	12%	16%

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

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 (i.e., sentences of 10, 20 or 40 years). Another 8% of offenders are serving indeterminate¹⁰ lifetime supervision sentences. As of June 30, 2012, there were three incarcerated offenders serving death sentences.

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. In FY12 the average governing sentence rose to 169 months compared to 156 months in FY11, and the average amount of time served leaped to 52 months in FY12 from 40 months in FY11 amongst currently incarcerated offenders.

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 1,256 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 168.7 months (14.1 years), which was more than double the average sentence of 5.1 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 includes current prison time only and does not include time served prior to parole or other release. The inmate population has served an average of 4.3 years to date, 1 year greater than the 2011 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.

	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
2012	3.0%	1.6%	2.9%	2.1%	0.5%	1.9%	8.4%	1.1%	7.8%	19,152	1,885	21,037

¹⁰ 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, 2012

Facility	% Past PED ^{a,b}	Avg Gov'g Sentence ^b (mos.)	Avg Prison Time Served (mos.)	% of Gov'g Sentence Served
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	39%	307	86	28%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	48%	103	45	44%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	33%	254	47	19%
Buena Vista Minimum Center	45%	132	44	33%
Centennial Correctional Facility	49%	272	91	34%
Colorado Correctional Center	61%	79	28	35%
Colorado State Penitentiary	36%	308	81	26%
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	46%	218	72	33%
Delta Correctional Center	55%	100	38	38%
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	43%	87	17	20%
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	43%	122	31	26%
Four Mile Correctional Center	47%	106	37	35%
Fremont Correctional Facility	50%	151	51	34%
La Vista Correctional Facility	43%	109	37	34%
Limon Correctional Facility	32%	451	84	19%
Rifle Correctional Center	59%	74	25	34%
San Carlos Correctional Facility	53%	233	56	24%
Skyline Correctional Center	47%	110	45	41%
Sterling Correctional Facility	45%	221	63	3%
Southern Transport Unit	59%	56	2	29%
Trinidad Correctional Facility	38%	113	33	29%
Contract				
Bent County Correctional Facility	36%	138	41	30%
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center	77%	62	23	37%
Crowley County Correctional Facility	35%	153	47	30%
Kit Carson Correctional Center	36%	183	55	30%
Other				
Community Corrections Centers	67%	87	38	44%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	95%	135	74	55%
Community Return to Custody	100%	27	2	6%
Jail Backlog/Contract	56%	42	0	1%
Other	78%	71	33	46%
Total	49%	169	52	31%

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

^a PED = Parole eligibility date

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

INMATE PROFILE

A comparison of the inmate population as of June 30, 2012, 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, 2012

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Profile Number	18,946	1,849	20,795	Felony Class			
Age Group (Years)				I	4%	2%	4%
15-17	<1%	0%	<1%	II	8%	8%	8%
18-19	<1%	<1%	<1%	III	27%	26%	27%
20-29	28%	29%	28%	IV	31%	43%	32%
30-39	31%	36%	32%	V	13%	14%	13%
40-49	23%	25%	23%	VI	4%	4%	4%
50-59	13%	9%	13%	Other	13%	2%	12%
60+	5%	1%	4%	Offense Type			
Average Age (Years)	37.9	36.3	37.8	Homicide	12%	8%	11%
Median Age (Years)	36	35	36	Robbery	7%	5%	7%
Ethnicity				Kidnapping	2%	1%	2%
Caucasian	44%	53%	45%	Assault	11%	8%	11%
Hispanic/Latino	33%	27%	32%	Sex Assault	2%	<1%	2%
African American	20%	16%	19%	Sex Assault/Child	3%	1%	2%
Native American	3%	3%	3%	Drug Offenses	13%	20%	14%
Asian	1%	1%	1%	Burglary	8%	4%	8%
County of Commitment				Theft	7%	16%	8%
Denver	19%	15%	19%	Forgery	1%	2%	1%
El Paso	14%	18%	15%	Traffic	1%	<1%	1%
Arapahoe	11%	13%	11%	Escape	4%	11%	5%
Jefferson	11%	11%	11%	Habitual	13%	2%	12%
Adams	10%	10%	10%	Other	16%	21%	16%
Weld	5%	7%	5%	Sentence			
Mesa	5%	4%	5%	% past PED ^{a,b}	49%	47%	49%
Pueblo	4%	5%	4%	Avg Incarceration Time			
Larimer	4%	3%	4%	to Date (mos.) ^b	53.5	31.2	51.5
Boulder	3%	2%	3%	Avg Govern Sentence ^b	175.4	107.7	168.7
Other	13%	11%	13%	Status Type			
Life Sentence				New Commitments	75%	74%	75%
Life Without Parole	3%	2%	3%	Parole Returns/NC ^c	14%	14%	14%
Life – Parole Eligible	2%	1%	2%	Parole Returns/TV ^d	8%	10%	8%
Lifetime Supervision	8%	1%	8%	Other	3%	2%	3%

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

^a PED = Parole eligibility date

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

^c NC = New Crime

^d 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 and mental health needs and lower sex offender treatment needs than males (needs levels 3 through 5). Medical needs levels have also increased for males. In FY12 the percentage of females with medical need increased to 44% from 25% in FY11.

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, 53% had vocational needs levels of 3 through 5 as compared to 40% of admissions. Conversely, 23% of the inmate population had academic needs 3 through 5 as compared to 32% of prison admissions.

Table 40. Need Levels, FY 2012

	Needs Level				
	1	2	3	4	5
Males					
Medical	36%	44%	17%	4%	<1%
Mental Health	15%	56%	28%	1%	<1%
Substance Abuse	14%	10%	36%	21%	19%
Sex Offender	67%	5%	1%	6%	21%
Developmental Disability	87%	9%	4%	1%	<1%
Vocational	15%	33%	23%	29%	1%
Academic	2%	76%	1%	10%	12%
Females					
Medical	23%	32%	38%	6%	<1%
Mental Health	11%	22%	64%	3%	0%
Substance Abuse	15%	8%	32%	26%	19%
Sex Offender	90%	3%	3%	1%	3%
Developmental Disability	87%	9%	4%	<1%	0%
Vocational	10%	34%	24%	32%	1%
Academic	2%	74%	<1%	10%	14%
Total					
Medical	34%	43%	19%	4%	<1%
Mental Health	15%	53%	31%	1%	<1%
Substance Abuse	14%	10%	36%	21%	19%
Sex Offender	69%	5%	2%	5%	19%
Developmental Disability	87%	9%	4%	<1%	<1%
Vocational	14%	33%	23%	29%	1%
Academic	2%	76%	1%	10%	12%

Note. See Table 18 for key to needs levels.

INCIDENTS AND ESCAPES

Major incidents among inmates were examined for FY 2012 (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 2012 is the fourth full fiscal year during which this system was fully implemented. A comparison of major incidents among inmates for FY 2010 through FY 2012 can be found in Figure 15. All categories of incidents saw a decrease in numbers except for Use of Force and Fighting.

Figure 14. Incident Summary, FY 2012

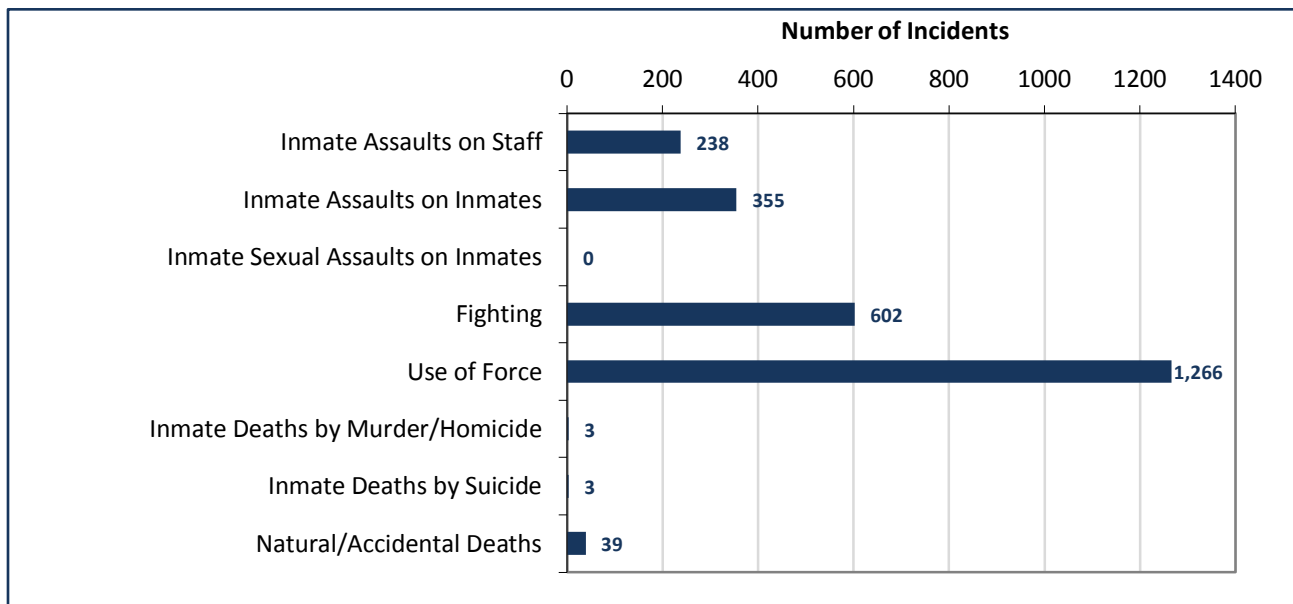
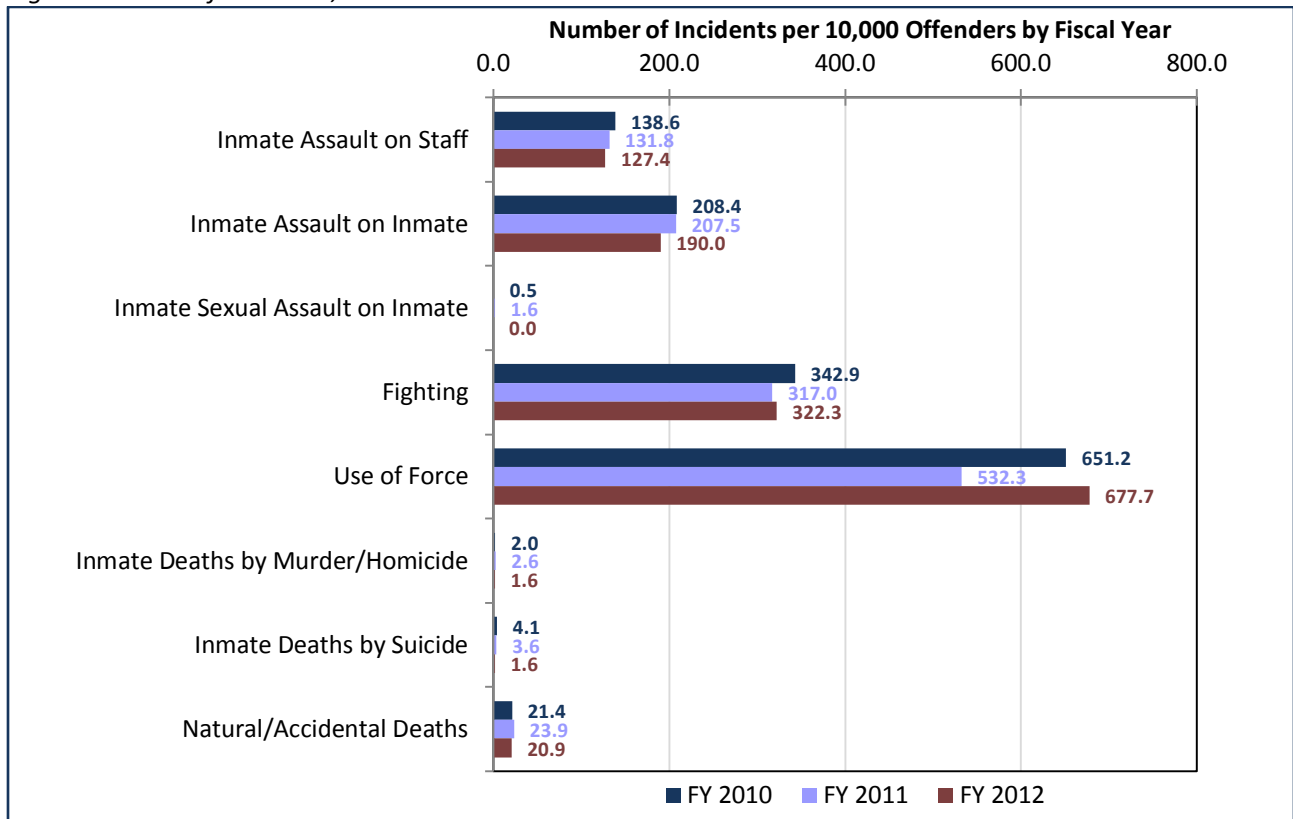


Figure 15. Rate of Incidents, FY 2010-2012



Escapes while on inmate status were examined for FY 2009 through 2012 (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 corrections center or ISP placement. Escapes primarily occur from community and ISP placements. There was one escape from facilities in FY 2012.

Table 41. Departmental Escapes, FY 2009 – 2012

Facility	Security Level	2009	2010	2011	2012
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	0	0	0
Colorado State Penitentiary	V	0	0	0	0
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
Delta Correctional Center	I	0	0	0	1 ^b
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	1	0	0
Fremont Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0
La Vista Correctional Facility	III	0	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	1 ^a	0	0
Skyline Correctional Center	I	0	0	0	0
Southern Transport Unit	V	0	0	0	0
Sterling Correctional Facility	V	0	0	1	0
Trinidad Correctional Facility	II	0	0	0	0
Subtotal		1	2	1	1
Contract					
Bent County Correctional Facility		1	0	0	0
Cheyenne Mountain Reentry Center		0	0	0	0
Crowley County Correctional Facility		0	0	0	0
Kit Carson Correctional Center		0	0	0	0
Subtotal		1	0	0	0
Other					
Jail Contract/Backlog		0	0	0	0
Community Corrections Centers		349	388	421	393
Intensive Supervision		47	22	32	28
Federal Tracking		0	0	0	0
Subtotal		396	410	453	421
Total		398	412	454	422

^a Occurred while out to court.

^b Offender crossed the identified boundary on foot and staff immediately stopped him. The escape was from a Level 1 facility that does not have a security fence or barrier of any kind.

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 completes his or her sentence or choose to allow the offender to release to parole automatically upon the completion of his or her prison 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 average daily parole population grew steadily from FY 2004 through FY 2009 before experiencing a decline for the next 2 years. In FY 2012 the parole population increased once again. Table 42 shows the breakdown of the parole caseload for FY 2008 through 2012, 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 2012 total year-end in-state caseload was 2.9% higher than the 2011 count. The number of Colorado offenders serving their parole sentences out of state on June 30, 2012, totaled 2,023. This is an increase of 5.3% from the 2011 count of 1,922.

The average daily parole caseload for FY 2008 through 2012 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 2.2% in FY 2012 from the prior year.

Table 42. Active Parole Caseload as of June 30, FY 2008 – 2012

FY	Regular Parole	ISP Parole	Interstate Parole	Subtotal	Out of State	Absconders	Total Parolees
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
2012	6,797	1,342	283	8,422	2,023	708	11,153

Table 43. Average Daily Parole Caseload by Region, FY 2008 – 2012

FY	Region				Subtotal	Out of State	Absconders	Total Parolees
	Denver	Northeast	Southeast	Western				
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
2012	3,211	2,364	1,857	683	8,115	1,960	673	10,748

PAROLE SUPERVISION OUTCOMES

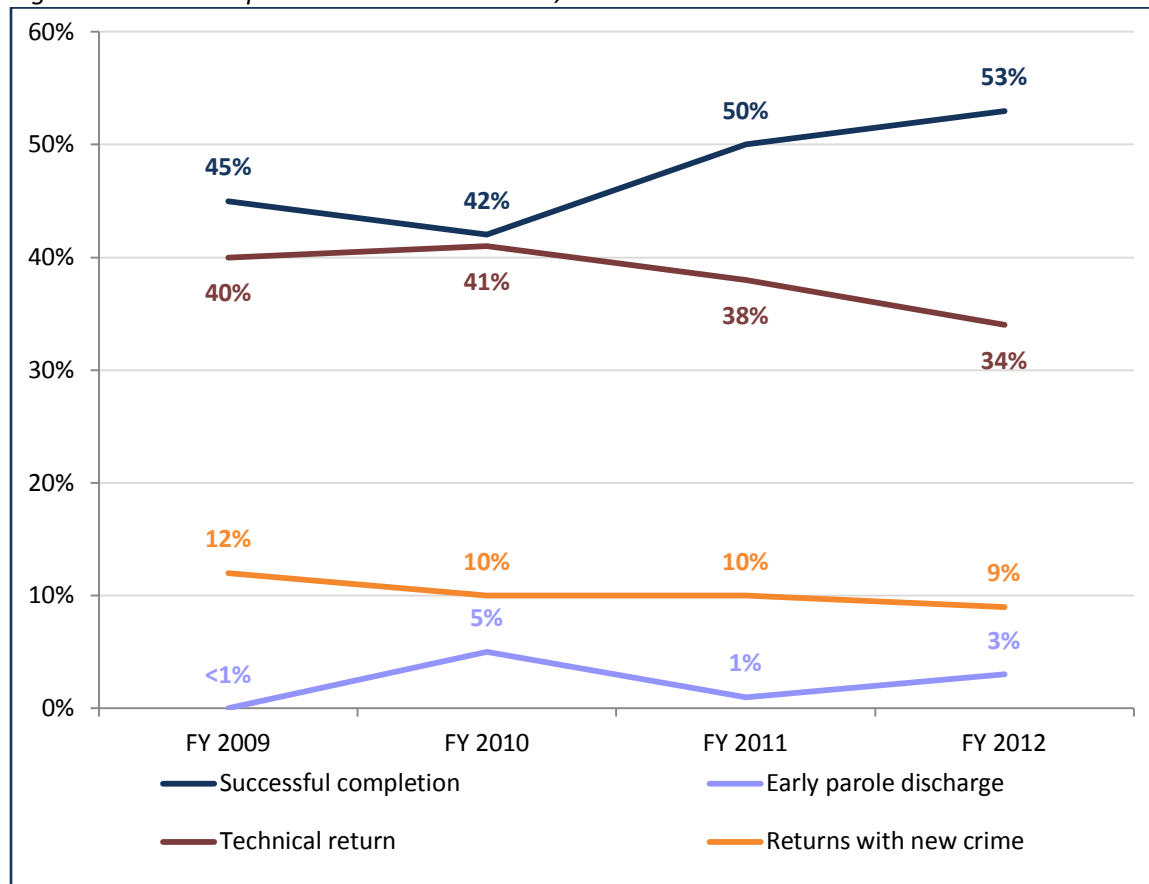
The average continuous length of stay on parole has remained relatively stable over the past 5 years: 14.1 months in fiscal year 2008, 14.3 months in 2009, 13.5 months in 2010, 13.1 months in 2011, and 14.3 months in 2012. Length of stay is calculated for all parole terminations and discharges for Colorado-sentenced 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 2012

Parole Supervision Outcomes	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Completion of Sentence						
Successful completion	4,273	52%	857	60%	5,130	53%
Early parole discharge	246	3%	56	4%	302	3%
Technical return	2,851	35%	397	28%	3,248	34%
Return with new crime	725	9%	88	6%	813	9%
Other ^a	90	1%	19	1%	109	1%
Total	8,185	100%	1,417	100%	9,602	100%

^a Other includes release to court order discharge, probation, interstate transfers and interstate new crime.

Figure 16. Parole Supervision Outcome Trends, FY 2009 to FY 2012



PAROLEE PROFILE

Table 45 contains profile information of the parole population as of June 30, 2012, 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 parole caseload and 41% of cases supervised in-state. After excluding cases supervised out of state, 15% of the total 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 (13%) than in prison (9%). The data reflect interesting demographic variations among parole regions. Female offenders were 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. See Figure 17 comparing county of commitment vs. county of release. 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, 66% of the parolees sentenced in Denver, Jefferson, and Arapahoe counties were supervised in the Denver region. This map also shows that many offenders who commit offenses in rural areas are released into larger populated counties where more re-entry services are offered.

For 29% of the population the most serious offense was a drug offense, followed by theft at 13%, burglary at 9%, and assault at 7%. Parolees with a sex offense as their most serious offense accounted for 5% of the parole population. The felony class distribution shows less severe offenses for the parole population than for the inmate population. 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.

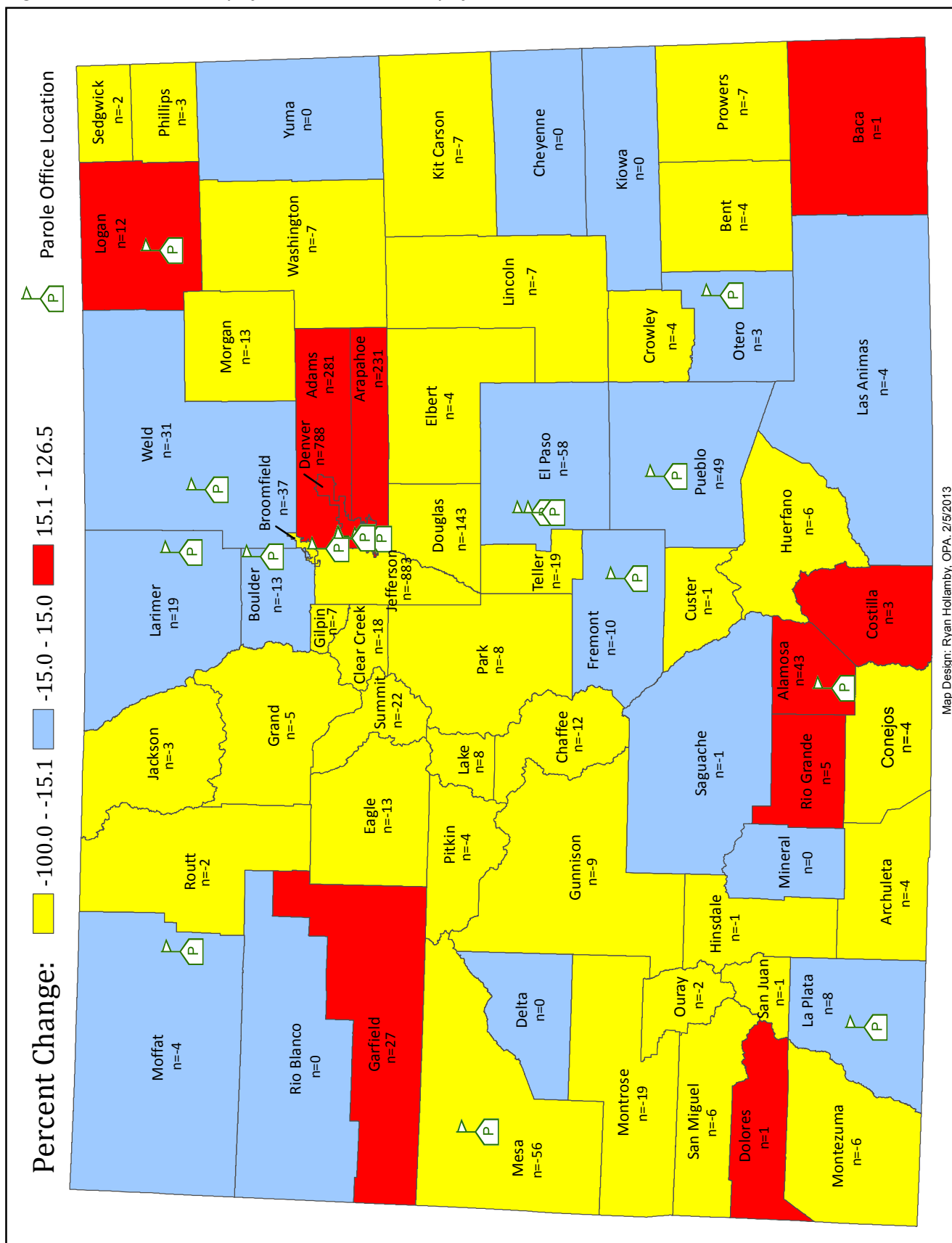
Table 45. Parole Population Profile by Region as of June 30, 2012

	Denver		Northeast		Southeast		Western		Out of State		Total	
Category	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Parole Population ^a	3,574	33%	2,571	24%	1,940	18%	689	6%	2,096	19%	10,870	100%
Regular Parole	3,037	85%	2,219	86%	1,608	83%	568	82%	2,096	100%	9,528	88%
ISP Parole	537	15%	352	14%	332	17%	121	18%	N/A		1,342	12%
Male	3,070	86%	2,189	85%	1,636	84%	595	86%	1,967	94%	9,457	87%
Female	504	14%	382	15%	304	16%	94	14%	129	6%	1,413	13%
Caucasian	1,369	38%	1,398	54%	942	49%	520	75%	628	30%	4,857	45%
Hispanic/Latino	983	28%	907	35%	625	32%	117	17%	1240	59%	3,872	36%
African American	1,074	30%	192	7%	325	17%	14	2%	187	9%	1,792	16%
Native American	97	3%	55	2%	30	2%	35	5%	24	1%	241	2%
Asian	51	1%	19	1%	18	1%	3	<1%	17	1%	108	1%
Age (Years)												
17-19	3	<1%	1	<1%	1	<1%	1	<1%	3	<1%	9	<1%
20-29	904	25%	678	26%	477	25%	200	29%	580	28%	2,839	26%
30-39	1,125	31%	916	36%	681	35%	228	33%	848	40%	3,798	35%
40-49	932	26%	627	24%	474	24%	153	22%	464	22%	2,650	24%
50-59	502	14%	296	12%	244	13%	85	12%	161	8%	1,288	12%
60-69	87	2%	44	2%	54	3%	19	3%	32	2%	236	2%
70+	21	1%	9	<1%	9	<1%	3	<1%	8	<1%	50	<1%
Average Age (Range)	38.4 (19 - 81)		37.2 (19 - 77)		38 (19 - 88)		37.1 (19 - 76)		36 (18 - 77)		37.5 (18 - 88)	
Felony Class												
I	10	<1%	4	<1%	3	<1%	3	<1%	3	<1%	23	<1%
II	89	2%	37	1%	44	2%	7	1%	37	2%	214	2%
III	857	24%	564	22%	465	24%	166	24%	767	37%	2,819	26%
IV	1,535	43%	1,008	39%	891	46%	252	37%	789	38%	4,475	41%
V	777	22%	671	26%	372	19%	160	23%	370	18%	2,350	22%
VI	230	6%	255	10%	121	6%	71	10%	75	4%	752	7%
Habitual/Lifetime	76	2%	32	1%	44	2%	30	4%	55	3%	237	2%
Commitment County												
Denver	1,294	36%	201	8%	38	2%	13	2%	351	18%	1,897	17%
El Paso	108	3%	47	2%	1,055	54%	20	3%	231	11%	1,461	13%
Jefferson	738	21%	281	11%	27	2%	14	2%	222	11%	1,282	12%
Adams	694	19%	111	4%	26	1%	6	1%	227	11%	1,064	10%
Arapahoe	336	9%	526	20%	23	1%	4	1%	260	12%	1,149	11%
Weld	42	1%	543	21%	9	<1%	6	1%	119	6%	719	7%
Mesa	40	1%	22	1%	18	1%	284	41%	122	6%	486	4%
Pueblo	26	1%	5	<1%	360	19%	2	<1%	46	2%	439	4%
Larimer	32	1%	358	14%	11	1%	4	1%	84	4%	489	4%
Boulder	27	1%	184	7%	4	<1%	2	<1%	58	3%	275	3%
Other	237	7%	293	11%	369	19%	334	48%	376	18%	1,609	15%
Parole Type												
Discretionary	1,525	43%	1,162	45%	901	46%	343	50%	1,249	60%	5,180	48%
Mandatory	1,204	34%	833	32%	607	31%	212	31%	602	29%	3,458	32%
Mandatory Reparole	278	8%	265	10%	137	7%	56	8%	186	9%	922	8%
HB 1351 Early	567	16%	311	12%	295	15%	78	11%	59	3%	1310	12%
Offense Type												
Homicide	103	3%	53	2%	49	3%	16	2%	47	2%	268	2%
Robbery	245	7%	102	4%	117	6%	20	3%	82	4%	566	5%
Kidnapping	36	1%	21	1%	25	1%	9	1%	42	2%	133	1%
Assault	324	9%	173	7%	116	6%	45	7%	155	7%	813	7%
Sex Assault	144	4%	119	5%	83	4%	39	6%	114	5%	499	5%
Drug Offenses	962	27%	610	24%	477	25%	190	28%	873	42%	3,112	29%
Burglary	335	9%	232	9%	162	8%	68	10%	153	7%	950	9%
Theft/MV Theft	482	13%	376	15%	275	14%	80	12%	182	9%	1,395	13%
Forgery/Fraud	96	3%	90	4%	58	3%	11	2%	66	3%	321	3%
Traffic	30	1%	59	2%	34	2%	18	3%	6	0%	147	1%
Escape	159	4%	132	5%	149	8%	30	4%	61	3%	531	5%
Other	658	18%	604	23%	395	20%	163	24%	315	15%	2,135	20%

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

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

Figure 17. Parolees County of Conviction vs. County of Release



Map Design: Ryan Hollamby, OPA, 2/5/2013

RECIDIVISM 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 2008 and 2009 (see Table 46). The rates below include returns to prison for both new crimes and technical violations. Recidivism rates are lower for females than males.

Table 46. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates, CY 2008 and 2009

Release Type	2008 Release Cohort			2009 Release Cohort		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Parole	57.3%	46.0%	55.7%	55.2%	46.8%	54.0%
Discretionary Parole				45.3%	40.3%	44.5%
Mandatory Parole				57.8%	49.4%	56.8%
Reparole				65.3%	54.3%	63.9%
Sentence Discharge	23.0%	15.6%	22.4%	19.3%	10.5%	18.4%
Other	46.6%	23.5%	43.6%	45.0%	40.0%	44.5%
Total	53.1%	43.3%	51.8%	50.8%	43.4%	49.8%

Note. Recidivism for CY 2008 cannot be analyzed by parole type due to a procedural change whereby mandatory parole releases and rep parole 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; therefore, analysis by parole release type was possible for CY 2009.

Table 47 provides the demographic details of the CY 2009 release cohort. As expected, younger offenders recidivated at a higher rate than older offenders, with the highest rate in the 20-29 age group. 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 47. Recidivism Rate by Demographics for Release Cohort, CY 2009

	Male	Female	Total
Recidivism Rate	50.8%	43.4%	49.8%
Age Group (Years)			
Under 20	55.1%	0.0%	54.0%
20-29	56.4%	47.7%	55.4%
30-39	48.3%	45.2%	47.8%
40-49	50.6%	41.8%	49.3%
50-59	41.9%	30.2%	40.6%
60+	26.1%	6.3%	24.0%
Ethnicity			
Caucasian	51.3%	39.6%	49.5%
Hispanic/Latino	44.9%	46.3%	45.1%
African American	58.7%	46.5%	57.4%
Native American	62.4%	57.6%	61.5%
Asian	29.0%	42.9%	30.3%
Release Type			
Discretionary Parole	45.3%	40.3%	44.5%
Mandatory Parole ^a	60.1%	50.9%	58.9%
Sentence Discharge	19.3%	10.5%	18.4%
Other	45.0%	40.0%	44.5%
Needs Level (3-5)			
Mental Health	56.2%	47.7%	54.0%
Sex Offender	56.0%	56.7%	56.0%
Substance Abuse	50.8%	46.6%	51.7%
LSI Score			
Low	23.7%	10.8%	20.8%
Medium	39.7%	34.8%	39.0%
High	55.6%	49.1%	54.8%

^a Includes mandatory reparole releases.

Figures 18 and 19 detail cumulative return-to-prison rates across six release cohorts, up to 5 years post-release. Technical violations constitute the largest proportion of returns to prison. However, new crimes continue to occur at each follow-up interval, while technical violations tend to level off 2 or 3 years after release.

Rates have remained relatively steady since 2006, with minor decreases for 2007, 2009, 2010, and increased technical violations in 2008 and 2009 releases. New crime decreased in 2011 as well as technical violations resulting in a substantial decrease.

Figure 18. Return-to-CDOC Rates Due to a New Crime

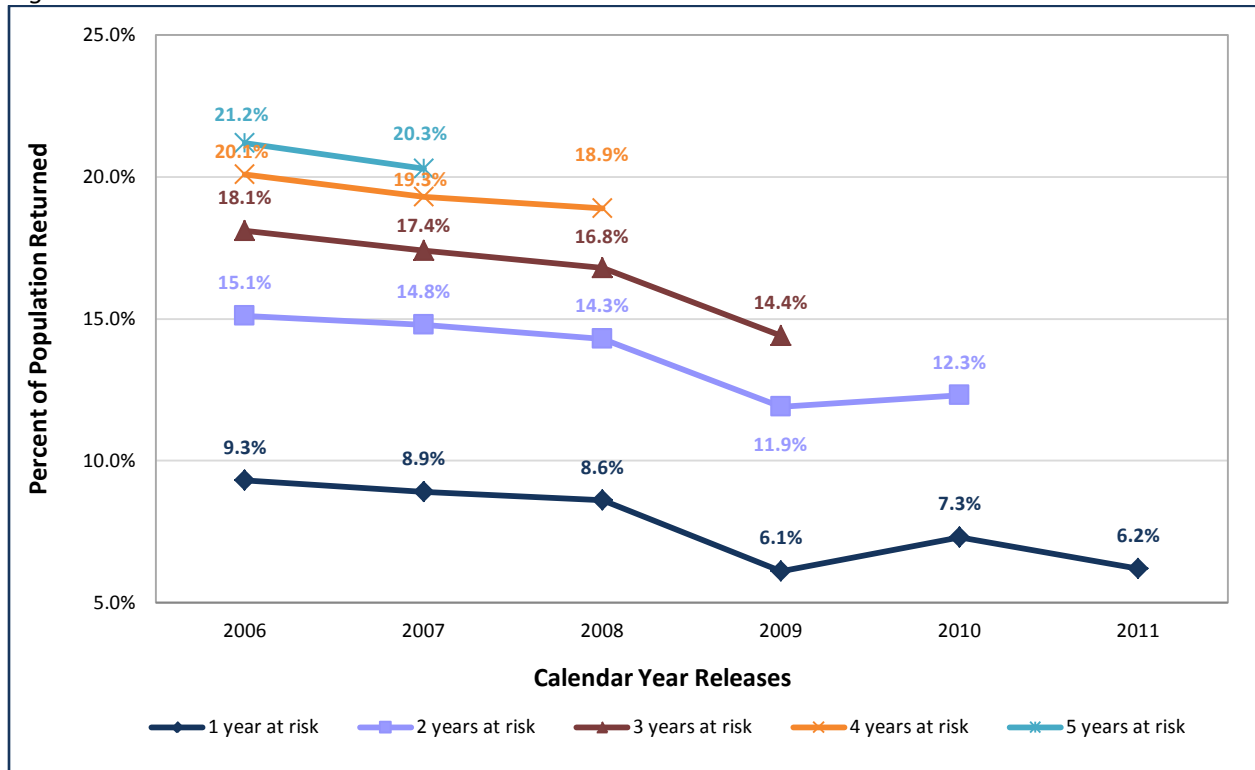


Figure 19. Return-to-CDOC Rates Due to a Technical Violation

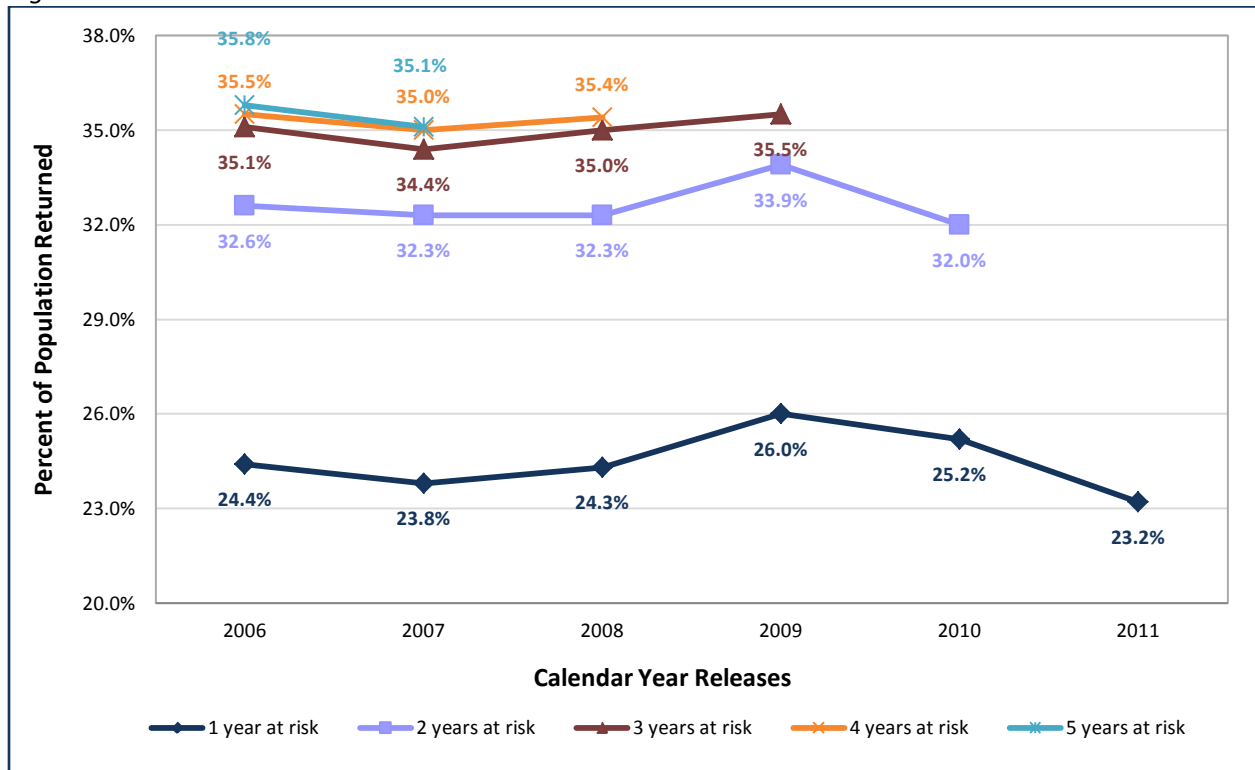
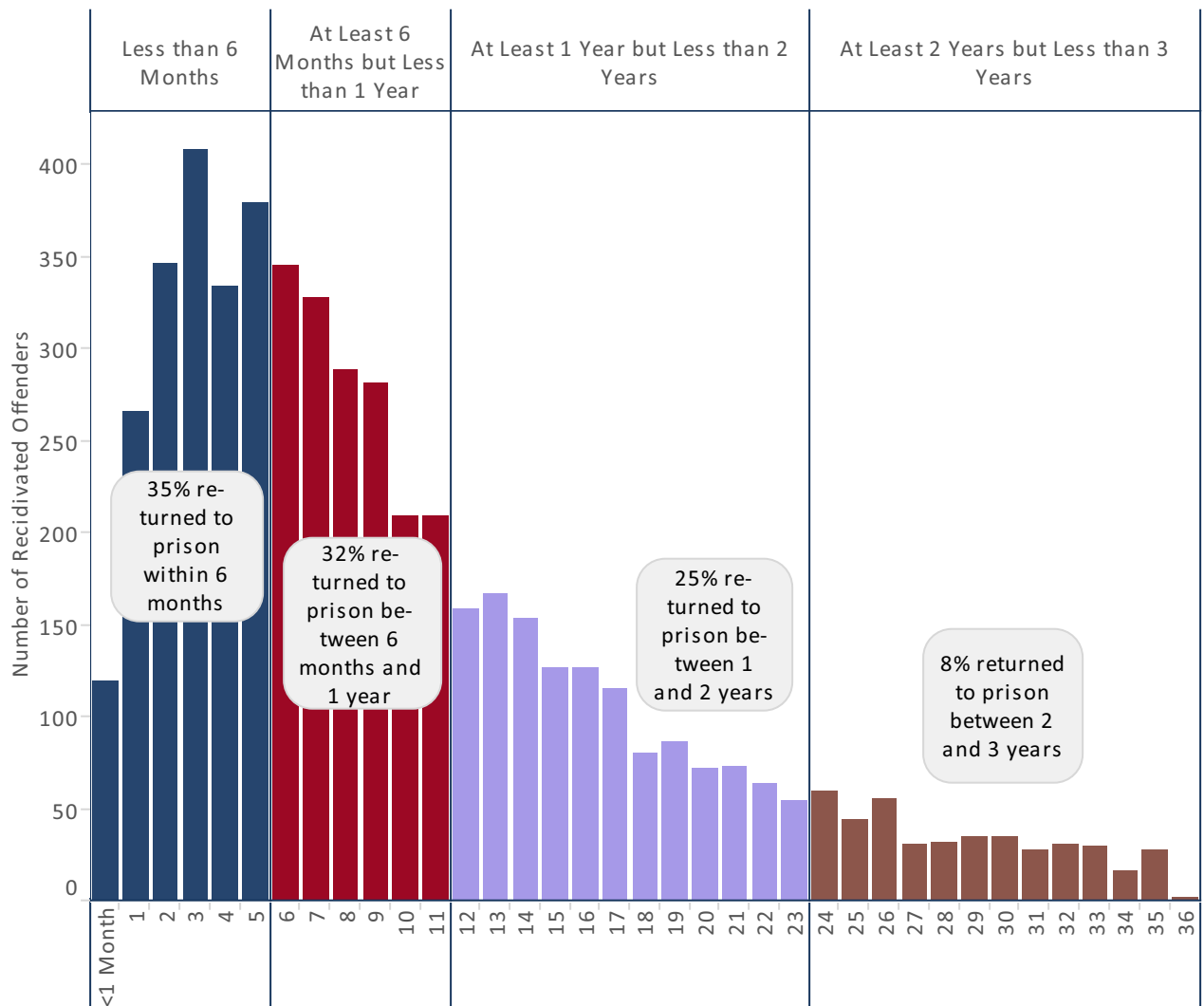


Figure 20 analyzes the 2009 release cohort, detailing the amount of time it took a recidivist to return to prison. As time passed, the number of offenders who returned to prison decreased. Nearly 70% of offenders who returned to prison did so within 1 year showing that this is the highest risk period. The highest number of offenders returned during the third month out of prison. Only 8% of offenders returned to prison after being out for at least 2 years but less than 3 years.

Figure 20. Recidivists' Time Out of Prison before Returning, CY 2009 Release Cohort



Appendix A. On-Grounds Populations and Security Levels as of June 30, FY 2002 – 2012

Facility	Security Level	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Arkansas Valley Corr. Facility	III	1,026	997	1,003	1,004	1,003	1,008	995	1,002	1,001	994	995
Arrowhead Correctional Center	II	479	492	487	490	490	489	490	492	491	495	517
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	III	846	837	813	823	824	912	886	890	913	913	911
Buena Vista Minimum Center	II	286	287	288	288	286	284	254	288	255	297	300
Centennial Correctional Facility	V ^a	331	308	304	296	327	315	299	311	317	621	437
Colorado Corr. Alt. Program	I	93	118	123	115	118	104	89	80	0	0	0
Colorado Correctional Center	I	148	138	143	146	148	145	149	148	150	125	150
Colorado State Penitentiary	V	739	752	755	748	752	753	733	753	747	752	745
Colorado Territorial Corr. Facility	III	729	774	794	781	787	786	911	915	905	919	895
Colorado Women's Corr. Facility	IV	215	215	220	212	224	208	211	0	0	0	0
Delta Correctional Center	I	468	435	468	479	480	454	459	480	464	428	472
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Ctr	V	485	490	503	498	495	457	462	477	503	489	522
Denver Women's Corr. Facility	V	612	699	883	880	892	810	783	891	956	943	955
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	III	183	494	463	490	476	497	476	482	479	471	0
Four Mile Correctional Center	II	479	493	497	496	498	494	475	496	495	503	515
Fremont Correctional Facility	III	1,458	1,457	1,462	1,453	1,467	1,465	1,652	1,645	1,638	1,651	1,621
La Vista Correctional Facility	III	0	0	0	0	72	498	464	493	514	512	526
Limon Correctional Facility	IV ^a	942	942	949	944	945	941	931	940	945	887	939
Pueblo Minimum Center	II	254	252	248	249	182	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle Correctional Center	I	188	189	183	188	172	187	170	191	192	176	191
San Carlos Correctional Facility	V	248	239	247	250	250	244	244	246	249	241	250
Skyline Correctional Center	I	247	238	249	249	249	248	243	246	249	242	217
Southern Transport Unit	II	96	21	20	30	24	30	27	17	24	24	17
Sterling Correctional Facility	V	2,339	2,404	2,400	2,412	2,405	2,530	2,495	2,531	2,521	2,493	2,388
Trinidad Correctional Facility	II	187	479	477	479	482	471	475	471	479	479	400
Total DOC Facilities		13,078	13,750	13,979	14,000	14,048	14,330	14,373	14,485	14,487	14,655	13,963
Community Corrections		1,025	972	1,192	1,226	1,336	1,393	1,734	1,558	1,570	1,862	1,725
Intensive Supervision		571	674	646	772	843	842	966	757	704	753	603
Jail Backlog/Regressions		412	481	95	613	631	168	119	191	381	280	403
Other ^b		2,959	2,969	3,657	4,093	5,154	5,786	5,797	6,195	5,718	5,340	4,343
Total Adult Jurisdictional		18,045	18,846	19,569	20,704	22,012	22,519	22,989	23,186	22,860	22,610	21,037
YOS - Pueblo		218	196	195	180	167	183	171	175	213	214	218
YOS - Community		37	37	38	38	43	24	39	29	34	49	40
YOS - Other ^b		0	8	2	3	9	2	9	13	6	6	7
Total YOS		255	241	235	221	219	209	219	217	253	269	265

^a 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.

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

Appendix B. Operational Capacity by Facility as of June 30, FY 2002 – 2012

Facility	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	1,032	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007
Arrowhead Correctional Center	484	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	506	524
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	856	844	826	826	826	926	926	926	920	920	920
Buena Vista Minimum Center	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	282	292	304	304
Centennial Correctional Facility	336	336	336	320	336	336	336	336	336	652	604
Colorado Correctional Alternative Program	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	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	725	770	786	786	786	786	936	944	936	936	925
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	0	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	542	542
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	642	707	900	900	900	900	866	976	976	976	976
Fort Lyon Correctional Facility	200	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	0
Four Mile Correctional Center	484	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	507	525
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,479	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,660	1,661	1,661	1,661	1,661
La Vista Correctional Facility	0	0	0	0	72	519	519	519	519	519	559
Limon Correctional Facility	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	951	898	953
Pueblo Minimum Center	256	256	256	256	184	0	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	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255
Skyline Correctional Center	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249
Southern Transport Unit	120	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,485
Trinidad Correctional Facility	196	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	404
Total Adult Facilities	13,385	13,973	14,169	14,153	14,169	14,632	14,937	14,832	14,716	15,073	14,505
Youthful Offender System	240	240	240	240	240	233	233	233	233	233	233

Note: Infirmary beds are not included.

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