

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecasts

Pursuant to 24-33.5-503 (m), C.R.S.

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January 2011

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This project was supported by Grant No. 27 DJ 06 59 3 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance through DCJ's Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance. The U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the federal Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions in this report are those of the authors and do not represent the official position or policies of the United States Department of Justice.

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Acknowledgements

We are grateful for the invaluable assistance provided by Maureen O’Keefe, Bonnie Barr, and the other staff members of the Office of Planning and Analysis at the Colorado Department of Corrections. We also thank Edward Wensuc and his staff at the Division of Youth Corrections for their valuable input and advice regarding the workings of the juvenile justice system. The DCJ population projections project would not be possible without the hard work and collaborative spirit of these professionals. Additionally, population data provided by the Colorado Demographer’s Office are an essential component to these projections. We also thank the Justice Assistance Grant board members whose grant funds have supported this project as well as other work carried out by the Office of Research and Statistics.

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January 2011

Executive Summary

The adult prison population is projected to decline

The Colorado adult prison population is expected to decline by 18.3 percent between the end of FY 2010 and June 2017, from an actual population of 22,860 to a projected population of 18,667 offenders. The number of men in prison is expected to decrease 16.7 percent during this time frame, from 20,766 to 17,303, while the number of women in prison is expected to decrease 34.9 percent, from 2,094 to 1,364.

Prison growth reversed in the most recent fiscal year

In FY 2010 the size of the adult prison population decreased by 1.4 percent. Growth significantly slowed over the prior three years, after doubling in size over the prior ten years (see the table on the next page).¹ Four years ago, following a period of remarkable growth in the inmate population, DCJ projected that the DOC inmate population would increase by over 1,000 inmates per year. In FY 2006, the population grew by a record 1,308, and the year prior by 1,135. In FY 2009, this growth fell to 197 inmates. During FY 2010, the prison population actually declined by 326 inmates. The reduction in growth has been particularly notable in the female inmate population, which declined every year since FY 2008. DCJ currently forecasts a continuing decline in the prison population through FY 2017. Factors contributing to this trend are summarized below.

What accounts for the decrease in the prison population?

Decline in the at-risk population

- ❑ The population currently found to be most strongly correlated with increases in felony filings in district courts is the 19 through 39 year old age group. The growth rate for this age group declined significantly in 2009 and is expected to remain low through FY 2012, after which it is expected to increase slightly.

Decline in crime and prosecution

- ❑ The state crime rate declined by 32.3 percent between 2005 and 2009, from 4,438 to 3,004 per 100,000 residents. Overall, the violent crime rate fell by 14.9 percent and the property crime rate fell by 34.0 percent.²
- ❑ Following a six year period of growth, felony filings in district courts statewide have declined over the past four years. Between the end of FY 2006 and FY 2010, there was a 20.4 percent reduction in the number of filings.³

¹ Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Monthly Population and Capacity Reports. Available at: https://exdoc.state.co.us/secure/combo2.0.0/ajax/ajax_frontend.php?id=5027

² FBI, Uniform Crime Reports. Available at <http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/>. Note that the FBI tracks only seven types of crimes: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny-theft, burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

Annual Growth in the Size of the Colorado Prison Population

FY	End of Year Population	Annual Increase /Decrease	Percent Growth
1990	7,663	900	13.30%
1991	8,043	380	5.00%
1992	8,774	731	9.10%
1993	9,242	468	5.30%
1994	10,005	763	8.30%
1995	10,669	664	6.60%
1996	11,577	908	8.50%
1997	12,590	1,013	8.80%
1998	13,663	1,073	8.50%
1999	14,726	1,063	7.80%
2000	15,999	1,273	8.60%
2001	17,222	1,223	7.60%
2002	18,045	823	4.80%
2003	18,846	801	4.40%
2004	19,569	723	3.80%
2005	20,704	1,135	5.80%
2006	22,012	1,308	6.30%
2007	22,519	507	2.30%
2008	22,989	470	2.10%
2009	23,186	197	0.86%
2010	22,860	-326	-1.43%

Source: Colorado Department of Corrections Annual Statistical Reports and Monthly Capacity and Population Reports.

Fewer prison admissions

- ❑ Admissions to prison declined over the past two years. In FY 2009, admissions fell by 0.4 percent. This decline accelerated in FY 2010 to 3.5 percent. Prior to FY 2009, the number of admissions to prison increased every year.⁴
- ❑ This decrease in admission growth is due to declines in new court commitments and in parole violators returning with a new crime. New court commitments decreased over the past three years. The largest decline was in FY 2010 at 9.7 percent. The number of parolees returning to prison with a new felony conviction decreased by 7.4 percent in FY 2009, and by 8.1 percent in FY 2010.⁵
- ❑ The number of female new court commitments has fallen over the past three years. This decline was most notable in FY 2010, when new court commitments fell by 15.2 percent.⁶

³ Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Reports, FY 2005 – FY 2010. Available at: <http://www.courts.state.co.us/Administration/Unit.cfm/Unit/annrep>

⁴ West, H.C., Sabol, W.J., Greenman, S.J. (2010). *Prisoners in 2009*. Washington D.C.: U.S Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

⁵ Colorado Department of Corrections. (2010). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

⁶ Ibid.

- ❑ Probation revocations to prison declined from 2,338 in FY 2006 to 1,497 in FY 2010, a 36 percent drop over three years.⁷
- ❑ The reduction in prison admissions is clearly the result of declining new court commitments, including probation revocations to prison, and is not the result of a reduction in parole returns. Returns to prison due to technical violations have increased each year since FY 2006.⁸

Legislation

- ❑ House Bill 09-1351, that increased the amount of earned time certain inmates can receive. In addition, certain qualified inmates can ‘earn’ their release 30 to 60 days prior to their mandatory release date. The enactment of this legislation has lead to an increase in the number of prison releases in the first months of FY 2010, and is expected to shorten the amount of time inmates will spend in prison in the upcoming years. House Bill 10-1374, which clarified several of the provisions of H.B. 09-1351, was passed in the following legislative session.
- ❑ House Bill 10-1338 allows individuals with two or more prior felony convictions to be sentenced to probation rather than receiving a mandatory prison sentence.
- ❑ House Bill 10-1352 introduced significant reforms regarding penalties for certain drug crimes. The felony class of several crimes was reduced, and several others were reduced to misdemeanors.
- ❑ Modifications to earned time and the introduction of earned release will shorten the length of stay in prison for certain offenders convicted to felony 4, 5, and 6 crimes.
- ❑ House Bill 10-1413 modified the eligibility criteria for the direct filing of juvenile offenders in criminal court.
- ❑ House Bill 10-1373 removed the requirement for certain offenders that a consecutive sentence be imposed for an escape conviction.

What factors did NOT contribute to the reduced the rate of growth?

Releases decreased

- ❑ The growth rate in the number of releases has fallen in the past two years. After increasing by 12.9 percent in FY 2007, the rate of increase in overall releases fell to 4.5 percent in the following year, and to 2.3 and 2.1 percent in fiscal years 2009 and 2010, respectively.⁹

⁷ Colorado State Judicial Branch. (2007-2010). *Pre-Release Termination and Post-Release Recidivism Rates of Colorado’s Probationers*. Denver, CO: Colorado Judicial Branch, Division of Probation Services.

⁸ Colorado Department of Corrections. (2005 – 2010). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

⁹ Ibid.

- Most releases are comprised of releases to parole. The rate of increase in parole releases also declined. After three years of double digit increases between FY 2005 and FY 2007, the growth rate in parole releases fell to an average of 3 percent per year over the following three years.¹⁰

Returns due to parole technical violations increased

- The rate of change in parole returns due to technical violations has fluctuated greatly over the past decade, ranging from a 19.0 percent increase in FY 2000 to an 8.4 percent decline in FY 2003. Over the past three years, such returns have increased by an average of 11.0 percent per year.¹¹

Conclusions regarding the adult prison population

The prison population declined for the first time in decades. The two factors that drive the size of incarcerated populations are (1) the number of those going into prison, and (2) how long they stay. Trends related to these two factors, described above, have resulted in the current decline and anticipated acceleration of this decline in the future.

A reduction in the growth in the segment of the state's population most at-risk for criminal activity, the 19-39 year old age group, may be contributing to the current reduction in crime rates. Fewer court filings, perhaps linked to lower crime rates, led to a reduction in prison admissions, particularly among women. Probation revocations to prison decreased, possibly as a result of initiatives spearheaded by the state Division of Probation Services to promote the implementation of evidence-based practices in many jurisdictions across the state. Finally, new legislation and policies have been implemented in FY 2010 which will not only result in fewer admissions to prison, but may also accelerate releases from prison.

The deceleration in prison growth is reflected nationally. The U.S. prison population grew at 0.2 percent in 2009, the slowest rate since 2000. Twenty-four states reported a decline in the number of prisoners under their jurisdiction in 2009, up from the 20 states reporting a decline in 2008. Imprisonment rates also declined in 28 states.¹²

In 2009, Colorado ranked 7th nationally in prison growth. Among western states, Colorado prison growth was the 2nd highest, exceeded only by Arizona.¹³ For further information about national trends in prison populations and how Colorado compares with other states, see *Prisoners in 2009* (December, 2010) in Appendix A.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² West, H.C. and Sabol, W.J. (2010). *Prisoners in 2009*. Washington D.C.: U.S Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

¹³ Ibid.

Slow growth is forecast for the juvenile commitment population

The Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) Average Daily Population (ADP) is projected to decrease dramatically through FY 2015. The ADP is expected to decrease 11.8 percent by the end of FY 2011, and by 8.3 percent in FY 2012. Overall, the population is expected to decrease by 33.2 percent by the end of FY 2015.

Factors contributing to the juvenile commitment projection

Growth in the ADP of juveniles committed to DYC has reversed over the past four fiscal years, coinciding with the implementation of the Continuum of Care Initiative. Additionally, former Colorado Governor Bill Ritter's Recidivism Reduction Package targets programs designed to assist juvenile offenders and reduce the juvenile commitment population. However, state budget cuts throughout the human services and child welfare systems are likely to deter these objectives.¹⁴

Juvenile delinquency filings have declined consistently over the past seven years, as have new commitments to DYC. FY 2010 alone, delinquency filings decreased by 14.8 percent. Additionally, juvenile probation revocations declined by 4.4 percent in FY 2010. Over the past five years, there has been an overall decline of 17.2 percent.¹⁵

Legislation passed in the 2010 legislative session is expected to further decrease new commitments to DYC. The most relevant component of this new legislation reformed the penalties for crimes involving controlled substances and reduced several former felony crimes to misdemeanors.

¹⁴ Colorado Department of Public Safety. (2010). *July 2010 Report to the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting Recidivism Reduction Status Report FY 2008-FY 2010*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics. Available at: <http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/pdf/docs/Recidivism%20Reduction%20Report.pdf>.

¹⁵ Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Reports, FY 2005 – FY 2010. Available at: <http://www.courts.state.co.us/Administration/Unit.cfm/Unit/annrep>

INTRODUCTION

Background

The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ), pursuant to 24-33.5-503(m), C.R.S., is mandated to prepare correctional population projections for the Director of the Legislative Council and the General Assembly. Per statute, DCJ has prepared projections of these populations since the mid-1980s. This report presents the December 2009 forecasts for the Colorado adult incarcerated and parole populations and for the Colorado juvenile commitment and parole populations.

These annual population forecasts are used to estimate the size of adult prison and parole populations across the upcoming seven years. Additionally, they are utilized to simulate alternative future populations based on specific changes in laws, policies, or practices. Estimates regarding average length of stay for future populations which used to calculate cost savings resulting from proposed legislation and policy changes are also included.

Projections for future juvenile commitment and parole populations are also calculated. For the December 2010 DCJ projections, these populations were estimated for the five-year period between FY 2011 and FY 2015.

These Colorado adult prison and parole population projections are based on a simulation modeling approach that assesses the movement of individual adult offenders into, through, and out of the jurisdiction of the Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC). A different approach was utilized to estimate future Colorado juvenile commitment and parole population projections. The number of future new commitments was determined using a statistical technique called time series analysis. These results are used to estimate movement of juvenile offenders into, through, and out of the jurisdiction of the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) within the Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS).

Organization of This Report

The report begins with a description of the Colorado Justice Forecasting Model (CJFM) and the assumptions applied to the current year's projections. Following this discussion, the adult prison and parole population projections for fiscal years (FY) 2011 through 2017 are presented. These include quarterly inmate population projections and annual admission and release projections. These are followed by annual projections for domestic parole, out-of-state and absconder populations. Also included are estimates of the average lengths of stay by offender category for the FY 2010 cohort of prison admissions.

Next, the juvenile commitment and parole projections are presented. The juvenile population estimates include year-end and quarterly average daily population (ADP) forecasts for the committed population statewide and for the four DYC management regions. These are followed by the projected numbers of new juvenile commitments to DYC both statewide and by DYC management region. Finally, the year-end average daily caseload (ADC) forecasts for the juvenile parole population statewide and by DYC management region are presented.

THE COLORADO CRIMINAL JUSTICE FORECASTING MODEL

Justice and Demographic Information

Data from multiple sources are incorporated into the forecasting model to simulate the flow of individuals into the system, as well as the movement of those already in the system. These data include information concerning admissions to and releases from DOC and from DYC, as well as the adult and juvenile populations currently incarcerated. Colorado population forecasts are provided by the Demographer's office of the Department of Local Affairs. Criminal and juvenile case prosecution, conviction, and sentencing trend data are obtained from the Colorado Judicial Department via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and from the annual reports issued by the Judicial Department.^{1,2} Trends in probation revocation rates are also examined.³

Adult Prison Population Forecasting Methodology

Future prison populations are modeled in terms of three cohorts: new court commitments to prison, parole returns to prison, and the population currently incarcerated. The future admissions cohort estimates the composition and number of future admissions, including offenders who fail probation or community corrections and are subsequently incarcerated due to a technical violation of probation. Projected future admissions are based on historical prison admission trends, taking into account crime trends, observed criminal case filings, conviction rates and sentencing practices. Trends in probation placements and probation revocation rates are also examined.

A variety of time series models are generated to develop the future admissions projections, incorporating recent changes in laws or policy. This projected future admissions cohort is disaggregated into approximately 70 offender profile groups according to governing offense type, felony class and sentence length.

Parole revocations are estimated using a cohort propagation method, which tracks cohorts of individuals paroled each year and calculates the rate of reduction in the size of each cohort according assumptions regarding length of stay on parole and revocation rates. The estimated number of future parole revocations is then included in the future admissions cohort.

While the number of offenders admitted to prison each month of the projection period is tracked, the duration of their stay in prison is estimated and the point at which they are released from prison is also tracked. The length of stay in prison is estimated using data concerning the length of stay for offenders with similar profiles released in prior years, adjusted to reflect recent changes in law or policy. Cumulative survival distributions are developed and applied to each of the offender profile/sentence length groups to estimate a rate of release and the remaining population on a monthly basis.

The cohort of offenders that are currently incarcerated is treated in a similar manner. This cohort is also disaggregated into approximately 70 offender profile and sentence length groups, with

¹ Filing data are extracted from the Judicial Department's information management system (ICON) via CICJIS/CJASS and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

² *Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Reports*, available at <http://www.courts.state.co.us/Administration/Unit.cfm/Unit/annrep>.

³ *Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Recidivism Reports*, available at www.courts.state.co.us/Administration/Custom.cfm/Unit/eval/Page_ID/189.

cumulative survival distributions estimated to determine their rate of release. These survival distributions are adjusted to reflect changes in law or policy that may impact those currently incarcerated, which may differ from those impacting the future admissions cohort. The release of offenders currently in prison (the stock population), the estimates of future admissions, and the anticipated release of those admissions are combined to forecast the size of incarcerated populations in the future.

A different approach is used to forecast parole populations. The number of releases to parole each year is estimated in the process of developing the prison population forecast. An average length of stay is applied to determine the number that will remain on parole at the end of each year and the number that will carry over into the following year. These figures are summed to estimate the number of parolees at the end of each fiscal year.

Juvenile Commitment Population Forecasting Methodology

In prior years, an approach similar to that described above was used to develop the juvenile commitment and parole population projections. For the December 2010 projections, a different approach was utilized.

A Winter's Additive time series model⁴ was applied to forecast the numbers of new commitments expected in the future based upon trends observed over the previous five years. A similar model was applied to determine the expected average daily population (ADP) at the end of each month into the projection period.

In the case of the average daily caseload (ADC) for the parole population, the ratio of the parole ADC to the commitment ADP was examined. Historically, as the commitment ADP decreases, the parole ADC has increased slightly in the short term. However, in the long term, it is expected that the parole ADC will follow the trend of the commitment ADP. An ARIMA (autoregressive integrated moving average) time series model⁵ was applied to the ratio of the commitment ADP to the parole ADC to forecast the future juvenile parole population.

Assumptions Affecting the Accuracy of the DCJ Projections

The projection figures for the Colorado Department of Correction's incarcerated and parole populations and for the Division of Youth Correction's commitment and parole populations are based on the multiple assumptions outlined below.

- ❑ The Colorado General Assembly will not pass new legislation beyond that already in place and accounted for that impacts the length of time offenders are sentenced to DOC or DYC, or that increases the number of individuals eligible for such a sentence.
- ❑ Increased or decreased capacity of DOC and DYC beds will not reduce the number of offenders placed in community supervision programs.

⁴ Box, G. E. P., G. M. Jenkins, and G. C. Reinsel. 1994. *Time series analysis: Forecasting and control*, 3rd ed. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall.

⁵ Ibid.

- ❑ The General Assembly will not expand community supervision programs in ways that reduce commitments.
- ❑ Decision makers in the justice system will not change the way they use their discretion, except in explicitly stated ways that are accounted for in the model.
- ❑ The data provided by the Colorado DOC accurately describes the number and characteristics of offenders committed to, released from, and retained in DOC facilities.
- ❑ The data provided by DYC accurately describes the number and characteristics of juvenile offenders committed to, released from, and retained in DYC facilities.
- ❑ Incarceration times and governing sentence data provided are accurate.
- ❑ Release patterns will not change dramatically from the prior year through the upcoming 7 years, except in ways that are accounted for in the development of the current year's projections.
- ❑ Admission and sentencing patterns will not change dramatically except in ways that are accounted for in the development of the current year's forecast.
- ❑ Seasonal variations observed in the past will continue into the future.
- ❑ The forecasts of the Colorado population size, gender and age distributions provided by the Colorado Demographer's Office are accurate.
- ❑ District court filings, probation placements and revocations are accurately reported in annual reports provided by the Judicial Department.
- ❑ No catastrophic event such as war, disease or economic collapse will occur during the projection period.

Colorado Adult Prison Population and Parole Caseload Projections

The inmate population is expected to decline by 18.3 percent between the end of FY 2010 and June 2017, from an actual population of 22,860 to a projected population of 18,667 offenders. The number of men in prison is expected to decrease 16.7 percent during this time frame, from 20,766 to 17,303, while the number of women in prison is expected to decrease 34.9 percent, from 2,094 to 1,364.

The domestic parole caseload is projected to increase by 5.4 percent by FY 2012, followed by a decline averaging 4.4 percent per year over the next five years. Overall, the parole caseload is expected to decrease from 8,535 at the end of FY 2010 to 7,169 by the end of FY 2017.

ADULT INMATE POPULATION FORECAST

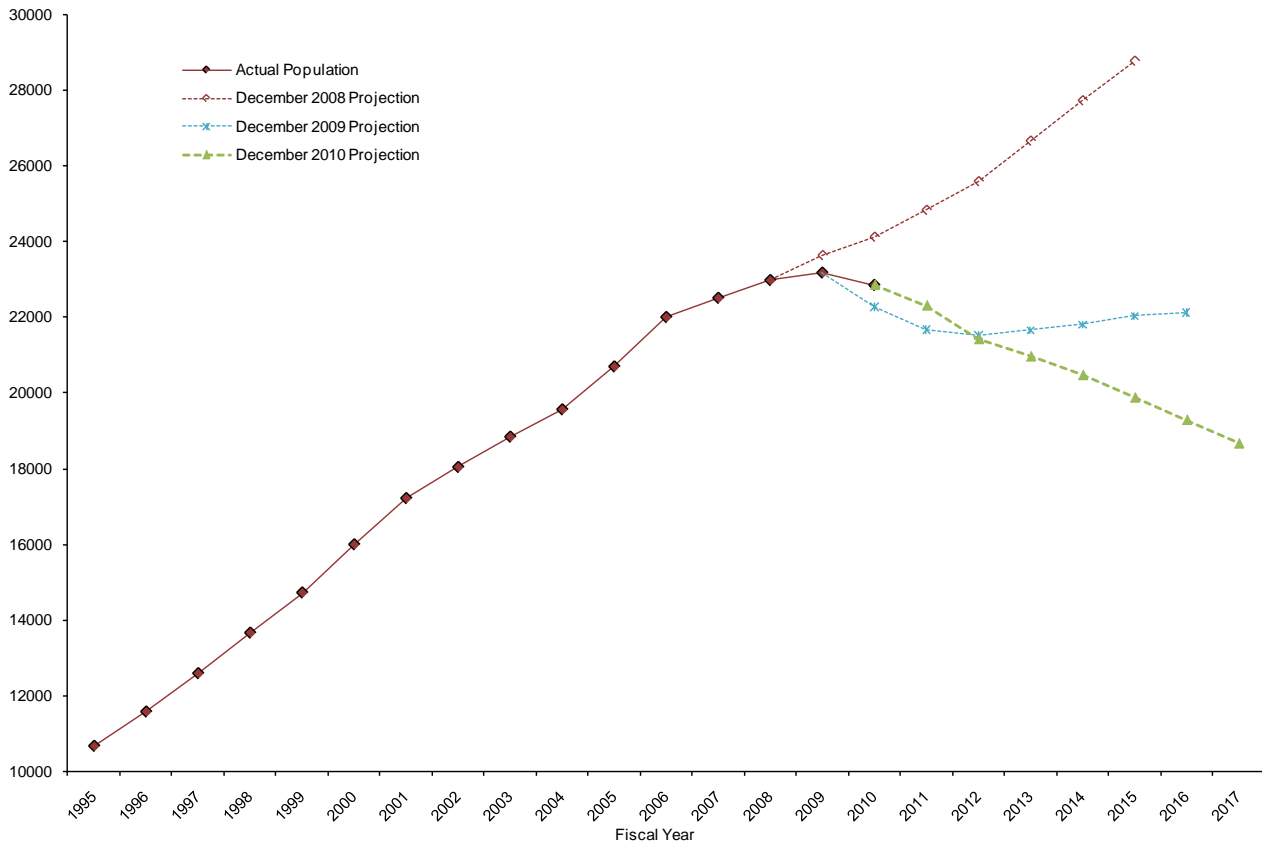
The Colorado adult prison population is expected to decline by 18.3 percent between the end of FY 2010 and June 2017, from an actual population of 22,860 to a projected population of 18,667 offenders. This decline is substantially greater than the decrease projected by DCJ in December 2009. The number of men in prison is expected to decrease 16.7 percent during this time frame, from 20,766 to 17,303, while the number of women in prison is expected to decrease 34.9 percent, from 2,094 to 1,364.

Figure 1 compares the historical fiscal year-end adult inmate prison population and the current projections, along with the DCJ December 2008 and 2009 projection figures. As shown, strong growth continued between 1995 and 2008. The growth rate of the DOC population has declined steadily each year since FY 2006, when the growth rate attained 6.3 percent over the year. In FY 2007 and 2008, growth slowed to just over two percent. The growth rate slowed even further during FY 2009 to 0.9 percent, followed by a 1.4 percent decline in FY 2010.

The rate of growth for the Colorado prison population slowed consistently each year between FY 2007 and FY 2009, cumulating in negative growth in FY 2010.

While this decline did not meet the expectation of the December 2009 population forecast, the slowing and negative growth observed in the size of the prison population, the significant legislation passed in the 2010 legislative session, and the multiple additional factors discussed in the next section all contribute to the projected significant decline in the prison population over the next seven years.

Figure 1: Actual and Projected Total Prison Population FY 1995 through FY 2017: Comparison of DCJ December 2008, 2009 and 2010 Prison Population Projections



Actual population data source: FY 1995 through FY 2009: DOC Annual Statistical Reports. FY 2010: DOC Monthly Capacity and Population Reports.

Table 1 displays the historical total and gender-specific growth in the prison population by fiscal year for FY 1995 through FY 2010, as well as the projected population through the end of fiscal year 2017 (June 30, 2017). Table 2 displays total and gender-specific projected growth in the prison population by quarter for fiscal years 2010 through 2017. Annual projected numbers of admissions by type are given in Table 3, followed by the projected number of releases in Table 4.

Historical and projected trends in admission types for fiscal years 1998 through 2017 are graphically displayed in Figure 2. Release trends for the same time frame can be found in Figures 3 and 4.

Table 1: DCJ December 2010 Adult Prison Population Projections, Actual and Projected Populations FY 1995 through FY 2017

Fiscal Year End	Total Prison		Male Population		Female Population	
	Count	Annual Growth	Count	Annual Growth	Count	Annual Growth
1995*	10669	-	10000	-	669	-
1996*	11019	3.28%	10250	2.50%	769	14.95%
1997*	12590	14.26%	11681	13.96%	909	18.21%
1998*	13663	8.52%	12647	8.27%	1016	11.77%
1999*	14726	7.78%	13547	7.12%	1179	16.04%
2000*	15999	8.64%	14733	8.75%	1266	7.38%
2001*	17222	7.64%	15882	7.80%	1340	5.85%
2002*	18045	4.78%	16539	4.14%	1506	12.39%
2003*	18846	4.44%	17226	4.15%	1620	7.57%
2004*	19569	3.84%	17814	3.41%	1755	8.33%
2005*	20704	5.80%	18631	4.59%	2073	18.12%
2006*	22012	6.32%	19792	6.23%	2220	7.09%
2007*	22519	2.30%	20178	1.95%	2341	5.45%
2008*	22989	2.09%	20684	2.51%	2305	-1.54%
2009*	23186	0.86%	20896	1.02%	2290	-0.65%
2010*	22860	-1.43%	20766	-0.49%	2094	-8.56%
2011	22314	-2.44%	20286	-2.31%	2028	-3.13%
2012	21425	-4.15%	19534	-3.71%	1891	-6.76%
2013	20968	-2.18%	19199	-1.72%	1769	-6.48%
2014	20475	-2.41%	18803	-2.06%	1672	-5.46%
2015	19881	-2.99%	18318	-2.58%	1563	-6.53%
2016	19293	-3.05%	17841	-2.60%	1452	-7.10%
2017	18667	-3.35%	17303	-3.02%	1364	-6.06%

*Actual population, source: FY 1995 through FY 2009: DOC Annual Statistical Reports. FY 2010: DOC Monthly Capacity and Population Reports.
Note: All projections are rounded to the next whole number.

Table 2: DCJ 2010 December Quarterly Adult Prison Population Projections June 2010 through June 2017

Fiscal Year	End of Month	Total Prison		Male Population		Female Population	
		Count	Growth	Count	Growth	Count	Growth
2010	<i>June*</i>	22860	0.36%	20766	0.40%	2094	0.00%
	<i>September*</i>	22772	-0.38%	20679	-0.42%	2093	-0.05%
	December	22733	-0.17%	20632	-0.23%	2102	0.41%
	March	22604	-0.57%	20528	-0.50%	2076	-1.22%
2011	June	22314	-1.28%	20286	-1.18%	2028	-2.29%
	September	21911	-1.81%	19934	-1.73%	1977	-2.52%
	December	21592	-1.46%	19666	-1.35%	1926	-2.61%
	March	21465	-0.58%	19563	-0.52%	1902	-1.23%
2012	June	21425	-0.19%	19534	-0.15%	1891	-0.56%
	September	21186	-1.12%	19328	-1.06%	1859	-1.72%
	December	20988	-0.94%	19173	-0.80%	1814	-2.40%
	March	20941	-0.22%	19163	-0.05%	1777	-2.03%
2013	June	20968	0.13%	19199	0.18%	1769	-0.49%
	September	20796	-0.82%	19060	-0.73%	1736	-1.83%
	December	20551	-1.18%	18839	-1.16%	1712	-1.39%
	March	20551	0.00%	18885	0.24%	1666	-2.69%
2014	June	20475	-0.37%	18803	-0.43%	1672	0.36%
	September	20281	-0.95%	18638	-0.88%	1643	-1.74%
	December	20048	-1.15%	18447	-1.02%	1601	-2.56%
	March	19976	-0.36%	18397	-0.27%	1579	-1.37%
2015	June	19881	-0.48%	18318	-0.43%	1563	-1.01%
	September	19715	-0.83%	18178	-0.76%	1537	-1.66%
	December	19464	-1.27%	17974	-1.12%	1490	-3.06%
	March	19381	-0.43%	17913	-0.34%	1468	-1.48%
2016	June	19293	-0.45%	17841	-0.40%	1452	-1.09%
	September	19131	-0.84%	17712	-0.72%	1419	-2.27%
	December	18892	-1.25%	17498	-1.21%	1394	-1.76%
	March	18761	-0.69%	17390	-0.62%	1371	-1.65%
2017	June	18667	-0.50%	17303	-0.50%	1364	-0.51%

*Actual prison population, source: DOC Monthly Capacity and Population Reports.

Note: All projections are rounded to the next whole number.

Table 3: DCJ December 2010 Adult Prison Population Projections, Actual and Projected Prison Admissions by Type, FY 2005 through FY 2017

Fiscal Year End	Admissions			Total Admissions
	New Court Commitments ¹	Technical Parole Violations	Other Admits	
2005*	6784	2649	160	9433
2006*	6607	2792	193	10168
2007*	7183	3047	188	10629
2008*	7394	3353	168	11038
2009*	7053	3776	163	10992
2010*	6384	4164	156	10704
2011	6065	4157	153	10375
2012	5767	3826	140	9733
2013	5618	3511	133	9263
2014	5380	3391	127	8898
2015	5141	3273	123	8537
2016	4998	3136	119	8253
2017	4759	3020	116	7894

¹ Includes Parole returns with a new felony. *Actual prison admissions.

Source: DOC Annual Statistical Reports; Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins.

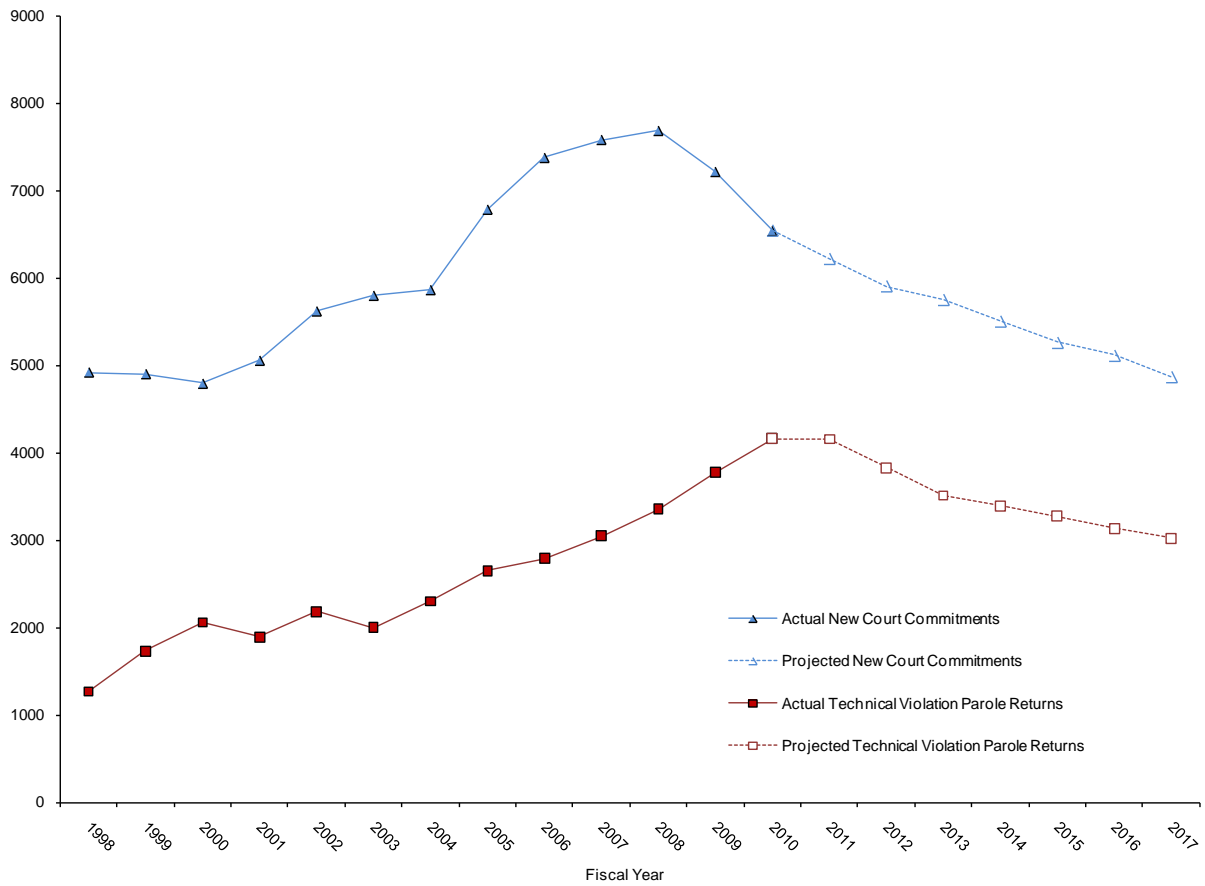
Table 4: DCJ December 2010 Adult Prison Population Projections, Actual and Projected Prison Releases by Type, FY 2005 through FY 2017

Fiscal Year End	Releases to Parole			Sentence Discharge	Other ²	Total Discharges
	Mandatory	Discretionary ¹	Total			
2005*	4688	1598	6286	1576	387	8249
2006*	4370	2813	7183	1397	374	8954
2007*	3439	5069	8508	1283	319	10110
2008*	3279	5596	8875	1367	323	10565
2009*	4918	4118	9036	1452	315	10803
2010*	6179	3155	9334	1415	284	11033
2011	6167	3192	9359	1358	210	10927
2012	6308	3159	9467	928	149	10545
2013	5800	2926	8726	805	135	9667
2014	5594	2822	8416	777	131	9323
2015	5430	2739	8169	754	127	9050
2016	5257	2652	7909	730	123	8762
2017	5060	2553	7613	703	118	8434

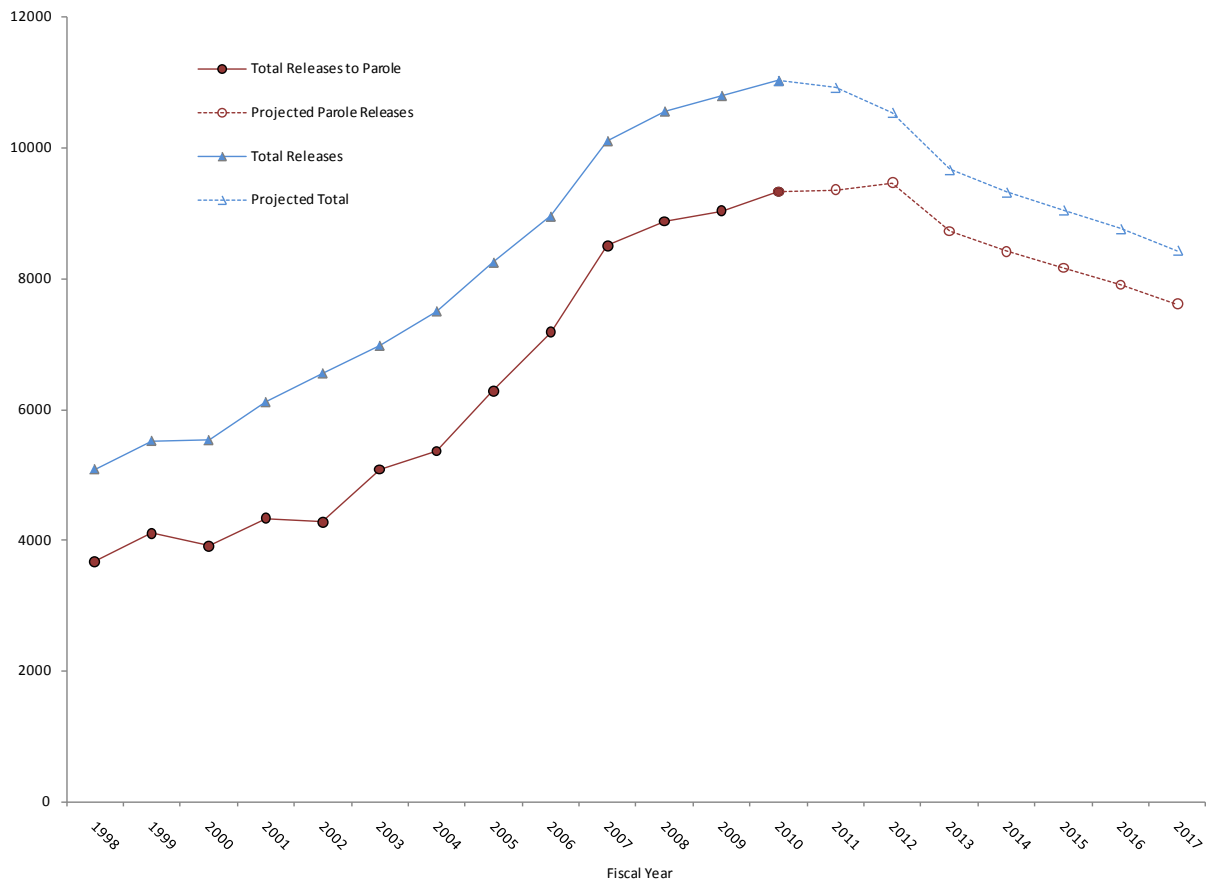
1. Due to a decrease in community transportation resources in 2005, inmates to be released on their mandatory release date were classified as discretionary releases. A change in the electronic coding of these inmates enabled them to be correctly classified as mandatory parole releases in 2008. The increase in discretionary releases between 2005 and 2008, and the decrease between 2008 and 2010 is an artifact of this change in coding.

2. This category includes, among other things death, releases on appeal, bond release, and court ordered discharges.

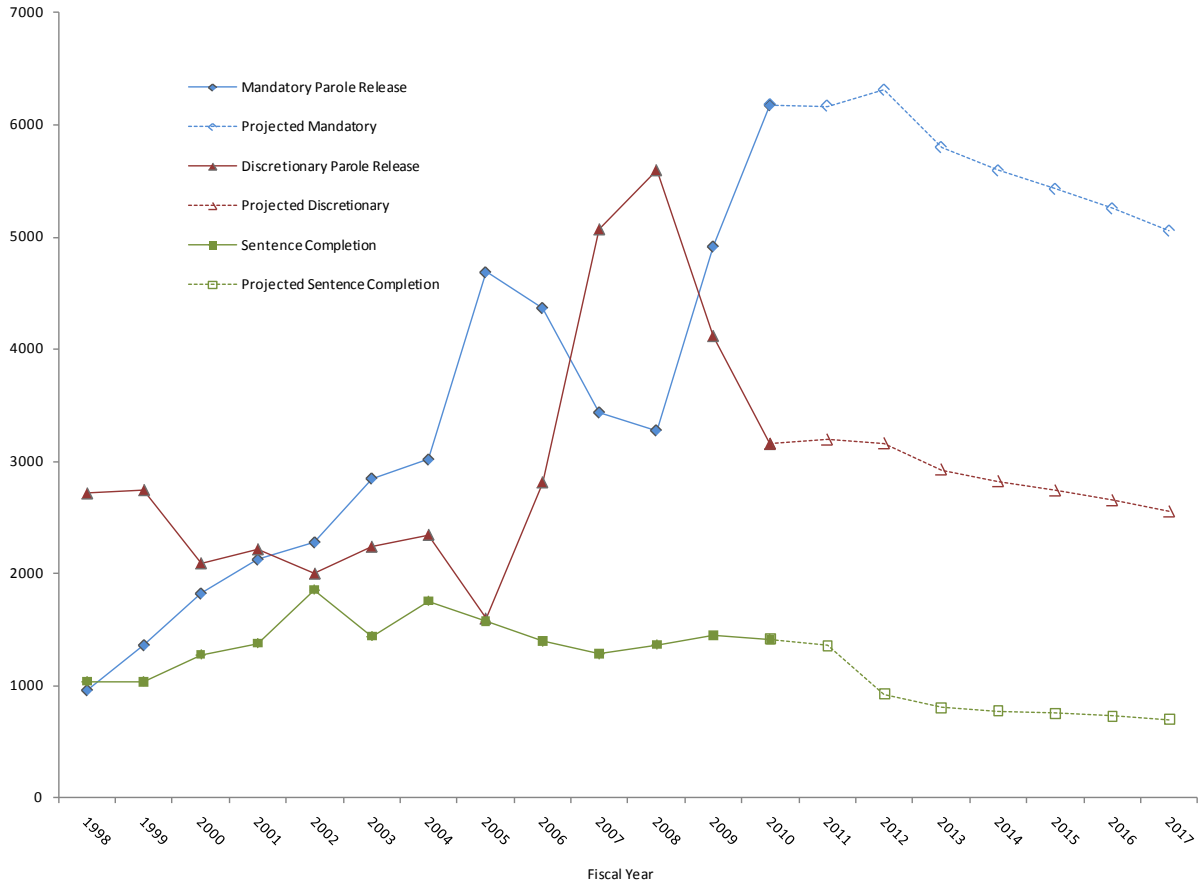
*Actual prison discharges. Source: DOC Annual Statistical Reports; Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins.

Figure 2: Colorado Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected for FY 1998 through FY 2017

Source: Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins and data extracts provided by DOC.

Figure 3: Colorado Prison Releases: Actual and Projected for FY 1998 through FY 2017

Source: Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins.

Figure 4: Colorado Prison Release Detail: Actual and Projected for FY 1998 through FY 2017

Source: Historical data obtained from DOC Annual Statistical Reports; Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins.

Note: Due to a decrease in community transportation resources in 2005, inmates to be released on their mandatory release date were classified as discretionary releases. A change in the electronic coding of these inmates enabled them to be correctly classified as mandatory parole releases in 2008. The increase in discretionary releases between 2005 and 2008, and the decrease between 2008 and 2010 is an artifact of this change in coding.

Factors Affecting the Adult Prison Population Projections

The state prison population increased by less than a percentage point (0.9 percent) over FY 2009, and declined by 1.4 percent in FY 2010. The growth rate over the prior two years averaged only 2.2 percent, whereas growth over the prior decade averaged 6.7 percent per year. Over the 12 months between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010, Colorado's prison population fell by 326 inmates.⁶ In the first five months of FY 2011, the population has decreased by another 92 inmates. The current reduction in growth is explained by a variety of factors. These factors affecting the current prison population projections and are summarized in the following bullets.

- ❑ **The estimated growth of the Colorado population began to fall in 2002**, particularly among the 19 through 39 year old population. This is the age group most likely to engage in criminal activity.⁷ Growth in the Colorado population, overall and within the 19 through 39 age group, is expected to remain very slow throughout the projection period.⁸
- ❑ **The state crime rate declined by 32.3 percent between 2005 and 2009**, from 4,438 to 3,004 per 100,000 residents. Overall, the violent crime rate fell by 14.9 percent and the property crime rate fell by 34.0 percent.⁹
- ❑ Following a six year period of growth, **felony filings in district courts statewide have declined over the past four years**. Between the end of FY 2006 and FY 2010, there was a 20.4 percent reduction in the number of filings.¹⁰
- ❑ **The state incarceration rate remained stable between FY 2007 and FY 2009**. Over the prior 4 years, the incarceration rate increased by an average of 2.6 percent per year.¹¹
- ❑ **Nationwide, state prison populations had the first measured decline since 1977**. Though this decline was small (0.2 percent), it marks the third consecutive year of declining growth. Twenty-four states reported a decline in the number of prisoners under their jurisdiction.¹² For more information regarding the prison population nationally, see the Bulletin issued by the U.S. Department of Justice in December 2010, which is included in the appendix.

⁶ Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Monthly Population and Capacity Reports. Available at: https://exdoc.state.co.us/secure/combo2.0.0/ajax/ajax_frontend.php?id=5027.

⁷ Lowden, K., English, K., Harrison, L., Pasini-Hill, D., & Lounders, P. (2007). *Crime and justice in Colorado: 2006*. Denver, CO: Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice, Department of Public Safety.

⁸ Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Labor and Employment. Available at: http://www.dola.state.co.us/dlg/demog/pop_colo_forecasts.html.

⁹ FBI, Uniform Crime Reports. Available at <http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/>.

¹⁰ Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Reports, FY 2005 – FY 2010. Available at: <http://www.courts.state.co.us/Administration/Unit.cfm/Unit/annrep>

¹¹ Barr, B. and O'Keefe, M. (2009). *Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2009*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Analysis.

¹² West, H.C. and Sabol, W.J. (2010). *Prisoners in 2009*. Washington D.C.: U.S Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

- ❑ **Significant legislation** was passed in recent years that will affect the numbers of new commitments in the future. Prisoners in Colorado are subject to many different sentencing laws that have affected the size of the prison population. A summary of this legislation is provided in Appendix B. In addition to legislation specifically impacting sentencing laws and parole requirements, new laws may be introduced which result in an increase or a decrease in the number of individuals sentenced to DOC, or the length of their prison sentences. Several key pieces of legislation were passed in 2010 which are expected to have a significant impact on the size of both the prison and the parole populations.
- House Bill 09-1351 increased the maximum monthly earned time from 10 days to 12 days per month for certain inmates convicted of class 4, 5, or 6 felonies and changed the maximum earned time reduction from 25 percent to 30 percent of an offender's total sentence. In addition, the bill created 'earned release time' for inmates meeting certain qualifications. Inmates convicted of class 4 or class 5 felonies who meet these qualifications may earn their release 60 days prior to their mandatory release date, while eligible class 6 felons may earn release 30 days prior to their mandatory release date.
 - In 2010, H.B. 1374 clarified eligibility criteria for the enhanced earned time that was created the prior year in H.B. 09-1351 and made substantial changes to the statutory parole guidelines.
 - Also in 2010, H.B. 1360 allows the parole board to modify the conditions of parole and require the parolee to participate in a treatment program in lieu of a parole revocation. A parolee who commits a technical parole violation and was not on parole for a crime of violence may have his or her parole revoked for a period of no more than 90 days if assessed as below high risk to reoffend, or up to 180 days if assessed as high risk. Additionally, placement in a community return to custody facility for a technical parole violation was expanded to include people convicted of a non-violent class 4 felony.
 - House Bill 10-1338 allows individuals with two or more prior felony convictions to receive probation rather than a mandatory prison sentence. This legislation is expected to divert approximately 90 offenders per year from prison into probation.
 - House Bill 10-1352 greatly modified penalties for crimes involving controlled substances and reduced several former felony crimes to misdemeanors. Almost 200 individuals per year could be diverted from prison due to this legislation. Additionally, sentence lengths for those still sentenced to prison may be significantly reduced.

- House Bill 10-1413 modified the eligibility criteria for the direct filing of juvenile offenders in criminal court. This is expected to divert a small number of youth from prison into the Youthful Offender System (YOS).
 - House Bill 10-1373 removed the requirement for that a consecutive sentence be imposed for an escape conviction for certain offenders. This will shorten the length of stay in prison for offenders convicted of an escape crime.
- ❑ **Admissions to prison declined over the past two years. In FY 2009, admissions fell by 0.4 percent. This decline accelerated in FY 2010 to 3.5 percent.** Prior to FY 2009, the number of admissions to prison increased every year, though the *rate* of this increase declined each year since FY 2005. In FY 2005, admissions increased by 15.5 percent. This growth rate was halved the following year, and fell to 4.5 percent in FY 2007. In FY 2008, admissions increased by only 3.8 percent.¹³ Admissions to prison have also declined on a national scale. Between 2008 and 2009, admissions to state prisons declined by 2.4 percent.¹⁴
 - ❑ **This decrease in admission growth is due to declines in new court commitments and in parole violators returning with a new crime.** New court commitments decreased over the past three years. The largest decline was in FY 2010 at 9.7 percent. The number of parolees returning to prison with a new felony conviction decreased by 7.4 percent in FY 2009, and by 8.1 percent in FY 2010.¹⁵
 - ❑ **The decline in new court commitments is partially due to decreases in probation revocations to prison.** The number of probationers revoked to DOC declined from 2,338 in FY 2006 to 1,497 in FY 2010, a 36 percent drop over three years.¹⁶ Given the efforts on the part of the Division of Probation Services to reduce technical probation violations and implement evidence-based practices,¹⁷ this trend is expected to continue into upcoming years.
 - ❑ **The decline in prison admissions is particularly evident among offenders sentenced to prison with certain conviction crimes.** Table 5 displays the change in the number of admissions across years for the eight most prevalent conviction crimes among prison

¹³ Colorado Department of Corrections. (2006 – 2010). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

¹⁴ West, H.C. and Sabol, W.J. (2010). *Prisoners in 2009*. Washington D.C.: U.S Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

¹⁵ Colorado Department of Corrections. (2010). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

¹⁶ Colorado State Judicial Branch. (2007-2010). *Pre-Release Termination and Post-Release Recidivism Rates of Colorado's Probationers*. Denver, CO: Colorado Judicial Branch, Division of Probation Services.

¹⁷ For further information regarding evidence-based practices, see: Aos, S., Miller, M., & Drake, E. (2006). *Evidence-based adult corrections programs: What works and what does not*. Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.; Crime and Justice Institute. (2004). *Implementing evidence-based practice in community corrections: The principles of effective intervention*. Department of Justice: National Institute of Corrections; Office of Research and Statistics (2007). *Evidence based correctional practices*. Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics.

admissions, excluding parole returns for technical violations. The crimes included in Table 5 indicate the most serious conviction crime associated with all prison admissions due to a new crime (that is, admissions that were not due to a technical violation of parole). As shown:

- Admissions for drug crimes related to possession or use only declined by 31.5 percent over the three years preceding June 30, 2010 while admissions for other drug crimes¹⁸ remained very stable. Drug crimes in general accounted for 22.4 percent of all admissions during this time frame.
- The most significant decline was observed in admissions for motor vehicle theft, with a 33.1 percent decline over the past two years.
- Admissions for forgery declined by 25.6 percent between FY 2008 and FY 2010, though a small proportion of prison admissions were admitted with forgery as their most serious offense (1.9 percent).
- A significant decline was seen in admissions for escape, with a 22.2 percent drop between FY 2008 and FY 2010.
- Admissions for theft declined by 29.4 percent between FY 2008 and FY 2010, while admissions for burglary declined by 12.7 percent.
- While declines were observed among violent crimes including homicide, assault, sexual assault, and robbery, the reduction was much less significant than among the crimes categories discussed above.
- While admissions due to robbery increased by 30.4 percent between FY 2006 and FY 2009, and by 19.9 percent from FY 2008 and FY 2009, these crimes account for only 3.8 percent of all admissions with a new crime.
- Admissions for the eleven crime types discussed above accounted for over three-quarters (77.4 percent) of all new court commitments and parole returns with a new crime in fiscal years 2008 and 2010.

¹⁸ Includes controlled substance fraud & deceit, cultivating marijuana, distribution/manufacture/dispense/sale of controlled substance, imitation controlled substance, money laundering, possession of materials to make methamphetamine.

Table 5: Change in New Court Commitments and Parole Returns with a New Crime for Select Crime Categories

Most Serious Crime	% Change Between FY 2008 and FY 2010	% of Total* FY 2008 through FY 2010
All Crime Types	-14.9%	100.0%
Assault/Menacing	-6.5%	14.1%
Drug Possession/Use	-31.5%	13.2%
Escape	-22.0%	9.6%
Other Drug Crimes***	-0.2%	9.2%
Theft**	-29.4%	7.1%
Burglary	-12.7%	6.6%
Sexual Assault	-4.8%	5.7%
Robbery	-5.3%	4.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	-33.1%	3.2%
Homicide	-5.6%	2.8%
Forgery	-25.6%	1.9%

* Total number of new court commitments and parole returns with a new crime: parole returns for technical violations are excluded.

** Crimes included under 18-4-401 C.R.S.

*** includes controlled substance fraud & deceit, cultivating marijuana, distribution/manufacture/dispense/sale of controlled substance, imitation controlled substance, money laundering, possession of materials to make methamphetamine.

- ❑ **Admissions due to felony 1 and felony 2 crimes have continued to increase**, while admissions due to crimes falling into all other felony classes have declined. Between FY 2008 and FY 2010, admissions of offenders convicted of felony 1 and felony 2 crimes increased by 9.6 percent. As these crimes carry a very lengthy sentence, growth in this segment of the inmate population exerts upward pressure on the projected prison population in the later years of the projection period. However, these crimes represented only 3.0 percent of all prison admissions with a new crime. Almost all (98.6 percent) of the admissions of felony 1 and felony 2 offenders between FY 2008 and FY 2010 were attributable to murder, kidnapping, repeat drug offending, sexual assault and organized crime.¹⁹
- ❑ **The proportion of total admissions attributable to parole returns due to technical violations increased** from 27.5 percent in FY 2006 to 34.0 percent in FY 2010. However, this population has a much shorter LOS than new court commitments or parole returns with

¹⁹ Data provided by the Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections.

a new crime. Shorter lengths of stay in prison contribute to an overall reduction in the size of the population.²⁰

Trends in the Female Inmate Population

The decline in the size of the female prison population over the past two years is unprecedented. This population decreased by 10.6 percent over the past three years.²¹ Many of the factors involved in this decline are the same as those affecting the general population, which are described above, but are occurring in a much more dramatic fashion in the female population. For example:

- ❑ **Female prison admissions have fallen over the past three years**, most notably in FY 2010 when admissions of women decreased by 8.5 percent. In FY 2008 admissions of women decreased by 3.6 percent, and again by 3.8 percent in FY 2009. This is a reversal of the trends observed in prior years: In FY 2006 and FY 2007, female admissions increased 3.4 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively, after two years of double-digit increases. The number of women admitted to prison increased by 30.2 percent in FY 2005 and by 13.8 percent during the prior year.²²
- ❑ **The decline in female prison admissions is due to fewer prison sentences.** The number of female new court commitments has fallen over the past three years. This decline was most notable in FY 2010, when new court commitments fell by 15.2 percent. Between FY 2001 and FY 2007, such admissions increased by an average of 12.1 percent per year.²³
- ❑ While new court commitments of females to prison have declined, **returns for technical violations of parole have increased** by an average of 8.5 percent per year over the past five years.²⁴
- ❑ Over 40 percent of the women committed to prison between FY 2008 and FY 2010 were convicted of either escape (12.1 percent) or drug crimes (28.4 percent). Only 30.7 percent of male admissions were committed to prison for these crimes. Therefore, **House Bills 10-1373 and 10-1352, which specifically address these crimes**, will most strongly affect numbers of female admissions as well as their lengths of stay.²⁵

²⁰ Colorado Department of Corrections. (2005 – 2010). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Data provided by the Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections.

ESTIMATED LENGTH OF STAY IN PRISON

Tables 6 through 12, below, display the estimated average length of stay (ALOS) by crime type and class for new commitments to prison and for parole returns with a new crime during FY 2010. This information is presented by gender and for combined populations, with category totals presented in Table 13. The average time that these new admissions are expected to actually serve in prison is estimated using data provided by DOC regarding conviction crimes, sentence length and time served for inmates released during the same year. Any changes in the decision-making process of criminal justice professionals will impact the accuracy of these estimates. For the purposes of these forecasts, indeterminate, life, and death sentences are capped at forty years. Interstate compact inmates serving time in Colorado are excluded from this analysis as no sentencing data are available for these offenders.

Table 6: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2010 Male New Commitments

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	480.00	33	0.52%	2.48
F2 Ext³	209.38	94	1.47%	3.08
F2 Sex⁴	-	0	-	-
F2 Drug⁵	85.30	7	0.11%	0.09
F2 Other⁶	98.66	28	0.44%	0.43
F3 Ext	68.42	476	7.45%	5.10
F3 Sex	81.33	38	0.59%	0.48
F3 Drug	55.66	33	0.52%	0.29
F3 Other	54.28	149	2.33%	1.27
F4 Ext	41.17	531	8.31%	3.42
F4 Sex	40.52	14	0.22%	0.09
F4 Drug	29.57	262	4.10%	1.21
F4 Other	34.55	700	10.95%	3.78
F5 Ext	18.55	213	3.33%	0.62
F5 Sex	27.63	176	2.75%	0.76
F5 Drug	20.21	83	1.30%	0.26
F5 Other	21.37	844	13.21%	2.82
F6 Ext	13.22	78	1.22%	0.16
F6 Sex	11.98	80	1.25%	0.15
F6 Drug	11.52	203	3.18%	0.37
F6 Other	12.07	462	7.23%	0.87
Habitual Offender⁷	212.03	34	0.53%	1.13
Sex Offender Act⁸	480.00	133	2.08%	9.99
Total Male New Court Commitments	53.16	4671	73.10%	38.86

¹ For the purposes of calculating these estimates, length of stay is capped at 40 years.

² The number of new sentences indicated may differ from those reported elsewhere, as cases missing critical data elements such as offense, felony class, or sentence length are excluded.

³ The "EXT" category refers to violent offenses defined by statute as "extraordinary risk of harm offenses."

⁴ Convicted sexual offenders typically serve more time, though some sexual crimes are considered extraordinary risk crimes. Therefore, this group is identified separately.

⁵ Drug crimes identified under statutes 18-18-405 and 18-18-412.7, with the exception of simple possession, are considered extraordinary risk crimes. These crimes are included in the "EXT" category and are excluded from the drug category.

⁶ "Other" includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, forgery, and fraud.

⁷ Includes all admissions with habitual criminal sentence enhancers.

⁸ Includes indeterminate sentences and lifetime supervision.

Table 7: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2010 Female New Commitments

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	480.00	4	0.06%	0.30
F2 Ext³	223.80	9	0.14%	0.32
F2 Sex⁴	-	0	-	-
F2 Drug⁵	76.00	1	0.02%	0.01
F2 Other⁶	82.83	4	0.06%	0.05
F3 Ext	55.67	49	0.77%	0.43
F3 Sex	65.27	1	0.02%	0.01
F3 Drug	53.72	3	0.05%	0.03
F3 Other	47.03	20	0.31%	0.15
F4 Ext	32.66	64	1.00%	0.33
F4 Sex	29.00	1	0.02%	0.00
F4 Drug	28.92	51	0.80%	0.23
F4 Other	31.54	142	2.22%	0.70
F5 Ext	9.65	33	0.52%	0.05
F5 Sex	29.50	1	0.02%	0.00
F5 Drug	14.99	16	0.25%	0.04
F5 Other	19.57	120	1.88%	0.37
F6 Ext	20.80	2	0.03%	0.01
F6 Sex	11.55	4	0.06%	0.01
F6 Drug	10.98	54	0.85%	0.09
F6 Other	13.61	49	0.77%	0.10
Habitual Offender⁷	-	0	-	-
Sex Offender Act⁸	-	0	-	-
Total Female New Court Commitments	32.79	628	9.83%	3.22

¹ For the purposes of calculating these estimates, length of stay is capped at 40 years.

² The number of new sentences indicated may differ from those reported elsewhere, as cases missing critical data elements such as offense, felony class, or sentence length are excluded.

³ The "EXT" category refers to violent offenses defined by statute as "extraordinary risk of harm offenses."

⁴ Convicted sexual offenders typically serve more time, though some sexual crimes are considered extraordinary risk crimes. Therefore, this group is identified separately.

⁵ Drug crimes identified under statutes 18-18-405 and 18-18-412.7, with the exception of simple possession, are considered extraordinary risk crimes. These crimes are included in the "EXT" category and are excluded from the drug category.

⁶ "Other" includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, forgery, and fraud.

⁷ Includes all admissions with habitual criminal sentence enhancers.

⁸ Includes indeterminate sentences and lifetime supervision.

Table 8: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2010 Total New Commitments

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	480.00	37	0.58%	2.78
F2 Ext³	210.64	103	1.61%	3.40
F2 Sex⁴	-	0	-	-
F2 Drug⁵	84.14	8	0.13%	0.11
F2 Other⁶	96.68	32	0.50%	0.48
F3 Ext	67.23	525	8.22%	5.52
F3 Sex	80.91	39	0.61%	0.49
F3 Drug	55.50	36	0.56%	0.31
F3 Other	53.42	169	2.64%	1.41
F4 Ext	40.25	595	9.31%	3.75
F4 Sex	39.75	15	0.23%	0.09
F4 Drug	29.46	313	4.90%	1.44
F4 Other	34.04	842	13.18%	4.49
F5 Ext	17.36	246	3.85%	0.67
F5 Sex	27.64	177	2.77%	0.77
F5 Drug	19.36	99	1.55%	0.30
F5 Other	21.15	964	15.09%	3.19
F6 Ext	13.41	80	1.25%	0.17
F6 Sex	11.96	84	1.31%	0.16
F6 Drug	11.41	257	4.02%	0.46
F6 Other	12.22	511	8.00%	0.98
Habitual Offender⁷	212.03	34	0.53%	1.13
Sex Offender Act⁸	480.00	133	2.08%	9.99
Total New Court Commitments	50.75	5299	82.93%	42.08

¹ For the purposes of calculating these estimates, length of stay is capped at 40 years.

² The number of new sentences indicated may differ from those reported elsewhere, as cases missing critical data elements such as offense, felony class, or sentence length are excluded.

³ The "EXT" category refers to violent offenses defined by statute as "extraordinary risk of harm offenses."

⁴ Convicted sexual offenders typically serve more time, though some sexual crimes are considered extraordinary risk crimes. Therefore, this group is identified separately.

⁵ Drug crimes identified under statutes 18-18-405 and 18-18-412.7, with the exception of simple possession, are considered extraordinary risk crimes. These crimes are included in the 'EXT' category and are excluded from the drug category.

⁶ "Other" includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, forgery, and fraud.

⁷ Includes all admissions with habitual criminal sentence enhancers.

⁸ Includes indeterminate sentences and lifetime supervision.

Table 9: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2010 Male Parole Returns with a New Crime

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	480.00	5	0.08%	0.38
F2 Ext³	152.26	12	0.19%	0.29
F2 Sex⁴	-	0	-	-
F2 Drug⁵	-	0	-	-
F2 Other⁶	94.30	1	0.02%	0.01
F3 Ext	70.12	147	2.30%	1.61
F3 Sex	179.52	2	0.03%	0.06
F3 Drug	60.87	6	0.09%	0.06
F3 Other	69.08	53	0.83%	0.57
F4 Ext	28.59	194	3.04%	0.87
F4 Sex	24.30	2	0.03%	0.01
F4 Drug	27.71	96	1.50%	0.42
F4 Other	36.80	199	3.11%	1.15
F5 Ext	10.62	128	2.00%	0.21
F5 Sex	25.88	20	0.31%	0.08
F5 Drug	15.93	1	0.02%	0.00
F5 Other	23.54	91	1.42%	0.34
F6 Ext	13.08	4	0.06%	0.01
F6 Sex	11.70	5	0.08%	0.01
F6 Drug	14.09	3	0.05%	0.01
F6 Other	13.26	12	0.19%	0.02
Habitual Offender⁷	211.00	9	0.14%	0.30
Sex Offender Act⁸	480.00	7	0.11%	0.53
Total Male Parole Returns with a New Crime	44.33	997	15.60%	6.92

¹ For the purposes of calculating these estimates, length of stay is capped at 40 years.

² The number of new sentences indicated may differ from those reported elsewhere, as cases missing critical data elements such as offense, felony class, or sentence length are excluded.

³ The "EXT" category refers to violent offenses defined by statute as "extraordinary risk of harm offenses."

⁴ Convicted sexual offenders typically serve more time, though some sexual crimes are considered extraordinary risk crimes. Therefore, this group is identified separately.

⁵ Drug crimes identified under statutes 18-18-405 and 18-18-412.7, with the exception of simple possession, are considered extraordinary risk crimes. These crimes are included in the "EXT" category and are excluded from the drug category.

⁶ "Other" includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, forgery, and fraud.

⁷ Includes all admissions with habitual criminal sentence enhancers.

⁸ Includes indeterminate sentences and lifetime supervision.

Table 10: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2010 Female Parole Returns with a New Crime

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	-	0	-	-
F2 Ext³	-	0	-	-
F2 Sex⁴	-	0	-	-
F2 Drug⁵	-	0	-	-
F2 Other⁶	-	0	-	-
F3 Ext	54.08	13	0.20%	0.11
F3 Sex	-	0	-	-
F3 Drug	-	0	-	-
F3 Other	30.45	4	0.06%	0.02
F4 Ext	21.46	20	0.31%	0.07
F4 Sex	-	0	-	-
F4 Drug	30.68	11	0.17%	0.05
F4 Other	25.21	17	0.27%	0.07
F5 Ext	8.45	18	0.28%	0.02
F5 Sex	-	0	-	-
F5 Drug	16.23	1	0.02%	0.00
F5 Other	19.24	9	0.14%	0.03
F6 Ext	-	0	-	-
F6 Sex	-	0	-	-
F6 Drug	-	0	-	-
F6 Other	8.60	1	0.02%	0.00
Habitual Offender⁷	-	0	-	-
Sex Offender Act⁸	-	0	-	-
Total Female Parole Returns with a New Crime	25.22	94	1.47%	0.37

¹ For the purposes of calculating these estimates, length of stay is capped at 40 years.

² The number of new sentences indicated may differ from those reported elsewhere, as cases missing critical data elements such as offense, felony class, or sentence length are excluded.

³ The "EXT" category refers to violent offenses defined by statute as "extraordinary risk of harm offenses."

⁴ Convicted sexual offenders typically serve more time, though some sexual crimes are considered extraordinary risk crimes. Therefore, this group is identified separately.

⁵ Drug crimes identified under statutes 18-18-405 and 18-18-412.7, with the exception of simple possession, are considered extraordinary risk crimes. These crimes are included in the 'EXT' category and are excluded from the drug category.

⁶ "Other" includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, forgery, and fraud.

⁷ Includes all admissions with habitual criminal sentence enhancers.

⁸ Includes indeterminate sentences and lifetime supervision.

Table 11: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2010 Total Parole Returns With a New Crime

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	480.00	5	0.08%	0.38
F2 Ext³	152.26	12	0.19%	0.29
F2 Sex⁴	-	0	-	-
F2 Drug⁵	-	0	-	-
F2 Other⁶	94.30	1	0.02%	0.01
F3 Ext	68.82	160	2.50%	1.72
F3 Sex	179.52	2	0.03%	0.06
F3 Drug	60.87	6	0.09%	0.06
F3 Other	66.37	57	0.89%	0.59
F4 Ext	27.92	214	3.35%	0.94
F4 Sex	24.30	2	0.03%	0.01
F4 Drug	28.02	107	1.67%	0.47
F4 Other	35.89	216	3.38%	1.21
F5 Ext	10.36	146	2.28%	0.24
F5 Sex	25.88	20	0.31%	0.08
F5 Drug	16.08	2	0.03%	0.01
F5 Other	23.15	100	1.56%	0.36
F6 Ext	13.08	4	0.06%	0.01
F6 Sex	11.70	5	0.08%	0.01
F6 Drug	14.09	3	0.05%	0.01
F6 Other	12.90	13	0.20%	0.03
Habitual Offender⁷	211.00	9	0.14%	0.30
Sex Offender Act⁸	480.00	7	0.11%	0.53
Total Parole Returns with a New Crime	42.69	1091	17.07%	7.29

¹ For the purposes of calculating these estimates, length of stay is capped at 40 years.

² The number of new sentences indicated may differ from those reported elsewhere, as cases missing critical data elements such as offense, felony class, or sentence length are excluded.

³ The "EXT" category refers to violent offenses defined by statute as "extraordinary risk of harm offenses."

⁴ Convicted sexual offenders typically serve more time, though some sexual crimes are considered extraordinary risk crimes. Therefore, this group is identified separately.

⁵ Drug crimes identified under statutes 18-18-405 and 18-18-412.7, with the exception of simple possession, are considered extraordinary risk crimes. These crimes are included in the 'EXT' category and are excluded from the drug category.

⁶ "Other" includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, forgery, and fraud.

⁷ Includes all admissions with habitual criminal sentence enhancers.

⁸ Includes indeterminate sentences and lifetime supervision.

Table 12: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2010 New Court Commitments and Parole Returns with a New Crime Combined

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	480.00	42	0.66%	3.15
F2 Ext³	204.55	115	1.80%	3.68
F2 Sex⁴	-	0	-	-
F2 Drug⁵	84.14	8	0.13%	0.11
F2 Other⁶	96.61	33	0.52%	0.50
F3 Ext	67.60	685	10.72%	7.25
F3 Sex	85.72	41	0.64%	0.55
F3 Drug	56.27	42	0.66%	0.37
F3 Other	56.69	226	3.54%	2.00
F4 Ext	36.99	809	12.66%	4.68
F4 Sex	37.93	17	0.27%	0.10
F4 Drug	29.09	420	6.57%	1.91
F4 Other	34.42	1058	16.56%	5.70
F5 Ext	14.75	392	6.13%	0.90
F5 Sex	27.46	197	3.08%	0.85
F5 Drug	19.30	101	1.58%	0.31
F5 Other	21.33	1064	16.65%	3.55
F6 Ext	13.40	84	1.31%	0.18
F6 Sex	11.94	89	1.39%	0.17
F6 Drug	11.44	260	4.07%	0.47
F6 Other	12.23	524	8.20%	1.00
Habitual Offender⁷	211.81	43	0.67%	1.43
Sex Offender Act⁸	480.00	140	2.19%	10.52
Total New Court Commitments and Parole Returns With a New Crime	49.37	6390	100.00%	49.37

¹ For the purposes of calculating these estimates, length of stay is capped at 40 years.

² The number of new sentences indicated may differ from those reported elsewhere, as cases missing critical data elements such as offense, felony class, or sentence length are excluded.

³ The "EXT" category refers to violent offenses defined by statute as "extraordinary risk of harm offenses."

⁴ Convicted sexual offenders typically serve more time, though some sexual crimes are considered extraordinary risk crimes. Therefore, this group is identified separately.

⁵ Drug crimes identified under statutes 18-18-405 and 18-18-412.7, with the exception of simple possession, are considered extraordinary risk crimes. These crimes are included in the 'EXT' category and are excluded from the drug category.

⁶ "Other" includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, forgery, and fraud.

⁷ Includes all admissions with habitual criminal sentence enhancers.

⁸ Includes indeterminate sentences and lifetime supervision.

Table 13: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2010 Prison Admissions, Category Totals*

	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
Total Females	31.80	722	11.30%	3.59
Total Males	51.61	5668	88.70%	45.78
Total New Commits	50.75	5299	82.93%	42.08
Total Parole Returns With A New Crime	42.69	1091	17.07%	7.29
Grand Total	49.37	6390	100.00%	49.37

*Parole returns on a technical violation are excluded.

¹ For the purposes of calculating these estimates, length of stay is capped at 40 years.

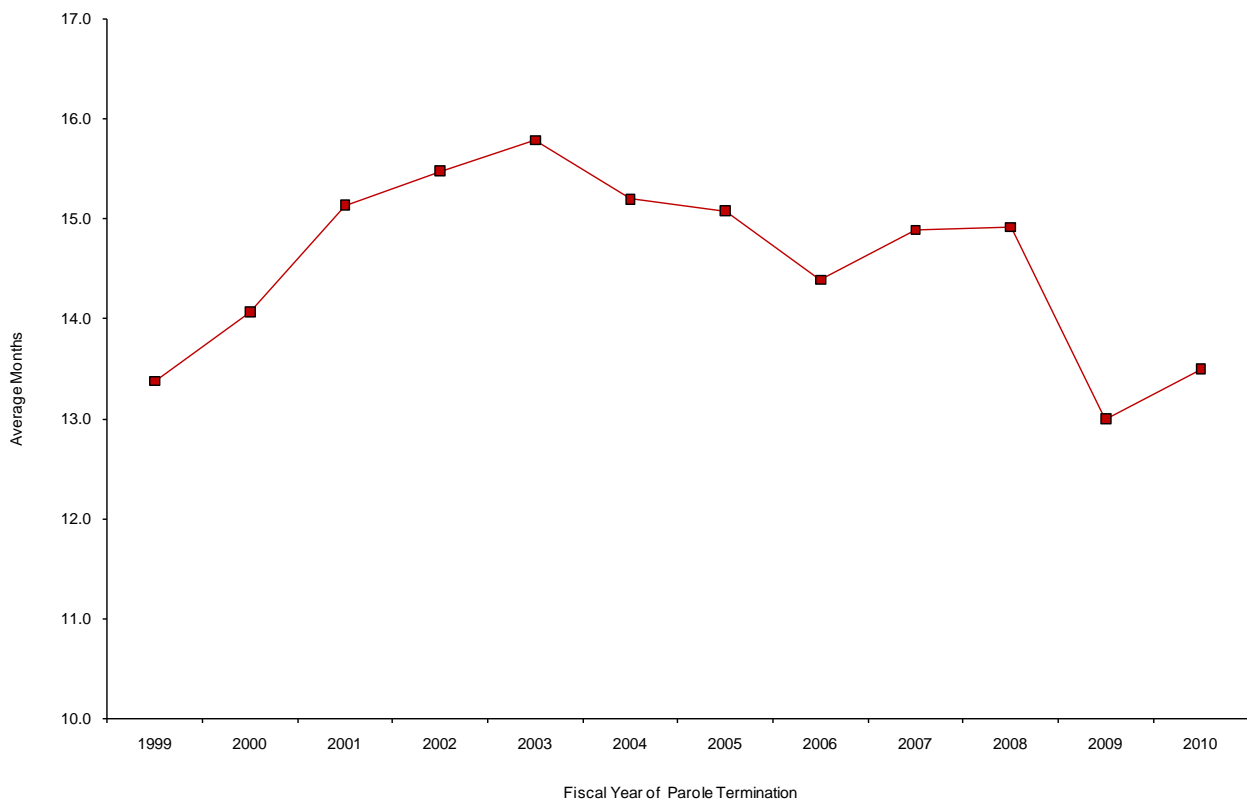
² The number of new sentences indicated may differ from those reported elsewhere, as cases missing critical data elements such as offense, felony class, or sentence length are excluded.

ADULT PAROLE CASELOAD FORECAST

The two components in forecasting future parole caseloads are the number of releases to parole and the length of stay on parole. As depicted in Figure 5, the ALOS on parole steadily increased from 13.4 months in FY 1999 to 15.8 months in FY 2003. The ALOS on parole began to decline in FY 2004, to 15.2 months, and continued to decline through FY 2006 to 14.4 months. In FY 2007, the average length of stay on parole increased again to 14.9 months and remained stable through FY 2008. In FY 2009, the length of stay declined to 13.0 months followed by an increase to 13.5 months in FY 2010.²⁶ Fluctuations in the growth rate of the parole caseload are subject to short-term modifications in policies and are quite erratic, as demonstrated in Figure 6. This instability makes accurate forecasting of this population difficult.

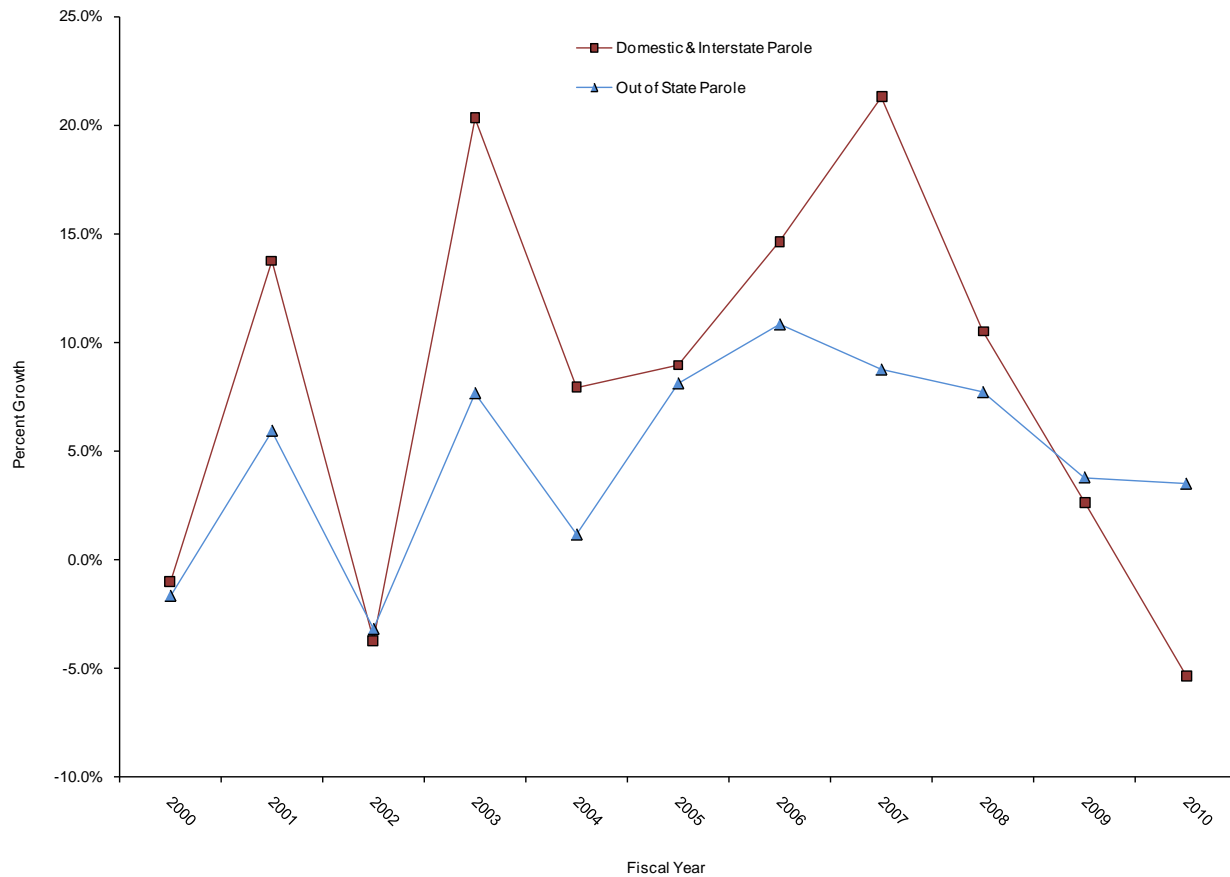
Table 14 displays the DCJ projections for the total domestic and interstate parole caseload, the out of state parole caseload, and the absconder population at the end of fiscal years 2010 through 2017.

Figure 5: Average Length of Stay for Parole Terminations FY 1999 through FY 2010



Source: Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections

²⁶ Data provided by the Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections.

Figure 6: Parole Caseload Growth Rate FY 2000 through FY 2010

Source: Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Monthly Population and Capacity Reports.

Table 14: DCJ December 2010 Adult Domestic Parole, Out of State Parole and Absconder Population Projections FY 2010 through FY 2017

Fiscal Year End	Domestic Parole Caseload	Annual Growth	Out of State Parole Caseload	Annual Growth	Absconder Population	Annual Growth
2010*	8535	-5.3%	2100	3.5%	693	-1.7%
2011	8735	2.3%	2155	2.6%	684	-1.3%
2012	8994	3.0%	2246	4.2%	719	5.1%
2013	8508	-5.4%	2173	-3.2%	753	4.8%
2014	8065	-5.2%	2165	-0.4%	691	-8.3%
2015	7693	-4.6%	2143	-1.0%	786	13.7%
2016	7448	-3.2%	2120	-1.1%	852	8.4%
2017	7169	-3.7%	2067	-2.5%	751	-11.9%

*Actual parole caseload. Source: DOC monthly Population and Capacity Reports.

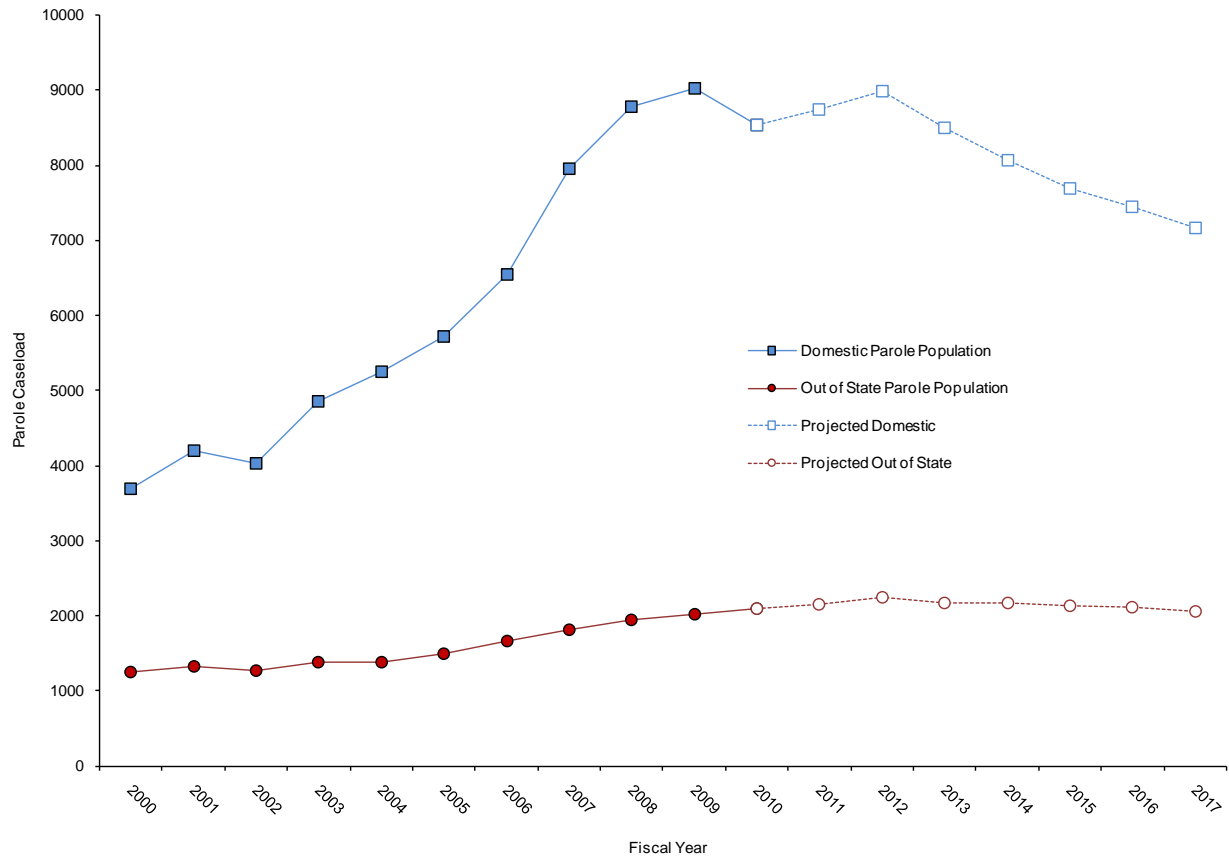
Figure 7 displays the historical and projected parole caseloads for fiscal years 2000 through 2017. A decline of 3.7 percent in the domestic and interstate parole population was observed in FY 2002, followed by a substantial increase of 107.8 percent over the next seven years. However, the growth rate slowed from an average of 12.5 percent per year between FY 2003 and FY 2008, to 2.3 percent in FY 2009. In FY 2010, this population actually declined by 5.3 percent.

The domestic parole caseload is projected to increase by 5.4 percent by FY 2012, partially due to the passage of HB 10-1374 which is expected to increase the movement of inmates out of prison onto parole. However, the projected decline in the prison population will eventually lead to a decline in numbers of releases from prison. In addition, over a quarter of parole terminations in FY 2010 were terminated early due to the accelerated transition program, under which eligible parolees may have an adjusted parole term and be released from parole after serving 50 percent of their parole sentence. These two factors contribute to the projected decline in the parole population between FY 2013 and FY 2017, averaging 4.4 percent per year.

As shown in Table 14, the out of state parole caseload is expected to increase 6.9 percent by FY 2012, but steadily decline through FY 2017. Overall, the out of state parole caseload is expected to decline by 1.6 percent by FY 2017.

The growth of the absconder population has varied considerably in the past seven years. After increasing by 169.3 percent between FY 2000 and FY 2007, this population declined by 12.4 percent over the following three years. Continued fluctuations in this population are expected over the next seven years, with an overall increase of 8.3 percent by FY 2017 (see Table 14).

Figure 7: Historical and Projected End of Fiscal Year Parole Caseloads FY 2000 Through FY 2017



Source: Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Monthly Population and Capacity Reports.

Division of Youth Corrections Juvenile Commitment and Parole Projections

The Division of Youth Corrections average daily population is projected to decrease dramatically through FY 2015. The ADP is expected to decrease 11.8 percent by the end of FY 2011, and 33.2 percent by the end of FY 2015. Corresponding to the decline in the commitment ADP, the parole average daily caseload is also expected to fall throughout the projection period.

Organization of this Section

The DCJ December 2010 Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) juvenile commitment population and parole caseload projections are covered in this section. In the past, these projections covered a seven-year period. In the case of the current year's projections, estimates of populations for only a five year period are presented. Due to recent trends in the juvenile commitment population, the forecast results through FY 2017 were not reliable or useful.

Projections of the juvenile commitment average daily population (ADP) and new commitments are discussed first, followed by projections for each of the four DYC management regions. Finally, projections of the juvenile parole average daily caseload (ADC) are provided along with parole projections for each of the DYC management regions.

Assumptions

This forecast assumes that future laws and policies pertaining to DYC juvenile commitments and parolees do not vary from those that have occurred in the past or that can be foreseen. Changes in commitment or parole length of stay, sentencing practices, the formulation of new sentencing options, as well as severe economic or catastrophic events affecting Colorado will impact the accuracy of these forecasts. However, every effort has been made to take into account the current efforts of the Continuum of Care Initiative and the resulting impact on the commitment and parole populations.²⁷

²⁷ Further information regarding the evaluation findings for the Continuum of Care Initiative can be found in the following document: TriWest Group. (2009). *Continuum of Care Initiative Evaluation Annual Report: FY 2008-09*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Children, Youth and Family Services, Division of Youth Corrections.

DYC AVERAGE DAILY COMMITMENT POPULATION FORECAST

Factors contributing to the DCJ 2010 juvenile commitment forecast include:

- ❑ Growth in the ADP of juveniles committed to DYC has reversed over the past three fiscal years, coinciding with the implementation of the Continuum of Care Initiative. In FY 2006 growth in the year-to-date (YTD) ADP barely exceeded zero percent. Over FY 2007 the YTD ADP dropped by 2.0 percent. The decline in the ADP accelerated in FY 2008 to 9.6 percent and then slowed to 4.6 percent in FY 2009 and 4.7 percent in FY 2010.²⁸
- ❑ During the first 5 months of FY 2011 the commitment ADP has declined by 9.4 percent.²⁹
- ❑ Juvenile delinquency filings have declined consistently over the past eight years. In FY 2010 alone, delinquency filings decreased by 14.8 percent.³⁰
- ❑ Juvenile probation revocations declined by 4.4 percent in FY 2010. While very slight increases in the numbers of such revocations were observed in FY 2008 and FY 2009, there has been an overall decline of 17.2 percent over the past five years.³¹
- ❑ New commitments to DYC began to decline in FY 2006. The most significant drop has been observed in early FY 2011. If the trend observed in the first five months continues a 23.1 percent decline could be realized during the current fiscal year.³²
- ❑ While new commitments have declined, monthly releases to parole have not correspondingly increased. Therefore, while the parole ADC is expected to fall throughout the projection period, the projected rate of decay is much less than that for the commitment ADP.³³
- ❑ Former Colorado Governor Bill Ritter's Recidivism Reduction Package implemented or enhanced programs targeted to assist juvenile offenders and reduce the juvenile commitment population. These programs include: Functional Family Therapy, the Continuum of Care, Senate Bill 94, and the Collaborative Management Program. Unfortunately, state budget cuts throughout the human services and child welfare systems are likely to hamper the ability of DYC to provide a full continuum of services.³⁴

²⁸ Colorado Department of Human Services. (2008-2010). *Management Reference Manuals*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Children, Youth and Family Services, Division of Youth Corrections. Available at: <http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/Research.htm>.

²⁹ Colorado Department of Human Services. (2010). *Monthly Population Reports*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Children, Youth and Family Services, Division of Youth Corrections. Available at: <http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/Research.htm>.

³⁰ Colorado State Judicial Branch. (2007-2010). *Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Reports*. Denver, CO: Colorado Judicial Branch, Division of Probation Services.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Colorado Department of Human Services. (2006-2010). *Management Reference Manuals*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Children, Youth and Family Services, Division of Youth Corrections.; Colorado Department of Human Services. (2010). *Monthly Population Reports*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Children, Youth and Family Services, Division of Youth Corrections. Available at: <http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/Research.htm>.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Colorado Department of Public Safety. (2010). *July 2010 Report to the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting Recidivism Reduction Status Report FY 2008-FY 2010*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics. Available at: <http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/pdf/docs/Recidivism%20Reduction%20Report.pdf>.

- ❑ HB 10-1413, which increased the minimum age for direct filing from 14 to 16, will lead to a small increase in juveniles diverted from the Youthful Offender System to DYC.
- ❑ HB 10-1352, which greatly modified penalties for crimes involving controlled substances and reduced several former felony crimes to misdemeanors, will lead to a reduction in juvenile offenders eligible for commitment to DYC.

Based on these factors, the DYC ADP is projected to decrease dramatically through FY 2015. The ADP is expected to decrease 11.8 percent by the end of FY 2011, and by 8.3 percent in FY 2012. Overall, the population is expected to decrease by 33.2 percent by the end of FY 2015. Table 15 summarizes these findings, and Table 16 presents the projected quarterly end-of-month (EOM) ADP and YTD ADP. The historical YTD ADP from FY 2000 through FY 2010, and the projected ADP through 2015 are graphically displayed in Figure 8.

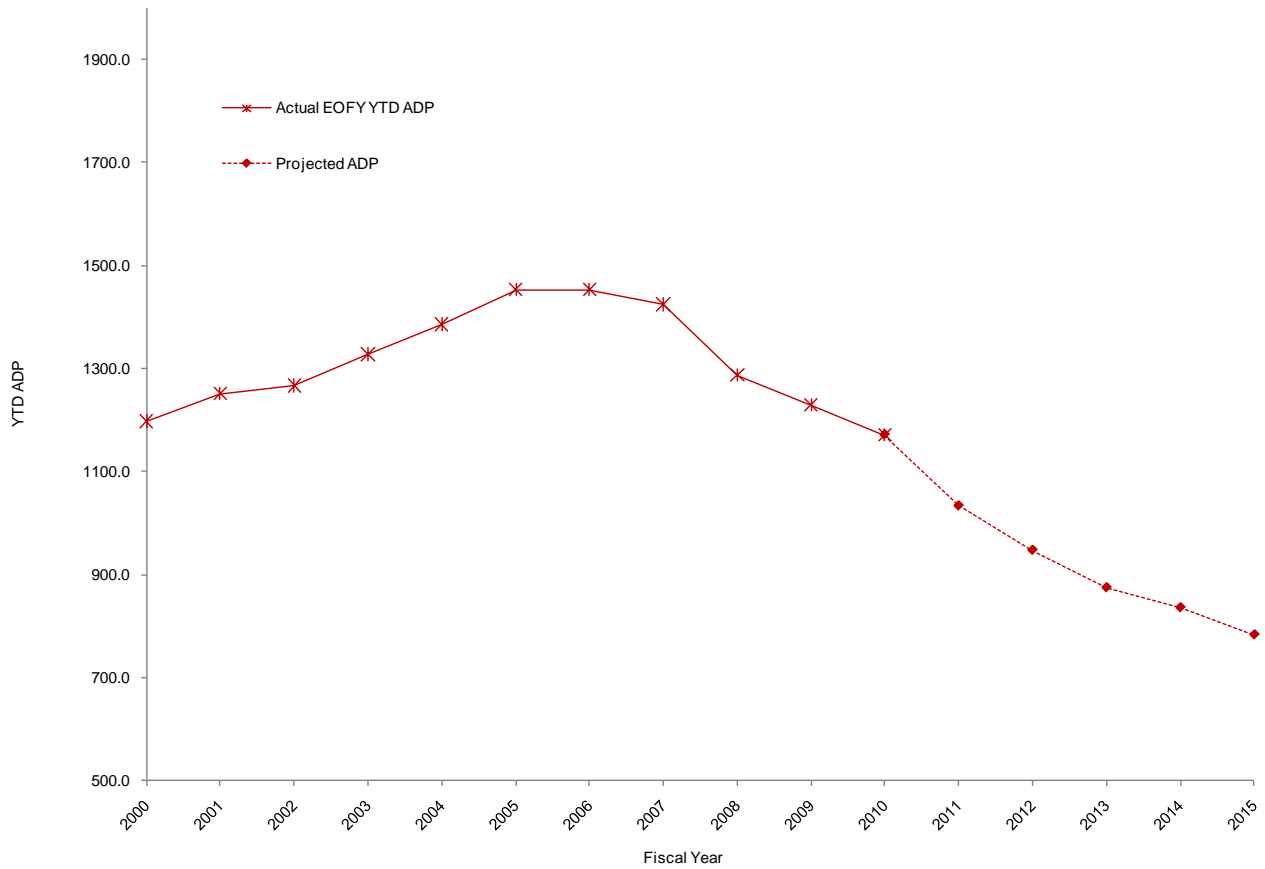
Table 15: Juvenile Commitment Fiscal Year-End Average Daily Population Forecast, FY 2010 through FY 2015

Fiscal Year End	YTD ADP¹ Forecast	Annual Growth
2010*	<i>1171.6</i>	<i>-4.7%</i>
2011	1033.6	-11.8%
2012	947.3	-8.3%
2013	874.6	-7.7%
2014	835.7	-4.4%
2015	783.0	-6.3%

*Actual data: source CDHS DYC Monthly Population Report, June 2010.

¹ Year to Date Average Daily Population

Figure 8: Fiscal Year-End Year to Date Juvenile Commitment Average Daily Population Forecast FY 2000 through FY 2015



Note: FY 2000-2010 figures reflect actual year-end average daily populations.

Source: CDHS DYC Management Reference Manuals. Available at: <http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/Research.htm>

Table 16: Quarterly Juvenile Commitment Average Daily Population Forecast, FY 2010 through FY 2015

Fiscal Year	Quarter Ending	EOM ADP¹ Forecast	EOM Quarterly Growth	YTD ADP² Forecast	YTD Quarterly Growth
2010	<i>June*</i>	<i>1112.5</i>	<i>-2.5%</i>	<i>1171.6</i>	<i>-1.4%</i>
	<i>September*</i>	<i>1039.2</i>	<i>-6.6%</i>	<i>1070.5</i>	<i>-8.6%</i>
	December	1037.3	-0.2%	1057.3	-1.2%
	March	1013.1	-2.3%	1044.7	-1.2%
2011	June	987.9	-2.5%	1033.6	-1.1%
	September	952.7	-3.6%	967.0	-6.4%
	December	939.4	-1.4%	956.1	-1.1%
	March	944.6	0.5%	950.6	-0.6%
2012	June	930.0	-1.5%	947.3	-0.3%
	September	876.8	-5.7%	890.4	-6.0%
	December	865.8	-1.3%	880.5	-1.1%
	March	872.1	0.7%	875.9	-0.5%
2013	June	874.3	0.3%	874.6	-0.1%
	September	839.4	-4.0%	852.3	-2.5%
	December	826.5	-1.5%	842.8	-1.1%
	March	834.6	1.0%	838.1	-0.6%
2014	June	821.1	-1.6%	835.7	-0.3%
	September	778.3	-5.2%	788.5	-5.6%
	December	780.5	0.3%	783.0	-0.7%
	March	789.4	1.1%	783.0	0.0%
2015	June	774.0	-1.9%	783.0	0.0%

*Actual average daily population.

¹ End of Month Average Daily Population² Year to Date Average Daily Population

REGIONAL AVERAGE DAILY COMMITMENT POPULATION FORECASTS

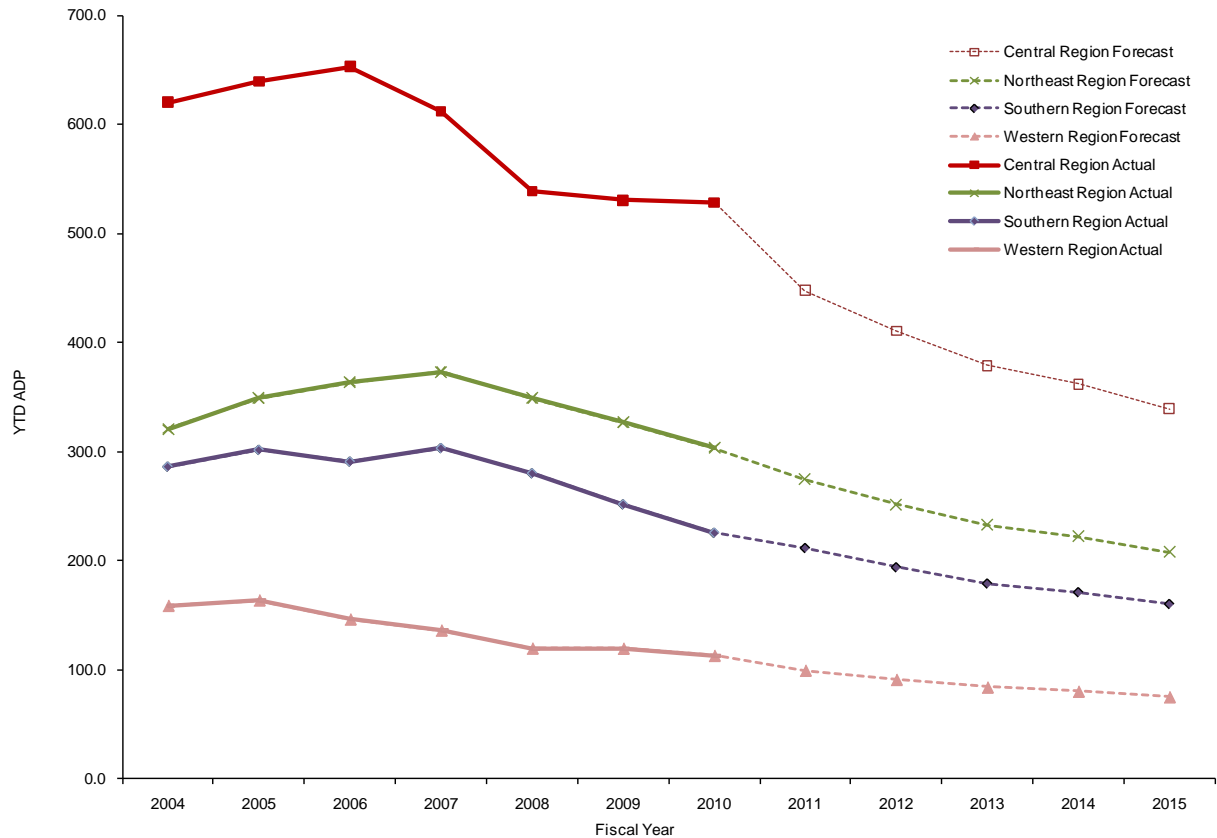
The commitment YTD ADP forecasts by DYC management region are presented in Table 17, below. Figure 9 graphically displays the actual regional growth and decline between FY 2004 and FY 2010, and the regional projected decline from FY 2011 through FY 2015.

Table 17: Juvenile Commitment Year-End Average Daily Population Forecast by Region FY 2010 through FY 2015

Fiscal Year	REGION							
	Central		Northeast		Southern		Western	
	ADP	Growth	ADP	Growth	ADP	Growth	ADP	Growth
2010*	528.3	-0.4%	303.5	-7.1%	225.6	-10.4%	113.2	-5.4%
2011	447.9	-15.2%	274.7	-9.5%	211.7	-6.2%	99.7	-11.9%
2012	410.5	-8.3%	251.7	-8.3%	194.0	-8.3%	91.4	-8.3%
2013	379.0	-7.7%	232.4	-7.7%	179.1	-7.7%	84.3	-7.7%
2014	362.1	-4.4%	222.1	-4.4%	171.2	-4.4%	80.6	-4.4%
2015	339.3	-6.3%	208.1	-6.3%	160.4	-6.3%	75.5	-6.3%

*Actual year-end average daily population.

Figure 9: Juvenile Commitment Year-End Average Daily Population Forecast by Region FY 2004 through FY 2015



Note: FY 2004-2010 figures reflect actual year-end average daily populations.

Source: CDHS DYC Management Reference Manuals. Available at: <http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/Research.htm>

NEW COMMITMENTS TO DYC

Actual new commitments for FY 2010 and the projected new commitments for FY 2011 through FY 2015 are displayed in Table 18 for the four DYC management regions as well as statewide.

Table 18: Projected New DYC Commitments Statewide and by Region FY 2010 Through FY 2015

Region	Fiscal Year						
	2010*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central	344	265	250	234	221	207	344
Northeast	199	172	162	151	143	134	199
Southern	124	110	103	96	91	85	124
Western	76	65	61	57	54	51	76
Statewide	743	612	578	539	509	477	743

*Actual new commitments.

Source: CDHS DYC Management Reference Manuals. Available at: <http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/Research.htm>

AVERAGE DAILY JUVENILE PAROLE CASELOAD FORECAST

The juvenile parole population experienced widely varied growth over the past ten years due to multiple factors. The factors are summarized below.

- ❑ In 1997 mandatory one-year parole terms were implemented. Subsequently, the ADC grew sharply through July 2001.
- ❑ In 2001 the mandatory parole term was lowered to nine months,³⁵ after which the ADC declined rapidly. However, beginning in FY 2003, steep growth resumed.
- ❑ In 2003 the mandatory parole term was further lowered to six months,³⁶ resulting in a significant decline for a period of time. The ADC dropped significantly until April of 2004, at which point it began to grow again at a significant rate before leveling off in mid-FY 2005.
- ❑ The parole population remained relatively stable through mid-FY 2008, with short-term increases corresponding with decreases in the commitment population.
- ❑ Beginning in January 2008, the parole population began a period of significant decline corresponding with the overall decline in the commitment population. Although an increase was observed throughout FY 2010, this is expected to be short-lived given the projected continuing decline in the committed population.³⁷

The parole YTD ADC is expected to continue to decline throughout the projection period, corresponding to the decline in the commitment ADP. While short-term fluctuations in the ADC are inversely correlated with fluctuations in ADP, the long-term trend is positively correlated. The parole ADC is expected to decrease by 6.6 percent over the course of FY 2011 and by 7.4 percent the following year. Between FY 2010 and FY 2015, the parole population is expected to decline by 26.6 percent. Table 19 summarizes these estimates, while Figure 10 depicts the historical fluctuations in parole ADC between FY 2000 and FY 2010, along with the projected ADC through FY 2015.

³⁵ Senate Bill 2001-77, effective July 1, 2001.

³⁶ Senate Bill 2003-284, effective May 1, 2003.

³⁷ Colorado Department of Human Services. (2008-2010). *Monthly Population Reports*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Children, Youth and Family Services, Division of Youth Corrections. Available at: <http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/Research.htm>.

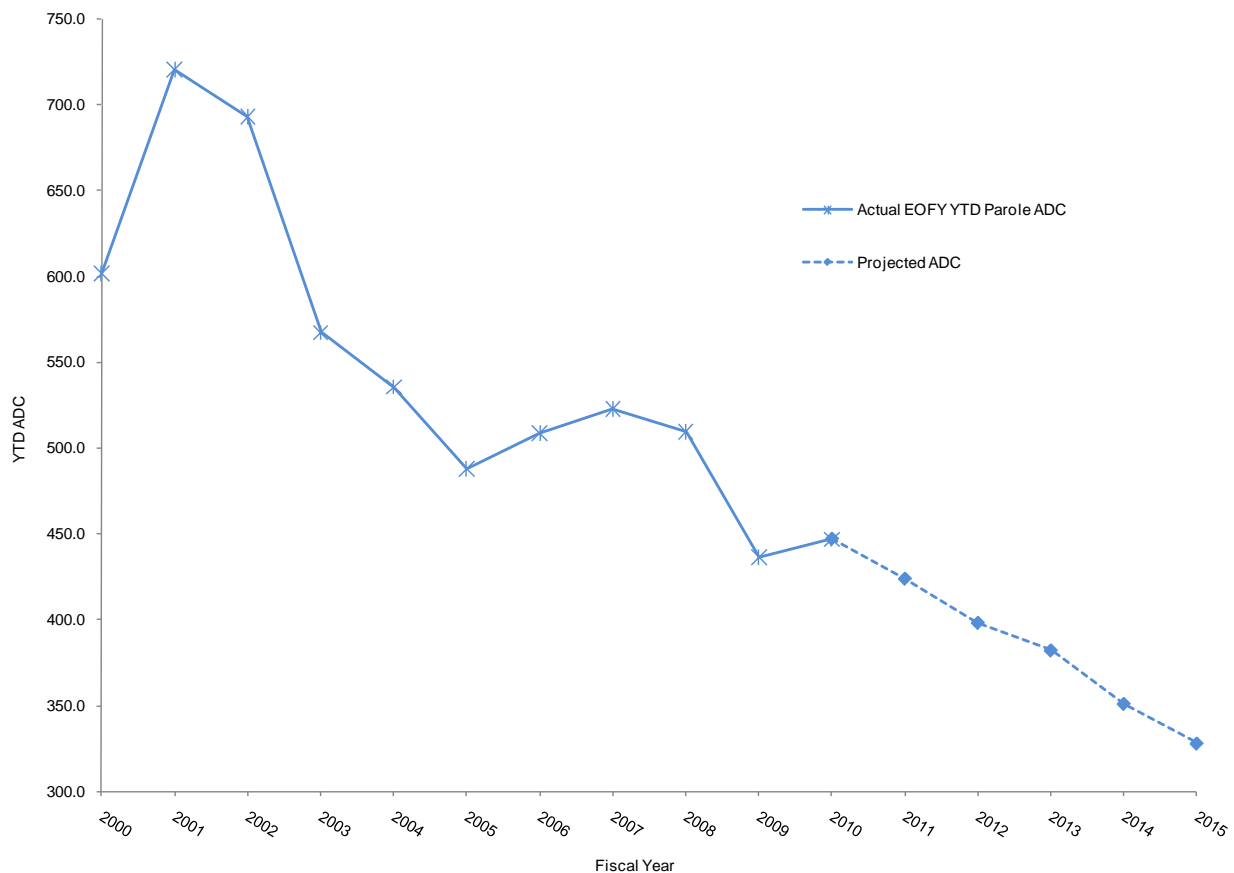
**Table 19: Juvenile Parole Year-End Average Daily Caseload
Forecast, FY 2010 through FY 2015**

Fiscal Year End	YTD ADC¹ Forecast	Annual Growth
2010*	446.9	13.3%
2011	417.4	-6.6%
2012	386.7	-7.4%
2013	364.9	-5.6%
2014	341.6	-6.4%
2015	316.7	-7.3%

*Actual average daily caseload.

¹ Year-to-Date Average Daily Caseload

**Figure 10: Historical and Projected Juvenile Parole Year-End Average Daily Caseload
FY 2000 through FY 2015**



Note: FY 2000-FY 2010 figures based on actual average daily caseload.

Source: CDHS DYC Management Reference Manuals. Available at: <http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/Research.htm>

REGIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PAROLE CASELOAD FORECASTS

The parole ADC forecasts by DYC management region are displayed in Table 20. Figure 11 displays the historical trends in ADC by region between FY 2004 and FY 2010, and the projected trends through FY 2015.

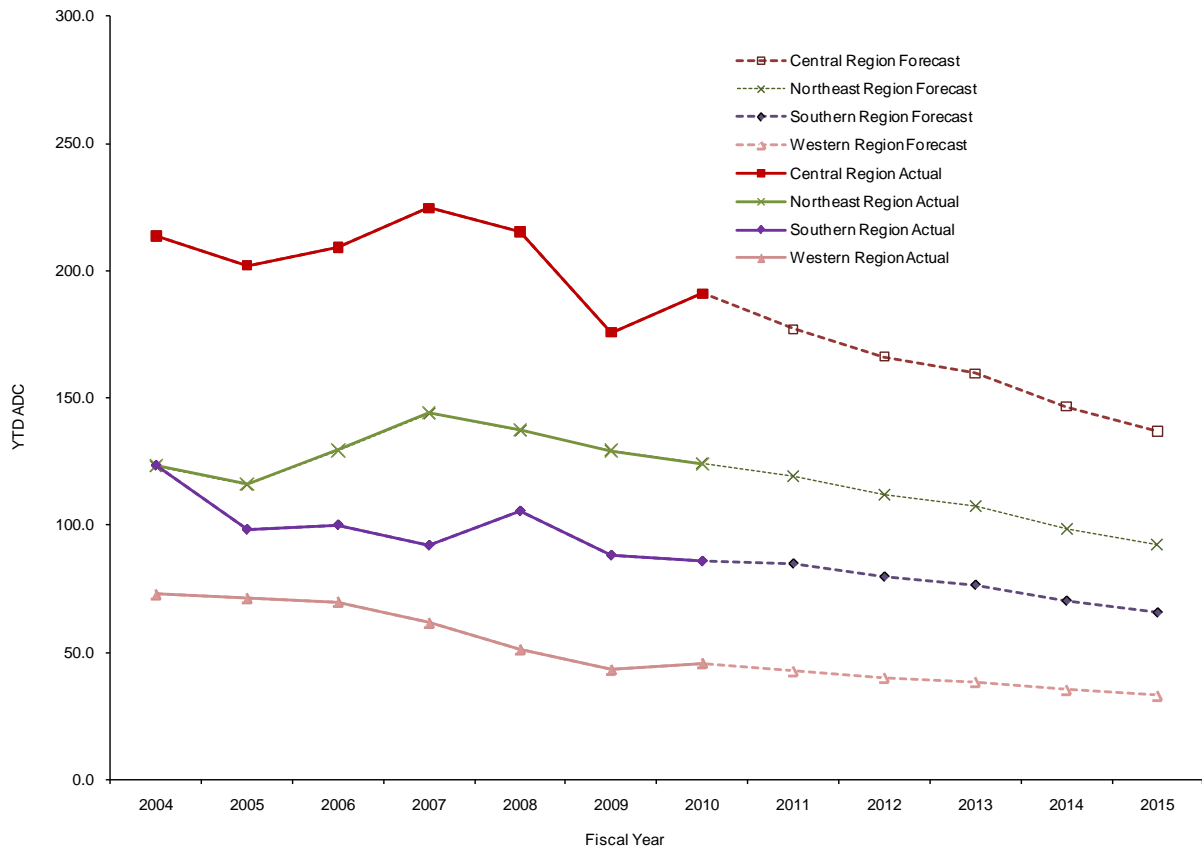
**Table 20: Juvenile Parole Year-End Average Daily Caseload Forecast by Region
FY 2010 through FY 2015**

Fiscal Year	CENTRAL		NORTHEAST		SOUTHERN		WESTERN	
	ADC	Annual Growth	ADC	Annual Growth	ADC	Annual Growth	ADC	Annual Growth
2010*	191.0	8.6%	124.1	-4.0%	85.9	-2.6%	45.9	6.0%
2011	177.0	-7.3%	119.1	-4.0%	84.9	-1.1%	42.7	-6.9%
2012	166.3	-6.0%	111.9	-6.0%	79.8	-6.0%	40.2	-6.0%
2013	159.6	-4.0%	107.4	-4.0%	76.6	-4.0%	38.5	-4.0%
2014	146.6	-8.1%	98.7	-8.1%	70.4	-8.1%	35.4	-8.1%
2015	137.0	-6.5%	92.3	-6.5%	65.8	-6.5%	33.1	-6.5%

*Actual average daily caseload. Source: CDHS DYC Monthly Population Report, June 2009.

Source: CDHS DYC Management Reference Manuals. Available at: <http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/Research.htm>

**Figure 11: Juvenile Parole Year-End Average Daily Caseload Forecast by Region
FY 2004 through FY 2015**



Note: FY 2004-FY 2010 figures based on actual data.

Source: CDHS DYC Management Reference Manuals. Available at: <http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/Research.htm>

Appendix A
Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisoners in 2009



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Bulletin

December 2010, NCJ 231675

Prisoners in 2009

Heather C. West, Ph.D. and William J. Sabol, Ph.D. *BJS Statisticians*, and Sarah J. Greenman, *BJS Program Assistant*

On December 31, 2009, state and federal correctional authorities had jurisdiction over 1,613,740 prisoners, an increase of 3,981 prisoners from yearend 2008 (figure 1).¹ This 0.2% increase marked the third consecutive year of slower growth in the U.S. prison population and the smallest increase during the decade. *Jurisdiction* refers to the legal authority over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held.

The slowing in the growth of the total U.S. prison population masked an increase in the federal prison population (3.4%) during 2009, while the number of prisoners under jurisdiction of state correctional authorities declined by 0.2%, the first decline in the state prison population since 1977 (figure 2). The increase in the growth rate of the federal prison population reflected a shift from the general pattern of declining annual growth rates in that population. The decline in the growth rate of the state prison population during 2009 continued the 3-year trend of declining annual growth rates for state prisoners.

¹This number is 84 prisoners higher than reported in the BJS Data Brief, *Prisoners at Yearend 2009: Advance Counts*, NCJ 230189, June 2010. BJS permits respondents to update their data to reflect their most accurate counts.

Highlights

- The U.S. prison population grew at its slowest rate (0.2%) since 2000, reaching 1,613,740 prisoners at yearend 2009.
- Prison admissions (down 2.5%) and prison releases (up 2.2%) converged from 2006 through 2009, slowing the growth of the nation's prison population.
- The imprisonment rate—the number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents—declined for the second straight year, falling to 502 per 100,000 from 506 per 100,000 in 2007.
- From 2000 to 2008, the state prison population increased by 159,200 prisoners, and violent offenders accounted for 60% of this increase. The number of drug offenders in state prisons declined by 12,400 over this period.

FIGURE 1
Prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction at yearend, 2000-2009

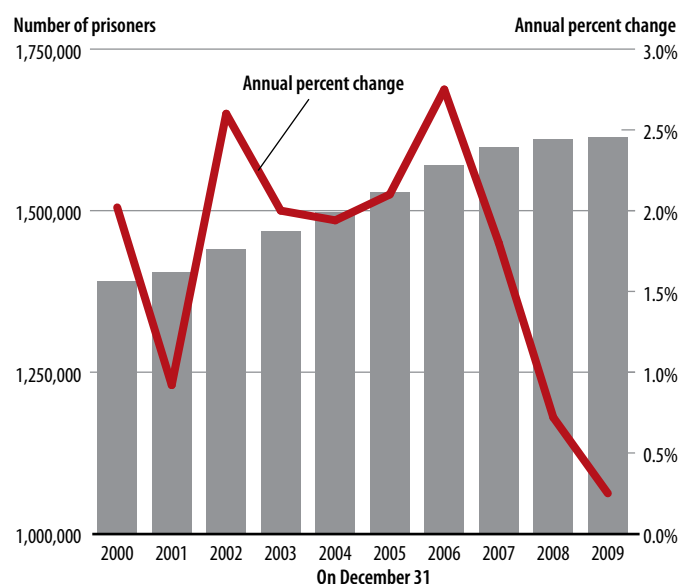
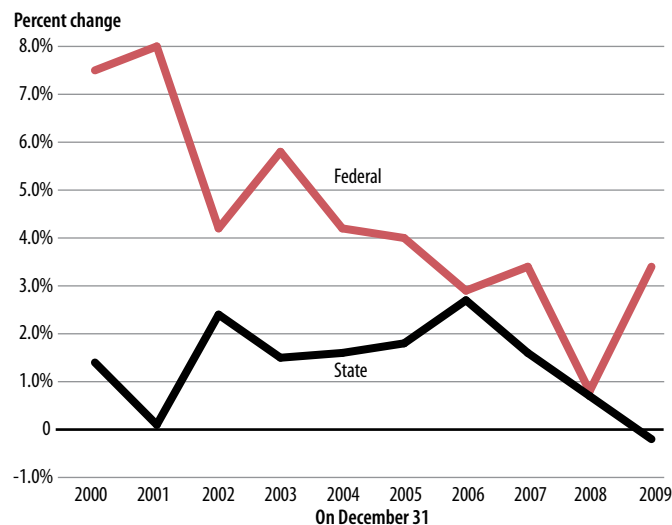


FIGURE 2
Change in the number of prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction, 2000-2009



The federal prison population reached 208,118 prisoners at yearend 2009, while state authorities had jurisdiction over 1,405,622 prisoners on December 31, 2009 (table 1). The number of male prisoners, accounting for 93% of all prisoners, increased by 0.3% during 2009, while the number of female prisoners declined by 0.1%.

Twenty-four state departments of corrections reported decreases in their prison populations during 2009 (appendix table 1). Michigan (down 3,260) and California (down 2,395) reported the largest declines in absolute numbers, followed by New York (down 1,660), Mississippi (down 1,272), and Texas (down 1,257). Rhode Island (down 9.2%) reported the largest percentage decrease the state prison population between yearend 2008 and yearend 2009, followed by Michigan (down 6.7%), Mississippi (down 5.6%), and Maryland and Connecticut (down 4.6% each).

Among states that experienced declines in their prison population during 2009, only in New York, New Jersey, and Maryland did the decrease continue a longer-term pattern of decline over the 8-year period from 2000 to 2008. Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, and Texas also experienced a decline in their prison population during 2009, and their growth rates from 2000 through 2008 averaged less than one-half of 1 percent.

The remaining 26 state departments of corrections reported increases in their prison populations. Pennsylvania (up 2,214) reported the largest increase in absolute numbers, followed by Florida (up 1,527), Louisiana (up 1,399), and Alabama (up 1,366). Alaska (up 5.4%) reported the largest percentage increase in the state prison population, followed by West Virginia (up 5.1%), Vermont (up 4.9%), and Pennsylvania and Alabama (up 4.5% each).

TABLE 1
Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000–2009

Year	Total	Federal	State	Male	Female	Sentenced to more than 1 year ^a	Imprisonment rate ^b
2000	1,391,261	145,416	1,245,845	1,298,027	93,234	1,331,278	478
2001	1,404,032	156,993	1,247,039	1,311,053	92,979	1,345,217	470
2002	1,440,144	163,528	1,276,616	1,342,513	97,631	1,380,516	476
2003	1,468,601	173,059	1,295,542	1,367,755	100,846	1,408,361	482
2004	1,497,100	180,328	1,316,772	1,392,278	104,822	1,433,728	486
2005	1,527,929	187,618	1,340,311	1,420,303	107,626	1,462,866	491
2006	1,569,945	193,046	1,376,899	1,457,486	112,459	1,504,660	501
2007	1,598,245	199,618	1,398,627	1,483,740	114,505	1,532,850	506
2008	1,609,759	201,280	1,408,479	1,495,110	114,649	1,547,742	504
2009	1,613,740	208,118	1,405,622	1,500,278	113,462	1,548,721	502
Average annual change, 2000–2008	1.8%	4.1%	1.5%	1.8%	2.6%	1.9%	0.7%
Percent change, 2008–2009	0.2	3.4	-0.2	0.3	-1.0	0.1	-0.4

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held.

^aIncludes prisoners under the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials with sentences of more than 1 year, regardless of where they are held.

^bImprisonment rate is the number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year for the yearend estimates.

The imprisonment rate declined between yearend 2008 and 2009

The U.S. imprisonment rate—the number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents—declined slightly from 504 to 502 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents between yearend 2008 and 2009 (appendix table 9). Imprisonment rates decreased in 28 states during this period, and increased in 18 states and the federal system. Four states reported little change to their imprisonment rates during 2009. Alaska (down 73 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents) reported the largest decrease in the state imprisonment rate at yearend 2009; Louisiana (up 28 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents) reported the largest increase.

The decline in the U.S. imprisonment rate stems from a decline in the imprisonment rate for state prisoners. The imprisonment rate for the federal prison population increased during 2009, reaching 61 per 100,000 U.S. residents (figure 3).

While the imprisonment rate of sentenced federal prisoners trended upward since 1990, the rate of increase slowed from 2000 to 2009. Compared to the increase in the number of federal prisoners, the imprisonment rate for this population has increased more slowly since 2000. The number of sentenced prisoners increased by an average of 4.6% per year from 125,044 in 2000 to 187,886 in 2009. The federal imprisonment rate increased by an average of 3.4% per year over this period.

By comparison, the imprisonment rate for sentenced state prisoners has declined over the past 3 years (figure 4). More generally, since 2000 the trend in the imprisonment rate for state prisoners has diverged from the trend in the number of state prisoners. The number of state prisoners increased by about an average of 1.3% per year from 2000 to 2009, but the imprisonment rate for state prisoners increased only from 432 to 442 per 100,000 U.S. residents. The relative stability in the state imprisonment rate means that the U.S. resident population increased faster than the prison population.

FIGURE 3

Number and imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners under federal jurisdiction, 1990-2009

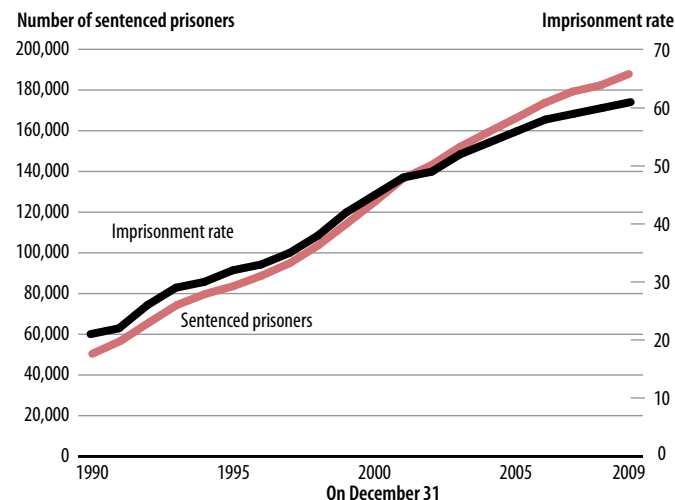
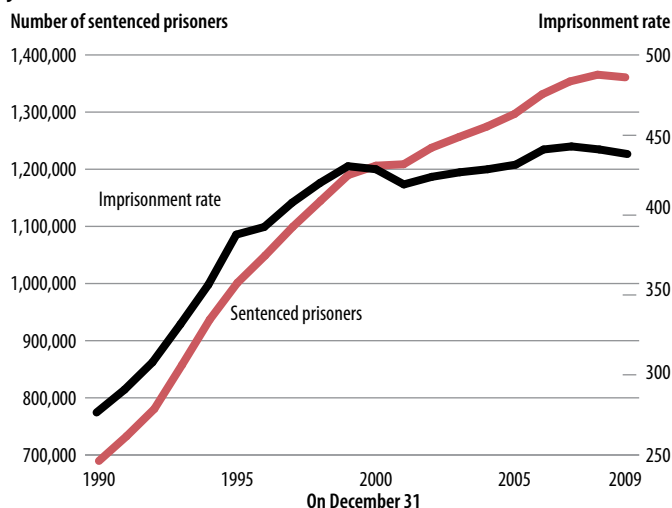


FIGURE 4

Number and imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, 1990-2009



Prison admissions and releases converged in recent years

During 2009, a total of 730,860 sentenced prisoners were admitted into, and 729,295 sentenced prisoners were released from, the nation's prisons (table 2). Though there were fewer prison admissions (down 13,756) and releases (down 6,159) reported in 2009 than in 2008, prison admissions declined more rapidly (down 1.8%) than releases (down 0.8%).

The number of state prison admissions during 2009 was 16,247 fewer than admitted during 2008. As there were 2,491 more admissions into federal prison during 2009 (56,153) than in 2008 (53,662), the decline in state prison admissions accounted for the overall decline in admissions into U.S. prisons between 2008 and 2009.

State prison admissions decreased during 2009 (down 2.4%) after remaining relatively stable from 2006 through 2008. From 2006 through 2008, the annual rate of growth in state prison admissions decreased 0.8%. While the number of state prison admissions increased during 2008, the increase in that year was comparatively small (1,697 or 0.2%). In contrast, admissions to federal prison increased in both 2008 (up 0.1%) and 2009 (up 4.6%).

From yearend 2006 through 2009, the number of sentenced prisoners admitted into and released from prison converged (figure 5), slowing the growth of the nation's prison population. This convergence occurred as the number of prison admissions declined 2.5% (down 18,809 admissions) and the number of prison releases increased 2.2% (up 15,822 releases) during the 3-year period.

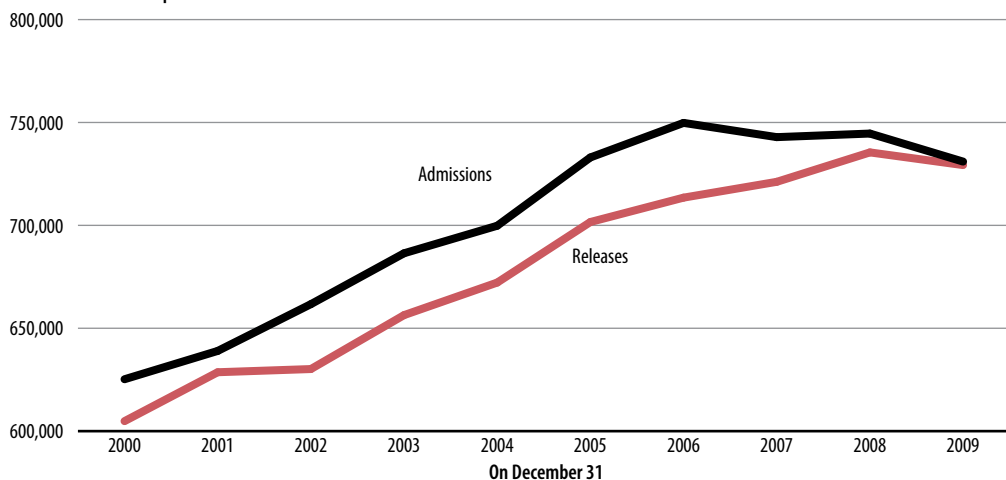
TABLE 2
Number of sentenced prisoners admitted into and released from state and federal jurisdiction, 2000–2009

Year	Admissions			Releases		
	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State
2000	625,219	43,732	581,487	604,858	35,259	569,599
2001	638,978	45,140	593,838	628,626	38,370	590,256
2002	661,712	48,144	613,568	630,176	42,339	587,837
2003	686,437	52,288	634,149	656,384	44,199	612,185
2004	699,812	52,982	646,830	672,202	46,624	625,578
2005	733,009	56,057	676,952	701,632	48,323	653,309
2006	749,798	57,495	692,303	713,473	47,920	665,553
2007	742,875	53,618	689,257	721,161	48,764	672,397
2008	744,616	53,662	690,954	735,454	52,348	683,106
2009	730,860	56,153	674,707	729,295	50,720	678,575
Average annual change, 2000–2008	2.2%	2.6%	2.2%	2.5%	5.1%	2.3%
Percent change, 2008–2009	-1.8	4.6	-2.4	-0.8	-3.1	-0.7

Note: Totals based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year. Totals exclude transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL).

FIGURE 5
Number of sentenced prisoners admitted into and released from state or federal prison, 2000–2009

Number of sentenced prisoners



From 2006 through 2008, prison population growth slowed because of declines in admissions and increases in releases. During 2009, both admissions and releases declined and prison population growth slowed due to a larger decrease in admissions than releases.

Although small, the 0.8% decrease in the number of prisoners released from state (down 0.7%) and federal (down 3.1%) prisons during 2009 was the first decline in the number of prison releases since 2000. The decline in the number of prisoners released in 2009 was the first decrease in state prison releases since 2002 when releases dropped by 0.4%, and the second decrease in federal prison releases since 2000.

Decline in state prison admissions was led by a decrease in parole violators admitted in California

The overall decrease in state prison admissions during 2009 (down 16,118) was led by the decline in the number of parole violators admitted to state prison. The number of parole violators admitted during 2009 (237,449) was 4.5% fewer than admitted during 2008. Fewer parole violators (down 11,066 from the 2008) entering state prison in 2009 accounted for more than two-thirds (69%) of the total decline in the number of state prison admissions during the year (table 3).²

The decline in the number of parole violators admitted to state prison during 2009 was the first such decline since 2003, when 9,150 fewer parole violators were admitted than the 207,855 admitted during 2002 (figure 6).

Fewer new court commitments to state prison during 2009 (down 5,681) continued a longer term trend of decline in the number of new court commitments.³ Since peaking at 441,606 in 2006, the number of new court commitments into state prisons has declined for the past 3 years. The 422,910 new court commitments admitted into state prison during 2009 was 18,696 fewer than admitted during 2006, and represented a decline of 1.3% from the 428,591 admitted during 2008.

The decrease in new court commitments could reflect court decisions to divert offenders from prison, a decline in felony convictions, or a combination of both factors. As of the time of this report, data were not available to determine which factors—convictions or prison sentences—accounted for the decline in new court commitments during 2009.

TABLE 3

Number of sentenced prisoners admitted into state prisons, by type of admission, 2000-2009

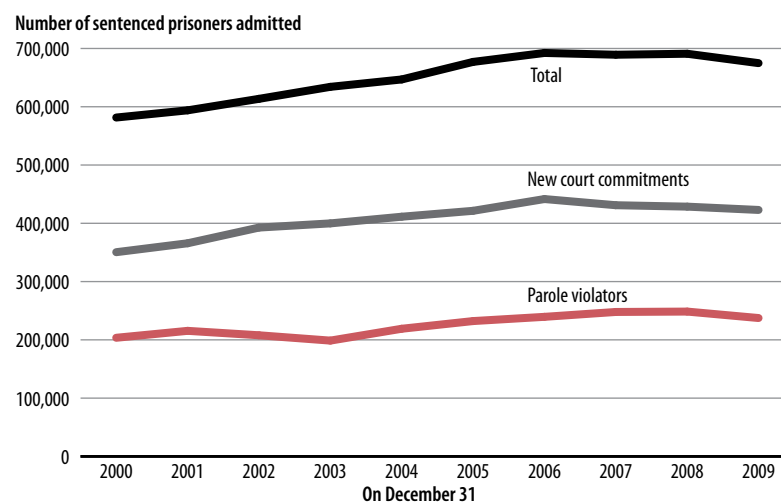
Year	Total ^a	New court commitments	Parole violators ^b
2000	581,487	350,431	203,569
2001	593,838	365,714	215,450
2002	613,568	392,661	207,855
2003	634,149	399,843	198,705
2004	646,830	411,300	219,033
2005	676,952	421,426	232,229
2006	692,303	441,606	239,495
2007	689,257	431,019	247,851
2008	690,954	428,591	248,515
2009	674,836	422,910	237,449
Percent change, 2008-2009	-2.3%	-1.3%	-4.5%

^aTotals based on inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year. Totals exclude transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL).

^bParole violators include prisoners with revoked parole, other conditional release violators, and intermediate sanctions imposed in lieu of revocation.

FIGURE 6

Sentenced prisoners admitted into state prison, by type of admission, 2000-2009



²See *Definitions* for admission types.

³New court commitments include felony offenders sentenced to state prison and probation violators entering prison for the first time on a violation of a condition of probation. Parole violators include any conditionally released prisoners admitted to prison either for a technical violation of the conditions of supervision or for a new crime.

More than half (29) of the state departments of corrections reported decreases in prison admissions between yearend 2008 and yearend 2009 (appendix table 10). California reported a decline of 11,122 admissions in 2009, a decrease that was almost 4 times greater than any other state. California's change in admissions had a large influence on the number of state prison admissions nationwide, particularly the decrease in the number of admissions to California state prisons for parole violations (down 9,668) during 2009. Fewer admissions for parole violations accounted for almost 87% of the decline in the number of California state prison admissions, and about 87% of the decline in the number of parole violators entering state prison nationwide during the year.

Excluding California, parole violators admitted to state prison would have decreased by 1,398 instead of 11,066. Comparatively, fewer new court commitments to California state prison made up about a quarter (26%) of the decline in new court commitments to state prison nationwide. Excluding California, the number of new court commitments would have decreased by 4,227 instead of 5,681 in 2009.

Decrease in state prison releases led by the decline in the number of prisoners released unconditionally

A total of 678,575 prisoners were released from state prison during 2009, down 4,531 prisoners from yearend 2008. States reported declines in both conditional (down 0.2%) and unconditional (down 2.4%) releases during the year, with the change in unconditional releases accounting for most (87.4%) of the decrease in the number of state prison releases (table 4).⁴ Unconditional releases from state prison declined by 3,962, from 165,568 during 2008 to 161,606 during 2009. The number of conditional releases decreased from 505,168 to 504,057 during this period, a difference of 1,111 releases from state prison.

Much like admissions, California (down 8,056) was the largest contributor to the total decrease in releases, as it reported a decrease in the number of conditional releases that was at least 4 times that of any other state. However, California experienced little change in unconditional releases (up 37) between 2008 and 2009. Georgia (down 3,209)

reported the largest decline in unconditional releases, and accounted for 80.1% of the total change in unconditional releases from all state prisons during 2009.

TABLE 4
Number of sentenced prisoners released from state prisons, by type of release, 2000-2009

Year	Releases		
	Total ^a	Conditional ^b	Unconditional ^c
2000	569,599	425,887	118,886
2001	590,256	437,251	130,823
2002	587,837	440,842	127,389
2003	612,185	442,168	127,386
2004	625,578	480,727	123,147
2005	653,309	495,370	133,943
2006	665,553	497,801	148,114
2007	672,397	504,181	152,589
2008	683,106	505,168	165,568
2009	678,575	504,057	161,606

^aTotals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Totals exclude transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL).

^bTotal conditional releases include releases to probation, supervised mandatory releases, and other unspecified conditional releases.

^cTotal unconditional releases include expirations of sentence, commutations, and other conditional releases.

TABLE 5
Release rates (per 1,000 prisoners) of sentenced prisoners from state prison, by type of release, 2000-2009

Year	Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Expiration of sentence
2000	320	239	67	63
2001	332	246	74	70
2002	321	241	70	66
2003	327	236	68	63
2004	328	252	65	61
2005	337	255	69	66
2006	332	248	74	67
2007	329	247	75	69
2008	332	246	81	74
2009	332	246	79	73

Note: The release rate is the ratio of the number of sentenced prisoners released from prison during the year divided by the number that could be released. The number that could be released equals the number in prison at the start of the year plus the number admitted during the year.

TABLE 6
Distribution of time served by prisoners released from state prisons, 2000 and 2008

Time served on current admission	2000	2008
All releases*	100.0%	100.0%
1 year or less	49.8	56.0
1-2 years	21.5	20.0
2-3 years	10.2	8.7
3-5 years	8.6	7.0
More than 5 years	9.8	8.4

Note: Distribution of time served may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Includes first releases and subsequent releases.

⁴See Definitions for release types.

Release rates increased

The release rate is the ratio of the number of sentenced prisoners released from prison during a year, divided by the sum of the start of the year population of sentenced prisoners plus the number of sentenced prisoners admitted during the year, and is expressed per 1,000 prisoners who could be released. The measure used in this report includes all types of releases, including releases from new court commitments (so-called first releases), releases of parole violators, and releases by other means, including death and other exceptional types of release. The release rate gives an indication of turnover in the prison population and consequently of length of stay in prison. As the release rate increases, the length of stay in prison decreases.

From 2002 through 2005, the total release rate increased (321 to 337 per 1,000 prisoners), and after dipping slightly in 2006 (332 per 1,000), it has remained relatively stable through 2009 (table 5). The overall relative stability in the release rate masks differences by type of release. From 2006 through 2009, the release rate for conditional releases (prisoners released to some form of post-prison supervision) was comparatively stable (around 246 per 1,000 prisoners), while the release rate for unconditional releases and those whose sentences expired increased slightly. For unconditional releases, the release rate increased from 74 per 1,000 prisoners (in 2006) to 79 per 1,000 (in 2009), and for prisoners whose sentences expired, the release rate also increased slightly from 67 (in 2006) to 73 per 1,000 prisoners (in 2009).

Accompanying the increase in the release rate of state prisoners was a slight change in the distribution of time served until release from prison. During 2000, about half of all sentenced offenders released from state prison served 1 year or less in prison, and 71% served 2 years or less (table 6).⁵ By 2008 (the year of the most recent detailed BJS data available at the time of this report), 56% of sentenced offenders released from state prison had served 1 year or less, and

76% had served 2 years or less. As the share of released prisoners with shorter lengths of stay increased, the share of those serving longer time declined. In 2000, about 10% of sentenced prisoners released from state prison had served more than 5 years. This percentage declined to about 8% in 2008.

Violent offenders accounted for 60% of the growth in the size of the state prison population from 2000 through 2008

From 2000 through 2008, the number of sentenced offenders in state prison increased by 159,200 (table 7).⁶ At yearend 2008, the number of offenders sentenced to state prison for a violent offense reached 715,400, up 95,400 violent offenders from 2000. This increase accounted for most (59.9%) of the growth in the number of sentenced state prisoners during this period, followed by public order offenders (33.6%), primarily those sentenced for a weapons offense. Prisoners sentenced for other offenses—habitual offender laws not classified in a substantive offense category—accounted for 8.6% of the growth of the size of the state prison population. Among the major offense categories, the number of sentenced drug offenders declined during this period. There were about 12,400 fewer drug offenders in state prison in 2008 than in 2000.

TABLE 7
Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense category, 2000 and 2008

Offense category	2000	2008	Change, 2000-2008	Percent of total change
Total	1,206,200	1,365,400	159,200	100.0%
Violent ^a	620,000	715,400	95,400	59.9
Property ^b	246,000	251,800	5,800	3.6
Drug	263,800	251,400	-12,400	-7.8
Public-order ^c	72,400	125,900	53,500	33.6
Other/unspecified ^d	4,100	17,800	13,700	8.6

Note: Numbers were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

^aIncludes murder, non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter, rape, other sexual assault, robbery, assault, and other violent offenses.

^bIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, fraud, and other property crimes.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

⁵This calculation of time served in prison does not include time served in jail on a sentence.

⁶Offense data for 2008 were the most recent data available at the time of this report.

While the number of sentenced violent offenders in state prison increased from 2000 through 2008, the expected length of stays for these offenders declined slightly during this period. The mean time served for all violent offenders in 2000 was just under 46 months (table 8). By 2008, expected length of stay for violent offenders had declined by 2 months, to just under 44 months. The expected lengths of stay in state prison for property and drug offenses also declined during this period (about 2 months each), from about 17 months to about 15 months.

The expected length of stay for offenders sentenced to more than 1 year for public-order offenses (up less than 1 month) and other/unspecified offenses (up 15.2 months) increased from yearend 2000 through yearend 2008. The expected time that prisoners could expect to serve for other/unspecified offenses increased 78% during this period. This increase was due primarily to an increase in offenders sentenced under habitual offender laws and whose substantive offense was not recorded in the database used to generate the estimates for time served. (See *Methodology* for a description of National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) data.)

The decline in the expected time served for a violent, property, or a drug offense from 2000 through 2008 was due to a slight increase in the release rate (exit rate) of state prisoners with sentences of 1 year or more in these offense categories. The release rate of state prisoners sentenced for a violent offense was 234 per 1,000 violent offenders in state prison in 2000. By 2008, the release rate of violent offenders from state prison had increased to 246 per 1,000.

If expected length of stay had remained constant at its 2000 level, there would have been an estimated 40,300 more violent offenders than the 715,400 actually reported in 2008, as implied by the decline of 2.1 months in expected length of stay for violent offenders (table 9). Similarly, there were more property (45,000) and drug (32,200) offenders in state prison in 2008 than there would have been if the expected time served had not decreased from its 2000 level.

From 2000 through 2008, the increase in the number of sentenced prison admissions offset the decrease in the expected length of stay in state prison. State prison admissions (up 98,300) increased in each major offense category during this period (table 10). Offenders admitted to state prison for a public order offense increased by 33,600, followed closely by those sentenced to more than 1 year for a property offense (up 32,500) and a violent offense (up 27,600). Offenders admitted to state prison for a drug offense increased by 3,400.

TABLE 8

Expected length of stay in months, by offense category, 2000 and 2008

Offense category	2000	2008	Percent change, 2000-2008
Total	24.8 mo.	23.5 mo.	-5.3%
Violent ^a	45.8 mo.	43.7 mo.	-4.7%
Property ^b	17.1	15.1	-11.5
Drug	17.1	15.2	-10.6
Public-order ^c	14.3	14.9	3.9
Other/unspecified ^d	19.6	34.9	77.7

Note: Based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year as reported in the National Crime Reporting Program (NCRP) and the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data collection. See *Methodology* for expected length of stay.

^aIncludes murder, non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter, rape, other sexual assault, robbery, assault, and other violent offenses.

^bIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, fraud, and other property crimes.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

TABLE 9

Actual and expected number of sentenced prisoners in state prison, by offense category, 2008

Offense category	Number of sentenced state prisoners		Difference
	Actual	Expected ^a	
Total	1,365,400	1,449,200	83,800
Violent ^b	715,400	755,700	40,300
Property ^c	251,800	296,800	45,000
Drug	251,400	283,600	32,200
Public-order ^d	125,900	99,700	-26,200
Other/unspecified ^e	17,800	13,400	-4,400

Note: Based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year as reported in the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) and the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data collection. See *Methodology*.

^aExpected number of sentenced prisoners in state prison if the length of stay for the referenced offense category had remained constant at its 2000 level.

^bIncludes murder, non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter, rape, other sexual assault, robbery, assault, and other violent offenses.

^cIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, fraud, and other property crimes.

^dIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^eIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Decline in admissions during 2009 led to the decline in state prison population size

During 2009, as admissions decreased, the size of the state prison population declined. The extent to which specific offenses contributed to this decline cannot yet be determined, because length of stay did not contribute to the decline in state prisoners. As indicated by the constant release rate in 2008 and 2009 (332 per 1,000) expected length of stay did not increase during these two years. Consequently, the decline in admissions was due to the decline in state prisoners.

Selected characteristics of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction

From December 31, 2008 through December 31, 2009—

- The size of the male prison population increased slightly (0.3% or 5,168 prisoners) (appendix table 2).
- Fewer females were imprisoned (down 1.0% or 1,187 prisoners) at yearend 2009 than at yearend 2008 (appendix table 3).
- Males had an imprisonment rate (949 per 100,000 U.S. residents) that was 14 times higher than the rate for females (67 per 100,000) (appendix table 9).
- Black non-Hispanic males had an imprisonment rate (3,119 per 100,000 U.S. residents) that was more than 6 times higher than white non-Hispanic males (487 per 100,000), and almost 3 times higher than Hispanic males (1,193 per 100,000) (appendix tables 15 and 16).
- One in 703 black females was imprisoned, compared to about 1 in 1,987 white females and 1 in 1,356 Hispanic females.
- Private facilities housed an estimated 8.0% (129,336 prisoners) of the prison population at yearend 2009 (appendix tables 20).

TABLE 10

Estimated number of admissions into state prison, by offense category, 2000, 2007, and 2008

Offense category	2000	2007	2008	Difference, 2000-2008
Total	580,900	646,500	679,300	98,300
Violent ^a	157,000	170,200	184,600	27,600
Property ^b	169,200	197,800	201,700	32,500
Drug	190,700	193,700	194,200	3,400
Public-order ^c	61,100	80,600	94,700	33,600
Other/unspecified ^d	2,900	4,100	4,100	1,200

Note: Based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year as reported in the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) and the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data collection. Number of admissions may not sum to total due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

^aIncludes murder, non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter, rape, other sexual assault, robbery, assault, and other violent offenses.

^bIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, fraud, and other property crimes.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics

Begun in 1926 under a mandate from Congress, the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program collects statistics on prisoners at midyear and yearend. The U.S. Census Bureau serves as the data collection agent for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). BJS depends entirely upon the voluntary participation by state departments of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons for NPS data.

The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or federal prison must hold that prisoner in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, a state or federal prison must have legal authority over that prisoner. Some states are unable to provide counts that distinguish between custody and jurisdiction.

The NPS jurisdiction counts include prisoners serving a sentence within a jurisdiction's facilities. These facilities include prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training or treatment centers, and hospitals. The NPS includes prisoners who are—

- temporarily absent (less than 30 days), out to court, or on work release
- housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, other state or federal facilities
- serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority.

The NPS custody counts include all inmates held within a respondent's facilities, including inmates housed for other correctional facilities. The custody counts exclude inmates held in local jails and in other jurisdictions. The NPS custody counts include inmates held in privately operated facilities.

Additionally, NPS data include counts of inmates in combined jail-prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The District of Columbia has operated only a jail system since yearend 2001. Prisoners sentenced under the District of Columbia criminal code are housed in federal facilities. Selected previously published prisoner counts and the

percent population change statistics include DC jail inmates for 2001, the last year of collection. Additional information is provided in the notes to the tables, where applicable.

BJS allows respondents—state departments of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons—to update the data previously submitted. This report includes the most recent data reported. Additional information about the NPS data collection instrument is available on the BJS website at <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov>.

Other inmate counts

Federal prisoner data used to calculate race and offense distributions are obtained from BJS' Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP). The FJSP obtains its data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons. These data include individual-level records of prisoners in federal facilities as of September 30. Specifically, the FJSP provides counts of sentenced federal inmates by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and offense.

Estimating age-specific imprisonment rates

Estimates are provided for the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction by sex. Furthermore, prisoners are characterized within sexes by age group, race (non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black), and Hispanic origin. The detailed race and Hispanic origin categories exclude estimates of persons identifying two or more races.

Estimates produced separately for prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction were combined to obtain a total estimated population for 2000 and 2009. State estimates were prepared by combining information about the sex of prisoners from the NPS with information reported during inmate interviews on race and Hispanic origin in the 2004 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities.

For the estimates of federal prisoners, the distributions of FJSP counts of sentenced federal prisoners by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin on September 30, 2009, were applied to the NPS counts of sentenced federal prisoners by sex at yearend 2009.

Estimates of the U.S. resident population for January 1, 2010, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin were generated by applying the December 31, 2009, age distributions within sex, race, and

Hispanic origin groups to the January 1, 2010 population estimates by sex. The U.S. Census Bureau provided the population estimates.

Age-specific rates of imprisonment for each demographic group were calculated by dividing the estimated number of sentenced prisoners within each age group by the estimated number of U.S. residents in each age group. The result was multiplied by 100,000 and rounded to the nearest whole number. Totals by sex include all prisoners and U.S. residents regardless of racial or Hispanic origin. Detailed race and Hispanic origin imprisonment rates exclude persons identifying two or more races.

Calculating admission and release rates

All admission and release rates were calculated by dividing the number of admitted or released prisoners for a particular year by the sentenced population at yearend of the previous year. The result was multiplied by 1,000, and then rounded to the nearest whole number.

Estimating expected length of stay

Admissions and release data from the NPS and individual-level time served data from the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) were used to estimate length of stay. The NCRP data are administrative data on prisoners entering and exiting custody or supervision. These data are gathered annually from all state departments of corrections and parole agencies in about 41 states.

Four separate datasets from NCRP were constructed for the analysis: 2000 and 2008 prison release and 2000 and 2008 sentenced prison population (prison stock or stock population). The prison release datasets consisted of data from 36 states. Due to lower participation rates, the prison stock datasets consisted of data from 24 states. Most of the selected states submitted data during both 2000 and 2008. Data from adjacent years (1 to 2 years after 2000, or 1 to 3 years before 2008) were used to supplement the missing values for those states that did not submit data during both years. Two states, Illinois and Mississippi, did not participate in NCRP between 2004 and 2008. Data from 2003 were drawn to supplement the missing values in the 2008 prison release and prison stock datasets for these two states.

BJS used a post-stratification weight computed from NPS and NCRP to adjust the individual-level NCRP counts to the national totals.

The weight is a ratio of the proportion of sentenced prisoners in the sample (NCRP) to the proportion of sentenced prisoners in the population (NPS). For each state in the NCRP, a post-stratification weight was calculated using the following formula:

$$W_h = (n_h / \sum_{h=1}^H N_h) (N_h / \sum_{h=1}^H n_h)^{-1}$$

In this formula, h represents the state stratum, w_h is the post-stratification weight, n_h is the number of cases in the stratum in the NCRP, and N_h is the number of cases in the stratum in the NPS. The total number of states for the stratum (h) equals 50 in NPS, 36 in the prison release datasets, and 24 in the prison stock datasets.

The method used to estimate the mean length of stay in prison was based on the exit rate and adjusts for the growth rate of the prison population (Patterson and Preston 2008).⁷ This measure is represented by the following equation, where e_0^0 is the estimator, d is the exit rate of the stable population, r is the growth rate of the prison population, A_D is the mean duration at exit, and A_P is the mean duration of the stock population:

$$e_0^0 \approx \frac{1}{d[e^{-r(A_D - A_P)}]}$$

Estimating the mean length of stay included several steps. First, a post-stratification weight was calculated and applied to the NCRP data reported by each state. The analysis was limited to inmates with a sentence of more than 12 months to exclude jail inmates who typically have shorter sentences. Exit rates (d) for both years (2000 and 2008) were calculated by dividing the number of prisoners released during the year by the size of the sentenced prison population reported in the NPS at yearend. NPS data were also used to estimate growth in the prison population (r) from yearend 1999 through yearend 2000 and from yearend 2007 to yearend 2008. Weighted data from the 36 states in the prison release datasets were selected to estimate the mean durations at exit (A_D) in 2000 and 2008. Similarly, weighted

⁷Evelyn J. Patterson and Samuel H. Preston, 2008. "Estimating Mean Length of Stay in Prison: Methods and Applications," *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, Volume 24, pages 33-49.

data from the 24 states in the prison stock datasets were aggregated to estimate the mean durations of the stock population (A_p) in 2000 and 2008. Lastly, the estimates obtained from the previous steps were entered into the estimator to compute the mean length of stay for the overall prison population in 2000 and 2008.

With the exceptions of the steps taken to calculate the exit and growth rates, BJS used the above procedures to estimate the mean lengths of stay for subgroups defined by the 5 main offense and admission types. For the calculation of the exit rates and growth rates for these subgroups, the percentage of cases in the main offense and admission categories was obtained from the weighted NCRP data. The percentage was applied to the state population counts in NPS to generate group totals for prison releases and prison stock in those categories. The adjusted group totals for prison releases were divided by the corresponding adjusted totals for the sentenced prison population to calculate the exit rates. The growth rates for 2000 and 2008 were derived from the changes in the adjusted sentenced prison populations in those categories from 1999 to 2000 and from 2007 to 2008, respectively.

The analysis also provided estimates of mean length of stay and percentage change in length of stay for individual states providing valid prison release and prison stock data to the NCRP either for 2000 and 2008 or for adjacent years. The weighted NCRP data was used to calculate the average lengths of time served in 2000 and 2008. State-level prison population data from the NPS were used to calculate exit rates and growth rates.

To assess states' contributions to change in length of stay, the overall length of stay in all state prisons was reestimated by setting the states' 2008 values in mean time served on current admission, number of prison releases, yearend sentenced prison population, and prison growth at their 2000 levels. The difference between the new estimate and the previous estimate was divided by the total amount of changes in estimated length of stay from 2000 to 2008 in the overall state prison population. The result, when presented in the form of percent change, indicates the extent to which the overall estimated length of stay in prison would have risen or fallen had the changes in the state from 2000 to 2008 not occurred.

Prison capacities

State and federal correctional authorities provide three measures of their facilities' capacity: design capacity, operational capacity, and rated capacity. Estimates of the prison populations as a percentage of capacity are based on a state or Federal Bureau of Prison's custody population. In general, a state's capacity and custody counts exclude inmates held in private facilities. Some states include prisoners held in private facilities as part of the capacity of their prison systems. Where this occurs, prison population as a percent of capacity includes private facilities.

Definitions

Average annual change—arithmetic average (mean) annual change across a specific period.

Conditional releases—releases resulting in a period of post-custody supervision such as parole, probation, or other supervision.

Conditional release violators—admissions that include prisoners released by discretionary parole release, mandatory parole release, release to probation, or expiration of sentence with post-custody supervision.

Custody—the number of inmates held in state or federal prisons or local jails, regardless of sentence length or authority having jurisdiction.

Design capacity—the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for a facility.

Expected time served—the mean time that all offenders entering prison could expect to serve until release on their commitment.

Expected length of stay or mean expected time to be served—an estimate of the amount of time that offenders admitted into prison can expect to serve prior to release. It differs from other measures of time served that are based solely on data of offenders released from prison. The estimate of mean time to be served takes into account the dynamics of growth in the prison population. See *Methodology*.

Highest capacity—the sum of the maximum number of beds reported across the three capacity measures: design capacity, operational capacity, and rated capacity.

Imprisonment rate—the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Incarceration rate—see *total incarceration rate*.

Inmates—individuals held in custody in state or federal prisons or in local jails.

Jail—confinement facilities usually administered by a local law enforcement agency, intended for adults, but sometimes holding juveniles, before and after adjudication. Facilities include jails and city/county correctional centers, special jail facilities such as medical treatment or release centers, halfway houses, work farms, and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Inmates sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of 1 year or less.

Jurisdiction—the number of prisoners under the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials, regardless of where the prisoner is held.

Lowest capacity—the sum of the minimum number of beds across three capacity measures: design capacity, operational capacity, and rated capacity.

Mandatory releases—release involving post-custody supervision.

Operational capacity—the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on a facility's staff, existing programs, and services.

Parole violators—admissions that include all conditional release violators returned to prison for either violation of conditions of release or new crimes. Some states include prisoners on post-custody supervision. See *Jurisdiction* notes.

Prisons—compared to jail facilities, prisons are longer-term facilities run by a state or the federal government, and typically hold felons and prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year. However, sentence length may vary by state. Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, Alaska, and Hawaii operate integrated systems, which combine prisons and jails.

Prisoners—individuals confined in correctional facilities under the legal authority (jurisdiction) of state and federal correctional officials.

Rated capacity—the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to institutions within the jurisdiction.

Release rate—the number of sentenced prisoners released from prison during the year divided by the sum of the start of the year sentence prisoner population plus the number of sentenced prisoners admitted during the year.

Sentenced prisoner—a prisoner sentenced to more than 1 year.

Total incarceration rate—the number of inmates held in custody of state or federal prisons or in local jails, per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Unconditional release—releases that are discretionary in nature such as those resulting from a parole board decision.

NPS jurisdiction notes

Alaska—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations housed both in and out of state. Jurisdiction totals include individuals in electronic and special monitoring programs.

Arizona—Population counts are based on custody data and inmates in contracted beds.

California—Jurisdiction counts include felons and unsentenced inmates who are temporarily absent (i.e. housed in local jails, hospitals). Population counts for “unsentenced inmates” include civil addicts who are temporarily absent because they are under the California Department of Corrections’ jurisdiction and are typically returned to prison within 30 days.

Colorado—Counts include 222 male and 10 female inmates in the Youthful Offender System, which was established primarily for violent juvenile offenders.

Connecticut—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Legislation in July 1995 abolished the capacity law. The capacity of a facility is a fluid number based upon the needs of the department. The needs are dictated by security issues, populations, court decrees, legal mandates, staffing, and physical plant areas or facilities that are serving other purposes or have been decommissioned. The actual capacity of a facility is subject to change.

Delaware—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Federal Bureau of Prisons—Expirations of sentence include good conduct releases that usually have a separate and distinct term of supervision.

Georgia—Counts are based on custody data. Population counts exclude an undetermined number of inmates housed in local jails awaiting transfer to prison. Number may not compare to previous years due to a system conversion.

Hawaii—Prisons and jails form one integrated systems. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Illinois—Population counts for prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of prisoners with sentences of 1 year.

Iowa—The jurisdiction count for December 31, 2009 is not comparable to previous years due to a change in measurement. As of 2009, the Iowa Department of Corrections began including the Operating While Intoxicated population, prisoners on work release, and prisoners housed in out of state prisons. Numbers reported in prior years were custody numbers.

Kansas—Admission and release data for the years 2006 through 2009 are not comparable to previous years due to change in reporting.

Maine—Parole is not valid in the state of Maine. Parole numbers reflect post sentence probation.

Massachusetts—Jurisdiction count excludes approximately 4,012, male inmates in local jails and houses of corrections serving a sentence of more than 1 year. .

Montana—Counts may not be comparable to previous years due to a change in reporting.

New Jersey—Jurisdiction counts for prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year include prisoners with sentences of 1 year.

Ohio—Population counts for prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less.

Oklahoma—Population counts for inmates with sentences of less than a year consist mainly of offenders ordered by the court to the Delayed Sentencing Program for Young Adults pursuant to 22 O.S. 996 through 996.3.

Oregon—Counts include an undetermined number of inmates with sentences of a year or less. County authorities retain jurisdiction over the majority of these types of inmates.

Rhode Island—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Vermont—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Wisconsin—The population decline from yearend 2008 through yearend 2009 may reflect the initiation of earned release policies. The decline in admissions reflects the impact of the truth-in-sentencing.

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Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2008	Percent change, 2008-2009
	12/31/2000	12/31/2008	12/31/2009		
U.S. total	1,391,261	1,609,759	1,613,740	1.8%	0.2%
Federal	145,416	201,280	208,118	4.1	3.4
State	1,245,845	1,408,479	1,405,622	1.5	-0.2
Northeast	174,826	178,642	177,361	0.3%	-0.7%
Connecticut ^a	18,355	20,661	19,716	1.5	-4.6
Maine	1,679	2,195	2,206	3.4	0.5
Massachusetts	10,722	11,408	11,316	0.8	-0.8
New Hampshire ^b	2,257	2,702	2,731	2.3	1.1
New Jersey	29,784	25,953	25,382	-1.7	-2.2
New York	70,199	60,347	58,687	-1.9	-2.8
Pennsylvania	36,847	49,215	51,429	3.7	4.5
Rhode Island ^a	3,286	4,045	3,674	2.6	-9.2
Vermont ^a	1,697	2,116	2,220	2.8	4.9
Midwest	237,378	264,314	261,603	1.4%	-1.0%
Illinois	45,281	45,474	45,161	0.1	-0.7
Indiana	20,125	28,322	28,808	4.4	1.7
Iowa	7,955	8,766	8,813	1.2	0.5
Kansas	8,344	8,539	8,641	0.3	1.2
Michigan	47,718	48,738	45,478	0.3	-6.7
Minnesota	6,238	9,910	9,986	6.0	0.8
Missouri	27,543	30,186	30,563	1.2	1.2
Nebraska	3,895	4,520	4,474	1.9	-1.0
North Dakota	1,076	1,452	1,486	3.8	2.3
Ohio	45,833	51,686	51,606	1.5	-0.2
South Dakota	2,616	3,342	3,434	3.1	2.8
Wisconsin	20,754	23,379	23,153	1.5	-1.0
South	561,214	647,312	649,535	1.8%	0.3%
Alabama	26,332	30,508	31,874	1.9	4.5
Arkansas	11,915	14,716	15,208	2.7	3.3
Delaware ^a	6,921	7,075	6,794	0.3	-4.0
District of Columbia	7,456	~	~	:	:
Florida	71,319	102,388	103,915	4.6	1.5
Georgia ^c	44,232	52,719	53,371	2.2	1.2
Kentucky	14,919	21,706	21,638	4.8	-0.3
Louisiana	35,207	38,381	39,780	1.1	3.6
Maryland	23,538	23,324	22,255	-0.1	-4.6
Mississippi	20,241	22,754	21,482	1.5	-5.6
North Carolina	31,266	39,482	39,860	3.0	1.0
Oklahoma	23,181	25,864	26,397	1.4	2.1
South Carolina	21,778	24,326	24,288	1.4	-0.2
Tennessee	22,166	27,228	26,965	2.6	-1.0
Texas	166,719	172,506	171,249	0.4	-0.7
Virginia	30,168	38,276	38,092	3.0	-0.5
West Virginia	3,856	6,059	6,367	5.8	5.1
West	272,427	318,211	317,123	2.0%	-0.3%
Alaska ^a	4,173	5,014	5,285	2.3	5.4
Arizona ^c	26,510	39,589	40,627	5.1	2.6
California	163,001	173,670	171,275	0.8	-1.4
Colorado	16,833	23,274	22,795	4.1	-2.1
Hawaii ^a	5,053	5,955	5,891	2.1	-1.1
Idaho	5,535	7,290	7,400	3.5	1.5
Montana	3,105	3,545	3,605	1.7	1.7
Nevada	10,063	12,743	12,482	3.0	-2.0
New Mexico	5,342	6,402	6,519	2.3	1.8
Oregon	10,580	14,167	14,403	3.7	1.7
Utah	5,637	6,552	6,533	1.9	-0.3
Washington	14,915	17,926	18,233	2.3%	1.7%
Wyoming	1,680	2,084	2,075	2.7	-0.4

~Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated.

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^bPrison population for yearend 2008 is as of January 2, 2009.

^cPrison population based on custody counts.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2008, and 2009

Region and jurisdiction	Number of male prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2008	Percent change, 2008-2009
	12/31/2000	12/31/2008	12/31/2009		
U.S. total	1,298,027	1,495,110	1,500,278	1.8%	0.3%
Federal	135,171	188,007	194,493	4.2	3.4
State	1,162,856	1,307,103	1,305,785	1.5	-0.1
Northeast	165,744	169,041	168,074	0.2%	-0.6%
Connecticut ^a	16,949	19,159	18,381	1.5	-4.1
Maine	1,613	2,039	2,048	3.0	0.4
Massachusetts	10,059	10,657	10,597	0.7	-0.6
New Hampshire ^b	2,137	2,521	2,564	2.1	1.7
New Jersey	28,134	24,654	24,176	-1.6	-1.9
New York	66,919	57,760	56,198	-1.8	-2.7
Pennsylvania	35,268	46,451	48,601	3.5	4.6
Rhode Island ^a	3,048	3,802	3,444	2.8	-9.4
Vermont ^a	1,617	1,998	2,065	2.7	3.4
Midwest	222,780	246,531	244,149	1.3%	-1.0%
Illinois	42,432	42,753	42,571	0.1	-0.4
Indiana	18,673	25,829	26,302	4.1	1.8
Iowa	7,363	8,017	8,090	1.1	0.9
Kansas	7,840	7,970	8,076	0.2	1.3
Michigan	45,587	46,781	43,723	0.3	-6.5
Minnesota	5,870	9,240	9,312	5.8	0.8
Missouri	25,550	27,737	28,136	1.0	1.4
Nebraska	3,629	4,130	4,108	1.6	-0.5
North Dakota	1,008	1,292	1,312	3.2	1.5
Ohio	43,025	47,773	47,617	1.3	-0.3
South Dakota	2,416	2,987	3,054	2.7	2.2
Wisconsin	19,387	22,022	21,848	1.6	-0.8
South	521,562	598,262	600,657	1.7%	0.4%
Alabama	24,506	28,277	29,419	1.8	4.0
Arkansas	11,143	13,656	14,147	2.6	3.6
Delaware ^a	6,324	6,518	6,301	0.4	-3.3
District of Columbia	7,100	~	~	:	:
Florida	67,214	95,237	96,632	4.5	1.5
Georgia ^c	41,474	49,027	49,597	2.1	1.2
Kentucky	13,858	19,436	19,343	4.3	-0.5
Louisiana	32,988	35,865	37,164	1.1	3.6
Maryland	22,319	22,264	21,206	-0.0	-4.8
Mississippi	18,572	20,773	19,747	1.4	-4.9
North Carolina	29,363	36,704	37,052	2.8	0.9
Oklahoma	20,787	23,340	23,772	1.5	1.9
South Carolina	20,358	22,693	22,771	1.4	0.3
Tennessee	20,797	25,099	24,956	2.4	-0.6
Texas	153,097	158,653	157,679	0.4	-0.6
Virginia	28,109	35,309	35,188	2.9	-0.3
West Virginia	3,553	5,411	5,683	5.4	5.0
West	252,770	293,269	292,905	1.9%	-0.1%
Alaska ^a	3,889	4,511	4,696	1.9	4.1
Arizona ^c	24,546	35,823	36,850	4.8	2.9
California	151,840	162,050	160,286	0.8	-1.1
Colorado	15,500	20,980	20,694	3.9	-1.4
Hawaii ^a	4,492	5,227	5,190	1.9	-0.7
Idaho	5,042	6,532	6,656	3.3	1.9
Montana	2,799	3,184	3,214	1.6	0.9
Nevada	9,217	11,761	11,533	3.1	-1.9
New Mexico	4,831	5,833	5,859	2.4	0.4
Oregon	9,984	13,058	13,278	3.4	1.7
Utah	5,256	5,912	5,952	1.5	0.7
Washington	13,850	16,522	16,836	2.2%	1.9%
Wyoming	1,524	1,876	1,861	2.6	-0.8

~Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated.

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^bJurisdiction count for yearend 2008 is as of January 2, 2009.

^cPrison population based on custody counts.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2008, and 2009**

Region and jurisdiction	Number of female prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2008	Percent change, 2008-2009
	12/31/2000	12/31/2008	12/31/2009		
U.S. total	93,234	114,649	113,462	2.6%	-1.0%
Federal	10,245	13,273	13,625	3.3	2.7
State	82,989	101,376	99,837	2.5	-1.5
Northeast	9,082	9,601	9,287	0.7%	-3.3%
Connecticut ^a	1,406	1,502	1,335	0.8	-11.1
Maine	66	156	158	11.4	1.3
Massachusetts	663	751	719	1.6	-4.3
New Hampshire ^b	120	181	167	5.3	-7.7
New Jersey	1,650	1,299	1,206	-2.9	-7.2
New York	3,280	2,587	2,489	-2.9	-3.8
Pennsylvania	1,579	2,764	2,828	7.2	2.3
Rhode Island ^a	238	243	230	0.3	-5.3
Vermont ^a	80	118	155	5.0	31.4
Midwest	14,598	17,783	17,454	2.5%	-1.9%
Illinois	2,849	2,721	2,590	-0.6	-4.8
Indiana	1,452	2,493	2,506	7.0	0.5
Iowa	592	749	723	3.0	-3.5
Kansas	504	569	565	1.5	-0.7
Michigan	2,131	1,957	1,755	-1.1	-10.3
Minnesota	368	670	674	7.8	0.6
Missouri	1,993	2,449	2,427	2.6	-0.9
Nebraska	266	390	366	4.9	-6.2
North Dakota	68	160	174	11.3	8.8
Ohio	2,808	3,913	3,989	4.2	1.9
South Dakota	200	355	380	7.4	7.0
Wisconsin	1,367	1,357	1,305	-0.1	-3.8
South	39,652	49,050	48,878	2.7%	-0.4%
Alabama	1,826	2,231	2,455	2.5	10.0
Arkansas	772	1,060	1,061	4.0	0.1
Delaware ^a	597	557	493	-0.9	-11.5
District of Columbia	356	~	~	:	:
Florida	4,105	7,151	7,283	7.2	1.8
Georgia ^c	2,758	3,692	3,774	3.7	2.2
Kentucky	1,061	2,270	2,295	10.0	1.1
Louisiana	2,219	2,516	2,616	1.6	4.0
Maryland	1,219	1,060	1,049	-1.7	-1.0
Mississippi	1,669	1,981	1,735	2.2	-12.4
North Carolina	1,903	2,778	2,808	4.8	1.1
Oklahoma	2,394	2,524	2,625	0.7	4.0
South Carolina	1,420	1,633	1,517	1.8	-7.1
Tennessee	1,369	2,129	2,009	5.7	-5.6
Texas	13,622	13,853	13,570	0.2	-2.0
Virginia	2,059	2,967	2,904	4.7	-2.1
West Virginia	303	648	684	10.0	5.6
West	19,657	24,942	24,218	3.0%	-2.9%
Alaska ^a	284	503	589	7.4	17.1
Arizona ^c	1,964	3,766	3,777	8.5	0.3
California	11,161	11,620	10,989	0.5	-5.4
Colorado	1,333	2,294	2,101	7.0	-8.4
Hawaii ^a	561	728	701	3.3	-3.7
Idaho	493	758	744	5.5	-1.8
Montana	306	361	391	2.1	8.3
Nevada	846	982	949	1.9	-3.4
New Mexico	511	569	660	1.4	16.0
Oregon	596	1,109	1,125	8.1	1.4
Utah	381	640	581	6.7	-9.2
Washington	1,065	1,404	1,397	3.5%	-0.5%
Wyoming	156	208	214	3.7	2.9

~ Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated.

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^bJurisdiction counts for yearend 2008 are of January 2, 2009.

^cPrison population based on custody counts.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2008, and 2009

Region and jurisdiction	Number of sentenced prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2008	Percent change, 2008-2009
	12/31/2000	12/31/2008	12/31/2009		
U.S. total	1,331,278	1,547,742	1,548,721	1.9%	0.1%
Federal	125,044	182,333	187,886	4.8	3.0
State	1,206,234	1,365,409	1,360,835	1.6	-0.3
Northeast	166,632	168,223	167,344	0.1%	-0.5%
Connecticut ^a	13,155	14,271	13,466	1.0	-5.6
Maine	1,635	1,985	1,980	2.5	-0.3
Massachusetts	9,479	10,166	10,070	0.9	-0.9
New Hampshire	2,257	2,702	2,731	2.3	1.1
New Jersey ^b	29,784	25,953	25,382	-1.7	-2.2
New York	70,199	59,959	58,455	-2.0	-2.5
Pennsylvania	36,844	49,047	51,316	3.6	4.6
Rhode Island ^a	1,966	2,522	2,220	3.2	-12.0
Vermont ^a	1,313	1,618	1,724	2.6	6.6
Midwest	236,458	263,241	259,252	1.4%	-1.5%
Illinois ^b	45,281	45,474	45,161	0.1	-0.7
Indiana	19,811	28,301	28,788	4.6	1.7
Iowa ^b	7,955	8,766	8,813	1.2	0.5
Kansas ^b	8,344	8,539	8,641	0.3	1.2
Michigan	47,718	48,738	45,478	0.3	-6.7
Minnesota	6,238	9,910	9,986	6.0	0.8
Missouri	27,519	30,175	30,554	1.2	1.3
Nebraska	3,816	4,424	4,392	1.9	-0.7
North Dakota	994	1,452	1,486	4.9	2.3
Ohio ^b	45,833	51,686	51,606	1.5	-0.2
South Dakota	2,613	3,333	3,430	3.1	2.9
Wisconsin	20,336	22,443	20,917	1.2	-6.8
South	538,997	623,198	625,121	1.8%	0.3%
Alabama	26,034	29,694	30,723	1.7	3.5
Arkansas	11,851	14,660	15,144	2.7	3.3
Delaware ^a	3,937	4,067	3,971	0.4	-2.4
District of Columbia	5,008	~	~	:	:
Florida	71,318	102,388	103,915	4.6	1.5
Georgia ^c	44,141	52,705	52,012	2.2	-1.3
Kentucky	14,919	21,059	20,672	4.4	-1.8
Louisiana	35,207	37,804	39,780	0.9	5.2
Maryland	22,490	22,749	21,868	0.1	-3.9
Mississippi	19,239	21,698	20,768	1.5	-4.3
North Carolina	27,043	34,229	34,863	3.0	1.9
Oklahoma	23,181	24,210	24,396	0.5	0.8
South Carolina	21,017	23,456	23,486	1.4	0.1
Tennessee	22,166	27,228	26,965	2.6	-1.0
Texas	158,008	163,016	162,186	0.4	-0.5
Virginia	29,643	38,216	38,059	3.2	-0.4
West Virginia	3,795	6,019	6,313	5.9	4.9
West	264,147	310,747	309,118	2.1%	-0.5%
Alaska ^a	2,128	2,966	2,508	4.2	-15.4
Arizona ^c	25,412	37,188	38,529	4.9	3.6
California	160,412	172,583	170,131	0.9	-1.4
Colorado ^b	16,833	23,274	22,795	4.1	-2.1
Hawaii ^a	3,553	4,304	4,119	2.4	-4.3
Idaho	5,535	7,290	7,400	3.5	1.5
Montana	3,105	3,517	3,605	1.6	2.5
Nevada	10,063	12,743	12,482	3.0	-2.0
New Mexico	4,666	6,315	6,391	3.9	1.2
Oregon ^b	10,553	14,131	14,365	3.7	1.7
Utah	5,541	6,426	6,519	1.9	1.4
Washington	14,666	17,926	18,199	2.5%	1.5%
Wyoming	1,680	2,084	2,075	2.7	-0.4

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

~Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated.

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^bIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^cPrison population based on custody counts.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

**Number of sentenced male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities,
December 31, 2000-2009**

Year	Number of sentenced male prisoners			Percent of all sentenced prisoners
	Total	Federal	State	
2000	1,246,234	116,647	1,129,587	93.6%
2001	1,260,033	127,519	1,132,514	93.7
2002	1,291,450	133,732	1,157,718	93.5
2003	1,315,790	142,149	1,173,641	93.4
2004	1,337,730	148,930	1,188,800	93.3
2005	1,364,178	155,678	1,208,500	93.3
2006	1,401,317	162,417	1,238,900	93.1
2007	1,427,064	167,676	1,259,388	93.1
2008	1,441,384	170,755	1,270,629	93.1
2009	1,443,524	176,106	1,267,418	93.2
Average annual change, 2000-2008	1.8%	4.9%	1.5%	:
Percent change, 2008-2009	0.1	-3.1	-0.3	:

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

:Not calculated.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Sentenced male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2008, and 2009**

Region and jurisdiction	Number of sentenced male prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2008	Percent change, 2008-2009
	12/31/2000	12/31/2008	12/31/2009		
U.S. total	1,246,234	1,441,384	1,443,524	1.8%	0.1%
Federal	116,647	170,755	176,106	4.9	3.1
State	1,129,587	1,270,629	1,267,418	1.5	-0.3
Northeast	158,815	159,908	159,239	0.1%	-0.4%
Connecticut ^a	12,365	13,468	12,754	1.1	-5.3
Maine	1,573	1,856	1,845	2.1	-0.6
Massachusetts	9,250	9,724	9,645	0.6	-0.8
New Hampshire	2,137	2,521	2,564	2.1	1.7
New Jersey	28,134	24,654	24,176	-1.6	-1.9
New York	66,919	57,412	55,991	-1.9	-2.5
Pennsylvania	35,266	46,314	48,509	3.5	4.7
Rhode Island ^a	1,902	2,418	2,129	3.0	-12.0
Vermont ^a	1,269	1,541	1,626	2.5	5.5
Midwest	221,902	245,553	241,922	1.3%	-1.5%
Illinois ^b	42,432	42,753	42,571	0.1	-0.4
Indiana	18,364	25,808	26,282	4.3	1.8
Iowa ^{b,c}	7,363	8,017	8,090	1.1	0.9
Kansas ^b	7,840	7,970	8,076	0.2	1.3
Michigan	45,587	46,781	43,723	0.3	-6.5
Minnesota	5,870	9,240	9,312	5.8	0.8
Missouri	25,531	27,729	28,129	1.0	1.4
Nebraska	3,560	4,048	4,032	1.6	-0.4
North Dakota	940	1,292	1,312	4.1	1.5
Ohio ^b	43,025	47,773	47,617	1.3	-0.3
South Dakota	2,413	2,979	3,050	2.7	2.4
Wisconsin	18,977	21,163	19,728	1.4	-6.8
South	503,025	578,132	580,085	1.8%	0.3%
Alabama	24,244	27,567	28,404	1.6	3.0
Arkansas	11,084	13,606	14,086	2.6	3.5
Delaware ^a	3,692	3,862	3,781	0.6	-2.1
District of Columbia	4,924	~	~	:	:
Florida	67,213	95,237	96,632	4.5	1.5
Georgia ^c	41,390	49,014	48,422	2.1	-1.2
Kentucky	13,858	18,906	18,546	4.0	-1.9
Louisiana	32,988	35,324	37,164	0.9	5.2
Maryland	21,429	21,777	20,867	0.2	-4.2
Mississippi	17,709	19,855	19,154	1.4	-3.5
North Carolina	25,654	32,218	32,766	2.9	1.7
Oklahoma	20,787	21,761	21,870	0.6	0.5
South Carolina	19,716	21,995	22,076	1.4	0.4
Tennessee	20,797	25,099	24,956	2.4	-0.6
Texas	146,374	151,283	150,566	0.4	-0.5
Virginia	27,658	35,249	35,156	3.1	-0.3
West Virginia	3,508	5,379	5,639	5.5	4.8
West	245,845	287,036	286,172	2.0%	-0.3%
Alaska ^a	2,031	2,704	2,316	3.6	-14.3
Arizona ^c	23,623	33,874	35,088	4.6	3.6
California	149,815	161,220	159,396	0.9	-1.1
Colorado ^b	15,500	20,980	20,694	3.9	-1.4
Hawaii ^a	3,175	3,829	3,678	2.4	-3.9
Idaho	5,042	6,532	6,656	3.3	1.9
Montana	2,799	3,158	3,214	1.5	1.8
Nevada	9,217	11,761	11,533	3.1	-1.9
New Mexico	4,322	5,747	5,739	3.6	-0.1
Oregon ^b	9,959	13,026	13,244	3.4	1.7
Utah	5,180	5,807	5,941	1.4	2.3
Washington	13,658	16,522	16,812	2.4%	1.8%
Wyoming	1,524	1,876	1,861	2.6	-0.8

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

~Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated.

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^bIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^cPrison population based on custody counts.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

**Number of sentenced female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities,
December 31, 2000-2009**

Year	Number of sentenced female prisoners			Percent of all sentenced prisoners
	Total	Federal	State	
2000	85,044	8,397	76,647	6.4%
2001	85,184	8,990	76,194	6.3
2002	89,066	9,308	79,758	6.5
2003	92,571	9,770	82,801	6.6
2004	95,998	10,207	85,791	6.7
2005	98,688	10,495	88,193	6.7
2006	103,343	11,116	92,227	6.9
2007	105,786	11,528	94,258	6.9
2008	106,358	11,578	94,780	6.9
2009	105,197	11,780	93,417	6.8
Average annual change, 2000-2008	2.8%	4.1%	2.7%	:
Percent change, 2008-2009	-1.1	1.7	-1.4	:

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

:Not calculated.

APPENDIX TABLE 8
Sentenced female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2008, and 2009

Region and jurisdiction	Number of sentenced female prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2008	Percent change, 2008-2009
	12/31/2000	12/31/2008	12/31/2009		
U.S. total	85,044	106,358	105,197	2.8 %	-1.1 %
Federal	8,397	11,578	11,780	4.1	1.7
State	76,647	94,780	93,417	2.7	-1.4
Northeast	7,817	8,315	8,105	0.8 %	-2.5 %
Connecticut ^a	790	803	712	0.2	-11.3
Maine	62	129	135	9.6	4.7
Massachusetts	229	442	425	8.6	-3.8
New Hampshire	120	181	167	5.3	-7.7
New Jersey	1,650	1,299	1,206	-2.9	-7.2
New York	3,280	2,547	2,464	-3.1	-3.3
Pennsylvania	1,578	2,733	2,807	7.1	2.7
Rhode Island ^a	64	104	91	6.3	-12.5
Vermont ^a	44	77	98	7.2	27.3
Midwest	14,556	17,688	17,330	2.5 %	-2.0 %
Illinois ^b	2,849	2,721	2,590	-0.6	-4.8
Indiana	1,447	2,493	2,506	7.0	0.5
Iowa ^{b,c}	592	749	723	3.0	-3.5
Kansas ^b	504	569	565	1.5	-0.7
Michigan	2,131	1,957	1,755	-1.1	-10.3
Minnesota	368	670	674	7.8	0.6
Missouri	1,988	2,446	2,425	2.6	-0.9
Nebraska	256	376	360	4.9	-4.3
North Dakota	54	160	174	14.5	8.8
Ohio ^b	2,808	3,913	3,989	4.2	1.9
South Dakota	200	354	380	7.4	7.3
Wisconsin	1,359	1,280	1,189	-0.7	-7.1
South	35,972	45,066	45,036	2.9 %	-0.1 %
Alabama	1,790	2,127	2,319	2.2	9.0
Arkansas	767	1,054	1,058	4.1	0.4
Delaware ^a	245	205	190	-2.2	-7.3
District of Columbia	84	~	~	:	:
Florida	4,105	7,151	7,283	7.2	1.8
Georgia ^c	2,751	3,691	3,590	3.7	-2.7
Kentucky	1,061	2,153	2,126	9.2	-1.3
Louisiana	2,219	2,480	2,616	1.4	5.5
Maryland	1,061	972	1,001	-1.1	3.0
Mississippi	1,530	1,843	1,614	2.4	-12.4
North Carolina	1,389	2,011	2,097	4.7	4.3
Oklahoma	2,394	2,449	2,526	0.3	3.1
South Carolina	1,301	1,461	1,410	1.5	-3.5
Tennessee	1,369	2,129	2,009	5.7	-5.6
Texas	11,634	11,733	11,620	0.1	-1.0
Virginia	1,985	2,967	2,903	5.2	-2.2
West Virginia	287	640	674	10.5	5.3
West	18,302	23,711	22,946	3.3 %	-3.2 %
Alaska ^a	97	262	192	13.2	-26.7
Arizona ^c	1,789	3,314	3,441	8.0	3.8
California	10,597	11,363	10,735	0.9	-5.5
Colorado ^b	1,333	2,294	2,101	7.0	-8.4
Hawaii ^a	378	475	441	2.9	-7.2
Idaho	493	758	744	5.5	-1.8
Montana	306	359	391	2.0	8.9
Nevada	846	982	949	1.9	-3.4
New Mexico	344	568	652	6.5	14.8
Oregon ^b	594	1,105	1,121	8.1	1.4
Utah	361	619	578	7.0	-6.6
Washington	1,008	1,404	1,387	4.2%	-1.2%
Wyoming	156	208	214	3.7	2.9

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

~Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated.

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^bIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^cPrison population based on custody counts.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, December 31, 2008 and 2009

Region and jurisdiction	2008			2009		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total^a	504	952	68	502	949	67
Federal	60	113	7	61	116	8
State ^a	445	840	61	442	834	60
Northeast^a	306	597	30	302	589	29
Connecticut ^b	407	787	45	382	741	39
Maine	151	289	19	150	287	20
Massachusetts ^a	218	434	13	213	424	12
New Hampshire	220	410	35	206	393	25
New Jersey ^c	298	578	29	291	565	27
New York	307	605	25	298	588	24
Pennsylvania	393	762	42	406	788	43
Rhode Island ^b	240	475	19	211	416	17
Vermont ^b	260	504	24	277	531	31
Midwest	392	741	52	387	733	51
Illinois	351	669	41	349	667	39
Indiana	442	818	77	447	828	77
Iowa ^{c,d}	291	538	49	292	542	47
Kansas ^c	303	570	40	305	574	40
Michigan	488	951	39	457	893	35
Minnesota	179	336	24	189	354	25
Missouri	509	957	81	509	958	79
Nebraska	247	455	42	243	450	40
North Dakota	225	400	50	228	401	54
Ohio ^c	449	851	66	446	844	67
South Dakota	412	738	87	420	747	93
Wisconsin	374	709	43	369	700	42
South	552	1,043	77	551	1,040	78
Alabama	634	1,215	88	650	1,239	95
Arkansas	511	969	72	522	990	72
Delaware ^b	463	906	45	447	876	42
Florida	557	1,054	76	559	1,055	77
Georgia ^d	540	1,021	74	526	994	72
Kentucky	492	902	98	478	873	96
Louisiana	853	1,642	109	881	1,693	113
Maryland	403	796	33	382	752	34
Mississippi	735	1,389	121	702	1,335	106
North Carolina	368	707	42	369	709	43
Oklahoma	661	1,203	132	657	1,192	135
South Carolina	519	1,000	63	512	988	60
Tennessee	436	824	66	426	809	62
Texas	639	1,191	87	648	1,204	93
Virginia	489	918	75	480	902	72
West Virginia	331	604	69	346	630	72
West	436	803	67	429	793	64
Alaska ^b	430	752	79	357	637	57
Arizona ^d	567	1,031	101	580	1,053	104
California	467	872	62	458	857	58
Colorado ^c	467	834	93	450	810	84
Hawaii ^b	332	585	74	317	561	68
Idaho	474	844	99	476	852	96
Montana	368	660	74	368	656	80
Nevada	486	880	76	470	853	73
New Mexico	316	583	56	316	574	64
Oregon ^c	371	688	58	373	694	58
Utah	232	415	45	232	418	42
Washington	272	501	43	271	502	41
Wyoming	387	687	79	377	666	79

Note: Imprisonment rate is the number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents. Based on census estimates for January 1, 2010.

^aThe 2008 and 2009 imprisonment rates include 4,012 male prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of correction in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. See *Methodology*.

^bPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^cIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^dPrison population based on custody counts.

APPENDIX TABLE 10
Number of sentenced prisoners admitted into and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2008, and 2009

Region and jurisdiction	Admissions					Releases				
	2000	2008	2009	Average annual change, 2000-2008	Percent change, 2008-2009	2000	2008	2009	Average annual change, 2000-2008	Percent change, 2008-2009
U.S. Total	625,219	744,616	730,860	2.2%	-1.8%	604,858	735,454	729,295	2.5%	-0.8%
Federal	43,732	53,662	56,153	2.6	4.6	35,259	52,348	50,720	5.1	-3.1
State	581,487	690,954	674,707	2.2	-2.4	569,599	683,106	678,575	2.3	-0.7
Northeast	67,765	70,647	67,642	0.5%	-4.3%	70,646	71,413	68,491	0.1%	-4.1%
Connecticut	6,185	6,503	6,293	0.6	-3.2	5,918	6,404	6,850	1.0	7.0
Maine	751	756	856	0.1	13.2	677	720	1,141	0.8	58.5
Massachusetts	2,062	2,988	2,789	4.7	-6.7	2,889	2,667	2,850	-1.0	6.9
New Hampshire	1,051	1,258	1,416	2.3	12.6	1,044	1,310	1,564	2.9	19.4
New Jersey	13,653	12,984	12,251	-0.6	-5.6	15,362	13,885	12,860	-1.3	-7.4
New York	27,601	25,302	24,058	-1.1	-4.9	28,828	27,482	25,481	-0.6	-7.3
Pennsylvania	11,777	17,493	16,914	5.1	-3.3	11,759	15,618	14,630	3.6	-6.3
Rhode Island	3,701	1,090	959	:	-12.0	3,223	1,086	1,246	:	14.7
Vermont	984	2,273	2,106	:	-7.3	946	2,241	1,973	:	-12.0
Midwest	117,776	146,164	147,553	2.7%	1.0%	114,382	148,780	153,082	3.3%	2.9%
Illinois	29,344	36,125	37,718	2.6	4.4	28,876	35,780	38,034	2.7	6.3
Indiana	11,876	18,363	19,689	5.6	7.2	11,053	18,308	19,699	6.5	7.6
Iowa	4,656	5,592	4,376	2.3	-21.7	4,379	5,557	4,648	3.0	-16.4
Kansas	5,002	4,506	4,816	-1.3	6.9	5,231	4,655	4,721	-1.4	1.4
Michigan	12,169	12,071	14,955	-0.1	23.9	10,874	13,621	18,197	2.9	33.6
Minnesota	4,406	7,555	7,361	7.0	-2.6	4,244	7,936	7,777	8.1	-2.0
Missouri	14,454	18,611	18,216	3.2	-2.1	13,346	18,864	18,097	4.4	-4.1
Nebraska	1,688	2,059	2,101	2.5	2.0	1,503	1,963	2,107	3.4	7.3
North Dakota	605	1,085	1,042	7.6	-4.0	598	1,051	1,003	7.3	-4.6
Ohio	23,780	29,510	26,864	2.7	-9.0	24,793	28,552	26,949	1.8	-5.6
South Dakota	1,400	3,116	3,170	10.5	1.7	1,327	3,102	3,079	11.2	-0.7
Wisconsin	8,396	7,571	7,245	-1.3	-4.3	8,158	9,391	8,771	1.8	-6.6
South	217,950	261,312	255,119	2.3%	-2.4%	210,777	257,065	255,959	2.5%	-0.4%
Alabama	6,296	11,037	13,093	7.3	18.6	7,136	11,556	12,231	6.2	5.8
Arkansas	6,941	7,017	7,383	0.1	5.2	6,308	6,610	6,990	0.6	5.7
Delaware	2,709	1,494	1,550	-7.2	3.7	2,260	1,617	1,697	-4.1	4.9
Florida	35,683	40,860	38,050	1.7	-6.9	33,994	37,277	37,167	1.2	-0.3
Georgia	17,373	18,625	17,600	0.9	-5.5	14,797	19,463	16,161	3.5	-17.0
Kentucky	8,116	14,273	14,033	7.3	-1.7	7,733	15,413	14,138	9.0	-8.3
Louisiana	15,735	15,854	14,940	0.1	-5.8	14,536	14,991	14,924	0.4	-0.4
Maryland	10,327	10,396	9,959	0.1	-4.2	10,004	10,383	10,807	0.5	4.1
Mississippi	5,796	7,908	8,239	4.0	4.2	4,940	7,817	9,270	5.9	18.6
North Carolina	9,848	11,825	11,693	2.3	-1.1	9,687	10,615	11,056	1.2	4.2
Oklahoma	7,426	7,935	8,120	0.8	2.3	6,628	7,915	8,004	2.2	1.1
South Carolina	8,460	9,650	9,352	1.7	-3.1	8,676	9,506	9,321	1.1	-1.9
Tennessee	13,675	14,196	13,783	0.5	-2.9	13,893	15,414	15,762	1.3	2.3
Texas	58,197	73,490	71,489	3.0	-2.7	59,776	72,168	72,320	2.4	0.2
Virginia	9,791	13,625	12,631	4.2	-7.3	9,148	13,194	13,168	4.7	-0.2
West Virginia	1,577	3,127	3,204	8.9	2.5	1,261	3,126	2,943	12.0	-5.9
West	177,996	212,831	204,393	2.3%	-4.0%	173,794	205,848	201,043	2.1%	-2.3%
Alaska	2,427	4,857	2,761	9.1	-43.2	2,599	3,741	3,196	4.7	-14.6
Arizona	9,560	14,867	14,526	5.7	-2.3	9,100	13,192	13,854	4.8	5.0
California	129,640	140,827	129,705	1.0	-7.9	129,621	136,925	128,869	0.7	-5.9
Colorado	7,036	11,089	11,054	5.9	-0.3	5,881	10,616	10,858	7.7	2.3
Hawaii	1,594	1,731	1,714	1.0	-1.0	1,379	1,795	1,915	3.4	6.7
Idaho	3,386	3,867	3,857	1.7	-0.3	2,697	3,891	3,743	4.7	-3.8
Montana	1,202	2,253	2,295	8.2	1.9	1,031	2,117	2,212	9.4	4.5
Nevada	4,929	4,610	5,409	-0.8	17.3	4,374	5,278	5,967	2.4	13.1
New Mexico	3,161	4,092	5,650	3.3	38.1	3,383	4,013	3,650	2.2	-9.0
Oregon	4,059	5,395	5,950	3.6	10.3	3,371	5,055	5,422	5.2	7.3
Utah	3,270	3,394	3,583	0.5	5.6	2,897	3,400	3,498	2.0	2.9
Washington	7,094	15,070	17,074	9.9	13.3	6,764	15,061	17,035	10.5	13.1
Wyoming	638	779	815	2.5	4.6	697	764	824	1.2	7.9

 Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Totals exclude escapees, AWOLs, and transfers to and from other jurisdictions. See *Methodology*.

:Not calculated.

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Number of sentenced prisoners admitted into and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by type, December 31, 2009**

Region and jurisdiction	Admissions			Releases		
	Total	New court commitments	Parole violators	Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases
U.S. Total	730,860	474,434	242,077	729,295	505,536	210,814
Federal	56,153	51,524	4,628	50,720	1,479	49,208
State	674,707	422,910	237,449	678,575	504,057	161,606
Northeast	67,642	44,684	21,761	68,491	49,356	18,424
Connecticut	6,293	4,998	1,124	6,850	3,371	3,446
Maine	856	530	326	1,141	397	741
Massachusetts	2,789	2,413	376	2,850	1,029	1,796
New Hampshire	1,416	213	728	1,564	1,271	183
New Jersey	12,251	9,382	2,821	12,860	7,976	4,706
New York	24,058	14,874	9,105	25,481	22,522	2,684
Pennsylvania	16,914	10,778	5,712	14,630	10,529	3,915
Rhode Island	959	783	176	1,246	550	692
Vermont	2,106	713	1,393	1,973	1,711	261
Midwest	147,553	97,365	45,060	153,082	119,201	29,961
Illinois	37,718	24,807	12,850	38,034	32,715	5,241
Indiana	19,689	12,597	6,848	19,699	18,418	1,189
Iowa	4,376	3,002	1,078	4,648	2,852	1,505
Kansas	4,816	3,535	1,267	4,721	3,408	1,290
Michigan	14,955	7,321	4,127	18,197	13,540	1,563
Minnesota	7,361	4,789	2,572	7,777	6,549	1,215
Missouri	18,216	9,777	8,433	18,097	16,018	1,978
Nebraska	2,101	1,812	289	2,107	1,065	1,020
North Dakota	1,042	521	521	1,003	760	237
Ohio	26,864	23,586	3,265	26,949	12,922	13,873
South Dakota	3,170	1,297	888	3,079	2,734	340
Wisconsin	7,245	4,321	2,922	8,771	8,220	510
South	255,119	190,181	60,459	255,959	152,344	98,040
Alabama	13,093	10,562	1,539	12,231	7,820	4,207
Arkansas	7,383	5,169	1,911	6,990	6,604	331
Delaware	1,550	1,283	248	1,697	1,355	249
Florida	38,050	37,151	121	37,167	12,804	24,062
Georgia	17,600	10,030	7,555	16,161	1,834	14,193
Kentucky	14,033	10,761	3,272	14,138	9,129	4,944
Louisiana	14,940	10,080	4,610	14,924	13,654	1,107
Maryland	9,959	6,148	3,807	10,807	9,818	919
Mississippi	8,239	7,136	1,092	9,270	7,042	1,468
North Carolina	11,693	11,186	261	11,056	3,167	7,784
Oklahoma	8,120	5,400	2,613	8,004	4,133	3,665
South Carolina	9,352	6,349	2,872	9,321	4,983	4,181
Tennessee	13,783	8,559	5,224	15,762	10,675	5,027
Texas	71,489	46,440	23,876	72,320	56,448	13,376
Virginia	12,631	12,205	349	13,168	1,342	11,528
West Virginia	3,204	1,722	1,109	2,943	1,536	999
West	204,393	90,680	110,169	201,043	183,156	15,181
Alaska*	2,761	/	/	3,196	1,777	1,398
Arizona	14,526	12,454	1,933	13,854	10,734	2,242
California	129,705	44,926	84,779	128,869	126,841	1,796
Colorado	11,054	5,983	5,053	10,858	9,182	1,286
Hawaii	1,714	792	922	1,915	746	392
Idaho	3,857	3,506	351	3,743	3,186	543
Montana	2,295	1,671	624	2,212	1,950	257
Nevada	5,409	4,727	682	5,967	3,431	2,497
New Mexico	5,650	2,065	3,221	3,650	2,663	965
Oregon	5,950	4,226	1,471	5,422	5,168	13
Utah	3,583	1,951	1,632	3,498	2,146	1,335
Washington	17,074	7,679	9,386	17,035	14,872	2,101
Wyoming	815	700	115	824	460	356

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Totals exclude escapees, those absent without leave (AWOL), and transfers to and from other jurisdictions.

/Not reported.

*New reporting systems prevent the disaggregation of admission and/or release type.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2000-2009

Year	Male				Female			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
2000	1,237,500	436,500	572,900	206,900	83,700	34,500	37,400	10,000
2001	1,259,500	449,200	585,800	199,700	85,000	36,200	36,400	10,200
2002	1,291,300	436,800	586,700	235,000	89,000	35,400	36,000	15,000
2003	1,316,500	454,300	586,300	251,900	92,800	39,100	35,000	16,200
2004	1,337,700	449,300	551,300	260,600	96,100	42,500	32,100	15,000
2005	1,362,500	459,700	547,200	279,000	98,600	45,800	29,900	15,900
2006	1,399,100	478,000	534,200	290,500	103,100	49,100	28,600	17,500
2007	1,427,300	471,400	556,900	301,200	105,500	50,500	29,300	17,600
2008	1,434,800	477,500	562,800	295,800	105,300	50,700	29,100	17,300
2009	1,443,500	479,000	563,500	303,500	105,200	51,200	28,200	17,500

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. See *Methodology* for estimation method. All estimates include persons under age 18.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2009

Age	Male				Female			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total ^c	1,443,500	479,000	563,500	303,500	105,200	51,200	28,200	17,500
18-19	23,800	6,500	10,300	5,000	1,000	400	300	200
20-24	209,100	59,400	85,000	49,500	11,400	5,500	2,900	2,300
25-29	246,700	65,900	102,400	61,100	15,800	7,300	4,200	3,100
30-34	239,900	71,100	97,000	55,800	18,600	9,000	4,900	3,300
35-39	228,300	75,400	90,700	47,300	20,800	10,000	5,800	3,300
40-44	203,900	75,600	77,900	36,700	17,900	8,800	4,900	2,700
45-49	137,300	53,200	51,400	23,300	10,800	5,300	3,000	1,500
50-54	76,600	31,900	27,100	12,700	5,000	2,500	1,400	700
55-59	39,600	19,100	12,000	6,400	2,200	1,300	500	300
60-64	19,600	10,900	4,800	3,100	1,000	600	200	200
65 or older	16,100	9,500	3,700	2,200	600	400	100	100

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cIncludes persons under age 18.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Estimated rate of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, per 100,000 U.S. residents, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2000-2009

Year	Male				Female			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
2000	904	449	3,457	1,220	59	34	205	60
2001	896	462	3,535	1,177	58	36	199	61
2002	912	450	3,437	1,176	61	35	191	80
2003	915	465	3,405	1,231	62	38	185	84
2004	926	463	3,218	1,220	64	42	170	75
2005	929	471	3,145	1,244	65	45	156	76
2006	943	487	3,042	1,261	68	48	148	81
2007	955	481	3,138	1,259	69	50	150	79
2008	952	487	3,161	1,200	68	50	149	75
2009	949	487	3,119	1,193	67	50	142	74

Note: Based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Rates are per 100,000 U.S. residents as of January 1 in each reference population group. All estimates include persons under age 18. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2009

Age	Male				Female			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total ^c	949	487	3,119	1,193	67	50	142	74
18-19	526	242	1,512	581	23	17	42	24
20-24	1,874	886	5,339	2,365	109	86	186	124
25-29	2,211	1,001	6,927	2,682	149	115	287	164
30-34	2,348	1,204	7,721	2,481	188	155	361	178
35-39	2,226	1,220	7,490	2,305	206	164	426	187
40-44	1,949	1,121	6,447	2,054	172	131	360	171
45-49	1,219	684	4,063	1,520	94	67	205	107
50-54	712	408	2,345	1,073	45	32	101	60
55-59	424	272	1,291	732	22	18	42	29
60-64	251	180	701	490	11	9	22	22
65 or older	94	69	287	184	3	2	6	4

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Rates are per 100,000 U.S. residents in each referenced population group on January 1, 2009. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cIncludes persons under age 18.

APPENDIX TABLE 16a

Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2006

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	1,331,100	1,238,900	92,200	474,200	508,700	248,900
Violent	693,400	661,600	31,800	234,200	272,000	134,300
Murder ^b	168,600	158,200	10,200	51,200	69,900	32,500
Manslaughter	16,100	14,200	1,600	4,900	6,200	3,900
Rape	65,800	65,300	500	31,700	22,000	7,700
Other sexual assault	93,600	92,500	1,300	52,100	18,700	19,200
Robbery	178,900	171,600	7,500	38,700	92,900	31,200
Assault	133,900	125,500	7,800	41,800	49,200	32,700
Other violent	37,100	34,400	2,800	13,700	13,100	7,300
Property	258,200	230,700	27,500	119,900	80,400	40,700
Burglary	126,100	119,800	6,000	55,800	42,100	20,000
Larceny	49,500	41,900	7,800	22,700	16,500	6,400
Motor vehicle theft	22,700	21,000	1,600	9,100	5,000	7,800
Fraud	33,600	23,700	9,800	18,500	9,500	2,700
Other property	26,400	24,400	2,200	13,500	7,300	4,000
Drug	264,300	238,600	26,200	71,700	118,300	53,600
Public-order^c	101,300	95,700	5,500	43,700	32,300	18,800
Other/unspecified^d	13,300	12,300	1,200	4,900	5,600	1,600

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying two or more races.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

APPENDIX TABLE 16b

Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2007

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	1,353,600	1,259,400	94,300	473,500	517,500	262,200
Violent	692,800	661,100	31,600	230,400	270,900	139,500
Murder ^b	168,200	157,800	10,400	52,600	68,200	33,200
Manslaughter	15,100	13,700	1,400	2,700	6,000	5,700
Rape	70,300	69,700	500	32,900	23,500	8,800
Other sexual assault	82,200	81,000	1,100	45,900	16,200	16,800
Robbery	178,400	171,200	7,200	38,600	91,200	32,200
Assault	136,900	129,200	7,700	42,700	51,000	34,000
Other violent	41,700	38,400	3,300	15,100	14,800	8,800
Property	265,300	236,100	29,200	123,900	80,300	43,300
Burglary	126,500	120,100	6,400	56,600	41,700	19,500
Larceny	53,300	44,900	8,500	25,000	17,100	7,200
Motor vehicle theft	23,100	21,300	1,800	9,200	4,500	9,000
Fraud	34,400	24,200	10,200	19,000	9,400	3,000
Other property	27,900	25,600	2,300	14,100	7,600	4,600
Drug	273,600	247,000	26,600	70,300	124,400	57,000
Public-order^c	103,100	97,600	5,500	42,800	33,200	20,400
Other/unspecified^d	18,900	17,500	1,300	6,000	8,800	2,000

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying two or more races.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

APPENDIX TABLE 16c**Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2008**

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	1,365,400	1,267,400	94,800	485,300	520,500	254,700
Violent	715,400	681,700	33,700	241,500	281,600	137,800
Murder ^b	176,300	165,200	11,100	54,300	74,500	32,400
Manslaughter	13,400	12,100	1,300	2,600	5,300	4,300
Rape	67,300	66,700	600	33,200	21,600	8,300
Other sexual assault	100,400	99,000	1,400	54,900	20,700	20,300
Robbery	186,200	178,000	8,200	40,200	96,500	33,200
Assault	135,600	127,600	8,100	42,900	50,300	31,900
Other violent	36,100	33,100	3,000	13,300	12,600	7,400
Property	251,800	224,300	27,500	118,200	78,000	38,900
Burglary	123,600	117,300	6,300	54,700	41,400	19,700
Larceny	48,400	40,700	7,700	22,600	16,000	6,300
Motor vehicle theft	21,500	19,900	1,600	9,300	4,500	6,500
Fraud	33,200	23,500	9,700	18,700	9,300	2,700
Other property	25,100	22,900	2,200	13,000	6,800	3,700
Drug	251,400	225,900	25,500	68,300	113,900	48,500
Public-order^c	125,900	119,000	6,900	51,400	38,200	28,100
Other/unspecified^d	17,800	16,500	1,300	5,900	8,700	1,500

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying two or more races.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

APPENDIX TABLE 17a

Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2006

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent	52.1%	53.4%	34.5%	49.4%	53.5%	54.0%
Murder ^b	12.7	12.8	11.1	10.8	13.7	13.1
Manslaughter	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.6
Rape	4.9	5.3	0.5	6.7	4.3	3.1
Other sexual assault	7.0	7.5	1.4	11.0	3.7	7.7
Robbery	13.4	13.9	8.1	8.2	18.3	12.5
Assault	10.1	10.1	8.5	8.8	9.7	13.1
Other violent	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.9
Property	19.4%	18.6%	29.8%	25.3%	15.8%	16.4%
Burglary	9.5	9.7	6.5	11.8	8.3	8.0
Larceny	3.7	3.4	8.5	4.8	3.2	2.6
Motor vehicle theft	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.0	3.1
Fraud	2.5	1.9	10.6	3.9	1.9	1.1
Other property	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	1.4	1.6
Drug	19.9%	19.3%	28.4%	15.1%	23.3%	21.5%
Public-order^c	7.6%	7.7%	6.0%	9.2%	6.3%	7.6%
Other/unspecified^d	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	0.6%

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying two or more races.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

APPENDIX TABLE 17b

Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2007

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent	51.2%	52.5%	33.6%	48.7%	52.3%	53.2%
Murder ^b	12.4	12.5	11.0	11.1	13.2	12.7
Manslaughter	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.6	1.2	2.2
Rape	5.2	5.5	0.6	7.0	4.5	3.4
Other sexual assault	6.1	6.4	1.2	9.7	3.1	6.4
Robbery	13.2	13.6	7.6	8.1	17.6	12.3
Assault	10.1	10.3	8.2	9.0	9.9	13.0
Other violent	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.4
Property	19.6%	18.7%	31.0%	26.2%	15.5%	16.5%
Burglary	9.3	9.5	6.7	12.0	8.1	7.4
Larceny	3.9	3.6	9.0	5.3	3.3	2.7
Motor vehicle theft	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.9	3.4
Fraud	2.5	1.9	10.9	4.0	1.8	1.1
Other property	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.0	1.5	1.7
Drug	20.2%	19.6%	28.2%	14.8%	24.0%	21.7%
Public-order^c	7.6%	7.8%	5.9%	9.0%	6.4%	7.8%
Other/unspecified^d	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.7%	0.8%

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying two or more races.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

APPENDIX TABLE 17c

Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2008

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent	52.4%	53.8%	35.6%	49.8%	54.1%	54.1%
Murder ^b	12.9	13.0	11.8	11.2	14.3	12.7
Manslaughter	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.7
Rape	4.9	5.3	0.7	6.8	4.1	3.3
Other sexual assault	7.4	7.8	1.5	11.3	4.0	8.0
Robbery	13.6	14.0	8.7	8.3	18.5	13.0
Assault	9.9	10.1	8.5	8.8	9.7	12.5
Other violent	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.9
Property	18.4%	17.7%	29.0%	24.4%	15.0%	15.3%
Burglary	9.1	9.3	6.6	11.3	7.9	7.7
Larceny	3.5	3.2	8.1	4.7	3.1	2.5
Motor vehicle theft	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	0.9	2.5
Fraud	2.4	1.9	10.2	3.9	1.8	1.1
Other property	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.4
Drug	18.4%	17.8%	26.9%	14.1%	21.9%	19.0%
Public-order^c	9.2%	9.4%	7.2%	10.6%	7.3%	11.0%
Other/unspecified^d	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1.7%	0.6%

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying two or more races.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

APPENDIX TABLE 18**Number of sentenced prisoners in federal prison, by most serious offense, 2000, 2008, and 2009**

Offense	2000	2008	2009	Average annual change, 2000-2008	Percent change, 2008-2009
Total	131,739	182,333	187,886	4.1%	3.0%
Violent	13,740	15,483	14,773	1.5%	-4.6%
Homicide ^a	1,363	2,949	2,818	10.1	-4.5
Robbery	9,712	8,718	8,257	-1.3	-5.3
Other violent	2,665	3,817	3,698	4.6	-3.1
Property	10,135	11,080	10,913	1.1%	-1.5%
Burglary	462	475	419	0.4	-12.0
Fraud	7,506	7,728	7,717	0.4	-0.1
Other property	2,167	2,876	2,777	3.6	-3.4
Drug	74,276	95,079	95,205	3.1%	0.1%
Public-order	32,325	59,298	65,678	7.9%	10.8%
Immigration	13,676	19,678	21,395	4.7	8.7
Weapons	10,822	26,942	27,499	12.1	2.1
Other	7,827	12,678	15,467	6.2	22.0
Other/unspecified^b	1,263	1,394	1,317	1.2%	-5.5%

Note: Based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. All data are for September 30 from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program.

^aIncludes murder, negligent, and non-negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses not classified.

APPENDIX TABLE 19**Number of state or federal prisoners in private facilities, December 31, 2000-2009**

Year	Number of prisoners in private facilities			Percent of all prisoners
	Total	Federal	State	
2000	87,369	15,524	71,845	6.3%
2001	91,828	19,251	72,577	6.5
2002	93,912	20,274	73,638	6.5
2003	95,707	21,865	73,842	6.5
2004	98,628	24,768	73,860	6.6
2005	107,940	27,046	80,894	7.1
2006	113,697	27,726	85,971	7.2
2007	123,942	31,310	92,632	7.8
2008	129,482	33,162	96,320	8.0
2009	129,336	34,087	95,249	8.0
Average annual change, 2000-2008	5.0%	10.0%	3.7%	:
Percent change, 2008-2009	-0.1	2.8	-1.1	:

:Not calculated.

APPENDIX TABLE 20
Number of state and federal prisoners in private facilities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2008, and 2009

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners in private facilities			Percent of all prisoners, 12/31/2009
	12/31/2000	12/31/2008	12/31/2009	
U.S. total	87,369	129,482	129,336	8.0%
Federal ^a	15,524	33,162	34,087	16.4
State	71,845	96,320	95,249	6.8
Northeast	2,509	5,113	5,423	3.1%
Connecticut	0	927	885	4.5
Maine	11	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0.0
New Jersey ^b	2,498	2,641	2,950	11.6
New York	0	0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0	819	920	1.8
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0.0
Vermont	0	726	668	30.1
Midwest	7,836	5,448	4,895	1.9%
Illinois	0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	991	2,642	2,479	8.6
Iowa	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	449	0	0	0.0
Minnesota	0	612	191	1.9
Missouri	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	96	0	0	0.0
Ohio	1,918	2,133	2,195	4.3
South Dakota	45	15	13	0.4
Wisconsin	4,337	46	17	0.1
South	45,560	57,888	58,737	9.0%
Alabama	0	101	883	2.8
Arkansas	1,540	0	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	2,342	~	~	:
Florida	3,912	9,158	9,812	9.4
Georgia	3,746	5,138	5,129	9.6
Kentucky	1,268	2,209	2,491	11.5
Louisiana	3,068	2,928	2,922	7.3
Maryland	127	186	104	0.5
Mississippi	3,230	5,497	5,286	24.6
North Carolina	330	217	217	0.5
Oklahoma	6,931	5,711	5,989	22.7
South Carolina	0	12	14	0.1
Tennessee	3,510	5,155	5,108	18.9
Texas	13,985	20,041	19,207	11.2
Virginia	1,571	1,535	1,575	4.1
West Virginia	0	0	0	0.0
West	15,940	27,871	26,194	8.3%
Alaska	1,383	1,450	1,626	30.8
Arizona	1,430	8,369	8,971	22.1
California	4,547	3,019	2,316	1.4
Colorado	/	5,274	4,957	21.7
Hawaii	1,187	2,108	1,648	28.0
Idaho	1,162	2,114	2,066	27.9
Montana	986	1,312	1,434	39.8
Nevada	508	0	0	0.0
New Mexico	2,155	2,935	2,825	43.3
Oregon	0	0	0	0.0
Utah	208	0	0	0.0
Washington ^b	0	863	124	0.7%
Wyoming	275	427	227	10.9

~Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

^aIncludes federal prisoners held in non-secure, privately operated facilities (8,769 at midyear 2009; numbers from other years can be found in earlier publications).

^bIncludes prisoners held in out-of-state private facilities.

APPENDIX TABLE 21**Number of state or federal prisoners in local facilities, December 31, 2000-2009**

Year	Number of prisoners in local facilities			Percent of all prisoners
	Total	Federal	State	
2000	63,140	2,438	60,702	4.5%
2001	70,681	2,921	67,760	5.0
2002	72,550	3,377	69,173	5.0
2003	73,440	3,278	70,162	5.0
2004	74,445	1,199	73,246	5.0
2005	73,164	1,044	72,120	4.8
2006	77,912	2,010	75,902	5.0
2007	80,621	2,144	78,477	5.0
2008	83,497	2,738	80,759	5.2
2009	86,653	2,896	83,757	5.4
Average annual change, 2000-2008	3.6%	1.5%	3.6%	:
Percent change, 2008-2009	3.8	5.8	3.7	:
:Not calculated.				

APPENDIX TABLE 22
Number of state and federal prisoners in local jail facilities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2008, and 2009

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners in local jails			Percent of all prisoners, 12/31/2009
	12/31/2000	12/31/2008	12/31/2009	
U.S. total	63,140	83,497	86,653	5.4%
Federal	2,438	2,738	2,896	1.4
State	60,702	80,759	83,757	6.0
Northeast	3,823	1,454	2,139	1.2%
Connecticut ^a	0	0	0	0.0
Maine	24	90	123	5.6
Massachusetts	457	185	132	1.2
New Hampshire	14	46	47	1.7
New Jersey	3,225	1,122	1,274	5.0
New York	45	11	38	0.1
Pennsylvania	58	0	525	1.0
Rhode Island ^a	0	0	0	0.0
Vermont ^a	0	0	0	0.0
Midwest	2,103	4,034	3,577	1.4%
Illinois	0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	1,187	1,930	2,060	7.2
Iowa	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	286	28	52	0.1
Minnesota	149	1,004	662	6.6
Missouri	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	38	71	47	3.2
Ohio	0	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	16	58	64	1.9
Wisconsin	427	943	692	3.0
South	49,455	69,445	72,712	11.2%
Alabama	3,401	1,790	2,260	7.1
Arkansas	728	1,541	1,778	11.7
Delaware ^a	0	0	0	0.0
District of Columbia ^b	1,329	~	~	:
Florida ^c	0	1,144	1,298	1.2
Georgia	3,888	4,690	4,853	9.1
Kentucky	3,850	7,363	7,639	35.3
Louisiana	15,599	17,524	19,891	50.0
Maryland	118	141	111	0.5
Mississippi	3,700	4,858	4,270	19.9
North Carolina	0	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	970	2,148	2,238	8.5
South Carolina	433	361	379	1.6
Tennessee	5,204	7,860	7,047	26.1
Texas	6,477	12,805	12,270	7.2
Virginia	2,962	6,057	7,373	19.4
West Virginia	796	1,163	1,305	20.5
West	5,321	5,826	5,329	1.7
Alaska ^a	0	0	0	0.0%
Arizona	237	47	0	0.0
California	2,758	2,736	2,611	1.5
Colorado	2,178	63	70	0.3
Hawaii ^a	0	0	0	0.0
Idaho	450	365	312	4.2
Montana	548	579	493	13.7
Nevada	175	199	93	0.7
New Mexico	0	0	0	0.0
Oregon	7	20	14	0.1
Utah	1,050	1,341	1,223	18.7
Washington	0	430	463	2.5
Wyoming	17	46	50	2.4

~Not applicable.

:Not calculated.

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system.

^bAs of December 31, 2001, responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^cNot comparable to previous years. As of 2009, the count includes all prisoners out to court.

APPENDIX TABLE 23
Reported state and federal prison capacities, December 31, 2009

Region and jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design	Highest capacity ^a	Lowest capacity ^a
Federal	125,811	...	...	136%	136%
Northeast					
Connecticut ^b	...	...	...	...%	...%
Maine	2,339	2,133	2,339	89	97
Massachusetts	...	...	7,979	140	140
New Hampshire	...	...	2,199	133	133
New Jersey	...	22,233	16,152	95	131
New York	57,838	58,986	56,868	99	103
Pennsylvania	43,584	43,584	43,584	114	114
Rhode Island	4,004	4,004	4,265	80	85
Vermont	1,613	1,613	1,322	96	117
Midwest					
Illinois	34,473	34,473	30,564	131%	148%
Indiana	...	29,078	...	83	83
Iowa	...	...	7,414	120	120
Kansas	8,880	...	...	97	97
Michigan	...	50,435	...	90	90
Minnesota	...	9,099	...	102	102
Missouri	...	31,159	...	98	98
Nebraska	...	3,969	3,175	113	141
North Dakota	1,044	991	1,044	138	145
Ohio	38,665	...	...	126	126
South Dakota	...	3,562	...	95	95
Wisconsin ^c	...	...	17,561	127	127
South					
Alabama ^d	...	25,341	13,403	104%	197%
Arkansas	13,263	13,912	13,163	96	101
Delaware	5,446	5,250	4,161	121	158
Florida ^d	...	106,433	...	86	86
Georgia ^e	...	58,231	...	100	100
Kentucky	13,722	13,722	14,057	89	91
Louisiana ^e	19,889	20,720	...	110	115
Maryland	...	23,240	...	95	95
Mississippi ^e	...	23,795	23,795	50	50
North Carolina ^d	34,229	11,710	10,167	118	397
Oklahoma ^e	25,250	25,250	25,250	95	95
South Carolina	...	24,172	...	98	98
Tennessee	20,946	20,498	...	71	72
Texas ^c	163,306	159,322	163,306	85	87
Virginia	32,178	...	32,178	91	91
West Virginia	4,135	5,113	4,135	99	122
West					
Alaska	3,058	3,206	...	120%	126%
Arizona	35,939	41,426	35,939	76	88
California	...	157,427	84,056	109	204
Colorado	...	15,056	13,055	118	136
Hawaii	...	3,327	2,291	96	140
Idaho ^e	7,071	6,717	7,071	102	107
Montana ^c	0	1,679	...	98	98
Nevada	12,715	9,364	10,715	99	134
New Mexico ^e	6,001	6,984	6,619	54	63
Oregon	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	...	6,661	6,901	76	79
Washington	17,137	18,051	18,051	95	100
Wyoming	1,713	1,603	1,598	88	95

...Data not available.

^aPopulation counts are based on the number of inmates held in facilities operated by the jurisdiction. Excludes inmates held in local jails, in other states, or in private facilities.

^bConnecticut no longer reports capacity because of a law passed in 1995.

^cExcludes capacity of county facilities and inmates housed in them.

^dCapacity definition differs from BJS definition, see NPS jurisdiction notes.

^eIncludes capacity of private and contract facilities and inmates housed in them.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
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The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. James P. Lynch is Director.

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December 2010, NCJ 231675

This report in portable document format and in ASCII and its related statistical data and tables are available at the BJS website: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2232>.

Appendix B

Legislation Affecting Prison Population Growth

LEGISLATION AFFECTING PRISON POPULATION GROWTH

Prisoners in Colorado are subject to many different sentencing laws, the most significant of which dates back to 1979 with H.B. 1589. Many of the ensuing changes in legislation have affected the size of the prison population, particularly H.B. 1320, passed in 1985. Changes to parole laws in the 1990s significantly affected the size of the parole population and the associated number of individuals subject to revocation decisions. Several pieces of legislation were passed in 2010 which are expected to have a significant impact on the size of both the prison and the parole populations. These sentencing laws are outlined below.¹

- ❑ In 1979, H.B. 1589 changed sentences from indeterminate to determinate terms and made parole mandatory at one-half (the mid-point) the sentence served.
- ❑ In 1981, H.B. 1156 required that the courts sentence offenders above the maximum of the presumptive range for “crimes of violence” as well as for crimes committed with aggravating circumstances.
- ❑ In 1985, H.B. 1320 doubled the maximum penalties of the presumptive ranges for all felony classes and mandated that parole be granted at the discretion of the Parole Board. As a result of this legislation, the average length of stay projected for new commitments nearly tripled from 20 months in 1980 to 57 months in 1989. In addition, parole became discretionary which contributed to increased lengths of stay. After the enactment of HB 1320, the inmate population more than doubled over the next five years.
- ❑ In 1988, S.B. 148 changed the previous requirement of the courts to sentence above the maximum of the presumptive range to sentencing at least the mid-point of the presumptive range for “crimes of violence” and crimes associated with aggravating circumstances. (An analysis of the DCJ Criminal Justice Database indicated that judges continued to sentence well above the mid-point of the range for these crimes).
- ❑ In 1989 several class five felonies were lowered to a newly created felony class six with a presumptive penalty range of one to two years through the passage of S.B. 246.
- ❑ In 1990, H.B. 1327 doubled the maximum amount of earned time that an offender is allowed to earn while in prison from five to ten days per month. In addition, parolees were allowed to accumulate earned time while on parole. This legislation reduced time spent on parole as well as reduced the length of stay for offenders who discharged their sentence.

¹ Portions of this section were excerpted from: Rosten, K. (2003) *Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 2002*. (pp. 4 – 22). Colorado Springs, CO: Department of Corrections.

- ❑ In 1990, S.B. 117 modified life sentences for first-degree felony convictions to “life without parole.” The previous parole eligibility occurred after 40 calendar years were served. This affected sentences for crimes committed after September 20, 1991.
- ❑ In 1993, H.B. 1302 reduced the presumptive ranges for certain non-violent class 3 through 6 felonies and added a split sentence mandating a period of parole for all crimes following a prison sentence. This legislation also eliminated earned time awards while on parole.
- ❑ Sentencing for habitual offenders was also changed in 1993 with H.B. 1302. This bill revised the sentence for repeat offenders convicted of a class 1 through 5 felony. Offenders who have twice been convicted of a previous felony are subject to a term of three times the maximum of the presumptive range of the current felony conviction. Those who have received three prior felony convictions are sentenced to four times the maximum of the presumptive range of the current felony conviction. Additionally, any offender previously sentenced as a habitual offender with three prior convictions and is thereafter convicted of a crime of violence is subject to a life sentence with parole eligibility after 40 calendar years.²
- ❑ In 1993, S.B. 9 created the provision for certain juvenile offenders to be prosecuted and sentenced as adults, and established the Youthful Offender System (YOS) within the DOC. Initially, 96 beds were authorized, with the construction of a YOS facility with a capacity of 480 beds approved.
- ❑ In 1994, S.B. 196 created a new provision for habitual offenders with a current conviction of any class one or two felony, or any class three felony that is defined as a crime of violence, and who have been previously convicted of these same offenses twice. This “three strikes” legislation requires that these offenders be sentenced to a term of life imprisonment with parole eligibility in forty calendar years.
- ❑ In 1995, H.B. 1087 reinstated earned time provisions for certain non-violent offenders while on parole. This legislation was enacted in part as a response to the projected parole population growth resulting from the mandatory parole periods established by H.B. 93-1302.
- ❑ In 1996, H.B. 1005 broadened the criminal charges eligible for direct filings of juveniles in adult court and possible sentencing to the YOS. This legislation also lowered the age limit of juveniles eligible for direct filing and sentencing to YOS from 14 to 12 years of age.
- ❑ House Bill 98-1160 applied to offenses occurring on or after July 1, 1998, mandating that every offender must complete a period of parole supervision after incarceration. A summary of the major provisions that apply to mandatory parole follows:

² Affects convictions for crimes of violence defined by CRS 18-1.3-406.

- o Offenders committing class 2, 3, 4 or 5 felonies or second or subsequent class 6 felonies, and who are revoked during the period of their mandatory parole, may serve a period up to the end of the mandatory parole period while incarcerated. In such a case, one year of parole supervision must follow.
 - o If revoked during the last six months of mandatory parole, intermediate sanctions including community corrections, home detention, community service or restitution programs are permitted, as is a re-incarceration period of up to twelve months.
 - o If revoked during the one year of parole supervision, the offender may be re-incarcerated for a period not to exceed one year.
- House Bill 98-1156 concerned the lifetime supervision of certain sex offenders, and is referred to as the 'Colorado Sex Offender Lifetime Supervision Act of 1998'. A number of provisions in the bill addressing sentencing, parole terms, and parole conditions are summarized below:
- o For certain crimes,³ a sex offender shall receive an indeterminate term of at least the minimum of the presumptive range specified in 18-1-105, C.R.S. for the level of offense committed and a maximum of the sex offender's natural life.
 - o For crimes of violence,⁴ a sex offender shall receive an indeterminate term of at least the midpoint in the presumptive range for the level of offense committed and a maximum of the sex offender's natural life.
 - o For sex offenders eligible for sentencing as a habitual sex offender against children (pursuant to 18-3-412, C.R.S.), the sex offender shall receive an indeterminate term of at least the upper limit of the presumptive range for the level of offense committed and a maximum of the sex offender's natural life.
 - o The period of parole for any sex offender convicted of a class 4 felony shall be an indeterminate term of at least 10 years and a maximum of the remainder of the sex offender's natural life.

³ Such crimes are defined in CRS 18-1.3-10, and include the following: Sexual assault, as described in section 18-3-402; sexual assault in the first degree, as described in section 18-3-402 as it existed prior to July 1, 2000; Sexual assault in the second degree, as described in section 18-3-403 as it existed prior to July 1, 2000; Felony unlawful sexual contact as described in section 18-3-404; Felony sexual assault in the third degree, as described in section 18-3-404 (2) as it existed prior to July 1, 2000; Sexual assault on a child, as described in section 18-3-405; Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust, as described in section 18-3-405.3; Aggravated sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist, as described in section 18-3-405.5(1); Enticement of a child, as described in section 18-3-305; Incest, as described in section 18-6-301; Aggravated incest, as described in 18-6-302; Patronizing a prostituted child, as described in section 18-7-406; Class 4 felony internet luring of a child, in violation of section 18-3-306(3); Internet sexual exploitation of a child in violation of section 18-3-405/4/; Attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of these offenses if such attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation would constitute a class 2, 3, or 4 felony.

⁴ Defined by CRS 18-1.3-406.

- o The period of parole for any sex offender convicted of a class 2 or 3 felony shall be an indeterminate term of at least 20 years and a maximum of the sex offender's natural life.
- In 2003, S.B. 252 allowed the Parole Board to revoke an individual who was on parole for a nonviolent class 5 or class 6 felony, except in cases of 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 allowed DOC to contract with community corrections programs for the placement of such parolees. Additionally, the bill limited the time a parolee can be revoked to the DOC to 180 days for a technical revocation, provided that the parolee was serving parole for a nonviolent offense. Finally, this bill repealed the requirement of an additional year of parole if a parolee is revoked to prison for the remainder of the parole period (originally effected by H.B. 98-1160).
- H.B. 04-1189 lengthened the amount of time that must be served prior to parole eligibility for violent offenders.⁵ First time offenders convicted of a violent offense must serve 75 percent of their sentence less any earn time awarded. If convicted of a second or subsequent violent offense, the full 75 percent of their sentence must be served.
- Also in 2004, S.B. 04-123 recognized the YOS as a permanent program by eliminating the repeal date.
- In 2008, H.B. 1352 modified the revocation placement options available to the Parole Board for offenders whose parole has been revoked based on a technical violation, who have no active felony warrants, and who were on parole for a class 5 or class 6 nonviolent felony offense other than menacing or unlawful sexual behavior by precluding such offenders from being placed in community return-to-custody facilities.
- Also in 2008, H.B. 1382 modified the law regarding offenders for whom the Department of Corrections can mandate sex offender treatment, and also expands the population of offenders who are eligible for earned time by allowing earned time eligibility while on parole or after reparole following a parole revocation.
- House Bill 09-1351 increased the maximum monthly earned time from 10 days to 12 days per month for certain inmates convicted of class 4, 5, or 6 felonies and changed the maximum earned time reduction from 25 percent to 30 percent of an offender's total sentence. In addition, the bill created 'earned release time' for inmates meeting certain qualifications. Inmates convicted of class 4 or class 5 felonies who meet these qualifications may earn their release 60 days prior to their mandatory release date, while eligible class 6 felons may earn release 30 days prior to their mandatory release date.

⁵ As defined by CRS 18-1.3-406.

- ❑ In 2010, H.B. 1374 clarified eligibility criteria for the enhanced earned time that was created the prior year in H.B. 09-1351 and made substantial changes to the statutory parole guidelines in C.R.S. 17-22.5-404. A statement of legislative intent was added, and the Division of Criminal Justice is required to develop a risk assessment scale for use by the parole board that includes criteria shown to be good predictors of the risk of recidivism. The DCJ, DOC, and parole board are required to develop parole board action forms that provide the rationale for decisions made by the board. The parole board is required to use the risk assessment scale and the administrative guidelines for both release and revocation decision making.
- ❑ Also in 2010, H.B. 1360 allows the parole board to modify the conditions of parole and require the parolee to participate in a treatment program in lieu of a parole revocation. A parolee who commits a technical parole violation and was not on parole for a crime of violence may have his or her parole revoked for a period of no more than 90 days if assessed as below high risk to reoffend, or up to 180 days if assessed as high risk. Additionally, placement in a community return to custody facility for a technical parole violation was expanded to include people convicted of a non-violent class 4 felony. The bill also specified that the Division of Adult Parole provide the judiciary committees of the House and Senate with a status report regarding parole outcomes and the use of money allocated pursuant to the bill. A portion of the savings are required to be allocated for re-entry support services for parolees including obtaining employment, housing, transportation, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, and other services.

In addition to legislation specifically impacting sentencing laws and parole requirements, new laws affecting prison admissions and sentence lengths are introduced every year. Many of these may result in an increase or a decrease in the number of individuals sentenced to DOC, or the length of their prison sentences. Collectively they may have a significant impact on the size of future prison populations. These changes in legislation are taken into account in the development of prison population forecasts.

