

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecasts

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Linda Harrison

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Executive Summary

Prison growth has slowed significantly

In FY 2008 the size of the prison population grew at the slowest pace since 1990, at 2.1 percent; the prior year it grew at only 2.3 percent (see table and figure below).¹ Two 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 2007 this growth fell to 507 and by FY 2008 to 470 inmates. This reduction in growth was particularly notable in the female inmate population. In fact, by the end of FY 2008, DOC had 36 fewer women than at the beginning. DCJ currently forecasts slower growth for a few more years but annual increases return to over 1,000 inmates per year by the end of FY 2011. Factors contributing to this trend are summarized below.

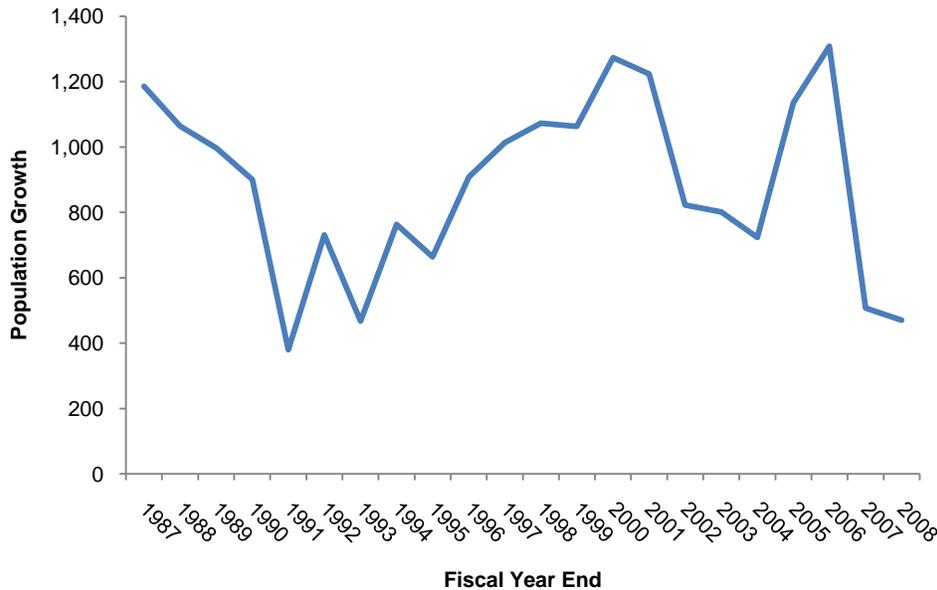
Annual Growth in the Size of the Colorado Prison Population

FY	End of Year Population	Annual Increase	Percent Growth
1990	7,663	900	13.3%
1991	8,043	380	5.0%
1992	8,774	731	9.1%
1993	9,242	468	5.3%
1994	10,005	763	8.3%
1995	10,669	664	6.6%
1996	11,577	908	8.5%
1997	12,590	1,013	8.8%
1998	13,663	1,073	8.5%
1999	14,726	1,063	7.8%
2000	15,999	1,273	8.6%
2001	17,222	1,223	7.6%
2002	18,045	823	4.8%
2003	18,846	801	4.4%
2004	19,569	723	3.8%
2005	20,704	1,135	5.8%
2006	22,012	1,308	6.3%
2007	22,519	507	2.3%
2008	22,989	470	2.1%

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

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

Annual Growth in the Size of the Colorado Prison Population



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

What accounts for the current reduction in the rate of growth?

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 34 year old age group. The growth rate for this age group has been well below that of the general population since 2003 but growth in this population is expected to increase in 2009 and remain consistent with the general population through 2015 (see Figures 2 and 3).

Decline in crime rate

- The state crime rate declined significantly between 2005 and 2007, from 4,438 to 3,354 per 100,000 residents (see Figure 4).² Criminal victimization rates declined slightly.³ The impact of the reduction in crime was offset somewhat by the increase in the state incarceration rate from 428 to 460 per 100,000 residents.⁴

²FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>.

³ This finding is according to the National Crime Victimization Survey and is not state-specific (Rand, M. (2007). *Criminal Victimization, 2007*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.).

⁴ Rosten, K. (June, 2008). *Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2007*. Colorado Springs, CO: Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections.

Fewer court filings

- ❑ In FY 2007 and FY 2008, felony court filings dropped off sharply, by 12.9 percent, coinciding with a decline in new court commitments to prison (see Figure 5).⁵ Filings declined in nearly all judicial districts.

Fewer prison admissions

- ❑ Admission growth has declined steadily since the end of FY 2005.
- ❑ **The decrease in admission growth is mainly due to a decline in new court commitments, which is related to the decline in filings.** The number of new court commitments to prison *decreased* by 1.3 percent in FY 2008. In FY 2005, new court commitments increased by 8.7 percent. The *rate* of growth in this sector has fallen each year since.⁶
- ❑ **In FY 2008, female new court commitments to prison fell by 10.9 percent;** male new court commitments remained stable, increasing by only 0.3 percent.⁷
- ❑ **Female admissions, including both new court commitments and parole returns, fell by 3.6 percent.** In FY 2006 and FY 2007, female admissions increased only 4.3 percent and 8.3 percent (respectively) after two years of double-digit increases: in FY 2005 the number of women admitted to prison increased by 28.8 percent and by 13.8 percent the prior year.⁸
- ❑ **Probation revocations to prison declined.** While probation revocations to prison remained stable between FY 2006 and FY 2007, the percentage revoked to DOC declined from 30.2 percent to 26.2 percent. The actual number of probationers revoked to DOC declined from 2,338 to 2,183, a 6.6 percent drop.⁹
- ❑ **The slowing growth rate is clearly the result of declining new court commitments,** including probation revocations to prison, and is not the result of an increase in parole releases OR a reduction in parole returns.

Length of stay in prison declined

- ❑ DCJ *estimates* the length of stay of new commitments (this group excludes technical parole returns) and provides these estimates along with the annual prison population projections.

⁵ The number of such filings declined by 4.9 percent over FY 2007, and by 8.5 percent in FY 2008.

⁶ Rosten, K. (Oct. 25, 2006). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 07-07*. Colorado Springs, CO: Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections; Rosten, K. (Dec. 1, 2007) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 08-08*. Colorado Springs, CO: Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections; Barr, B. (Oct. 31, 2008). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 09-06*. Colorado Springs, CO: Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Schlessinger, K., Wilks, D., & Nash, K. (2007). *Pre-release Termination and Post-release Recidivism Rates of Colorado's Probationers: FY 2006 Releases*. Denver, CO: Colorado Judicial Branch, Division of Probation Services; Wilks, D., & Nash, K. (2008). *Pre-release Termination and Post-release Recidivism Rates of Colorado's Probationers: FY 2007 Releases*. Denver, CO: Colorado Judicial Branch, Division of Probation Services.

- ❑ The overall estimated average length of stay of 38.2 months for new commitments to prison during FY 2008 is shorter than the 39.4 months and much shorter than the 40.0 months estimated for new sentences in FY 2007 and FY 2006, respectively.¹⁰
- ❑ This decline is due to a reduction in the proportion of sentences actually served and is not a result of shorter sentences.

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

Releases decreased

- ❑ **Releases have slowed**, increasing by only 4.5 percent in FY 2008 after having increased by nearly 13 percent in FY 2007.¹¹ The 4.5 percent increase in the most recent fiscal year is the lowest observed since FY 2000, and it applied to both men and women.
- ❑ Based on data from the first 5 months of FY 2009, this trend of a reduction in the rate of releases is expected to continue.

Parolees returning with a new felony increased

- ❑ In FY 2008, parolees returning to prison with a new crime increased by 20.4 percent over the prior year. This is a significant variation from the 1.4 percent decline observed in the prior year. This is, however, still lower than the 24.6 percent increase in FY 2006 and the striking 83.1 percent increase over FY 2005.¹²

Returns on parole technical violations increased

- ❑ Parole technical violations increased by 10.0 percent in FY 2009, higher than the 8.8 percent increase in FY 2007.
- ❑ This figure varies considerably year-to-year. In FY 2003, there was an 8.9 percent *decline* in admissions for parole technical violations. The following two years each saw increases of just over 15.0 percent, while technical parole returns increased by only 5.4 percent in FY 2006.¹³

In conclusion, the prison population is growing at the slowest rate since 1990. The two factors that drive the size of incarceration 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 temporarily slowed the growth of the prison population.

¹⁰Even small reductions in the length of stay can have considerable affect on resources, and can be expressed as follows: 1 month (on average) x 7,446 inmates newly admitted to prison = 7,446 months. This translates into 620 person-years avoided (i.e., 620 inmates who would serve 1 year), or more than \$12,000,000 at a cost of \$20,000 per private prison bed per year.

¹¹Rosten, K. (Oct. 25, 2006). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 07-07*. Colorado Springs, CO: Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections; Rosten, K. (Dec. 1, 2007) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 08-08*. Colorado Springs, CO: Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections; Barr, B. (Oct. 31, 2008). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 09-06*. Colorado Springs, CO: Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections.

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid

A reduction in the growth of the state's at-risk population (19-34 age group) is probably lowering crime rates temporarily. 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, DCJ forecasts the length of stay for those entering prison to be about one month shorter than those entering last year, and two months shorter than those entering the year before. Even small changes in length of stay have a large impact on the size of the prison population over time. Releases slowed and parole returns to prison increased, so these were not factors in the reduction in the rate of growth.

The deceleration in prison growth is reflected nationally, where prison growth slowed to 1.8 percent in 2007, slower than the average annual growth rate witnessed from 2000 to 2006. Colorado ranked 26th nationally in prison growth for 2007.¹⁴ For further information about how Colorado compares with other states, please see *Prisoners in 2007* (December, 2008), attached as Appendix A.

¹⁴ West, H.C., & W.J Sabol (2008). *Prisoners in 2007*. Washington D.C.: U.S Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Colorado Adult Prison Population and Parole Caseload Projections

Growth in the Colorado adult prison population has slowed significantly over the past two years. The inmate population is expected to grow 24.1 percent between November 2008 and June 2015, from an actual population of 23,184 to a projected population of 28,772 offenders. The overall prison growth rate is expected to remain stable for the male population over the next 2 years, increase slightly from 2011 through 2013, then fall very slightly through 2015.

The female prison population growth rate is expected to increase over that realized between mid-FY 2007 and the end of FY 2008, but remain well below that observed over the prior nine years. Growth in this population averaged -0.10 percent between January 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008, much lower than the 2.6 percent average quarterly growth attained over the prior five years. Quarterly growth is projected to average 0.6 percent over the seven-year projection period. The domestic parole caseload is projected to increase 38.1 percent, from 8,806 on November 30, 2008 to 12,159 on June 30, 2015.

INTRODUCTION

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. This report presents the December 2008 forecasts for the Colorado Department of Correction's (DOC) incarcerated and parole populations, for Colorado community corrections programs, and for the Division of Youth Correction's (DYC) commitment and parole populations.

The Colorado adult prison and parole population projections are based on a simulation modeling approach that assesses the movement of individual offenders into, through, and out of the jurisdiction of the Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC). The current version of the Colorado Criminal Justice Forecasting Model (CCJFM) has continually undergone refinements since its development in 2004. The performance of this model over the past few years has been encouraging. The Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) prison population projections for 2005 and 2006 were closer to actual population figures one year out than had been achieved since 1999. The 2007 projections, while not as accurate as those produced the prior two years, still remained within a reasonable margin of error in spite of significant unforeseen changes within the criminal justice system which significantly impacted the prison population. These changes will be discussed later in this report.

This report contains a description of the CCJFM and the assumptions applied to the current year's projections. Following this discussion, quarterly inmate population projections and annual admission and release projections presented. These are followed by annual projections for domestic parole, out-of-state and absconder populations.

THE COLORADO CRIMINAL JUSTICE FORECASTING MODEL

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 the DOC as well as the population currently incarcerated. Colorado population forecasts are provided by the Demographer's office of the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA). Criminal case prosecution, conviction, and sentencing trend data are obtained from the Colorado Judicial Department via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and from Judicial Department annual reports.¹⁵ These same resources are utilized to obtain information concerning trends in probation populations and probation revocation rates.

The prison population is modeled as a future admissions cohort and an in-prison cohort. The future admissions cohort consists of estimates of future admissions to prison, including offenders who fail probation or community corrections and are subsequently sent to prison on a technical violation of probation. Projected future admissions are based on historical fluctuations observed in criminal case filings, conviction rates and sentencing practices, taking into account recent changes in laws or policy. This cohort also includes individuals who were on parole but are returned to prison with a new crime or a technical violation. The future admissions cohort is disaggregated into 165 separate categories based on the governing offense, sentence length and gender.

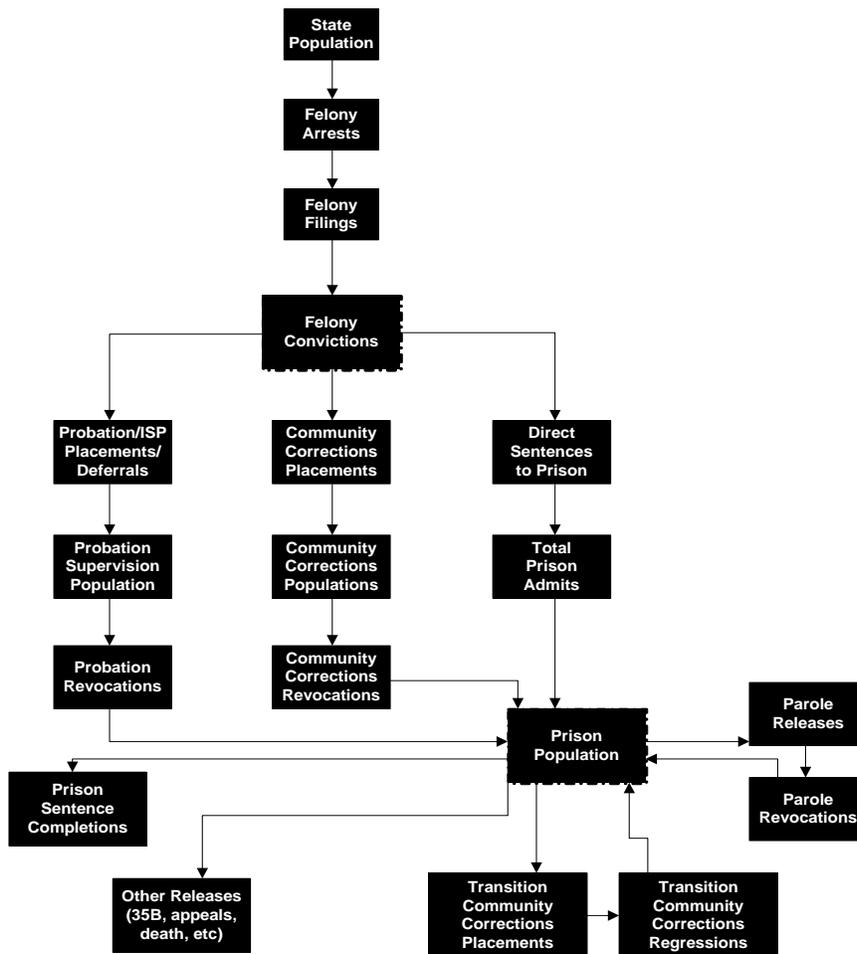
The in-prison cohort, or the “stock” population, consists of those who are currently serving a prison sentence. This cohort also disaggregated according to offense, sentence length and gender, but is further broken down according to time actually served. This information and the admission cohort estimates are combined to forecast the size of the prison population in the future.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECTION MODEL

The flow of the Colorado criminal justice system as it relates to the CCJFM is presented in Figure 1. There is a certain probability that individuals in each stage of the flow, represented by the boxes in Figure 1, will move to the next level. This system can be envisioned as a funnel, starting with a large population-based group and ending with a very small group reaching the final stage of incarceration and sentence completion, and an even smaller group that recycles through the system via parole revocations.¹⁶

¹⁵ Filing data were extracted from the Judicial Department's information management system (ICON) via CICJIS/CJASS and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

¹⁶ For further information on these points in the Colorado adult criminal justice system, see: Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics. (2007). *Crime and Justice in Colorado: 2006*. (pp. 29-34). Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety.

Figure 1: Colorado Adult Felony Criminal Justice System

Colorado State Population Projection

The Department of Local Affairs' state population projections are the starting point for forecasting future prison populations. Each year DOLA updates population forecasts for the state, taking into account new developments impacting the state population. The economic forecast prepared by the Center for Business and Economic Forecasting (CBEF)¹⁷ are incorporated when developing these statewide population projections. An underlying assumption for the population projections is that the level of economic activity creates a labor force demand, and that the population will expand or shrink to accommodate the need for labor. By incorporating the DOLA population projections, the DCJ prison projections utilize the numerous economic and demographic trends associated within those projections. Any strengths and weaknesses associated with the DOLA model will be reflected in the DCJ prison population projections.

¹⁷ CBEF is a private research firm specializing in Colorado economic forecasting. For more information, see <http://www.cbef-colorado.com>.

Figure 2 displays the estimated actual and projected state population growth for years 1995 through 2015. Between 1995 and 2001, the total state population grew at the average rate of 2.7 percent annually. However, this growth rate declined to an average of 1.5 percent between 2002 and 2005. Growth picked up again in 2006, but fell to 1.8 percent through 2007 and 2008 as a direct result of current economic conditions. The growth rate is expected remain low, fluctuating between 2.1 percent and 1.8 percent between 2009 and 2015 (see Figure 3).

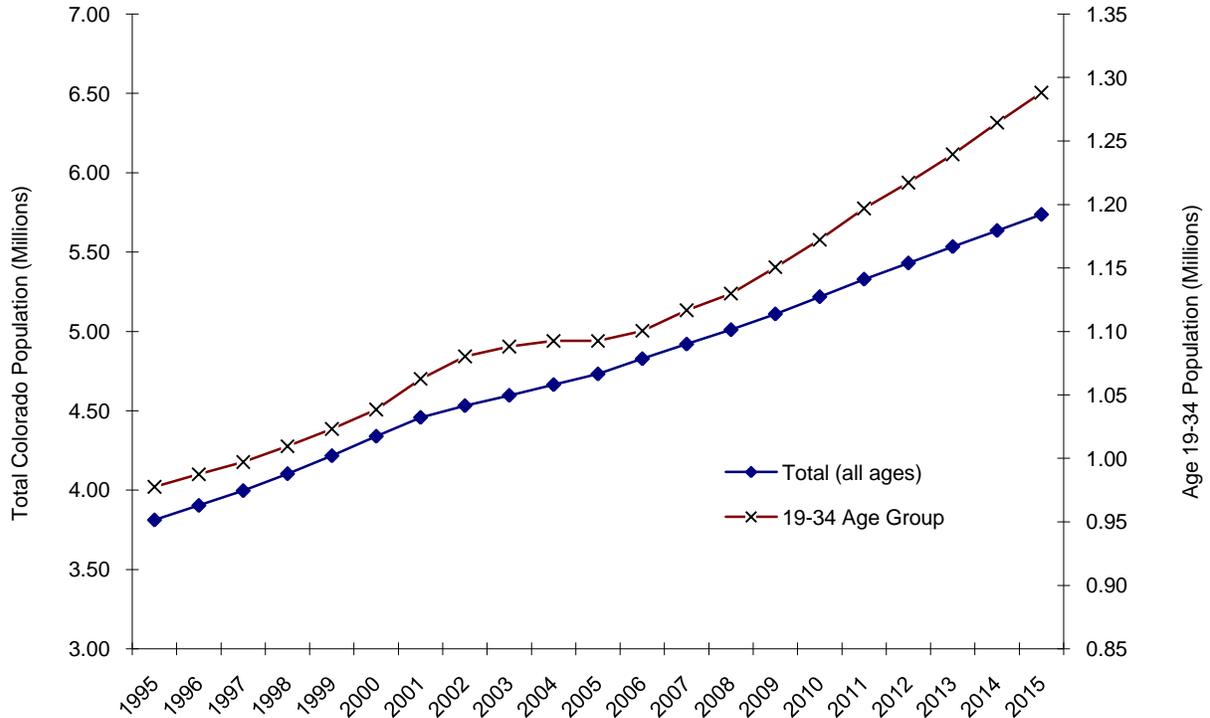
The overall state growth rate is instrumental in projecting future prison populations as it incorporates expected economic conditions. However, another basic assumption of the prison population projection model is that certain age groups are more crime-prone than others. The population currently found to be most strongly correlated with increases in felony filings in district courts is comprised of individuals between the ages of 19 and 34. This age group is additionally the most impacted by economic conditions and migration into the state for jobs. Migration into Colorado is expected to be slow as a direct result of very slow job growth which is as opposed to the tremendous growth Colorado experienced during the 1990's, according to staff from the state Demographer's Office.

By incorporating the Department of Local Affairs' population projections, the DCJ prison projections incorporate the numerous economic and demographic trends associated with those projections.

The estimated past and predicted future growth of this population is displayed in Figure 2 along with the overall population growth. Likewise, the past and future growth *rate* for the 19 to 34 year old population is displayed in Figure 3. As shown in Figure 3, the growth rate for the 19 through 34 year old age group has been well below that of the general population since 2003. While growth in this population is expected to increase slightly in 2009, it is also expected to remain comparable to the sluggish growth expected in the overall population.

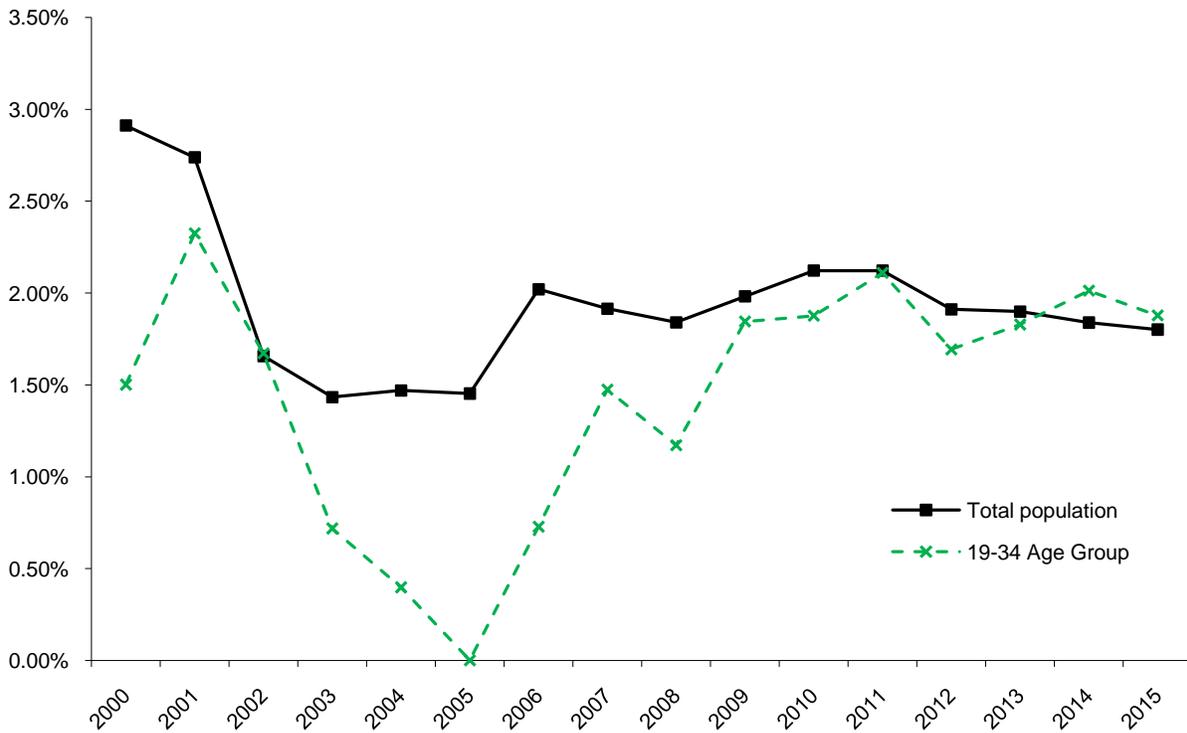
These fluctuations are taken into account when projecting future prison populations. However, the increasing prison population cannot be explained entirely by the growth in the Colorado population. Over the past 20 years, the growth in the incarceration rate has significantly outpaced the growth of the state population, as displayed in Figure 4. As shown, the incarceration rate has increased such that a higher percent of Colorado's residents are incarcerated than in prior years. Additionally, crime rates do not adequately explain the growth in the prison population as crime rates have been declining for more than 30 years, as also displayed in Figure 4. Rather than crime rates and population growth, it is policies regarding prison admissions (such as revocation policies that result in a prison sentence) and length of stay in prison that influence the size of incarceration populations.

Figure 2: Colorado Population Growth and Forecast, 1995 through 2015



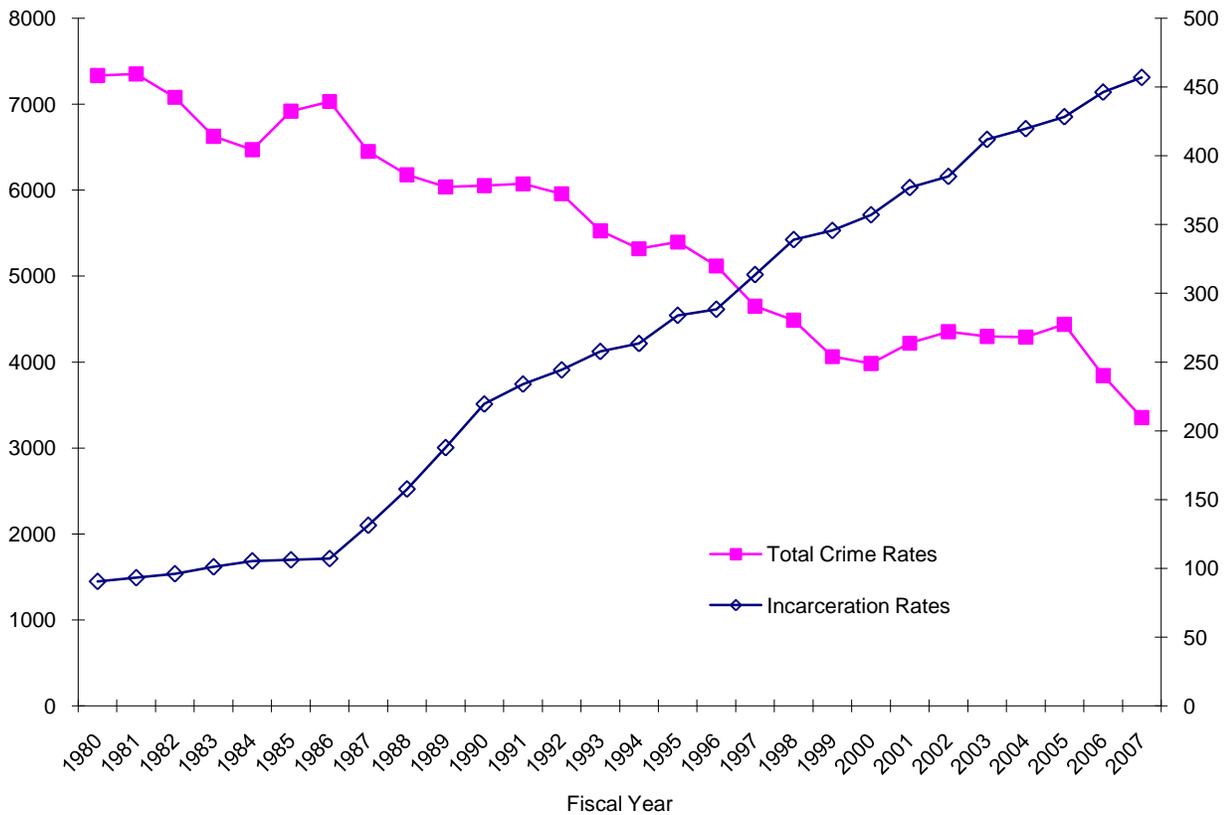
Source: Colorado State Demographer’s Office, Department of Labor and Employment. Statewide projections based on 2000 census, estimates updated in 2008. Note: Future population counts are forecasts while past population counts are estimates.

Figure 3: Colorado Population: Actual and Predicted Percentage Growth 2000 through 2015



Source: Colorado State Demographer’s Office, Department of Labor and Employment. Statewide projections based on 2000 census, estimates updated in 2008.

Figure 4: Colorado Crime Rate and Incarceration Rate per 100,000 Population, 1980-2007



Sources: Offense Data: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>. Incarceration Rates: Colorado Department of Corrections Statistical Reports.

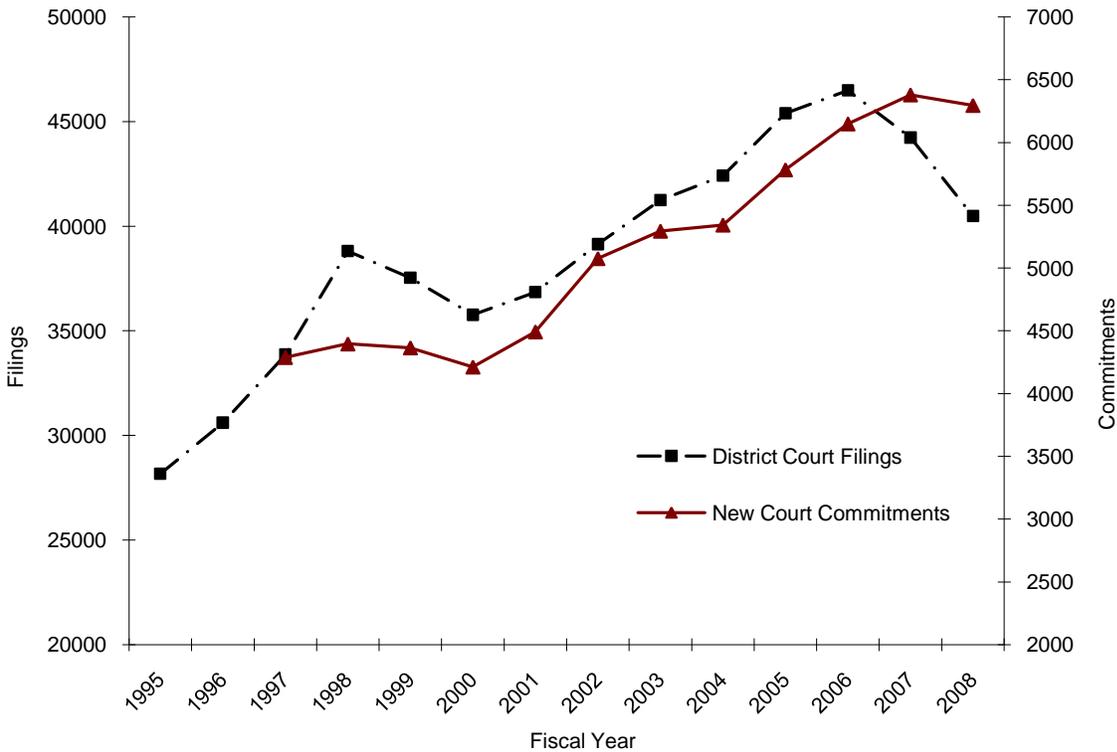
Projecting Populations at System Decision Points

One of the decision points influencing the size of the prison population lies with the state courts. A key component for projecting the prison population is estimating the number of individuals who will be sentenced to the DOC. The calculation of new court commitments incorporates projections of filings for serious offenses, new felony convictions, and the sentencing outcomes of these convictions.

Information regarding the number of cases filed in district courts each year is obtained from the Colorado Judicial Department’s annual statistical reports.¹⁸ The relationship between historical and projected new court commitments and felony filings is exhibited in Figure 5. The number of court filings increased each year through 1998, then declined over the next two years. In 2001, moderate growth was seen which continued through FY 2006. In FY 2007 and FY 2008, felony filings dropped off sharply, by 12.9 percent. As can be seen in Figure 5, such downturns are generally followed by a decline in new court commitments to prison.

In FY 2007 and FY 2008, felony filings dropped off sharply, by 12.9 percent. Such downturns are generally followed by a decline in new court commitments to prison.

¹⁸ Office of the State Court Administrator (1994-2008). *Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Reports, FY 1993 through FY 2008*. Denver, CO: Colorado Judicial Branch.

Figure 5: Colorado District Court Filings and New Court Commitments to Prison

Sources: Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Reports, 1998 through 2008. Colorado Department of Corrections, Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins, 1997 through 2007; 2008 data from DCIS extract data provided by the Colorado Department of Corrections.

Projecting Revocations

The projection model assumes that direct court commitments to prison are driven by the size of the statewide population and accompanying sentencing legislation and policies. On the other hand, probation and parole revocations are driven by jurisdictional policy decisions and practices. Thus, probation and parole failure rates are also built into the model.

Probation revocation rates are estimated using probation placement and revocation information obtained from CJASS. The failure rate is used to predict the number of offenders placed on community supervision who may eventually be revoked to prison after a certain amount of time in the community. Individuals revoked from a direct sentence to community corrections are included in this count.

Parole revocation data are obtained from the DOC, and are incorporated into the model.¹⁹ A cohort propagation method is used to project future parole populations and revocations back to prison. This method follows cohorts of individuals (in this case, individuals paroled each year) and calculates the rate of reduction in the size of each cohort according to certain assumptions. In this case, these

¹⁹Colorado Department of Corrections. (1997 – 2008). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

assumptions include revocation rates and parole board decisions regarding paroled offenders. These estimates are 'propagated' across years to derive annualized population estimates.

Projecting Total Prison Admissions

The decision points described above are utilized to predict future prison admissions. Demographic data, filing and conviction data, and sentencing trends are incorporated into the projected estimates of new court commitments. Projected probation revocations to prison are included in the estimates of new court commitments. These counts are combined with projected parole revocations to predict total future prison admissions.

Projecting Prison Releases

In addition to prison admission data, information regarding prisoners released during the previous year is also obtained from the DOC. This information includes the number of prisoners incarcerated, crime types, the amount of time served by this group, and the length of their governing sentences. This release information is used to develop survival distributions by offense category to apply to the population remaining in prison, or the "stock" population. In addition, this release information is applied to the projected population of future prison admissions to estimate when these individuals are expected to cycle out of prison. These estimates are disaggregated to include the proportions of inmates released to mandatory parole, discretionary parole, and sentence discharges.

Projecting Prison Populations

As described above, the DCJ projection model incorporated data from multiple decision points in the criminal justice system to project the prison population through 2015. Admissions into the prison system and releases out of the system were also projected to calculate the figures presented in this report. The model also has the capacity to simulate the impact of potential law and policy changes targeting each of the decision points described earlier. This capacity has proven to be a very useful component of the model.

Assumptions Affecting the Accuracy of the DCJ Prison Population Projections

The prison population projection figures are based on multiple assumptions outlined below.

- ❑ The Colorado General Assembly will not pass any new legislation that impacts the length of time offenders are sentenced to DOC facilities.
- ❑ The Colorado General Assembly will not pass any new legislation that impacts the way crimes are defined for offenders sentenced to DOC facilities.
- ❑ Increased capacity of DOC beds will not reduce the number of offenders placed in community supervision programs.
- ❑ The General Assembly will not expand community supervision programs in ways that reduce prison commitments.
- ❑ Decision makers in the adult criminal 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 DOC accurately describes the number and characteristics of offenders committed to, released from, and retained in DOC facilities during FY 1998 thru FY 2008.
- ❑ Incarceration times and governing sentence data provided by the DOC 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. The model assumes that past admission and sentencing data are representative of future admissions and sentencing practices.
- ❑ Trends observed in parole length of stay and revocation rates will continue.
- ❑ 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.

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. These sentencing laws are outlined below.²⁰

- ❑ 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. The inmate population more than doubled between 1985 and 1990.
- ❑ 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.
- ❑ 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.

²⁰ Portions of this section were excerpted from: Rosten, K. (2003) *Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 2002*. (pp. 4 – 22). Colorado Springs, CO: Department of Corrections.

- ❑ 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.²¹
- ❑ 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 1994, the Legislature approved the construction of nearly 1,200 adult prison beds and 300 YOS beds. Contract authority for 386 private pre-parole beds was authorized in addition to contracts for construction of minimum-security beds. In 1995, the construction of 3,000 additional beds was authorized. Seven existing facilities received funding to expand, with the construction of two new facilities planned.
- ❑ 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.
- ❑ In 1996, the Legislature appropriated funding for 480 beds at the Trinidad Correctional Facility and the reconstruction and expansion of two other existing facilities. The expansion of three new facilities was also approved. Further prison expansion has been authorized almost every year since.
- ❑ 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:

²¹ 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,²² 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,²³ 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.
 - 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.

²² 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.

²³ Defined by CRS 18-1.3-406.

- ❑ 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 parts of Section 17-22.5-403 (9), C.R.S., requiring 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).
- ❑ A number of bills affecting the parole process and the parole board were adopted during the 2004 legislative session. H.B. 04-1189 lengthened the amount of time that must be served prior to parole eligibility for violent offenders.²⁴ Additionally, 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. Roughly 800 offenders annually have their parole revoked by the Parole Board and are 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. However, these offenders are not eligible for earned time while reincarcerated following such revocation. Allowing an additional group of offenders to receive earned time while on parole will eventually result in substantial savings for the DOC. It is estimated that over 3,550 offenders annually released to parole would be eligible for earned time awards under this bill's provisions, and that 80 percent of these offenders will no longer be revoked as earned time awards will result in sentence discharge prior to revocation.

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 small numbers of offenders sentenced to DOC or receiving longer prison sentences. However, collectively they have a significant impact on the size of future prison populations. The following bullets summarize such legislation passed in the past five years.

- ❑ Senate Bill 03-318 reduced the felony class level for offenders convicted of drug possession crimes involving one gram or less from a felony 3, 4 or 5 to a class 6 felony.

²⁴ As defined by CRS 18-1.3-406.

- ❑ Three bills specifically related to methamphetamine activity were passed during the 2003 legislative session. House Bills 1004 and 1169 are intended to protect children subjected to exposure to the manufacture of controlled substances by adding the charge of child abuse to existing drug charges. House Bill 1317 made it a crime to sell or distribute chemicals or supplies to individuals who wish to use them to manufacture a controlled substance. These bills were expected to have some minimal impact on prison admissions and length of stay.
- ❑ Other bills signed into law in 2004 include H.B. 1003, which created a new felony crime for impersonating a peace officer, and H.B. 1021 which lowers the BAC threshold for a DUI offense to .08. Each of these were expected to increase prison admissions as well as sentence lengths for some offenders.
- ❑ In 2005, H.B. 1014 revised criminal statutes to strengthen criminal law pertaining to a variety of crimes, including broadening the number of crimes that fall into each felony class, expanding the crime of ethnic intimidation and the list of schedule 1 controlled substances. H.B. 1029 expanded the definition of contraband to include cell phones, creating a new class 6 felony. These two pieces of legislation were expected to impact the prison population by about 5 inmates over five years.
- ❑ In 2006, H.B. 1011 created two new felonies concerning the use of the internet for the enticement or sexual exploitation of a child, and H.B. 1092 increased the penalty for possession of child pornography. These crimes are subject to indeterminate sentences up to a maximum of life, and are expected to increase future prison admissions by up to eleven offenders per year.
- ❑ Provisions for juveniles convicted of a class 1 felony were modified in H.B. 06-1315 from a term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole to life imprisonment with parole eligibility after serving 40 calendar years.
- ❑ Further legislation regarding methamphetamine manufacturing was introduced in 2006. Specifically, H.B. 1145 included provisions concerning the sale of precursor chemicals and expanded the definition of child abuse. This was expected to result in one new admission every five years, and increase the sentence length for one inmate each year.
- ❑ Senate Bill 06-206 created the felony crime of smuggling of humans into Colorado, and S.B. 06-207 created new class 2 and 3 felony crimes of trafficking in humans. These new crimes were predicted to increase sentence lengths and admissions, totaling 30 new beds over a five year period. Additionally, H.B. 06-1326 created the felony crime of identity theft, which is expected to result in seven new inmates per year.
- ❑ The 2006 special legislative session introduced several pieces of legislation expected to increase the prison population. S.B. 06S-004 expanded the definition of criminal extortion, S.B. 06S-005 created a new felony for coerced involuntary servitude, and S.B. 06S-007 created another new felony related to voting eligibility. Each of these was expected to result in additional prison admissions.

- ❑ In 2007, H.B. 1326 increased the requirements for registering as a sex offender, which is expected to increase the number of admissions for failure to register as a sex offender.
- ❑ Senate Bill 07-096 raised the felony class for theft from at-risk individuals, and S.B. 07-260 raised the felony threshold for certain crimes. While the first of these is expected to minimally increase sentence lengths and admissions, the second will LOWER sentence lengths and admissions, reducing the prison population by up to 80 beds after five years.
- ❑ Also in 2007, H.B. 1040 prohibited a court from dismissing felony charges against a person residing in this country illegally. Prior to this bill, if a person was here illegally and charged with a felony, he or she could be deported prior to conviction and sentencing. As a result of this bill, the prison population is expected to increase by a total of 59 beds over the next five years.
- ❑ In 2008, H.B. 1115 concerned retaliation against a judge and created a new class 4 felony. It is estimated that this legislation will result in one felony conviction every two years.
- ❑ House Bill 08-1194 made changes to sentencing laws for driving under the influence (DUI). The bill extended the period of time in which a person's license is revoked for a third DUI offense, and is expected to create one new admission per year.

PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION FINDINGS

The Colorado adult prison population is expected to grow 24.1 percent between November 2008 and June 2015, from an actual population of 23,184 to a projected population of 28,772 offenders. **This growth rate is substantially lower than the 29.1 percent and 31.8 percent growth rates projected by DCJ in 2007 and 2006, respectively.**²⁵ The number of men in prison is expected to increase 24.9 percent during this time frame, from 20,861 to 26,062, while the number of women in prison is expected to increase 16.7 percent, from 2,323 to 2,710.

The overall prison growth rate is expected to remain stable for the male population over the next 2 years, increase slightly from 2011 through 2013, then fall very slightly through 2015. The female prison population growth rate is expected to increase over that realized between mid-FY 2007 and the end of FY 2008, but remain well below that observed over the prior nine years. Growth in this population averaged -0.10 percent between January 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008, much lower than the 2.6 percent average quarterly growth attained over the prior five years. Quarterly growth is projected to average 0.6 percent over the seven-year projection period.

Figure 6 compares the historical fiscal year-end adult inmate prison population and the current projections, along with the DCJ 2006 and 2007 projection figures. Figures 7 and 8 display the same information for the male and the female prison populations, respectively.

Growth of the DOC population during FY 2007 was the slowest observed since prior to FY 1990, at 2.3 percent. Growth during FY 2008 slowed even further, to 2.1 percent. Future growth is expected to increase slightly over the upcoming seven years, averaging 3.3 percent per year. An increase to 2.8 percent is expected over the next year, followed by a drop to 2.1 percent in FY 2010. Another increase, to 3.0 percent is expected in FY 2011, followed by increases in FY 2012 and FY 2013 (to 3.1 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively). During the following 2 years, FY 2014 and 2015, very slight declines in the growth rate are predicted.

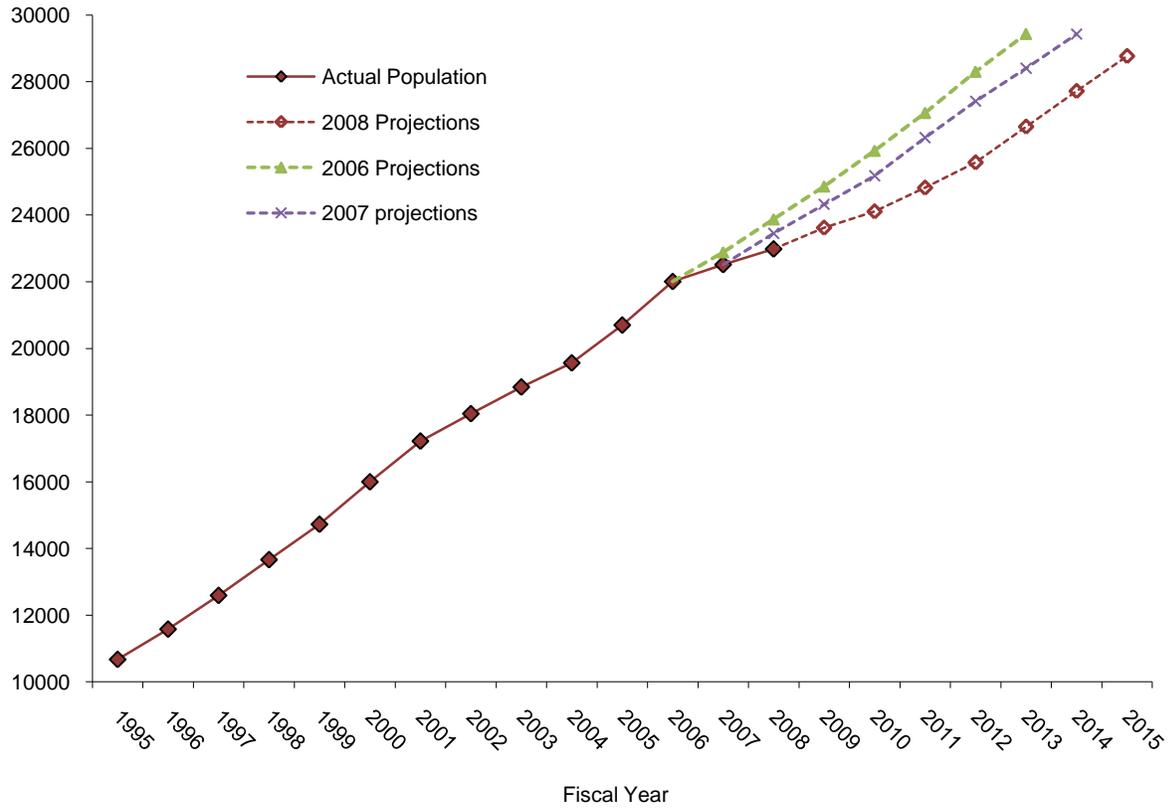
DOC population growth during FY 2007 was the slowest observed since prior to FY 1990, at 2.3 percent. Growth during FY 2008 slowed even further, to 2.1 percent.

Table 1 displays the historical total and gender-specific growth in the prison population by fiscal year for FY 1995 through FY 2008, as well as the projected population through the end of fiscal year 2015 (June 30, 2015). Table 2 displays total and gender-specific projected growth in the prison population by quarter for fiscal years 2008 thru 2015. Annual projected numbers of admissions and releases by type for fiscal years 2002 thru 2015 follow in Tables 3 and 4.

²⁵ Division of Criminal Justice. (2006). *Adult Prison and Parole Population Projections Juvenile Commitment and Parole Population Projections*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice.; *Population Projections for Adult Prison and Parole, Community Corrections, and Juvenile Commitment and Parole*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice. Both are available at <http://dcj.state.co.us/ors>.

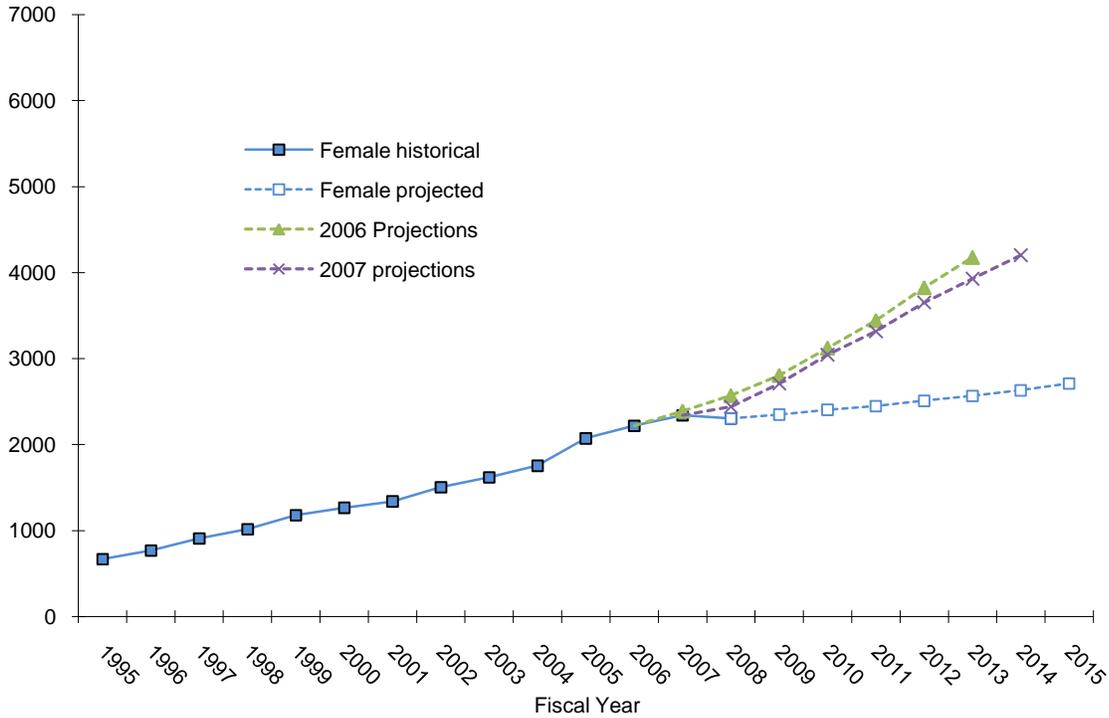
Historical and projected trends in admission types for fiscal years 1998 through 2015 are graphically displayed in Figure 9. Release type trends for the same time frame can be found in Figures 10 and 11.

Figure 6: Actual and Projected Total Prison Populations FY 1995 through FY 2015: Comparison of DCJ 2006, 2007 and 2008 Prison Population Projections



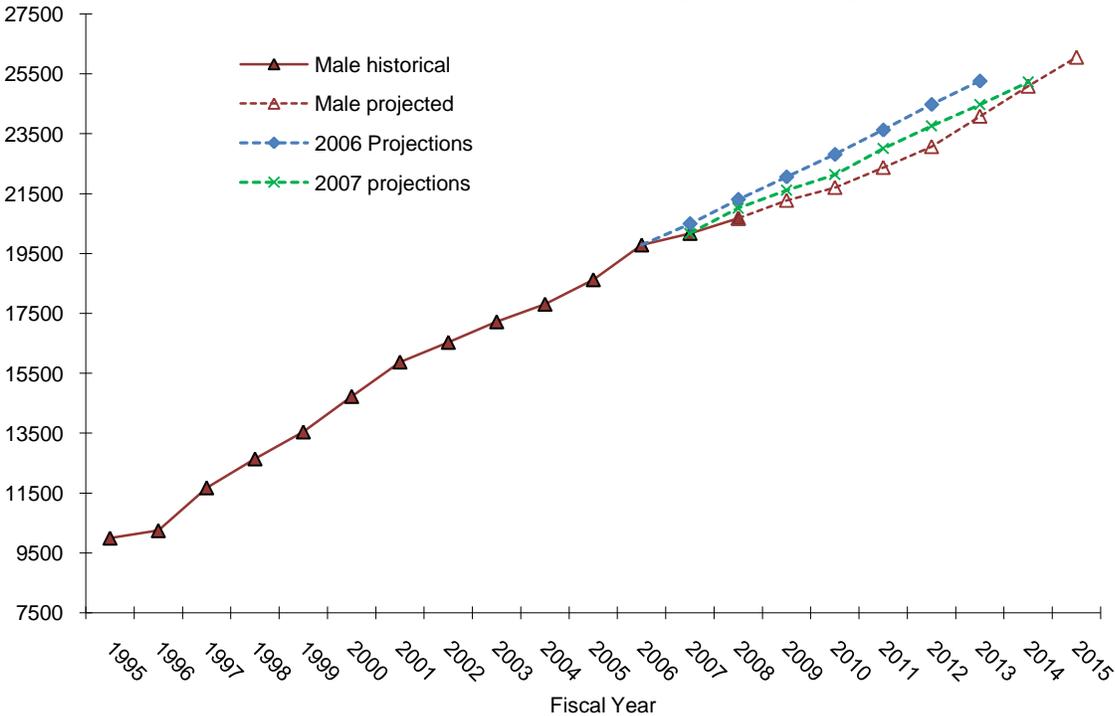
Source: Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Monthly Population and Capacity Reports

Figure 7: Actual and Projected Female Prison Populations FY 1995 through FY 2015: Comparison of DCJ 2006, 2007 and 2008 Prison Population Projections



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

Figure 8: Actual and Projected Male Prison Populations FY 1995 through FY 2015: Comparison of DCJ 2006, 2007 and 2008 Prison Population Projections



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

Table 1: DCJ December 2008 Adult Prison Population Projections, Actual and Projected Populations FY 1995 through FY 2015

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	23627	2.78%	21277	2.87%	2350	1.95%
2010	24114	2.06%	21708	2.03%	2406	2.38%
2011	24826	2.95%	22377	3.08%	2449	1.79%
2012	25584	3.05%	23074	3.11%	2510	2.49%
2013	26657	4.19%	24090	4.40%	2567	2.27%
2014	27724	4.00%	25093	4.16%	2631	2.49%
2015	28772	3.78%	26062	3.86%	2710	3.00%

*Actual population, source: FY 1995 through FY 2007: DOC annual statistical reports. FY 2008: DOC monthly Capacity and Population Report..

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

Table 2: DCJ 2008 December Quarterly Adult Prison Population Projections June 2008 through June 2015

End of Month		Total Prison		Male Population		Female Population	
		Count	Growth	Count	Growth	Count	Growth
2008	June*	22989	1.95%	20684	0.22%	2305	-2.12%
	September*	23066	0.33%	20735	0.25%	2331	1.13%
	December	23201	0.59%	20875	0.68%	2326	-0.21%
	March	23452	1.08%	21118	1.17%	2334	0.34%
2009	June	23627	0.75%	21277	0.75%	2350	0.69%
	September	23713	0.36%	21325	0.22%	2388	1.62%
	December	23770	0.24%	21403	0.37%	2367	-0.88%
	March	23944	0.73%	21589	0.87%	2355	-0.51%
2010	June	24114	0.71%	21708	0.55%	2406	2.17%
	September	24218	0.43%	21771	0.29%	2447	1.70%
	December	24304	0.35%	21868	0.44%	2436	-0.45%
	March	24606	1.24%	22162	1.35%	2444	0.33%
2011	June	24826	0.89%	22377	0.97%	2449	0.20%
	September	24920	0.38%	22452	0.34%	2468	0.78%
	December	25020	0.40%	22551	0.44%	2469	0.04%
	March	25333	1.25%	22859	1.37%	2474	0.20%
2012	June	25584	0.99%	23074	0.94%	2510	1.46%
	September	25842	1.01%	23323	1.08%	2519	0.36%
	December	26010	0.65%	23480	0.67%	2530	0.44%
	March	26373	1.40%	23834	1.51%	2539	0.36%
2013	June	26657	1.08%	24090	1.07%	2567	1.10%
	September	26896	0.90%	24318	0.95%	2578	0.43%
	December	27052	0.58%	24457	0.57%	2595	0.66%
	March	27446	1.46%	24844	1.58%	2602	0.27%
2014	June	27724	1.01%	25093	1.00%	2631	1.11%
	September	27966	0.87%	25316	0.89%	2650	0.72%
	December	28112	0.52%	25446	0.51%	2666	0.60%
	March	28478	1.30%	25802	1.40%	2676	0.38%
2015	June	28772	1.03%	26062	1.01%	2710	1.27%

*Actual prison population, source: DOC monthly Capacity and Population Report.

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

Table 3: DCJ December 2008 Adult Prison Population Projections, Actual and Projected Prison Admissions by Type, FY 2002 through FY 2015

Fiscal Year End	Admissions			Total Admissions
	New Court Commitments¹	Technical Parole Violations	Other Admits	
<i>2002*</i>	<i>4877</i>	<i>2181</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>7802</i>
<i>2003*</i>	<i>5486</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>7799</i>
<i>2004*</i>	<i>5716</i>	<i>2300</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>8165</i>
<i>2005*</i>	<i>6784</i>	<i>2649</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>9433</i>
<i>2006*</i>	<i>6607</i>	<i>2792</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>10168</i>
<i>2007*</i>	<i>7183</i>	<i>3047</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>10629</i>
<i>2008**</i>	<i>7394</i>	<i>3353</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>11038</i>
2009	<i>7517</i>	<i>3739</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>11358</i>
2010	<i>7469</i>	<i>4008</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>11901</i>
2011	<i>7750</i>	<i>4263</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>12431</i>
2012	<i>8032</i>	<i>4521</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>12984</i>
2013	<i>8320</i>	<i>4845</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>13634</i>
2014	<i>8638</i>	<i>5032</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>14103</i>
2015	<i>8912</i>	<i>5246</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>14614</i>

1. Includes Parole returns with a new felony.

*Actual prison admissions. Source: DOC Annual Statistical Reports FY 2002 through FY 2007

**Based on data provided by DOC. Data are considered preliminary, and may vary from that published by DOC.

Table 4: DCJ December 2008 Adult Prison Population Projections, Actual and Projected Prison Releases by Type, FY 2002 through FY 2015

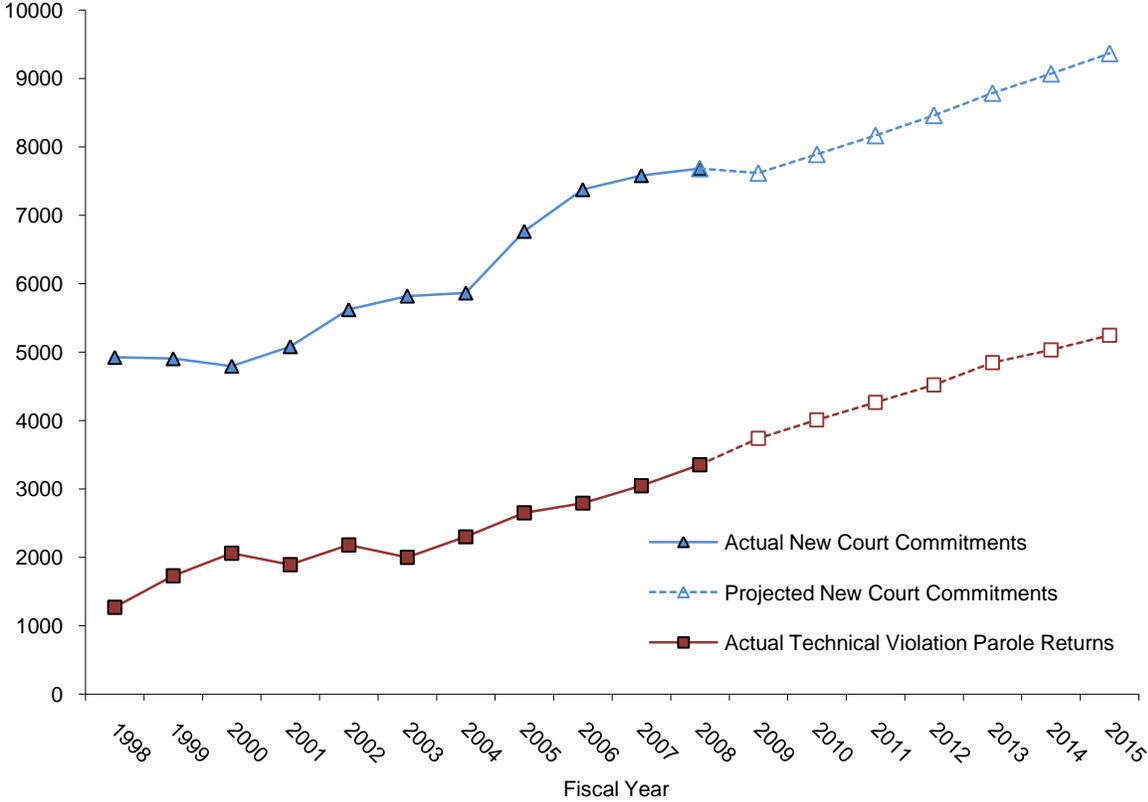
Fiscal Year End	Parole			Sentence Discharge	Other ¹	Total Discharges
	Mandatory	Discretionary	Total			
2002*	2280	1999	4279	1858	417	6554
2003*	2850	2239	5089	1444	441	6977
2004*	3019	2345	5364	1758	382	7504
2005*	4688	1598	6286	1576	387	8249
2006*	4370	2813	7183	1397	374	8954
2007*	3439	5069	8508	1283	319	10110
2008**	3279	5596	8875	1367	323	10565
2009	3327	5689	9016	1395	322	10734
2010	3617	6100	9717	1308	265	11290
2011	3947	6502	10449	987	174	11610
2012	4176	6840	11016	938	151	12106
2013	4310	7053	11363	945	159	12467
2014	4484	7332	11816	958	168	12942
2015	4674	7638	12312	997	162	13471

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

*Actual prison discharges. Source: DOC Annual Statistical Reports FY 2002 through FY 2007

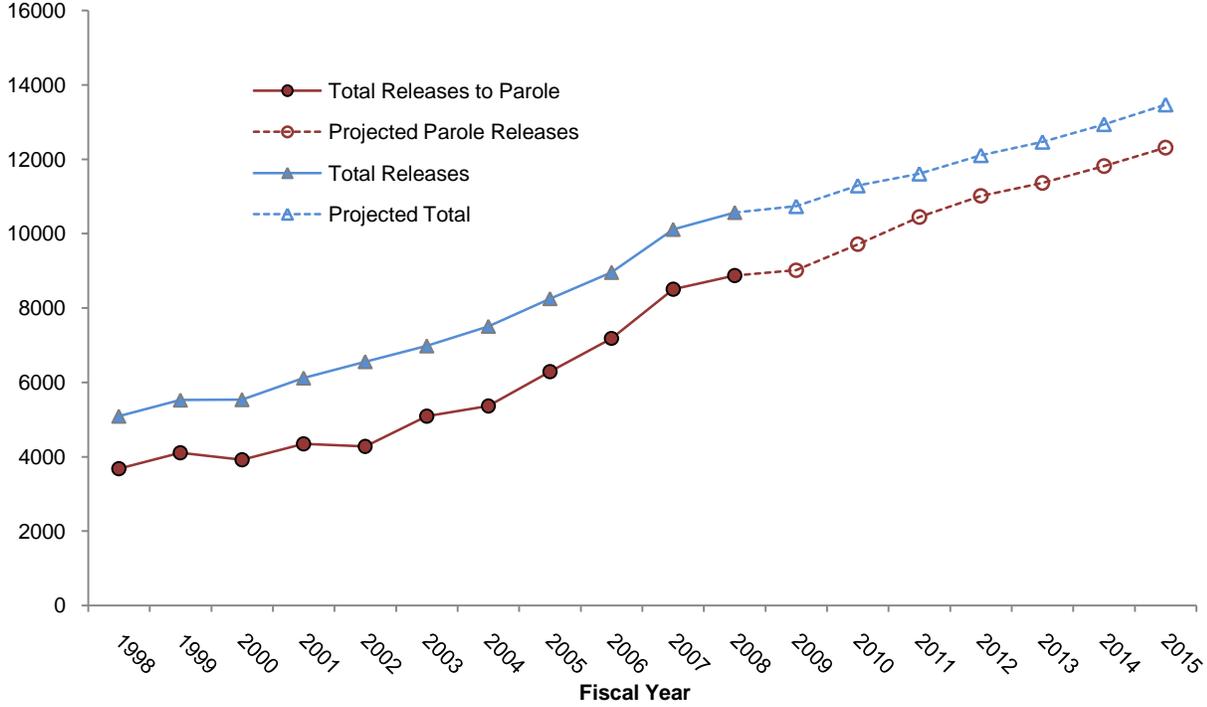
**Based on data provided by DOC. Data is considered preliminary, and may vary from that published by DOC.

Figure 9: Colorado Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected for FY 1998 through FY 2015



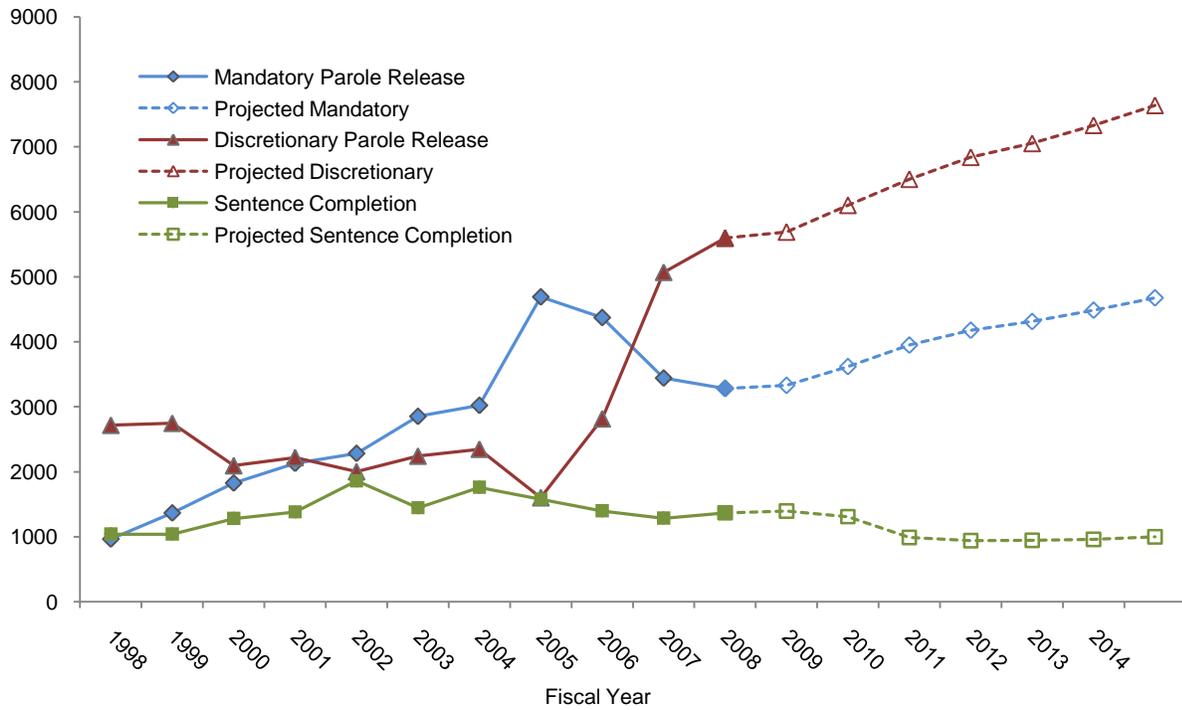
Source: Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Annual Statistical Reports and data extracts provided by DOC.

Figure 10: Colorado Prison Releases: Actual and Projected for FY 1998 through FY 2015



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

Figure 11: Colorado Prison Release Detail: Actual and Projected for FY 1998 through FY 2015



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

Note: In December 2006, a change in bus service forced a change in policy whereby inmates that would have been released on a weekend or a holiday were released several days early and classified as a discretionary release. This modification resulted in an increase in discretionary releases and a decrease in mandatory releases. DOC is changing the coding of such releases so they can be distinguished from 'true' discretionary releases in the future.

System Factors Affecting the Forecast

The current reduction in growth is explained by a variety of factors. These factors affect the current prison population projections and are summarized in the following bullets.

- ❑ **The estimated growth in the Colorado population between 2007 and 2009 is slower than was estimated in 2007**, particularly among the 19 through 34 year old population.²⁶ The growth rate for this population has been well below that of the general population since 2003. However, while growth is expected to increase in 2009 and remain consistent with the general population through 2015, it still remains slower than that observed throughout the 1990's.
- ❑ **The state crime rate declined significantly between 2005 and 2007**, from 4,438 to 3,354 per 100,000 residents (see Figure 4).²⁷ Criminal victimization rates declined slightly.²⁸ The impact of the reduction in crime was offset somewhat by the increase in the state incarceration rate from 428 to 460 per 100,000 residents.²⁹
- ❑ **Felony filings in district courts statewide fell by 12.9 percent over FY 2007 and FY 2008**. This decline follows a six-year period of growth (see Figure 5).³⁰
- ❑ **The prison growth rate slowed to 2.1 percent, slightly less than the prior year's growth rate of 2.3 percent**. Over the 24 months between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2008, Colorado's prison population grew by only 977 inmates, or 4.4 percent. These are the lowest prison growth rates in the past decade.³¹ Prison population growth also slowed nationally in 2007. After increasing 2.8 percent in 2006, growth of the nationwide prison population slowed to 1.8 percent in 2007.³²
- ❑ **Prison growth in the most recent five months of FY 2008 has remained very low**. The prison population has increased by only 195 inmates between July 1, 2008 and November 30, 2008. If this rate of increase is extrapolated over the following 7 months, an increase of 2.0 percent can be expected for FY 2009. However, given the reduction in parole releases and the increase in parole returns discussed above, a slightly higher growth rate of 2.8 percent is predicted for FY 2009.
- ❑ **Admissions increased by only 3.8 percent in FY 2008**. The number of admissions to prison increases every year, but the rate of this increase has declined steadily since FY 2005.

²⁶ Statewide projections based on 2000 census (Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Labor and Employment), estimates updated in 2008. Available at: http://www.dola.state.co.us/dlg/demog/pop_colo_forecasts.html

²⁷ FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>.

²⁸ This finding is according to the National Crime Victimization Survey and is not state-specific (Rand, M.

(2007). *Criminal Victimization*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice).

²⁹ Rosten, K. (2008). *Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2007*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Analysis.

³⁰ Office of the State Court Administrator. (2008). *Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Report, FY 2008*. Denver, CO: Colorado Judicial Branch; Office of the State Court Administrator. (2007). *Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Report, FY 2007*. Denver, CO: Colorado Judicial Branch.

³¹ 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

³² West, H.C. & Sabol, W.J. (2008). *Prisoners in 2007*. Washington D.C.: U.S Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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.³³ Nationally, admission growth in 2007 slowed to 0.2 percent. This is the slowest growth since the end of 2000.³⁴

- ❑ **This decrease in admission growth is due to a decline in new court commitments.** This segment of prison admissions decreased by 1.3 percent in FY 2008. While new court commitments increased by 8.7 percent in FY 2005, the rate of growth in this sector has fallen each year since.³⁵
- ❑ **The decline in new court commitments is at least partially due to decreases in probation revocations to prison.** While probation revocations remained very stable between FY 2006 and FY 2007, the percentage revoked to DOC declined from 28.0 percent to 26.2 percent. The actual number of probationers revoked to DOC declined from 2,338 to 2,183, a 6.6 percent drop.³⁶ Given the efforts on the part of the Division of Probation Services to reduce technical probation violations, this trend is expected to continue into upcoming years.
- ❑ **Estimated average length of stay for admissions decreased.** The estimated average length of stay for FY 2008 admissions has declined from the 39.4 months estimated for FY 2007 admissions to 38.2 months.
- ❑ **Releases have slowed, increasing by only 4.5 percent in FY 2008.** Release patterns have been very erratic. In FY 2007, releases increased by 12.9 percent.³⁷ This was the largest increase in the number of releases in the past decade, while the 4.5 percent increase in the most recent fiscal year is the lowest. This trend is reflected nationally, as the 1.7 percent increase in releases was the lowest witnessed since the end of 2002.³⁸
- ❑ **Parolees returning with a new felony increased dramatically, by 20.4 percent.** This is a significant variation from the 1.4 percent decline observed in the prior year. This is,

³³ Rosten, K. (2006) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 07-07*, October 25, 2006, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections; Rosten, K. (2007) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 08-08*, December 1, 2007, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections; Barr, B. (2008) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 09-06*, October 31, 2008, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

³⁴ West, H.C. & Sabol, W.J. (2008). *Prisoners in 2007*. Washington D.C.: U.S Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

³⁵ Rosten, K. (2006) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 07-07*, October 25, 2006, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections; Rosten, K. (2007) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 08-08*, December 1, 2007, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections; Barr, B. (2008) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 09-06*, October 31, 2008, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

³⁶ Schlessinger, K., Wilks, D., Nash, K. (2007). *Pre-release Termination and Post-release Recidivism Rates of Colorado's Probationers: FY 2006 Releases*. October 15, 2007. Colorado Judicial Branch, Division of Probation Services. Denver, CO.; Wilks, D., Nash, K. (2008). *Pre-release Termination and Post-release Recidivism Rates of Colorado's Probationers: FY 2007 Releases*. October 15, 2008. Colorado Judicial Branch, Division of Probation Services. Denver, CO.

³⁷ Rosten, K. (2006) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 07-07*, October 25, 2006, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections; Rosten, K. (2007) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 08-08*, December 1, 2007, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections; Barr, B. (2008) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 09-06*, October 31, 2008, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

³⁸ West, H.C. & Sabol, W.J. (2008). *Prisoners in 2007*. Washington D.C.: U.S Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

however, still lower than the 24.6 percent increase in FY 2006 and the striking 83.1 percent increase over the prior year.³⁹

- ❑ **Returns on parole technical violations increased by 10.0 percent**, after increasing by 8.8 percent in FY 2007. Much of the variation in total admissions is due to fluctuations in the numbers of parole returns. In FY 2003, there was an 8.9 percent *decline* in admissions for parole technical violations. The following two years each saw increases of just over 15.0 percent, while technical parole returns increased by only 5.4 percent in FY 2006.⁴⁰

Trends in the Female Inmate Population

The decline in the size of the female prison population in FY 2008 is unprecedented and involves a variety of factors. Many of these factors are the same as those affecting the general population, but are occurring in a much more dramatic fashion in the female population.

For example:

- ❑ **Female admissions fell by 3.6 percent.** This is in stark contrast to male admissions which increased by 5.0 percent. Additionally, in FY 2006 and FY 2007, female admissions increased only 3.4 percent and 8.5 percent (respectively) after two years of double-digit increases: in FY 2005 the number of women admitted to prison increased by 30.2 percent and by 13.8 percent the prior year.⁴¹
- ❑ **Female new court commitments fell by 10.9 percent** while male new court commitments remained stable, increasing by only 0.3 percent.⁴²
- ❑ **The number of female inmate releases increased by only 8.7 percent**, after increasing by 11.2 percent in FY 2007 and by 24.9 percent in FY 2006.⁴³ During the five years prior to FY 2006, the number of women released from prison increased by an average of 10.5 percent annually.
- ❑ **The increase in the releases of female inmates in FY 2008 exceeds that of male releases** by 124.4 percent. Male releases increased by 3.9 percent, compared to the 8.7 percent increase for females.

³⁹ Rosten, K. (2006) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 07-07*, October 25, 2006, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections; Rosten, K. (2007) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 08-08*, December 1, 2007, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections; Barr, B. (2008) *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 09-06*, October 31, 2008, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

ESTIMATED LENGTH OF STAY IN PRISON

The estimated ALOS for new commitments and parole returns with a new crime during FY 2008 are displayed separately for males and females in Tables 5 through 8. Category totals are presented in Table 9. The average time that these new admissions are expected to actually serve in prison is estimated using data provided by DOC regarding 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. 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.

The overall estimated average length of stay of 38.2 months for new commitments to prison and parole returns with a new crime during FY 2008 is slightly shorter than the 39.4 months and the 40.0 months estimated for new sentences in FY 2007 and FY 2006, respectively. However, it remains longer than the average length of stay estimated for admissions over the prior six years (see Figure 12). The decline in length of stay over the past two years is not the result of shorter sentence lengths, as the sentence lengths for the FY 2007 admissions actually increased by 4.5 percent while the sentence lengths for FY 2008 remained very stable, decreasing by 1.4 percent (see Figure 11).⁴⁴

The reduction in estimated length of stay holds true for both new court commitments and for parole returns with a new crime, for both male admissions and female admissions. Further examination of the reduction in length of stay over the past two years revealed that the decrease is due to a reduction in the percentage of the sentence actually served on the part of each year's release cohort.

As in the case of admissions, the average sentence length for FY 2007 releases increased by 2.8 percent, an increase of 1.4 months. The average sentence length for FY 2008 releases increased by another 4.9 percent, or 2.6 months. However, the *percentage* of that sentence actually *served* has declined from 73.4 percent for FY 2006 releases to 72.2 percent in FY 2007 and to 70.9 percent in FY 2008. This reduction represents a 19 day decrease in time served for FY 2007 releases, and a 42 day decrease in time served for FY 2008 releases.⁴⁵

This reduction is particularly concentrated in the Felony 3, 4, 5 and 6 "other" crime types.⁴⁶ Further examination revealed that those serving sentences for motor vehicle theft, other thefts, forgery and non-escape custody-related violations⁴⁷ had the most significant declines in the proportion of their governing sentence actually served.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ Based upon analysis conducted by DCJ of preliminary sentencing data provided by the Colorado Dept. of Corrections.

⁴⁵ Division of Criminal Justice. (2006). *Adult Prison and Parole Population Projections Juvenile Commitment and Parole Population Projections*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice.; *Population Projections for Adult Prison and Parole, Community Corrections, and Juvenile Commitment and Parole*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice. Both are available at <http://dcj.state.co.us/ors>.

⁴⁶ "Other" includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, forgery, and fraud.

⁴⁷ Non-escape custody-related violations include introduction of contraband, possession of contraband and bail bond violations.

⁴⁸ Based upon analysis conducted by DCJ of preliminary release data provided by the Colorado Dept. of Corrections.

Table 5: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2008 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	34	0.46%	2.19
F2 Ext³	209.38	85	1.14%	2.39
F2 Sex⁴	290.77	9	0.12%	0.35
F2 Drug	90.16	17	0.23%	0.21
F2 Other⁵	96.34	18	0.24%	0.23
F3 Ext	118.18	211	2.83%	3.35
F3 Sex	100.37	106	1.42%	1.43
F3 Drug	55.96	316	4.24%	2.37
F3 Other	53.38	182	2.44%	1.30
F4 Ext	51.00	382	5.13%	2.62
F4 Sex	44.25	93	1.25%	0.55
F4 Drug	30.45	497	6.67%	2.03
F4 Other	33.30	941	12.64%	4.21
F5 Ext	16.09	214	2.87%	0.46
F5 Sex	31.17	175	2.35%	0.73
F5 Drug	20.23	117	1.57%	0.32
F5 Other	20.92	1010	13.56%	2.84
F6 Ext	13.64	33	0.44%	0.06
F6 Sex	11.92	79	1.06%	0.13
F6 Drug	12.13	259	3.48%	0.42
F6 Other	12.48	581	7.80%	0.97
Total Male New Court Commitments	40.53	5359	71.97%	29.17

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, and drug offenders typically serve less time, though some crimes in each of these groups are considered extraordinary risk crimes. Therefore, these two groups are identified separately.

⁵ "Other" includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, forgery, and fraud.

Table 6: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2008 Male Parole Returns with a New Crime

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	*	*	0.00%	0.00
F2 Ext²	278.63	6	0.08%	0.22
F2 Sex³	*	*	0.00%	0.00
F2 Drug	92.85	5	0.07%	0.06
F2 Other⁴	206.40	1	0.01%	0.03
F3 Ext	84.35	78	1.05%	0.88
F3 Sex	55.27	2	0.03%	0.01
F3 Drug	77.27	43	0.58%	0.45
F3 Other	62.29	38	0.51%	0.32
F4 Ext	33.26	134	1.80%	0.60
F4 Sex	55.77	3	0.04%	0.02
F4 Drug	32.25	117	1.57%	0.51
F4 Other	30.55	295	3.96%	1.21
F5 Ext	11.01	175	2.35%	0.26
F5 Sex	33.21	14	0.19%	0.06
F5 Drug	19.38	22	0.30%	0.06
F5 Other	20.81	154	2.07%	0.43
F6 Ext	11.71	6	0.08%	0.01
F6 Sex	8.55	8	0.11%	0.01
F6 Drug	12.69	13	0.17%	0.02
F6 Other	14.79	26	0.35%	0.05
Total Male Parole Violations with a New Crime	34.07	1140	15.31%	5.22

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, and drug offenders typically serve less time, though some crimes in each of these groups are considered extraordinary risk crimes. Therefore, these two groups are identified separately.

⁵ "Other" includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, forgery, and fraud.

*No admissions of male parole violators with a new crime falling into this offense category occurred during FY 2008.

Table 7: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2008 Female New Commitments

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	480.00	2	0.03%	0.13
F2 Ext²	175.42	10	0.13%	0.24
F2 Sex³	*	*	0.00%	0.00
F2 Drug	40.07	2	0.03%	0.01
F2 Other⁴	49.43	4	0.05%	0.03
F3 Ext	73.59	17	0.23%	0.17
F3 Sex	35.07	1	0.01%	0.00
F3 Drug	49.58	58	0.78%	0.39
F3 Other	48.22	37	0.50%	0.24
F4 Ext	34.93	57	0.77%	0.27
F4 Sex	54.00	1	0.01%	0.01
F4 Drug	28.56	95	1.28%	0.36
F4 Other	30.28	209	2.81%	0.85
F5 Ext	12.79	43	0.58%	0.07
F5 Sex	22.13	3	0.04%	0.01
F5 Drug	19.28	20	0.27%	0.05
F5 Other	17.76	126	1.69%	0.30
F6 Ext	*	*	0.00%	0.00
F6 Sex	14.40	1	0.01%	0.00
F6 Drug	12.50	67	0.90%	0.11
F6 Other	11.59	58	0.78%	0.09
Total Female New Court Commitments	30.57	811	10.89%	3.33

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, and drug offenders typically serve less time, though some crimes in each of these groups are considered extraordinary risk crimes. Therefore, these two groups are identified separately.

⁵ "Other" includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, forgery, and fraud.

*No admissions of female new commitments falling into this offense category occurred during FY 2008.

Table 8: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2008 Female Parole Returns with a New Crime

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months) ¹	Number of Commitments	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	*	*	0.00%	0.00
F2 Ext ²	*	*	0.00%	0.00
F2 Sex ³	*	*	0.00%	0.00
F2 Drug	38.17	1	0.01%	0.01
F2 Other ⁴	*	*	0.00%	0.00
F3 Ext	48.24	8	0.11%	0.05
F3 Sex	*	*	0.00%	0.00
F3 Drug	30.78	13	0.17%	0.05
F3 Other	28.80	4	0.05%	0.02
F4 Ext	30.75	12	0.16%	0.05
F4 Sex	*	*	0.00%	0.00
F4 Drug	45.74	18	0.24%	0.11
F4 Other	21.47	45	0.60%	0.13
F5 Ext	10.11	14	0.19%	0.02
F5 Sex	*	*	0.00%	0.00
F5 Drug	17.98	4	0.05%	0.01
F5 Other	19.81	12	0.16%	0.03
F6 Ext	*	*	0.00%	0.00
F6 Sex	*	*	0.00%	0.00
F6 Drug	7.83	1	0.01%	0.00
F6 Other	6.01	4	0.05%	0.00
Total Female Parole Violations with a New Crime	26.33	136	1.83%	0.48

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, and drug offenders typically serve less time, though some crimes in each of these groups are considered extraordinary risk crimes. Therefore, these two groups are identified separately.

⁵ "Other" includes all crimes except sex, drug, and extraordinary crimes. Examples include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, forgery, and fraud.

*No admissions of female parole violators with a new crime falling into this offense category occurred during FY 2008.

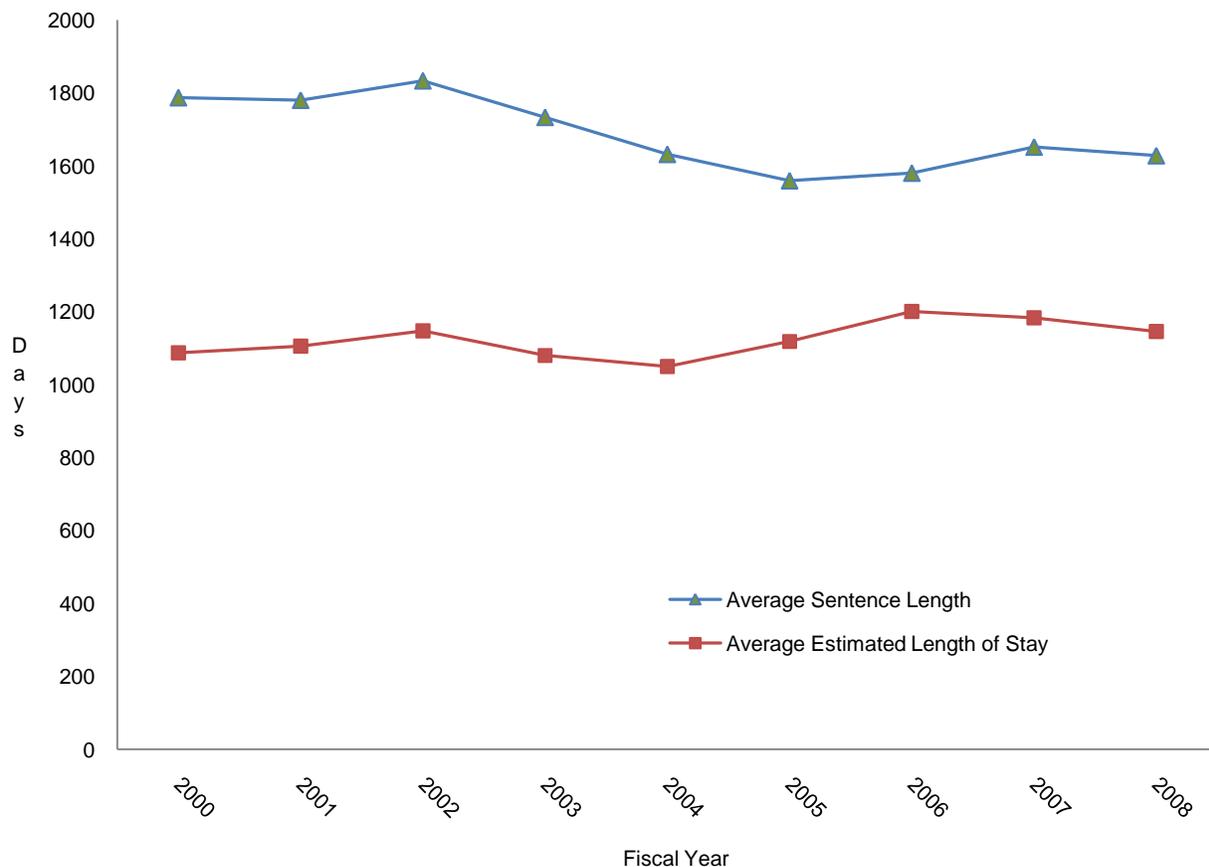
Table 9: Category Totals, Average Estimated Length of Stay for FY 2008 Prison Admissions*

	Average Length of Stay (Months) ¹	Number of Commitments ²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
Total Females	29.96	947	12.72%	3.81
Total Males	39.40	6499	87.28%	34.39
Total New Commits	39.22	6170	82.86%	32.50
Total Parole Violations (New Crime)	33.25	1276	17.14%	5.70
Grand Total	38.20	7446	100.00%	38.20

*Parole returns on a technical violation are excluded.

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

²The 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.

Figure 12: Sentence Length and Estimated Length of Stay for New Admissions FY 2000 through FY 2008

Source: Data provided by DOC, October 2008.

Notes: For the purposes of calculating these estimates, length of stay is capped at 40 years. Parole Returns on a Technical Violation are excluded from these estimates.

Estimated Length of Stay for Sex Offenders

The implementation of the Colorado Sex Offender Lifetime Supervision Act of 1998 mandates that offenders convicted of certain sex crimes receive an indeterminate sentence with a maximum duration of the offender's life. This legislation was initiated with House Bill 98-1156 and is described in greater detail previously in this report (see page 15). As of FY 2008, 1,351 offenders have been sentenced to prison with lifetime supervision provisions.

Inmates with lifetime supervision sentences are likely to have lengths of stay much longer than those who are not subject to such requirements. At the request of the Department of Corrections, average length of stay estimates separating those under lifetime supervision from those who are not are provided in Table 11 for sex offenders admitted during FY 2008. Separate estimates for new commitments and parole returns with a new crime are not provided, as only 19 such parole returns were reported to be sex offenders, and none of these were under lifetime supervision provisions. Additionally, of five female sex offenders admitted, only one was subject to lifetime supervision. Therefore, gender breakouts are not provided.

Table 10: Comparison of Estimated Length of Stay for Lifetime Supervision Sex Offenders to Sex Offenders without Lifetime Supervision Admitted FY 2008¹

Supervision Category	Average Length of Stay (Months) ²	Number of Commitments ³	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F2 Sex: Non-life	393.93	1	0.01%	0.05
F2 Sex: Lifetime	277.88	8	0.11%	0.30
F3 Sex: Non-life	87.19	44	0.59%	0.52
F3 Sex: Lifetime	106.89	65	0.87%	0.93
F4 Sex: Non-life	54.25	31	0.42%	0.23
F4 Sex: Lifetime	40.23	66	0.89%	0.36
F5 Sex: Non-life	31.18	192	2.58%	0.80
F5Sex: Lifetime	*	*	*	*
All Sex:Non-life	44.40	268	3.60%	1.60
All Sex:Lifetime	85.08	139	1.87%	1.59

¹Parole returns on a technical violation are excluded.

²For the purposes of calculating these estimates, length of stay is capped at 40 years.

³The 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. Only those whose most serious offense was a sex crime are included.

*No admissions falling into this offense category occurred during FY 2008.

Regarding Category Totals of Length of Stay Estimates

Table 11 provides a comparison of the estimated length of stay for the felony 1 and enhanced sentence offenders admitted during FY 2008 to that of admissions for crimes of other felony classes and without sentence enhancers. The average and the median are presented to demonstrate how the distribution of the length of stay is skewed in the direction of longer lengths of stay. The overall estimates of average length of stay presented in this document, particularly those in Table 9, must be viewed with some caution as these averages are inflated due to the larger number of admissions of Felony 1 and enhanced sentences who are expected to serve very long sentences compared to the smaller number of releases of such offenders.

Table 11: Comparison of Estimated Length of Stay for Felony 1 and Enhanced Sentence Prison Admissions to All Other Admissions in FY 2008*

	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Median Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments²	Percent of all Commitments
Including Only Felony 1 And Enhanced Sentences				
Total Females	268.85	222.00	5	0.07%
Total Males	168.59	90.00	221	2.97%
Total New Commits	166.05	90.00	210	2.82%
Total Parole Violations	233.30	280.80	16	0.21%
Total	170.81	90.00	226	3.04%
Excluding All Felony 1 And Enhanced Sentences				
Total Females	28.69	22.37	942	12.65%
Total Males	34.85	24.93	6278	84.31%
Total New Commits	34.75	24.67	5960	80.04%
Total Parole Violations	30.71	23.70	1260	16.92%
Total	34.08	24.67	7220	96.96%
Including All New Sentences				
Grand Total	39.20	24.93	7446	100.00%

*Parole returns on a technical violation are excluded.

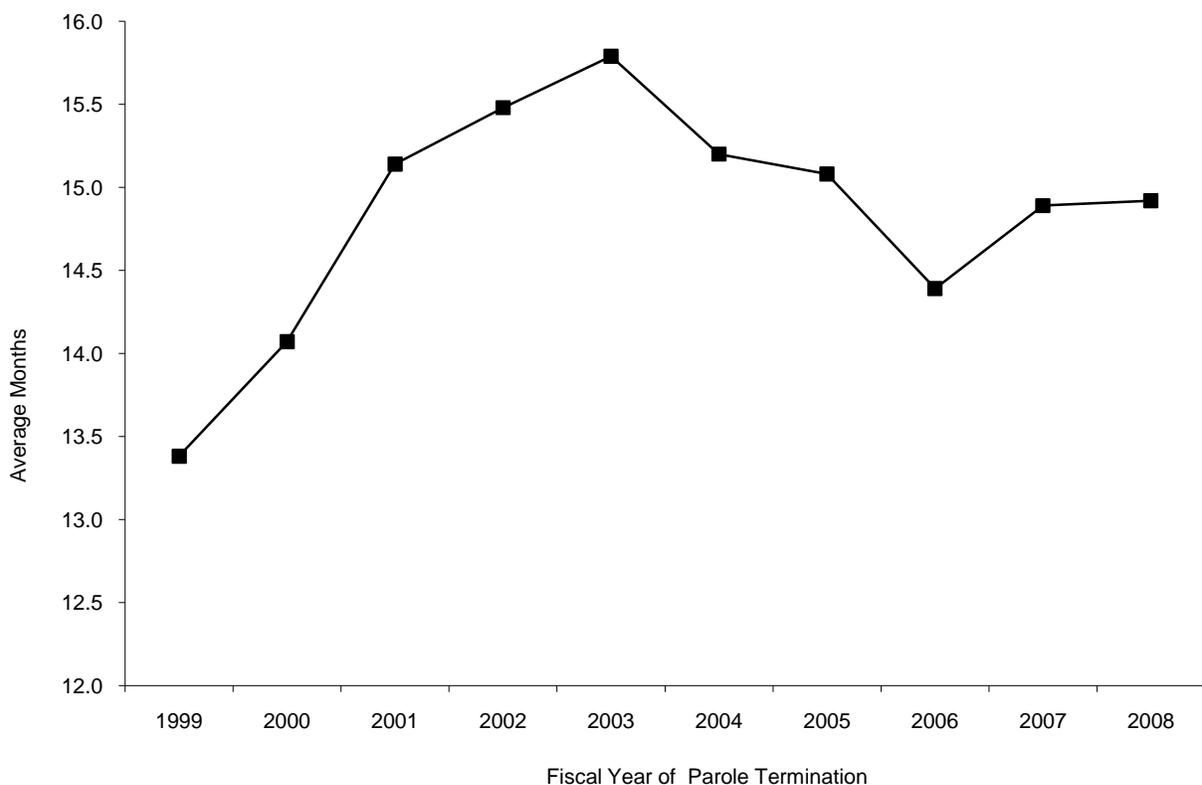
¹ For the purposes of calculating these estimates, length of stay is capped at 40 years.

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.

PAROLE CASELOAD FORECAST

The two components in estimating parole populations are the number of releases to parole and length of stay on parole. Between fiscal years 1999 and 2003, the ALOS on parole steadily increased from 13.4 months in FY 1999 to 15.8 months in FY 2003.⁴⁹ The ALOS on parole began to decline in FY 2004, to 15.2 months, and then to 15.1 months in FY 2005 and 14.4 in FY 2006. In FY 2007, the average length of stay increased to 14.9 months and remained stable throughout FY 2008 (see Figure 13).⁵⁰ 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 14. This instability makes accurate forecasting of this population difficult.

Figure 13: Average Length of Stay for Parole Terminations FY 1999 through FY 2008



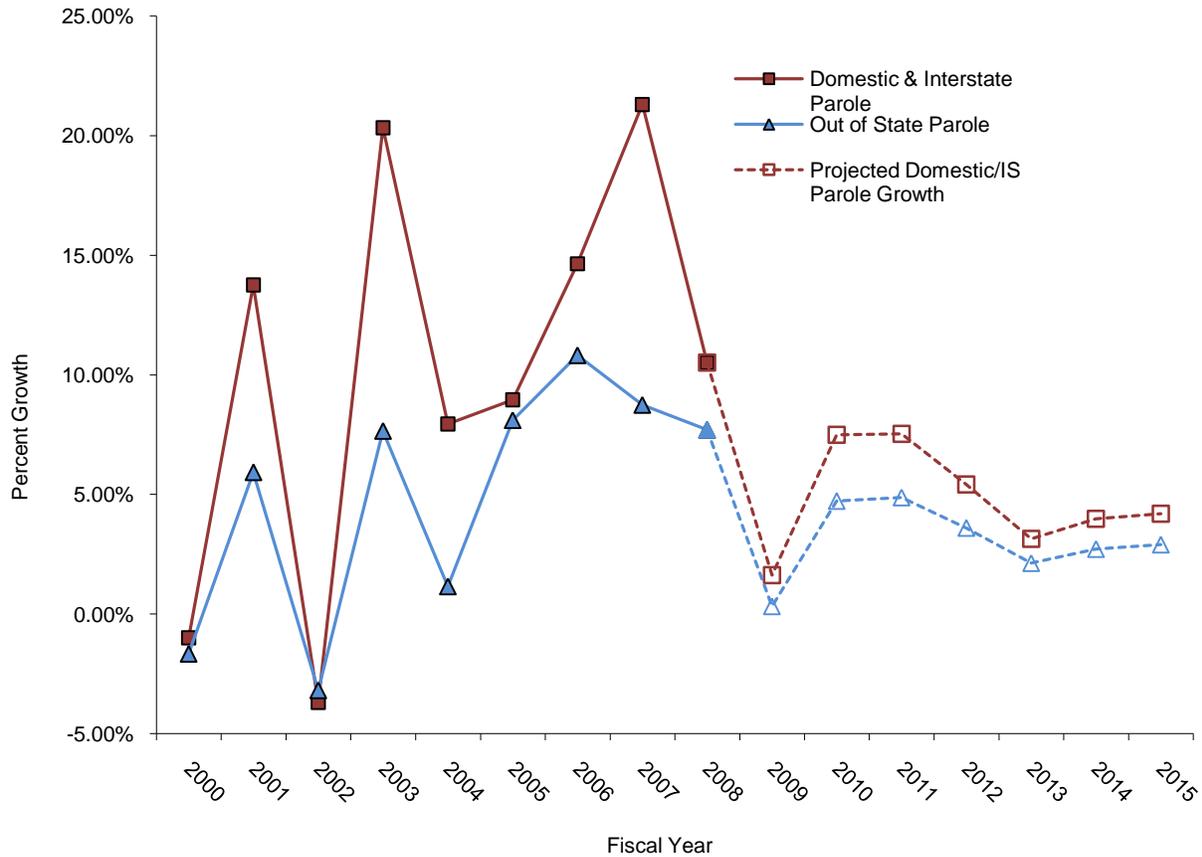
Source: Department of Corrections Office of Planning and Analysis, October 29, 2003; November 19, 2008.

Table 12 displays the DCJ projections for the total domestic and interstate parole caseload, the out of state parole caseload, and the absconder population for the end of fiscal years 2008 thru 2015.

⁴⁹ Data provided by the Office of Planning and Analysis, October 2003, Colorado Department of Corrections.

⁵⁰ Data provided by the Office of Planning and Analysis, October 2008, Colorado Department of Corrections.

Figure 14: Actual and Projected Parole Caseload Growth Rate FY 2000 through FY 2015



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

Table 12: DCJ December 2008 Projected Adult Domestic Parole, Out of State Parole and Absconder Populations FY 2008 through FY 2015

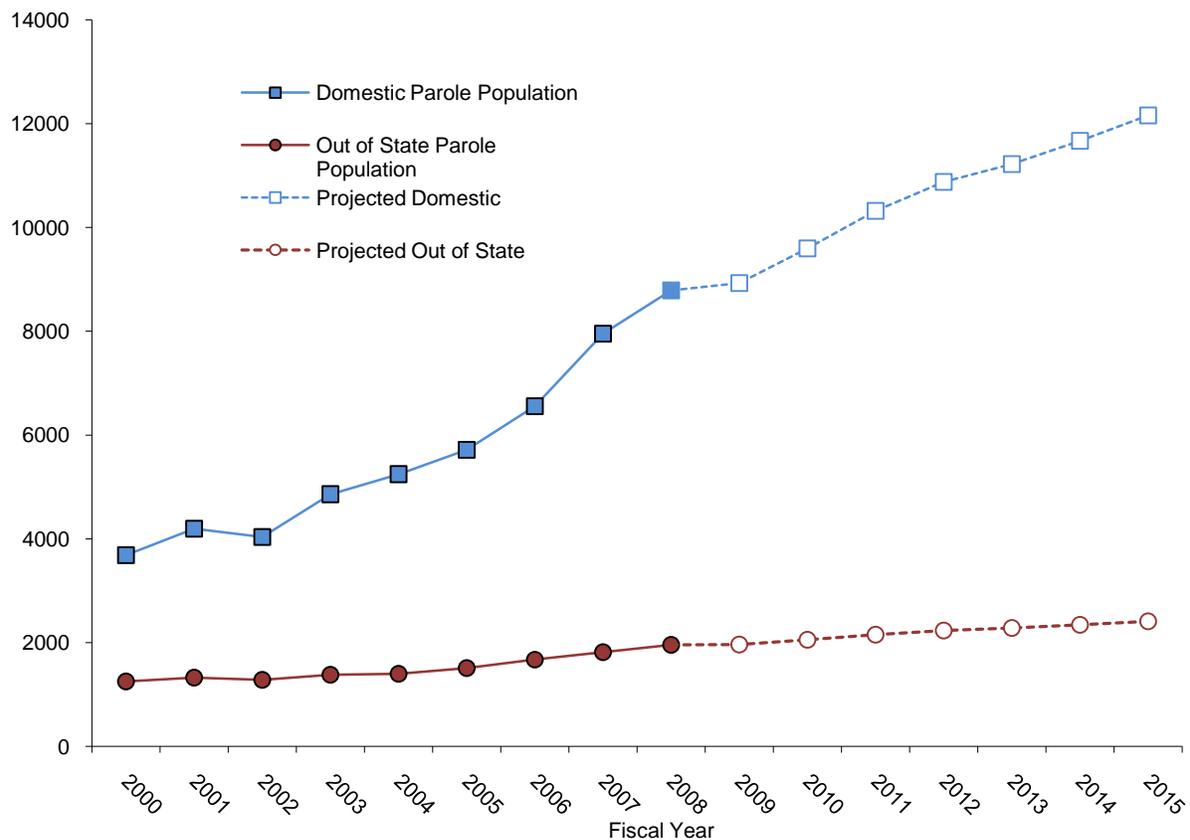
Fiscal Year End	Domestic Parole Caseload	Annual Growth	Out of State Parole Caseload	Annual Growth	Absconder Population	Annual Growth
2008*	8783	10.52%	1955	7.71%	773	-1.02%
2009	8926	1.63%	1961	0.32%	860	11.28%
2010	9596	7.50%	2054	4.73%	926	7.67%
2011	10319	7.53%	2154	4.88%	993	7.24%
2012	10879	5.43%	2232	3.60%	1061	6.86%
2013	11221	3.15%	2279	2.13%	1131	6.52%
2014	11668	3.98%	2341	2.72%	1201	6.22%
2015	12159	4.20%	2409	2.90%	1272	5.95%

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

Figure 15 displays the historical and projected parole caseloads for fiscal years 2000 through 2015. A decline of 3.7 percent in the domestic and interstate parole population was observed in FY 2002, followed by a massive increase of 96.9 percent over the next five years. The caseload increased by 10.5 percent over the last fiscal year. As shown in Table 12, the domestic parole caseload is expected to increase 38.4 percent over the next seven years, from 8,783 on June 30, 2008 to 12,159 on June 30, 2015.

The percentage of the total parole population made up of out of state parolees has been slowly but steadily declining for the past eight years. This trend is expected to continue through FY 2015. Even though this percentage is decreasing, the out of state parole population is expected to continue slow growth over the next seven years. The historical and projected out of state parole caseloads are included in Table 12 and in Figure 15.

Figure 15: Historical and Projected End of Fiscal Year Parole Caseloads FY 2000 through FY 2015

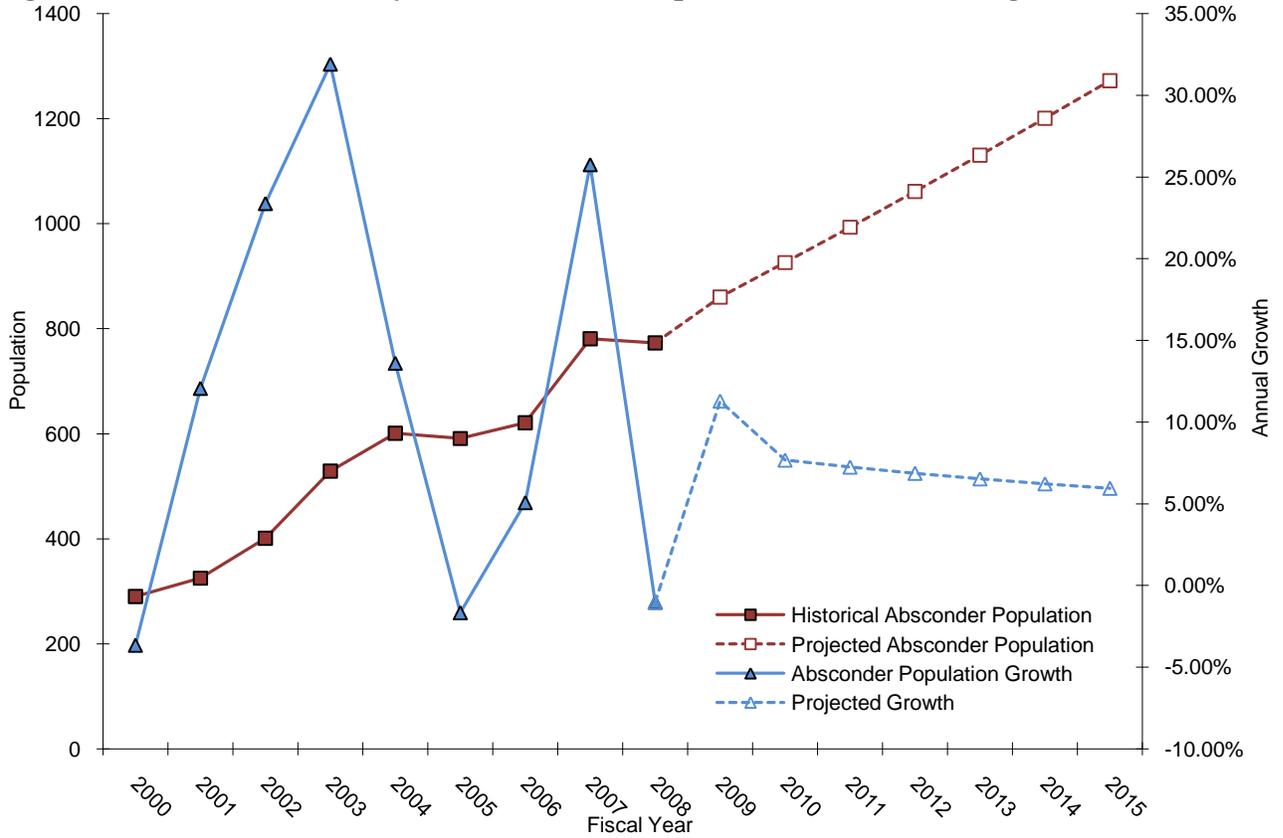


Source: Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Monthly Population and Capacity Reports.

The growth of the absconder population has varied considerably in the past seven years, from a 3.7 percent decline in FY 2000, followed by a total increase of 107.2 percent over the next four years. Growth in the next two years was very moderate, totaling 3.3 percent. During FY 2007 the size of the absconder population increased by 25.8 percent, and declined by only 1.0 percent over the following year. This population is expected to grow by 11.3 percent by the end of FY 2009.

Growth over the following six years is expected to range between 6.0 percent and 7.7 percent annually. The projected population and expected annual growth are displayed in Table 12 and in Figure 16.

Figure 16: Historical and Projected Absconder Populations FY 2000 through FY 2015



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

ADULT PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION ACCURACY

The DCJ Winter 2007 adult prison population projections overestimated the end of the FY 2008 population by 2.0 percent. Table 13 displays the DCJ first-year projections developed each year since 1986 compared to the actual prison population realized at the end of the first fiscal year projected.

Table 13: DCJ Adult Prison Population Projections FY 1986 through FY 2008, First Year Projection Compared to Actual End of Year Population

Fiscal Year End	Projected Population	Actual Population	Percent Difference
1986	3,446	3,517	-2.02%
1987	4,603	4,702	-2.11%
1988	5,830	5,766	1.11%
1989	6,471	6,763	-4.32%
1990	7,789	7,663	1.64%
1991	8,572	8,043	6.58%
1992	8,745	8,774	-0.33%
1993	9,382	9,242	1.51%
1994	9,930	10,005	-0.75%
1995	11,003	10,669	3.13%
1996	11,171	11,577	-3.51%
1997	12,610	12,590	0.16%
1998	13,803	13,663	1.02%
1999	14,746	14,726	0.14%
2000	15,875	15,999	-0.78%
2001	16,833	17,222	-2.26%
2002	17,569	18,045	-2.64%
2003	19,295	18,846	2.38%
2004	19,961	19,569	2.00%
2005	20,221	20,704	-2.33%
2006	21,901	22,012	-0.05%
2007	22,889	22,519	1.64%
2008	23,456	22,989	2.03%

Source: DCJ Prison Population Projection Reports, 1985-2007.

Division of Youth Corrections Juvenile Commitment and Parole Projections

The Division of Youth Corrections Average Daily Population is projected to decrease 9.6 percent over the course of FY 2009. Negative growth is expected to continue through the end of FY 2011. Overall, a 13.2 percent decline is expected by the end of 2015.

The DCJ December 2008 Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) juvenile commitment and parole projections are presented in this section. Projections of the juvenile commitment average daily population (ADP) are discussed first, followed by projected new commitments. Projections of the juvenile parole average daily caseload (ADC) are then presented, after which the parole projections for each of the four DYC management regions are provided.

The method used for the current projections is similar to that used in the adult prison population projections discussed previously. State population growth, incarceration rates, and lengths of stay are the main determinates of future commitment and parole population growth for juveniles. Data extracts obtained from the DYC Research and Evaluation Unit, current population forecasts from the Demographer's Office of the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA), and juvenile delinquency conviction and sentencing data from the Judicial Department are utilized in the development of these projections.

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 (see sidebar) and the resultant impact on the commitment and parole populations.⁵¹

The Continuum of Care Initiative, which was approved by the General Assembly and implemented by DYC in FY 2006, allows DYC to apply a portion of funds appropriated for residential placements to the provision of community-based treatment, transition and wraparound services to committed youth and youth on parole.

⁵¹ Further information regarding the evaluation findings for the Continuum of Care Initiative can be found in the following two documents: TriWest Group. (2006). *Continuum of Care Initiative Baseline Report Fiscal Year 2005-06 and July-August 2006*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Youth and Family Services, Division of Youth Corrections. TriWest Group. (2007). *Continuum of Care Initiative Evaluation Annual Report: FY 2006-07*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Youth and Family Services, Division of Youth Corrections.

DYC AVERAGE DAILY COMMITMENT POPULATION FORECAST

Factors contributing to this year's DCJ juvenile commitment forecast include:

- ❑ Growth in the ADP of juveniles committed to DYC has reversed over the past two 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 ADP continued to fall by another 9.6 percent throughout FY 2008.
- ❑ Juvenile delinquency filings have declined consistently over the past six years, by between 1.5 and 7.0 percent per year. Delinquency filings declined by 2.2 percent over the most recent year, FY 2008.
- ❑ Along with juvenile delinquency filings, new commitments to DYC have declined. In FY 2004, commitments increased by 12.1 percent. During the following year, FY 2005, commitments increased by only 2.6 percent. In FY 2006 new admits began to fall, by 3.0 percent the first year, followed by a 10.6 percent decline in FY 2007. During the most recent year, new commitments dropped by 3.7 percent. If the numbers of new admits during the first 5 months of FY 2009 are extrapolated through the end of the year, this indicator could fall by 13.2 percent by year-end.
- ❑ Very slow growth is expected in the 10-17 year old Colorado population. This population was predicted to remain very stable, with very little to no growth in 2008 and 2009. Very slow growth begins in 2010, then increases to exceed 2 percent per year in 2011 and thereafter.
- ❑ The Governor's Recidivism Reduction Package implements or enhances programs targeted to assisting juvenile offenders and reducing the juvenile commitment population. These programs include: Functional Family Therapy, the Continuum of Care, Senate Bill 94, and the Collaborative Management Program.

These factors, in combination with the slow and negative growth in the commitment ADP observed in the past 28 months, support the expectation of continued negative growth. The YTD ADP at the end of FY 2009 is expected to drop by 7.0 percent from the 2008 fiscal year-end ADP. A further drop of 13.0 percent is expected by the end of FY 2011.

The FY 2011 growth expected in the Colorado 10-17 year old population and the corresponding projected growth of new commitments will raise the ADP in FY 2012 very slightly. The commitment ADP is expected to further increase in FY 2013 and in the following two years, by approximately 2 percent per year. Table 14 summarizes these findings, and Table 15 presents the projected quarterly end of month (EOM) ADP and YTD ADP, along with quarterly growth for each measure. The historical APD from FY 2000 and the projected ADP through 2015 are graphically displayed in Figure 17.

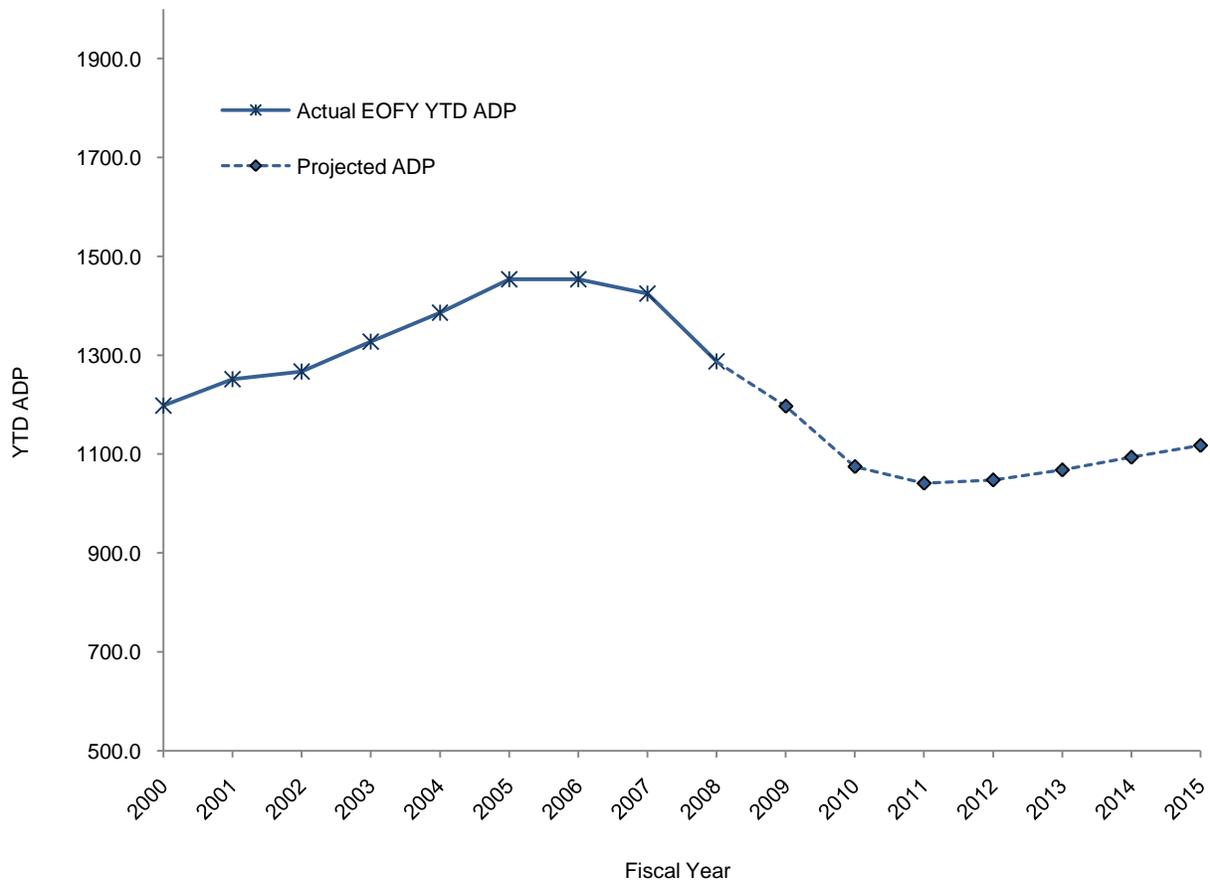
Table 14: Juvenile Commitment Fiscal Year-End Average Daily Population Forecast, FY 2008 through FY 2015

Fiscal Year End	YTD ADP ¹ Forecast	Annual Growth
2008*	1287.4	-9.62%
2009	1197.1	-7.01%
2010	1074.8	-10.21%
2011	1041.1	-3.14%
2012	1047.8	0.65%
2013	1068.2	1.94%
2014	1093.8	2.40%
2015	1117.6	2.18%

*Actual data: source CDHS DYC Monthly Population Report, June 2008.

¹ Year to Date Average Daily Population

Figure 17: Fiscal Year-End Year to Date Juvenile Commitment Average Daily Population Forecast FY 2002 through FY 2015



Source: Data provided by the Division of Youth Corrections, Dept of Human Services October 2008.

Table 15: Quarterly Juvenile Commitment Average Daily Population Forecast, FY 2008 through FY 2015

Fiscal Year	Quarter Ending	EOM ADP¹ Forecast	EOM Quarterly Growth	YTD ADP² Forecast	YTD Quarterly Growth
2008	June*	1264.7	0.29%	1287.4	-0.33%
	September*	1240.1	-1.95%	1254.8	-2.53%
	December	1209.0	-2.51%	1236.4	-1.47%
	March	1161.5	-3.93%	1217.4	-1.54%
2008	June	1124.0	-3.23%	1197.1	-1.67%
	September	1106.5	-1.56%	1111.4	-7.16%
	December	1081.0	-2.30%	1100.7	-0.96%
	March	1049.0	-2.96%	1086.8	-1.26%
2009	June	1033.5	-1.48%	1074.8	-1.11%
	September	1041.0	0.73%	1035.3	-3.68%
	December	1046.5	0.53%	1041.3	0.58%
	March	1041.0	-0.53%	1041.7	0.04%
2010	June	1036.0	-0.48%	1041.1	-0.07%
	September	1045.0	0.87%	1040.1	-0.09%
	December	1050.0	0.48%	1044.7	0.44%
	March	1053.0	0.29%	1046.5	0.17%
2011	June	1049.0	-0.38%	1047.8	0.12%
	September	1065.0	1.53%	1056.4	0.82%
	December	1071.0	0.56%	1063.6	0.68%
	March	1071.0	0.00%	1065.2	0.15%
2012	June	1079.0	0.75%	1068.2	0.28%
	September	1090.5	1.07%	1083.6	1.44%
	December	1098.5	0.73%	1089.7	0.56%
	March	1097.0	-0.14%	1091.7	0.18%
2013	June	1100.0	0.27%	1093.8	0.19%
	September	1115.0	1.36%	1106.7	1.18%
	December	1118.5	0.31%	1113.4	0.60%
	March	1119.5	0.09%	1114.3	0.08%
2015	June	1129.5	0.89%	1117.6	0.30%

*Actual average daily population.

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

REGIONAL AVERAGE DAILY COMMITMENT POPULATION FORECASTS

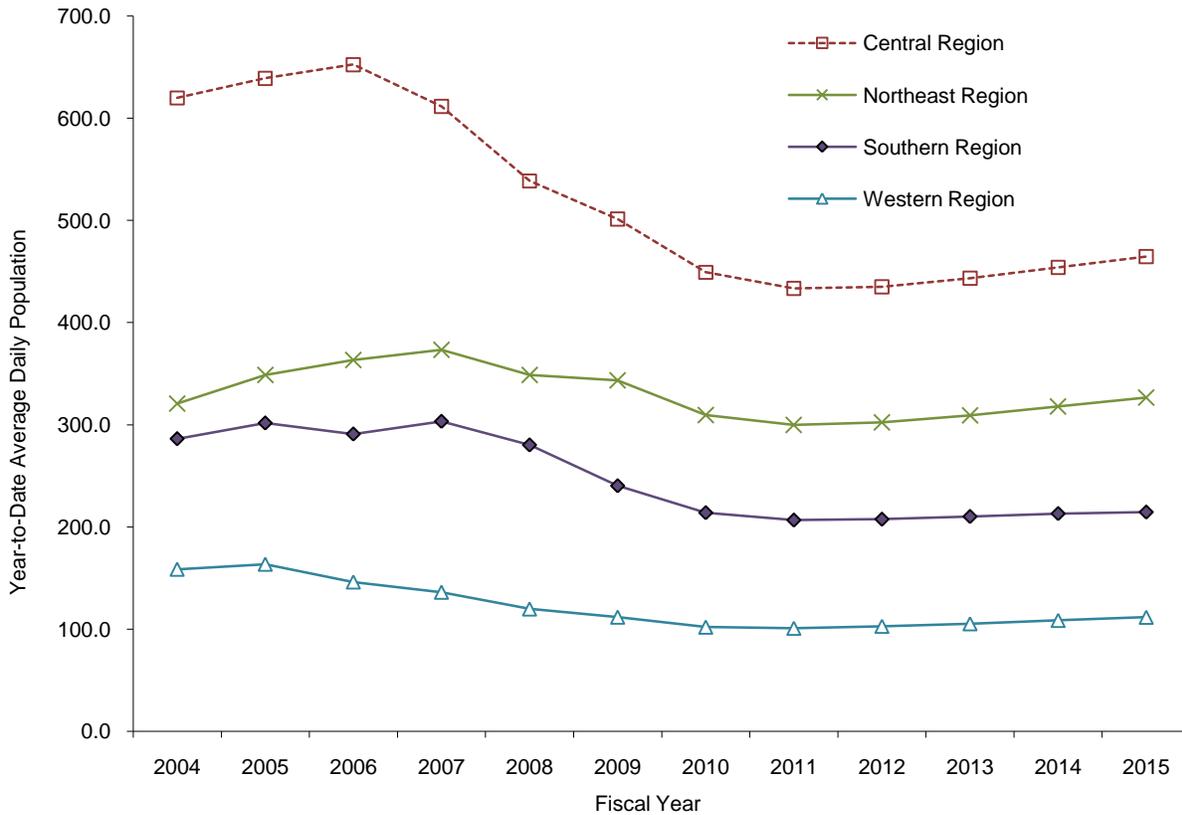
The commitment ADP forecasts by DYC management region are presented in Table 16 below. Growth in the regions may vary due to multiple factors, including policy changes regarding juvenile delinquency case processing and sentencing. Variation is also due to trends in the 10 to 17 year old age group in the overall population, which are subject to birth, death and migration rates, labor force demand, and other economic and demographic trends. Figure 18 graphically displays how the historical ADP has varied by region between FY 2004 and FY 2008, and the regional projected variation from FY 2008 to FY 2015.

Table 16: Juvenile Commitment Year-End Average Daily Population Forecast by Region FY 2008 through FY 2015

Fiscal Year	REGION							
	Central		Northeast		Southern		Western	
	ADP	Growth	ADP	Growth	ADP	Growth	ADP	Growth
2008*	538.7	-11.93%	348.8	-6.59%	280.2	-7.62%	119.8	-12.04%
2008	501.5	-6.91%	343.6	-1.50%	240.2	-14.26%	111.8	-6.66%
2009	449.2	-10.42%	309.7	-9.87%	213.9	-10.96%	102.0	-8.74%
2010	433.4	-3.51%	300.0	-3.12%	206.7	-3.37%	100.9	-1.10%
2011	435.0	0.37%	302.4	0.78%	207.6	0.42%	102.9	1.91%
2012	443.4	1.92%	309.3	2.28%	210.2	1.27%	105.3	2.42%
2013	454.1	2.42%	318.0	2.83%	213.0	1.36%	108.6	3.11%
2015	464.7	2.33%	326.7	2.73%	214.5	0.70%	111.7	2.82%

*Actual average daily population.

Figure 18: Juvenile Commitment Year-End Average Daily Population Forecast by Region FY 2004 through FY 2015



Note: FY 2004-2008 figures reflect actual average daily populations. Source: CDHS DYC Monthly Population Reports.

NEW COMMITMENTS TO DYC

A component of the DCJ juvenile commitment projection model has been developed to obtain estimates of future new commitments. Annual projected new commitments are displayed in Table 17 for the four DYC management regions as well as statewide.

Table 17: Projected New DYC Commitments Statewide and by Region FY 2008 through FY 2015

Region	Fiscal Year							
	2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central	310	306	307	314	321	328	336	343
Northeast	243	235	236	241	246	252	258	264
Southern	177	156	156	159	163	167	170	174
Western	93	82	82	84	86	88	90	92
Statewide	793	779	782	798	816	835	854	873

*Actual new commitments..

Estimates of monthly new commitments from July 2008 through June 2015 are presented in the following tables. Statewide monthly estimates can be found in Table 18, with regional monthly estimated new commitments found in Tables 19 through 22.

Table 18: Projected New NYC Commitments per Month Statewide FY 2009 through FY 2015

	Fiscal Year						
	2009*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
July	63	59	60	61	63	64	65
Aug	42	66	67	69	70	72	74
Sept	62	63	64	66	67	69	70
Oct	56	69	70	72	74	75	77
Nov	76	71	73	74	76	78	80
Dec	61	57	59	60	61	63	64
Jan	68	64	66	67	69	70	72
Feb	65	62	63	64	66	67	69
Mar	70	66	68	69	71	72	74
April	74	70	71	73	74	76	78
May	71	67	68	70	72	73	75
June	72	68	69	71	72	74	76

*Actual new commitments.

Table 19: Projected New NYC Commitments per Month Central Region FY 2009 through FY 2015

	Fiscal Year						
	2009*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
July	24	20	20	21	21	22	22
Aug	11	23	23	24	24	25	25
Sept	26	22	22	23	23	24	24
Oct	23	24	24	25	25	26	26
Nov	30	24	25	25	26	27	27
Dec	24	20	20	21	21	21	22
Jan	27	29	29	30	30	31	32
Feb	23	27	28	28	29	30	30
Mar	28	28	28	29	30	30	31
April	33	32	33	34	34	35	36
May	28	30	31	31	32	33	33
June	31	30	31	31	32	33	33

*Actual new commitments.

Table 20: Projected New NYC Commitments per Month Northeast Region FY 2009 through FY 2015

	Fiscal Year						
	<i>2009*</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
July	<i>12</i>	18	19	19	20	20	21
Aug	<i>17</i>	20	20	21	21	22	22
Sept	<i>13</i>	23	23	24	24	25	25
Oct	<i>14</i>	18	18	18	19	19	20
Nov	<i>25</i>	22	22	23	23	24	24
Dec	<i>22</i>	19	20	20	21	21	22
Jan	<i>21</i>	19	19	20	20	20	21
Feb	<i>22</i>	19	19	20	20	21	21
Mar	<i>23</i>	20	20	21	21	22	22
April	<i>23</i>	20	20	21	21	22	22
May	<i>23</i>	20	20	21	21	22	22
June	<i>21</i>	18	19	19	20	20	21

*Actual new commitments.

Table 21: Projected New NYC Commitments per Month Southern Region FY 2009 through FY 2015

	Fiscal Year						
	<i>2009*</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
July	<i>14</i>	11	11	12	12	12	13
Aug	<i>10</i>	16	16	17	17	17	18
Sept	<i>20</i>	12	12	12	12	13	13
Oct	<i>9</i>	14	14	14	14	15	15
Nov	<i>15</i>	15	15	16	16	16	17
Dec	<i>11</i>	11	11	11	12	12	12
Jan	<i>14</i>	14	14	14	15	15	15
Feb	<i>13</i>	14	14	14	14	15	15
Mar	<i>11</i>	12	12	12	12	13	13
April	<i>11</i>	12	12	12	12	13	13
May	<i>15</i>	16	16	16	17	17	17
June	<i>12</i>	12	12	12	13	13	13

*Actual new commitments.

Table 22: Projected New DYC Commitments per Month Western Region FY 2009 through FY 2015

	Fiscal Year						
	2009*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
July	13	6	6	6	6	7	7
Aug	4	5	6	6	6	6	6
Sept	3	8	8	9	9	9	9
Oct	10	9	9	9	9	10	10
Nov	6	7	7	7	7	7	8
Dec	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Jan	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Feb	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
Mar	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
April	6	7	7	7	7	7	8
May	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
June	7	7	8	8	8	8	8

*Actual new commitments.

AVERAGE DAILY JUVENILE PAROLE CASELOAD FORECAST

The juvenile parole population has experienced widely varied growth over the past ten years due to multiple factors, including the policy changes that decreased the length of mandatory parole and the Continuum of Care Initiative. Prior to 1997, parole ADC was relatively stable with a slight decline. In 1997, mandatory one-year parole terms were implemented. Subsequently, ADC grew at a rapid rate through July 2001. In 2001, the mandatory parole term was lowered to nine months,⁵² after which ADC declined rapidly through August 2002. In 2003 the mandatory parole term was further lowered to six months,⁵³ resulting in a continuing decline. The ADC dropped significantly until May 2004 at which point it began to grow again at a very moderate rate. The implementation of the Continuum of Care Initiative coincided with increasing growth initially. However, with the decline in the commitment population observed over the past few years and expected over upcoming three years, the juvenile parole ADC is also predicted to drop over the upcoming three fiscal years.

The YTD monthly ADC is expected to drop by 0.7 percent by the end of the current year (FY 2009). An additional decline of 1.3 percent is predicted in FY 2009, followed by a drop of 8.6 percent in FY 2010. An increase in the ADC is expected to begin the following year. In FY 2011 and FY 2012 very slow growth is expected, totaling 1.2 percent over the two years. Growth will pick up in FY 2013, increasing to 4.0 percent, followed by only 1.3 percent growth over FY 2015. Table 23 summarizes these estimates, while Figure 19 visually demonstrates the historical fluctuations in parole ADC between FY 2000 and FY 2008, along with the projected ADC through FY 2015.

⁵² Senate Bill 2001-77, effective July 1, 2001.

⁵³ Senate Bill 2003-284, effective May 1, 2003.

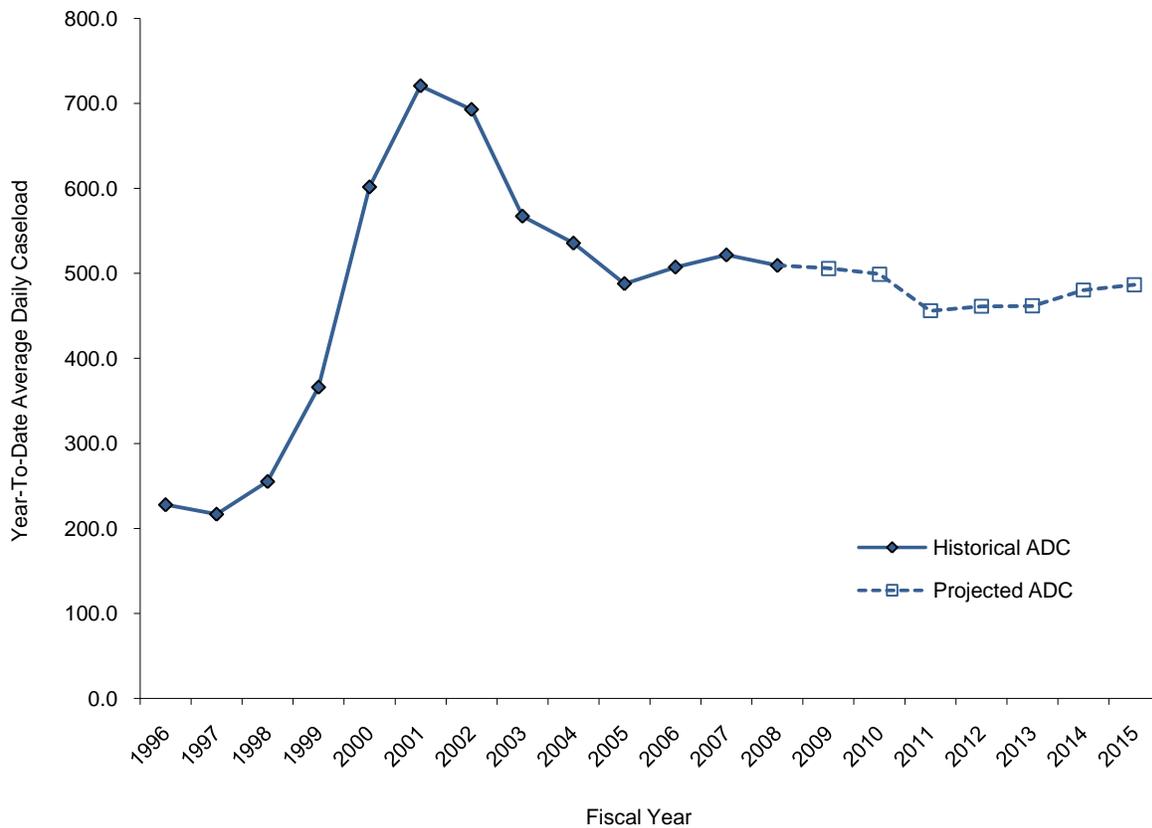
Table 23: Juvenile Parole Year-End Average Daily Caseload Forecast, FY 2008 through FY 2015

Fiscal Year End	YTD ADC ¹ Forecast	Annual Growth
2008*	509.3	-2.38%
2009	505.8	-0.68%
2010	499.1	-1.34%
2011	456.1	-8.62%
2012	461.2	1.12%
2013	461.7	0.12%
2014	480.4	4.04%
2015	486.6	1.30%

*Actual average daily caseload.

¹Year-to-Date Average Daily Caseload

Figure 19: Historical and Projected Juvenile Parole Year-End Average Daily Caseload FY 2002 through FY 2015



Note: FY 2004-FY 2008 figures based on actual average daily caseload. Source: CDHS DYC Monthly Population Reports.

REGIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PAROLE CASELOAD FORECASTS

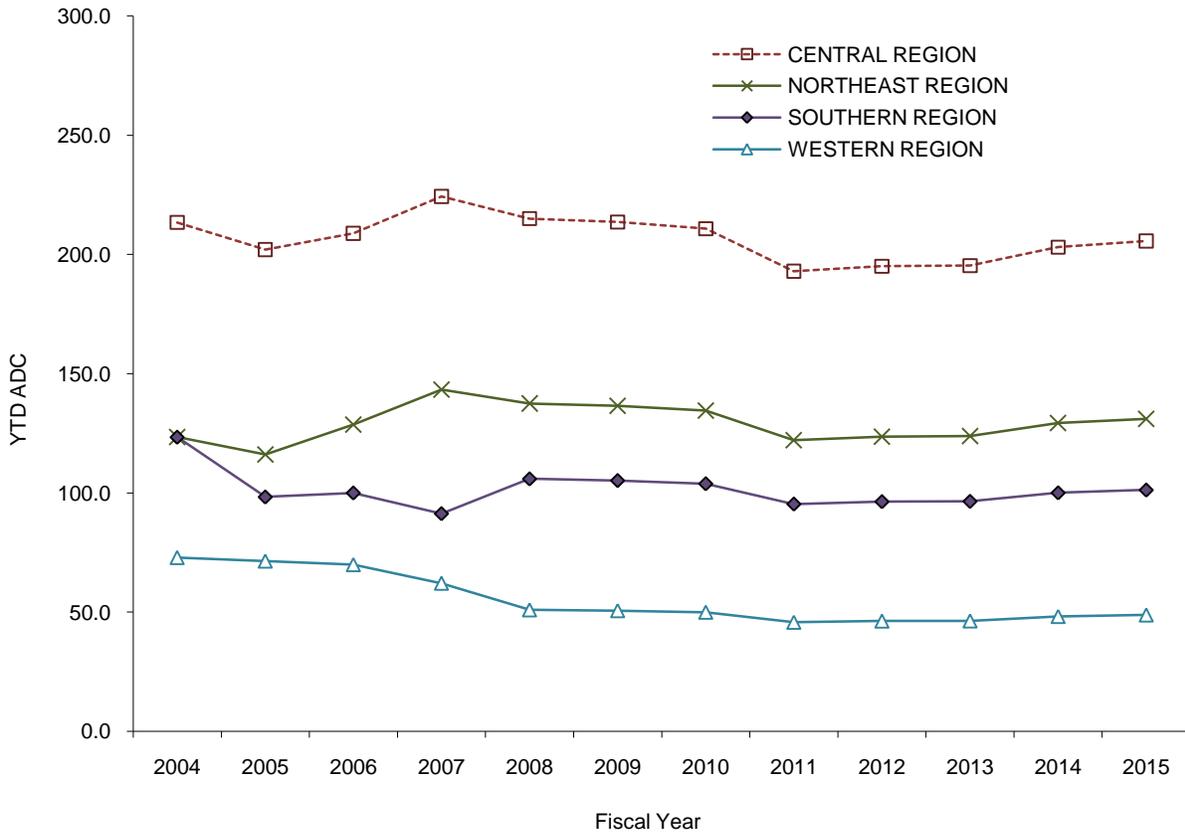
The parole ADC forecasts by DYC management region are displayed in Table 24. As in the case of the commitment population, the parole populations in the four regions vary according to multiple factors, including policy decisions and projected trends in the 10 to 17 year old overall population. Figure 20 displays the historical trends in ADC by region between FY 2002 and FY 2008, and the projected trends through FY 2015.

**Table 24: Juvenile Parole Year-End Average Daily Caseload Forecast by Region
FY 2008 through FY 2015**

Fiscal Year	CENTRAL		NORTHEAST		SOUTHERN		WESTERN	
	ADC	Annual Growth	ADC	Annual Growth	ADC	Annual Growth	ADC	Annual Growth
2008*	215.1	-4.14%	137.5	-4.05%	105.9	15.99%	50.9	-18.04%
2008	213.6	-0.68%	136.5	-0.73%	105.2	-0.65%	50.6	-0.65%
2009	210.8	-1.32%	134.6	-1.43%	103.9	-1.27%	49.9	-1.29%
2010	193.0	-8.47%	122.1	-9.22%	95.3	-8.20%	45.7	-8.46%
2011	195.1	1.10%	123.6	1.21%	96.3	1.05%	46.2	1.10%
2012	195.3	0.12%	123.8	0.13%	96.5	0.11%	46.3	0.12%
2013	203.1	3.97%	129.2	4.41%	100.0	3.72%	48.1	4.03%
2015	205.7	1.28%	131.1	1.41%	101.2	1.18%	48.7	1.30%

*Actual average daily caseload. Source: CDHS DYC Monthly Population Report, June 2008.

**Figure 20: Juvenile Parole Year-End Average Daily Caseload Forecast by Region
FY 2004 through FY 2015**



Note: FY 2004-FY 2008 figures based on actual data. Source: CDHS DYC Monthly Population Reports.

Appendix A
Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisoners in 2007



Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

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Prisoners in 2007

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This report presents data from the National Prisoner Statistics program. It describes the change in the prison population during 2007 and also the characteristics of the 1,598,316 prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction on December 31, 2007. Additionally, it provides the imprisonment rates and age, race, gender distributions for the 1,532,817 prisoners sentenced to more than one year. It quantifies changes in prison admissions and releases, inmates held in custody, prison capacity, and components of the total incarcerated population.

Growth in the prison population slowed during 2007

At yearend 2007, federal and state correctional authorities had jurisdiction over 1,598,316 prisoners (1,483,896 males; 114,420 females) (table 1). *Jurisdiction* refers to the legal authority over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. After increasing 2.8% during 2006, the growth of the prison population slowed to 1.8% during 2007. The 1.8% increase was slower than the average annual growth witnessed from 2000 to 2006 (2.0%).

During 2007, the prison population increased more rapidly than the U.S. resident population. The imprisonment rate—the number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents—increased from 501 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents in 2006 to 506 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents in 2007. From 2000 through 2007, the imprisonment rate increased from 475 per 100,000 U.S. residents to 506 per 100,000 U.S. residents. During these seven years, the number of sentenced prisoners increased by 15% while the general population increased by 6.4%.

As in previous years (with the exception of 2002) the majority of the 2007 growth in the prison population occurred during the first 6 months of the year (figure 1). From December 31, 2006 to June 30, 2007, the prison population increased by 1.5%, whereas from June 30, 2007 to December 31, 2007, the prison population increased 0.2%.

Table 1. Prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2006, and 2007

	Number of prisoners			Average annual change 2000-06	Percent change 2006-07
	2000	2006	2007		
Total^a	1,391,261	1,570,691	1,598,316	2.0%	1.8%
Federal	145,416	193,046	199,618	4.8	3.4
State	1,245,845	1,377,645	1,398,698	1.7	1.5
Gender					
Male	1,298,027	1,457,486	1,483,896	1.9%	1.8%
Female	93,234	112,459	114,420	3.2	1.7
Sentenced to more than 1 year ^a	1,331,278	1,504,660	1,532,817	2.1%	1.9%
Imprisonment rate ^b	478	501	506	0.7%	1.0%

^aIncludes prisoners under the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials.

^bImprisonment rates are based on U.S. Census Bureau population estimates per 100,000 U.S. residents. Resident population estimates are as of January 1 in each year following the reference year.

Annual and 6-month changes in the number of prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction

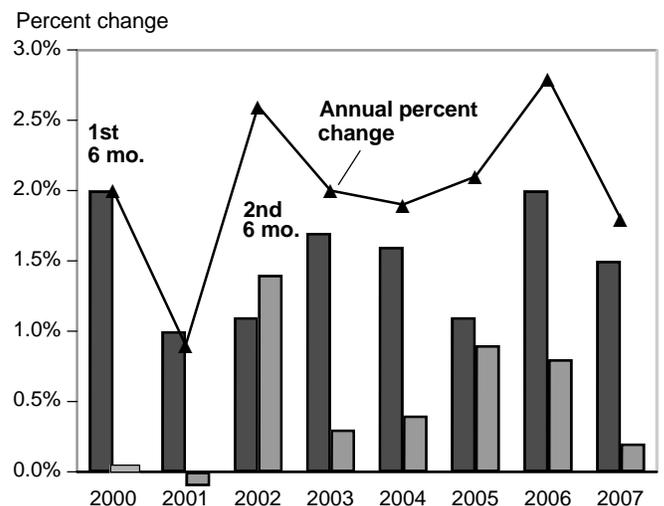


Figure 1

Detailed information is available in appendix tables in the online version of this report on the BJS Website at <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/p07.pdf>>.

During 2007, the prison population increased by 27,625 prisoners. The state prison population increased by 21,053—reaching 1,398,698 prisoners. The federal prison population increased by 6,572—reaching 199,618 prisoners.

The prison populations in 37 jurisdictions increased during 2007. The federal prison population experienced the largest absolute increase of 6,572 prisoners, followed by Florida (up 5,250 prisoners), Kentucky (up 2,457 prisoners) and Arizona (up 1,945 prisoners), resulting in 58.7% of the change in the overall prison population (table 2). Kentucky (12.3%), Mississippi (6.5%), Florida (5.6%), West Virginia (5.6%), and Arizona (5.4%) reported the largest percentage increases in their prison populations.

In the 12 months ending December 31, 2007, the prison populations in the remaining 14 states decreased. Michigan's (1,344) and California's (1,230) prison populations experienced the greatest absolute decrease. Vermont (down 3.2%), Montana (down 2.8%), Michigan (down 2.6%), and New Mexico (down 2.6%) prison populations had the largest percent decreases.

Table 2. Prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction by region and jurisdiction, December 31, 2007, and averages of the preceding 6 years

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners			Average annual change 2000-2006	Percent change 2006-2007
	2000	2006	2007		
U.S. Total	1,391,261	1,570,691	1,598,316	2.0%	1.8%
Federal	145,416	193,046	199,618	4.8	3.4
State	1,245,845	1,377,645	1,398,698	1.7	1.5
Northeast	174,826	177,817	179,107	0.3%	0.7%
Connecticut ^a	18,355	20,566	20,924	1.9	1.7
Maine ^b	1,679	2,120	2,222	4.0	:
Massachusetts	10,722	11,032	11,436	0.5	3.7
New Hampshire	2,257	2,805	2,943	3.7	4.9
New Jersey	29,784	27,371	26,827	-1.4	-2.0
New York	70,199	63,315	62,623	-1.7	-1.1
Pennsylvania	36,847	44,397	45,969	3.2	3.5
Rhode Island ^a	3,286	3,996	4,018	3.3	0.6
Vermont ^a	1,697	2,215	2,145	4.5	-3.2
Midwest	237,378	261,413	263,039	1.6%	0.6%
Illinois ^b	45,281	45,106	45,215	-0.1	:
Indiana	20,125	26,091	27,132	4.4	4.0
Iowa ^c	7,955	8,838	8,732	1.8	-1.2
Kansas	8,344	8,816	8,696	0.9	-1.4
Michigan	47,718	51,577	50,233	1.3	-2.6
Minnesota	6,238	9,108	9,468	6.5	4.0
Missouri	27,543	30,167	29,857	1.5	-1.0
Nebraska	3,895	4,407	4,505	2.1	2.2
North Dakota	1,076	1,363	1,416	4.0	3.9
Ohio	45,833	49,166	50,731	1.2	3.2
South Dakota	2,616	3,359	3,311	4.3	-1.4
Wisconsin	20,754	23,415	23,743	2.0	1.4
South	561,214	623,543	639,578	1.8%	2.6%
Alabama	26,332	28,241	29,412	1.2	4.1
Arkansas	11,915	13,729	14,314	2.4	4.3
Delaware ^a	6,921	7,186	7,276	0.6	1.3
District of Columbia	7,456	~	~	:	:
Florida	71,319	92,969	98,219	4.5	5.6
Georgia ^c	44,232	52,792	54,256	3.0	2.8
Kentucky	14,919	20,000	22,457	5.0	12.3
Louisiana	35,207	37,012	37,540	0.8	1.4
Maryland	23,538	22,945	23,433	-0.4	2.1
Mississippi	20,241	21,068	22,431	0.7	6.5
North Carolina	31,266	37,460	37,970	3.1	1.4
Oklahoma	23,181	26,243	25,849	2.1	-1.5
South Carolina	21,778	23,616	24,239	1.4	2.6
Tennessee	22,166	25,745	26,267	2.5	2.0
Texas	166,719	172,116	171,790	0.5	-0.2
Virginia	30,168	36,688	38,069	3.3	3.8
West Virginia	3,856	5,733	6,056	6.8	5.6
West	272,427	314,872	316,974	2.4%	0.7%
Alaska ^a	4,173	5,069	5,167	3.3	1.9
Arizona ^c	26,510	35,801	37,746	5.1	5.4
California	163,001	175,512	174,282	1.2	-0.7
Colorado	16,833	22,481	22,841	4.9	1.6
Hawaii ^a	5,053	5,967	5,978	2.8	0.2
Idaho	5,535	7,124	7,319	4.3	2.7
Montana	3,105	3,563	3,462	2.3	-2.8
Nevada ^b	10,063	12,901	13,400	4.2	:
New Mexico	5,342	6,639	6,466	3.7	-2.6
Oregon	10,580	13,707	13,948	4.4	1.8
Utah	5,637	6,433	6,509	2.2	1.2
Washington	14,915	17,561	17,772	2.8	1.2
Wyoming	1,680	2,114	2,084	3.9	-1.4

:Not calculated.

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

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

^bEstimates only. Data for 2007 were not available at time of publication.

^cPopulation based on custody counts.

Rate of growth in admissions and releases slowed during 2007

During 2007, the number of sentenced prisoners (751,593) admitted to either state or federal prison was greater than the number who were released (725,402), a difference of 26,191 sentenced prisoners (table 3). The 0.2% increase in admissions during 2007 was the slowest growth since yearend 2000. This growth was also slower than the average annual increase of 2.7% witnessed from 2000 through 2007. In addition, the 1.7% increase in releases during 2007 was the lowest increase since yearend 2002 (0.2%) and was lower than the average annual increase of 2.6% from 2000 through 2007.

In 2007, federal admissions totaled 53,618 prisoners and state admissions totaled 697,975 prisoners (table 4). New court commitments accounted for 64.5% of all admissions, 62.4% of state admissions, and 90.8% of federal admissions (appendix table 5). Parole violators accounted for 33.8% of all admissions, 35.7% of state admissions, and 9.2% of federal admissions.

1 in every 198 U.S. residents was serving a sentence in state or federal prison in 2007

Males accounted for most (93.1%) of the 1.5 million sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction. Black males made up the largest percentage of the overall sentenced population (36.3%) and the sentenced male population (39.0%) (table 5). An estimated 471,400 white males made up 30.8% of the overall sentenced population and 33.0% of the sentenced male population. Hispanic males made up about a fifth of both populations. The largest absolute number and percentage of sentenced females were white (50,500 prisoners or 47.9%), followed by black females (29,300 prisoners or 27.8%) and Hispanic females (17,600 prisoners or 16.7%).

Table 3. Number of sentenced prisoners admitted and released from state and federal jurisdiction, 2000-2007

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	661,082	48,144	612,938	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	698,459	47,981	650,478
2006	749,798	57,495	692,303	713,473	47,920	665,553
2007	751,593	53,618	697,975	725,402	48,411	676,991
Average annual change, 2000-2006	3.1%	4.7%	2.9%	2.8%	5.2%	2.6%
Percent change, 2006-2007	0.2	-6.7	0.8	1.7	1.0	1.7

Note: Totals exclude transfers, escapes, and AWOLs.

Table 4. Number of sentenced admissions into state prisons, by type of admission, 2000-2007

Year	Admissions		
	Total ^a	New court commitments	Parole violators ^b
2000	581,487	350,431	203,569
2001	593,838	365,714	215,450
2002	612,938	392,661	207,961
2003	634,149	399,843	209,753
2004	646,830	411,300	219,033
2005	676,952	421,426	232,229
2006	692,303	441,606	239,495
2007	697,975	435,733	248,923

^aTotals based on inmates with a sentence of more than a year. Totals exclude transfers, escapes, and AWOLs.

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

Table 5. Sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2006, and 2007

	Number of prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2006	Percent change, 2006-2007
	2000	2006	2007		
Total ^a	1,331,300	1,504,700	1,532,800	2.1%	1.9%
Male^a	1,247,000	1,401,400	1,427,300	2.0%	1.8%
White ^b	401,900	478,800	471,400	3.0	-1.5
Black ^b	532,400	535,100	556,900	0.1	4.1
Hispanic or Latino	242,600	291,000	301,200	3.1	3.5
Female^a	84,300	103,300	105,500	3.4%	2.1%
White ^b	33,600	49,200	50,500	6.6	2.6
Black ^b	32,200	28,600	29,300	-2.0	2.4
Hispanic or Latino	13,100	17,500	17,600	4.9	0.6

Note: Includes prisoners serving a sentence of a year or more under state or federal jurisdiction. Estimates updated and may differ from previously published estimates.

^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.

Increases in the sentenced population resulted in higher imprisonment rates (the number of state or federal prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents). As of December 31, 2007, there were 506 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents (1 in every 198 U.S. residents) up from 501 per 100,000 at yearend 2006 (table 6). At yearend 2007, the federal imprisonment rate reached 59 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents. The state imprisonment rate reached 447 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents.

The 2007 sentenced male imprisonment rate (955 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents) was almost 14 times that of the female imprisonment rate (69 per 100,000). Black male offenders had the highest imprisonment rate (3,138 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents) of all racial groups, male or female. This was 6.5 times the imprisonment rate of white males and 2.5 times that of Hispanic males. Similarly, the black female imprisonment rate (150 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents) was almost double the imprisonment rates for Hispanic (79 prisoners per 100,000) and 3 times the rate for white females (50 per 100,000).

Black imprisonment rates have decreased since 2000

Between 2000 and 2007, the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction increased by an estimated 201,500 prisoners (table 7). The increase of about 69,500 white males resulted in 34.5% of the overall change. Almost a third of the growth (29.1%) resulted from the increase of about 58,600 Hispanic males, followed by an estimated increase of 24,500 sentenced black males (12.2% of the overall increase). White women accounted for 8.4% of the overall change, and Hispanic females for about 2.2%. The number of imprisoned black females declined by approximately 2,900 during this period.

In 2000, Hispanic males comprised 18.2% of the sentenced male population. At yearend 2007, this percentage had increased to 19.7%. The percentage of white males also increased slightly from 30.2% to 30.8% while the percentage of black males decreased from 40.0% to 36.3%.

White females made up 2.5% of the total prison population in 2000 and 3.3% in 2007. During the same period, the percentage of the prison population made up of black females decreased from 2.4% to 1.9%. The Hispanic female prison population was fairly stable, comprising 1.0% of all sentenced prisoners in 2000 and 1.1% in 2007.

While the imprisonment rates for most groups increased during the past 7 years, the imprisonment rates for black males and black females decreased. At yearend 2000, the black male imprisonment rate was 3,188 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents. White men were imprisoned at a rate of 410 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents. By yearend 2007, the black male imprisonment rate had decreased to 3,138 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents,

Table 6. Imprisonment rates for sentenced prisoners, December 31, 2000, 2006, and 2007

	Imprisonment rate per 100,000 U.S. residents			Change 2000-2007
	2000	2006	2007	
Total ^a	478	501	506	28
Male^a	915	943	955	40
White ^b	410	487	481	71
Black ^b	3,188	3,042	3,138	-50
Hispanic or Latino	1,419	1,261	1,259	-160
Female^a	59	68	69	10
White ^b	33	48	50	17
Black ^b	175	148	150	-25
Hispanic or Latino	78	81	79	1

Note: Imprisonment rates are based on U.S. Census Bureau population estimates per 100,000 U.S. residents. Resident population estimates are as of January 1 in each year following the reference year.

^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.

Table 7. Total change in number of sentenced prisoners, December 31, 2000 to 2007

	Total	Percent of total increase
Total ^a	201,500	100.0%
Male^a	180,300	89.5
White ^b	69,500	34.5
Black ^b	24,500	12.2
Hispanic or Latino	58,600	29.1
Female^a	21,200	10.5
White ^b	16,900	8.4
Black ^b	-2,900	-1.4
Hispanic or Latino	4,500	2.2

Note: Numbers are estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates updated and may differ from previously published estimates.

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

while the white male imprisonment rate increased to 481 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents. These changes resulted in a decrease in the ratio of imprisoned black men to imprisoned white men. In 2000 the ratio was 8 to 1 and in 2007 the ratio was 7 to 1.

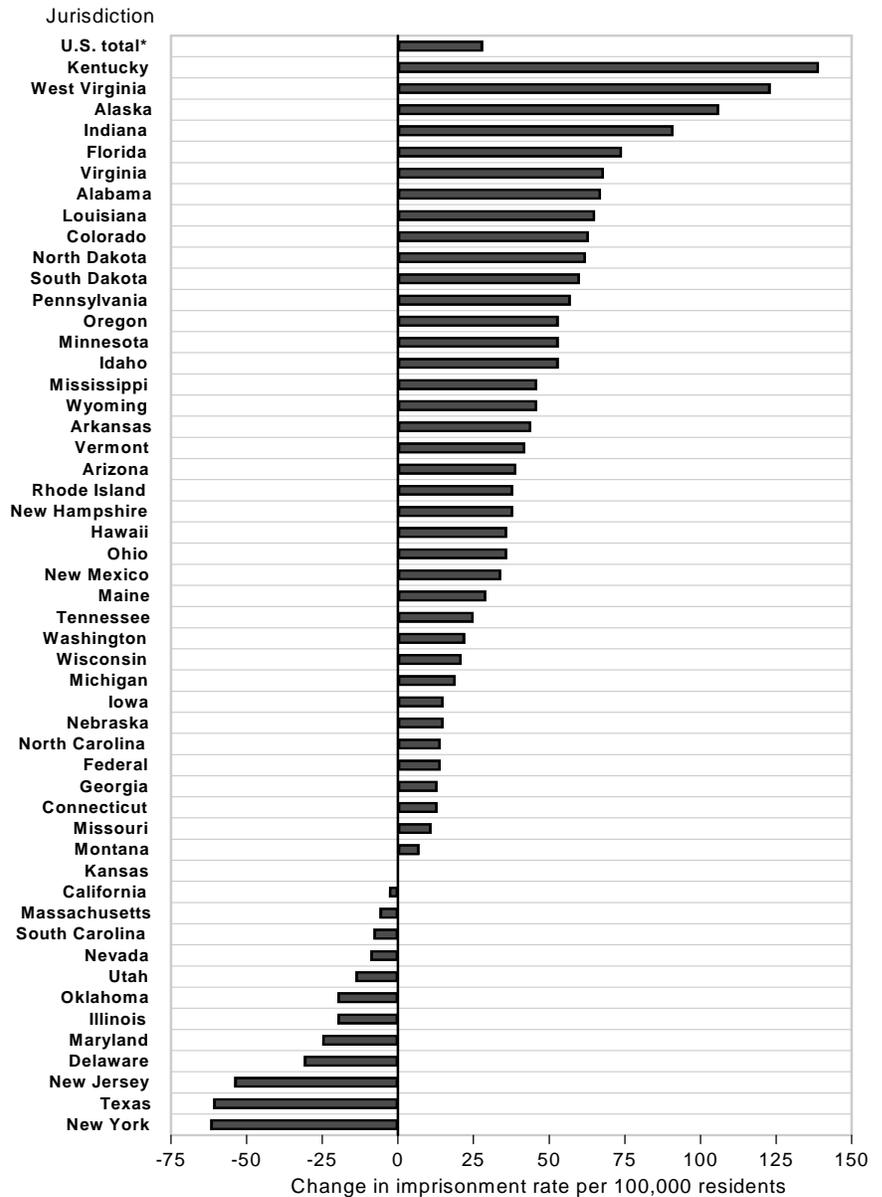
The ratio of the black female imprisonment rate to white female imprisonment rate also decreased. The imprisonment rate for black females dropped from 175 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents at yearend 2000 to 150 prisoners per 100,000 at yearend 2007. The white female imprisonment rate increased from 33 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents to 50 prisoners per 100,000. These changes resulted in a decreased in the ratio of imprisoned black females to imprisoned white females. The ratio at yearend 2007 was 3 to 1. In 2000 the ratio was 5 to 1.

Trends in imprisonment rates, 2000-2007

From 2000 to 2007, the imprisonment rate increased from 478 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents to 506 residents per 100,000. *Imprisonment rate* refers to the number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year, under state or federal jurisdiction, per 100,000 U.S. residents. State (37 states) and federal imprisonment rates increased between yearend 2000 and yearend 2007. States with the largest increases during these years were Kentucky (up by 139 prisoners per 100,000 residents), West Virginia (up by 123 prisoners per 100,000), Alaska (up by 106 prisoners per 100,000), and Indiana (up by 91 prisoners per 100,000) (figure 2). The sentenced jurisdiction populations of these four states also increased during these years. With the exception of Alaska, the general populations of these states increased only slightly.

During the same time period, the imprisonment rates in 12 states decreased. New York experienced the largest decrease of 62 prisoners per 100,000 residents, followed by Texas, down 61 prisoners per 100,000 residents, and New Jersey, down 54 prisoners per 100,000 residents. The sentenced prison populations in New York and New Jersey declined during this period. In Texas the prison population increased from 2000 to 2007, while the state resident population increased at a faster rate, leading to the decline in the imprisonment rate. Kansas was the only state in which there was no change in the imprisonment rate.

Change in imprisonment rates, 2000-2007



*Illinois, Nevada, and Maine did not provide data for 2007. The U.S., Illinois, Nevada, and Maine imprisonment rates are estimated. See *Methodology*.

Figure 2

Number of inmates in custody reached nearly 2.3 million

As of December 31, 2007, there were 2,293,157 inmates held in custody in state and federal prisons and in local jails. *Custody* comprises all inmates held in state or federal public prisons or local jails, regardless of sentence length or the state having jurisdiction.¹ This 1.5% increase during 2007 was slightly smaller than the rate of growth in the jurisdiction and sentenced populations (table 8). Two-thirds of inmates in custody (1,512,576 inmates) were held in state or federal prisons. The remaining third (780,581 inmates) were being held in local jails.

During 2007, the incarceration rate rose to 756 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents—up from 751 per 100,000 in 2006.² At yearend 2007, 1 in every 132 persons in the United States was held in custody.

¹The total custody count does not include inmates held in U.S. territories, military facilities, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, jails in Indian Country, and juvenile facilities.

²Incarceration rate refers to the number of inmates held in the custody of state or federal prisons or in local jails per 100,000 U.S. residents.

States increased prison capacity during 2007

State and federal correctional authorities provide three measures of their facilities' capacity:

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

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

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

Highest capacity is the sum of the maximum number of beds and inmates reported by the states or federal system across the three capacity measures, and the lowest capacity is the minimum of these three measures. Estimates of prison populations as a percentage of capacity are based on the 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. In these states, prison population as a percent of capacity includes private prisoners.

Table 8. Inmates in custody in state or federal prisons or in local jails, December 31, 2000, 2006, and 2007

	Number of inmates			Average annual change, 2000-2006	Percent change, 2006-2007
	2000	2006	2007		
Total inmates in custody^a	1,937,482	2,258,983	2,293,157	2.6%	1.5%
Federal prisoners^b					
Total	140,064	190,844	197,285	5.3	3.4
Prisons	133,921	183,381	189,154	5.4	3.1
Federal facilities	124,540	163,118	165,975	4.6	1.8
Privately-operated facilities	9,381	20,263	23,179	13.7	14.4
Community Corrections Centers ^c	6,143	7,463	8,131	3.3	9.0
State prisoners	1,176,269	1,302,129	1,315,291	1.7%	1.0%
Inmates held in local jails^d	621,149	766,010	780,581	3.6%	1.9%
Incarceration rate^e	684	751	756		

Note: Counts include all inmates held in public and private adult correctional facilities and in local jails.

^aTotal includes all inmates held in state or federal public prison facilities or in local jails. It does not include inmates held in U.S. territories, military facilities, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, jails in Indian Country, and juvenile facilities.

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

^cNon-secure, privately-operated community corrections centers.

^dCounts for inmates held in local jails are for the last working day of June in each year. Counts were estimated from the Annual Survey of Jails in every year except 2005 when a Census of Jail Inmates was conducted. See *Methodology*.

^eThe total number of inmates in custody per 100,000 U.S. residents. Resident population estimates were as of January 1 of the following year for December 31 estimates.

At yearend 2007, the federal system reported a capacity of 122,461 beds. The highest capacity reported by states was 1,280,037 and the lowest capacity was 1,091,934 (table 9).³ States operated at 96% of their highest capacity and 113% of their lowest reported capacity. Since yearend 2006, highest capacity has increased by 2.1% and lowest capacity by 1.6%.

During 2007, 19 states and the federal system were operating at more than 100% of highest capacity. An equal number of states (19) operated in a range between 90% and 99% of capacity. The federal system was operating 36% above capacity.

The total incarcerated population reached 2.4 million

At yearend 2007, the total incarcerated population reached 2,413,112 inmates (table 10). The total incarcerated population comprises all inmates held in custody in state or federal public prisons, local jails, U.S. territories, military facilities, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities, jails in Indian country, and juvenile facilities. The majority (62.7%) of these inmates were held in state or federal correctional facilities. Another 32.3% of these inmates were held in local jails. A very small percentage (5.0%) were divided among territorial, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, military and juvenile facilities, and jails in Indian country.

During 2007, the incarcerated populations decreased in military facilities (7.7%), and territorial prisons (3.5%). The largest absolute decrease occurred in territorial prisons (527 inmates), followed by the decrease in military facilities (150).

³Capacity numbers for Illinois, Maine, and Nevada are based on capacity reported at yearend 2006.

Table 9. State prison population as a percent of capacity, 1995, and 2000-2007

Year	Highest capacity	Lowest capacity
1995	114%	125%
2000	100	115
2001	101	116
2002	101	117
2003	100	116
2004	99	115
2005	99	114
2006	98	114
2007	96	113
State capacity, 2007	1,280,037	1,091,934

Note: Capacity excludes prisoners held in local jails and in privately-operated facilities.

Table 10. Total incarcerated population, December 31, 2000, 2006 and 2007

	Number of inmates		Percent change, 2006-2007
	2006	2007	
Total ^a	2,380,465	2,413,112	1.4%
Federal and state prisons	1,492,973	1,512,576	1.3
Territorial prisons	15,205	14,678	-3.5%
Local jails ^b	766,010	780,581	1.9
ICE facilities	9,615	9,720	1.1
Military facilities	1,944	1,794	-7.7
Jails in Indian country ^c	--	2,163	:
Juvenile facilities ^d	92,845	--	:

--Not available.

:Not calculated.

^aTotal includes all inmates held in state or federal public prison facilities, local jails, U.S. territories, military facilities, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, jails in Indian country, and juvenile facilities.

^bCounts for inmates held in local jails are for the last working day of June in each year. Counts were estimated from the Annual Survey of Jails in every year except 2005 when a Census of Jail Inmates was conducted. See *Methodology*.

^cThe Survey of Jails in Indian Country was not conducted in 2006. The 2006 inmate population was estimated.

^dCounts are from the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP), conducted by the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Data for 2007 are BJS estimates. See *Methodology*.

Other available information

The following topics are detailed in appendix tables 1-19, following *Methodology*:

- Appendix table 1. Male prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities
- Appendix table 2. Female prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities
- Appendix table 3. Number of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities
- Appendix table 4. Number of sentenced prisoners admitted and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by region and jurisdiction
- Appendix table 5. Number of sentenced prisoners admitted and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by type
- Appendix table 6. Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by region, and jurisdiction
- Appendix table 7. Estimated number of persons under state or federal jurisdiction, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age
- Appendix table 8. Estimated number of persons held in state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age
- Appendix table 9. Imprisonment rates of sentenced male and female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by gender
- Appendix table 10. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin
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- Appendix table 16. Prisoners in custody of correctional authorities in the U.S. territories and commonwealths
- Appendix table 17. Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service
- Appendix table 18. Number of detainees held by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), by facility type
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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 Census Bureau serves as the data collection agent for Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). BJS depends entirely on the voluntary participation by states' 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 the 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, including prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training/treatment centers, and hospitals. They include prisoners who are:

- temporarily absent (less than 30 days), out to court, or on work release
- housed in privately-operated facilities, local jails, or 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 authorities. The custody counts exclude inmates held in local jails and in other facilities. With a few exceptions for several respondents, the NPS custody counts exclude 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. NPS prisoner counts have excluded prisoners held by the District of Columbia. Since yearend 2001 the District of Columbia has operated only a jail system. Prisoners sentenced under the District of Columbia criminal code are housed in federal facilities.

Ratio estimates for the Illinois 2007 jurisdiction count were calculated using the data provided in 2006 for gender and sentenced individuals. (Yearend 2007 data were not received from Illinois Department of Corrections.)

Maine and Nevada were not able to provide 2007 data before publication date. Estimates were calculated using ratio estimates. All numbers were reviewed and approved by individuals at the respective departments of corrections.

For more information about the NPS data collection instruments, see: <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/correct.htm#nps>>.

Military Corrections Statistics

BJS obtains yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council. In 1994, the council, composed of representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized report (DD Form 2720) with a common set of items and definitions. This report obtains data on persons held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside of the continental United States, by branch of service, gender, race, Hispanic origin, conviction status, sentence length, and offense. It also provides data on the number of facilities and their design and rated capacities.

Other inmate counts

In 1995, BJS began collecting yearend counts of inmates from the departments of corrections in the U.S. Territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and U.S. Commonwealths (Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico). These counts include all inmates for whom the territory or commonwealth had legal authority (jurisdiction) and all inmates in physical custody (held in prison or local jail facilities). The counts are collected by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and sentence length. In addition, BJS obtains reports on the design, rated, and operational capacities of these correctional facilities.

BJS obtains yearend counts of persons detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), formerly the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, an agency within the Department of Homeland Security. ICE holds persons for immigration violations in federal, state, and locally operated prisons and jails, as well as in privately-operated facilities under exclusive contract and ICE-operated facilities.

Data on the number of inmates held in the custody of local jails are from the BJS Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). The ASJ provides data on inmates in custody at midyear. For more information about the ASJ, see *Methodology* in *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2007*. See <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/jim07.htm>>.

Data on federal prisoners are obtained from BJS' Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP). The FJSP obtains 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 gender, race, Hispanic origin, and offense.

Estimates of juvenile inmates for 2007 are based on average annual change from 2003 to 2006 as reported by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Estimating age-specific imprisonment rates

Estimates are provided for the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction by gender. Further, within genders prisoners are characterized 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.

For 2000 and 2007 estimates were produced separately for prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction, and then combined to obtain a total estimated population. State estimates were prepared by combining information about the gender of prisoners from the NPS with information on self-reported race and Hispanic origin from the 2005 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities.

For the estimates of federal prisoners, the distributions of FJSP counts of sentenced federal prisoners by gender, age, race, and Hispanic origin on September 30, 2007,

were applied to the NPS counts of sentenced federal prisoners by gender at yearend 2007.

Estimates of the U.S. resident population for January 1, 2008, by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, were generated by applying the December 31, 2007 age distributions within gender, race, and Hispanic origin groups to the January 1, 2008 population estimates by gender. The population estimates were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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. That number was multiplied by 100,000, and then rounded to the nearest whole number. Gender totals include all prisoners and U.S. residents regardless of racial or Hispanic origin. Imprisonment rates for detailed race and Hispanic origin groups exclude persons identifying two or more races.

NPS jurisdiction notes

Alaska—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations housed in-state and out of state. Jurisdictional counts exclude inmates held in local jails that are operated by communities.

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, etc.

Colorado—Counts include 211 inmates in the Youthful Offender System, which was established primarily for violent juvenile offenders.

Capacity figures exclude seven privately run facilities under contract with the Department of Corrections.

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

Federal—Custody counts include inmates housed in secure facilities where the BOP contracted directly with a private operator or subcontracted with a private provider at a local government facility. Custody includes inmates held in non-secure privately-operated community corrections centers, e.g., halfway houses, and on home confinement.

Florida—Counts are not comparable to last year due to new methods of data collection by Florida correctional officials.

Georgia—Counts are based on custody data.

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

Illinois—Data for 2007 were not received. All data for December 31, 2007 are based on ratio estimates using NPS 1b data from 2005. Population counts are based on jurisdiction data. Counts of inmates with a sentence of more than a year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of less than a year. These estimates will be updated upon receipt of data.

Iowa—Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts for inmates with a sentence of more than a year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of less than a year and unsentenced inmates. Iowa does not differentiate between these groups in its data system. Due to a change in reporting in 2006, out of state inmates have been included in jurisdiction counts.

Kansas—Admission and release data are based on the custody population. Due to a new, electronic reporting system, 2007 admission and release data are not comparable to previous years' counts.

Louisiana—Counts are as of December 27, 2007. Counts include 15,789 males and 1,289 females housed in local jails as a result of a partnership with the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association and local authorities. Custody and jurisdiction counts include evacuees from Hurricane Katrina and

other pre-trial offenders from Orleans and Jefferson parish jails. Due to the effects of Hurricane Katrina, Orleans and Jefferson parish prison capacities are down. Therefore, local jail population is down from the 2004 counts.

Maine—Data for 2007 were not available at the time of publication. Estimates based on 2006 numbers were used for all tables. These estimates will be updated upon receipt of data.

Maryland—The number of prisoners listed with their race as "unknown" has increased due to changes in the information system.

Massachusetts—By law, offenders may be sentenced to terms of up to 2 years and 6 months in locally-operated jails and correctional institutions. Such populations are included in counts and rates for local jails and correctional institutions. About 6,200 inmates with sentences of more than one year were held in local jails. Jurisdiction and custody counts include an undetermined number of inmates who were remanded to court, transferred to the custody of another state, federal, or locally-operated system, and subsequently released.

NPS jurisdiction notes (continued)

Minnesota—Counts include inmates temporarily housed in local jails or private contract facilities, or on work release and community work crew programs.

Mississippi—Operational and design capacities include private prison capacities.

Missouri—Design capacities are not available for older prisons. Operational capacity is defined as the number of available beds including those temporarily offline. Missouri Department of Corrections does not have updated design capacity for prison extensions or improvements.

Montana—Population counts include a small number of inmates with unknown sentence lengths.

Capacity figures include two county operated regional prisons (an estimated 300 beds), one private prison (500 beds), and a state operated boot camp (60 beds).

In 2006, the Department of Corrections changed the method of accounting for community corrections offenders placed in residential treatment programs. To track growth patterns, a new standard process was applied to historic populations which resulted in some changes to previous years' counts.

Nevada—Due to a system conversion, data for 2007 were calculated with ratio estimates, and are based on 2006 numbers. All estimates were reviewed by individuals at the Nevada Department of Corrections.

New Jersey—Counts of inmates with a sentence of more than a year include an undetermined number of inmates with sentences of just a year. The Department of Corrections has no jurisdiction over inmates with sentences of less than a year or over unsentenced inmates.

Rated capacity figures are not maintained.

North Carolina—Capacity figures refer to standard operating capacity, based on single occupancy per cell and 50 square feet per inmate in multiple occupancy units.

Ohio—Counts of inmates with a sentence of more than a year include an undetermined number of inmates with sentences of a 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.

As of November 4, 1998, Oklahoma has one type of capacity, which includes state prisons, private prisons, and contract jails.

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.

Pennsylvania—As of May 31, 2004, the Department of Corrections began using a new capacity reporting system based on design as well as other crucial factors such as facility infrastructure, support services, and programming.

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

South Carolina—Population counts include 36 inmates who were unsentenced, under safekeeping, or ICC status. As of July 1, 2003, South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) began releasing inmates due for release and housed in SCDC institutions on the 1st day of each month. Because January 1, 2008 was a holiday, inmates eligible for release on January 1 were released on December 31, 2007. Therefore, the inmate count was at its lowest point for the month on December 31, 2007.

Texas—Jurisdiction counts include inmates serving time in a pre-parole transfer (PPT) or intermediary sanctions facility (ISF), substance abuse felony punishment facility (SAFPF), private facilities, halfway houses, temporary releases to counties, and paper-ready inmates in local jails.

Vermont—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Improved methods were used to measure admissions and releases. Admission and release data for 2006 and 2007 are not comparable.

Virginia—Jurisdiction counts are as of December 28, 2007. Rated capacity is the Department of Corrections' count of beds, which takes into account the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on staff, programs, services and design.

Washington—A recently revised law allows increasing numbers of certain inmates with sentences of less than a year to be housed in prison.

Wisconsin—Operational capacity excludes contracted local jails, federal and other state and private facilities.



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This report in portable document format (includes 19 appendix tables) and in ASCII and its related statistical data are available at the BJS World Wide Web Internet site: <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p07.htm>>.

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The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Michael D. Sinclair is the acting director.

BJJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs.

The Bulletin was written by Heather C. West and William J. Sabol, Ph.D. Todd Minton verified the report and provided statistical support.

Steve Simoncini carried out the data collection and processing under the supervision of Charlene M. Sebold, Governments Division, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. Duane H. Cavanaugh provided technical assistance.

Catherine Bird edited the report. Tina Dorsey and Georgette Walsh produced the report. Jayne E. Robinson prepared the report for final printing under the supervision of Doris J. James.

December 2008, NCJ 224280

Appendix table 1. Male prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000, 2006, and 2007

Region and jurisdiction	Number of male prisoners			Average annual change	Percent change
	2000	2006	2007	2000-2006	2006-2007
U.S. Total^a	1,298,027	1,457,486	1,483,896	1.9%	1.8%
Federal	135,171	180,071	186,280	4.9	3.4
State ^a	1,162,856	1,277,415	1,297,616	1.6	1.6
Northeast	165,744	168,087	169,400	0.2%	0.8%
Connecticut ^b	16,949	18,972	19,428	1.9	2.4
Maine	1,613	1,975	2,070	3.4	4.8
Massachusetts	10,059	10,186	10,646	0.2	4.5
New Hampshire	2,137	2,633	2,741	3.5	4.1
New Jersey	28,134	25,943	25,417	-1.3	-2.0
New York	66,919	60,456	59,869	-1.7	-1.0
Pennsylvania	35,268	42,148	43,506	3.0	3.2
Rhode Island ^b	3,048	3,716	3,736	3.4	0.5
Vermont ^b	1,617	2,058	1,987	4.1	-3.4
Midwest	222,780	243,743	245,207	1.5%	0.6%
Illinois	42,432	/	/	:	:
Indiana	18,673	23,924	24,837	4.2	3.8
Iowa ^c	7,363	8,049	8,015	1.5	-0.4
Kansas	7,840	8,178	8,071	0.7	-1.3
Michigan	45,587	49,407	48,153	1.4	-2.5
Minnesota	5,870	8,546	8,866	6.5	3.7
Missouri	25,550	27,588	27,335	1.3	-0.9
Nebraska	3,629	3,994	4,106	1.6	2.8
North Dakota	1,008	1,206	1,269	3.0	5.2
Ohio	43,025	45,465	46,909	0.9	3.2
South Dakota	2,416	3,009	2,942	3.7	-2.2
Wisconsin	19,387	21,991	22,216	2.1	1.0
South	521,562	575,711	591,075	1.7%	2.7%
Alabama	24,506	26,191	27,254	1.1	4.1
Arkansas	11,143	12,687	13,248	2.2	4.4
Delaware ^b	6,324	6,615	6,699	0.8	1.3
District of Columbia	7,100	~	~	:	:
Florida	67,214	86,480	91,365	4.3	5.6
Georgia ^c	41,474	49,235	50,711	2.9	3.0
Kentucky	13,858	17,942	20,016	4.4	11.6
Louisiana	32,988	34,623	35,082	0.8	1.3
Maryland	22,319	21,864	22,249	-0.3	1.8
Mississippi	18,572	19,279	20,469	0.6	6.2
North Carolina	29,363	34,774	35,344	2.9	1.6
Oklahoma	20,787	22,950	23,242	1.7	1.3
South Carolina	20,358	22,013	22,635	1.3	2.8
Tennessee	20,797	23,787	24,344	2.3	2.3
Texas	153,097	158,317	157,859	0.6	-0.3
Virginia	28,109	33,795	35,136	3.1	4.0
West Virginia	3,553	5,159	5,422	6.4	5.1
West	252,770	289,874	291,934	2.3%	0.7%
Alaska ^b	3,889	4,551	4,603	2.7	1.1
Arizona ^c	24,546	32,650	34,286	4.9	5.0
California	151,840	163,535	162,654	1.2	-0.5
Colorado	15,500	20,179	20,506	4.5	1.6
Hawaii	4,492	5,233	5,232	2.6	0.0
Idaho	5,042	6,347	6,519	3.9	2.7
Montana	2,799	3,209	3,161	2.3	-1.5
Nevada	9,217	11,765	12,221	4.2	3.9
New Mexico	4,831	5,972	5,890	3.6	-1.4
Oregon	9,984	12,687	12,888	4.1	1.6
Utah	5,256	5,810	5,878	1.7	1.2
Washington	13,850	16,065	16,258	2.5	1.2
Wyoming	1,524	1,871	1,838	3.5	-1.8

/Not reported.

:Not calculated.

-Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aTotals estimated. Illinois did not provide data in 2006 and 2007. Maine and Nevada did not provide data in 2007.

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

^cPopulation based on custody counts.

Appendix table 2. Female prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000, 2006, and 2007

Region and jurisdiction	Number of female prisoners			Average annual change	Percent change
	2000	2006	2007	2000-2006	2006-2007
U.S. Total^a	93,234	112,459	114,420	3.2%	1.7%
Federal	10,245	12,975	13,338	4.0	2.8
State ^a	82,989	99,484	101,082	3.1	1.6
Northeast	9,082	9,730	9,707	1.2%	-0.2%
Connecticut ^b	1,406	1,594	1,496	2.1	-6.1
Maine	66	145	152	14.0	4.8
Massachusetts	663	846	790	4.1	-6.6
New Hampshire	120	172	202	6.2	17.4
New Jersey	1,650	1,428	1,410	-2.4	-1.3
New York	3,280	2,859	2,754	-2.3	-3.7
Pennsylvania	1,579	2,249	2,463	6.1	9.5
Rhode Island ^b	238	280	282	2.7	0.7
Vermont ^b	80	157	158	11.9	0.6
Midwest	14,598	17,670	17,832	3.2%	0.9%
Illinois	2,849	/	/	:	:
Indiana	1,452	2,167	2,295	6.9	5.9
Iowa ^c	592	789	717	4.9	-9.1
Kansas	504	638	625	4.0	-2.0
Michigan	2,131	2,170	2,080	0.3	-4.1
Minnesota	368	562	602	7.3	7.1
Missouri	1,993	2,579	2,522	4.4	-2.2
Nebraska	266	413	399	7.6	-3.4
North Dakota	68	157	147	15.0	-6.4
Ohio	2,808	3,701	3,822	4.7	3.3
South Dakota	200	350	369	9.8	5.4
Wisconsin	1,367	1,424	1,527	0.7	7.2
South	39,652	47,086	48,503	2.9%	3.0%
Alabama	1,826	2,050	2,158	1.9	5.3
Arkansas	772	1,042	1,066	5.1	2.3
Delaware ^b	597	571	577	-0.7	1.1
District of Columbia	356	~	~	:	:
Florida	4,105	6,489	6,854	7.9	5.6
Georgia ^c	2,758	3,557	3,545	4.3	-0.3
Kentucky	1,061	2,058	2,441	11.7	18.6
Louisiana	2,219	2,389	2,458	1.2	2.9
Maryland	1,219	1,081	1,184	-2.0	9.5
Mississippi	1,669	1,789	1,962	1.2	9.7
North Carolina	1,903	2,686	2,626	5.9	-2.2
Oklahoma	2,394	2,547	2,607	1.0	2.4
South Carolina	1,420	1,603	1,604	2.0	0.1
Tennessee	1,369	1,958	1,923	6.1	-1.8
Texas	13,622	13,799	13,931	0.2	1.0
Virginia	2,059	2,893	2,933	5.8	1.4
West Virginia	303	574	634	11.2	10.5
West	19,657	24,998	25,040	4.1%	0.2%
Alaska ^b	284	518	564	10.5	8.9
Arizona ^c	1,964	3,151	3,460	8.2	9.8
California	11,161	11,977	11,628	1.2	-2.9
Colorado	1,333	2,302	2,335	9.5	1.4
Hawaii ^b	561	734	746	4.6	1.6
Idaho	493	777	800	7.9	3.0
Montana	306	354	301	2.5	-15.0
Nevada	846	1,136	1,179	5.0	3.8
New Mexico	511	667	576	4.5	-13.6
Oregon	596	1,020	1,060	9.4	3.9
Utah	381	623	631	8.5	1.3
Washington	1,065	1,496	1,514	5.8	1.2
Wyoming	156	243	246	7.7	1.2

/Not reported.

:Not calculated.

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

^aTotals estimated. Illinois did not provide data in 2006 and 2007. Maine and Nevada did not provide data in 2007.

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

^cPopulation based on custody counts.

Appendix table 3. Number of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000, 2006, and 2007

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners			Average annual change	Percent change
	2000	2006	2007	2000-2006	2006-2007
U.S. Total^a	1,331,278	1,504,660	1,532,817	2.1%	1.9%
Federal	125,044	173,533	179,204	5.6	3.3
State ^a	1,206,234	1,331,127	1,353,613	1.7	1.7
Northeast	166,632	166,078	167,667	-0.1%	1.0%
Connecticut ^b	13,155	13,746	14,397	0.7	4.7
Maine	1,635	1,997	2,093	3.4	4.8
Massachusetts	9,479	9,472	9,699	0.0	2.4
New Hampshire	2,257	2,737	2,930	3.3	7.1
New Jersey ^c	29,784	27,371	26,827	-1.4	-2.0
New York	70,199	62,974	62,177	-1.8	-1.3
Pennsylvania	36,844	43,998	45,446	3.0	3.3
Rhode Island ^b	1,966	2,149	2,481	1.5	15.4
Vermont ^b	1,313	1,634	1,617	3.7	-1.0
Midwest	236,458	260,347	261,391	1.6%	0.4%
Illinois	45,281	45,106	45,215	-0.1	0.2
Indiana	19,811	26,055	27,114	4.7	4.1
Iowa ^{c,d}	7,955	8,838	8,732	1.8	-1.2
Kansas ^c	8,344	8,816	8,696	0.9	-1.4
Michigan	47,718	51,577	50,233	1.3	-2.6
Minnesota	6,238	9,108	9,468	6.5	4.0
Missouri	27,519	30,146	29,844	1.5	-1.0
Nebraska	3,816	4,204	4,329	1.6	3.0
North Dakota	994	1,363	1,416	5.4	3.9
Ohio ^c	45,833	49,166	50,731	1.2	3.2
South Dakota	2,613	3,350	3,306	4.2	-1.3
Wisconsin	20,336	22,618	22,307	1.8	-1.4
South	538,997	597,828	615,535	1.7%	3.0%
Alabama	26,034	27,526	28,605	0.9	3.9
Arkansas	11,851	13,713	14,310	2.5	4.4
Delaware ^b	3,937	4,195	4,201	1.1	0.1
District of Columbia	5,008	~	~	:	:
Florida	71,318	92,874	98,219	4.5	5.8
Georgia ^d	44,141	52,781	54,232	3.0	2.7
Kentucky	14,919	19,514	21,823	4.6	11.8
Louisiana	35,207	36,376	37,341	0.5	2.7
Maryland	22,490	22,316	22,780	-0.1	2.1
Mississippi	19,239	19,219	21,502	0.0	11.9
North Carolina	27,043	32,219	33,016	3.0	2.5
Oklahoma	23,181	23,889	24,197	0.5	1.3
South Carolina	21,017	22,861	23,314	1.4	2.0
Tennessee	22,166	25,745	26,267	2.5	2.0
Texas	158,008	162,193	161,695	0.4	-0.3
Virginia	29,643	36,688	37,984	3.6	3.5
West Virginia	3,795	5,719	6,049	7.1	5.8
West	264,147	306,874	309,020	2.5%	0.7%
Alaska ^b	2,128	3,116	3,072	6.6	-1.4
Arizona ^d	25,412	33,557	35,490	4.7	5.8
California	160,412	173,942	172,856	1.4	-0.6
Colorado ^c	16,833	22,481	22,841	4.9	1.6
Hawaii ^b	3,553	4,373	4,367	3.5	-0.1
Idaho	5,535	7,124	7,319	4.3	2.7
Montana	3,105	3,563	3,431	2.3	-3.7
Nevada	10,063	12,753	13,245	4.0	3.9
New Mexico	4,666	6,361	6,225	5.3	-2.1
Oregon ^c	10,553	13,667	13,918	4.4	1.8
Utah	5,541	6,340	6,415	2.3	1.2
Washington	14,666	17,483	17,757	3.0	1.6
Wyoming	1,680	2,114	2,084	3.9	-1.4

Note: Sentenced prisoner is defined as a prisoner sentenced to more than 1 year.

/Not reported.

:Not calculated.

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

^aTotals estimated. Illinois did not provide data in 2006 and 2007. Maine and Nevada did not provide data in 2007.

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

^cIncludes some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less.

^dPopulation based on custody counts.

Appendix table 4. Number of sentenced prisoners admitted and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by region and jurisdiction, 2000, 2006, 2007

Region and jurisdiction	Admissions					Releases				
	2000	2006	2007	Average annual change, 2000-2006	Percent change, 2006-2007	2000	2006	2007	Average annual change, 2000-2006	Percent change, 2006-2007
U.S. Total	625,219	749,798	751,593	3.1%	0.2%	604,858	713,473	725,402	2.8%	1.7%
Federal	43,732	57,495	53,618	4.7	-6.7	35,259	47,920	48,411	5.2	1.0
State	581,487	692,303	697,975	2.9	0.8	569,599	665,553	676,991	2.6	1.7
Northeast	67,765	71,523	73,795	0.9%	3.2%	70,646	67,970	71,968	-0.6%	5.9%
Connecticut	6,185	6,904	6,982	1.8	1.1	5,918	6,019	6,056	0.3	0.6
Maine ^a	751	609	640	-3.4	5.1	677	501	524	-4.9	4.6
Massachusetts	2,062	2,686	3,653	4.5	36.0	2,889	2,254	3,273	-4.1	45.2
New Hampshire	1,051	1,312	1,290	3.8	-1.7	1,044	1,187	1,179	2.2	-0.7
New Jersey	13,653	13,980	13,791	0.4	-1.4	15,362	13,986	14,358	-1.6	2.7
New York	27,601	25,710	26,291	-1.2	2.3	28,828	25,079	27,009	-2.3	7.7
Pennsylvania	11,777	17,106	17,666	6.4	3.3	11,759	15,648	16,340	4.9	4.4
Rhode Island	3,701	876	1,120	:	:	3,223	967	884	:	:
Vermont	984	2,340	2,362	:	:	946	2,329	2,345	:	:
Midwest	117,776	155,549	153,906	4.7%	-1.1%	114,382	150,438	153,616	4.7%	2.1%
Illinois	29,344	/	/	:	:	28,876	/	/	:	:
Indiana	11,876	17,671	17,653	6.8	-0.1	11,053	16,410	17,099	6.8	4.2
Iowa	4,656	6,565	5,706	5.9	-13.1	4,379	5,834	5,718	4.9	-2.0
Kansas	5,002	5,063	4,849	0.2	-4.2	5,231	5,318	4,966	0.3	-6.6
Michigan	12,169	14,643	13,330	3.1	-9.0	10,874	12,641	14,685	2.5	16.2
Minnesota	4,406	7,253	7,856	8.7	8.3	4,244	7,591	7,971	10.2	5.0
Missouri	14,454	18,429	18,300	4.1	-0.7	13,346	20,092	19,323	7.1	-3.8
Nebraska	1,688	1,939	2,076	2.3	7.1	1,503	2,041	1,952	5.2	-4.4
North Dakota	605	1,101	1,028	10.5	-6.6	598	1,039	977	9.6	-6.0
Ohio	23,780	31,866	30,808	5.0	-3.3	24,793	28,552	29,236	2.4	2.4
South Dakota	1,400	2,429	3,227	9.6	32.9	1,327	3,137	3,259	15.4	3.9
Wisconsin	8,396	8,703	8,592	0.6	-1.3	8,158	8,749	8,903	1.2	1.8
South	217,950	255,495	258,223	2.7%	1.1%	210,777	247,588	246,343	2.7%	-0.5%
Alabama	6,296	10,039	10,708	8.1	6.7	7,136	11,283	11,079	7.9	-1.8
Arkansas	6,941	5,992	6,651	-2.4	11.0	6,308	5,668	6,045	-1.8	6.7
Delaware	2,709	1,546	1,899	-8.9	22.8	2,260	1,470	1,905	-6.9	29.6
Florida ^b	35,683	36,295	33,552	0.3	-7.6	33,994	35,454	28,705	0.7	-19.0
Georgia	17,373	22,347	21,134	4.3	-5.4	14,797	17,468	19,119	2.8	9.5
Kentucky ^a	8,116	14,051	15,359	9.6	9.3	7,733	13,381	13,819	9.6	3.3
Louisiana	15,735	15,067	14,548	-0.7	-3.4	14,536	14,618	14,984	0.1	2.5
Maryland	10,327	10,295	10,716	-0.1	4.1	10,004	10,176	10,123	0.3	-0.5
Mississippi	5,796	9,918	9,749	9.4	-1.7	4,940	10,123	8,455	12.7	-16.5
North Carolina	9,848	10,594	10,834	1.2	2.3	9,687	9,976	10,074	0.5	1.0
Oklahoma	7,426	8,508	8,795	2.3	3.4	6,628	7,867	8,486	2.9	7.9
South Carolina	8,460	9,597	9,912	2.1	3.3	8,676	9,208	9,461	1.0	2.7
Tennessee	13,675	13,655	14,535	0.0	6.4	13,893	15,298	15,537	1.6	1.6
Texas	58,197	71,927	72,525	3.6	0.8	59,776	70,413	73,023	2.8	3.7
Virginia	9,791	12,834	13,973	4.6	8.9	9,148	12,794	12,559	5.7	-1.8
West Virginia	1,577	2,830	3,333	10.2	17.8	1,261	2,391	2,969	11.3	24.2
West	177,996	209,736	212,051	2.8%	1.1%	173,794	199,557	205,064	2.3%	2.8%
Alaska	2,427	3,065	3,272	4.0	6.8	2,599	2,719	3,286	0.8	20.9
Arizona	9,560	13,954	14,046	6.5	0.7	9,100	12,209	12,560	5.0	2.9
California	129,640	138,523	139,608	1.1	0.8	129,621	133,905	135,920	0.5	1.5
Colorado	7,036	10,468	10,959	6.8	4.7	5,881	9,441	10,604	8.2	12.3
Hawaii	1,594	1,455	1,514	-1.5	4.1	1,379	1,500	1,518	1.4	1.2
Idaho	3,386	4,129	4,055	3.4	-1.8	2,697	3,808	3,850	5.9	1.1
Montana	1,202	2,304	2,055	11.5	-10.8	1,031	2,262	2,176	14.0	-3.8
Nevada ^a	4,929	6,108	6,375	3.6	4.4	4,374	4,700	4,904	1.2	4.3
New Mexico	3,161	4,337	4,146	5.4	-4.4	3,383	4,274	4,507	4.0	5.5
Oregon	4,059	5,484	5,331	5.1	-2.8	3,371	5,138	5,080	7.3	-1.1
Utah	3,270	3,532	3,466	1.3	-1.9	2,897	3,469	3,393	3.0	-2.2
Washington	7,094	15,540	16,478	14.0	6.0	6,764	15,363	16,488	14.7	7.3
Wyoming	638	837	746	4.6	-10.9	697	769	778	1.7	1.2

Note: Totals exclude transfers, escapees, and AWOLs.

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

^a2007 counts were estimated. See *Methodology*.

^bA change in the reporting in 2004 excluded unsentenced prisoners and those sentenced to less than 1 year.

Appendix table 5. Number of sentenced prisoners admitted and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by type, December 31, 2007

Region and jurisdiction	Admissions			Releases		
	Total	New court commitments	Parole violators	Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases
U.S. Total	751,593	484,424	253,847	725,402	508,927	200,875
Federal	53,618	48,691	4,924	48,411	1,545	46,804
State	697,975	435,733	248,923	676,991	507,382	154,071
Northeast	73,795	48,340	23,508	71,968	51,983	17,034
Connecticut	6,982	5,516	1,409	6,056	3,048	2,621
Maine ^a	640	412	228	524	318	198
Massachusetts	3,653	3,344	309	3,273	996	2,243
New Hampshire	1,290	615	653	1,179	960	211
New Jersey	13,791	9,969	3,751	14,358	9,269	4,840
New York	26,291	16,461	9,724	27,009	23,732	3,006
Pennsylvania	17,666	10,222	5,753	16,340	11,195	3,161
Rhode Island	1,120	993	127	884	401	474
Vermont	2,362	808	1,554	2,345	2,064	280
Midwest	153,906	107,249	43,048	153,616	121,632	30,167
Illinois	/	/	/	/	/	/
Indiana	17,653	14,919	2,734	17,099	15,778	1,264
Iowa	5,706	3,297	839	5,718	3,608	1,290
Kansas	4,849	3,335	1,485	4,966	3,453	1,479
Michigan	13,330	8,714	4,091	14,685	12,429	1,721
Minnesota	7,856	5,067	2,781	7,971	6,632	1,326
Missouri	18,300	9,735	8,541	19,323	17,159	2,077
Nebraska	2,076	1,798	278	1,952	993	947
North Dakota	1,028	762	266	977	745	232
Ohio	30,808	26,778	3,829	29,236	15,272	13,812
South Dakota	3,227	1,229	870	3,259	2,873	371
Wisconsin	8,592	5,085	3,502	8,903	8,357	506
South	258,223	187,233	67,176	246,343	145,534	92,508
Alabama	10,708	9,247	1,436	11,079	6,920	4,000
Arkansas	6,651	4,771	1,821	6,045	5,707	286
Delaware	1,899	1,386	467	1,905	1,595	216
Florida ^b	33,552	32,253	246	28,705	7,870	19,424
Georgia	21,134	12,156	8,896	19,119	3,451	15,542
Kentucky ^a	15,359	10,969	4,390	13,819	8,928	4,769
Louisiana	14,548	9,360	4,952	14,984	13,788	1,053
Maryland	10,716	6,846	3,866	10,123	9,308	741
Mississippi	9,749	8,523	1,198	8,455	5,105	1,930
North Carolina	10,834	10,492	337	10,074	2,968	6,972
Oklahoma	8,795	6,398	2,397	8,486	5,684	2,703
South Carolina	9,912	6,596	3,161	9,461	5,044	4,195
Tennessee	14,535	8,623	5,912	15,537	10,466	5,016
Texas	72,525	44,641	26,199	73,023	55,557	13,809
Virginia	13,973	13,214	759	12,559	1,552	10,920
West Virginia	3,333	1,758	1,139	2,969	1,591	932
West	212,051	92,911	115,191	205,064	188,233	14,362
Alaska ^c	3,272	/	/	3,286	1,768	1,348
Arizona	14,046	11,912	2,134	12,560	9,637	2,270
California	139,608	46,980	92,628	135,920	133,776	1,925
Colorado	10,959	6,470	4,486	10,604	9,070	1,347
Hawaii	1,514	743	771	1,518	699	298
Idaho	4,055	3,815	240	3,850	3,309	522
Montana	2,055	678	1,374	2,176	1,945	215
Nevada ^a	6,375	5,642	733	4,904	3,170	1,734
New Mexico	4,146	2,404	1,329	4,507	2,791	1,323
Oregon	5,331	3,615	1,466	5,080	4,835	12
Utah	3,466	1,822	1,644	3,393	2,525	861
Washington	16,478	8,172	8,298	16,488	14,272	2,174
Wyoming	746	658	88	778	436	333

Note: Totals exclude transfers, escapes, and AWOLs. Total admissions include new court commitments, returned parole violators, returns from appeals and other admissions. Total releases include conditional releases, unconditional releases, individuals out on appeal or bond, deaths, and other unspecified releases.

/Not reported.

^a2007 numbers are estimated. See *Methodology*.

^bA change in reporting in 2004 excluded unsentenced prisoners and those sentenced to less than 1 year.

^cNew reporting systems prevent the disaggregation of admission type.

Appendix table 6. Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners, yearend 2000-2007

Region and jurisdiction	Imprisonment rate, December 31 ^a			Change, 2000-2007 Number
	2000	2006	2007	
U.S. Total^b	478	501	506	28
Federal	45	58	59	14
State ^b	432	445	447	15
Northeast	320	303	306	-13
Connecticut ^c	398	392	410	13
Maine	129	151	159	29
Massachusetts ^d	252	243	246	-6
New Hampshire	185	207	222	38
New Jersey	362	313	308	-54
New York	383	326	322	-62
Pennsylvania	307	353	365	57
Rhode Island ^c	197	202	235	38
Vermont ^c	218	262	260	42
Midwest	371	391	393	22
Illinois	371	:	:	:
Indiana	335	411	426	91
Iowa ^e	276	296	291	15
Kansas	312	318	312	0
Michigan	480	511	499	19
Minnesota	128	176	181	53
Missouri	494	514	506	11
Nebraska	228	237	243	15
North Dakota	158	214	221	62
Ohio	406	428	442	36
South Dakota	353	426	413	60
Wisconsin	376	393	397	21
South	539	547	556	17
Alabama	549	595	615	67
Arkansas	458	485	502	44
Delaware ^c	513	488	482	-31
District of Columbia	971	~	~	:
Florida	462	509	535	74
Georgia ^e	550	558	563	13
Kentucky	373	462	512	139
Louisiana	801	846	865	65
Maryland	429	396	404	-25
Mississippi	688	658	734	46
North Carolina	347	360	361	14
Oklahoma	685	664	665	-20
South Carolina	532	525	524	-8
Tennessee	399	423	424	25
Texas	730	683	669	-61
Virginia	422	477	490	68
West Virginia	211	314	333	123
West	423	437	438	15
Alaska ^c	341	462	447	106
Arizona ^e	515	509	554	39
California	474	475	471	-3
Colorado	403	469	465	63
Hawaii ^c	302	338	338	36
Idaho	430	480	483	53
Montana	348	374	356	7
Nevada	518	503	509	-9
New Mexico	279	323	313	34
Oregon	316	367	369	53
Utah	254	246	239	-14
Washington	251	271	273	22
Wyoming	349	408	394	46

: Not calculated. Data not provided for 2007. Estimates used to get the U.S. imprisonment rate. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from D.C. were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aThe number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents. Based on Census estimates for January 1, 2008.

^bTotals estimated. See *Methodology*.

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

^dThe imprisonment rate includes an estimated 6,200 inmates sentenced to more than a year, but held in local jails or houses of corrections.

^ePopulation based on custody counts.

Appendix table 7. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2007

Age	Male ^a				Female ^a			
	Total ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Total ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic
Total	1,427,300	471,400	556,900	301,200	105,500	50,500	29,300	17,600
18-19	23,700	6,400	10,200	5,000	1,000	400	300	200
20-24	207,900	58,800	84,200	49,600	11,600	5,400	3,000	2,300
25-29	246,000	65,300	102,100	61,500	16,000	7,300	4,400	3,200
30-34	237,200	69,800	96,200	55,300	18,400	8,900	5,000	3,200
35-39	225,000	74,200	89,200	46,600	20,900	9,900	6,000	3,300
40-44	201,700	74,800	76,700	36,100	18,100	8,700	5,200	2,700
45-49	135,200	52,400	50,500	22,800	10,700	5,200	3,100	1,500
50-54	75,000	31,000	26,600	12,500	5,000	2,400	1,400	700
55-59	38,600	18,600	11,700	6,200	2,100	1,200	500	300
60-64	18,900	10,500	4,600	2,900	900	600	200	100
65 and older	15,500	9,000	3,600	2,200	600	400	100	100

Note: State sentenced prisoner counts are based on estimates by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age from the 2005 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities and updated from jurisdiction counts by gender at yearend 2007. Federal sentenced prisoner counts are based on data from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program from September 30, 2007 and updated from jurisdiction counts at yearend 2007.

^aSentenced prisoners are limited to those sentenced to more than 1 year.

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

^cExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying two or more races.

Appendix table 8. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2007

Age	Male ^a				Female ^a			
	Total ^b	White ^c	Black	Hispanic	Total ^b	White ^c	Black	Hispanic
Total	955	481	3,138	1,259	69	50	150	79
18-19	539	238	1,561	656	24	16	47	28
20-24	1,915	887	5,580	2,507	114	86	203	134
25-29	2,256	1,025	7,256	2,624	154	117	303	172
30-34	2,385	1,214	8,166	2,500	191	157	386	175
35-39	2,113	1,124	7,215	2,344	199	151	434	191
40-44	1,859	1,044	6,106	2,111	166	121	364	176
45-49	1,196	658	4,013	1,619	93	65	214	113
50-54	719	404	2,422	1,164	46	31	108	66
55-59	432	274	1,337	787	22	17	47	36
60-64	266	188	771	526	12	10	26	16
65 and older	95	68	294	200	3	2	5	7

Note: Based on estimates of the U.S. resident population on January 1, 2008, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age. Detailed categories exclude persons identifying two or more races.

^aSentenced prisoners are limited to those serving sentences of more than 1 year.

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

^cExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying two or more races.

Appendix table 9. Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by gender, December 31, 2007

Region and jurisdiction	Imprisonment rate, December 31, 2007 ^a		
	Total	Male	Female
U.S. Total^b	506	955	69
Federal	59	112	8
State ^b	447	844	61
Northeast	306	599	29
Connecticut ^c	410	794	45
Maine	159	303	21
Massachusetts ^d	246	301	8
New Hampshire	222	420	29
New Jersey	308	597	32
New York	322	635	27
Pennsylvania	365	710	38
Rhode Island ^c	235	463	21
Vermont ^c	260	495	32
Midwest	393	743	52
Illinois	:	:	:
Indiana	426	791	71
Iowa ^e	291	542	47
Kansas	312	584	44
Michigan	499	971	41
Minnesota	181	341	23
Missouri	506	948	83
Nebraska	243	449	41
North Dakota	221	394	46
Ohio	442	838	65
South Dakota	413	736	92
Wisconsin	397	748	50
South	556	1,050	79
Alabama	615	1,180	85
Arkansas	502	949	73
Delaware ^c	482	945	47
Florida	535	1,013	73
Georgia ^e	563	1,069	72
Kentucky	512	934	107
Louisiana	865	1,664	111
Maryland	404	793	39
Mississippi	734	1,385	121
North Carolina	361	696	41
Oklahoma	665	1,211	131
South Carolina	524	1,009	64
Tennessee	424	804	61
Texas	669	1,244	97
Virginia	490	921	74
West Virginia	333	610	68
West	438	807	67
Alaska ^c	447	785	82
Arizona ^e	554	1,009	97
California	471	880	62
Colorado	465	829	96
Hawaii ^c	338	594	79
Idaho	483	854	106
Montana	356	649	62
Nevada	509	911	92
New Mexico	313	580	54
Oregon	369	686	56
Utah	239	428	46
Washington	273	500	46
Wyoming	394	686	95

: Not calculated.

^aThe number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents. Based on Census estimates for January 1, 2008.

^bTotals estimated. Illinois did not provide data.

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

^dThe imprisonment rate includes an estimated 6,200 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year, but held in local jails or houses of corrections.

^ePopulation based on custody counts.

Appendix table 10. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2005

	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	1,296,700	1,208,500	88,200	470,700	504,700	240,100
Violent offenses	687,700	656,400	31,200	235,800	275,700	131,500
Murder ^b	166,700	156,800	9,800	49,300	72,100	32,200
Manslaughter	16,700	15,100	1,700	6,900	6,500	2,300
Rape	60,800	60,300	500	30,000	20,900	6,800
Other sexual assault	103,800	102,300	1,500	58,000	21,200	21,500
Robbery	177,900	170,300	7,600	38,700	95,200	30,700
Assault	129,200	121,400	7,700	40,500	48,100	32,000
Other violent	32,500	30,200	2,400	12,400	11,700	6,000
Property offenses	248,900	223,700	25,200	114,700	81,300	38,800
Burglary	124,400	118,800	5,600	54,500	42,900	20,500
Larceny	45,200	38,200	7,100	20,500	16,200	5,700
Motor vehicle theft	22,400	21,100	1,300	9,100	5,500	6,700
Fraud	32,100	22,800	9,200	17,900	9,600	2,400
Other property	24,800	22,800	2,100	12,800	7,200	3,500
Drug offenses	253,300	228,000	25,300	72,300	113,500	51,100
Public-order offenses^c	98,700	93,400	5,300	44,200	31,600	17,500
Other/unspecified^d	8,100	7,100	1,100	3,700	2,600	1,300

Note: Data are for inmates sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. The estimates for gender were based on jurisdiction counts at yearend (NPS 1B). The estimates by race and Hispanic origin were based on data from 2005 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities and updated by yearend jurisdiction counts; estimates within offense categories were based on offense distributions from the National Corrections Reporting Program, 2005, updated by yearend jurisdiction counts. All estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

^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 11. Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2005

	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	53.0 %	54.3 %	35.4 %	50.1 %	54.6 %	54.7 %
Murder ^b	12.9	13.0	11.2	10.5	14.3	13.4
Manslaughter	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0
Rape	4.7	5.0	0.6	6.4	4.1	2.8
Other sexual assault	8.0	8.5	1.7	12.3	4.2	9.0
Robbery	13.7	14.1	8.6	8.2	18.9	12.8
Assault	10.0	10.0	8.8	8.6	9.5	13.3
Other violent	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5
Property offenses	19.2 %	18.5 %	28.6 %	24.4 %	16.1 %	16.2 %
Burglary	9.6	9.8	6.3	11.6	8.5	8.6
Larceny	3.5	3.2	8.0	4.3	3.2	2.4
Motor vehicle theft	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.8
Fraud	2.5	1.9	10.4	3.8	1.9	1.0
Other property	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.4	1.5
Drug offenses	19.5 %	18.9 %	28.7 %	15.4 %	22.5 %	21.3 %
Public-order offenses^c	7.6 %	7.7 %	6.1 %	9.4 %	6.3 %	7.3 %
Other/unspecified^d	0.6 %	0.6 %	1.2 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	0.5 %

Note: Data are for inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

^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 12. Number of sentenced prisoners in federal prison, by most serious offense, 2000, 2006, and 2007

Offense	2000	2006	2007	Average annual change, 2000-2006	Percent change, 2006-2007
Total	131,739	176,268	179,204	5.0%	1.7%
Violent offenses	13,740	16,507	15,647	3.1%	-5.2%
Homicide ^a	1,363	2,923	2,915	13.6	-0.3
Robbery	9,712	9,645	8,966	-0.1	-7.0
Other violent	2,665	3,939	3,767	6.7	-4.4
Property offenses	10,135	10,015	10,345	-0.2%	3.3%
Burglary	462	519	504	2.0	-2.9
Fraud	7,506	6,437	7,834	-2.5	21.7
Other property	2,167	3,059	2,006	5.9	-34.4
Drug offenses	74,276	93,751	95,446	4.0%	1.8%
Public-order offenses	32,325	54,336	56,273	9.0%	3.6%
Immigration	13,676	19,496	19,528	6.1	0.2
Weapons	10,822	24,298	25,435	14.4	4.7
Other	7,827	10,542	11,311	5.1	7.3
Other/unspecified^b	1,263	1,659	1,492	4.7%	-10.0%

Note: All data are from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program. Data are for September 30 and based on all sentenced inmates, regardless of sentence length.

^aIncludes murder and negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses not classified.

Appendix table 13. Number of state and federal prisoners under jurisdiction housed in private facilities, December 31, 2000, 2006, and 2007

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners			Percent of prisoners
	2000	2006	2007	2007
U.S. Total	87,369	113,697	125,975	7.9%
Federal ^a	15,524	27,726	31,310	15.7
State	71,845	85,971	94,665	6.8
Northeast	2,509	4,107	4,246	2.4%
Connecticut	0	0	0	0.0
Maine	11	19	20	0.9
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0.0
New Jersey ^b	2,498	2,602	2,686	10.0
New York	0	0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0	962	1,022	2.2
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0.0
Vermont ^b	0	524	518	24.1
Midwest	7,836	4,364	5,048	1.9%
Illinois	0	/	/	:
Indiana	991	1,290	1,683	6.2
Iowa	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	449	0	0	0.0
Minnesota	0	979	1,183	12.5
Missouri	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	96	0	0	0.0
Ohio	1,918	2,080	2,138	4.2
South Dakota	45	12	21	0.6
Wisconsin	4,337	3	23	0.1
South	45,560	53,205	56,117	8.8%
Alabama ^c	0	9	355	1.2
Arkansas	1,540	0	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	2,342	~	~	:
Florida	3,912	6,350	8,769	8.9
Georgia	3,746	5,075	4,974	9.2
Kentucky	1,268	2,507	2,404	10.7
Louisiana	3,068	3,066	3,004	8.0
Maryland	127	121	151	0.6
Mississippi	3,230	4,860	4,794	21.4
North Carolina	330	194	213	0.6
Oklahoma	6,931	5,708	5,917	22.9
South Carolina	0	13	9	0.0
Tennessee	3,510	5,126	5,121	19.5
Texas	13,985	18,627	18,871	11.0
Virginia	1,571	1,549	1,535	4.0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0.0
West	15,940	24,295	29,254	9.2%
Alaska	1,383	1,681	1,524	29.5
Arizona	1,430	5,213	7,790	20.6
California	4,547	2,844	5,087	2.9
Colorado	...	4,855	4,878	21.4
Hawaii	1,187	1,915	2,129	35.6
Idaho	1,162	1,925	1,969	26.9
Montana	986	1,195	1,324	38.2
Nevada	508	0	0	0.0
New Mexico	2,155	2,930	2,720	42.1
Oregon	0	0	0	0.0
Utah	208	0	0	0.0
Washington ^b	0	954	1,203	6.8
Wyoming	275	783	630	30.2

/Not reported.

:Not calculated.

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

^aIncludes federal inmates held in non-secure, privately-operated facilities (6,143 in 2000, 7,463 in 2006, and 8,131 in 2007).

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

^cIncrease in number is a result of the transfer of prisoners in the state system.

Appendix table 14. Number of state and federal prisoners under jurisdiction housed in local jails, December 31, 2000, 2006, and 2007

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners			Percent of prisoners
	2000	2006	2007	2007
U.S. Total	62,884	77,912	80,371	5.0%
Federal	2,438	2,010	2,144	1.1
State	60,446	75,902	78,227	5.6
Northeast	3,823	2,022	1,677	0.9
Connecticut ^a	~	~	~	~
Maine	24	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	457	177	136	1.2
New Hampshire	14	13	52	1.8
New Jersey	3,225	1,821	1,468	5.5
New York	45	11	21	0.0
Pennsylvania	58	~	~	~
Rhode Island ^a	~	~	~	~
Vermont ^a	~	~	~	~
Midwest	2,103	2,536	3,381	1.3%
Illinois	0	/	/	:
Indiana	1,187	1,180	2,002	7.4
Iowa	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	286	62	43	0.1
Minnesota	149	508	518	5.5
Missouri	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	38	48	48	3.4
Ohio	0	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	16	61	55	1.7
Wisconsin	427	677	715	3.0
South	47,128	65,212	67,071	10.5%
Alabama	1,074	1,160	1,596	5.4
Arkansas	728	842	1,007	7.0
Delaware ^a	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia ^b	1,329	~	~	~
Florida ^c	0	34	1,147	1.2
Georgia	3,888	4,970	4,919	9.1
Kentucky	3,850	5,921	7,912	35.2
Louisiana	15,599	16,230	17,079	45.5
Maryland	118	162	151	0.6
Mississippi	3,700	4,684	4,952	22.1
North Carolina	0	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	970	1,955	1,892	7.3
South Carolina	433	381	377	1.6
Tennessee	5,204	6,451	7,019	26.7
Texas	6,477	15,091	12,774	7.4
Virginia	2,962	5,965	5,097	13.4
West Virginia	796	1,366	1,149	19.0
West	7,392	6,132	6,098	1.9%
Alaska ^a	~	~	~	~
Arizona	237	43	46	0.1
California	2,758	2,468	2,782	1.6
Colorado	2,178	430	175	0.8
Hawaii ^a	~	~	~	~
Idaho	450	459	575	7.9
Montana	548	615	522	15.1
Nevada	147	148	155	1.2
New Mexico	0	140	116	1.8
Oregon	7	55	23	0.2
Utah	1,050	1,328	1,286	19.8
Washington	0	424	362	2.0
Wyoming	17	22	56	2.7

~ Not applicable.

/Not reported.

:Not calculated.

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system.

^bAs of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Appendix table 15. Reported state and federal prison capacities, December 31, 2007

Region and jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design	Highest capacity ^a	Lowest capacity ^a
Federal	122,461	...	...	136%	136%
Northeast					
Connecticut ^b	...	...	...	...%	...%
Maine ^c	1,885	1,885	1,885	:	:
Massachusetts	...	...	7,875	141	141
New Hampshire	2,524	3,000	2,270	92	122
New Jersey	...	23,300	16,876	97	134
New York	60,242	61,390	57,768	102	109
Pennsylvania	41,692	41,692	41,692	107	107
Rhode Island	4,004	4,004	4,265	88	94
Vermont	1,732	1,732	1,371	94	119
Midwest					
Illinois ^c	33,971	33,971	59,959	:%	:%
Indiana	...	24,989	...	94	94
Iowa	...	...	7,413	117	117
Kansas	9,317	...	...	94	94
Michigan	...	51,343	...	98	98
Minnesota	...	7,807	...	103	103
Missouri	...	30,788	...	97	97
Nebraska	...	3,969	3,175	111	139
North Dakota	1,044	991	1,044	133	140
Ohio	38,320	...	...	125	125
South Dakota	...	3,487	...	93	93
Wisconsin ^d	...	17,383	...	131	131
South					
Alabama ^e	...	25,686	13,728	97%	181%
Arkansas	12,961	13,610	12,863	98	103
Delaware	7,103	6,757	5,319	100	134
Florida ^e	...	95,241	72,556	91	119
Georgia ^f	...	58,231	...	102	102
Kentucky	...	13,682	14,017	92	95
Louisiana ^f	20,461	20,641	...	114	115
Maryland	...	23,155	...	99	99
Mississippi ^f	...	22,725	22,725	77	77
North Carolina ^e	33,359	38,512	...	99	115
Oklahoma ^f	24,845	24,845	24,845	96	96
South Carolina	...	23,918	...	99	99
Tennessee	20,258	19,804	...	70	71
Texas ^d	162,560	158,578	162,560	86	88
Virginia	32,765	...	...	96	96
West Virginia	4,135	5,015	4,135	98	119
West					
Alaska	3,058	3,206	...	113%	119%
Arizona	29,119	39,690	34,474	75	103
California	...	165,409	82,936	101	201
Colorado	...	14,937	13,027	119	137
Hawaii	...	3,487	2,451	95	136
Idaho ^f	6,348	6,031	6,348	111	117
Montana ^d	...	2,441	...	119	119
Nevada ^c	11,061	10,811	8,326	:	:
New Mexico ^f	...	7,131	6,653	52	56
Oregon	...	13,188	13,188	101	101
Utah	...	6,650	6,886	75	78
Washington	13,777	15,502	15,502	109	123
Wyoming	1,511	1,436	1,428	86	91

...Data not available.

/Not reported.

:Not calculated.

^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.

^cCapacity based on numbers reported in 2006.

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

^eCapacity definition differs from BJS definition, see Jurisdiction Notes.

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

Appendix table 16. Prisoners in custody of correctional authorities in the U.S. Territories and Commonwealths, December 31, 2006 and 2007

Jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year			
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-2007	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-2007	Incarceration rate, 2007*
Total	15,205	14,678	-3.5%	11,743	11,465	-2.4%	261
American Samoa	210	236	12.4	113	122	8.0	188
Guam	495	535	8.1	337	320	-5.0	182
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	126	137	8.7	76	78	2.6	90
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	13,788	13,215	-4.2	10,789	10,553	-2.2	267
U.S. Virgin Islands	586	555	-5.3	428	392	-8.4	357

*The number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 persons in the resident population. July 1, 2007 population estimates were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

Appendix table 17. Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, yearend 2006 and 2007

Branch of service	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-2007	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-2007
Total	1,944	1,794	-7.7%	1,135	1,089	-4.1%
To which prisoners belong						
Air Force	328	280	-14.6	215	185	-14.0
Army	880	829	-5.8	542	555	2.4
Marine Corps	407	396	-2.7	167	164	-1.8
Navy	315	268	-14.9	201	173	-13.9
Coast Guard	14	21	50.0	10	12	20.0
Holding prisoners						
Air Force	92	61	-33.7	20	9	-55.0
Army	996	912	-8.4	711	721	1.4
Marine Corps	329	338	2.7	98	97	-1.0
Navy	527	483	-8.3	306	262	-14.4

Appendix table 18. Number of detainees held by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), by facility type, December 31, 2006 and 2007

Facility type	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-2007
Total	27,368	30,431	11.2%
Intergovernmental Service Agreement and Bureau of Prisons	17,753	20,711	16.7
ICE owned and contract	9,615	9,720	1.1

Note: Not comparable with numbers reported prior to 2006. The classification of categories have changed.

Appendix table 19. Number of detainees in custody by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement authorities, by offense type, December 31, 2007

Reason held	2006	2007	Change, 2006-2007	
			Number of detainees	Percent change
Total	27,368	30,431	3,063	11.2%
Immigration law violation	13,427	13,580	153	1.1
Criminal offense	11,687	12,889	1,202	10.3
Pending charge/disposition	2,254	3,962	1,708	75.8