



COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

STATISTICAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1994

MF2

154840



Aristedes W. Zavaras
Executive Director

154840



Roy Romer
Governor

Colorado Department of Corrections

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Aristedes W. Zavaras
Executive Director

NCJRS

JUN 14 1995

ACQUISITIONS

April 1, 1995

The Honorable Roy Romer
The Governor of Colorado
136 State Capitol
Denver CO, 80203

Dear Governor Romer:

It is my privilege to present you with the Department of Corrections Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 1994. The report provides detailed offender data that offer an interesting insight into the complexity of the correctional system. It is hoped that the information contained in the report will provide both the public and private sectors an appreciation of the effort demonstrated by the DOC staff to work within a framework of limited resources to meet the needs of an increasing and diverse offender population.

Your support and encouragement to the Department of Corrections staff who contributed to this report is most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Aristedes W. Zavaras
Aristedes W. Zavaras
Executive Director

154840

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Office of Planning and Analysis is proud to present the Statistical Report for fiscal year 1994. This report includes offender characteristics, departmental capacities and trend data for fiscal year 1994 and comparisons to prior fiscal years. References to years in this report are fiscal years unless otherwise identified as most data is reported on a fiscal year basis. Information on the youthful offender system is not included as separate reports have been issued.

This report reflects numerous hours of dedication and hard work by the entire staff of the Office of Planning and Analysis and their efforts are appreciated.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from the Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections, 2862 South Circle Drive, Suite 400, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80906-4122.

C. Scott Hromas
Director
Office of Planning and Analysis
April 1, 1995

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SECTION I

OVERVIEW

POPULATION GROWTH

The 1994 average jurisdictional inmate population in Colorado was 9,622 an increase of over 276% since 1979 when the average population was 2,556 inmates. The average annual growth during these 15 years exceeded 470 inmates with the highest annual growth of 1,103 inmates occurring between 1988 and 1989, followed closely by 1989 to 1990 when the growth was 1,092. Average jurisdictional population includes totals of inmates on-grounds, off-grounds, jail backlog, fugitive status, community transition placement, intensive supervision program and inmates housed under contracts in county and out-of-state facilities. Several key pieces of legislation have impacted the prison population during this time period.

In 1979 the Colorado Legislature passed H.B. 1589 which changed sentences from indeterminate to determinate terms and made parole mandatory at one-half the sentence. In 1981, H.B. 1156 became law, requiring courts to sentence offenders above the maximum of the presumptive range for "crimes of violence" as well as those offenders with aggravating circumstances.

The most dramatic legislative change was made in 1985 with the passage of H.B. 1320 which doubled penalties for the presumptive upper ranges. This legislation increased the average length of stay for new commitments to the Colorado Department of Corrections from 20 months in 1980 to a high of 57 months in 1989. Parole became discretionary in 1985 contributing to the increased length of stay.

The Colorado legislature attempted to slow the growth during the 1988 and 1990 sessions. S.B. 148 was passed in 1988 which changed the requirement of the courts to sentence above the maximum of the presumptive range to the midpoint of the presumptive range for "crimes of violence" and crimes associated with aggravating circumstances. A new class six felony penalty was created in 1989 legislation for certain previously class five felonies which reduced the presumptive range from one to four years to one to two years. In 1990, H.B. 1327 doubled the maximum amount of earned time an offender is allowed to earn while in prison. In addition, parolees were allowed earned time awards, which reduced time spent on parole. Earned time was applied to the sentence discharge date as well as the parole eligibility date, shortening the length of stay for all offenders. S.B. 117 modified life sentences for class 1 felony convictions to "life without parole" previously eligible for parole after 40 calendar years.

During the regular legislative session in 1993 several bills were introduced to revise the sentencing provisions. H.B. 1302 was passed, which reduced the presumptive ranges for certain class three through six non-violent crimes and added a split sentence mandating a period of parole following the prison sentence for all crimes. This legislation also eliminated the earned time awards while on parole. The following table illustrates the changes in the

presumptive ranges and the mandatory parole periods:

FELONY CLASS	OLD PRESUMPTIVE RANGE		NEW PRESUMPTIVE RANGE		MANDATORY PAROLE PERIOD (1)
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
1	LIFE	DEATH	LIFE	DEATH	N/A
2	8 yrs.	24 yrs.	8 yrs.	24 yrs.	5 yrs.
3 **	4 yrs.	16 yrs.	4 yrs.	16 yrs.	5 yrs.
3	4 yrs.	16 yrs.	4 yrs.	12 yrs.	5 yrs.
4 **	2 yrs.	8 yrs.	2 yrs.	8 yrs.	3 yrs.
4	2 yrs.	8 yrs.	2 yrs.	6 yrs.	3 yrs.
5 **	1 yrs.	4 yrs.	1 yrs.	4 yrs.	2 yrs.
5	1 yrs.	4 yrs.	1 yrs.	3 yrs.	2 yrs.
6 **	1 yrs.	2 yrs.	1 yrs.	2 yrs.	1 yrs.
6	1 yrs.	2 yrs.	1 yrs.	1.5 yrs.	1 yrs.

(1) The mandatory parole period for Title 18 Article 3 Part 4 (Unlawful Sexual Behavior) and Title 18 Article 6 Part 3 (Incest) crimes shall be 5 years.

**Denotes extraordinary risk crimes.

H.B. 1302, passed in 1993, also changed the sentencing ranges for habitual criminals. Habitual offenders who are convicted of a felony class 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 and have been twice previously convicted of a felony shall be sentenced under this new legislation to a term of three times the maximum of the presumptive range of the felony conviction. Habitual offenders who have been three times previously convicted shall be sentenced to four times the maximum of the presumptive range of the conviction. Under the previous law, habitual offenders with two prior convictions were sentenced to 25 to 50 years and offenders with three prior convictions were sentenced to life, with parole eligibility in forty years. A third type of habitual offender was defined in this legislation to be any offender who has previously been sentenced as habitual with three prior convictions and is thereafter convicted of a felony which is a crime of violence as defined in C.R.S. 16-11-309. The sentence for these habitual offenders shall be life with parole eligibility after 40 years.

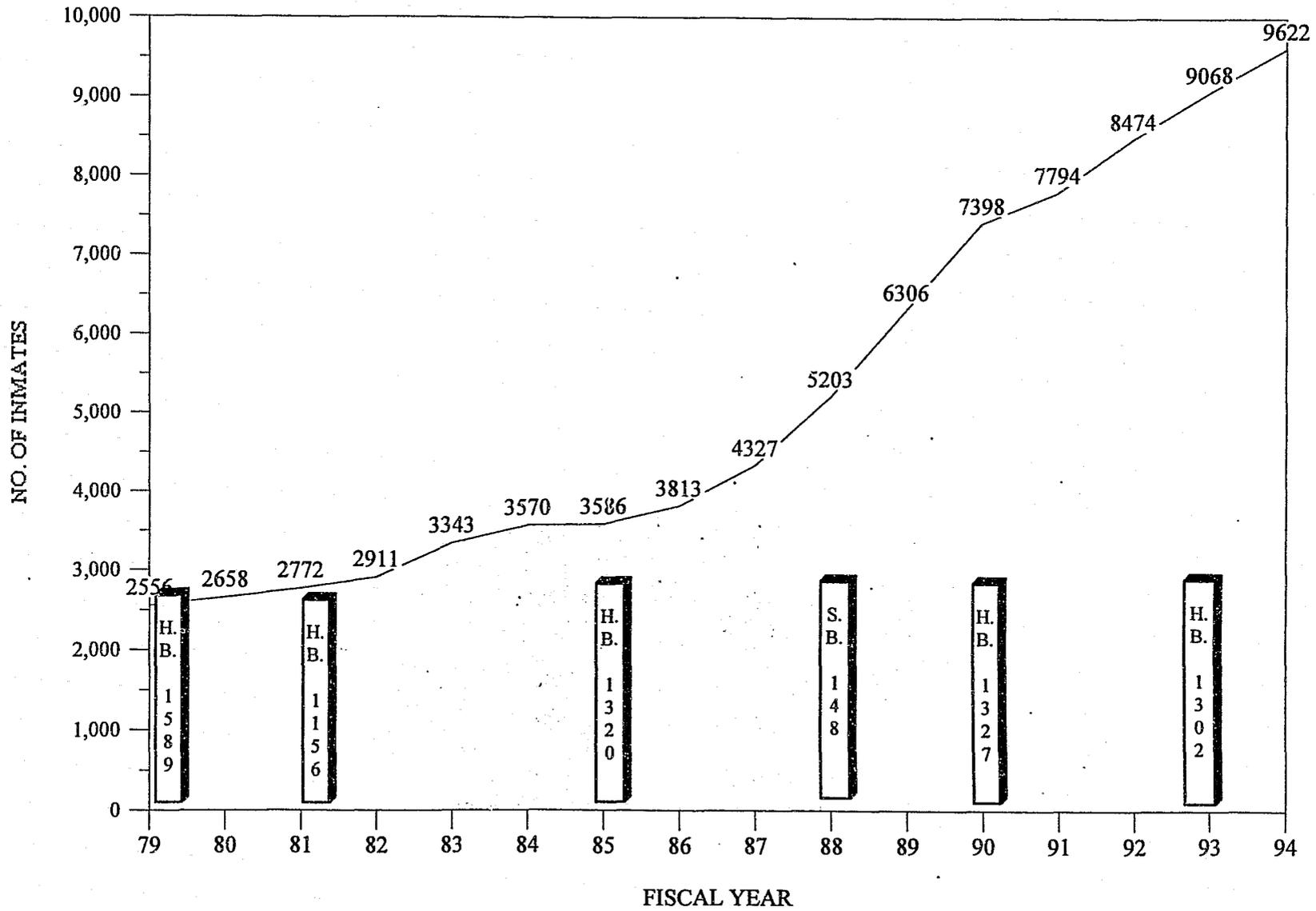
A special session was held in the fall of 1993 to draft and pass specific legislation for juvenile violence and crime. The most significant legislation passed affecting the department was S.B. 9 which established a youthful offender system (YOS) within the Department of Corrections. Initially, 96 beds were authorized for this new judicial sentencing provision for offenders between the ages of 14 and 18 years of age and convicted of crimes other than class 1, class 2 or sexual assault.

The 1994 legislative session was directed at funding the construction of additional adult prison beds and new facilities to meet the projected inmate population over the next five years. The construction of just under 1,200 adult prison beds and 300 YOS beds was authorized and

appropriated. Contract authority for 386 private preparole beds as well as additional minimum security bed contracts or state construction was authorized.

The average jurisdictional population growth from 1993 to 1994 was 554 inmates, or 6% increase. This is slightly down from the 1991 through 1993 growth periods of 8.7% and 7%, but higher than the 1990 to 1991 increase of 5.3%. It is important to note that throughout this sixteen year period there has only been one year (1984 to 1985) where the annual growth rate decreased and then it was only 4%. Table 1 illustrates the average jurisdictional population from 1979 through 1994 and the legislative changes affecting the population.

TABLE 1
AVERAGE JURISDICTIONAL POPULATION
FISCAL YEARS 1979 THROUGH 1994



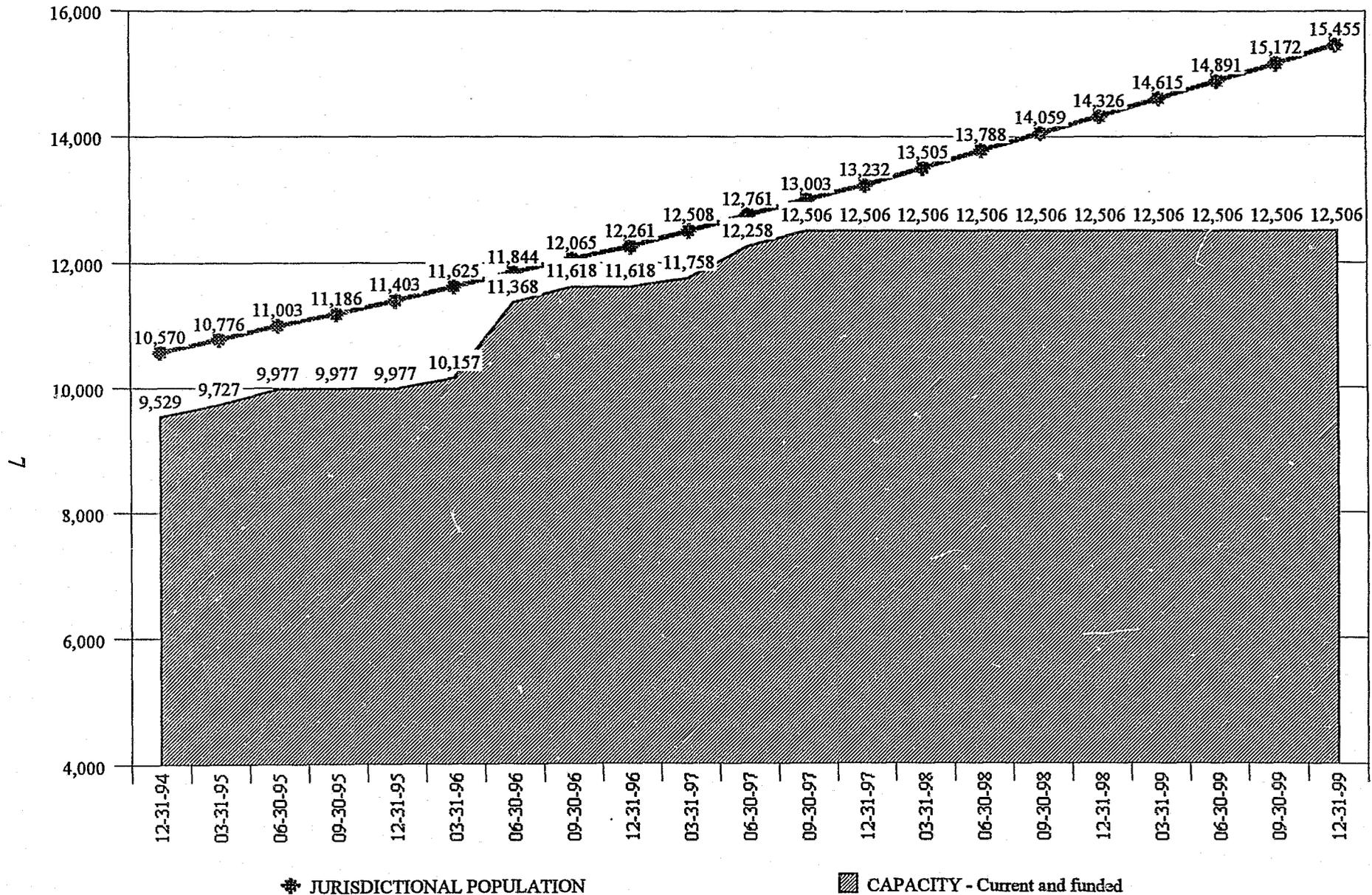
POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Division of Criminal Justice provides the state with the five-year projections of inmate jurisdictional population. Table 2 compares the projections released by the Division of Criminal Justice Research Office in November of 1994 to the bed capacity of the Department of Corrections. The bed capacity for the Department includes the following beds funded through H.B. 94-1340: 250 beds at Colorado State Penitentiary, 180 beds at Delta Correctional Center, 248 women's beds at Denver, 500 beds at Sterling, 386 contract preparole beds and 825 contract minimum beds. Community (687) and ISP (161) capacities are expected to remain stable at the existing levels as of December 31, 1994.

These projections are affected by a number of factors including the sentence length for new commitments, parole board discretion to release offenders, and rates of revocation for parolees. H.B. 1302 reduced the presumptive range for non-extraordinary risk crimes in felony classes 3 through 6, which reduces the estimated sentence length for new commitments after 1994. Parole board discretion is projected to remain similiar to current release trends. Revocation rates are expected to increase as more offenders will be released to parole under the new legislation. The projected length of stay for new admissions is 40.7 months.

H.B. 94-1340 was approved in the 1994 legislative session in efforts of meeting the projected prison bed needs in the 1993 projections. The 1994 projections indicate a much more rapid growth pattern over the next five years than was projected in 1993. Table 2 identifies the projected shortage of nearly 3,000 beds by December 31, 1999 when the projected inmate population will reach 15,455.

TABLE 2
POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND CAPACITY



Division of Criminal Justice population projections as of 11/01/94 used.
Capacity includes no growth in Community (687) and ISP (161).

DEPARTMENTAL ESCAPES AND REPORTED INCIDENTS

Departmental escapes by facility are reported on a calendar year basis for 1991 through 1994 in Table 3. Escapes by definition include only escape incidents which result in a Department conviction of escape under its Code of Penal Discipline, a felony conviction of escape under the State Judicial System, or an inmate remaining at large or in the custody of another law enforcement agency three months after the end of the reporting period. The number of escapes from DOC operated facilities has shown a steady increase since 1992 when the 12 escapes reported reached an all-time low for the Department. Eighty-two percent (23) of the 28 escapes in 1994 occurred at restrictive-minimum or minimum security facilities.

Table 4 summarizes major incidents reported by the Department for calendar years 1991 through 1994. Even though the Department's inmate population has been increasing the overall number of major incidents has remained relatively stable. The number of inmate assaults on staff shows the largest increase since 1991 at more than 154%, from 22 in 1991 to 56 in 1994.

TABLE 3
DEPARTMENTAL ESCAPES
CALENDAR YEARS 1991 THROUGH 1994

DOC OPERATED FACILITIES:	SECURITY	1991	1992	1993	1994
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	Maximum	0	0	0	0
Colo. State Penitentiary	Maximum	--	--	0	0
Centennial Correctional Facility	Close	1	0	0	1*
Limon Correctional Facility	Medium	0	0	0	1
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	Medium	1	0	0	1
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	Medium	3	0	1	2*
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility	Medium	1	1	2*	0
Fremont Correctional Facility	Medium	0	0	0	0
Arrowhead Correctonal Center	Res-Min	0	0	0	3
Buena Vista Modular Unit	Res-Min	3	1	4	1
Four Mile Correctional Center	Res-Min	3	0	0	2
Pre-Release Correctional Center	Res-Min	2	1	0	0
Pueblo Minimum Center	Res-Min	--	--	--	1
Colorado Corr. Alternative Program	Minimum	2	4	0	0
Colorado Correctional Center	Minimum	11	2	4	5
Delta Correctional Center	Minimum	1	0	5	4
Rifle Correctional Center	Minimum	5	0	4	2
Skyline Correctional Center	Minimum	0	1	2	4
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	Mixed	0	2	0	1
Columbine Correctional Center	Minimum	3	--	--	--
SUBTOTAL		36	12	22	28
OTHER FACILITIES:					
Bent County Correctional Facility	Res-Min	--	--	2	1
Community Contract Centers	Minimum	177	183	247	235
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	Minimum	10	15	24	17
Jail Contract Centers	Mixed	--	--	--	--
SUBTOTAL		187	198	273	253
TOTAL		223	210	295	281

* Include escapes on out-to-court status.

TABLE 4
INCIDENT SUMMARY
CALENDAR YEARS 1991 THROUGH 1994

REPORTED INCIDENTS:	1991	1992	1993	1994
Inmate Assaults on Staff	22	10	44	56
Inmate Assaults on Inmates	93	23	47	66
Inmate Sexual Assaults on Inmates	2	9	1	5
Fighting	79	133	106	89
Self-Inflicted Injuries	65	65	57	38
Inmate Deaths by Murder	0	3	1	0
Inmate Deaths by Suicide	4	2	2	2
Natural/Accidental Deaths	4	9	12	12
Unknown Cause of Death	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	270	254	270	269

MAP OF FACILITIES

Table 5 illustrates the locations and security levels of the twenty adult prisons owned and operated by the Department of Corrections throughout the state of Colorado. In addition, the department contracts with Bent County Correctional Facility located in Las Animas which is owned and operated by Bent County. Fremont County has the most facilities with nine, totaling 4,037 beds at all security levels.

Over 50% of the department's prison beds have been constructed since 1988. The Colorado Legislature authorized two facilities in 1988: the Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center (396 beds) opened in March, 1991 and the Limon Correctional Facility (928 beds) opened in April, 1991. The Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center was expanded through double bunking to house 516 offenders in 1992. During the 1993 special legislative session 96 of these beds were authorized to be used for the youthful offender system until the 300-bed facility in Pueblo is completed in 1997. The Pueblo facility for offenders sentenced as youthful offenders is not reflected in Table 5, but is co-located with the Pueblo Minimum Center and San Carlos Correctional Facility.

The most recent facilities completed include Colorado State Penitentiary (504 beds) which opened in August, 1993 and Pueblo Minimum Center which started receiving offenders in February, 1994. San Carlos Correctional Facility is scheduled for occupancy in July, 1995 and will house 250 offenders with special needs.

The Legislature authorized several additional construction projects during the 1994 session: 180 bed expansion at the Delta Correctional Center is scheduled for completion in March, 1996; 250 bed expansion at the Colorado State Penitentiary is scheduled for completion in July, 1996; 500 bed facility in Sterling is scheduled for completion in April, 1997; and 248 bed Denver Women's Correctional Facility co-located at the Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center is scheduled to open in September, 1997.

The operational capacities reflected in Table 5 are as of December 31, 1994. The capacity at the Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center has been reduced to 400 beds to reflect the conversion of the 96 beds to the Youthful Offender System, but will increase to 516 beds when the Pueblo Youthful Offender Facility is completed. Facilities currently under new construction or undergoing expansion are noted and the projected capacity at completion is reported in Table 5.

SECTION II

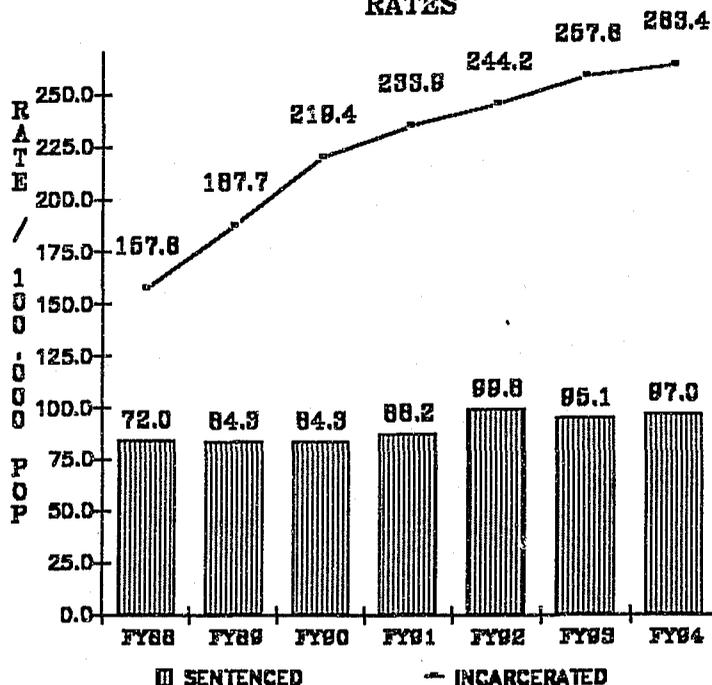
INMATE POPULATION TRENDS

PRISON SENTENCE AND INCARCERATION RATES

Prison sentence rates are measured by the ratio of the number of offenders sentenced to prison during a fiscal year per 100,000 Colorado population. Incarceration rates are measured by the ratio of the average number of offenders incarcerated during a fiscal year per 100,000 Colorado population. Civilian populations are obtained from the Division of Local Affairs. Average incarcerated population is defined as jurisdictional population.

Tables 6 and 7 indicate an increase in the number of offenders sentenced to prison per 100,000 Colorado population in 1994, which resulted in a slight increase in the sentencing rate. In addition, the average incarcerated population increased by more than 6% but resulted in a small increase in the incarceration rate. These increases in actual offenders sentenced and incarcerated were offset by the continued growth in the state population. The incarceration rate has continued to grow as the average incarcerated population has increased 84% since 1988.

**TABLE 6
PRISON SENTENCE AND INCARCERATION RATES**



**TABLE 7
PRISON SENTENCE AND INCARCERATION RATES
FISCAL YEARS 1988 THROUGH 1994**

YEAR	OFFENDERS SENTENCED	SENTENCE RATE	AVERAGE INCARCERATED POPULATION	INCARCERATION RATE
1988	2811	85.1	5203	157.6
1989	2832	84.3	6306	187.7
1990	2845	84.4	7398	219.4
1991	2941	88.2	7794	233.9
1992	3464	99.8	8474	244.2
1993	3349	95.1	9068	257.6
1994	3543	97.0	9622	263.4

JAIL BACKLOG

The shortage of prison bed space within the Department of Corrections is most apparent in the history of the jail backlog as shown in Table 8. The backlog reached a three-year high at the end of June, 1994 at 591.

The department was able to virtually eliminate the backlog between June of 1991 and May of 1992 through the use of contract beds until the opening of three new facilities, Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center (396 beds) and Limon Correctional Facility (928 beds) and Colorado Correctional Alternative Program (100 beds). However, the backlog once again began to climb through March of 1993 when the department contracted for 309 beds at Bent County Correctional Facility. The opening of Colorado State Penitentiary (504 beds) in August, 1993 and Pueblo Minimum Center (128 beds) in February, 1994 have helped to slow the growth in the backlog during the first part of 1994. However, the department has since contracted to place over 500 offenders in Appleton, Minnesota as the jail backlog continues to climb.

TABLE 8
JAIL BACKLOG END OF MONTH COUNT

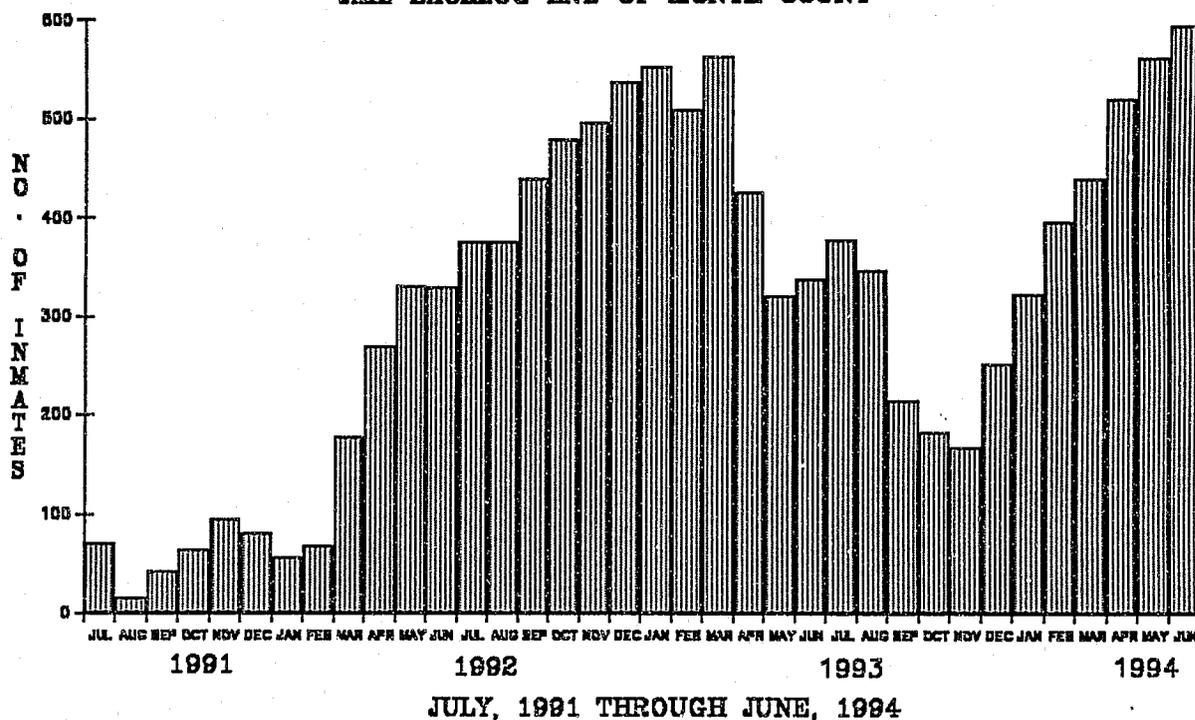
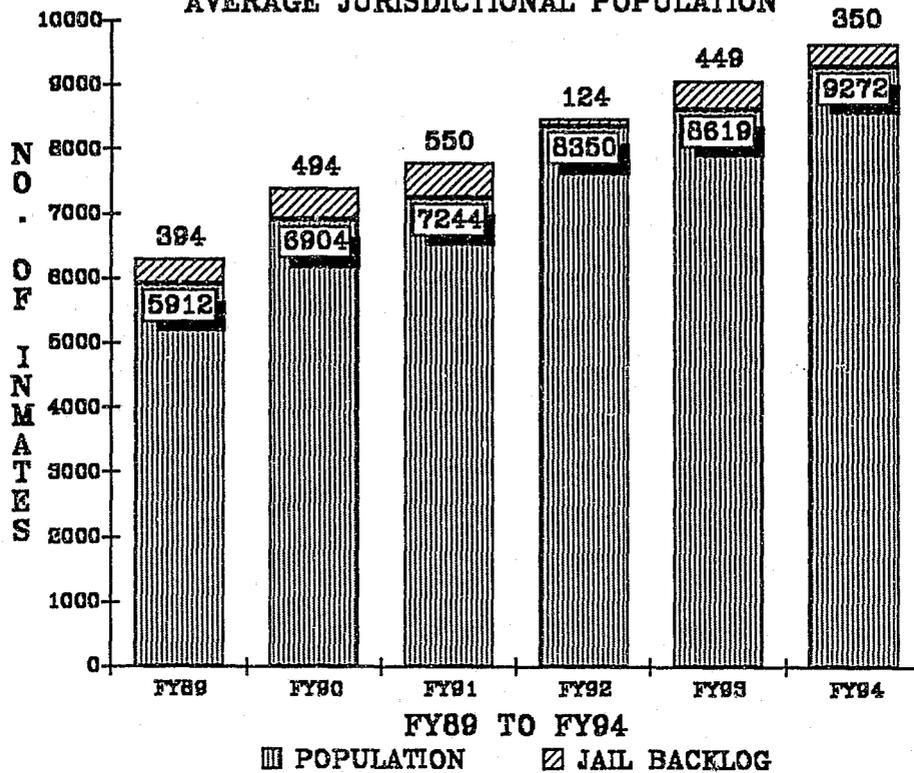


Table 9 shows the historical average population for male and female jail backlog for fiscal years 1989 through 1994. The average backlog for fiscal year 1994 was 350, 301 males and 49 females. This represented less than 4% of the total jurisdictional population of 9,622 as separated in Table 10. Backlog exceeded 7% of the average jurisdictional population in fiscal year 1991 with an average of 550.

TABLE 9
HISTORICAL TREND OF
JAIL BACKLOG POPULATION

FISCAL YEAR	AVERAGE POPULATION IN JAILS AWAITING PRISON BEDSPACE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1989	360	34	394
1990	476	18	494
1991	545	5	550
1992	117	7	124
1993	426	23	449
1994	301	49	350

TABLE 10
PRISON AND JAIL BACKLOG
AVERAGE JURISDICTIONAL POPULATION



FACILITY CAPACITIES AND POPULATION

As illustrated previously in Table 1, the department has experienced unprecedented growth since 1985. The average jurisdictional population of 9,622 in fiscal year 1994 represents an increase of 168%, or 671 offenders per year since 1985. The department has added a total of 4,916 facility beds and 581 transition beds since 1985 to house these additional offenders.

The capacity terms currently used by the department for the discussion of prison bed space are as follows:

DESIGN CAPACITY - The number of housing spaces for which a facility is constructed or modified by remodeling, redesign, or expansion.

TEMPORARY CAPACITY - The number of housing spaces above the facility design capacity.

OPERATIONAL CAPACITY - Design capacity plus temporary capacity.

Management control, special use, segregation, lock-down and reception beds are included in the design capacity for all facilities. Design capacities were redefined in 1992 to more accurately reflect the American Correctional Association Accreditation Standards.

The facility capacities as of June 30, 1994 by security level are shown in Table 11. Community contract center and intensive supervision capacities are reported at the actual daily population as the capacity varies. 3,298 beds (36.3%) are restrictive-minimum or minimum security, including 841 community and ISP beds.

Appendices A and B contain historical information for security levels, populations and capacities for each facility and are located at the end of this report.

TABLE 11
FACILITY CAPACITY BY SECURITY LEVEL
AS OF JUNE 30, 1994

MALE FACILITIES:	----- SECURITY LEVEL -----					TOTAL
	V	IV	III	II	I	
Denver Reception & Diag. Center	296					296
Colo. State Penitentiary	489					489
Centennial Correctional Facility		336				336
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility			1,007			1,007
Buena Vista Correctional Facility			717	248		965
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility			592			592
Fremont Correctional Facility			1,085			1,085
Limon Correctional Facility			953			953
Arrowhead Correctonal Center				364		364
Bent County Corr Facility				309		309
Four Mile Correctional Center				300		300
Pre-Release Correctional Center				164		164
Pueblo Minimum Center				56		56
Colorado Corr. Alternative Prgm.(1)					100	100
Colorado Correctional Center					150	150
Delta Correctional Center					304	304
Rifle Correctional Center					150	150
Skyline Correctional Center					200	200
Community Contract Centers					599	599
Intensive Supervision (ISP)					143	143
TOTAL MALE	785	336	4,354	1,441	1,646	8,562

FEMALE FACILITIES:	----- SECURITY LEVEL -----			TOTAL
	V/IV	III	II/I	
Colo. State Penitentiary	15			15
Denver Reception & Diag. Center	12	92		104
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	98	72	62	232
CWCF-Pueblo Extension			50	50
Community Contract Centers			78	78
Intensive Supervision (ISP)			21	21
TOTAL FEMALE	125	164	211	500

TOTAL DEPARTMENT					9,062
-------------------------	--	--	--	--	--------------

SECURITY LEVELS:

- V Maximum, Administrative Segregation
- IV Close
- III Medium
- II Restrictive-Minimum
- I Minimum

(1) Colorado Correctional Alternative Program capacity is shown under male facilities although the program contains a varying number of females in the program.

The design, temporary and operational capacities are identified in Table 12 for the facilities owned and operated by the department. Excluded from this table are contract community transition placements, intensive supervision placements, and contract beds. The temporary capacity of 1,382 beds consists of double bunked cells and rooms. These double bunked cells do not include double occupancy housing, which are units specifically designed for two offenders and counted in design capacity. Temporary capacity represents almost 18% of the department's total facility capacity.

TABLE 12
CAPACITY BY FACILITY
AS OF JUNE 30, 1994

DOC FACILITIES:	DESIGN CAPACITY	TEMPORARY CAPACITY	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	300	100	400
Colorado State Penitentiary	504	0	504
Centennial Correctional Facility	336	0	336
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	742	265	1,007
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	790	175	965
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility	498	94	592
Fremont Correctional Facility	873	212	1,085
Limon Correctional Facility	748	205	953
Arrowhead Correctional Center	364	0	364
Four Mile Correctional Center	200	100	300
Pre-Release Correctional Center	82	82	164
Pueblo Minimum Center	56	0	56
Colorado Corr. Alternative Program	100	0	100
Colorado Correctional Center	130	20	150
Delta Correctional Center	288	16	304
Rifle Correctional Center	138	12	150
Skyline Correctional Center	132	68	200
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	199	33	232
CWCF-Pueblo Extension	50	0	50
TOTAL	6,530	1,382	7,912

Table 13 compares the on-grounds population to the design capacity by facility. Sixteen of the twenty facilities listed are at or above 100% of design capacity. Pre-Release Correctional Center is the highest at 200% of design capacity followed by Skyline Correctional Center at 150.8%, and Four Mile Correctional Center at 150% of design capacity. Overall, the department is operating at 120% of design capacity.

TABLE 13
FACILITY POPULATION VERSUS DESIGN CAPACITY
AS OF JUNE 30, 1994

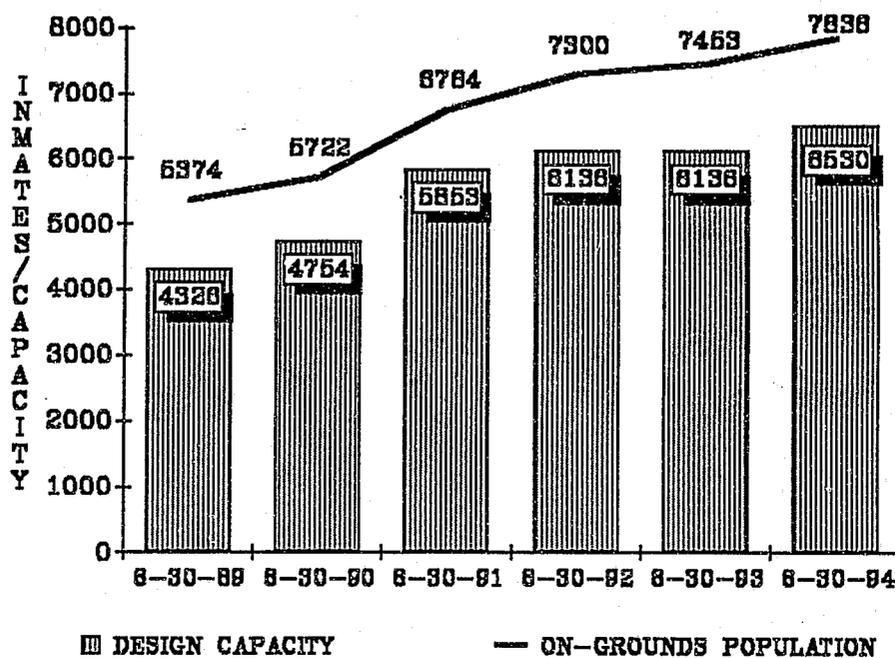
DOC FACILITIES:	ON-GROUNDS POPULATION	DESIGN CAPACITY	PERCENT OF CAPACITY
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	414	300	138.0%
Colorado State Penitentiary	489	504	97.0%
Centennial Correctional Facility	332	336	98.8%
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	998	742	134.5%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	952	790	120.5%
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility	594	498	119.3%
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,073	873	122.9%
Limon Correctional Facility	943	748	126.1%
Arrowhead Correctional Center	357	364	98.1%
Four Mile Correctional Center	300	200	150.0%
Pre-Release Correctional Center	164	82	200.0%
Pueblo Minimum Center	56	56	100.0%
Colorado Corr. Alternative Program	88	100	88.0%
Colorado Correctional Center	149	130	114.6%
Delta Correctional Center	296	288	102.8%
Rifle Correctional Center	150	138	108.7%
Skyline Correctional Center	199	132	150.8%
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	232	199	116.6%
CWCF-Pueblo Extension	50	50	100.0%
TOTAL	7,836	6,530	120.0%

Tables 14 and 15 show the historical comparison of on-grounds population to design capacity. The on-grounds population figures exclude off-grounds, out-to-court traffic, jail backlog, community transition and intensive supervision placements, and contract facility counts.

TABLE 14
ON-GROUNDS POPULATION VERSUS DESIGN CAPACITY
ON JUNE 30, 1989 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1994

YEAR	ON-GROUNDS POPULATION	DESIGN CAPACITY	PERCENT OF CAPACITY
1989	5,374	4,326	124.2%
1990	5,722	4,754	120.4%
1991	6,764	5,853	115.6%
1992	7,300	6,136	119.0%
1993	7,453	6,136	121.5%
1994	7,836	6,530	120.0%

TABLE 15
POPULATION VERSUS DESIGN CAPACITY



ANNUAL INMATE COSTS

The annual cost per inmate by facility is listed in Table 16 for fiscal years 1993 and 1994. The annual average cost per inmate for 1994 of \$20,796, represents an increase of 7.8% over the 1993 cost per inmate. The department's newest and most secure facility, Colorado State Penitentiary, was the most expensive facility to house inmates at \$93.06 per day in 1994 while the least expensive facility at \$41.36 per day in 1994 was Pre-Release Correctional Center. Colorado State Penitentiary opened in August, 1993 and reached capacity in November, 1993. The average cost for female inmates averaged 7% higher than the cost for male inmates.

The average cost for parole and community offenders increased over 27% from fiscal year 1993 to 1994. The increased costs were due primarily to additional funding for intensive supervision programs. It should be noted that the annual cost of \$2,213 for community offenders does not include direct contract costs paid to community centers as these costs are funded through the Division of Criminal Justice.

TABLE 16
COST PER INMATE BY FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 1993 AND 1994

FACILITY	- - ANNUAL COST - -		PERCENT INCREASE	DAILY COST FY 1993
	FY 1993	FY 1994		
Denver Reception & Diag. Center	\$24,255	\$28,465	17.4%	\$77.99
Colorado State Penitentiary	--	33,965	--	93.05
Centennial Correctional Facility	29,852	30,906	3.5%	84.67
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	18,029	18,619	3.3%	51.01
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	18,703	19,338	3.4%	52.98
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility	22,504	22,852	1.5%	62.61
Fremont Correctional Facility	18,689	19,299	3.3%	52.87
Limon Correctional Facility	18,548	18,563	0.1%	50.81
Arrowhead Correctional center	17,368	18,106	4.2%	49.61
Four Mile Correctional Center	16,071	16,306	1.5%	44.67
Pre-Release Correctional Center	15,367	15,095	-1.8%	41.36
Colorado Correctional Center	16,393	16,731	2.1%	45.84
Delta Correctional Center	18,026	18,300	1.5%	49.38
Rifle Correctional Center	17,096	17,898	4.7%	46.83
Skyline Correctional Center	16,125	15,826	-1.9%	44.17
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	22,477	22,209	-1.2%	60.85
AVERAGE COST				
PER MALE INMATE	\$19,073	\$20,684	8.4%	\$56.67
PER FEMALE INMATE	22,477	22,209	-1.2%	60.85
ALL INMATES	19,300	20,796	7.8%	56.98
PAROLE & COMMUNITY	\$1,741	\$2,213	27.1%	\$6.06

SECTION III

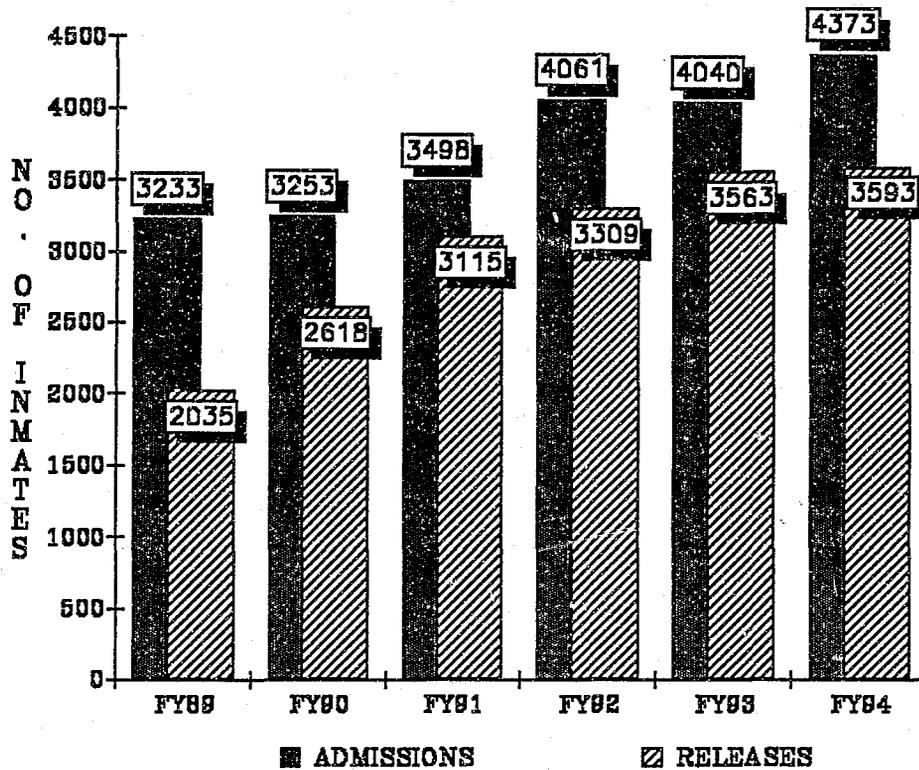
ADMISSION AND RELEASE CHARACTERISTICS

ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Admissions to the department have consisted primarily of new court commitments, parole returns, and parole returns with new felony convictions. Parole returns with new felony convictions are combined with new court commitments for reporting purposes in this report. Since the inception of the Boot Camp Program in 1991, other admission types including probation revocations and court order discharge returns have increased. These admission types are combined with appeal bond returns and interstate transfers in the category of other admission types.

The difference in total admissions and total releases is emphasized in Table 17, where total admissions continue to exceed total releases, resulting in increased bed needs for the department. An 8% increase in total admissions in 1994 combined with less than 1% increase in total releases resulted in a 780 bed shortage for the year.

TABLE 17
TOTAL ADMISSIONS VERSUS TOTAL RELEASES



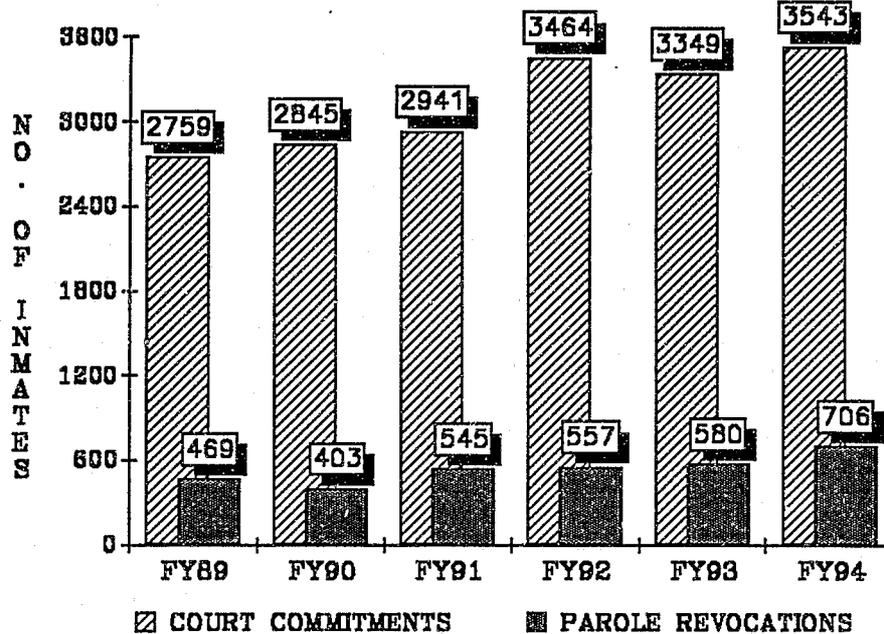
In Table 18 parole revocations include only technical violations with or without misdemeanor convictions. Appeal bond returns, probation revocations, court order discharge returns, and interstate transfers are included in the "other" category. Court commitments include new court commitments, parole returns with new felony convictions, probation returns with new convictions and court order discharge returns with new convictions.

The department has seen a 39% increase in total admissions since 1988. The "other" category grew significantly from 1991 through 1994 due mainly to returns from court order discharge and probation. In 1994, 64 returned from court order discharge and 36 returned from probation compared to 1992 when 3 returned from court order discharge and 28 returned from probation. Table 19 emphasizes the most significant increase in court commitments from 1991 to 1992 of nearly 18%, and the highest increase in parole returns from 1990 to 1991 of over 35%.

TABLE 18
ADMISSIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1988 THROUGH 1994

FISCAL YEAR	COURT COMMITMENTS	PAROLE REVOCATIONS	OTHER	TOTAL ADMISSIONS
1988	2539	562	38	3139
1989	2759	469	5	3233
1990	2845	403	5	3253
1991	2941	545	12	3498
1992	3464	557	40	4061
1993	3349	580	111	4040
1994	3543	706	124	4373

TABLE 19
COURT COMMITMENTS VS. REVOCATIONS



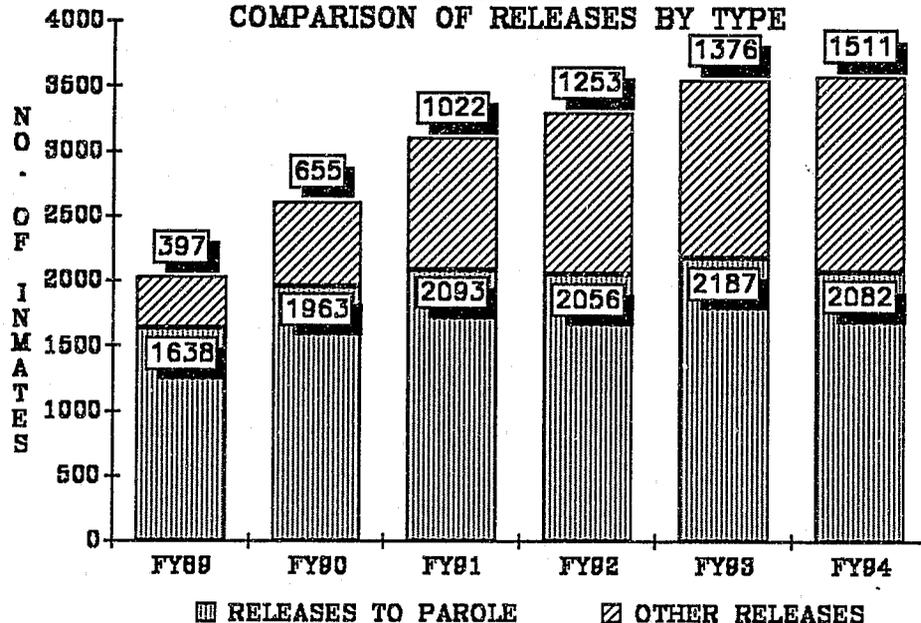
The inmate releases by type of release for fiscal years 1989 through 1994 are reflected in Table 20. The category of "other" includes releases to appeal bond, interstate transfers, discharges to detainers or pending charges, and deceased. The number of releases through sentence discharge continued to increase through 1994, representing nearly 30% of the total releases. Total releases increased dramatically from 1989 (2,035) to 1990 (2,618) mainly due to legislation passed in 1990 which doubled the maximum amount of earn time authorized and reduced the sentence discharge time through the application of earn time.

Table 21 compares the number of releases to parole with all other types of releases including sentence discharge. The most dramatic increase in releases to parole occurred from 1989 to 1990 when releases increased 19%. Since that time parole releases have remained relatively stable with a decrease of 5% in 1994. Over 40% of the inmates released in 1994 left without the benefit of parole supervision compared to just over 14% in 1989. Offenders sentenced for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993 will be required to parole on their first release from prison which should significantly lower the sentence discharges in future years as this law begins to impact releases.

TABLE 20
INMATE RELEASES BY TYPE
FISCAL YEARS 1989 THROUGH 1994

FISCAL YEAR	PAROLE	SENTENCE DISCHARGE	PROBATION	COURT ORDER DISCHARGE	OTHER	TOTAL RELEASES
1989	1638	209	74	72	42	2035
1990	1963	382	96	96	81	2618
1991	2093	778	85	95	64	3115
1992	2056	848	177	161	67	3309
1993	2187	930	140	207	99	3563
1994	2082	1051	123	218	119	3593

TABLE 21
COMPARISON OF RELEASES BY TYPE



In Table 22 the release types are broken down by gender for 1994. Female offenders represented nearly 8% of total releases. Over 68% of the female releases went to parole while only 57% of the male releases went to parole. Releases to probation and court order discharge varied only slightly between male and female offenders. These releases are primarily to sentence reconsiderations upon graduation from the Boot Camp Program.

TABLE 22
RELEASE TYPES BY GENDER
FISCAL YEAR 1994

RELEASE TYPE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
PAROLE	1,895	57.1%	187	68.5%	2,082	57.9%
SENTENCE DISCHARGE	998	30.1%	53	19.4%	1,051	29.3%
PROBATION	111	3.3%	12	4.4%	123	3.4%
COURT ORDER DISCHARGE	204	6.1%	14	5.1%	218	6.1%
OTHER	112	3.4%	7	2.6%	119	3.3%
TOTAL	3,320	100.0%	273	100.0%	3,593	100.0%

NEW COMMITMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Changes in new court commitment characteristics are indicative of populations at risk, current crime and sentencing patterns. Table 23 compares the age breakdown by gender for fiscal years 1993 and 1994. The age of new commitments remained stable between 1993 and 1994.

The average age for male new commitments increased slightly to 30.3 years and female new commitments increased to 32.0 years, which resulted in the overall average age increasing from 30.2 years in 1993 to 30.4 years in 1994.

New commitments under the age of 18 years increased slightly with 4 offenders being 15 years of age at time of commitment in 1994. Female new commitments 40 years and over showed the largest increase from 14.2% of total female commitments in 1993 to 16.8% in 1994.

TABLE 23
AGE OF NEW COMMITMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 1993 AND 1994

AGE	----- FISCAL YEAR 1993 -----				----- FISCAL YEAR 1994 -----			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT
0 - 14	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
15	0	0	0	0.0%	4	0	4	0.1%
16	8	0	8	0.2%	4	1	5	0.1%
17	17	0	17	0.5%	19	1	20	0.6%
18 - 19	211	4	215	6.4%	217	6	223	6.3%
20 - 24	727	48	775	23.1%	768	51	819	23.1%
25 - 29	660	74	734	21.9%	678	62	740	20.9%
30 - 34	619	67	686	20.5%	647	75	722	20.4%
35 - 39	390	37	427	12.8%	424	57	481	13.6%
40 - 49	356	32	388	11.6%	368	44	412	11.6%
50 - 59	76	5	81	2.4%	87	7	94	2.7%
60 - 69	14	1	15	0.4%	18	0	18	0.5%
70 +	3	0	3	0.1%	5	0	5	0.1%
TOTAL	3,081	268	3,349	100.0%	3,239	304	3,543	100.0%
AVERAGE AGE	30.1	31.5	30.2 yrs.		30.3	32.0	30.4 yrs.	
PERCENT UNDER 25 YEARS	31.3%	19.4%		30.3%	31.2%	19.4%		30.2%
PERCENT 40 YEARS & OVER	14.6%	14.2%		14.5%	14.8%	16.8%		14.9%

Table 24 itemizes the county of commitment for the most serious offense of the new court commitments for fiscal years 1993 and 1994. No significant changes have occurred in the county of commitment data. Commitments from Denver County increased by nearly 14% in 1994, representing 26.7% of total commitments. Over 84% of the commitments are sentenced by the front range counties.

The ethnic breakdowns for 1993 and 1994 commitments are reported in Table 25. The increases in Hispanic and African-American commitments in 1994, with virtually no change in Anglo commitments, resulted in non-Anglo commitments representing 54.6% of total commitments compared to 51.8% in 1993.

TABLE 24
NEW COMMITMENTS RECEIVED BY COUNTY
FISCAL YEARS 1993 AND 1994

COUNTY	----- FISCAL YEAR 1993 -----				----- FISCAL YEAR 1994 -----			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT
Denver	756	76	832	24.8%	844	102	946	26.7%
Jefferson	427	39	466	13.9%	398	41	439	12.4%
El Paso	368	41	409	12.2%	356	42	398	11.2%
Arapahoe	261	28	289	8.6%	314	42	356	10.0%
Adams	231	17	248	7.4%	256	17	273	7.7%
Weld	126	9	135	4.0%	144	8	152	4.3%
Larimer	148	12	160	4.8%	142	8	150	4.2%
Pueblo	104	6	110	3.3%	126	11	137	3.9%
Boulder	127	12	139	4.2%	128	6	134	3.8%
Mesa	119	4	123	3.7%	100	3	103	2.9%
Other	414	24	438	13.1%	431	24	455	12.8%
TOTAL	3,081	268	3,349	100.0%	3,239	304	3,543	100.0%

TABLE 25
ETHNICITY OF NEW COMMITMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 1993 AND 1994

ETHNIC GROUP	----- FISCAL YEAR 1993 -----				----- FISCAL YEAR 1994 -----			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT
Anglo	1,439	118	1,557	46.5%	1,431	124	1,555	43.9%
Hispanic	797	48	845	25.2%	896	53	949	26.8%
African-American	709	91	800	23.9%	774	105	879	24.8%
Native Am. Indian	71	7	78	2.3%	81	7	88	2.5%
Asian	14	0	14	0.4%	15	1	16	0.5%
Unknown	51	4	55	1.6%	42	14	56	1.6%
TOTAL	3,081	268	3,349	100.0%	3,239	304	3,543	100.0%

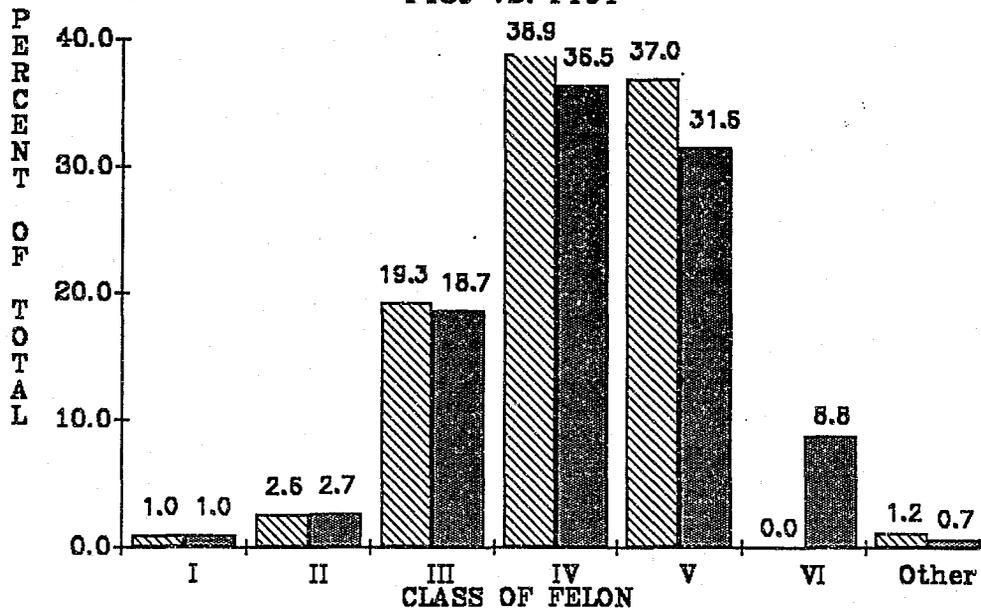
The distribution by class of felony for new court commitments in Table 26 shows felony class 1 and 2 commitments increased 56% and 36% respectively from 1993 to 1994. Other habitual commitments includes offenders sentenced under current law to three (two prior) and four (three prior) times the maximum of the presumptive range and offenders sentenced to 25 to 50 years under the previous law for two prior felonies. Two sex offenders sentenced under the one day to life indeterminate sentence make up the "other" category.

TABLE 26
NEW COMMITMENT FELON CLASS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEARS 1993 AND 1994

CLASS OF FELONY	----- FISCAL YEAR 1993 -----				----- FISCAL YEAR 1994 -----			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT
I	23	0	23	0.7%	33	3	36	1.0%
II	64	5	69	2.1%	89	5	94	2.7%
III	590	43	633	18.9%	620	42	662	18.7%
IV	1,170	117	1,287	38.4%	1,180	114	1,294	36.5%
V	903	90	993	29.7%	997	124	1,121	31.6%
VI	308	13	321	9.6%	297	16	313	8.8%
Habitual-Life	16	0	16	0.5%	8	0	8	0.2%
Habitual-25 to 50 years	7	0	7	0.2%	13	0	13	0.4%
Other	0	0	0	0.0%	2	0	2	0.1%
TOTAL	3,081	268	3,349	100.0%	3,239	304	3,543	100.0%

Table 27 compares the distribution by felony class for fiscal years 1989 to 1994. This table shows the full impact of S.B. 246 passed in 1989 which moved several crimes from felony class five to a newly created felony class six.

TABLE 27
FELON CLASS DISTRIBUTION
FOR NEW COMMITMENTS
FY89 VS. FY94



The most serious offenses for new commitments are found in Table 28. These offenses are listed as violent or non-violent, using a broad definition for violence, describing the general nature of the offenses and not the statutory definitions found in C.R.S. 16-11-309.

The total number of new commitments increased by 5.8% in 1994 to 3,543 compared to 3,349 in 1993. Violent offenses increased by 16% over the previous year. The largest increases in violent crimes were in the categories of weapons and explosives (+58.3%), first degree murder (+52.2%), and vehicular homicide (+47.4%). Sexual assault continued to have the highest number of violent new commitments at 218, or 6.2% of total commitments. Violent offenses represented 31.2% of the total commitments in 1994 compared to 28.5% of the total commitments in 1993.

Several non-violent offenses showed fewer commitments in 1994 than 1993 including family crimes, motor vehicle theft, criminal mischief, forgery, burglary and theft. Habitual offenders also showed a slight decrease. Drug related offenses represent over 17% of new commitments in 1994, an increase of 14.5% from the number of drug abuse commitments for 1993.

Tables 29 and 30 compare the top five violent and non-violent offenses for fiscal year 1994 to fiscal year 1989. Previously, in Table 27 the felony class distribution for these two years showed a shift between felony class five and the new felony class six. Table 29 illustrates an increased number of sexual assaults and assaults in 1994, as well as menacing which showed the largest percentage shift between 1989 and 1994 at 2.4% and 4.0% respectively. The percentage of commitments being sentenced under the inchoate crimes of attempts, conspiracies and solicitations and aggravated robbery remains very similar between 1989 and 1994.

The non-violent commitment distribution shown in Table 30 shows the continued rise in drug offenses offset by decreases in burglary and trespassing. The non-violent inchoate crimes showed only a slight decrease whereas theft showed a slight increase.

TABLE 28
NEW COURT COMMITMENT MOST SERIOUS OFFENSES
FISCAL YEARS 1993 AND 1994

OFFENSE	---- FISCAL YEAR 1993 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 1994 ----				PERCENT CHANGE
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	
VIOLENT:									
1st Degree Murder	23	0	23	0.7%	32	3	35	1.0%	52.2%
2nd Degree Murder	38	1	39	1.2%	35	2	37	1.0%	-5.1%
Manslaughter	19	4	23	0.7%	20	2	22	0.6%	-4.3%
Vehicular Homicide	16	3	19	0.6%	27	1	28	0.8%	47.4%
Negligent Homicide	8	0	8	0.2%	6	1	7	0.2%	-12.5%
Aggravated Robbery	65	0	65	1.9%	74	2	76	2.1%	16.9%
Simple Robbery	70	6	76	2.3%	76	6	82	2.3%	7.9%
Kidnapping	17	1	18	0.5%	24	2	26	0.7%	44.4%
Assaults	157	4	161	4.8%	190	11	201	5.7%	24.8%
Menacing	97	5	102	3.0%	134	7	141	4.0%	38.2%
Sexual Assault	191	2	193	5.8%	216	2	218	6.2%	13.0%
Vehicular Assault	22	1	23	0.7%	18	6	24	0.7%	4.3%
Att/Consp/Acc to Violent Crimes	159	8	167	5.0%	155	10	165	4.7%	-1.2%
Arson	6	0	6	0.2%	3	1	4	0.1%	-33.3%
Weapons/Explosives	12	0	12	0.4%	19	0	19	0.5%	58.3%
Child Abuse	16	3	19	0.6%	17	3	20	0.6%	5.3%
Sex Offender Act	0	0	0	0.0%	2	0	2	0.1%	N/A
SUBTOTAL	916	38	954	28.5%	1,048	59	1,107	31.2%	16.0%
NON-VIOLENT:									
Drug Abuse	459	72	531	15.9%	529	79	608	17.2%	14.5%
Att/Consp/Acc to Non-Violent Crimes	421	44	465	13.9%	409	46	455	12.8%	-2.2%
Burglary	328	6	334	10.0%	300	9	309	8.7%	-7.5%
Theft	267	54	321	9.6%	253	49	302	8.5%	-5.9%
Trespassing	129	3	132	3.9%	148	6	154	4.3%	16.7%
Forgery	120	23	143	4.3%	101	24	125	3.5%	-12.6%
Escape/Contraband	108	8	116	3.5%	104	19	123	3.5%	6.0%
Traffic	105	3	108	3.2%	115	1	116	3.3%	7.4%
Fraud/Embezzlement	55	8	63	1.9%	69	11	80	2.3%	27.0%
M.V. Theft	74	4	78	2.3%	65	0	65	1.8%	-16.7%
Criminal Mischief	26	2	28	0.8%	24	0	24	0.7%	-14.3%
Family Crimes	33	1	34	1.0%	23	0	23	0.6%	-32.4%
Court/Corrections Habitual	11	0	11	0.3%	21	1	22	0.6%	100.0%
Miscellaneous	23	0	23	0.7%	21	0	21	0.6%	-8.7%
Miscellaneous	6	2	8	0.2%	9	0	9	0.3%	12.5%
SUBTOTAL	2,165	230	2,395	71.5%	2,191	245	2,436	68.8%	1.7%
TOTAL	3,081	268	3,349	100.0%	3,239	304	3,543	100.0%	5.8%

TABLE 29
TOP FIVE VIOLENT COMMITMENT OFFENSES
FY89 VS. FY94

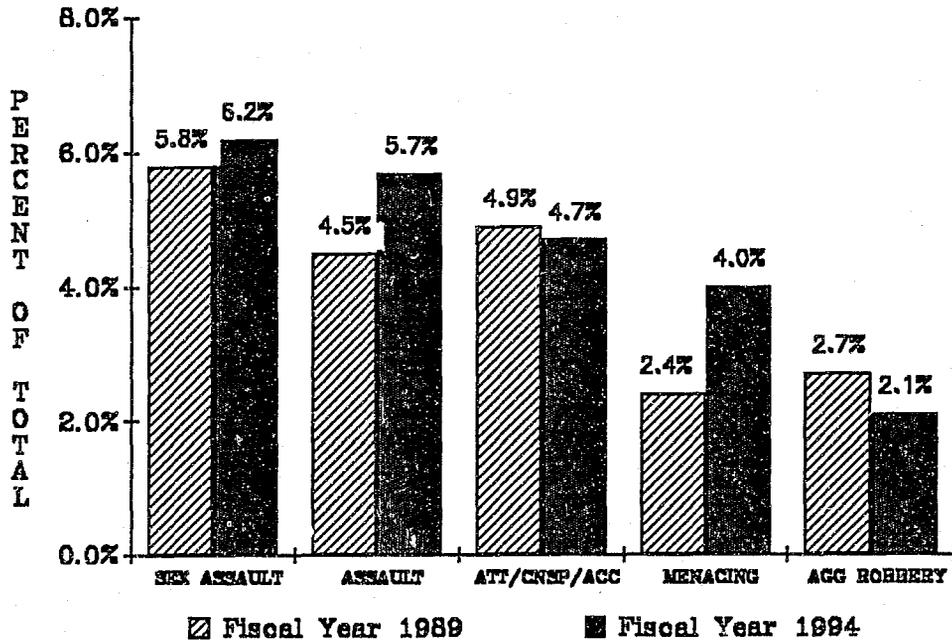
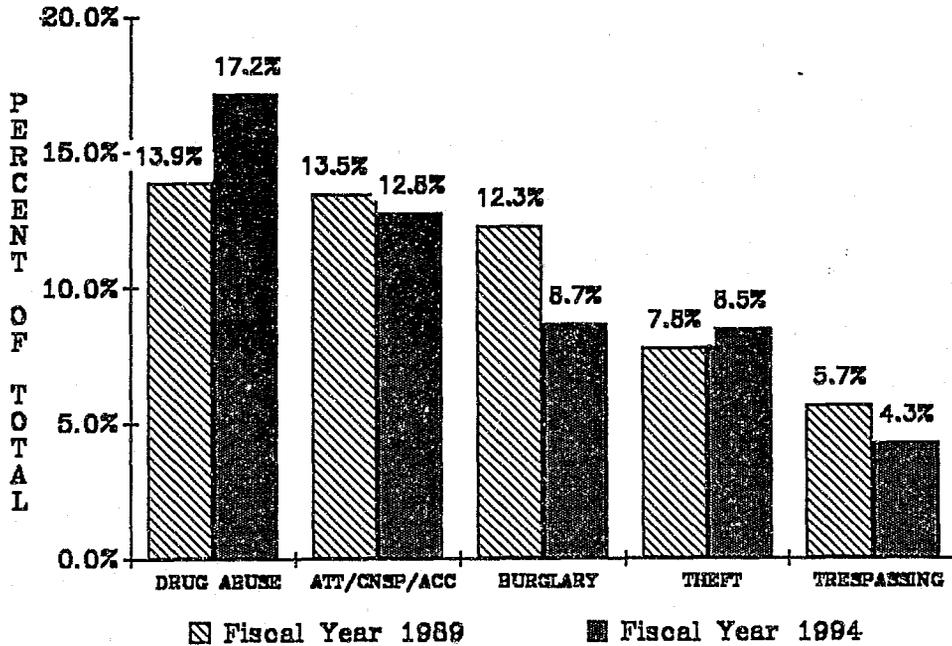


TABLE 30
TOP FIVE NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENT OFFENSES
FY89 VS. FY94



The average length of sentence and number of commitments for the most prevalent offenses are shown in Table 31. These offenses are further separated by felony class and gender. This table only contains offenders sentenced for felony classes two through six, as felony class 1, habitual and 1-day to life sex offenders would skew the overall averages with life maximum sentences. The average sentence length for class two through six commitments in 1994 was 6.5 years. This is 14% higher than the average sentence length for the 1993 commitments at 5.7 years, in spite of H.B. 93-1302 which lowered the maximum of the presumptive sentencing range for non-violent offenses with the exception of drug offenses.

Overall female offenders receive a significantly lower average sentence length at 4.7 years compared to 6.7 years for male offenders. This is due primarily to the higher percentage of male offenders who are sentenced under violent offenses, 32.4% of total male commitments, compared to the percentage of female offenders sentenced for violent offenses at 19.4% of total female commitments.

The average sentence length for female commitments is significantly less for all felony classes except the class five and class six offenses, where the sentence lengths are similar. The difference between the average sentence lengths for female offenders compared to male offenders is most apparent in the felony class 3 offenses, where the overall average is 6.3 years for females and 11.2 years for males. Male offenders sentenced for first degree sexual assault with an average sentence length of 33.3 years contributed largely to the disparity in sentence length. However, female offenders sentenced for drug abuse, second degree burglary and aggravated robbery received consistently shorter sentences. It is noted that prior criminal history and severity of the original crime may account for these differences.

H.B. 93-1302 reduced the maximum of the presumptive sentencing ranges for non-violent felony class three through six crimes, excluding drug offenses, for offenses committed on or after July 1, 1993. The old and new presumptive ranges are detailed earlier in this report. This legislation also established a mandatory parole period to be completed upon release from incarceration.

In Table 32, the number of offenders and average sentence lengths for crimes committed before July 1, 1993 (PRE H.B. 1302) are compared to the number and sentence lengths for crimes committed after July 1, 1993 (H.B. 1302). Those offense categories which generally fall under the reduced presumptive ranges have been identified. Just under 33% of the 1994 commitments for class two through six felonies were sentenced pursuant to the provisions passed in H.B. 93-1302.

The average sentence length for class three offenses is consistently lower under the H.B. 1302 law with the overall average being two years less. Class four offenses reflect very little change with class five and six offenses reflecting increases in most categories. These increases may be due in large part to the effects of consecutive sentencing.

TABLE 31
MOST PREVALENT COMMITMENT OFFENSES AND
AVERAGE LENGTH OF AGGREGATE SENTENCE
FISCAL YEAR 1994

OFFENSE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)
<u>CLASS II</u>						
2nd Degree Murder	35	38.1	2	45.0	37	38.4
2nd Degree Kidnapping	13	68.3	0	0.0	13	68.3
1st Degree Sexual Assault	12	78.7	0	0.0	12	78.7
Other Class II	29	29.7	3	26.3	32	29.4
TOTAL CLASS II	89	45.2	5	33.8	94	44.6
<u>CLASS III</u>						
Drug Abuse	192	6.7	27	5.2	219	6.5
2nd Degree Burglary	111	7.8	3	6.7	114	7.8
Aggravated Robbery	74	16.7	2	11.0	76	16.5
Sex Assault on Child	65	12.9	0	0.0	65	12.9
1st Degree Assault	36	17.5	1	9.0	37	17.3
Theft	16	10.5	3	8.0	19	10.1
Escape	4	6.0	1	5.0	5	5.8
1st Degree Sexual Assault	25	33.3	0	0.0	25	33.3
Other Class III	97	10.8	5	9.4	102	10.7
TOTAL CLASS III	620	11.2	42	6.3	662	10.9
<u>CLASS IV</u>						
Theft	212	4.9	45	4.3	257	4.8
2nd Degree Burglary	149	5.3	5	6.4	154	5.4
Drug Abuse	159	4.3	16	4.4	175	4.3
2nd Degree Assault	122	6.6	9	5.2	131	6.5
Sex Assault on Child	87	6.5	2	4.0	89	6.4
Robbery	67	6.2	6	6.6	73	6.2
Agg Motor Vehicle Theft	57	5.1	0	0.0	57	5.1
2nd Degree Forgery	8	3.8	3	5.5	11	4.3
Other Class IV	319	5.5	28	5.1	347	5.4
TOTAL CLASS IV	1,180	5.4	114	4.8	1,294	5.3
<u>CLASS V</u>						
Drug Abuse	175	3.1	36	3.1	211	3.1
Criminal Trespassing	148	3.2	6	2.4	154	3.2
Menacing	134	3.1	7	2.6	141	3.1
Forgery	48	3.6	15	3.3	63	3.5
Driving After Judgment	6	2.3	0	0.0	6	2.3
Other Class V	486	3.4	60	3.2	546	3.3
TOTAL CLASS V	997	3.3	124	3.1	1,121	3.2
<u>CLASS VI</u>						
Criminal Attempt	98	2.4	9	3.3	107	2.5
Driving After Judgment	109	1.9	0	0.0	109	1.9
Criminal Impersonation	44	2.6	6	1.7	50	2.5
Other Class VI	46	4.1	1	2.0	47	4.1
TOTAL CLASS VI	297	2.5	16	2.6	313	2.5
TOTAL	3,183	6.7	301	4.7	3,484	6.5

TABLE 32
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTHS
UNDER H.B. 1302 LEGISLATION
FISCAL YEAR 1994

OFFENSE	PRE H.B. 1302		H.B. 1302		AVE. SENTENCE PERCENTAGE CHANGE (- DECREASE)
	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)	NUMBER	AVERAGE SENTENCE (YEARS)	
CLASS II					
2nd Degree Murder	33	39.4	4	30.5	-22.6%
2nd Degree Kidnapping	11	66.7	1	134.0	100.8%
1st Degree Sexual Assault	10	78.2	2	81.0	3.6%
Other Class II	28	28.2	5	34.1	20.7%
TOTAL CLASS II	82	44.0	12	49.0	11.5%
CLASS III					
Drug Abuse	150	6.4	69	6.9	8.8%
* 2nd Degree Burglary	63	8.2	51	7.3	-10.5%
Aggravated Robbery	52	16.9	24	15.7	-7.4%
Sex Assault on Child	57	13.1	8	11.6	-11.5%
* Theft	18	10.2	1	8.0	-21.8%
1st Degree Assault	28	14.1	9	27.2	93.2%
Escape	6	12.0	4	6.8	-43.8%
1st Degree Sexual Assault	15	49.2	10	9.5	-80.7%
* Other Class III	71	11.1	26	8.9	-20.4%
TOTAL CLASS III	460	11.5	202	9.5	-17.0%
CLASS IV					
* 2nd Degree Burglary	99	5.4	55	5.3	-1.7%
* Theft	171	4.6	86	5.2	12.4%
Drug Abuse	118	4.1	57	4.6	10.3%
2nd Degree Assault	90	6.9	41	5.6	-18.5%
Sex Assault on Child	77	6.5	12	6.0	-8.6%
* 2nd Degree Forgery	8	4.1	3	4.8	18.9%
* Robbery	41	6.1	32	6.4	5.1%
* Agg Motor Vehicle Theft	35	5.1	22	2.5	-51.8%
* Other Class IV	245	5.5	102	5.9	6.5%
TOTAL CLASS IV	884	5.4	410	5.3	-1.3%
CLASS V					
* Criminal Trespassing	93	3.0	61	3.4	14.2%
Drug Abuse	131	2.9	80	3.4	15.6%
* Driving After Judgment	6	2.3	0	0.0	--
* Menacing	89	2.9	52	3.5	20.0%
* Forgery	43	3.7	20	3.1	-17.1%
* Other Class V	365	3.2	181	3.7	15.0%
TOTAL CLASS V	727	3.1	394	3.5	13.2%
CLASS VI					
* Criminal Attempt	82	2.1	40	5.3	151.8%
* Criminal Impersonation	30	2.2	21	2.9	34.5%
* Driving After Judgment	65	1.8	44	2.0	12.7%
* Other Class VI	16	2.0	15	2.6	29.5%
TOTAL CLASS VI	193	2.0	120	3.4	66.9%
TOTAL	2,346	6.9	1,138	5.7	-18.0%

* Crimes under reduced presumptive sentencing range pursuant to H.B. 1302.

RECIDIVISM

The department defines recidivism as a return to prison in Colorado for either new criminal activity or technical violations of parole, probation or non-departmental community placement within three years of release. Table 33 lists the recidivism rates by type of release by gender for offenders released from prison in calendar years 1990 and 1991. 27.4% of the female offenders released in 1991 returned within three years compared to 38.3% of the male offenders. The female return rate was higher for the 1991 releases than the 1990 releases, as was the male return rate for 1991 releases.

Table 34 compares the cumulative return rates for 1989 through 1993 calendar year releases. One-, two- and three-year return rates are reported for 1989 through 1991 releases. One- and two-year rates for 1992 releases and one-year rate for 1993 releases are shown as these offenders have only been out for two years or less. 1989 releases showed an overall higher rate of return at all three time intervals as compared to the 1990 and 1991 releases. The 1990 and 1991 releases have almost identical return rates at all three time intervals. The one- and two-year rates for 1992 releases are also similar as is the one-year return rate for 1993 releases.

TABLE 33
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR THREE YEAR RETURN
RELEASES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1990 AND 1991

RELEASE TYPE	1990			1991		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Parole	40.8%	29.2%	39.9%	41.5%	28.6%	40.1%
Probation	32.3%	17.6%	30.2%	39.7%	11.1%	37.6%
Court Order Discharge	48.2%	25.0%	46.7%	42.7%	42.9%	42.7%
Sentence Discharge	27.8%	18.4%	27.2%	30.6%	23.3%	30.2%
Other	34.6%	100.0%	37.0%	33.3%	0.0%	32.1%
TOTAL	38.0%	26.7%	37.1%	38.3%	27.4%	37.3%

TABLE 34
CUMULATIVE RETURN RATES
FOR 1989 THROUGH 1993 RELEASES

RELEASE YEAR	CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETURNED AFTER:		
	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS
1989	27.6%	34.8%	38.8%
1990	25.0%	32.7%	37.1%
1991	26.0%	33.2%	37.3%
1992	27.4%	34.3%	--
1993	26.6%	--	--

SECTION IV

INMATE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

INMATE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics of the inmate population are included in this section. The inmate population data varies from the court commitment data discussed in the prior section as violent and longer sentenced offenders remain in the prison system longer. These characteristics are more evident in the tables presented on the following pages.

Table 35 includes the inmate custody classifications for the last five years, as of June 30 of each year. The classification of administrative segregation/close was changed in 1994 with the elimination of the maximum category.

The felony class distributions show only slight changes between the inmate populations on June 30, 1991 to June 30, 1994 as illustrated in Table 36. The number of class three offenders is slightly higher (1%) while the class four and five offenders are slightly less. Class six also shows a slight increase of just over 1%.

The comparison of most serious offenses of the inmate populations as of June 30, 1991 and June 30, 1994 in Table 37 illustrates the increasing number of more serious violent offenders in prison. The total number of violent offenders increased 35.4% over this three year period compared to an increase of only 15.2% in the number of non-violent offenders. All homicide related offenses show significant increases from 1991 as well as assault and sexual crimes against children. Non-violent offenses showing large increases include escape and contraband related crimes, fraud and embezzlement, vandalism and family crimes such as incest.

The most serious offense categories for female offenders differ from male offenders in the overall percentage of non-violent offenses at 71% of the female population compared to 53% for the male population. Offenders with drug related offenses constitute 21.7% of the female population and only 10.5% of the male population.

TABLE 35
COMPARISON OF INMATE CUSTODY CLASSIFICATIONS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1990 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1994

CLASSIFICATION LEVEL	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Maximum/Close	14.6%	16.4%	17.9%	16.6%	16.0%
Medium	47.2%	44.5%	44.3%	42.9%	41.4%
Restricted-Minimum	16.4%	16.8%	16.2%	18.7%	20.3%
Minimum	21.8%	22.3%	21.6%	21.8%	22.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 36
INMATE FELON CLASS DISTRIBUTION
FY91 VS. FY94

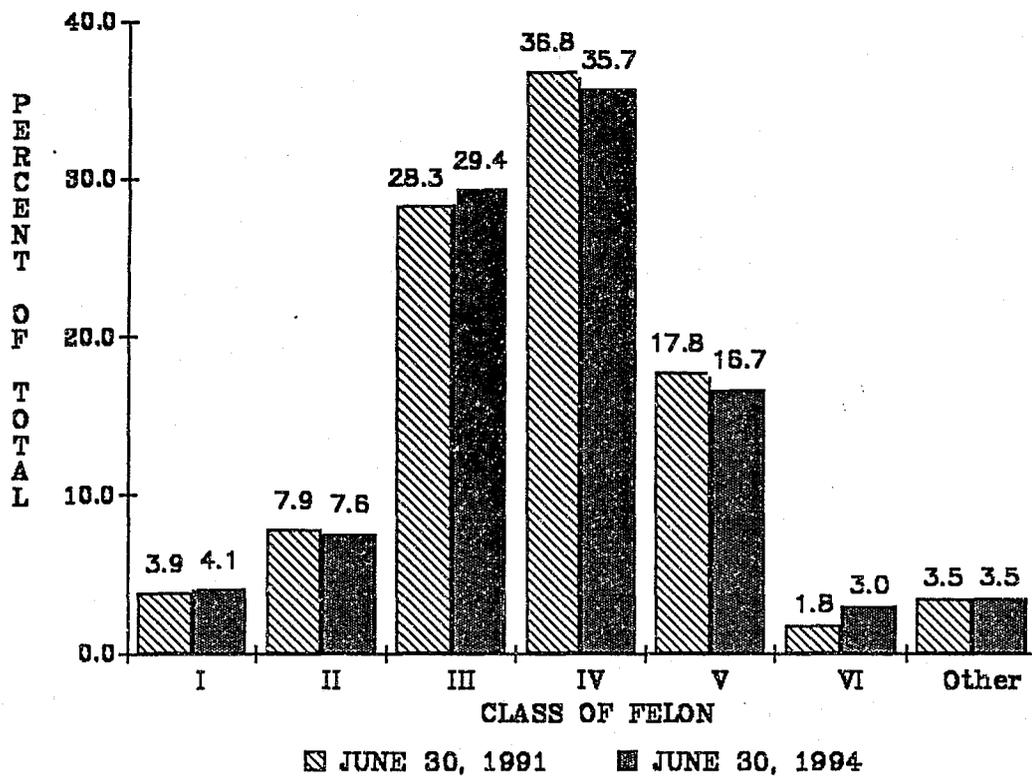


TABLE 37
COMPARISON OF INMATE POPULATION MOST SERIOUS OFFENSES
JUNE 30, 1991 VERSUS JUNE 30, 1994

OFFENSE	---- FISCAL YEAR 1991 ----				---- FISCAL YEAR 1994 ----				PERCENT CHANGE
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF PERCENT	
VIOLENT:									
1st Degree Murder	281	10	291	3.9%	367	14	381	4.1%	30.9%
2nd Degree Murder	225	21	246	3.3%	275	20	295	3.2%	19.9%
Manslaughter	58	8	66	0.9%	86	9	95	1.0%	43.9%
Vehicular Homicide	45	6	51	0.7%	70	7	77	0.8%	51.0%
Other Homicide	9	0	9	0.1%	11	0	11	0.1%	22.2%
Aggravated Robbery	412	4	416	5.6%	501	7	508	5.5%	22.1%
Simple Robbery	204	6	210	2.8%	265	12	277	3.0%	31.9%
Kidnapping	122	4	126	1.7%	129	5	134	1.5%	6.3%
Assault	386	15	401	5.4%	586	17	603	6.5%	50.4%
Menacing	140	1	141	1.9%	192	12	204	2.2%	44.7%
Sexual Assault	370	0	370	5.0%	441	0	441	4.8%	19.2%
Sex Assault/Exploit of Child	401	3	404	5.4%	612	7	619	6.7%	53.2%
Vehicular Assault	23	3	26	0.3%	36	6	42	0.5%	61.5%
Att/Consp/Acc to Violent Crimes	261	9	270	3.6%	392	18	410	4.4%	51.9%
Arson	20	1	21	0.3%	18	1	19	0.2%	-9.5%
Weapons/Explosives	33	0	33	0.4%	41	0	41	0.4%	24.2%
Child Abuse	33	16	49	0.7%	66	19	85	0.9%	73.5%
Sex Offender Act	25	0	25	0.3%	29	0	29	0.3%	N/A
SUBTOTAL	3,048	107	3,155	42.3%	4,117	154	4,271	46.2%	35.4%
NON-VIOLENT:									
Burglary	974	9	983	13.2%	1,057	14	1,071	11.6%	9.0%
Trespassing	229	6	235	3.1%	222	7	229	2.5%	-2.6%
Theft	537	61	598	8.0%	600	96	696	7.5%	16.4%
Att/Consp/Acc to Non-Violent Crimes	500	35	535	7.2%	551	66	617	6.7%	15.3%
M.V. Theft	144	2	146	2.0%	183	2	185	2.0%	26.7%
Forgery	183	45	228	3.1%	135	30	165	1.8%	-27.6%
Fraud/Embezzlement	52	5	57	0.8%	79	8	87	0.9%	52.6%
Vandalism	39	0	39	0.5%	53	2	55	0.6%	41.0%
Drug Abuse	703	99	802	10.7%	917	116	1,033	11.2%	28.8%
Family Crimes	50	0	50	0.7%	69	1	70	0.8%	40.0%
Traffic	85	1	86	1.2%	91	3	94	1.0%	9.3%
Escape/Contraband	185	15	200	2.7%	277	28	305	3.3%	52.5%
Habitual	228	2	230	3.1%	280	2	282	3.1%	22.6%
Miscellaneous	113	7	120	1.6%	72	5	77	0.8%	-35.8%
SUBTOTAL	4,022	287	4,309	57.7%	4,586	380	4,966	53.8%	15.2%
TOTAL	7,070 *	394 *	7,464 *	100.0%	8,703 *	534 *	9,237 *	100.0%	23.8%

*Number of offenders with available data.

Table 38 is contained on four pages due to the number of facilities throughout the state. An offender profile of each individual facility, community transition and intensive supervision placement is provided. The total number of offenders profiled may not total to numbers previously mentioned in this report as off-grounds offenders are counted in the facility counts. In addition, offenders located in the jail backlog or with incomplete data are not included. Prior Colorado incarcerations reflect any and all incarcerations in the state prison system, including returns for technical parole violations. Prior incarcerations do not include incarcerations in other states, the federal system, local or county jails.

The male and female offender profiles as of June 30, 1994 are compared in Table 39. Significant differences appear in most categories. Ethnic breakdown continues to show a significantly higher percentage of African-American and lower percentages of Anglo and Hispanic female offenders. The felony class distribution and violent offense reflect less serious, less violent female offenders than male. Over one-third of the female population is sentenced from Denver County. Male offenders are more likely (36%) to have a prior Colorado incarceration than female offenders (28.1%).

Table 40 compares the age breakdown for female and male offenders as of June 30, 1994. The category of thirty to thirty-nine years represents the highest percentage of male and female offenders at 38.5% and 44.0% respectively. However, the twenty to twenty-nine age category for male offenders follows closely at 36.7%. This table reflects the small percentage of offenders in the lower and upper extremes, 2.1% total population less than 20 years of age and 6% in the fifty and over categories.

TABLE 38
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
AS OF JUNE 30, 1994

CATEGORY	DRDC	CSP	CCF	LCF	AVCF	BVCF	CTCF	FCF	BTCF	AHCC	BVMD
PROFILE NUMBER	425	493	343	955	1008	712	605	1079	311	363	251
AVERAGE AGE	32	29	32	33	34	28	38	36	31	34	28
<u>ETHNIC CATEGORY</u>											
Anglo	44.2%	36.9%	39.1%	41.8%	44.6%	48.3%	49.6%	54.5%	39.5%	42.7%	39.8%
Hispanic	26.6%	31.6%	26.5%	26.1%	25.3%	26.1%	25.0%	22.7%	28.3%	24.8%	28.3%
African-American	26.6%	29.4%	31.2%	27.9%	26.5%	20.9%	22.5%	19.4%	30.2%	29.2%	26.7%
Native Am. Indian	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%	1.0%	2.2%	1.3%	1.7%	3.6%
Asian	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%	1.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%
Unknown	0.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.7%	0.7%	0.6%	1.4%	0.8%
<u>FELON CLASS</u>											
Class I	2.1%	9.3%	10.2%	13.8%	5.4%	1.3%	4.0%	3.4%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%
Class II	2.8%	12.6%	16.3%	15.5%	11.1%	7.2%	10.1%	8.0%	2.6%	4.7%	3.2%
Class III	17.9%	29.2%	30.9%	30.7%	33.2%	31.0%	32.9%	35.5%	31.5%	29.2%	27.9%
Class IV	34.1%	31.2%	21.6%	21.6%	30.6%	42.1%	31.1%	37.0%	44.1%	38.3%	42.6%
Class V	33.4%	9.9%	8.2%	8.4%	13.5%	15.2%	15.2%	11.2%	16.4%	20.7%	23.5%
Class VI	8.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	2.0%	1.7%	2.5%	1.6%	3.9%	3.3%	2.8%
Other	1.2%	7.7%	12.5%	9.3%	4.3%	1.5%	4.3%	3.3%	1.3%	2.5%	0.0%
<u>VIOLENT OFFENSE</u>											
Violent	25.6%	55.4%	58.9%	59.8%	53.3%	41.7%	49.1%	69.4%	22.8%	37.2%	35.1%
Non-Violent	74.4%	44.6%	41.1%	40.2%	46.7%	58.3%	50.9%	30.6%	77.2%	62.8%	64.9%
<u>PRIOR COLORADO INCARCERATIONS</u>											
	40.9%	38.3%	44.6%	37.5%	34.5%	33.7%	34.5%	26.2%	47.3%	43.0%	34.3%
<u>COUNTY OF COMMITMENT</u>											
Denver	28.7%	38.3%	28.3%	32.6%	29.2%	27.4%	31.9%	25.3%	28.3%	30.0%	27.9%
Arapahoe	10.6%	7.3%	9.9%	10.6%	10.2%	7.2%	6.4%	9.2%	9.6%	12.7%	12.4%
Boulder	3.3%	3.9%	3.8%	2.7%	4.1%	3.7%	3.0%	4.4%	3.2%	3.0%	3.2%
Adams	8.0%	7.3%	7.0%	6.9%	7.3%	6.9%	6.6%	9.5%	6.4%	9.9%	8.0%
Jefferson	14.1%	9.5%	10.2%	13.6%	11.7%	15.0%	12.2%	11.9%	12.9%	10.5%	14.3%
Weld	4.2%	1.8%	4.4%	2.7%	2.7%	4.2%	3.5%	4.4%	1.9%	3.3%	4.0%
Larimer	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.9%	4.2%	2.6%	3.2%	3.9%	3.9%	3.6%
El Paso	9.4%	9.7%	14.3%	11.4%	12.7%	10.4%	10.7%	12.7%	13.8%	11.3%	13.5%
Pueblo	2.6%	3.7%	2.9%	3.1%	1.8%	4.4%	4.1%	2.4%	3.5%	2.5%	3.2%
Mesa	3.1%	1.2%	2.6%	2.9%	3.3%	3.4%	3.0%	2.8%	4.5%	3.6%	4.0%
Other	13.2%	14.4%	13.7%	10.4%	13.2%	13.3%	15.9%	14.1%	11.9%	9.4%	6.0%

DRDC-Denver Reception & Diag. Center (maximum) Denver
 CSP-Colo. State Penitentiary (maximum) Canon City
 CCF-Centennial Correctional Facility (close) Canon City
 LCF-Limon Correctional Facility (medium) Limon
 AVCF-Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility (medium) Ordway
 BVCF-Buena Vista Correctional Facility (medium) Buena Vista

CTCF-Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility (medium) Canon City
 FCF-Fremont Correctional Facility (medium) Canon City
 BTCF-Bent County Correctional Facility (res-min) Las Animas
 AHCC-Arrowhead Correctional Center (res-min) Canon City
 BVMD-Buena Vista Modular Unit (res-min) Buena Vista

TABLE 38
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
AS OF JUNE 30, 1994

CATEGORY	FMCC	PREL	PCC	CCC	DCC	RCC	SCC	CCAP	CWCF	COMM	ISP	TOTAL
PROFILE NUMBER	302	164	56	151	296	152	200	90	289	803	189	9237
AVERAGE AGE	34	32	32	34	31	32	35	24	33	32	34	34
<u>ETHNIC CATEGORY</u>												
Anglo	46.4%	48.2%	48.2%	37.7%	47.0%	49.3%	49.5%	41.1%	42.2%	49.7%	52.4%	45.9%
Hispanic	27.8%	25.0%	42.9%	29.8%	25.3%	29.6%	22.0%	35.6%	18.7%	25.7%	24.9%	25.9%
African-American	23.2%	23.8%	7.1%	29.1%	26.0%	18.4%	26.5%	20.0%	36.0%	21.0%	18.5%	24.9%
Native Am. Indian	2.6%	1.8%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.7%	2.0%	3.3%	2.8%	2.5%	2.1%	2.0%
Asian	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Unknown	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	2.1%	0.9%
<u>FELON CLASS</u>												
Class I	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.4%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	3.5%	0.1%	0.0%	4.1%
Class II	3.0%	1.2%	3.6%	4.0%	2.4%	3.3%	5.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.6%	1.6%	7.6%
Class III	22.8%	9.1%	30.4%	37.7%	30.4%	35.5%	25.0%	24.4%	21.5%	25.3%	24.3%	29.4%
Class IV	40.4%	37.8%	39.3%	37.7%	40.2%	42.1%	35.5%	44.4%	39.8%	47.2%	47.1%	35.7%
Class V	25.8%	34.1%	19.6%	13.9%	20.9%	13.2%	24.5%	30.0%	22.8%	21.3%	22.2%	16.7%
Class VI	5.0%	17.7%	5.4%	1.3%	4.1%	4.6%	9.5%	1.1%	0.7%	5.1%	4.8%	3.0%
Other	1.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	3.5%
<u>VIOLENT OFFENSE</u>												
Violent	25.8%	17.7%	19.6%	42.4%	26.7%	33.6%	22.5%	6.7%	30.1%	13.0%	20.6%	42.5%
Non-Violent	74.2%	82.3%	80.4%	57.6%	73.3%	66.4%	77.5%	93.3%	69.9%	87.0%	79.4%	57.5%
<u>PRIOR COLORADO</u>												
INCARCERATIONS	42.4%	45.7%	51.8%	37.7%	34.8%	36.8%	28.0%	17.8%	26.3%	35.1%	33.9%	35.6%
<u>COUNTY OF COMMITMENT</u>												
Denver	33.4%	22.6%	21.4%	30.5%	29.7%	16.4%	27.5%	31.1%	33.2%	26.4%	27.5%	27.2%
Arapahoe	10.3%	10.4%	7.1%	11.9%	10.1%	6.6%	9.0%	5.6%	12.1%	9.1%	12.7%	9.6%
Boulder	3.3%	4.3%	3.6%	2.0%	3.4%	3.3%	3.5%	5.6%	2.4%	5.0%	2.6%	3.6%
Adams	5.6%	14.6%	3.6%	6.0%	6.1%	6.6%	5.5%	5.6%	6.9%	4.5%	9.0%	7.3%
Jefferson	10.3%	10.4%	14.3%	16.6%	13.5%	21.7%	10.5%	14.4%	12.1%	14.4%	18.0%	12.8%
Weld	3.0%	3.0%	5.4%	4.0%	1.4%	3.9%	3.0%	3.3%	1.0%	4.9%	3.7%	3.4%
Larimer	2.6%	5.5%	0.0%	3.3%	3.7%	3.3%	6.5%	5.6%	2.1%	4.5%	4.8%	3.5%
El Paso	9.6%	12.2%	16.1%	13.9%	10.8%	15.8%	14.0%	7.8%	18.3%	12.3%	5.3%	11.9%
Pueblo	3.6%	4.3%	10.7%	2.6%	3.0%	2.6%	2.0%	4.4%	2.8%	2.6%	4.8%	3.1%
Mesa	1.3%	3.0%	5.4%	3.3%	5.1%	4.6%	2.5%	2.2%	1.4%	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%
Other	16.9%	9.8%	12.5%	6.0%	13.2%	15.1%	16.0%	14.4%	7.6%	13.1%	8.5%	12.6%

FMCC-Four Mile Correctional Center (res-min) Canon City
 PREL-Pre-Release Correctional Center (res-min) Canon City
 PCC-Pueblo Minimum Center (res-min) Pueblo
 CCC-Colo. Correctional Center (minimum) Golden
 DCC-Delta Correctional Center (minimum) Delta
 RCC-Rifle Correctional Center (minimum) Rifle

SCC-Skyline Correctional Center (minimum) Canon City
 CCAP-Colo. Correctional Alternative Prgm. (res-min) Buena Vista
 CWCF-Colo. Women's Correctional Facility (mixed) Canon City
 COMM-Community Centers (mixed)
 ISP-Intensive Supervision (mixed)

TABLE 38 (cont'd.)
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
AS OF JUNE 30, 1994

CATEGORY	DRDC	CSP	CCF	LCF	AVCF	BVCF	CTCF	FCF	BTCF	AHCC	BVMD
AGE GROUP											
15 - 17	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
18 - 19	4.2%	4.1%	2.0%	1.2%	1.6%	5.6%	1.2%	0.9%	2.9%	0.5%	4.0%
20 - 29	36.9%	52.1%	35.6%	33.8%	31.0%	54.9%	23.5%	26.1%	41.2%	28.1%	58.2%
30 - 39	36.9%	32.7%	41.7%	40.5%	40.1%	29.1%	37.0%	41.4%	39.9%	39.3%	31.5%
40 - 49	17.4%	9.9%	15.7%	18.1%	21.0%	8.1%	22.1%	20.2%	13.5%	17.5%	5.2%
50 +	3.8%	1.2%	4.4%	6.3%	6.1%	1.4%	16.0%	11.2%	2.6%	14.5%	0.8%
STATUS TYPE											
New Commitments	83.8%	95.3%	95.6%	96.1%	93.5%	92.7%	90.7%	95.6%	85.9%	87.3%	92.4%
Parole Returns	14.8%	3.4%	3.5%	2.7%	4.4%	5.5%	7.8%	3.1%	11.6%	11.8%	5.6%
Interstate Transfers	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Other	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.4%	1.8%	1.0%	1.1%	2.3%	0.6%	2.0%
OFFENSE TYPE											
Homicide	4.7%	15.8%	17.2%	20.1%	11.9%	7.3%	9.8%	6.7%	3.5%	6.1%	4.4%
Robbery	4.2%	13.2%	13.4%	12.8%	9.7%	8.1%	6.0%	5.2%	9.6%	9.1%	13.5%
Kidnapping	0.5%	2.2%	4.7%	3.6%	1.7%	0.6%	1.8%	2.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%
Assault	5.9%	10.5%	7.3%	7.9%	8.2%	11.1%	5.5%	4.4%	7.4%	7.2%	12.0%
Sex Assault	2.1%	5.3%	7.6%	6.5%	8.1%	3.8%	6.4%	15.8%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%
Sex Assault/Child	3.8%	1.6%	3.2%	4.3%	7.7%	5.5%	13.6%	28.5%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%
Drug Abuse	19.5%	2.8%	2.6%	4.8%	8.3%	8.7%	10.6%	4.1%	18.3%	12.7%	10.0%
Burglary	8.0%	12.2%	9.9%	8.7%	11.5%	18.3%	10.2%	5.7%	19.6%	9.6%	14.7%
Theft	10.6%	8.1%	5.5%	4.2%	6.5%	10.3%	8.3%	4.2%	12.5%	12.4%	10.0%
Forgery	4.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.5%	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	2.8%	1.6%
Fraud	0.9%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%
Traffic	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	2.3%	1.1%	0.0%
Escape	1.6%	4.1%	2.9%	5.5%	3.1%	3.5%	2.5%	1.1%	3.9%	3.0%	4.8%
Att/Cons/Sol-Violent	4.5%	6.7%	5.5%	4.7%	5.9%	5.3%	6.1%	6.7%	1.9%	2.5%	5.2%
Att/Cons/Sol-Non-Violent	12.9%	4.1%	2.3%	3.0%	5.1%	5.2%	4.3%	3.5%	7.4%	9.4%	10.0%
Habitual-Small	0.2%	2.2%	4.7%	3.5%	2.0%	0.8%	1.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Habitual-Big	0.7%	4.7%	7.3%	5.3%	1.7%	0.6%	1.7%	1.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%
Other	12.2%	5.3%	5.0%	4.5%	6.2%	8.6%	9.8%	7.2%	10.3%	9.4%	13.1%

DRDC-Denver Reception & Diag. Center (maximum) Denver
 CSP-Colo. State Penitentiary (maximum) Canon City
 CCF-Centennial Correctional Facility (maximum) Canon City
 LCF-Limon Correctional Facility (medium) Limon
 AVCF-Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility (medium) Ordway
 FCF-Fremont Correctional Facility (medium) Canon City

CTCF-Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility (medium) Canon City
 FCF-Fremont Correctional Facility (medium) Canon City
 BTCF-Bent County Correctional Facility (res-min) Las Animas
 AHCC-Arrowhead Correctional Center (res-min) Canon City
 BVMD-Buena Vista Modular Unit (res-min) Buena Vista

TABLE 38 (cont'd.)
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
AS OF JUNE 30, 1994

CATEGORY	FMCC	PREL	PREL	CCG	DCC	RCC	SCC	CCAP	CWCF	COMM	ISP	TOTAL
AGE GROUP												
15 - 17	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
18 - 19	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.3%	2.0%	8.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.9%
20 - 29	30.5%	39.0%	37.5%	28.5%	49.0%	42.8%	20.5%	83.3%	28.7%	39.2%	29.1%	36.4%
30 - 39	43.4%	40.2%	42.9%	51.0%	37.5%	32.9%	47.0%	7.8%	46.0%	41.6%	43.9%	38.8%
40 - 49	22.2%	17.1%	16.1%	15.9%	10.1%	21.1%	23.0%	0.0%	20.8%	14.4%	22.8%	16.7%
50 +	4.0%	3.0%	3.6%	4.6%	3.0%	2.0%	7.5%	0.0%	3.1%	3.7%	4.2%	6.0%
STATUS TYPE												
New Commitments	85.8%	78.0%	87.5%	89.4%	88.9%	87.5%	92.0%	97.8%	90.0%	91.7%	97.4%	91.9%
Parole Returns	12.6%	20.1%	12.5%	6.6%	8.4%	9.2%	5.0%	1.1%	8.0%	5.9%	1.6%	6.3%
Interstate Transfers	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Other	1.0%	1.8%	0.0%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%	3.0%	1.1%	1.7%	2.5%	1.1%	1.4%
OFFENSE TYPE												
Homicide	7.3%	1.2%	3.6%	9.9%	6.1%	6.6%	7.0%	3.3%	13.5%	2.5%	9.5%	9.3%
Robbery	9.6%	1.8%	10.7%	19.2%	10.1%	13.2%	6.5%	1.1%	5.5%	4.2%	4.2%	8.5%
Kidnapping	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%
Assault	6.6%	4.9%	3.6%	10.6%	7.8%	10.5%	5.0%	2.2%	3.1%	3.7%	5.3%	7.0%
Sex Assault	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%
Sex Assault/Child	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.5%	1.1%	6.7%
Drug Abuse	17.2%	14.0%	12.5%	17.2%	16.6%	16.4%	24.5%	26.7%	18.3%	19.6%	18.0%	11.2%
Burglary	10.3%	12.8%	28.6%	12.6%	16.2%	15.8%	5.0%	14.4%	2.8%	17.8%	13.2%	11.6%
Theft	13.2%	10.4%	8.9%	8.6%	11.8%	9.9%	12.5%	16.7%	14.5%	18.3%	21.2%	9.5%
Forgery	3.3%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	2.6%	3.5%	0.0%	3.8%	3.6%	4.2%	1.8%
Fraud	2.3%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%	2.2%	1.7%	2.1%	1.6%	0.9%
Traffic	1.0%	5.5%	3.6%	0.0%	2.0%	1.3%	5.5%	1.1%	0.3%	2.2%	2.1%	1.0%
Escape	2.6%	3.0%	1.8%	2.0%	5.4%	3.9%	2.0%	4.4%	6.9%	3.5%	1.1%	3.3%
Att/Cons/Sol-Violent	2.0%	3.7%	1.8%	0.7%	2.7%	3.3%	3.5%	0.0%	4.2%	1.6%	0.5%	4.4%
Att/Cons/Sol-Non-Violent	11.3%	15.2%	12.5%	9.3%	7.8%	7.2%	8.5%	12.2%	9.0%	10.5%	10.1%	6.7%
Habitual-Small	1.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%
Habitual-Big	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	1.7%
Other	11.9%	13.4%	10.7%	6.0%	10.8%	9.2%	14.0%	15.6%	11.8%	9.1%	7.9%	8.4%

FMCC-Four Mile Correctional Center (res-min) Canon City
 PREL-Pre-Release Correctional Center (res-min) Canon City
 PCC-Pueblo Minimum Center (res-min) Pueblo
 CCC-Colo. Correctional Center (minimum) Golden
 DCC-Delta Correctional Center (minimum) Delta
 RCC-Rifle Correctional Center (minimum) Rifle

SCC-Skyline Correctional Center (minimum) Canon City
 CCAP-Colo. Correctional Alternative Prgm. (res-min) Buena Vista
 CWCF-Colo. Women's Correctional Facility (mixed) Canon City
 COMM-Community Centers (mixed)
 ISP-Intensive Supervision (mixed)

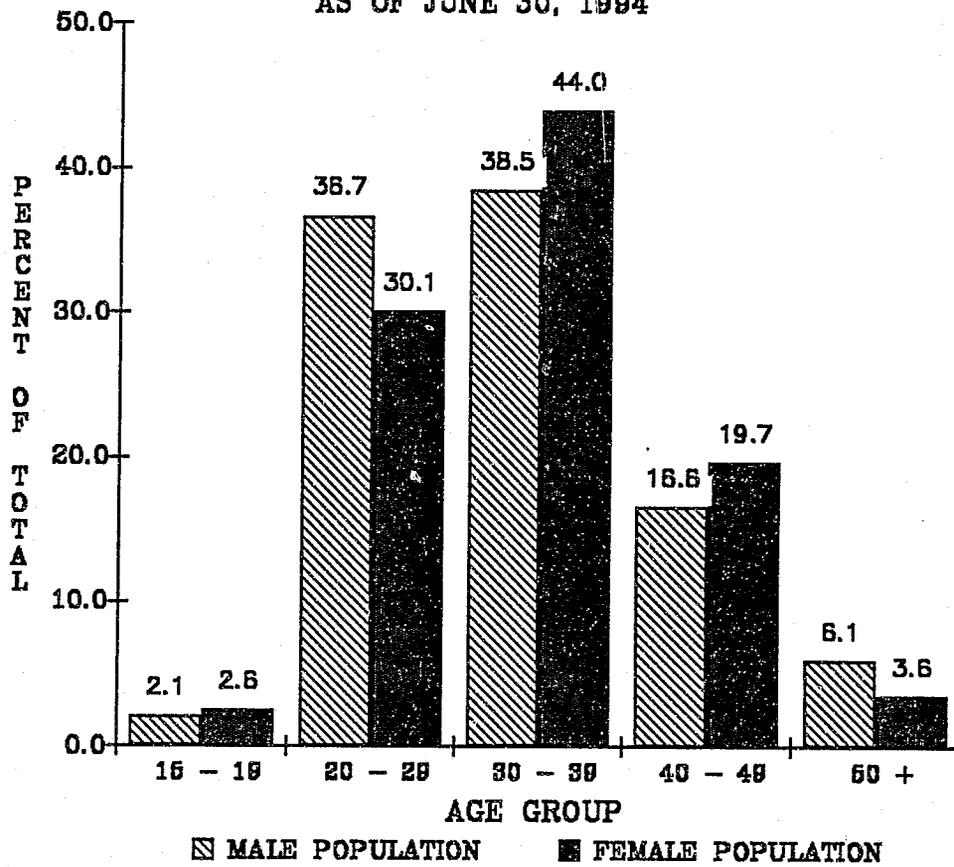
TABLE 39
OFFENDER PROFILE BY GENDER
AS OF JUNE 30, 1994

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
PROFILE NUMBER	8703 *	534 *	9237 *
AVERAGE AGE	31	32	34
<u>ETHNIC CATEGORY</u>			
Anglo	46.0%	42.9%	45.9%
Hispanic	26.3%	18.9%	25.9%
African-American	24.3%	35.4%	24.9%
Native Am. Indian	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%
Asian	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Unknown	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%
<u>FELON CLASS</u>			
Class I	4.2%	2.6%	4.1%
Class II	7.6%	6.9%	7.6%
Class III	29.9%	20.8%	29.4%
Class IV	35.3%	41.9%	35.7%
Class V	16.2%	24.9%	16.7%
Class VI	3.1%	2.4%	3.0%
Other	3.6%	0.4%	3.5%
<u>VIOLENT OFFENSE</u>			
Violent	43.7%	22.8%	42.5%
Non-Violent	56.3%	77.2%	57.5%
PRIOR COLORADO INCARCERATIONS	36.0%	28.1%	35.6%
<u>COUNTY OF COMMITMENT</u>			
Denver	28.8%	35.4%	29.2%
Arapahoe	9.3%	12.5%	9.5%
Boulder	3.7%	2.6%	3.6%
Adams	7.4%	5.4%	7.3%
Jefferson	12.8%	13.7%	12.8%
Weld	3.5%	1.7%	3.4%
Larimer	3.6%	2.2%	3.5%
El Paso	11.8%	14.2%	11.9%
Pueblo	3.1%	1.9%	3.1%
Mesa	3.1%	2.1%	3.0%
Other	12.9%	8.2%	12.6%

TABLE 39 (cont'd.)
OFFENDER PROFILE BY GENDER
AS OF JUNE 30, 1994

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>AGE GROUP</u>			
15 - 17	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
18 - 19	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%
20 - 29	36.7%	30.1%	36.4%
30 - 39	38.5%	44.0%	38.8%
40 - 49	16.6%	19.7%	16.7%
50 +	6.1%	3.6%	6.0%
<u>STATUS TYPE</u>			
New Commitments	92.0%	90.4%	91.9%
Parole Returns	6.2%	8.1%	6.3%
Interstate Transfers	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Other	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%
<u>OFFENSE TYPE</u>			
Homicide	9.3%	9.4%	9.3%
Robbery	8.8%	3.6%	8.5%
Kidnapping	1.5%	0.9%	1.5%
Assault	7.1%	4.3%	7.0%
Sex Assault	5.4%	0.0%	5.1%
Sex Assault/Child	7.0%	1.3%	6.7%
Drug Abuse	10.5%	21.7%	11.2%
Burglary	12.1%	2.6%	11.6%
Theft	9.0%	18.4%	9.5%
Forgery	1.6%	5.6%	1.8%
Fraud	0.9%	1.5%	0.9%
Traffic	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%
Escape	3.2%	5.2%	3.3%
Att/Cons/Sol-Violent	4.5%	3.4%	4.4%
Att/Cons/Sol-Non-Violent	6.3%	12.4%	6.7%
Habitual-Small	1.4%	0.2%	1.4%
Habitual-Big	1.8%	0.2%	1.7%
Other	8.4%	8.8%	8.4%

TABLE 40
 INMATE POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
 AS OF JUNE 30, 1984



SECTION V

PAROLE POPULATION

PAROLE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

This section contains population counts and profiles of the parole population by region. Caseloads are reported, which do not reflect actual workloads. In 1990, legislation was passed which authorized earned time awards to offenders while on parole in addition to the earned time already awarded in prison. The effects of earned time, combined with increases in the number of parole returns, have resulted in the average length of stay on parole dropping from 13.4 months in 1989 to a low of 9.5 months in 1991. The 1994 average length of stay increased to 12.7 months. H.B. 1302, in 1993, requires offenders to complete a mandatory parole period after release from prison. In addition, this legislation removed earned time awards while on parole. Therefore, all offenders sentenced to prison for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, will have a specific parole period, based on the felony class of the offense, to complete.

Table 41 shows the breakdown of the parole caseload for the last five years as of June 30 of each year. The intensive supervision parole program was started in 1991 to provide additional supervision and program participation for high risk offenders. The 1994 total caseload reflects a slight decrease of 7% from the 1993 caseload. The parole caseload has remained stable over this five year period, but is expected to show significant increases in the next five-year period when the full impact of the mandatory parole provisions will be seen.

The average daily parole caseload by region for fiscal years 1990 through 1994 is provided in Table 42. In fiscal year 1990 the boundaries for Denver and the Northeast regions were modified, resulting in a shift of over 200 cases.

Table 43 contains profile information by region of the parole population as of June 30, 1994. The ethnic breakdown shows more predominantly Anglo populations in the Northeast and Western regions and the Denver region having a higher African-American population. The Denver region has a higher representation of female offenders than the other regions, as female offenders are predominantly sentenced from Denver County. The offenses are mainly non-violent offenses with drug related offenses representing the highest percent at 16.9%, followed closely by theft at 13.5% and burglary at 13.3%.

TABLE 41
ACTIVE PAROLE CASELOAD
AS OF JUNE 30, 1990 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1994

YEAR	REGULAR	INTENSIVE	INTERSTATE	INTERSTATE	TOTAL
	PAROLE	SUPERVISION PAROLE	PAROLE	PROBATION	
1990	1,829	0	305	3	2,137
1991	1,659	0	330	1	1,990
1992	1,453	88	401	1	1,943
1993	1,482	231	401	2	2,116
1994	1,263	345	350	0	1,958

*Excludes 167 absconders and 523 Colorado parolees placed out of state.

TABLE 42
AVERAGE DAILY PAROLE CASELOAD BY REGION
FISCAL YEARS 1990 THROUGH 1994

YEAR	- - - - - R E G I O N - - - - -				TOTAL
	Denver	Northeast	Southeast	Western	
1990	851	584	413	207	2,055
1991	956	634	374	186	2,150
1992	812	537	339	153	1,841
1993	883	598	369	168	2,018
1994	879	588	397	165	2,029

*Includes interstate parolees in Colorado from other states.

TABLE 43
PAROLE POPULATION PROFILE BY REGION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1994

CATEGORY	<u>DENVER</u>		<u>NORTHEAST</u>		<u>SOUTHEAST</u>		<u>WESTERN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
PROFILE NUMBER	946 *		631 *		445 *		162 *		2184 *	
PERCENT OF TOTAL		43.3%		28.9%		20.4%		7.4%		100.0%
AVERAGE AGE	34 yrs.		33 yrs.		33 yrs.		32 yrs.		33 yrs.	
<u>GENDER</u>										
Male	831	87.8%	577	91.4%	398	89.4%	152	93.8%	1958	89.7%
Female	115	12.2%	54	8.6%	47	10.6%	10	6.2%	226	10.3%
<u>ETHNIC CATEGORY</u>										
Anglo	345	36.5%	410	65.0%	241	54.2%	131	80.9%	1127	51.6%
Hispanic	233	24.6%	157	24.9%	107	24.0%	27	16.7%	524	24.0%
African-American	347	36.7%	46	7.3%	84	18.9%	2	1.2%	479	21.9%
Native Am. Indian	11	1.2%	11	1.7%	8	1.8%	1	0.6%	31	1.4%
Asian	5	0.5%	3	0.5%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	9	0.4%
Unknown	5	0.5%	4	0.6%	4	0.9%	1	0.6%	14	0.7%
<u>FELON CLASS</u>										
Class I	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Class II	11	1.2%	12	1.9%	9	2.0%	2	1.2%	34	1.6%
Class III	182	19.2%	105	16.6%	104	23.4%	31	19.1%	422	19.3%
Class IV	377	39.9%	261	41.4%	174	39.1%	49	30.2%	861	39.4%
Class V	242	25.6%	125	19.8%	57	12.8%	20	12.3%	444	20.3%
Class VI	22	2.3%	30	4.8%	8	1.8%	6	3.7%	66	3.0%
Other/Interstate	112	11.8%	98	15.5%	92	20.7%	54	33.3%	356	16.4%
PRIOR COLORADO INCARCERATIONS	305	32.2%	190	30.1%	117	26.3%	34	21.0%	646	29.6%
<u>COUNTY OF COMMITMENT</u>										
Denver	372	39.3%	74	11.7%	16	3.6%	5	3.1%	467	21.4%
Arapahoe	134	14.2%	26	4.1%	6	1.3%	4	2.5%	170	7.8%
Boulder	16	1.7%	41	6.5%	4	0.9%	1	0.6%	62	2.8%
Adams	64	6.8%	74	11.7%	4	0.9%	2	1.2%	144	6.6%
Jefferson	114	12.1%	113	17.9%	12	2.7%	7	4.3%	246	11.3%
Weld	23	2.4%	57	9.0%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	82	3.8%
Larimer	16	1.7%	82	13.0%	6	1.3%	2	1.2%	106	4.9%
El Paso	39	4.1%	10	1.6%	174	39.1%	3	1.9%	226	10.3%
Pueblo	9	1.0%	4	0.6%	53	11.9%	1	0.6%	67	3.1%
Mesa	9	1.0%	4	0.6%	4	0.9%	31	19.1%	48	2.2%
Other/Interstate	150	15.9%	146	23.1%	164	36.9%	106	65.4%	566	25.8%

*Profile number includes absconders not normally reported in parole caseload.

TABLE 43 (cont'd.)
PAROLE POPULATION PROFILE BY REGION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1994

CATEGORY	DENVER		NORTHEAST		SOUTHEAST		WESTERN		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
AGE GROUP										
15 - 17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
18 - 19	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
20 - 29	308	32.6%	252	39.9%	170	38.2%	60	37.0%	790	36.2%
30 - 39	410	43.3%	241	38.2%	184	41.3%	74	45.7%	909	41.6%
40 - 49	169	17.9%	105	16.6%	64	14.4%	22	13.6%	360	16.5%
50 +	58	6.1%	31	4.9%	27	6.1%	6	3.7%	122	5.6%
PRISON STATUS TYPE										
New Commitments	757	80.0%	468	74.2%	319	71.7%	102	63.0%	1646	75.4%
Parole Returns	71	7.5%	41	6.5%	20	4.5%	4	2.5%	136	6.2%
Interstate Transfers	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Other	117	12.4%	122	19.3%	106	23.8%	56	34.6%	401	18.4%
OFFENSE TYPE										
Homicide	11	1.2%	20	3.2%	8	1.8%	2	1.2%	41	1.9%
Robbery	51	5.4%	20	3.2%	25	5.6%	3	1.9%	99	4.5%
Kidnapping	2	0.2%	2	0.3%	4	0.9%	0	0.0%	8	0.4%
Assault	34	3.6%	24	3.8%	22	4.9%	7	4.3%	87	4.0%
Sex Assault	7	0.7%	8	1.3%	4	0.9%	1	0.6%	20	0.9%
Sex Assault/Child	3	0.3%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.2%
Drug Abuse	184	19.5%	96	15.2%	69	15.5%	20	12.3%	369	16.9%
Burglary	127	13.4%	93	14.7%	54	12.1%	17	10.5%	291	13.3%
Theft	144	15.2%	89	14.1%	45	10.1%	17	10.5%	295	13.5%
Forgery	37	3.9%	24	3.8%	20	4.5%	6	3.7%	87	4.0%
Fraud	14	1.5%	10	1.6%	8	1.8%	3	1.9%	35	1.6%
Traffic	7	0.7%	20	3.2%	5	1.1%	4	2.5%	36	1.6%
Escape	40	4.2%	18	2.9%	17	3.8%	3	1.9%	78	3.6%
Att/Cons/Sol-Violent	21	2.2%	6	1.0%	11	2.5%	1	0.6%	39	1.8%
Att/Cons/Sol-Non-Violent	76	8.0%	55	8.7%	36	8.1%	12	7.4%	179	8.2%
Habitual-Small	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Habitual-Big	2	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%
Other/Interstate	186	19.7%	143	22.7%	116	26.1%	66	40.7%	511	23.4%

*Profile number includes absconders not normally reported in parole caseload.

**COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
SECURITY LEVELS AND POPULATION OF FACILITIES
AS OF JUNE 30**

Office of Planning & Analysis
Date: March 20, 1995

FACILITY	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Security	Pop.																								
Colo. State Penitentiary		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	AdSeg	489
Centennial Corr Fac	Max	331	Max	325	Max	321	Max	320	Max	321	Max	333	Max	329	Max	333	Max	322	Max	334	Max	302	Max	332	Close	332
Shadow Mtn Corr Fac	Close	379	Close	382	Close	380	Close	382	Close	383	Close	384	Close	384	Close	379	Close	383	Close	383	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limon Corr Fac		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Med	474	Med	921	Med	922	Med	943		
Arkansas Valley Corr Fac		0		0		0		0		0	Med	851	Med	973	Med	968	Med	978	Med	975	Med	980	Med	998		
Buena Vista Corr Fac	Med	594	Med	619	Med	664	Med	708	Med	732	Med	754	Med	839	Med	820	Med	815	Med	791	Med	788	Med	821	Med	704
Colo Territorial Corr Fac	Med	295	Med	376	Med	434	Med	377	Med	378	Med	710	Med	708	Med	717	Med	722	Med	617	Med	598	Med	603	Med	594
Fremont Corr Fac	Med	431	Med	430	Med	481	Med	484	Med	505	Med	580	Med	573	Med	673	Med	676	Med	674	Med	1,034	Med	1,043	Med	1,073
Buena Vista Mod Unit		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Min-Res	207	Min-Res	206	Min-Res	209	Min-Res	213	Min-Res	212	Min-Res	248
Arrowhead Corr Center		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Min-Res	240	Min-Res	361	Min-Res	360	Min-Res	360	Min-Res	360	Min-Res	357
Four Mile Corr Center		0		0	Min	51	Min	52	Min	96	Min	99	Min	98	Min-Res	246	Min-Res	287	Min-Res	300	Min-Res	300	Min-Res	300	Min-Res	300
Pre-Release Corr Center		0		0		0		0	Min	82	Min	82	Min-Res	163	Min-Res	144	Min-Res	156	Min-Res	163	Min-Res	163	Min-Res	164	Min-Res	164
Pueblo Minimum Center		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		56
Skyline Corr Center	Min	123	Min	140	Min	138	Min	137	Min	136	Min	137	Min	137	Min-Res	184	Min-Res	191	Min	198	Min	200	Min	200	Min	199
Colo Correctional Center	Min	71	Min	96	Min	100	Min	99	Min	101	Min	100	Min	106	Min	115	Min	147	Min	145	Min	148	Min	149	Min	149
Delta Corr Center	Min	101	Min	106	Min	120	Min	119	Min	118	Min	119	Min	119	Min	140	Min	156	Min	295	Min	299	Min	297	Min	296
Rifle Corr Center	Min	97	Min	101	Min	101	Min	120	Min	117	Min	119	Min	120	Min	120	Min	150	Min	150	Min	148	Min	150	Min	150
Colo Corr Altern Prgm		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Min	50	Min	88	Min	118	Min	88		88
Colo Womens Corr Fac	Mixed	96	Mixed	98	Mixed	87	Mixed	103	Mixed	111	Mixed	135	Mixed	181	Mixed	240	Mixed	285	Mixed	279	Mixed	295	Mixed	296	Mixed	282
Columbine Center		0		0	Min	19	Min	26	Min	21	Min	28	Min	26	Min	28	Min	30	Min	26		0		0		0
Denver Rec Diag Center		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Mixed	0	Mixed	344	Mixed	468	Mixed	506	Mixed	414
TOTAL FACILITIES		2,518		2,673		2,896		2,927		3,019		3,580		4,553		5,338		5,722		6,764		7,300		7,453		7,836
Community		175		226		214		219		354		319		383		583		641		663		685		702		677
Intensive Supervision		0		0		0		41		1		15		2		28		70		81		52		89		164
Jail Backlog		131		259		332		233		478		590		517		561		636		173		385		427		749
Other (1)		290		257		238		217		236		242		301		461		594		362		352		571		579
TOTAL JURISDICTIONAL		3,114		3,415		3,680		3,637		4,088		4,746		5,756		6,971		7,663		8,043		8,774		9,242		10,005

APPENDIX A

(1) Other includes off-grounds, escapees, in-state and out-of-state contracts. Bent Cty Corr Facility (population 305) is included in June 30, 1994 figures.

*Shadow Mtn Corr Facility was combined with Fremont Corr Facility in December 1991.

**COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OPERATIONAL CAPACITY BY FACILITY
FOR 1982 THROUGH 1994**

FACILITY	AS OF JUNE 30												
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Centennial Corr Facility	336	336	336	336	336	336	336	336	336	336	336	336	336
Colo. State Penitentiary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	504
Shadow Mtn Corr Facility	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	0*	0	0
Limon Corr Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	928	928	953
Arkansas Valley Corr Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	842	982	982	982	982	982	1,007
Buena Vista Corr Facility	546	546	679	736	736	766	720	820	826	826	826	826	717
Colo Territorial Corr Facility	348	348	419	375	375	708	694	694	694	596	592	592	592
Fremont Corr Facility	432	432	489	489	489	576	576	676	676	676	1,060*	1,060	1,085
Buena Vista Modular Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	214	214	214	214	214	248
Arrowhead Corr Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	364	364	364	364
Four Mile Corr Center	0	0	52	52	100	100	100	250	300	300	300	300	300
Pre-Release Corr Center	0	0	0	0	0	82	82	164	164	164	164	164	164
Pueblo Minimum Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
Skyline Corr Center	132	132	138	138	138	138	138	184	200	200	200	200	200
Colo Correctional Center	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	121	150	150	150	150	150
Delta Corr Center	99	99	140	140	140	140	140	140	160	300	304	304	304
Rifle Corr Center	100	100	100	120	120	120	120	120	150	150	150	150	150
Colo Corr Alternative Prgm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	100	100	100
Colo Womens Corr Facility	90	90	90	90	106	124	176	234	300	300	260	260	232
CWCF-Pueblo Ext.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	50
Columbine Center	0	0	0	28	28	28	28	28	30	30	0	0	0
Denver Rec & Diag Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	516	516	400
TOTAL FACILITIES	2,575	2,575	2,935	2,996	3,060	3,610	4,558	5,347	5,904	6,953	7,496	7,496	7,912

APPENDIX B

*Shadow Mtn Corr Facility was combined with Fremont Corr Facility in December 1991.

Office of Planning & Analysis

20-Mar-95