

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Correctional Population Forecasts

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

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Executive Summary

The adult prison population is projected to decline

The Colorado adult prison population is expected to decline by 4.6 percent between the end of FY 2009 and June 2016, from an actual population of 23,186 to a projected population of 22,127 offenders. The number of men in prison is expected to decrease 3.5 percent during this time frame, from 20,896 to 20,158, while the number of women in prison is expected to decrease 14.0 percent, from 2,290 to 1,969. The overall prison growth rate is expected to decline though FY 2012, then begin a period of slow growth from 2013 through 2016.

Prison growth has slowed significantly

In FY 2009 the size of the adult prison population grew at the slowest pace since 1990, at 0.9 percent; the prior two years it grew an average of 2.2 percent per year (see the table and figure on the next page).¹ Three years ago, following a period of remarkable growth in the inmate population, DCJ projected that the DOC inmate population would increase by over 1,000 inmates per year. In FY 2006, the population grew by a record 1,308, and the year prior by 1,135. In FY 2009, this growth fell to 197 inmates. During the first five months of FY 2010, the prison population has actually declined by 487 inmates. The reduction in growth has been particularly notable in the female inmate population, which declined by 1.5 percent in FY 2008 and by 0.7 percent in FY 2009. DCJ currently forecasts a continuing decline in the prison population through FY 2012, followed by a period of slow growth through FY 2016. Factors contributing to this trend are summarized below.

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 39 year old age group. The growth rate for this age group declined significantly in 2009 and is expected to remain low through FY 2012, after which it is expected to increase slightly (see Figure 3).

Decline in crime and prosecution

- 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 also declined slightly.³
- Each year since FY 2007, the number of felony court filings has declined, coinciding with a decline in new court commitments to prison (see Figure 5).⁴

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

² FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, 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).

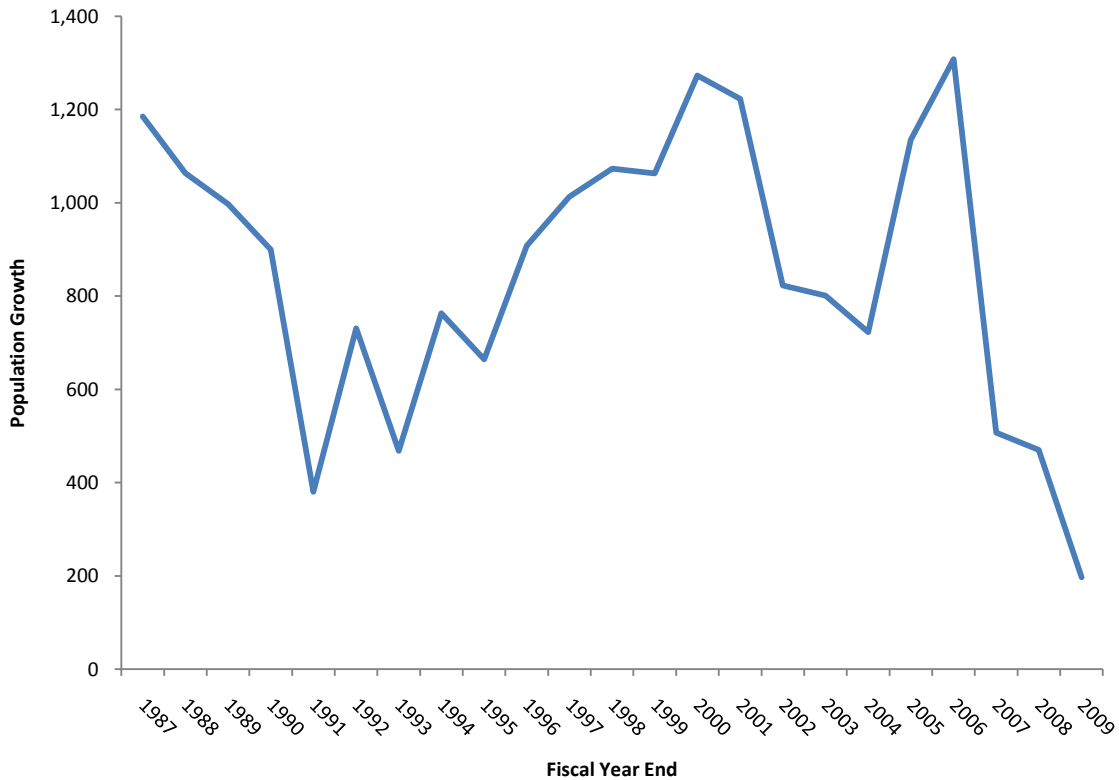
⁴ The number of such filings declined by 4.9 percent over FY 2007, by 8.5 percent in FY 2008, and by 2.5 percent in FY 2009.

Annual Growth in the Size of the Colorado Prison Population

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

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

Annual Growth in the Size of the Colorado Prison Population



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

Fewer prison admissions

- ❑ Admission growth has declined steadily since the end of FY 2005. Negative growth was experienced in the most recent year, FY 2009.
- ❑ 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 has *decreased* during each of the past two years, by 1.3 percent in FY 2008 and by 5.9 percent in FY 2009.⁵
- ❑ Female new court commitments to prison fell by 9.7 percent in FY 2009, and by 10.9 percent the prior year. Male new court commitments, after remaining relatively stable in FY 2008, also declined by 5.4 percent in FY 2009.⁶
- ❑ Female admissions, including both new court commitments and parole returns, have fallen over the past two years. Total admissions of women fell by 3.6 percent in FY 2008 and by 3.8 percent in FY 2009. This is in sharp contrast to the growth experienced several years ago: in FY 2005 the number of women admitted to prison increased by 28.8 percent and by 13.8 percent the prior year.⁷
- ❑ Probation revocations to prison declined. The number of probationers revoked to DOC declined from 2,338 to 2,039 over the course of fiscal years 2008 and 2009, a 12.8 percent drop.⁸
- ❑ The reduction in prison admissions is clearly the result of declining new court commitments, including probation revocations to prison, and is not the result of a reduction in parole returns. In particular, returns to prison due to technical violations have increased each year since FY 2007.⁹

Policy Changes

- ❑ House Bill 09-1351, that increased the amount of earned time certain inmates can receive. In addition, certain qualified inmates can ‘earn’ their release 30 to 60 days prior to their mandatory release date. The enactment of this legislation has led to an increase in the number of prison releases in the first months of FY 2010, and is expected to shorten the amount of time inmates will spend in prison in the upcoming years.

⁵ Colorado Department of Corrections. (2008 - 2009). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Colorado Department of Corrections. (2005 – 2009). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

⁸ Schlessinger, K., Wilks, D., Nash, K. (2007). *Pre-release Termination and Post-release Recidivism Rates of Colorado’s Probationers: FY 2006 Releases*. 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*. Colorado Judicial Branch, Division of Probation Services. Denver, CO. Wilks, D., Nash, K. (2009). *Pre-release Termination and Post-release Recidivism Rates of Colorado’s Probationers: FY 2008 Releases*. Colorado Judicial Branch, Division of Probation Services. Denver, CO.

⁹ Colorado Department of Corrections. (2007 – 2009). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

- ❑ The Department of Corrections implemented an accelerated transition pilot program in FY 2010. By means of this program, offenders may be released to parole supervision six months prior to their mandatory release date. This program has also resulted in an increase in releases.

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

Releases decreased

- ❑ The growth rate in the number of releases has fallen off in the past two years. After increasing by 12.9 percent in FY 2007, the rate of increase in overall releases fell to 4.5 percent in FY 2008 and to 2.3 percent in FY 2009.¹⁰
 - Most releases are comprised of releases to parole. The rate of increase in parole releases also declined. After three years of double digit increases between FY 2005 and FY 2007, the growth rate in parole releases fell to 4.3 percent in FY 2008 and to 1.8 percent in FY 2009.¹¹
 - However, it is important to note that an escalating number of parole releases in the early part of FY 2010 may lead to greater increases in releases to parole in the upcoming years.¹²

Returns due to parole technical violations increased

- ❑ Parole returns due to technical violations have steadily increased over the past four years. In FY 2006, technical returns increased by 5.4 percent. This number increased to 9.1 percent in FY 2007, and to 10.0 percent in FY 2008. In FY 2009, such parole returns increased by 12.6 percent.¹³

Conclusions regarding the adult prison population

The prison population is growing at the slowest rate since 1990. The two factors that drive the size of incarcerated populations are (1) the number of those going into prison, and (2) how long they stay. Trends related to these two factors, described above, have temporarily slowed the growth of the prison population.

A reduction in the growth in the segment of the state's population most at-risk for criminal activity, the 19-39 age group, is probably lowering crime rates temporarily. Fewer court filings, perhaps

¹⁰ Colorado Department of Corrections. (2008 – 2009). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

¹¹ Colorado Department of Corrections. (2005 – 2009). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

¹² 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.

¹³ Colorado Department of Corrections. (2006 – 2009). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

linked to lower crime rates, led to a reduction in prison admissions, particularly among women. Probation revocations to prison decreased, possibly as a result of initiatives spearheaded by the state Division of Probation Services to promote the implementation of evidence-based practices in many jurisdictions across the state. Finally, new legislation and policies have been implemented in FY 2010 which may accelerate releases from prison.

The deceleration in prison growth is reflected nationally. The U.S. prison population grew at 0.8 percent in 2008, the slowest rate since 2000. The national female prison population grew at an even slower rate, at 0.3 percent. Twenty states reported a decline in the number of prisoners under their jurisdiction in 2008.¹⁴

In 2008, Colorado ranked 11th nationally in prison growth. Among western states, Colorado prison growth was the 2nd highest, exceeded only by Arizona.¹⁵ For further information about how Colorado compares with other states, and national trends in prison populations, please see *Prisoners in 2008* (December, 2009), attached as Appendix A.

Slow growth is forecast for the juvenile commitment population

The Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) Average Daily Population (ADP) is projected to increase very slowly between the end of FY 2009 and FY 2016, following a year of negative growth in FY 2009. The ADP is expected to increase 0.4 percent in FY 2010, and by 1.3 percent in FY 2011. Overall, the population is expected to increase by 9.3 percent by the end of FY 2016.

Factors contributing to the juvenile commitment projection

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

While growth in the Colorado juvenile population was very slow between 2002 and 2009, growth in this population is expected to increase beginning in FY 2011 through the end of the projection period. Additionally, juvenile delinquency filings have declined consistently over the past seven years, as have new commitments to DYC. However, new commitments appear to be on the rise during the early months of FY 2010.

¹⁴ Sabol, W.J., West, H.C., Cooper, M. (2009). *Prisoners in 2008*. Washington D.C.: U.S Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

¹⁵ Ibid.

INTRODUCTION

Background

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

These annual population forecasts are used to estimate the size of prison, commitment and parole populations at some point in the future. Additionally, they are utilized to simulate alternative future populations based on specific changes in laws, policies, or practices. Data from these forecasts are used extensively in estimating population changes and cost savings resulting from proposed legislation.

The Colorado adult prison, juvenile commitment, and parole population projections are based on a simulation modeling approach that assesses the movement of individual adult offenders into, through, and out of the jurisdiction of the Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC). The Colorado juvenile commitment and parole population projections are based on a similar model, simulating the movement of juvenile offenders into, through, and out of the jurisdiction of the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) located in the Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS).

Organization of This Report

The report begins with a description of the Colorado Justice Forecasting Model (CJFM) and the assumptions applied to the current year's projections. Following this discussion, the adult prison and parole population projections for fiscal years (FY) 2010 thru 2016 are presented. These include quarterly inmate population projections and annual admission and release projections. These are followed by annual projections for domestic parole, out-of-state and absconder populations. Also included are estimates of the average lengths of stay by offender category for the FY 2009 cohort of prison admissions.

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

THE COLORADO CRIMINAL JUSTICE FORECASTING MODEL

Justice and Demographic Information

Data from multiple sources are incorporated into the forecasting model to simulate the flow of individuals into the system, as well as the movement of those already in the system. These data include information concerning admissions to and releases from DOC and from DYC, as well as the adult and juvenile populations currently incarcerated. Colorado population forecasts are provided by the Demographer's office of the Department of Local Affairs. Criminal and juvenile case prosecution, conviction, and sentencing trend data are obtained from the Colorado Judicial Department via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and from Judicial Department annual reports.^{16,17} Trends in probation revocation rates are also examined.¹⁸

The adult component and the juvenile component of the CJFM operate in a similar manner. Each model future populations in terms of two cohorts: a future admissions cohort and a cohort consisting of the population currently incarcerated. The future admissions cohort estimates the composition and number of future admissions, including offenders who fail probation or community corrections and are subsequently incarcerated due to a technical violation of probation. Projected future admissions are based on historical 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 re-incarcerated due to a new crime or a technical violation of parole.

Analysis Methods

The methodology for projecting the adult prison population involves disaggregating the admissions cohort according to offense type and felony class, sentence length, and gender. In the case of the juvenile commitment projections, the admissions cohort is disaggregated according to commitment or sentence type. A variety of statistical techniques, including time-series analysis methods, are utilized to predict future admission patterns.

The cohort of offenders currently incarcerated is also referred to as the “stock” population. This cohort consists of adults who are currently serving a prison sentence, or youthful offenders who are currently committed to DYC. This cohort is disaggregated into the same components as the admissions cohort, and is further analyzed according to the amount of time served to date. The releases of the stock populations, the estimates of future admissions, and the anticipated releases of those admissions are combined to forecast the size of incarcerated populations in the future.

¹⁶ Filing data are extracted from the Judicial Department's information management system (ICON) via CICJIS/CJASS and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

¹⁷ *Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Reports*, available at <http://www.courts.state.co.us/Administration/Unit.cfm/Unit/annrep>.

¹⁸ *Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Recidivism Reports*, available at www.courts.state.co.us/Administration/Custom.cfm/Unit/eval/Page_ID/189.

Projecting Future Admissions

Based on estimated probabilities, a certain proportion of groups of individuals in each stage of the criminal and juvenile justice systems will move to the next level (i.e., a certain proportion of individuals with court charges will receive prison sentences). This movement can be envisioned as a funnel, starting with a large population-based group (such as all youth between the ages of 12 and 17) and ending with a very small group reaching the final stage of incarceration and then sentence completion, and an even smaller group that then recycles through the system via parole revocations.¹⁹ The flow of the criminal justice system for adults is outlined in Figure 1, and the juvenile justice system is outlined in Figure 2.

Demographic Trends are Key

The Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) state population projections are a critical factor in forecasting future prison and commitment 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)²⁰ 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 include 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.

Figure 3 displays the estimated actual and projected state population growth for years 2001 through 2016. The Colorado population growth rate declined significantly from an average of 2.6 percent between 1995 and 2001 to an average of 1.5 percent between 2002 and 2005. Growth picked up slightly between 2006 and 2008, but fell to 1.4 percent in 2009 as a direct result of current economic conditions. The growth rate, while increasing somewhat over the 2009 figure, is expected remain fairly consistent over the next seven years. Growth is expected to fluctuate between 1.6 percent and 1.9 percent during this time frame.

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 population forecasting model assumes that certain age groups are more crime-prone than others. In fact, the population of individuals between the ages of 19 and 39 is currently the population most strongly correlated with increases in felony filings in Colorado district courts. This age group is also the most likely to be affected 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, in contrast to the tremendous growth Colorado experienced during the 1990's.

¹⁹ For further information on these points in the Colorado criminal and juvenile justice systems, see: Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics. (2007). *Crime and Justice in Colorado: 2006*. (pp. 28-34, 74-79). Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety.

²⁰ CBEF is a private research firm specializing in Colorado economic forecasting. For more information, see <http://www.cbef-colorado.com>.

Figure 1.

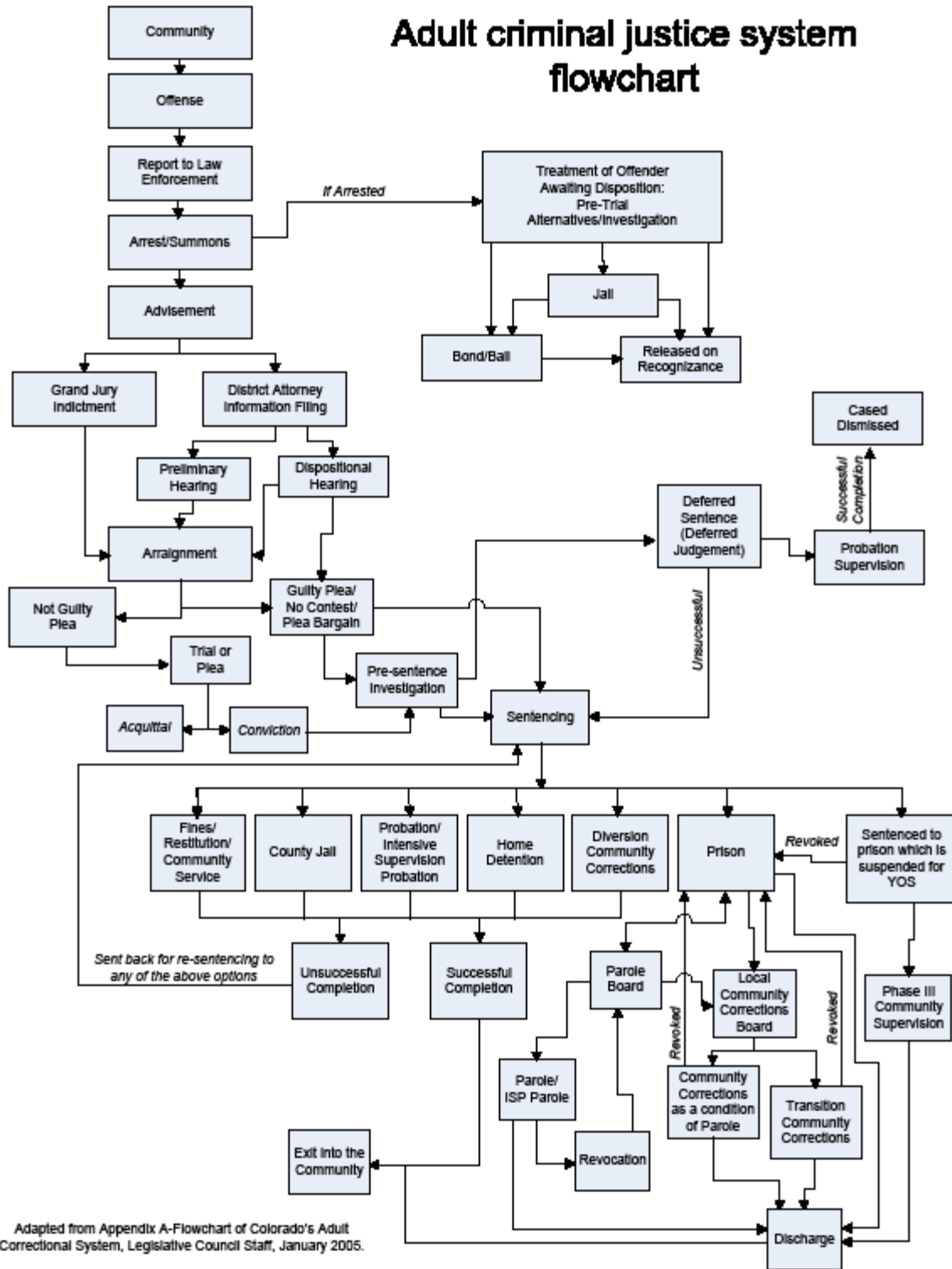
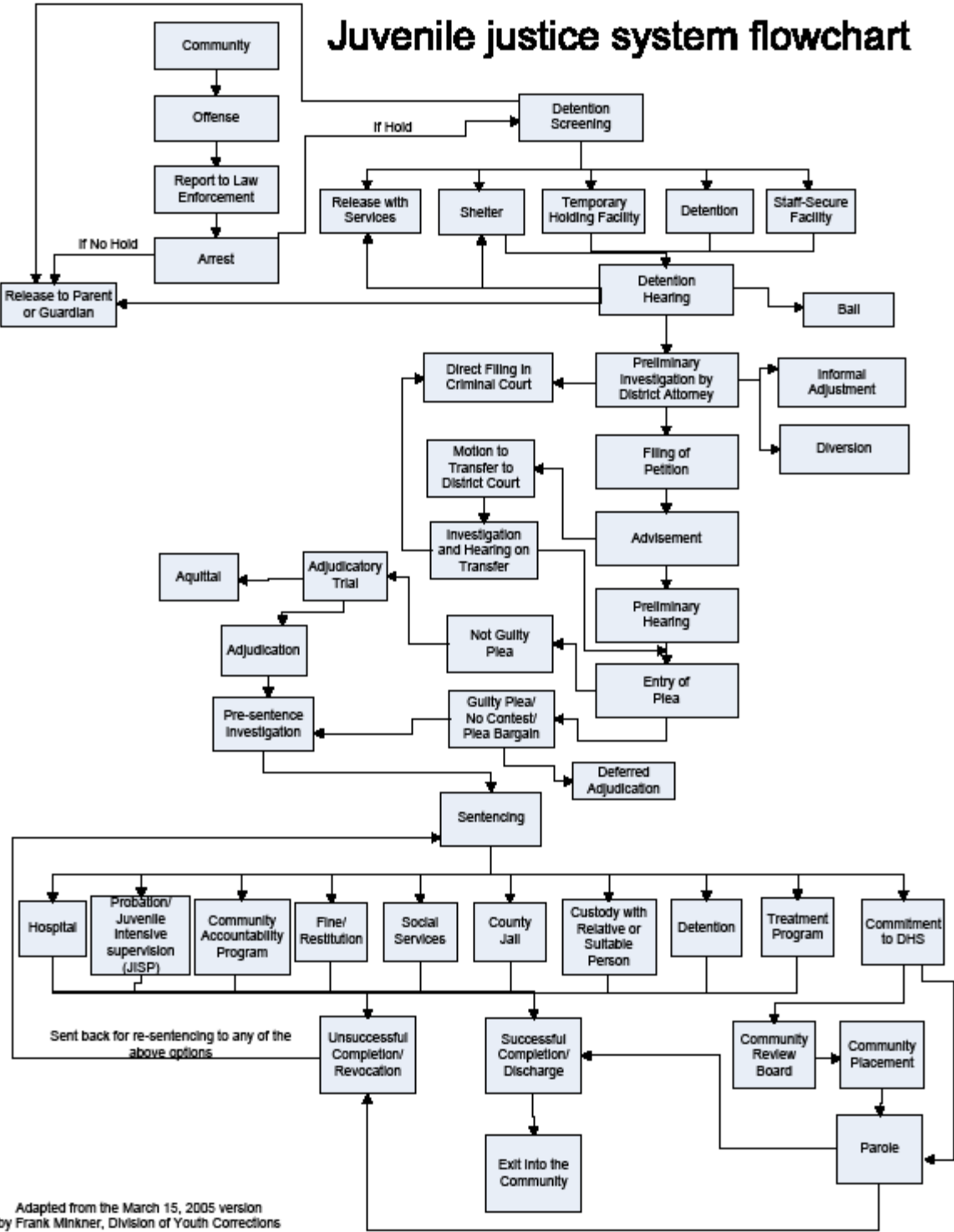


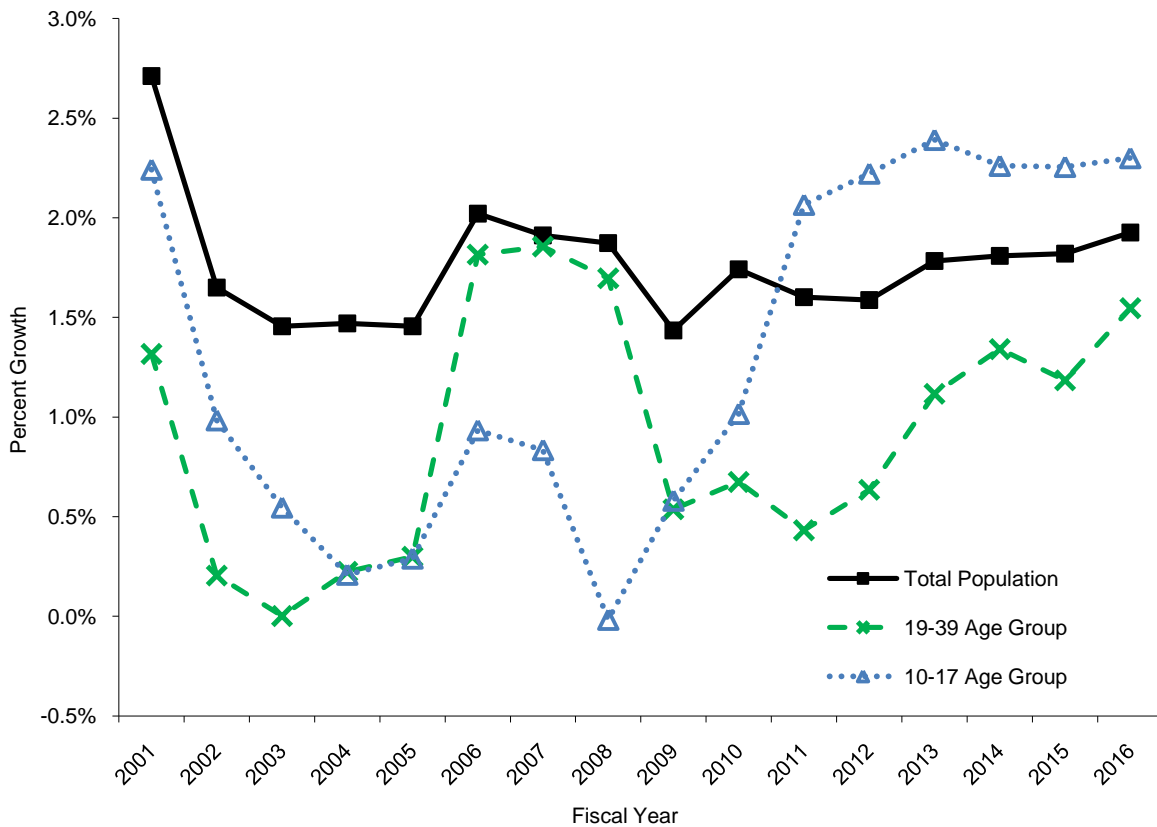
Figure 2.



The estimated past and predicted future growth rate for this population is displayed in Figure 3 along with the overall population growth. As shown, the growth rate for the 19 through 39 year old age group was well below that of the general population between 2001 and 2005. Growth in this population increased over the subsequent three years, but fell again in 2009 and is expected to increase very slowly thru 2016.

Likewise, growth in the Colorado juvenile population is very influential in projecting future demands on the juvenile justice system. While the growth in the 10 to 17 year old population increased by an average of 3.4 percent annually between 1990 and 2000, this growth rate fell to an average of 0.7 percent between 2001 and 2009. Future growth in this population is expected to increase slightly, to an average of 2.1 percent over the next seven years.

Figure 3: Colorado Population: Actual and Predicted Percentage Growth 2001 through 2016



Source: Colorado State Demographer’s Office, Department of Labor and Employment. Statewide projections based on 2000 census, estimates updated in 2009. Note: Future population counts are forecasts while past population counts are estimates.

What Drives the Size of the Prison and Committed Populations?

These population fluctuations play a significant role when projecting future prison and commitment populations. However, the increasing prison population cannot be explained entirely by the growth in the Colorado population. Over the past 25-plus years, the growth in the adult incarceration rate has significantly outpaced the growth of the state population with the exception of 2008, the most recent year for which data are available. For the first time in almost 30 years, the proportion of the Colorado state population that was incarcerated at the end of 2008 did not increase, but actually fell very slightly (by 0.02 percent) from the incarceration rate observed at the end of 2007.

Additionally, crime rates do not adequately explain the growth in the incarcerated population as these have been declining for more than 30 years. This inverse relationship between the crime rate and the adult incarceration rate between 1980 and 2007 (the most recent year for which data concerning crime rates are currently available) is graphically depicted in Figure 4. While it appears that the crime rate declines as the incarceration rate increases, numerous studies have estimated that the impact of a 10 percent increase in the incarceration rate ranges between a 22 percent reduction in serious crime to no impact at all.²¹ Additionally, in Colorado, the crime rate has been either relatively stable or has been in significant decline over the past decade while the incarceration rate continued to climb.

In fact, rather than crime rates, it is policies regarding prison admissions and new commitments (such as prosecution and revocation policies that result in a prison sentence) and sentence lengths that greatly influence the size of the incarcerated population. Therefore, examining the justice system decision points is also an important factor in forecasting future prison and commitment populations.

Projecting Populations at System Decision Points

One of the decision points influencing the size of the incarcerated population lies with the state courts. A key component for projecting the adult prison and juvenile commitment populations is estimating the number of individuals who will be sentenced to a term of incarceration. 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.²² The relationship between historical and projected new court commitments to adult prison 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 continued through FY 2006. Between FY 2006 and FY 2009, felony filings dropped off sharply, by 15.1 percent. As can

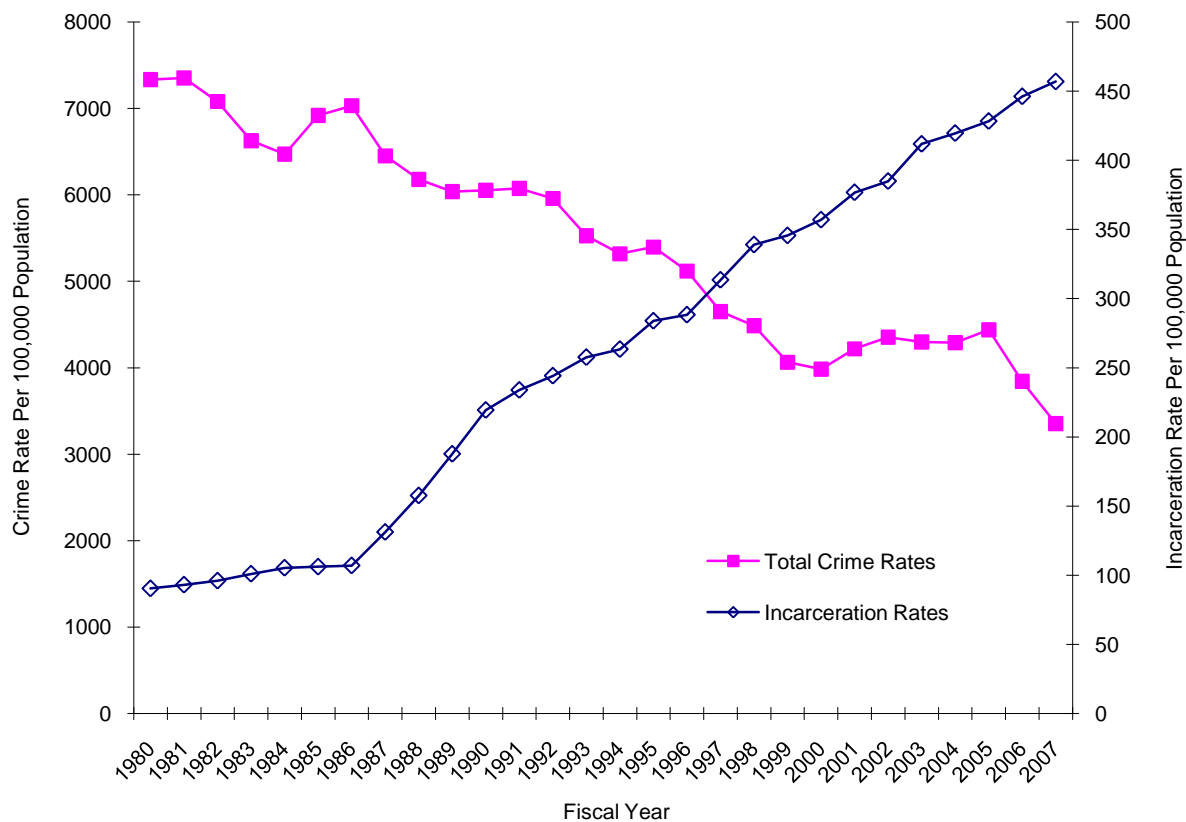
Between FY 2006 and FY 2009, felony filings dropped off sharply, by 15.1 percent. Such downturns are generally followed by a decline in new court commitments to prison.

²¹ Stemen, D. (2007). *Reconsidering incarceration: New directions for reducing crime*. Vera Institute of Justice, New York, NY.; Aos, S. (2003). *The criminal justice system in Washington State: Incarceration rates, taxpayer costs, crime rates, and prison economics*. Washington State Institute on Public Policy, Olympia, WA.; Levitt, S.D. (1996). *The effect of prison population size on crime rates: Evidence from prison overcrowding litigation*. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 111, 319-351.; MacKenzie, D.L. (2006). *What works in corrections: Reducing the criminal activities of offenders and delinquents*. Cambridge University Press, New York, NY.

²² Office of the State Court Administrator (1994-2008). *Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Reports, FY 1993 through FY 2009*. Denver, CO: Colorado Judicial Branch.

be seen in Figure 5, such downturns are generally eventually followed by a decline in new court commitments to prison. This relationship, however, is not as clearly defined in the case of juvenile delinquency court filings and admissions to DYC.

Figure 4: Colorado Crime Rate and Incarceration Rate 1980-2007



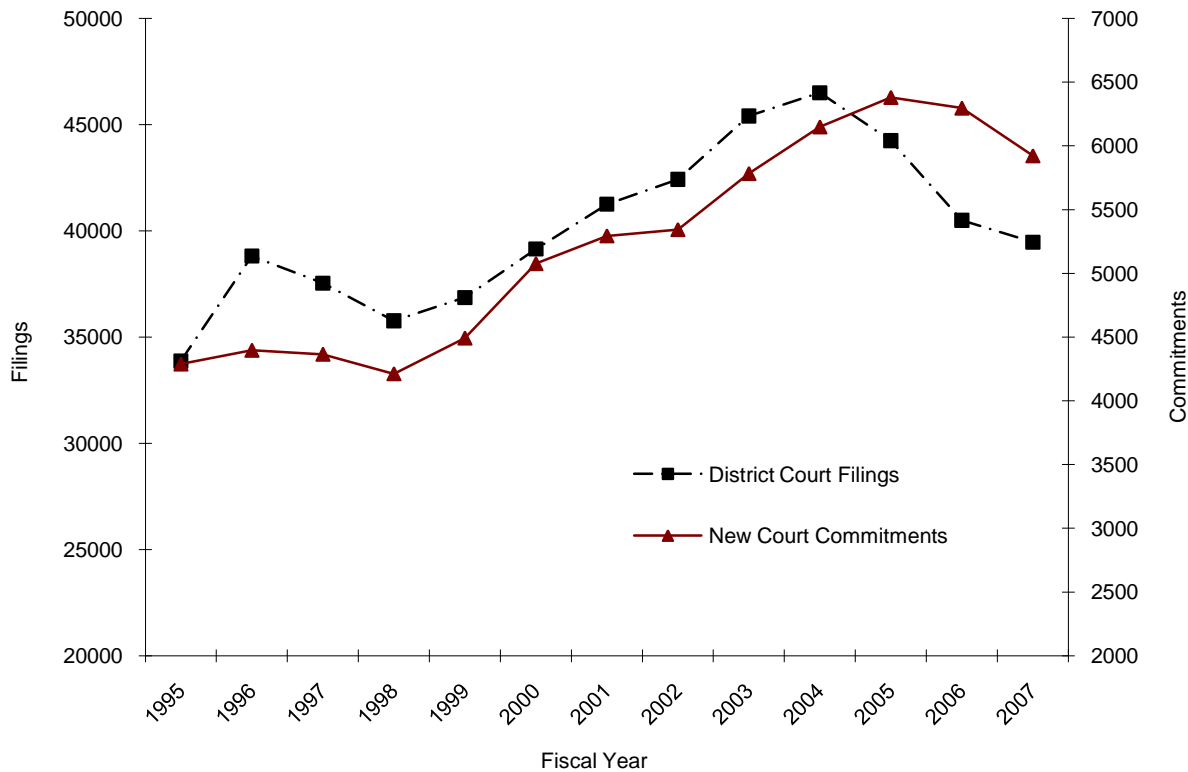
Sources: Crime Data: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>. Incarceration Rates: Colorado Department of Corrections Statistical Reports.

Projecting Probation Revocations

The projection model assumes that court commitments to prison or to a juvenile commitment placement are driven not only by the size of the statewide population and accompanying sentencing legislation and policies, but also by the jurisdictional policy decisions and practices regarding probation revocations. Likewise, parole revocations have a significant impact on the incarcerated population. Thus, both probation and parole failure rates are built into the model.

Probation revocation rates are estimated using probation placement and revocation information obtained from recidivism reports provided by the Colorado Judicial Department.²³ The failure rate is used to predict the number of offenders placed on community supervision who may fail probation and eventually be revoked to prison or committed to a juvenile placement. Adult offenders revoked from a direct sentence to community corrections are included in this count.

²³ Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Recidivism Reports, available at www.courts.state.co.us/Administration/Custom.cfm/Unit/eval/Page_ID/189.

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

Sources: Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Reports, 1998 through 2009. Colorado Department of Corrections, Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins, 1997 through 2009:

Projecting Parole Revocations

Parole revocation data are obtained from the DOC, and are incorporated into the adult component of the CJFM.²⁴ 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 assumptions include length of stay on parole, 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 admissions to adult prison and to juvenile commitment facilities. 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, combined with projected parole revocations in the case of the adult population, are used to predict total future admissions.

²⁴ Colorado Department of Corrections. (1997 – 2008). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

Projecting Prison Releases

In addition to data concerning admissions, information regarding offenders released during the previous year is also obtained from DOC and from DYC. This information includes the number of individuals incarcerated, crime types, sentence types, the amount of time served, and the length of their governing sentences. This release information is used to develop survival distributions by offense and offender category that are then applied to the incarcerated population, or the “stock” population. In addition, this release information is applied to the projected population of future admissions to estimate when these individuals are expected to cycle out of prison or out of a juvenile commitment placement.

Projecting Prison Populations

As described above, the DCJ projection model incorporates data from multiple decision points in the criminal and juvenile justice systems to project the adult prison and the juvenile commitment populations. Admissions into the system and releases out of the system are also projected. This information was used to estimate prison and juvenile commitment populations between FY 2010 and FY 2016, which are presented in this report. The CJFM 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 Projections

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

- ❑ The Colorado General Assembly will not pass legislation that impacts the length of time offenders are sentenced to DOC or DYC facilities.
- ❑ The Colorado General Assembly will not pass legislation that will substantially reduce or increase the number of individuals eligible for a prison or a DYC sentence.
- ❑ Increased or decreased capacity of DOC and DYC 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 commitments.
- ❑ Decision makers in the justice system will not change the way they use their discretion, except in explicitly stated ways that are accounted for in the model.
- ❑ The data provided by the Colorado DOC accurately describes the number and characteristics of offenders committed to, released from, and retained in DOC facilities.
- ❑ The data provided by DYC accurately describes the number and characteristics of juvenile offenders committed to, released from, and retained in DYC facilities.
- ❑ Incarceration times and governing sentence data provided are accurate.

- ❑ Release patterns will not change dramatically from the prior year through the upcoming 7 years, except in ways that are accounted for in the development of the current year's projections.
- ❑ Admission and sentencing patterns will not change dramatically. The model assumes that past admission and sentencing data are representative of future admissions and sentencing practices, except in ways that are accounted for in the development of the current year's projections.
- ❑ Seasonal variations observed in the past will continue into the future.
- ❑ The forecasts of the Colorado population size, gender and age distributions provided by the Colorado Demographer's Office are accurate.
- ❑ District court filings, probation placements and revocations are accurately reported in annual reports provided by the Judicial Department.
- ❑ No catastrophic event such as war, disease or economic collapse will occur during the projection period.

Colorado Adult Prison Population and Parole Caseload Projections

Growth in the Colorado adult prison population has slowed significantly over the past three years. The inmate population is expected to decline by 2.5 percent between November 2009 and June 2016, from an actual population of 22,699 to a projected population of 22,127 offenders. The most significant reduction is expected in the first three years, with a 5.2 percent reduction between November 2009 and June 2012. The male population is expected to follow a similar pattern, declining by 1.9 percent over the same time frame.

The female prison population has declined by 2.2 percent over the past two years. This decline is expected to accelerate in FY 2010, with the female prison population dropping by 8.5 percent between the end of November 2009 and the end of FY 2016, from 2,151 to 1,969.

The domestic parole caseload is projected to increase 3.4 percent over FY 2010, followed by a decline of 4.2 percent over the next two years. Overall, the parole caseload is expected to increase by 5.7 percent between November 2009 and June 2016, from an actual caseload of 8,839 to a projected caseload of 9,345.

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.²⁵

- ❑ 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

²⁵ Portions of this section were excerpted from: Rosten, K. (2003) *Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 2002*. (pp. 4 – 22). Colorado Springs, CO: Department of Corrections.

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.
- ❑ 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.²⁶
- ❑ 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.

²⁶ Affects convictions for crimes of violence defined by CRS 18-1.3-406.

- 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:
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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,²⁷ 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,²⁸ 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.
- 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.²⁹ Additionally, S.B. 04-123 recognized the YOS as a permanent program by eliminating the repeal date.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ Defined by CRS 18-1.3-406.

²⁹ As defined by CRS 18-1.3-406.

- ❑ 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.
- ❑ House Bill 09-1351 increased the maximum monthly earned time from 10 days to 12 days per month for certain inmates convicted of class 4, 5, or 6 felonies. It also changed the maximum earned time reduction from 25 percent to 30 percent of an offender's total sentence. In addition, the bill created 'earned release time' for inmates meeting certain qualifications. Inmates convicted of class 4 or class 5 felonies who meet these qualifications may earn their release 60 days prior to their mandatory release date, while eligible class 6 felons may earn release 30 days prior to their mandatory release date.

In 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 the sentencing of small numbers of offenders to DOC or receiving longer prison sentences. However, collectively they have a significant impact on the size of future prison populations. These changes in legislation are taken into account in the development of prison population forecasts.

ADULT PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION FINDINGS

The Colorado adult prison population is expected to decline by 4.6 percent between the end of FY 2009 and June 2016, from an actual population of 23,186 to a projected population of 22,127 offenders. **This growth rate is a significant departure from the 25.2 percent growth projected by DCJ in 2008,³⁰ and is the first time a decline in the prison population is expected.** This decline is anticipated for both the male and the female inmate populations. The number of men in prison is expected to decrease 3.5 percent during this time frame, from 20,896 to 20,158, while the number of women in prison is expected to decrease 14.0 percent, from 2,290 to 1,969.

Figure 6 compares the historical fiscal year-end adult inmate prison population and the current projections, along with the DCJ 2006, 2007 and 2008 projection figures. Figures 7 and 8 display the same information for the male and the female prison populations, respectively. As shown in these figures, the DCJ forecasts have declined each year based upon the most recent data available at the time the forecasts are produced.

The overall prison growth rate is expected to decline through FY 2012, then begin a period of slow growth from 2013 through 2016. The female prison population growth rate is also expected to decline each year through FY 2014, then experience some growth over the next two years. Over the seven-year projection period, overall quarterly growth is expected to average -0.16 percent.

The Colorado prison population growth between FY 2007 and FY 2008 was the lowest observed since prior to FY 1990, averaging 2.2 percent. Growth during FY 2009 slowed even further, to less than one percentage point.

Growth of the DOC population has declined steadily each year since FY 2006, when the growth rate attained 6.3 percent over the year. In FY 2007 and 2008, growth slowed to 2.3 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. Growth during FY 2009 slowed even further, to 0.9 percent. During the first quarter of FY 2010, the population declined by a quarter of a percentage point.

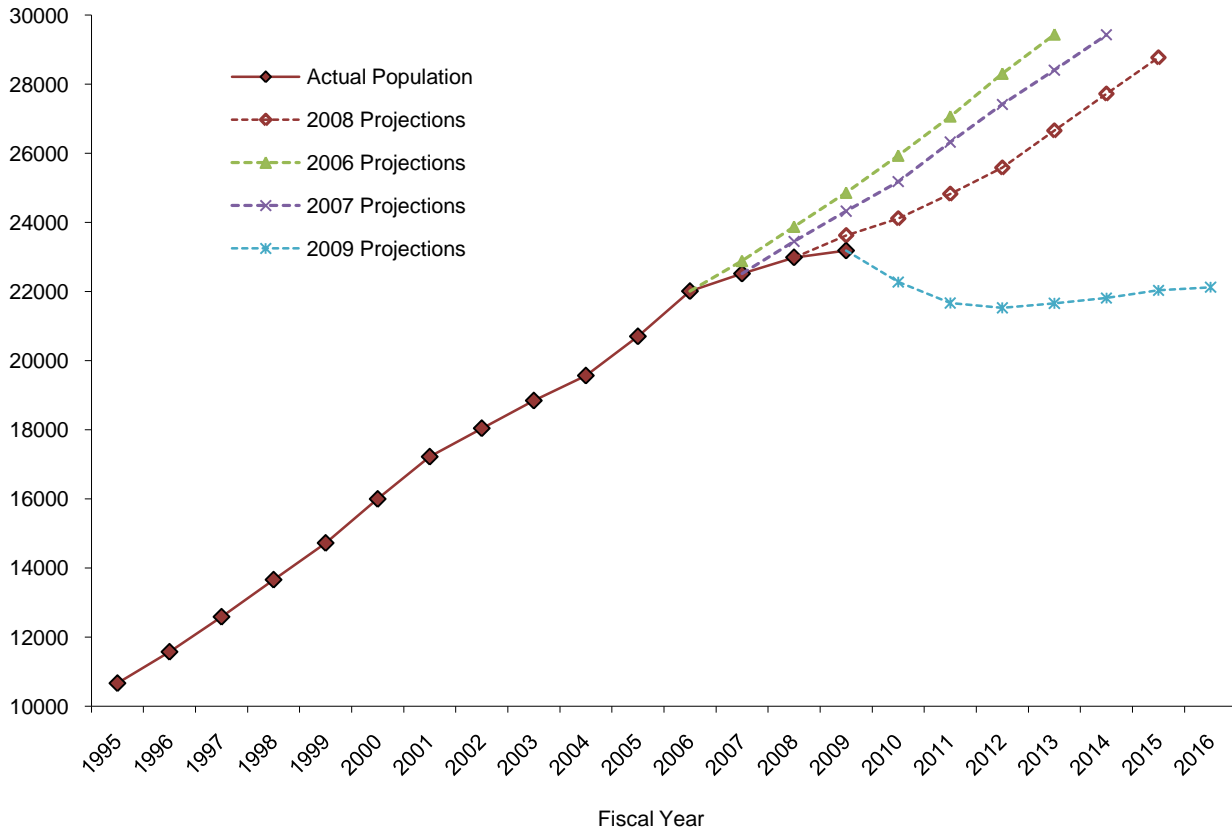
Based upon these trends of slowing and negative growth, recent legislation and DOC initiatives, and recent patterns in both admissions to and release from prison, a significant decline in the prison population is expected during FY 2010. This decline is expected to continue, though at a reduced rate, through FY 2012. Accelerated growth in segments of the Colorado population and the expiration of DOC's accelerated transition pilot program contribute to the reversal in the projected negative growth beginning in FY 2012.

Table 1 displays the historical total and gender-specific growth in the prison population by fiscal year for FY 1995 through FY 2009, as well as the projected population through the end of fiscal year 2016 (June 30, 2016). Table 2 displays total and gender-specific projected growth in the prison population by quarter for fiscal years 2009 thru 2016. Annual projected numbers of admissions and releases by type for fiscal years 2002 thru 2016 follow in Tables 3 and 4.

³⁰ Division of Criminal Justice. (2008). *Adult Prison and Parole Population Projections Juvenile Commitment and Parole Population Projections*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice. Available at <http://dcj.state.co.us/ors>.

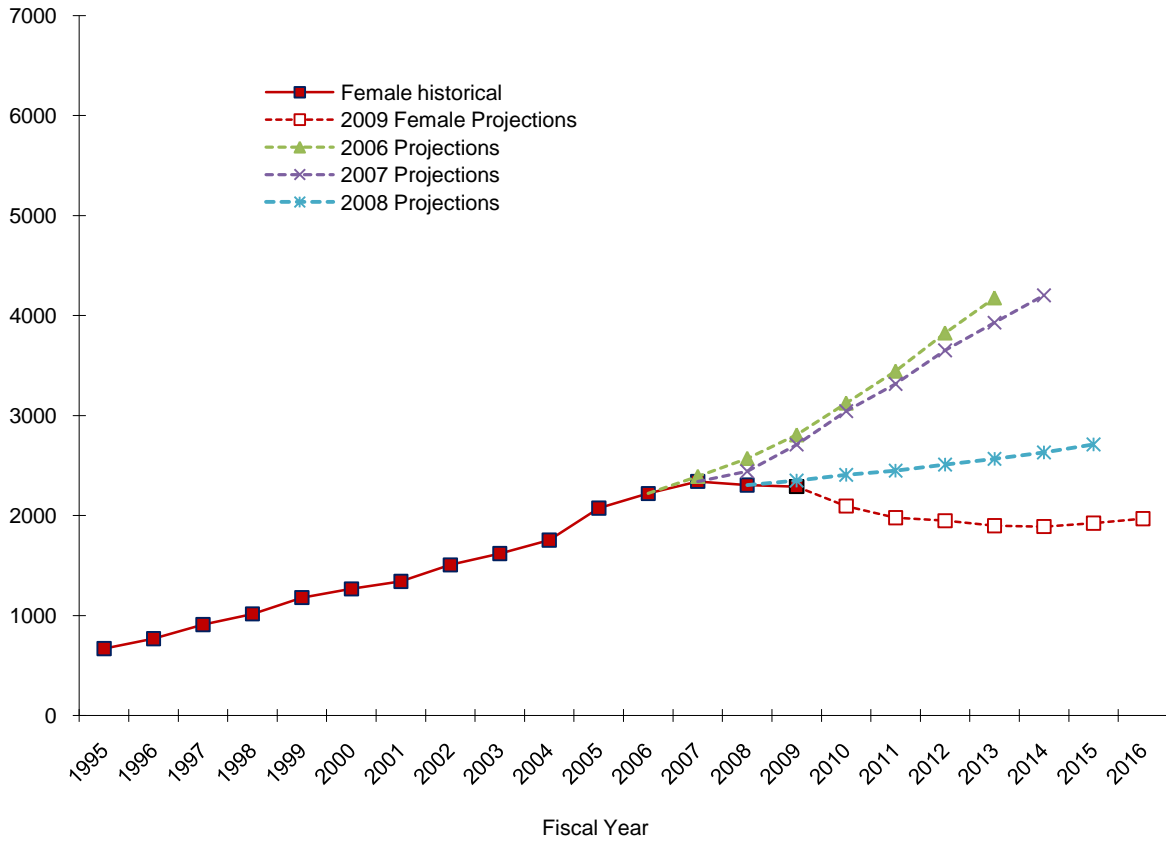
Historical and projected trends in admission types for fiscal years 1998 through 2016 are graphically displayed in Figure 9. Release trends for the same time frame can be found in Figures 10 and 11.

Figure 6: Actual and Projected Total Prison Populations FY 1995 through FY 2016: Comparison of DCJ 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 Prison Population Projections



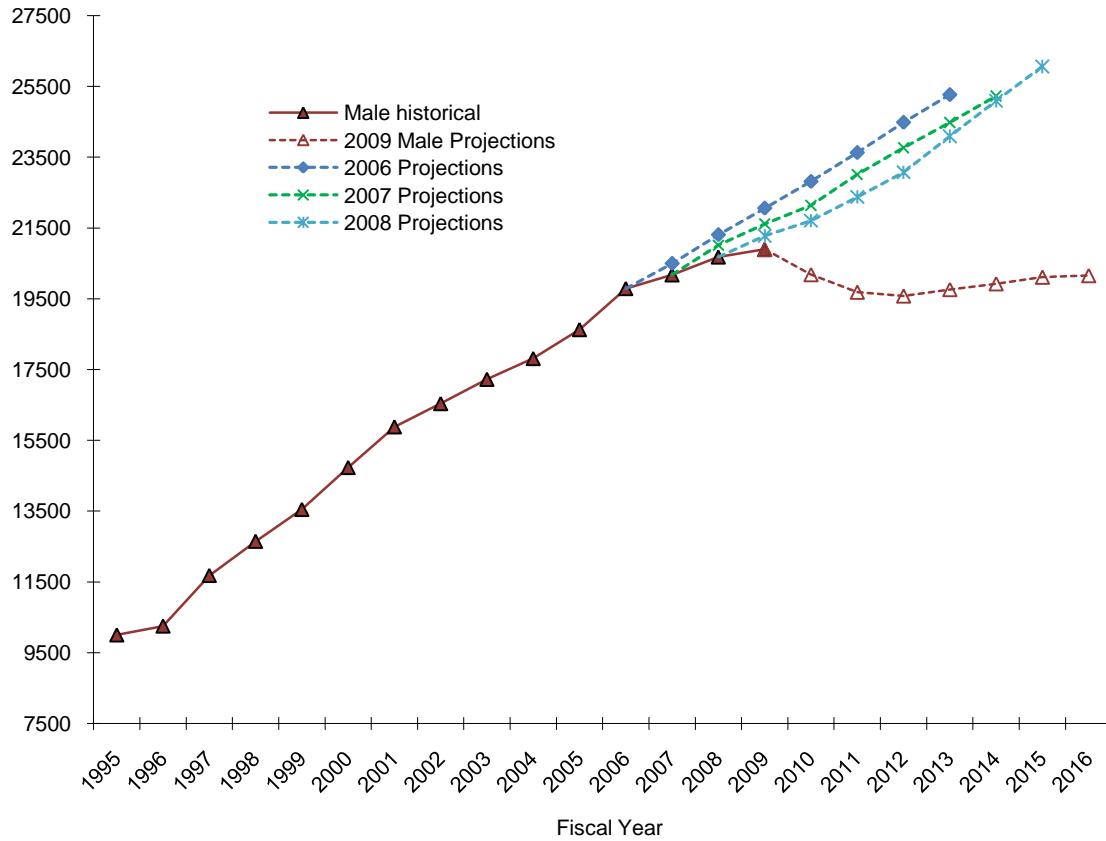
Sources: Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Monthly Population and Capacity Reports. Division of Criminal Justice Annual Adult Prison and Parole Population Projection and Juvenile Commitment and Parole Population Projection Reports, years 2006, 2007, 2008. Available at <http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/ppp.htm>.

Figure 7: Actual and Projected Female Prison Populations FY 1995 through FY 2016: Comparison of DCJ 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 Prison Population Projections



Sources: Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Monthly Population and Capacity Reports. Division of Criminal Justice Annual Adult Prison and Parole Population Projection and Juvenile Commitment and Parole Population Projection Reports, years 2006, 2007, 2008. Available at <http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/ppp.htm>.

Figure 8: Actual and Projected Male Prison Populations FY 1995 through FY 2016: Comparison of DCJ 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 Prison Population Projections



Sources: Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Monthly Population and Capacity Reports. Division of Criminal Justice Annual Adult Prison and Parole Population Projection and Juvenile Commitment and Parole Population Projection Reports, years 2006, 2007, 2008. Available at <http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/ppp.htm>.

Table 1: DCJ December 2009 Adult Prison Population Projections, Actual and Projected Populations FY 1995 through FY 2016

Fiscal Year End	Total Prison		Male Population		Female Population	
	Count	Annual Growth	Count	Annual Growth	Count	Annual Growth
1995*	10669	-	10000	-	669	-
1996*	11019	3.28%	10250	2.50%	769	14.95%
1997*	12590	14.26%	11681	13.96%	909	18.21%
1998*	13663	8.52%	12647	8.27%	1016	11.77%
1999*	14726	7.78%	13547	7.12%	1179	16.04%
2000*	15999	8.64%	14733	8.75%	1266	7.38%
2001*	17222	7.64%	15882	7.80%	1340	5.85%
2002*	18045	4.78%	16539	4.14%	1506	12.39%
2003*	18846	4.44%	17226	4.15%	1620	7.57%
2004*	19569	3.84%	17814	3.41%	1755	8.33%
2005*	20704	5.80%	18631	4.59%	2073	18.12%
2006*	22012	6.32%	19792	6.23%	2220	7.09%
2007*	22519	2.30%	20178	1.95%	2341	5.45%
2008*	22989	2.09%	20684	2.51%	2305	-1.54%
2009*	23186	0.86%	20896	1.02%	2290	-0.65%
2010	22280	-3.91%	20185	-3.40%	2095	-8.53%
2011	21669	-2.74%	19690	-2.45%	1979	-5.52%
2012	21530	-0.64%	19582	-0.55%	1948	-1.57%
2013	21662	0.61%	19764	0.93%	1898	-2.57%
2014	21817	0.72%	19927	0.82%	1890	-0.42%
2015	22037	1.01%	20114	0.94%	1923	1.75%
2016	22127	0.41%	20158	0.22%	1969	2.39%

*Actual population, source: FY 1995 through FY 2008: DOC Annual Statistical Reports. FY 2009: DOC Monthly Capacity and Population Reports.
Note: All projections are rounded to the next whole number.

Table 2: DCJ 2009 December Quarterly Adult Prison Population Projections June 2009 through June 2016

End of Month		Total Prison		Male Population		Female Population	
		Count	Growth	Count	Growth	Count	Growth
2009	June*	23186	0.15%	20896	0.22%	2290	-0.52%
	September*	23122	-0.28%	20900	0.02%	2222	-2.97%
	December	22560	-2.43%	20413	-2.33%	2147	-3.37%
	March	22415	-0.64%	20317	-0.47%	2098	-2.27%
2010	June	22280	-0.60%	20185	-0.65%	2095	-0.18%
	September	22071	-0.94%	20015	-0.84%	2056	-1.86%
	December	21828	-1.10%	19821	-0.97%	2008	-2.34%
	March	21718	-0.51%	19734	-0.44%	1983	-1.21%
2011	June	21669	-0.22%	19690	-0.22%	1979	-0.21%
	September	21563	-0.49%	19581	-0.55%	1982	0.15%
	December	21445	-0.55%	19473	-0.55%	1972	-0.50%
	March	21460	0.07%	19512	0.20%	1948	-1.22%
2012	June	21530	0.33%	19582	0.36%	1948	0.00%
	September	21572	0.20%	19636	0.28%	1936	-0.62%
	December	21498	-0.34%	19562	-0.38%	1936	0.00%
	March	21597	0.46%	19698	0.70%	1899	-1.91%
2013	June	21662	0.30%	19764	0.34%	1898	-0.05%
	September	21689	0.12%	19792	0.14%	1897	-0.05%
	December	21639	-0.23%	19748	-0.22%	1891	-0.32%
	March	21740	0.47%	19863	0.58%	1877	-0.74%
2014	June	21817	0.35%	19927	0.32%	1890	0.69%
	September	21894	0.35%	20007	0.40%	1887	-0.16%
	December	21862	-0.15%	19954	-0.26%	1908	1.11%
	March	21971	0.50%	20071	0.59%	1900	-0.42%
2015	June	22037	0.30%	20114	0.21%	1923	1.21%
	September	22050	0.06%	20114	0.00%	1936	0.68%
	December	21967	-0.38%	20022	-0.46%	1945	0.46%
	March	22069	0.46%	20128	0.53%	1941	-0.21%
2016	June	22127	0.26%	20158	0.15%	1969	1.44%

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

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

Table 3: DCJ December 2009 Adult Prison Population Projections, Actual and Projected Prison Admissions by Type, FY 2002 through FY 2016

Fiscal Year End	Admissions			Total Admissions
	New Court Commitments ¹	Technical Parole Violations	Other Admits	
2002*	4877	2181	135	7802
2003*	5486	1999	84	7799
2004*	5716	2300	97	8165
2005*	6784	2649	160	9433
2006*	6607	2792	193	10168
2007*	7183	3047	188	10629
2008*	7394	3353	168	11038
2009*	5922	3776	1131	10992
2010	5656	3606	1196	10610
2011	5658	3587	1189	10587
2012	5668	3688	1223	10731
2013	5682	3875	1285	10995
2014	5667	3929	1303	11052
2015	5684	4171	1383	11391
2016	5590	4227	1402	11372

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

Source: DOC Annual Statistical Reports FY 2002 through FY 2008. FY 2009: DOC Monthly Capacity and Population Reports.

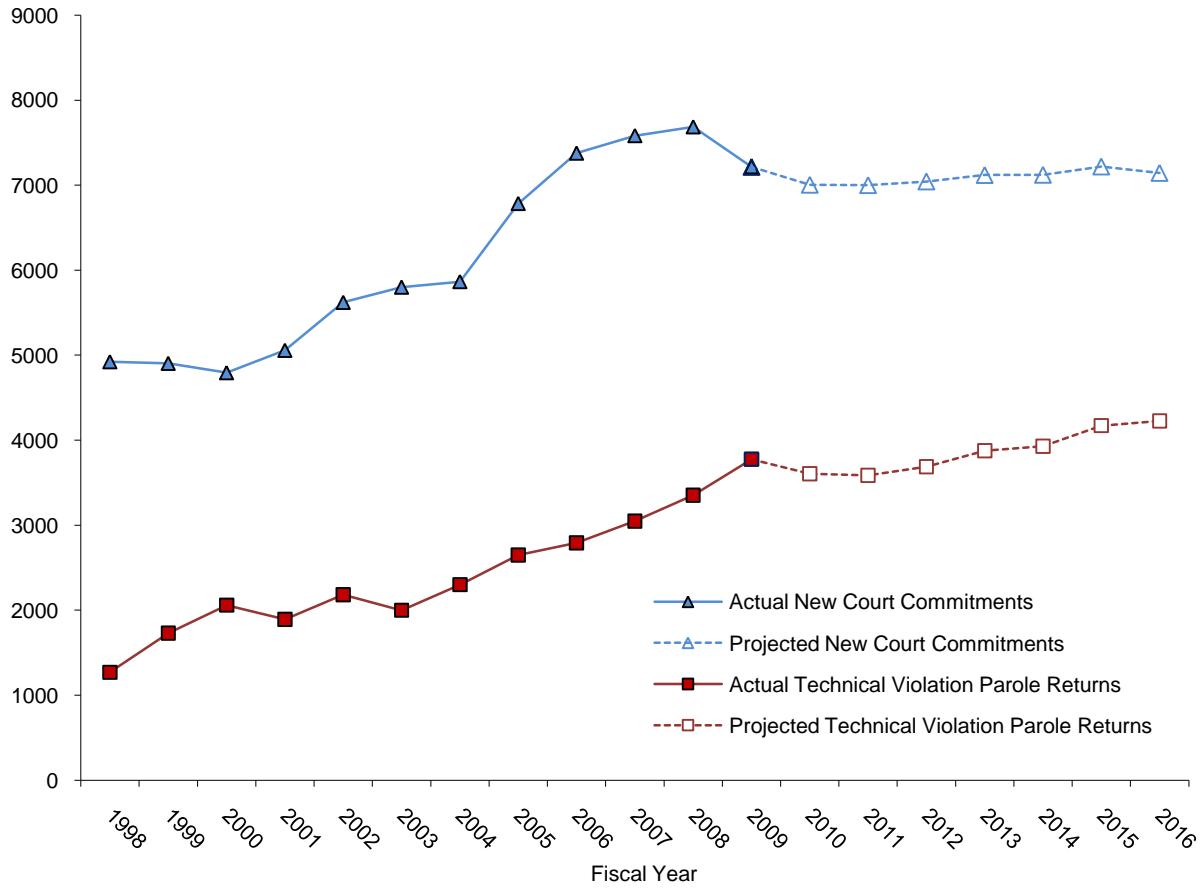
Table 4: DCJ December 2008 Adult Prison Population Projections, Actual and Projected Prison Releases by Type, FY 2002 through FY 2016

Fiscal Year End	Releases to 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*	4918	4118	9036	1452	315	10803
2010	5531	4282	9813	1316	267	11396
2011	5265	4252	9517	1245	253	11016
2012	5557	3526	9083	1336	267	10686
2013	5556	3526	9081	1336	267	10684
2014	5575	3538	9113	1340	268	10721
2015	5710	3623	9333	1373	275	10980
2016	5777	3666	9444	1389	278	11110

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

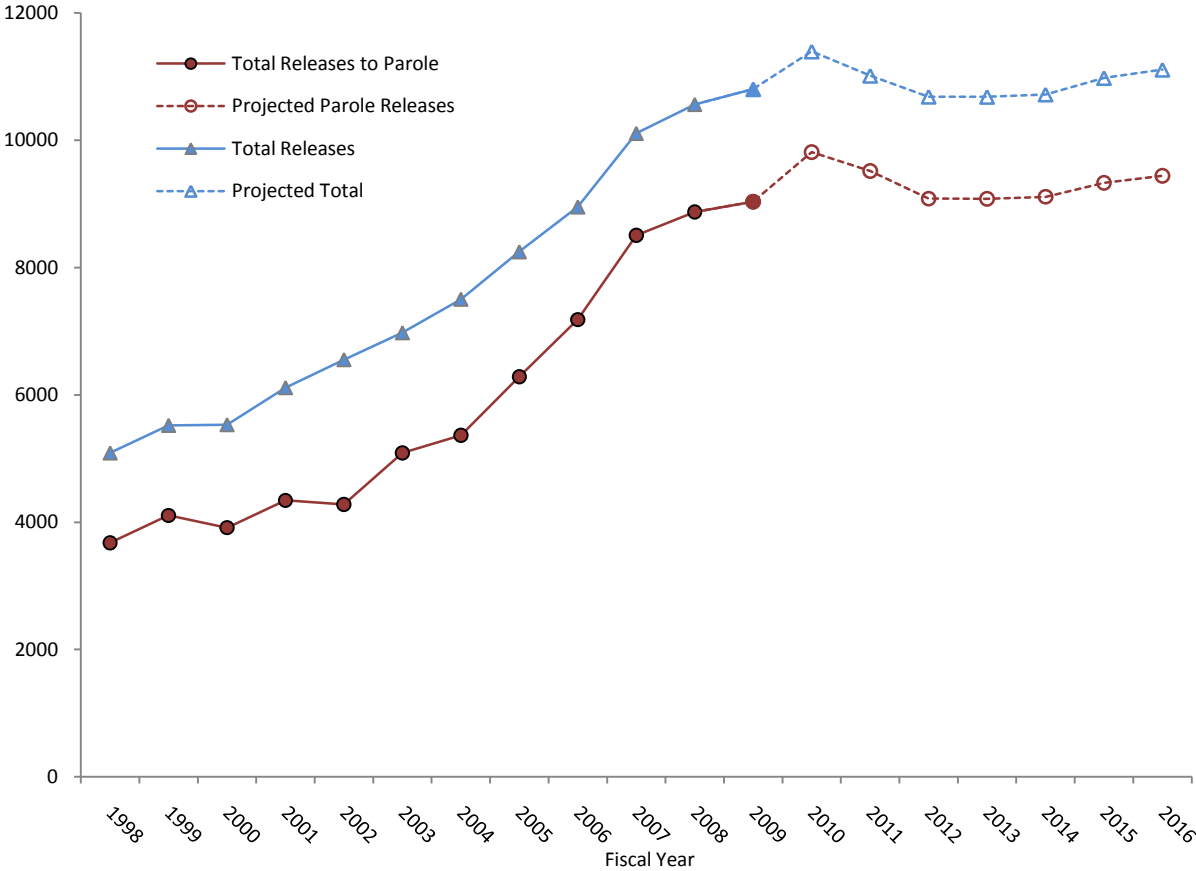
Source: DOC Annual Statistical Reports FY 2002 through FY 2008. FY 2009: DOC Monthly Capacity and Population Reports.

Figure 9: Colorado Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected for FY 1998 through FY 2016



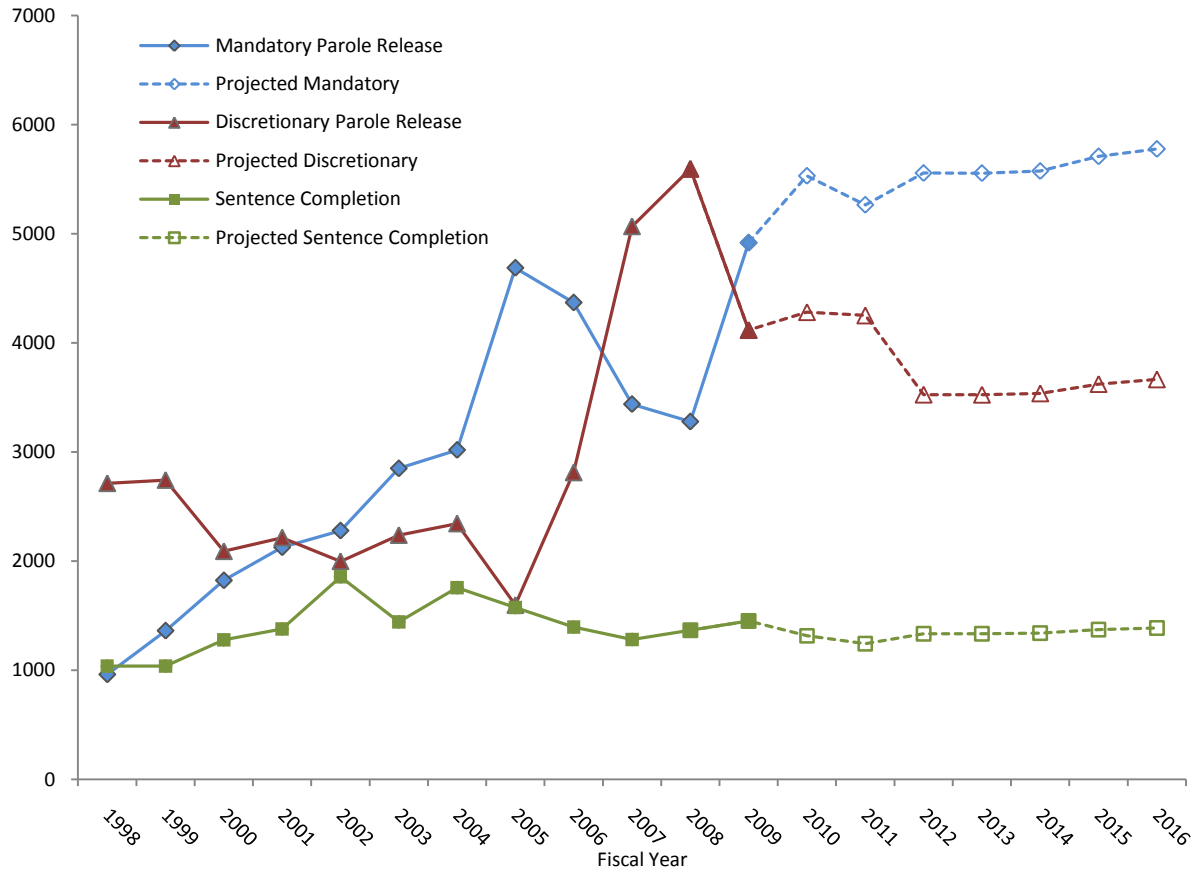
Source: Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Annual Statistical Reports and data extracts provided by DOC.

Figure 10: Colorado Prison Releases: Actual and Projected for FY 1998 through FY 2016



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 2016



Source: Historical data obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections Monthly Population and Capacity Reports.
 Note: In December 2006, a change in policy occurred 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. In December 2008, the coding of such releases was modified so that they can be distinguished from ‘true’ discretionary releases.

Factors Affecting the Adult Prison Population Projections

The state prison population increased by less than a percentage point (0.9 percent) over FY 2009. The growth rate over the prior two years averaged only 2.2 percent, whereas growth over the prior decade averaged 6.7 percent per year. Over the 12 months between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009, Colorado's prison population grew by only 197 inmates.³¹ 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 of the Colorado population fell beginning in 2002**, particularly among the 19 through 39 year old population. This is the age group most likely to engage in criminal activity. Growth in the Colorado population, overall and within the 19 through 39 age group, is expected to remain very slow throughout the projection period.³²
- ❑ **The state crime rate declined significantly between 2005 and 2007**, from 4,438 to 3,354 per 100,000 residents (see Figure 4).³³ Nationally, criminal victimization rates also declined slightly.³⁴
- ❑ Following a six year period of growth, **felony filings in district courts statewide fell by a total of 15.1 percent over the last three fiscal years**. This decline follows a six-year period of growth (see Figure 5).³⁵
- ❑ **The state incarceration rate remained stable between FY 2007 and FY 2008**. Over the prior 4 years, the incarceration rate increased by an average of 2.6 percent per year.³⁶
- ❑ **Growth in the nationwide prison population slowed** to 1.8 percent in 2007, and slowed further to 0.8 percent in 2008. This is the slowest growth rate observed in eight years. Twenty states reported a decline in the number of prisoners under their jurisdiction.^{37,38}
- ❑ **The Colorado prison population declined by a total of 490 inmates in the first five months of FY 2010**. This represents a 2.1 percent decrease between the end of June, 2009

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 Statewide projections based on 2000 census (Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Labor and Employment), estimates updated in 2009. Available at: http://www.dola.state.co.us/dlg/demog/pop_colo_forecasts.html.

³³ FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>.

³⁴ This information is not available for individual states. See the National Crime Victimization Survey (Rand, M. (2007). *Criminal Victimization*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice).

³⁵ Office of the State Court Administrator. (2009). *Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Report, FY 2009*. Denver, CO: Colorado Judicial Branch; Office of the State Court Administrator. (2007). 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.

³⁶ O'Keefe, M. & Barr, B. (2009). *Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2008*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Analysis.

³⁷ Sabol, W.J., West, H.C., Cooper, M. (2009). *Prisoners in 2008*. Washington D.C.: U.S Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

³⁸ For more information regarding the prison population nationally, see the Bulletin issued by the U.S. Department of Justice in December 2009, which is included in the appendix.

and November, 2009. The reduction in the prison population accelerated in the most recent two months of this time frame, when the prison population fell by 426 inmates or 1.8 percent, due in part to DOC's acceleration transition program.³⁹ These are the most significant reductions seen in the prison population in the last two decades.

- ❑ **Admissions declined by 0.4 percent in FY 2009.** Prior to FY 2009, the number of admissions to prison increased every year, though the *rate* of this increase declined each year since FY 2005. In FY 2005, admissions increased by 15.5 percent. This growth rate was halved the following year, and fell to 4.5 percent in FY 2007. In FY 2008, admissions increased by only 3.8 percent.⁴⁰ Admissions to prison have also declined on a national scale. In 2008, 30 states reported a decrease in prison admissions. Between 2007 and 2008, admissions declined by 0.5 percent nationally.⁴¹
- ❑ **This decrease in admission growth is due to declines in new court commitments and in parole violators returning with a new crime.** New court commitments decreased by 1.3 percent in FY 2008, and decreased further by 5.9 percent in FY 2009. The number of parolees returning to prison with a new felony conviction decreased by 7.4 percent in FY 2009, after increasing by 20.4 percent in FY 2008.⁴²
- ❑ **The decline in new court commitments is partially due to decreases in probation revocations to prison.** The number of probationers revoked to DOC declined from 2,338 in FY 2006 to 2,039 in FY 2008, a 12.8 percent drop over this two-year period.⁴³ Given the efforts on the part of the Division of Probation Services to reduce technical probation violations and implement evidence-based practices,⁴⁴ this trend is expected to continue into upcoming years.
- ❑ **The decline in prison admissions is particularly evident among offenders sentenced to prison with certain conviction crimes.** Table 5 displays the change in the number of admissions across years for the eight most prevalent conviction crimes among prison admissions, excluding parole returns for technical violations. The crimes included in Table 5 indicate the most serious conviction crime associated with all prison admissions due to a

³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ Colorado Department of Corrections. (2006 – 2009). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

⁴¹ Sabol, W.J., West, H.C., Cooper, M. (2009). *Prisoners in 2008*. Washington D.C.: U.S Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

⁴² Barr, B. (2009). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 10-06*, October 31, 2009, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

⁴³ 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. (2009). *Pre-release Termination and Post-release Recidivism Rates of Colorado's Probationers: FY 2008 Releases*. October 20, 2009. Colorado Judicial Branch, Division of Probation Services. Denver, CO.

⁴⁴ For further information regarding evidence-based practices, see: Aos, S., Miller, M., & Drake, E. (2006). *Evidence-based adult corrections programs: What works and what does not*. Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.; Crime and Justice Institute. (2004). *Implementing evidence-based practice in community corrections: The principles of effective intervention*. Department of Justice: National Institute of Corrections; Office of Research and Statistics (2007). *Evidence based correctional practices*. Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics.

new crime (that is, admissions that were not due to a technical violation of parole). As shown:

- Admissions for drug crimes declined by 15.3 percent during the three years since the end of FY 2006. In FY 2009 alone, such admissions decreased by 7.3 percent. The number of adults arrested in Colorado for drug crimes has also declined during this period.⁴⁵
- The most significant decline was observed in admissions for motor vehicle theft, with a 20.0 percent decline over the past year, and a 17.0 percent drop over the past three years. The arrest rate for this crime has also significantly regressed in recent years: In 2004, the arrest rate per 100,000 Colorado adults was 55.8 compared to 25.3 in 2008. For juveniles, the drop was equally significant, from a rate of 77.2 per 100,000 juveniles in 2004 to 34.1 in 2008.⁴⁶
- Admissions for forgery declined by 12.7 percent between FY 2008 and FY 2009, and by 11.4 percent between FY 2006 and FY 2009. The number of adults arrested for forgery also decreased, by over 60 percent between 2006 and 2008, from 1,709 in 2006 to 1,050 in 2008.⁴⁷
- Significant declines were seen in admissions for escape, with a 16.3 percent drop between FY 2008 and FY 2009, and a 16.4 percent drop between FY 2006 and FY 2009. During this period, escapes from community corrections programs (which is only one of several offender populations that may be charged with escape) dropped approximately 30 percent.⁴⁸
- While admissions for sexual assault increased between FY 2006 and FY 2009, a 5.6 percent decline was seen over the past year.
- Admissions for burglary, theft, and other property crimes declined by 11.0 percent over the past three years, and by 11.5 percent over the past year.
- While admissions for assault and menacing increased between FY 2006 and FY 2009, a 6.5 percent decline was seen over the past year.

⁴⁵ According to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's *Crime in Colorado* report, 16,266 adults were arrested for drug offenses in 2006, 15,672 in 2007 and 15,032 in 2008. See http://cbi.state.co.us/ddr/docs_reports.asp.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Adams, C., Harrison, L., & English, K. (Forthcoming). *Residential Community Corrections in Colorado: A Study of Program Outcomes and Recidivism*. Denver, CO: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice.

- Admissions for the seven crime types discussed above accounted for 83.1 percent of all new court commitments and parole returns with a new crime in fiscal years 2008 and 2009. Overall, a 10.2 percent decline in the number of admissions for these seven crime types was observed over the most recent fiscal year.
- While admissions due to robbery increased by 30.4 percent between FY 2006 and FY 2009, and by 19.9 percent from FY 2008 and FY 2009, these crimes account for only 3.8 percent of all admissions with a new crime.

Table 5: Change in New Court Commitments and Parole Returns With a New Crime For Select Crime Categories

Most Serious Crime	% Change Between FY 2006 and FY 2009	% Change Between FY 2008 and FY 2009	% of Total* FY 2008 & FY 2009 Combined
All Crime Types	-2.8%	-6.2%	100.0%
All Drug Crimes	-15.3%	-7.3%	24.9%
Burglary/Property**	-11.0%	-11.5%	21.4%
Assault/Menacing	6.4%	-6.5%	11.9%
Escape	-16.4%	-16.3%	8.7%
Sexual Assault	3.4%	-5.6%	6.3%
Robbery	30.4%	19.9%	3.8%
Forgery	-11.4%	-12.7%	3.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	-17.0%	-20.0%	3.4%

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

** Includes burglary, theft, theft by receiving, criminal trespassing, and criminal mischief.

- While **admissions of sex offenders with lifetime supervision** declined in recent years (by 35.5 percent between FY 2007 and FY 2009), tremendous growth in this population occurred during the prior six years. The population of lifetime supervision sex offenders increased by 123.9 percent between FY 2000 and FY 2006. This group of inmates will continue to contribute to the prison population for many years to come.
- **Admissions due to felony 1 and felony 2 crimes have continued to increase**, while admissions due to crimes falling into all other felony classes have declined. As felony 1 and 2 crimes carry a very lengthy sentence, growth in this segment of the inmate population will contribute to the small amount of growth expected in the latter half of the projection period. Approximately 90 percent of the admissions of felony 1 and felony 2 offenders in FY 2009 were attributable to murder, kidnapping, repeat drug offending, and violations of the Colorado Organized Crime Control Act (COCCA).

- ❑ **The proportion of total admissions attributable to parole returns due to technical violations increased** between FY 2006 and FY 2009, from 27.5 percent to 34.4 percent. This population has a much shorter LOS than new court commitments or parole returns with a new crime.
- ❑ While the rate of increase in prison releases⁴⁹ slowed to only 2.3 percent between FY 2008 and FY 2009,⁵⁰ **releases increased by 4.2 percent in the first five months of FY 2010.**⁵¹ If this rate of increase continues through the current year, an increase of 13.5 percent could be realized for the year.
- ❑ **Releases to parole have increased by 5.6 percent in the first five months of FY 2010.**⁵² If this rate of increase continues, parole releases will increase by 13.5 percent over the course of FY 2010. Due to the enactment of HB09-1351, which is expected to shorten the amount to time inmates will spend in prison, and due to the implementation of DOC's accelerated transition pilot program, these increases in parole releases are expected to continue.
- ❑ Also due to DOC's accelerated transition initiative, **eligible parolees may have an adjusted parole term** and be released from parole after serving 50 percent of their parole sentence. This is likely to result in a decrease in returns to prison due to technical violations of parole.

Trends in the Female Inmate Population

The decline in the size of the female prison population over the past two years is unprecedented. This population decreased by 2.2 percent between June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2009, and by 6.1 percent in the five months between June 30, 2009 and November 30, 2009.⁵³ Many of the factors involved in this decline are the same as those affecting the general population, which are described above, but are occurring in a much more dramatic fashion in the female population.

For example:

- ❑ **Female prison admissions have fallen over the past two years.** In FY 2008 admissions of women decreased by 3.6 percent, and decreased again by 3.8 percent in FY 2009. Male admissions, on the other hand, increased by 5.0 percent in FY 2008 and remained stable in FY 2009. This is a reversal of the trends observed in prior years: In FY 2006 and FY 2007, female admissions increased 3.4 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively, after two years of

⁴⁹ Approximately 84 percent of individuals release from prison on parole, and the remainder discharge their sentence or terminate their prison stay for other reasons such as sentence reconsideration, release to detainer, or death.

⁵⁰ Barr, B. (2009). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletin OPA 10-06*, October 31, 2009, Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

⁵¹ Colorado Department of Corrections Monthly Population and Capacity Reports, available at https://exdoc.state.co.us/secure/combo2.0.0/ajax/ajax_nodes_contentPreview.php?id=5106.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

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.⁵⁴

- **Female prison admissions resulting from a new court commitment fell by 9.7 percent in FY 2009**, continuing a trend that began in FY 2008 when female new court commitments declined by 10.9 percent. Over the prior three years, such admissions increased by an average of 10.0 percent per year.⁵⁵
- **Releases of female inmates declined by 5.6 percent in FY 2009**, compared an increase of 8.7 percent during the prior year.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ Colorado Department of Corrections. (2006 – 2009). *Admission and Release Trends Statistical Bulletins*. Colorado Springs, CO: Colorado Department of Corrections.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

ESTIMATED LENGTH OF STAY IN PRISON

The estimated average length of stay (ALOS) in prison for new commitments and for parole returns with a new crime during FY 2009 are displayed for male admissions, for female admissions, and for combined populations in Tables 6 through 12. Category totals are presented in Table 13. The average time that these new admissions are expected to actually serve in prison is estimated using data provided by DOC regarding sentence length and time served for inmates released during the same year. Any changes in the decision-making process of criminal justice professionals will impact the accuracy of these estimates. For the purposes of these forecasts, indeterminate, life, and death sentences are capped at forty years. Interstate compact inmates serving time in Colorado are excluded from this analysis as no sentencing data are available for these offenders.

The overall estimated ALOS for the FY 2009 new commitments to prison and parole returns with a new crime is 39.1 months. This represents a 2.2 percent increase from the ALOS estimate for the FY 2008 admission cohort, from 38.3 months. However, it is still shorter than the ALOS estimated for admissions over the prior two years. This increase in length of stay over the past two years appears to be mainly due to an increase in the average sentence length for new commitments. Overall sentence lengths increased by 3.0 percent, or 48.5 days, over the average sentence length observed for FY 2008 new commitments (see Figure 12).⁵⁷ The increase in the average 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. This increase represents an additional 25 days to be served on the part of each new commitment in FY 2009.

This increase in sentence length is particularly evident among felony class 2 drug offenders. Sentence lengths for this group increased by 18.1 percent between FY 2008 and FY 2009. However, these offenders represent a very small proportion of the total new commitments to prison in any given year (approximately 0.1 percent).

⁵⁷ Based upon analysis conducted by DCJ of preliminary sentencing data provided by the Colorado Dept. of Corrections.

Table 6: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2009 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	40	0.57%	2.73
F2 Ext³	188.15	93	1.32%	2.49
F2 Sex⁴	291.60	10	0.14%	0.41
F2 Drug⁵	119.34	4	0.06%	0.07
F2 Other⁶	69.57	23	0.33%	0.23
F3 Ext	76.71	488	6.94%	5.33
F3 Sex	108.00	98	1.39%	1.51
F3 Drug	40.18	30	0.43%	0.17
F3 Other	64.67	158	2.25%	1.45
F4 Ext	44.81	574	8.17%	3.66
F4 Sex	42.65	69	0.98%	0.42
F4 Drug	28.52	370	5.26%	1.50
F4 Other	35.63	823	11.71%	4.17
F5 Ext	15.54	228	3.24%	0.50
F5 Sex	27.29	177	2.52%	0.69
F5 Drug	19.14	84	1.20%	0.23
F5 Other	21.51	903	12.85%	2.76
F6 Ext	13.93	92	1.31%	0.18
F6 Sex	14.12	87	1.24%	0.17
F6 Drug	11.78	231	3.29%	0.39
F6 Other	12.38	520	7.40%	0.92
Total Male New Court Commitments	41.31	5102	72.59%	29.98

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2009 Female New Commitments

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	480.00	5	0.07%	0.34
F2 Ext³	177.52	12	0.17%	0.30
F2 Sex⁴	162.00	1	0.01%	0.02
F2 Drug⁵	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F2 Other⁶	64.86	11	0.16%	0.10
F3 Ext	54.48	56	0.80%	0.43
F3 Sex	85.28	3	0.04%	0.04
F3 Drug	32.33	2	0.03%	0.01
F3 Other	54.75	26	0.37%	0.20
F4 Ext	34.98	71	1.01%	0.35
F4 Sex	29.98	4	0.06%	0.02
F4 Drug	29.04	56	0.80%	0.23
F4 Other	31.51	169	2.40%	0.76
F5 Ext	9.83	39	0.55%	0.05
F5 Sex	54.85	2	0.03%	0.02
F5 Drug	18.47	27	0.38%	0.07
F5 Other	21.20	130	1.85%	0.39
F6 Ext	12.20	7	0.10%	0.01
F6 Sex	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F6 Drug	12.80	74	1.05%	0.13
F6 Other	11.80	59	0.84%	0.10
Total Female New Court Commitments	33.46	754	10.73%	3.59

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 8: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2009 Total New Commitments

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	480.00	45	0.64%	3.07
F2 Ext³	186.93	105	1.49%	2.79
F2 Sex⁴	279.82	11	0.16%	0.44
F2 Drug⁵	119.34	4	0.06%	0.07
F2 Other⁶	68.05	34	0.48%	0.33
F3 Ext	74.42	544	7.74%	5.76
F3 Sex	107.33	101	1.44%	1.54
F3 Drug	39.69	32	0.46%	0.18
F3 Other	63.27	184	2.62%	1.66
F4 Ext	43.73	645	9.18%	4.01
F4 Sex	41.96	73	1.04%	0.44
F4 Drug	28.58	426	6.06%	1.73
F4 Other	34.93	992	14.11%	4.93
F5 Ext	14.71	267	3.80%	0.56
F5 Sex	27.60	179	2.55%	0.70
F5 Drug	18.98	111	1.58%	0.30
F5 Other	21.47	1033	14.70%	3.16
F6 Ext	13.81	99	1.41%	0.19
F6 Sex	14.12	87	1.24%	0.17
F6 Drug	12.03	305	4.34%	0.52
F6 Other	12.32	579	8.24%	1.01
Total New Court Commitments	40.30	5856	83.31%	33.57

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2009 Male Parole Returns with a New Crime

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months) ¹	Number of Commitments ²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	480.00	3	0.04%	0.20
F2 Ext ³	203.49	8	0.11%	0.23
F2 Sex ⁴	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F2 Drug ⁵	180.43	1	0.01%	0.03
F2 Other ⁶	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F3 Ext	54.06	125	1.78%	0.96
F3 Sex	106.92	2	0.03%	0.03
F3 Drug	56.16	6	0.09%	0.05
F3 Other	57.62	38	0.54%	0.31
F4 Ext	28.22	223	3.17%	0.90
F4 Sex	65.40	4	0.06%	0.04
F4 Drug	29.67	90	1.28%	0.38
F4 Other	39.33	214	3.04%	1.20
F5 Ext	10.62	139	1.98%	0.21
F5 Sex	28.87	24	0.34%	0.10
F5 Drug	19.79	7	0.10%	0.02
F5 Other	23.74	108	1.54%	0.36
F6 Ext	10.81	6	0.09%	0.01
F6 Sex	8.17	4	0.06%	0.00
F6 Drug	14.97	11	0.16%	0.02
F6 Other	13.70	24	0.34%	0.05
Total Male Parole Returns with a New Crime	34.57	1037	14.75%	5.10

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 10: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2009 Female Parole Returns with a New Crime

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months)¹	Number of Commitments²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F2 Ext³	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F2 Sex⁴	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F2 Drug⁵	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F2 Other⁶	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F3 Ext	37.41	16	0.23%	0.09
F3 Sex	18.47	1	0.01%	0.00
F3 Drug	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F3 Other	39.52	5	0.07%	0.03
F4 Ext	20.08	39	0.55%	0.11
F4 Sex	37.93	1	0.01%	0.01
F4 Drug	27.44	18	0.26%	0.07
F4 Other	24.72	21	0.30%	0.07
F5 Ext	8.63	21	0.30%	0.03
F5 Sex	19.20	1	0.01%	0.00
F5 Drug	24.47	1	0.01%	0.00
F5 Other	14.06	8	0.11%	0.02
F6 Ext	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F6 Sex	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F6 Drug	14.98	4	0.06%	0.01
F6 Other	-	-	0.00%	0.00
Total Female Parole Returns with a New Crime	22.40	136	1.93%	0.43

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 11: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2009 Total Parole Returns With a New Crime

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months) ¹	Number of Commitments ²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	480.00	3	0.04%	0.20
F2 Ext³	203.49	8	0.11%	0.23
F2 Sex⁴	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F2 Drug⁵	180.43	1	0.01%	0.03
F2 Other⁶	-	-	0.00%	0.00
F3 Ext	52.17	141	2.01%	1.05
F3 Sex	77.43	3	0.04%	0.03
F3 Drug	56.16	6	0.09%	0.05
F3 Other	55.52	43	0.61%	0.34
F4 Ext	27.01	262	3.73%	1.01
F4 Sex	59.91	5	0.07%	0.04
F4 Drug	29.29	108	1.54%	0.45
F4 Other	38.03	235	3.34%	1.27
F5 Ext	10.36	160	2.28%	0.24
F5 Sex	28.48	25	0.36%	0.10
F5 Drug	20.37	8	0.11%	0.02
F5 Other	23.07	116	1.65%	0.38
F6 Ext	10.81	6	0.09%	0.01
F6 Sex	8.17	4	0.06%	0.00
F6 Drug	14.98	15	0.21%	0.03
F6 Other	13.70	24	0.34%	0.05
Total Parole Returns with a New Crime	33.16	1173	16.69%	5.53

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 12: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2009 New Court Commitments and Parole Returns With a New Crime Combined

Offense Category	Average Length of Stay (Months) ¹	Number of Commitments ²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
F1	480.00	48	0.68%	3.28
F2 Ext ³	188.10	113	1.61%	3.02
F2 Sex ⁴	279.82	11	0.16%	0.44
F2 Drug ⁵	131.56	5	0.07%	0.09
F2 Other ⁶	68.05	34	0.48%	0.33
F3 Ext	69.84	685	9.75%	6.81
F3 Sex	106.46	104	1.48%	1.58
F3 Drug	42.29	38	0.54%	0.23
F3 Other	61.80	227	3.23%	2.00
F4 Ext	38.90	907	12.90%	5.02
F4 Sex	43.11	78	1.11%	0.48
F4 Drug	28.73	534	7.60%	2.18
F4 Other	35.52	1227	17.46%	6.20
F5 Ext	13.08	427	6.07%	0.79
F5 Sex	27.71	204	2.90%	0.80
F5 Drug	19.07	119	1.69%	0.32
F5 Other	21.63	1149	16.35%	3.54
F6 Ext	13.63	105	1.49%	0.20
F6 Sex	13.86	91	1.29%	0.18
F6 Drug	12.17	320	4.55%	0.55
F6 Other	12.37	603	8.58%	1.06
Total New Court Commitments and Parole Returns With a New Crime	39.11	7029	100.00%	39.11

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 13: Estimated Average Length of Stay for FY 2009 Prison Admissions, Category Totals*

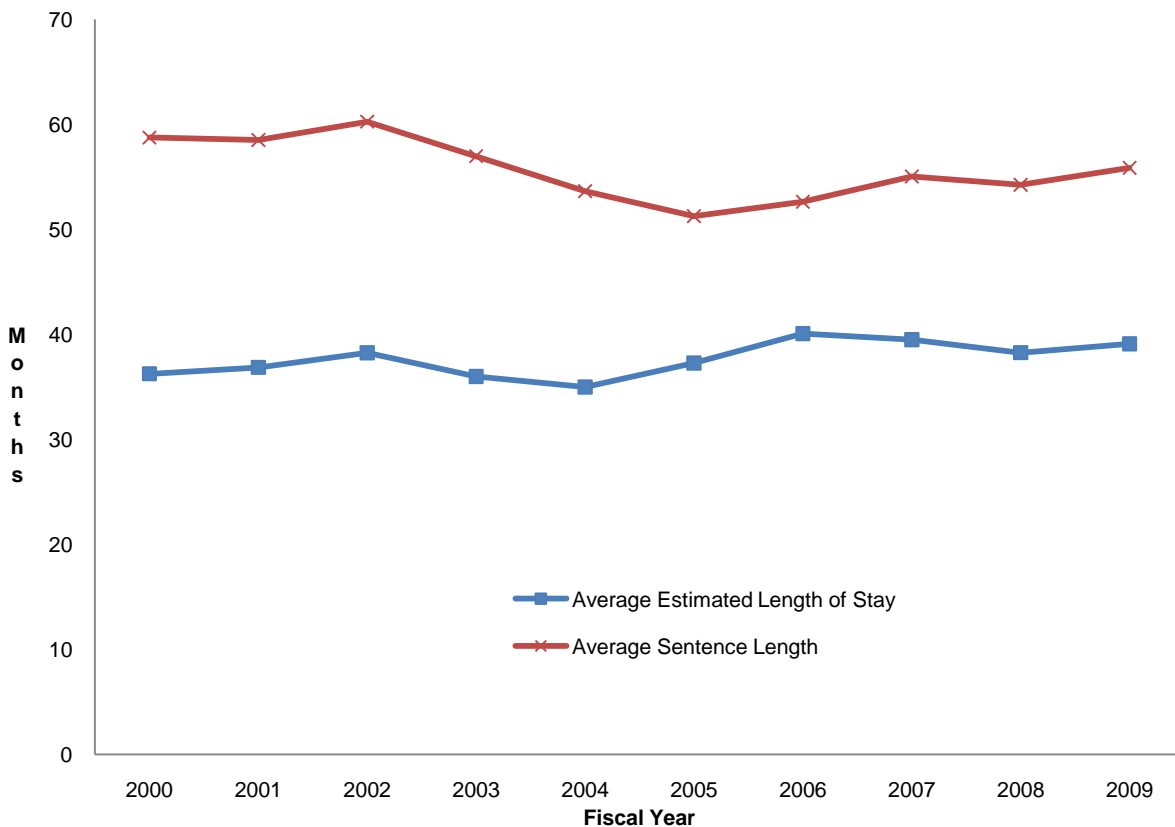
	Average Length of Stay (Months) ¹	Number of Commitments ²	Percent of all Commitments	Average Length of Stay Effect (Months)
Total Females	31.77	890	12.66%	4.02
Total Males	40.17	6139	87.34%	35.08
Total New Commits				
Total New Commits	40.30	5856	83.31%	33.57
Total Parole Returns With A New Crime	33.16	1173	16.69%	5.53
Grand Total				
Grand Total	39.11	7029	100.00%	39.11

*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 2009*



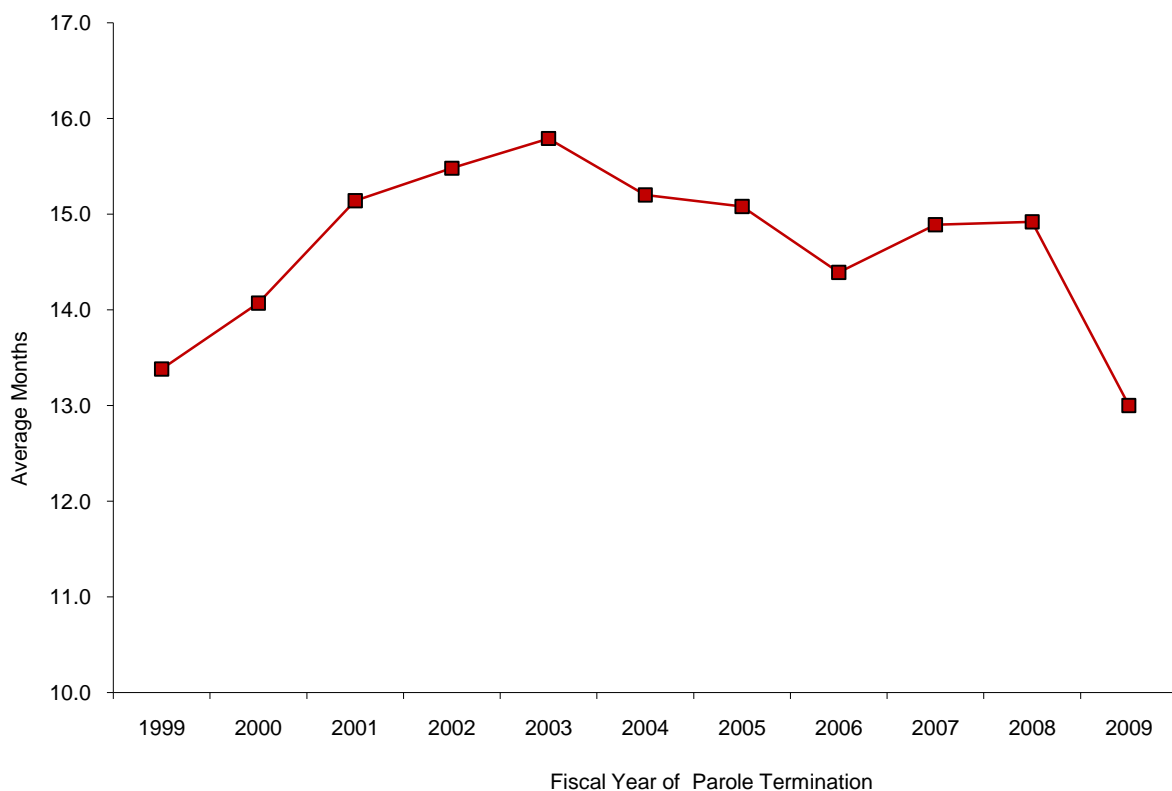
*Parole returns due to a technical violation are excluded.

ADULT PAROLE CASELOAD FORECAST

The two components in forecasting future parole caseloads are the number of releases to parole and the length of stay on parole. As depicted in Figure 13, the ALOS on parole steadily increased from 13.4 months in FY 1999 to 15.8 months in FY 2003.⁵⁸ The ALOS on parole began to decline in FY 2004, to 15.2 months, and continued to decline through FY 2006 to 14.4 months. In FY 2007, the average length of stay on parole increased again to 14.9 months and remained stable through FY 2008. In FY 2009, however, the length of stay declined slightly from 12.9 percent to 13.0 months.⁵⁹ 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.

Table 14 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 2009 thru 2016.

Figure 13: Average Length of Stay for Parole Terminations FY 1999 through FY 2009

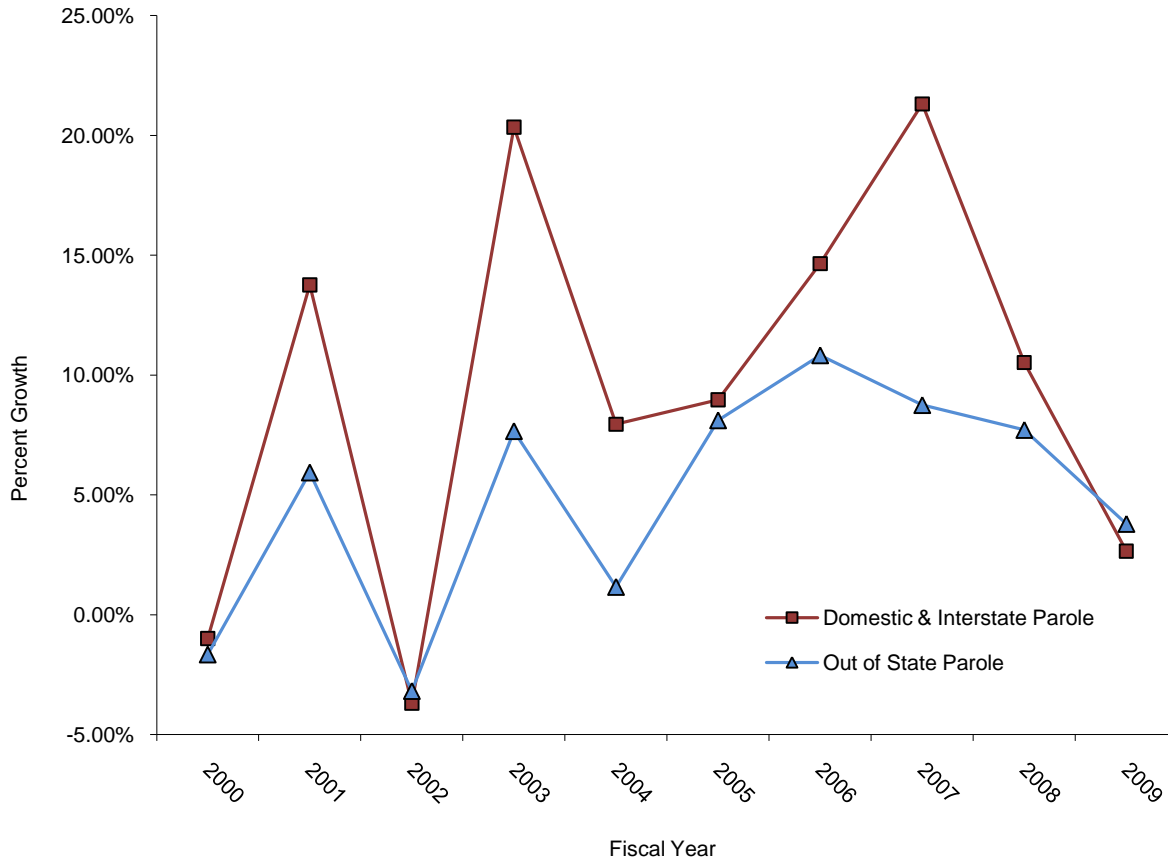


Source: Department of Corrections Office of Planning and Analysis, October 22, 2004; October 29, 2009.

⁵⁸ Data provided by the Office of Planning and Analysis, October 22, 2004, Colorado Department of Corrections.

⁵⁹ Data provided by the Office of Planning and Analysis, October 29, 2009, Colorado Department of Corrections.

Figure 14: Parole Caseload Growth Rate FY 2000 through FY 2009



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

Table 14: DCJ December 2009 Adult Domestic Parole, Out of State Parole and Absconder Population Projections FY 2009 through FY 2016

Fiscal Year End	Domestic Parole Caseload	Annual Growth	Out of State Parole Caseload	Annual Growth	Absconder Population	Annual Growth
2009*	9016	2.7%	2029	3.8%	705	-8.8%
2010	9322	3.4%	2080	2.5%	728	3.3%
2011	8962	-3.9%	1999	-3.9%	701	-3.8%
2012	8932	-0.3%	1993	-0.3%	699	-0.3%
2013	8987	0.6%	2005	0.6%	703	0.6%
2014	9018	0.3%	2012	0.3%	705	0.3%
2015	9236	2.4%	2060	2.4%	722	2.4%
2016	9345	1.2%	2085	1.2%	730	1.2%

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

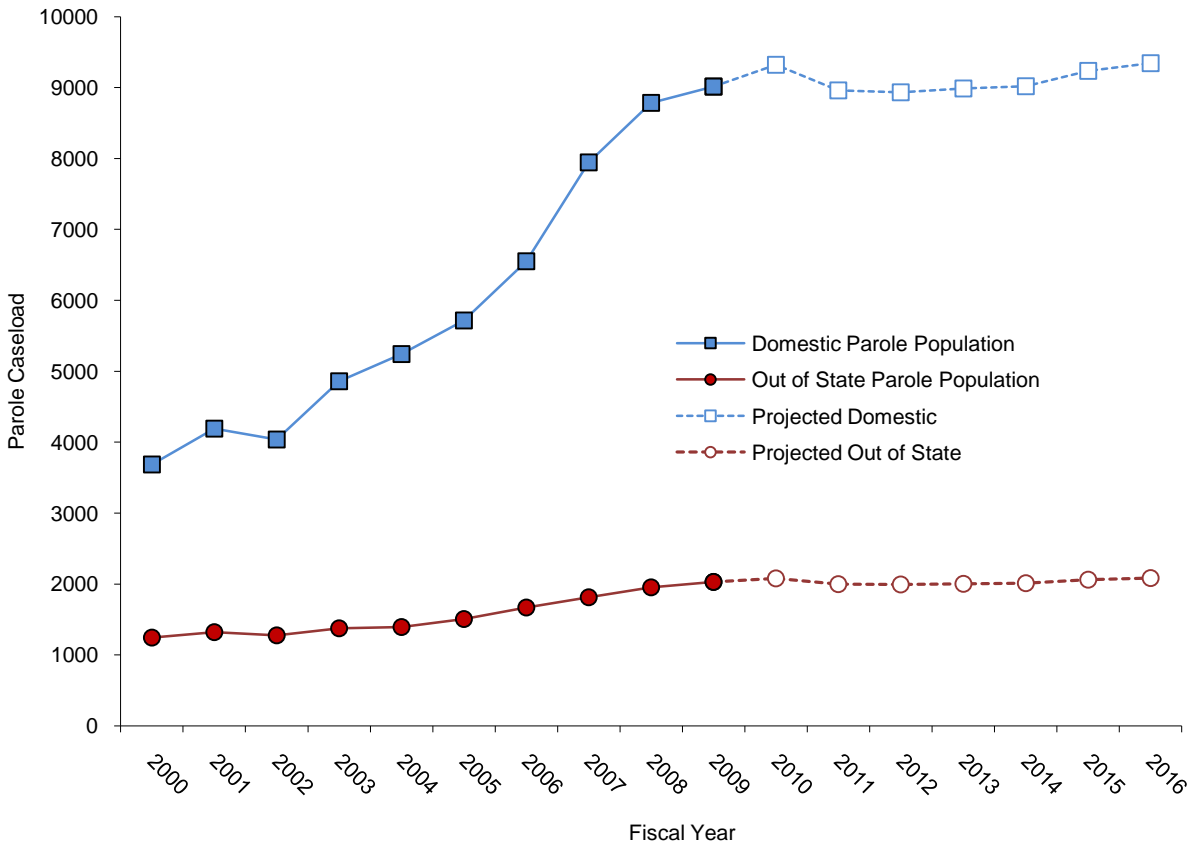
Figure 15 displays the historical and projected parole caseloads for fiscal years 2000 through 2016. A decline of 3.7 percent in the domestic and interstate parole population was observed in FY 2002, followed by a substantial increase of 107.8 percent over the next seven years. However, the growth rate slowed from an average of 12.5 percent per year between FY 2003 and FY 2008, to 2.3 percent in FY 2009.

As shown in Table 14, the domestic parole caseload is projected to increase 3.4 percent over FY 2010, due to the implementation of DOC's accelerated transition pilot program in combination with the passage of HB 1351. Both of these are expected to increase the movement of inmates out of prison onto parole. Also due to the accelerated transition program, which is expected to further decrease the LOS of individuals on parole, the parole caseload is expected to decline 4.2 percent over the next two years. However, the expected discontinuance of the accelerated transition program is expected to result in a slow increase in the parole population between the end of FY 2012 and FY 2016. A total increase of 4.6 percent is expected over this four year period.

The percentage of the total parole population made up of out of state parolees slowly but steadily declined between FY 1999 and FY 2006. However, this proportion has been very stable between FY 2007 and the first quarter of FY 2010. This trend is expected to continue through FY 2016. As shown in Table 14, the projected out of state parole caseload is projected to increase from 2,029 in FY 2009 to 2,085 in FY 2016, a 2.8 percent increase. Historical and projected out of state parole caseloads are included in Figure 15.

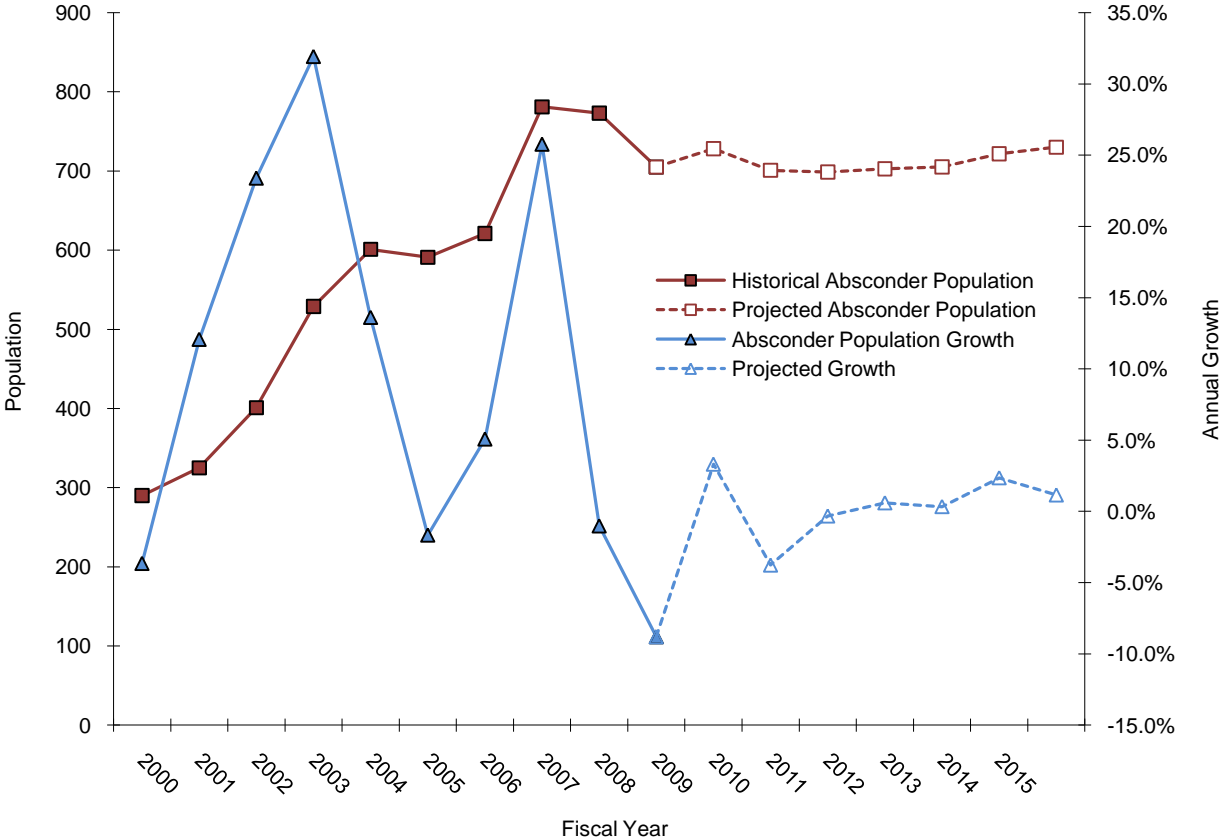
The growth of the absconder population has varied considerably in the past seven years, from a 3.7 percent decline in FY 2000, followed by a total increase of 169.3 percent over the next seven years. Over the most recent two years, FY 2008 and FY 2009, this population declined by 9.7 percent. Due to the projected growth in the parole population, the absconder population is expected to grow by 3.3 percent by the end of FY 2010. Fluctuations in this population are expected to vary between an increase of 2.4 percent and a decline by 3.8 percent over the following six years. The projected population and expected annual growth are displayed in Table 14 and in Figure 16.

Figure 15: Historical and Projected End of Fiscal Year Parole Caseloads FY 2000 through FY 2016



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

Figure 16: Historical and Projected Absconder Populations FY 2000 through FY 2016



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

ADULT PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION ACCURACY

The DCJ Winter 2008 adult prison population forecast overestimated the end of the FY 2008 population by 1.9 percent. Table 15 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 15: DCJ Adult Prison Population Projections FY 1986 through FY 2009, 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%
2009	23,627	23,186	1.90%

Source: DCJ Prison Population Projection Reports, 1985-2008.

Division of Youth Corrections Juvenile Commitment and Parole Projections

The Division of Youth Corrections Average Daily Population is projected to increase very slowly between the end of FY 2009 and FY 2016, following a year of negative growth in FY 2009. The ADP is expected to increase 0.4 percent in FY 2010, and by 1.3 percent in FY 2011. Overall, the population is expected to increase by 9.3 percent by the end of FY 2016.

Organization of this Section

The DCJ December 2009 Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) juvenile commitment population and parole caseload projections are presented in this section. Projections of the juvenile commitment average daily population (ADP) are discussed first, followed by projections for each of the four DYC management regions. Projected new commitments statewide and by management region are then presented. Finally, projections of the juvenile parole average daily caseload (ADC) are provided along with parole projections for each of the DYC management regions.

Assumptions

This forecast assumes that future laws and policies pertaining to DYC juvenile commitments and parolees do not vary from those that have occurred in the past or that can be foreseen. Changes in commitment or parole length of stay, sentencing practices, the formulation of new sentencing options, as well as severe economic or catastrophic events affecting Colorado will impact the accuracy of these forecasts. However, every effort has been made to take into account the current efforts of the Continuum of Care Initiative (see sidebar) and the resultant impact on the commitment and parole populations.⁶⁰

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.

⁶⁰ Further information regarding the evaluation findings for the Continuum of Care Initiative can be found in the following document: TriWest Group. (2009). *Continuum of Care Initiative Evaluation Annual Report: FY 2008-09*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Human Services, Children, Youth and Families, Division of Youth Corrections.

DYC AVERAGE DAILY COMMITMENT POPULATION FORECAST

Factors contributing to the DCJ 2009 juvenile commitment forecast include:

- ❑ Growth in the ADP of juveniles committed to DYC has reversed over the past three fiscal years, coinciding with the implementation of the Continuum of Care Initiative. In FY 2006, growth in the year-to-date (YTD) ADP barely exceeded zero percent. Over FY 2007, the YTD ADP dropped by 2.0 percent. The decline in the ADP accelerated in FY 2008, to 9.6 percent, then slowed to 4.6 percent in FY 2009.
- ❑ While growth in the segment of the Colorado population between the ages of 10 and 17 was very slow between 2002 and 2009, ranging between zero and one percent annually, this growth rate is expected to increase beginning in FY 2011 through the end of the projection period.
- ❑ Juvenile delinquency filings have declined consistently over the past seven years, by between 1.5 and 7.0 percent per year. Delinquency filings declined by 3.0 percent over the course of FY 2009.
- ❑ 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 commitments began to fall, by 3.0 percent the first year, followed by a 10.6 percent decline in FY 2007. The rate of decline slowed over the next two years, with reductions of 3.7 percent in FY 2008 and 4.3 percent in FY 2009.
- ❑ However, new commitments appear to have picked up during the first five months of FY 2010. If the trend in admissions observed between July and October of 2009 continues, a small increase in annual admissions could be realized for FY 2010.
- ❑ While releases to parole have declined in concert with the drop in ADP, the number of releases during FY 2009 fell at a much greater rate. Parole releases fell by 16.0 percent over the total number of releases occurring in the prior year. If releases continue to wane, an increase in the ADP can be expected.
- ❑ The Colorado Governor Bill Ritter'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. Unfortunately, state budget cuts throughout the human services and child welfare systems are likely to hamper the ability of DYC to provide a full continuum of services.

Based on these factors, the DYC ADP is projected to increase very slowly between FY 2009 and FY 2016. The ADP is expected to increase 0.4 percent in FY 2010, and by 1.3 percent in FY 2011. Overall, the population is expected to increase by 9.3 percent by the end of FY 2016. Table 16 summarizes these findings, and Table 17 presents the projected quarterly end-of-month (EOM) ADP and YTD ADP. The historical YTD ADP from FY 2000 through FY 2009, and the projected ADP through 2016 are graphically displayed in Figure 17.

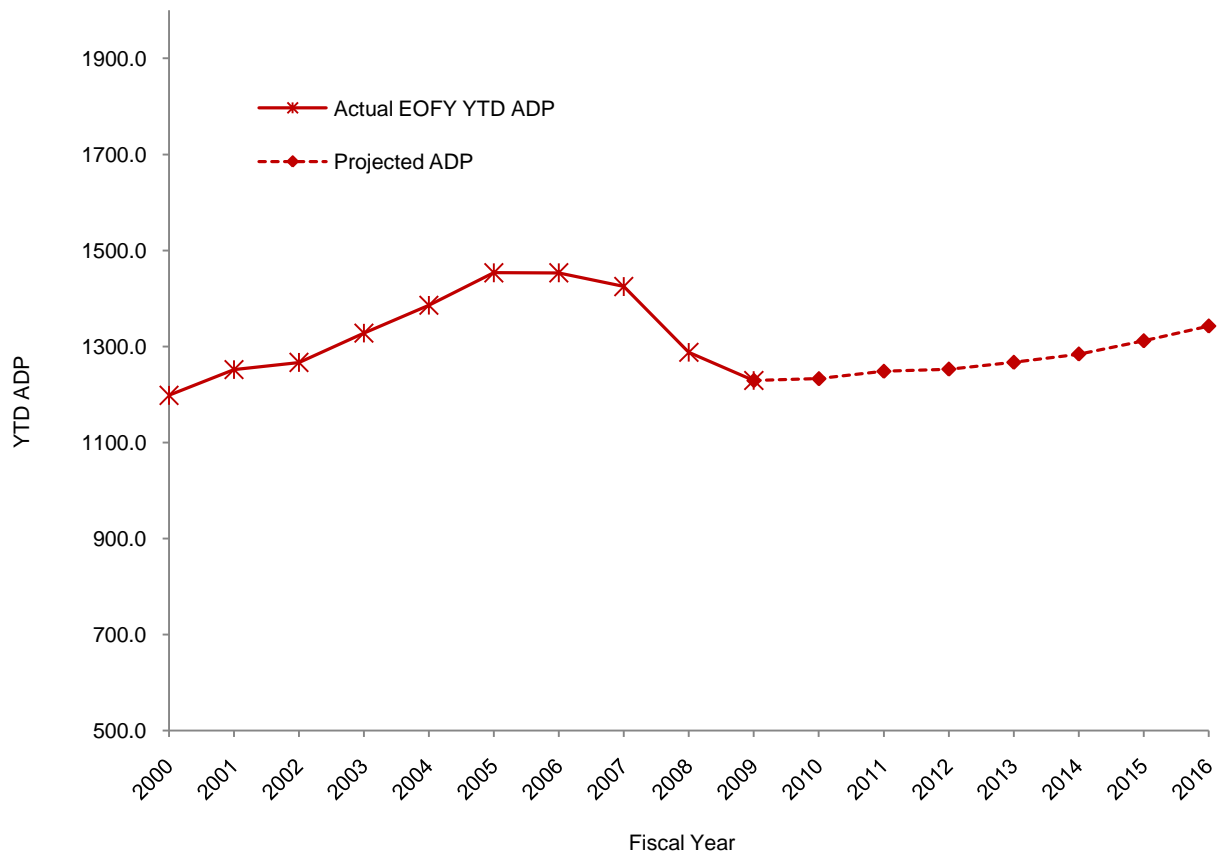
Table 16: Juvenile Commitment Fiscal Year-End Average Daily Population Forecast, FY 2009 through FY 2016

Fiscal Year End	YTD ADP ¹ Forecast	Annual Growth
2009*	1228.3	-9.61%
2010	1232.9	0.37%
2011	1248.3	1.25%
2012	1252.8	0.36%
2013	1266.9	1.13%
2014	1284.2	1.36%
2015	1311.6	2.14%
2016	1342.3	2.34%

*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 2016



Source: Data provided by the Division of Youth Corrections, Dept of Human Services October 2009.

Table 17: Quarterly Juvenile Commitment Average Daily Population Forecast, FY 2009 through FY 2016

Fiscal Year	Quarter Ending	EOM ADP¹ Forecast	EOM Quarterly Growth	YTD ADP² Forecast	YTD Quarterly Growth
2009	<i>June*</i>	1241.8	-1.52%	1228.3	-4.91%
	<i>September*</i>	1222.7	-1.54%	1222.7	-0.46%
	December	1237.5	1.21%	1228.6	0.49%
	March	1239.4	0.15%	1232.4	0.31%
2010	June	1232.0	-0.59%	1232.9	0.03%
	September	1234.0	0.16%	1234.2	0.10%
	December	1241.0	0.57%	1236.7	0.20%
	March	1259.0	1.45%	1242.8	0.50%
2011	June	1260.5	0.12%	1248.3	0.44%
	September	1254.0	-0.52%	1256.0	0.62%
	December	1238.5	-1.24%	1251.8	-0.34%
	March	1250.0	0.93%	1250.1	-0.13%
2012	June	1262.0	0.96%	1252.8	0.21%
	September	1270.0	0.63%	1270.8	1.44%
	December	1254.0	-1.26%	1265.8	-0.40%
	March	1266.5	1.00%	1264.6	-0.09%
2013	June	1279.5	1.03%	1266.9	0.19%
	September	1281.0	0.12%	1282.9	1.26%
	December	1272.5	-0.66%	1279.8	-0.24%
	March	1285.0	0.98%	1280.6	0.07%
2014	June	1301.5	1.28%	1284.2	0.28%
	September	1309.5	0.61%	1308.8	1.92%
	December	1299.5	-0.76%	1305.9	-0.22%
	March	1314.0	1.12%	1307.8	0.14%
2015	June	1328.0	1.07%	1311.6	0.29%
	September	1342.5	1.09%	1338.3	2.03%
	December	1331.5	-0.82%	1336.4	-0.14%
	March	1346.0	1.09%	1338.4	0.15%
2016	June	1357.5	0.85%	1342.3	0.29%

*Actual average daily population.

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

REGIONAL AVERAGE DAILY COMMITMENT POPULATION FORECASTS

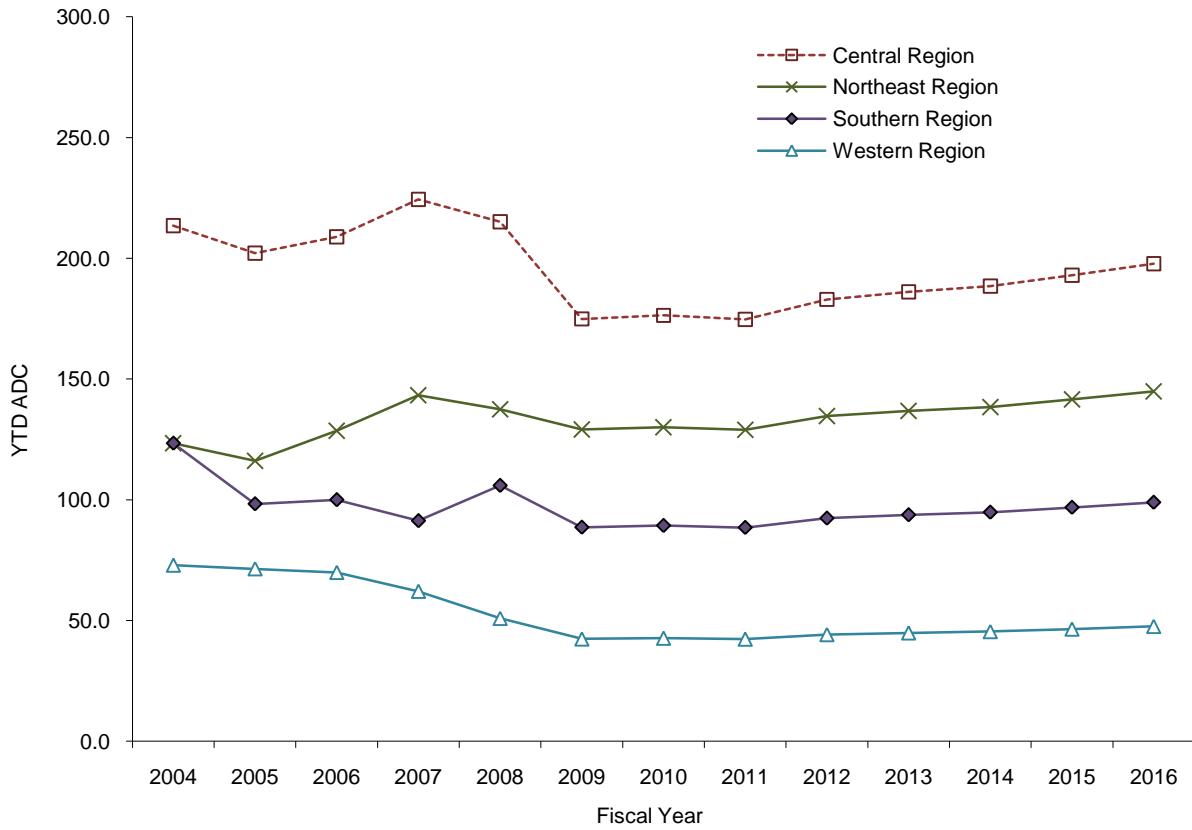
The commitment ADP forecasts by DYC management region are presented in Table 18 below. Growth in the regions may vary due to multiple factors, including policy changes regarding juvenile delinquency case processing and sentencing. Variation is also due to trends in the 10 to 17 year old age group in 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 2009, and the regional projected variation from FY 2010 to FY 2016.

Table 18: Juvenile Commitment Year-End Average Daily Population Forecast by Region FY 2009 through FY 2016

Fiscal Year	REGION							
	Central		Northeast		Southern		Western	
	ADP	Growth	ADP	Growth	ADP	Growth	ADP	Growth
2009*	530.3	-1.56%	326.6	-6.36%	251.7	-10.17%	119.7	-8.00%
2010	532.2	0.36%	327.9	0.40%	252.6	0.36%	120.1	0.36%
2011	538.7	1.22%	332.4	1.36%	255.7	1.20%	121.6	1.21%
2012	540.6	0.35%	333.7	0.39%	256.5	0.34%	122.0	0.35%
2013	546.5	1.10%	337.8	1.23%	259.2	1.06%	123.3	1.10%
2014	553.8	1.34%	342.8	1.49%	262.5	1.26%	125.0	1.34%
2015	565.5	2.10%	350.8	2.34%	267.6	1.96%	127.7	2.12%
2016	578.5	2.31%	359.8	2.54%	273.3	2.13%	130.6	2.35%

*Actual average daily population.

Figure 18: Juvenile Commitment Year-End Average Daily Population Forecast by Region FY 2004 through FY 2016



Note: FY 2004-2009 figures reflect actual average daily populations. Source: CDHS DYC Monthly Population Reports.

NEW COMMITMENTS TO DYC

Actual new commitments for FY 2009 and the projected new commitments for FY 2010 through FY 2016 are displayed in Table 19 for the four DYC management regions as well as statewide.

Table 19: Projected New DYC Commitments Statewide and by Region FY 2009 through FY 2016

Region	Fiscal Year							
	2009*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	325	332	334	342	350	358	366	374
Northeast	202	207	208	213	219	224	230	236
Southern	141	144	145	149	153	156	160	163
Western	91	93	93	95	97	98	100	102
Statewide	759	776	781	799	818	836	855	875

*Actual new commitments.

Projected monthly new commitments to DYC were determined using a seasonal exponential smoothing model, a statistical technique which can be used to determine future trends in populations. Actual and estimated monthly new commitments from July 2009 through June 2016 are presented in the following tables. Statewide monthly estimates can be found in Table 20, with regional monthly estimated new commitments found in Tables 21 through 24.

Table 20: Projected New DYC Commitments per Month Statewide FY 2010 through FY 2016

	Fiscal Year						
	2010*	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
July	73	72	73	75	77	78	80
Aug	62	61	63	64	65	67	68
Sept	58	62	64	65	67	68	70
Oct	59	60	61	63	64	65	67
Nov	53	62	63	64	66	67	69
Dec	64	57	58	60	61	62	64
Jan	85	76	77	79	81	83	85
Feb	71	63	64	66	67	69	70
Mar	77	68	70	71	73	75	76
April	78	69	70	72	74	75	77
May	78	69	71	72	74	76	77
June	71	63	65	66	68	69	71

*Actual new commitments.

Table 21: Projected New NYC Commitments per Month Central Region FY 2010 through FY 2016

	Fiscal Year						
	<i>2010*</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
July	29	31	31	32	33	34	34
Aug	33	26	27	27	28	29	29
Sept	25	27	27	28	28	29	30
Oct	25	26	26	27	27	28	29
Nov	24	26	27	28	28	29	29
Dec	27	24	25	26	26	27	27
Jan	36	32	33	34	35	35	36
Feb	30	27	28	28	29	29	30
Mar	32	29	30	30	31	32	33
April	33	29	30	31	31	32	33
May	33	30	30	31	32	32	33
June	30	27	28	28	29	30	30

*Actual new commitments.

Table 22: Projected New NYC Commitments per Month Northeast Region FY 2010 through FY 2016

	Fiscal Year						
	<i>2010*</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
July	24	19	20	20	21	21	22
Aug	14	16	17	17	18	18	18
Sept	19	17	17	17	18	18	19
Oct	15	16	16	17	17	18	18
Nov	20	16	17	17	18	18	19
Dec	17	15	16	16	16	17	17
Jan	22	20	21	21	22	22	23
Feb	18	17	17	18	18	19	19
Mar	20	18	19	19	20	20	21
April	20	18	19	19	20	20	21
May	20	18	19	19	20	20	21
June	18	17	17	18	18	19	19

*Actual new commitments.

Table 23: Projected New NYC Commitments per Month Southern Region FY 2010 through FY 2016

	Fiscal Year						
	<i>2010*</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
July	<i>13</i>	13	14	14	14	15	15
Aug	8	11	12	12	12	12	13
Sept	<i>12</i>	12	12	12	12	13	13
Oct	<i>15</i>	11	11	12	12	12	12
Nov	<i>4</i>	11	12	12	12	13	13
Dec	12	11	11	11	11	12	12
Jan	16	14	14	15	15	15	16
Feb	13	12	12	12	13	13	13
Mar	14	13	13	13	14	14	14
April	14	13	13	13	14	14	14
May	14	13	13	14	14	14	14
June	13	12	12	12	13	13	13

*Actual new commitments.

Table 24: Projected New NYC Commitments per Month Western Region FY 2010 through FY 2016

	Fiscal Year						
	<i>2010*</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
July	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
Aug	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
Sept	2	7	8	8	8	8	8
Oct	4	7	7	7	8	8	8
Nov	5	7	7	8	8	8	8
Dec	9	7	7	7	7	7	7
Jan	12	9	9	9	10	10	10
Feb	10	7	8	8	8	8	8
Mar	11	8	8	8	9	9	9
April	11	8	8	9	9	9	9
May	11	8	8	9	9	9	9
June	10	8	8	8	8	8	8

*Actual new commitments.

AVERAGE DAILY JUVENILE PAROLE CASELOAD FORECAST

The juvenile parole population 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, the parole ADC was relatively stable. In 1997, mandatory one-year parole terms were implemented. Subsequently, the ADC grew sharply through July 2001. In 2001, the mandatory parole term was lowered to nine months,⁶¹ after which the ADC declined rapidly. In 2003 the mandatory parole term was further lowered to six months,⁶² 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 this period of increasing growth. However, with the decline in the commitment population, the parole population has correspondingly experienced a decline.

The parole YTD ADC is expected to remain very stable over fiscal years 2010 and 2011. In response to the anticipated, albeit slow, growth in the commitment ADP beginning in FY 2010, the ADC is expected to increase by 4.6 percent over the course of FY 2012. Over the next four years, very slow growth is expected, averaging 1.9 percent per year. Table 25 summarizes these estimates, while Figure 19 depicts the historical fluctuations in parole ADC between FY 2000 and FY 2009, along with the projected ADC through FY 2016.

Table 25: Juvenile Parole Year-End Average Daily Caseload Forecast, FY 2009 through FY 2016

Fiscal Year End	YTD ADC¹ Forecast	Annual Growth
<i>2009*</i>	436.6	-14.61%
2010	438.4	0.81%
2011	434.3	-0.93%
2012	454.1	4.55%
2013	461.4	1.61%
2014	467.1	1.22%
2015	477.8	2.29%
2016	489.1	2.36%

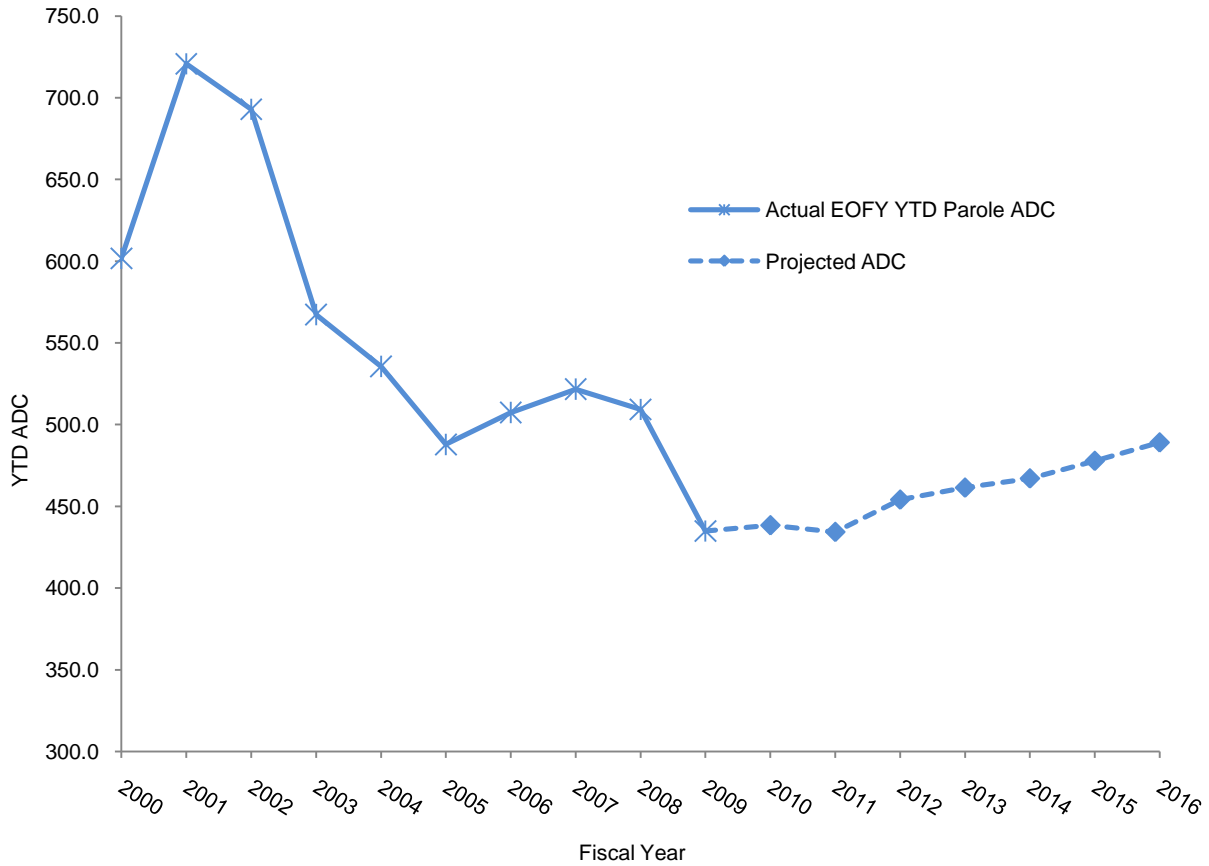
*Actual average daily caseload.

¹ Year-to-Date Average Daily Caseload

⁶¹ Senate Bill 2001-77, effective July 1, 2001.

⁶² Senate Bill 2003-284, effective May 1, 2003.

Figure 19: Historical and Projected Juvenile Parole Year-End Average Daily Caseload FY 2000 through FY 2016



Note: FY 2000-FY 2009 figures based on actual average daily caseload. Source: CDHS DYC Monthly Population Reports.

REGIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PAROLE CASELOAD FORECASTS

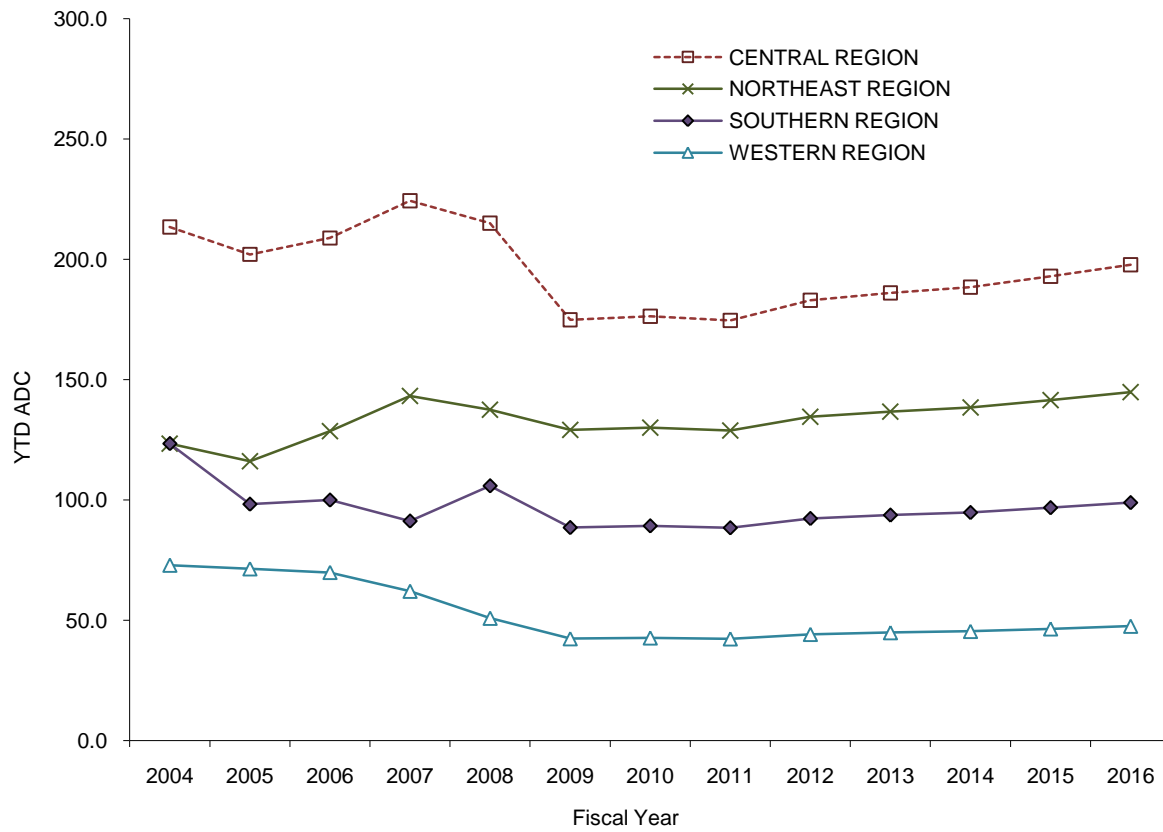
The parole ADC forecasts by DYC management region are displayed in Table 26. As in the case of the commitment population, the parole populations in the four regions vary according to multiple factors, including policy decisions and projected trends in the 10 to 17 year old overall population. Figure 20 displays the historical trends in ADC by region between FY 2004 and FY 2009, and the projected trends through FY 2016.

**Table 26: Juvenile Parole Year-End Average Daily Caseload Forecast by Region
FY 2009 through FY 2016**

Fiscal Year	CENTRAL		NORTHEAST		SOUTHERN		WESTERN	
	ADC	Annual Growth	ADC	Annual Growth	ADC	Annual Growth	ADC	Annual Growth
2009*	174.9	-18.69%	129.1	-6.11%	88.6	-16.34%	42.4	-16.70%
2010	176.4	0.84%	130.1	0.78%	89.3	0.79%	42.7	0.78%
2011	174.7	-0.97%	128.9	-0.90%	88.5	-0.90%	42.3	-0.90%
2012	183.0	4.76%	134.7	4.43%	92.4	4.35%	44.2	4.40%
2013	186.1	1.69%	136.8	1.58%	93.8	1.53%	44.9	1.58%
2014	188.5	1.28%	138.4	1.21%	94.8	1.14%	45.4	1.20%
2015	193.0	2.41%	141.6	2.26%	96.8	2.11%	46.5	2.28%
2016	197.8	2.49%	144.9	2.32%	98.9	2.17%	47.6	2.37%

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

**Figure 20: Juvenile Parole Year-End Average Daily Caseload Forecast by Region
FY 2004 through FY 2016**



Note: FY 2004-FY 2009 figures based on actual data. Source: CDHS DYC Monthly Population Reports.

Appendix A
Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisoners in 2008



Bureau of Justice Statistics

BULLETIN

December 2009, NCJ 228417

Prisoners in 2008

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At yearend 2008, federal and state correctional authorities had jurisdiction over 1,610,446 prisoners (figure 1). *Jurisdiction* refers to the legal authority over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held.

The prison population increased by 12,201 prisoners from 2007 to 2008, the smallest annual increase since 2000. The 0.8% growth during 2008 was the second year of decline in the rate of growth and the slowest growth in eight years. From 2000 to 2008 the growth of the prison population (1.8% per year on average) was less than a third of the rate observed during the 1990s (6.5% per year on average) (not shown in figure).

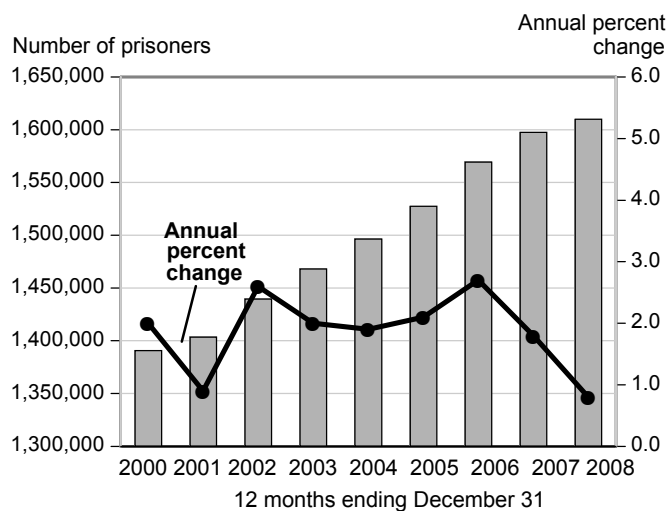
State correctional authorities had jurisdiction over 1,409,166 prisoners at yearend 2008, an increase of 10,539 state prisoners during the year. Federal correctional authorities (or the federal prison system) had jurisdiction over 201,280 prisoners, up 1,662 federal prisoners from the previous year. While the numbers of state and federal prisoners reached all-time yearend highs in 2008, the respective growth rates for each slowed to 0.8% (figure 2). This was the second

smallest annual rate of growth in the state prison population (0.1% growth occurred in 2001) and the lowest rate for the federal prison population since 2000.

Detailed information is included in the appendix tables, following *Methodology*. Topics covered in the appendix tables are shown on page 13.

Figure 1.

Prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction at yearend, 2000-2008



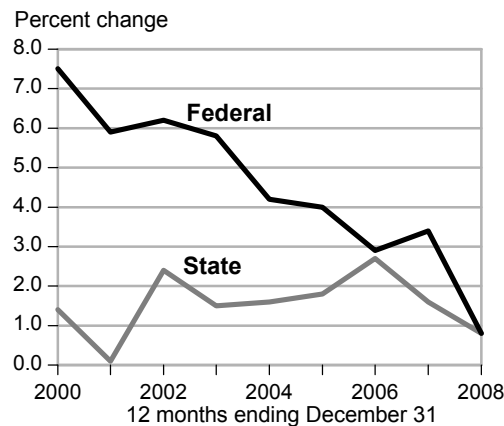
Highlights

- The U.S. prison population grew at the slowest rate (0.8%) since 2000, reaching 1,610,446 sentenced prisoners at yearend 2008.
- Growth of the prison population since 2000 (1.8% per year on average) was less than a third of the average annual rate during the 1990s (6.5% per year on average).
- Slower growth in the state prison population was associated with fewer new court commitments during 2007 and 2008, reversing the trend of steady growth of state prison admissions witnessed from 2000 to 2006.
- An increase in the number of prison releases was led by offenders released to the community without supervision.
- Between 2000 and 2008 the number of blacks in prison declined by 18,400, lowering the imprisonment rate to 3,161 men and 149 women per 100,000 persons in the U.S. resident black population.
- The U.S. imprisonment rate declined for the second time since yearend 2000; about 1 in every 198 persons in the U.S. resident population was incarcerated in state or federal prison at yearend 2008.

Twenty states reported a decline in the number of prisoners under their jurisdiction in 2008 for a total decrease of 9,719 prisoners (appendix table 2). New York (down 2,273 prisoners), Georgia (down 1,537), and Michigan (down 1,495)

reported the largest reductions, accounting for more than half (54.6%) of the decline in the total number of prisoners. New York (down 3.6%) recorded the largest rate of decrease in its prison population during 2008, followed by Kentucky (down 3.3%), and New Jersey (down 3.3%).

Figure 2.
Percent change in number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, 2000-2008



Twenty-nine states and the federal prison system reported a combined increase of 21,920 prisoners at yearend. Pennsylvania (up 4,178 prisoners) and Florida (up 4,169) had the largest increases, followed by Arizona (1,843), the federal prison system (1,662), and North Carolina (1,512). Combined, these five jurisdictions accounted for 61% of the growth among jurisdictions holding more prisoners at yearend. Pennsylvania also reported the fastest rate of growth (up 9.1%) for 2008.

Selected characteristics of the prison population under state and federal jurisdiction

- Men were 93% of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, and women were 7% (table 1).
- About 34% of all sentenced prisoners were white, 38% were black, and 20% were Hispanic.
- Males were incarcerated at a rate about 15 times higher than females (table 2).
- Black males were incarcerated at a rate six and half times higher than white males.

Table 1.
Number of prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction, by sentence length, race, Hispanic origin, and gender, 2008

	Total	Male	Female
Prisoners by sentence length			
Total under jurisdiction	1,610,446	1,495,594	114,852
Sentenced to more than 1 year	1,540,036	1,434,784	105,252
Estimated prisoners by race^a			
White ^b	591,900	562,800	29,100
Black ^b	528,200	477,500	50,700
Hispanic	313,100	295,800	17,300

^aBased on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. Excludes 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 2.
Imprisonment rate per 100,000 person in the U.S. resident population, by race, Hispanic origin, and gender, 2008

	Male	Female
Total^a	952	62
White ^b	487	50
Black ^b	3,161	149
Hispanic	1,200	75

Note: Imprisonment rates are the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 persons in the U.S. resident population in the referenced population group. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Slower growth in the state prison population associated with fewer new court commitments

Several factors contributed to slowing the growth of the state and federal prison populations from 2006 to 2008, including a decrease in the number of prison admissions, a decline in the number of new court commitments to state prison, and an increase in the number released from both state and federal prison. Prison admissions have declined for the past two years as the number of admissions dropped by about 6,923 sentenced offenders during 2007 and by 3,743 prisoners during 2008 (table 3).

The number of offenders released from state and federal prisons rose by 2.0% to reach 735,454 prisoners while the number of admissions declined by 0.5% (down 3,743).

Among the states, admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners have converged since 2006 as admissions declined and releases of state prisoners increased (figure 3). In 2008, 30 states reported a decrease in prisons admissions, totaling 19,019 prisoners. The remaining 20 states reported an increase in prison admissions, totaling 15,783 prisoners. Four states accounted for 40.7% of the total decrease in prison admissions from 2007 to 2008 (appendix table 11). Georgia (down 2,509) reported the largest absolute decrease, followed by Mississippi (down 1,841), Kansas (down 1,408), and Washington (down 1,229).

Fewer new court commitments to state prison accounted for the declining number of state prison admissions in 2007 and 2008, reversing the trend in the increasing number of state prison admissions observed from 2000 to 2006 (figure 4).¹ The number of new court commitments to state prison dropped by 10,587 in 2007 and 2,189 in 2008 as the total number of state prison admissions declined by 3,046 and 3,787, respectively. The number of parole violators admitted to state prison increased during 2008 at a slower rate than during the previous two years, offsetting some of the effect of the decline in new court commitments on the total number of state prison admissions.

¹New court commitments include felony offenders sentenced to state prison and probation violators entering prison for the first time on a violation of a condition of probation. Parole violators include any conditionally released parolee admitted to prison either for a technical violation of the conditions of supervision or for a new crime.

Table 3.

Number of sentenced prisoners admitted to and released from state and federal jurisdiction, 2000-2008

Year	Admissions			Releases		
	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State
2000	625,219	43,732	581,487	604,858	35,259	569,599
2001	638,978	45,140	593,838	628,626	38,370	590,256
2002	661,712	48,144	613,568	630,176	42,339	587,837
2003	686,437	52,288	634,149	656,384	44,199	612,185
2004	699,812	52,982	646,830	672,202	46,624	625,578
2005	733,009	56,057	676,952	701,632	48,323	653,309
2006	749,798	57,495	692,303	713,473	47,920	665,553
2007	742,875	53,618	689,257	721,161	48,764	672,397
2008	739,132	53,662	685,470	735,454	52,348	683,106
Average annual change, 2000-2007	2.5%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	4.7%	2.4%
Percent change, 2007-2008	-0.5	0.1	-0.5	2.0	7.3	1.6

Note: Totals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Totals exclude transfers, escapes, and AWOLs.

Figure 3.

Number of state admissions and releases and change in number of sentenced state prisoners, December 2000-2008

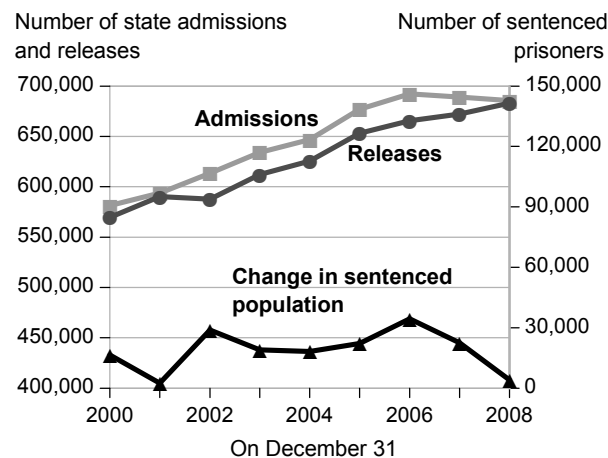
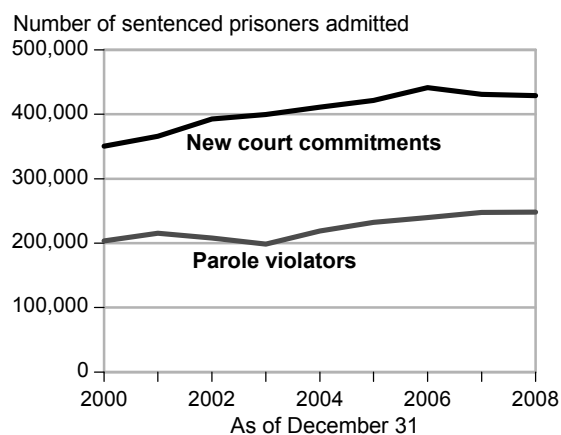


Figure 4.

Sentenced admissions into state prisons, by type of admission, 2000-2008



Number and rate of prison releases increased in 2008

The number of offenders released from state and federal prisons increased by 2% (or 14,293 releases) during 2008 to reach 735,454. In total, 29 states and the federal system reported increases in the number of prison releases totaling 23,524 offenders. This increase was offset by a total decrease of 9,034 releases in the remaining 21 states (appendix table 11). The increase in the number of prison releases was led by an 8% (or 16,883 releases) increase in the number of prisoners released unconditionally during 2008.²

²Unconditional releases include expirations of sentence, commutations, and other unconditional releases.

Table 4.
Number of sentenced prisoners released from state prisons, by type of release, 2000-2008

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

^aTotals based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Totals exclude transfers, escapes, and AWOLS.

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

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

Unconditional releases from state prisons accounted for 91% of the increase in the total number of prisoners released unconditionally (not shown in a table). During 2008 the number released unconditionally from state prisons increased by about 13,000 (or 8.5%), while conditional releases from state prisons increased by fewer than 1,000 (or about 0.2%) (table 4).³ As a result of the increase in unconditional releases from state prisons, the share of all state prison admissions accounted for by unconditional releases reached 24% in 2008, a higher share than any year since 2000.

Slower growth in the prison population since 2000 was associated with a decline in the number of sentenced black prisoners

A decrease in the number of sentenced black offenders has been associated with slower growth in the size of the state and federal prison populations. The number of imprisoned blacks has declined by about 18,400 since yearend 2000, reducing the total number of blacks in prison to about 591,900 at yearend 2008 (table 5). Conversely, the numbers of sentenced white and Hispanic offenders have increased since 2000. The number of imprisoned whites has risen by 57,200 since 2000 to reach 528,200 at yearend 2008. The total number of imprisoned Hispanics rose by 96,200 to reach 313,100 during this period.

³Conditional releases include releases to probation, supervised mandatory release, and other unspecified conditional releases.

A decrease in the black imprisonment rates accompanied the decline in the number of imprisoned black offenders (table 6). Between 2000 and 2008 the imprisonment rate for black men decreased from 3,457 per 100,000 in the U.S. resident population to 3,161, and the imprisonment rate for black women declined from 205 per 100,000 in the U.S. resident population to 149. For Hispanic men the imprisonment rate remained relatively steady at about 1,200 per 100,000 in the U.S. resident population during this period. For white men the imprisonment rate increased from 449 per 100,000 in the U.S. resident population in 2000 to 487 per 100,000 in 2008.

expected at yearend 2008 if the imprisonment rate for blacks had remained at its 2000 level (not shown in table). In contrast, the increase in the imprisonment rate for whites resulted in about 54,000 more sentenced white prisoners at yearend 2008 than expected if their rate of imprisonment had remained unchanged since 2000. The number of imprisoned Hispanics and the Hispanic U.S. resident population experienced about the same rates of growth from 2000 to 2008. Consequently, there was relatively little difference (3,600) between the number of sentenced Hispanics who would have been in prison in 2008 if the Hispanic imprisonment rate had remained at its 2000 level.

The decline in the black imprisonment rate since 2000 means that an estimated 61,000 fewer blacks were in state or federal prisons than

Table 5.

Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, by race and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2000-2008

Year	Total number of prisoners			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
2000	1,321,200	471,000	610,300	216,900
2001	1,344,500	485,400	622,200	209,900
2002	1,380,300	472,200	622,700	250,000
2003	1,409,300	493,400	621,300	268,100
2004	1,433,800	491,800	583,400	275,600
2005	1,461,100	505,500	577,100	294,900
2006	1,502,200	527,100	562,800	308,000
2007	1,532,800	521,900	586,200	318,800
2008	1,540,100	528,200	591,900	313,100

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

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Table 6.

Estimated rate of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, per 100,000 U.S. residents, by gender, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2000-2008

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

Note: Totals based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. Imprisonment rates are per 100,000 U.S. residents in each reference population group. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Fewer blacks imprisoned for drug offenses accounted for most of the decline in the number of sentenced blacks in state prison

From 2000 to 2006 (the most recent offense data available), the total number of sentenced offenders in state prisons increased by 124,700 to reach 1,331,100 state prisoners. Offenders convicted of a violent offense accounted for 63% of the growth in the state prison population; offenders convicted of a drug offense accounted for about 12% (table 7). The number of sentenced blacks in state prisons fell to 508,700 in 2006, declining by 53,300 prisoners since 2000. More than half of this decline (56%) was made up of 29,600 fewer blacks imprisoned for drug offenses.

The number of sentenced white and Hispanic prisoners convicted of a drug offense increased from 2000 to 2006, offsetting the decline in the number of imprisoned black drug offenders. Imprisoned white drug offenders increased by 13,800 prisoners during this period; the number of Hispanic drug offenders increased by 10,800. Consequently, the overall number of sentenced drug offenders in state prison increased by 14,700 prisoners.

Changes in the types of drugs involved in drug offenses could not be identified in the available data. BJS's most recent survey focusing on the types of drugs involved in drug offenses was conducted in 2004. The data collected through inmate interviews revealed an increase in the percentage of state prisoners serving time for drug law violations involving stimulants, such as methamphetamines. About 10% of the drug offenders in state prison in 2004 were convicted of a drug offense involving stimulants, up from 10% in 1997. Additionally, the percentage of state prisoners convicted of a cocaine-related drug offense declined from 72% in 1997 to 62% in 2004.⁴

Table 7.
Change in number of sentenced prisoners in state prisons, 2000 to 2006, by race and Hispanic origin and offense

Race and Hispanic origin	Number of prisoners in 2006	Change since 2000	Percent of total change
Total offenses	1,331,100	124,700	100.0%
Violent	667,900	78,800	63.2
Property	277,900	39,400	31.6
Drugs	265,800	14,700	11.8
Other ^b	119,500	-8,200	-6.6
White^a	474,200	37,500	100%
Violent	227,500	15,100	40.3
Property	126,200	17,600	46.9
Drugs	72,000	13,800	36.8
Other ^b	48,500	-9,000	-24.0
Black^a	508,700	-53,300	100%
Violent	267,900	-5,500	10.3
Property	89,700	-7,100	13.3
Drugs	115,700	-29,600	55.5
Other ^b	35,400	-11,100	20.8
Hispanic or Latino	248,900	70,400	100%
Violent	141,600	54,500	77.4
Property	32,800	4,400	6.3
Drugs	54,100	10,800	15.3
Other ^b	20,400	700	1.0

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 the 2004 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, 2006, updated by yearend jurisdiction counts. All estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^bIncludes public order and other unspecified offenses.

The U.S. imprisonment rate decreased for the second time since yearend 2000

The imprisonment rate at yearend 2008 was 504 per 100,000 U.S. residents, a decrease from 506 per 100,000 at yearend 2007 (appendix table 10). About 1 in every 198 persons in the U.S. resident population was incarcerated in state or federal prison at yearend 2008. *Imprisonment rate* refers to the number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

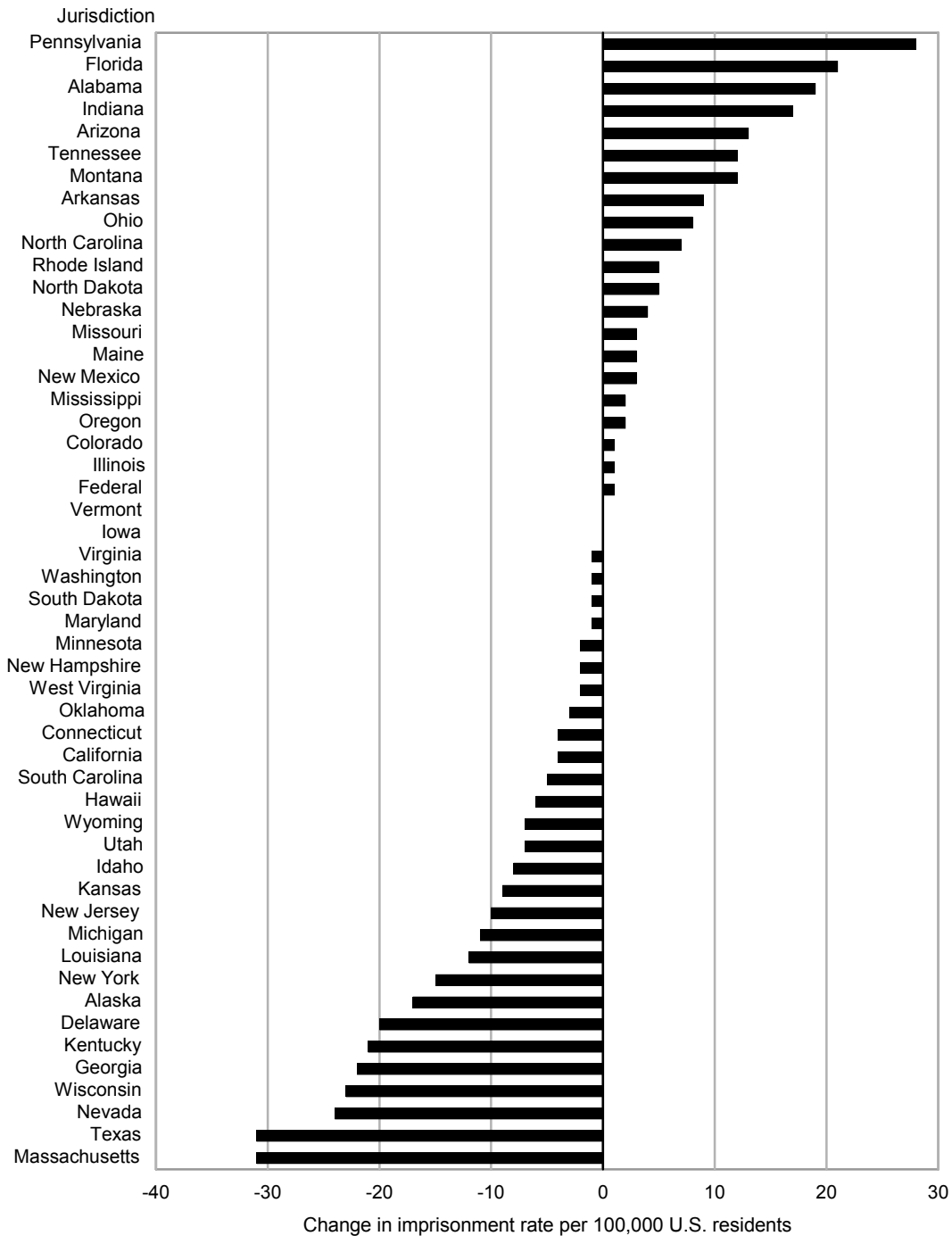
A decrease in the imprisonment rate resulted from a lower rate of growth in the sentenced prison population (0.5% increase) than in the U.S. resident population (0.8% increase). This was the second decline in the U.S. imprisonment rate since 2000.

⁴See *Drug Use and Dependence, State and Federal Prisoners, 2004* available online at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/dudsfp04.htm> (last accessed October 16, 2009).

Twenty-eight states reported a decrease in their imprisonment rates, 20 states reported an increase, and two states reported no change to their imprisonment rates at yearend 2008 (figure 5). Massachusetts and Texas (both down 31 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents) reported the largest declines in their imprisonment rates.

Pennsylvania (up 28 prisoners per 100,000), Florida (up 21 prisoners per 100,000), and Alabama (up 19 prisoners per 100,000) reported the largest increases in their imprisonment rates at yearend.

Figure 5.
Change in imprisonment rate, 2007-2008



Note: The 2008 imprisonment rate included 4,012 male prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of corrections in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; the 2007 imprisonment rate included 6,200 sentenced males held in local jails or houses of corrections. See Methodology.

Selected characteristics of the custody population at yearend 2008

On December 31, 2008—

- State and federal prisons and local jails had custody or physical guardianship over 2,304,115 inmates, an increase of 0.3% from yearend 2007 (table 8).
- About 1 in every 133 U.S. residents was in custody of state or federal prisons or local jails.
- The incarceration rate—the number of inmates held in custody of state or federal prisons or in local jails per 100,000 U.S. residents—decreased to 754 inmates at yearend 2008, down from 756 inmates at yearend 2007.
- The total incarcerated population reached 2,424,279 inmates—up 0.2% or 5,038 inmates from yearend 2007 (table 9).
- Populations held in ICE facilities (up 2.4%) and in local jails (up 0.7%) increased during 2008. The largest absolute increase of inmates occurred in local jails (5,382), followed by state and federal prisons (692).
- Populations held in military facilities (down 8.0%), prisons in U.S. territories (down 7.5%), and jails in Indian country (down 1.3%) decreased. The largest absolute decrease of 1,102 inmates occurred in the U.S. territories during 2008.

Table 8.

Inmates held in custody in state or federal prisons or in local jails, December 31, 2000, 2007, and 2008

Inmates in custody	Number of inmates			Percent of inmates	
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
Total^a	1,937,482	2,298,041	2,304,115	2.5 %	0.3 %
Federal prisoners^b					
Total	140,064	197,285	198,414	5.0 %	0.6 %
Prisons	133,921	189,154	189,770	5.1	0.3
Federal facilities	124,540	165,975	165,252	4.2	-0.4
Privately operated facilities	9,381	23,179	24,518	13.8	5.8
Community Corrections Centers ^c	6,143	8,131	8,644	4.1	6.3
State prisoners^a	1,176,269	1,320,582	1,320,145	1.7 %	0.0 %
Local jails^d	621,149	780,174	785,556	3.3 %	0.7 %
Incarceration rate^{a,e}	684	756	754	1.4 %	-0.3 %

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

^bAfter 2001 the 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 weekday of June in each year. Counts were estimated from the Annual Survey of Jails. See *Methodology*.

^eThe total number in custody of state or federal prison facilities or local jails per 100,000 U.S. residents. Resident population estimates were as of January 1 of the following year for December 31 estimates.

Table 9.

Total incarcerated population, December 31, 2007 and 2008

Incarcerated population	Number of inmates		Percent change, 2007-2008
	2007	2008	
Total^a	2,419,241	2,424,279	0.2%
Federal and state prisons	1,517,867	1,518,559	0.0
Territorial prisons	14,678	13,576	-7.5
Local jails ^b	780,174	785,556	0.7
ICE facilities	9,720	9,957	2.4
Military facilities	1,794	1,651	-8.0
Jails in Indian country	2,163	2,135	-1.3
Juvenile facilities ^c	92,845	92,845	:

: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 (ICE) owned and contracted facilities, jails in Indian country, and juvenile facilities.

^bCounts for inmates held in local jails are for the last weekday of June in each year.

^cData are from the 2006 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.

Men ages 30 to 34 and women ages 35 to 39 had the highest imprisonment rates

At yearend 2008, 1,434,800 men and 105,300 women were serving prison sentences of more than one year (appendix table 13). Men ages 25 to 29 represented the largest share (17.2%) of sentenced male prisoners in state or federal prison. The imprisonment rate for men was highest for those ages 30 to 34 (2,366 per 100,000 men in the U.S. resident population), followed by men ages 25 to 29 (2,238 per 100,000) (appendix table 14).

Women ages 35 to 39 made up the largest percentage (19.8%) of sentenced female prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction. The imprisonment rate for women was also highest for those ages 35 to 39 (201 per 100,000 women in the U.S. resident population), followed by women ages 30 to 34 (190 per 100,000) (appendix table 14).

State prison capacities were higher in 2008 than in 2000; percent of capacity occupied decreased in 2008

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 and the federal system across the three capacity measures. Lowest capacity is the minimum of these three capacity measures reported by the states and the federal system. Estimates of prison populations as a percentage of capacity are based on the jurisdiction's custody population. In general a jurisdiction's capacity and custody counts exclude inmates held in private facilities. Some states include prisoners held in private facilities as part of the capacity of their prison systems. Where this occurs, prison population as a percent of capacity includes private prisoners.

The federal system reported a rated capacity of 122,479 beds at yearend 2008 (appendix table 24). The highest capacity reported by the states was 1,275,440, and the lowest capacity reported was 1,142,129 (table 10). These capacities are between 11% and 14% higher than the capacities reported by the states in 2000.

In 2008 the percent of capacity occupied in state prisons decreased. States were operating at 97% of their highest capacity and over 8% of their lowest capacity at yearend. Thirteen states were operating at more than 100% of highest capacity by yearend 2008, and 20 were operating at more than 100% of lowest capacity.

Table 10.
Number of inmates held in custody of state prisons, as a percent of capacity, 1995 and 2000-2008

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
2008	97	108
State capacity, 2008	1,275,440	1,142,129

Note: Capacity excludes prisoners held in local jails and in privately operated facilities, with exceptions. See NPS jurisdiction notes.

Trends in the ICE population

At yearend 2008, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) had custody over 34,161 detainees, up 14,646 detainees from yearend 2000 and up 3,730 detainees from yearend 2007 (table 11). The 12.3% growth in the number of detainees in custody of ICE during 2008 was greater than the average annual growth rate (6.6%) of the number of detainees held from 2000 to 2007.

More than half (57.5%) of all detainees were held in facilities in Texas (8,695), California (3,694), Arizona (2,975), Florida (2,195), and Georgia (2,075). The number of detainees held in Texas has increased by 5,080 since 2000, representing 34.7% of the growth in the number of detainees held nationwide (14,646 detainees) during this period.

Nationwide, the overall number of ICE detainees held per facility (state, federal, local, or ICE) has doubled since 2000 (not shown in table). Approximately 53 detainees were held per facility in 2000, compared to about 115 in 2008. The number of state, federal, and local jails responsible for holding this growing population declined from 347 to 256 during this period, and the average number of detainees held per facility increased from approximately 37 to 95. ICE increased its number of facilities from 24 in 2000 to 41 in 2008, while its average number of detainees held per facility fell from about 276 to 243. Texas has independently added a net of three ICE/INS-owned or -contracted facilities since 2000, and increased the number of detainees held in the average Texas facility from approximately 79 in 2000 to 248 in 2008.

Mexican citizens represented over a third (36.2% or 12,360 detainees) of the detainee population in 2008, followed by El Salvadorans (10.3% or 3,521 detainees), Guatemalans (9.4% or 3,227 detainees), and Hondurans (8.1% or 2,780) (figure 6). Among these groups the fastest growth occurred in the Mexican detainee population, increasing from 4,267 ICE detainees in 2000 to 4,623 in 2005. From 2005 to 2007 the Mexican detainee population more than doubled from 4,623 to 10,358 ICE detainees. The number of Mexican detainees increased at a slower pace in 2008, reaching 12,360 at yearend.

While the El Salvadoran detainee population experienced a similar pattern of growth, the population increased at a slower pace during these same periods. The El Salvadoran detainee population rose from 1,125 in 2000 to 1,727 in 2005. From 2005 to 2007 this detainee population increased from 1,727 to 3,005 ICE detainees. During 2008 the El Salvadoran detainee population increased at a slower pace, reaching 3,521 at yearend.

Table 11.

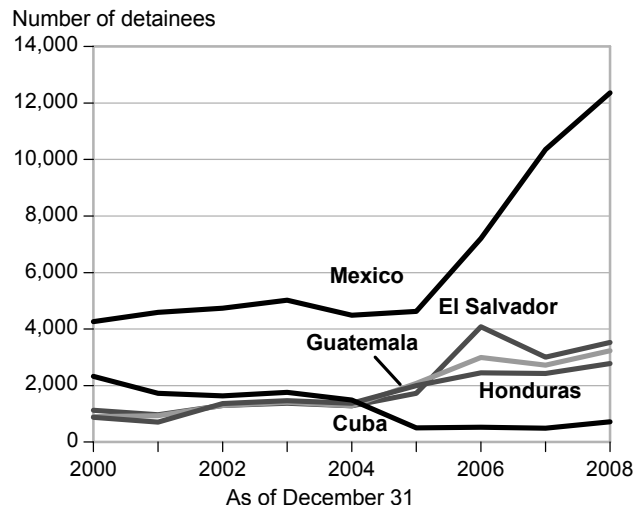
Selected characteristics of ICE detainees and facilities, 2000, 2007, and 2008

Characteristics	Number of detainees			Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
	2000	2007	2008		
Total	19,515	30,431	34,161	6.6 %	12.3 %
States holding the largest number of detainees					
Texas	3,615	7,842	8,695	11.7 %	10.9 %
California	3,210	3,702	3,694	2.1	-0.2
Arizona	1,685	2,943	2,975	8.3	1.1
Florida	1,491	1,861	2,195	3.2	17.9
Georgia	596	1,452	2,075	13.6	42.9
Facility type					
Intergovernmental service agreement and Bureau of Prisons	12,904	20,711	24,204	7.0 %	16.9 %
ICE owned and contracted	6,611	9,720	9,957	5.7	2.4
Number of facilities					
Intergovernmental service agreement and Bureau of Prisons	347	292	256		
ICE owned and contracted	24	34	41		

Note: Only select characteristics are detailed; categories may not add to totals.

Figure 6.

ICE detainees held, by country of origin, 2000-2008



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 the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). BJS depends entirely upon the voluntary participation by state departments of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons for NPS data.

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

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

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

The NPS custody counts include all inmates held within a respondent's facilities, including inmates housed for other correctional facilities. The custody counts exclude inmates held in local jails and in other jurisdictions. 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. The District of Columbia has operated only a jail system since yearend 2001. Prisoners sentenced under the District of Columbia criminal code are housed in federal facilities. Selected previously published prisoner counts and percent population change statistics include DC jail inmates for 2001, the last year of collection. Additional information is provided in notes to the tables, where applicable.

Nevada was not able to provide 2007 data. Estimates were calculated using ratio estimates. All numbers were reviewed and approved by individuals at the respective department of corrections.

See <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/correct.htm#nps>> (last accessed October 20, 2009) for more information about the NPS data collection instruments.

Military Corrections Statistics

BJS obtains yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council. The council, composed of representatives from each branch of the military services, adopted a standardized report (DD Form 2720) with a common set of items and definitions in 1994. 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 prisoners from the department 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 or 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. Additionally, BJS obtains reports on the design and rated and operational capacities of these correctional facilities.

BJS obtains yearend counts of person detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), formerly the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Located within the Department of Homeland Security, ICE is responsible for holding persons for immigration violations. ICE holds persons in federal, state, and locally operated prisons and jails, as well as 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 infor-

mation about the ASJ, see *Methodology* in Jail Inmates at Midyear 2008 – Statistical Tables available online at <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/jim08st.htm>> (last accessed October 20, 2009).

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

Guam did not submit data for 2008. Data for 2008 are estimates based on the percent change from 2006 to 2007 as reported by Guam's Department of Corrections.

Estimates of juvenile inmates for 2007 and 2008 are based on data from 2006 as reported by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Estimating changes in admissions and releases

Technically, the change in the prison population from the beginning of the year to the end of the year should equal the difference between the number of admissions and releases during the year. The formula used to calculate this change is $P(t) - P(t-1) = A(t) - R(t)$. Within this formula, t equals the year referenced, $P(t-1)$ equals the start of the year population, $P(t)$ equals the end of the year population, $A(t)$ equals admissions during the year, and $R(t)$ equals releases during the year. However, throughout this report, the references to differences in prison populations refer to the differences between two yearend differences, such as the difference between December 31, 2007, and December 31, 2008. Hence, comparisons of admissions and releases during the year with two yearend population counts may be equal, as there may be changes in the prisoner counts between the last count of the year (December 31) and the first count of the following year (January 1). Also, due to information-system processing issues within states, the two sets of differences do not always equal the difference between the number of admissions and releases for various reasons, such as the final data on admissions and releases may be logged into systems after the surveys have been submitted to BJS. During the 2008 collections, all but three

states submitted data in which the differences between the start of year and yearend populations equaled the difference between admissions and releases.

Estimating age-specific incarceration rates

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

Estimates were produced separately for prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction and then combined to obtain a total estimated population for 2000 and 2007. State estimates were prepared by combining information about the gender of prisoners from the NPS with information reported during inmate interviews on race and Hispanic origin in the 2004 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities.

For the estimates of federal prisoners, the distributions of FJSP counts of sentenced federal prisoners by gender, age, race, and Hispanic origin on September 30, 2008, were applied to the NPS counts of sentenced federal prisoners by gender at yearend 2008.

Estimates of the U.S. resident population for January 1, 2009, by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, were generated by applying the December 31, 2008, age distributions within gender, race, and Hispanic origin groups to the January 1, 2009, 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. Totals by gender include all prisoners and U.S. residents regardless of racial or Hispanic origin. Detailed race and Hispanic origin imprisonment rates exclude persons identifying two or more races.

Definitions

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

Custody—physical location in which an inmate is held regardless of which entity has legal authority over an inmates. For example, a local jail may hold, or have custody over, a state-sentenced prisoner who may be held there because of overcrowding. The custody population refers to the number of inmates held in state or federal public prisons or local jails, regardless of sentence length or the state having jurisdiction

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

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

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

Incarceration rate—see total incarceration rate.

Inmates—individuals held in the custody of state and federal prisons and in local jails.

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

Jails in Indian country—jails, confinement facilities, detention centers, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Jurisdiction—the entity having legal authority over a prisoner, regardless of where that prisoner is held. The prison population under jurisdiction refers to the number of prisoners under state or federal correctional authority regardless of the facility in which a prisoner is held. For example, state-sentenced prisoners held in local jails are

under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total inmates in custody—includes inmates held in any public facility run by a state or the Federal Bureau of Prisons, including halfway houses, camps, farms, training/treatment centers, and hospitals. This number also includes the number of inmates held in local jails as reported by correctional authorities in the Annual Survey of Jails. Data for jails are as of the last weekday of June.

Appendix table contents

The following topics are detailed in online appendix tables 1 through 24 at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p08.htm>:

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- Appendix Table 2. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008
- Appendix Table 3. Male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008
- Appendix Table 4. Female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008
- Appendix Table 5. Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008
- Appendix Table 6. Number of sentenced male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000-2008
- Appendix Table 7. Sentenced male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008
- Appendix Table 8. Number of sentenced female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000-2008
- Appendix Table 9. Sentenced female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008
- Appendix Table 10. Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by gender and jurisdiction, December 31, 2007 and 2008
- Appendix Table 11. Number of sentenced prisoners admitted and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008
- Appendix Table 12. Number of sentenced prisoners admitted and release from state or federal jurisdiction, by type, December 31, 2008
- Appendix Table 13. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2008
- Appendix Table 14. 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, 2008
- Appendix Table 15. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2006
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- Appendix Table 17. Number of sentenced prisoners in federal prison, by most serious offense, 2000, 2007and 2008
- Appendix Table 18. Number of state or federal prisoners in private facilities, December, 2000-2008
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- Appendix Table 22. Prisoners in custody of correctional authorities in the U.S. territories and commonwealths, yearend 2007 and 2008
- Appendix Table 23. Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, yearend 2007 and 2008
- Appendix Table 24. Reported state and federal prison capacities, December 31, 2008

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. This definition is comparable to the 1998 NPS 1b definition.

Discrepancies between admissions and releases and within-year change in the prison population are due to incomplete data about inmate movements, such as inmates out to court or readmitted on violations.

Colorado—Counts include 222 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 had a direct contract with a private operator or a sub-contract with a private provider at a local government facility. Custody includes inmates held in non-secure privately operated community corrections centers or Halfway Houses and inmates held on home confinement.

Florida—Counts are not comparable to 2006 counts due to new methods of data collection beginning in 2007.

Georgia—Counts are based on custody data.

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

Iowa—Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts for Inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of less than 1 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. Discrepancies between admissions and releases and within-year change in the

prison population are due to data entry corrections made throughout the year.

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

Louisiana—Counts for 2007 are as of December 27, 2007. Custody and jurisdiction counts include evacuees from Hurricane Katrina and other pre-trial offenders from Orleans and Jefferson parish jails.

Maryland—The number of prisoners identifying 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 2.5 years in locally-operated jails and correctional institutions. Such populations are included in counts and rates for local jails and correctional institutions. Counts exclude 4,012 inmates with sentences of more than 1 year held in local jails in 2008 and 6,200 inmates in 2007. 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.

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 include those temporarily offline. Missouri Department of Corrections does not have updated design capacity for prison extension 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 its 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, resulting in some changes to previous years' counts.

Nevada—Due to an information system conversion that occurred during 2007, Nevada officials were unable to report data for 2007. All 2007 data were estimated from 2006 reported data. All estimates were reviewed by individuals at the Nevada Department of Corrections.

New Hampshire—Due to a system conversion, detailed information on prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less, unsentenced males, and specific types of admission and releases cannot be captured.

New Jersey—Counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with sentences of 1 year. The Department of Corrections has no jurisdiction over inmates with sentences of less than 1 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 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. Due to a system conversion, admission and release data may vary from past years. Returns and conditional releases involving Transitional Control inmates are reported only after movement from confinement to actual release status occurs.

Oklahoma—Population counts for inmates with sentences of less than 1 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 1 year or less. County authorities retain jurisdiction over the majority of these types of inmates.

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

NPS jurisdiction notes (cont.)

Rhode Island—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data reported include jail and prison populations. Improved methods were used to measure admissions and releases during 2007. Admission and release data for 2000 and 2007 are not comparable.

South Carolina—Population counts include 36 inmate who were unsentenced, under safe-keeping, 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. Since 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.

South Dakota—Discrepancies between admissions and releases and within-year change in the prison population result because admission and release data is gathered in a separate database than the jurisdiction population data.

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. Data reported include jail and prison populations. Improved methods were used to measure admissions and releases during 2007. Admission and release data for 2000 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 1 year to be housed in prison.

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

Appendix Table 1.

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of state or federal prisons or local jails, December 31, 2000-2008

Year	Prisoners under jurisdiction						Imprisonment rate ^b	Incarceration rate ^c
	Total	Federal	State	Male	Female	Sentenced to more than 1 year ^a		
2000	1,391,261	145,416	1,245,845	1,298,027	93,234	1,331,278	478	684
2001	1,404,032	156,993	1,247,039	1,311,053	92,979	1,345,217	470	685
2002	1,440,144	163,528	1,276,616	1,342,513	97,631	1,380,516	476	701
2003	1,468,601	173,059	1,295,542	1,367,755	100,846	1,408,361	482	712
2004	1,497,100	180,328	1,316,772	1,392,278	104,822	1,433,728	486	723
2005	1,527,929	187,618	1,340,311	1,420,303	107,626	1,462,866	491	737
2006	1,569,945	193,046	1,376,899	1,457,486	112,459	1,504,660	501	751
2007	1,598,245	199,618	1,398,627	1,483,740	114,505	1,532,850	506	756
2008	1,610,446	201,280	1,409,166	1,495,594	114,852	1,540,036	504	754
Average annual change, 2000-2007	2.0%	4.6%	1.7%	1.9%	3.0%	2.0%	0.8%	1.4
Percent change, 2007-2008	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.2

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

Custody refers to where an inmate is held, regardless of which entity has jurisdiction over the inmate.

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

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

^cIncarceration rate is the total number of inmates held in custody of state or federal prisons or local jails per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Appendix Table 2.

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008		
U.S. total	1,391,261	1,598,245	1,610,446	2.0%	0.8%
Federal	145,416	199,618	201,280	4.6	0.8
State	1,245,845	1,398,627	1,409,166	1.7	0.8
Northeast	174,826	179,030	179,776	0.3%	0.4%
Connecticut ^d	18,355	20,924	20,661	1.9	-1.3
Maine	1,679	2,148	2,195	3.6	2.2
Massachusetts	10,722	11,436	11,408	0.9	-0.2
New Hampshire	2,257	2,943	2,904	3.9	-1.3
New Jersey	29,784	26,827	25,953	-1.5	-3.3
New York	70,199	62,620	60,347	-1.6	-3.6
Pennsylvania	36,847	45,969	50,147	3.2	9.1
Rhode Island ^a	3,286	4,018	4,045	2.9	0.7
Vermont ^a	1,697	2,145	2,116	3.4	-1.4
Midwest	237,378	263,039	263,811	1.5%	0.3%
Illinois	45,281	45,215	45,474	0.0	0.6
Indiana	20,125	27,132	28,322	4.4	4.4
Iowa ^b	7,955	8,732	8,766	1.3	0.4
Kansas	8,344	8,696	8,539	0.6	-1.8
Michigan	47,718	50,233	48,738	0.7	-3.0
Minnesota	6,238	9,468	9,406	6.1	-0.7
Missouri	27,543	29,857	30,186	1.2	1.1
Nebraska	3,895	4,505	4,520	2.1	0.3
North Dakota	1,076	1,416	1,452	4.0	2.5
Ohio	45,833	50,731	51,686	1.5	1.9
South Dakota	2,616	3,311	3,342	3.4	0.9
Wisconsin	20,754	23,743	23,380	1.9	-1.5
South	561,214	639,578	647,312	1.9%	1.2%
Alabama	26,332	29,412	30,508	1.6	3.7
Arkansas	11,915	14,314	14,716	2.7	2.8
Delaware ^a	6,921	7,276	7,075	0.7	-2.8
District of Columbia	7,456	~	~	:	:
Florida	71,319	98,219	102,388	4.7	4.2
Georgia ^b	44,232	54,256	52,719	3.0	-2.8
Kentucky	14,919	22,457	21,706	6.0	-3.3
Louisiana	35,207	37,540	38,381	0.9	2.2
Maryland	23,538	23,433	23,324	-0.1	-0.5
Mississippi	20,241	22,431	22,754	1.5	1.4
North Carolina	31,266	37,970	39,482	2.8	4.0
Oklahoma	23,181	25,849	25,864	1.6	0.1
South Carolina	21,778	24,239	24,326	1.5	0.4
Tennessee	22,166	26,267	27,228	2.5	3.7
Texas	166,719	171,790	172,506	0.4	0.4
Virginia	30,168	38,069	38,276	3.4	0.5
West Virginia	3,856	6,056	6,059	6.7	0.0

Appendix Table 2 (cont.)

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities,
by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008		
West	272,427	316,980	318,267	2.2%	0.4%
Alaska ^a	4,173	5,167	5,014	3.1	-3.0
Arizona ^b	26,510	37,746	39,589	5.2	4.9
California	163,001	174,282	173,670	1.0	-0.4
Colorado	16,833	22,841	23,274	4.5	1.9
Hawaii ^a	5,053	5,978	5,955	2.4	-0.4
Idaho	5,535	7,319	7,290	4.1	-0.4
Montana	3,105	3,462	3,607	1.6	4.2
Nevada ^c	10,063	13,400	12,743	:	:
New Mexico	5,342	6,466	6,402	2.8	-1.0
Oregon	10,580	13,948	14,167	4.0	1.6
Utah	5,637	6,515	6,546	2.1	0.5
Washington	14,915	17,772	17,926	2.5	0.9
Wyoming	1,680	2,084	2,084	3.1	0.0

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

:Not calculated.

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

^bPrison population based on custody counts.

^cIncludes estimates for Nevada for December 31, 2007. See *Methodology*.

Appendix Table 3.

Male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of male prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008		
U.S. total	1,298,027	1,483,740	1,495,594	1.9%	0.8%
Federal	135,171	186,280	188,007	4.7	0.9
State	1,162,856	1,297,460	1,307,587	1.6	0.8
Northeast	165,744	169,336	169,932	0.3%	0.4%
Connecticut ^a	16,949	19,428	19,159	2.0	-1.4
Maine	1,613	2,009	2,039	3.2	1.5
Massachusetts	10,059	10,646	10,657	0.8	0.1
New Hampshire	2,137	2,741	2,670	3.6	-2.6
New Jersey	28,134	25,417	24,654	-1.4	-3.0
New York	66,919	59,866	57,760	-1.6	-3.5
Pennsylvania	35,268	43,506	47,193	3.0	8.5
Rhode Island ^d	3,048	3,736	3,802	3.0	1.8
Vermont ^a	1,617	1,987	1,998	3.0	0.6
Midwest	222,780	245,110	246,070	1.4%	0.4%
Illinois	42,432	42,391	42,753	0.0	0.9
Indiana	18,673	24,837	25,829	4.2	4.0
Iowa ^b	7,363	8,015	8,017	1.2	0.0
Kansas	7,840	8,071	7,970	0.4	-1.3
Michigan	45,587	48,153	46,781	0.8	-2.8
Minnesota	5,870	8,866	8,778	6.1	-1.0
Missouri	25,550	27,335	27,737	1.0	1.5
Nebraska	3,629	4,106	4,130	1.8	0.6
North Dakota	1,008	1,269	1,292	3.3	1.8
Ohio	43,025	46,909	47,773	1.2	1.8
South Dakota	2,416	2,942	2,987	2.9	1.5
Wisconsin	19,387	22,216	22,023	2.0	-0.9
South	521,562	591,075	598,262	1.8%	1.2%
Alabama	24,506	27,254	28,277	1.5	3.8
Arkansas	11,143	13,248	13,656	2.5	3.1
Delaware ^a	6,324	6,699	6,518	0.8	-2.7
District of Columbia	7,100	~	~	:	:
Florida	67,214	91,365	95,237	4.5	4.2
Georgia ^b	41,474	50,711	49,027	2.9	-3.3
Kentucky	13,858	20,016	19,436	5.4	-2.9
Louisiana	32,988	35,082	35,865	0.9	2.2
Maryland	22,319	22,249	22,264	0.0	0.1
Mississippi	18,572	20,469	20,773	1.4	1.5
North Carolina	29,363	35,344	36,704	2.7	3.8
Oklahoma	20,787	23,242	23,340	1.6	0.4
South Carolina	20,358	22,635	22,693	1.5	0.3
Tennessee	20,797	24,344	25,099	2.3	3.1
Texas	153,097	157,859	158,653	0.4	0.5
Virginia	28,109	35,136	35,309	3.2	0.5
West Virginia	3,553	5,422	5,411	6.2	-0.2

Appendix Table 3. (cont.)

Male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of male prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008		
West	252,770	291,939	293,323	2.1 %	0.5 %
Alaska ^a	3,889	4,603	4,511	2.4	-2.0
Arizona ^b	24,546	34,286	35,823	4.9	4.5
California	151,840	162,654	162,050	1.0	-0.4
Colorado	15,500	20,506	20,980	4.1	2.3
Hawaii ^a	4,492	5,232	5,227	2.2	-0.1
Idaho	5,042	6,519	6,532	3.7	0.2
Montana	2,799	3,161	3,244	1.8	2.6
Nevada ^c	9,217	12,221	11,761	:	:
New Mexico	4,831	5,890	5,833	2.9	-1.0
Oregon	9,984	12,888	13,058	3.7	1.3
Utah	5,256	5,883	5,906	1.6	0.4
Washington	13,850	16,258	16,522	2.3	1.6
Wyoming	1,524	1,838	1,876	2.7	2.1

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

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

^bPrison population based on custody counts.

^cIncludes estimates for Nevada for December 31, 2007. See *Methodology*.

Appendix Table 4.

Females prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of female prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008		
U.S. total	93,234	114,505	114,852	3.0 %	0.3 %
Federal	10,245	13,338	13,273	3.8	-0.5
State	82,989	101,167	101,579	2.9	0.4
Northeast	9,082	9,694	9,844	0.9 %	1.5 %
Connecticut ^a	1,406	1,496	1,502	0.9	0.4
Maine	66	139	156	11.2	12.2
Massachusetts	663	790	751	2.5	-4.9
New Hampshire	120	202	234	7.7	15.8
New Jersey	1,650	1,410	1,299	-2.2	-7.9
New York	3,280	2,754	2,587	-2.5	-6.1
Pennsylvania	1,579	2,463	2,954	6.6	19.9
Rhode Island ^a	238	282	243	2.5	-13.8
Vermont ^a	80	158	118	10.2	-25.3
Midwest	14,598	17,929	17,741	3.0 %	-1.0 %
Illinois	2,849	2,824	2,721	-0.1	-3.6
Indiana	1,452	2,295	2,493	6.8	8.6
Iowa ^b	592	717	749	2.8	4.5
Kansas	504	625	569	3.1	-9.0
Michigan	2,131	2,080	1,957	-0.3	-5.9
Minnesota	368	602	628	7.3	4.3
Missouri	1,993	2,522	2,449	3.4	-2.9
Nebraska	266	399	390	6.0	-2.3
North Dakota	68	147	160	11.6	8.8
Ohio	2,808	3,822	3,913	4.5	2.4
South Dakota	200	369	355	9.1	-3.8
Wisconsin	1,367	1,527	1,357	1.6	-11.1
South	39,652	48,503	49,050	2.9 %	1.1 %
Alabama	1,826	2,158	2,231	2.4	3.4
Arkansas	772	1,066	1,060	4.7	-0.6
Delaware ^a	597	577	557	-0.5	-3.5
District of Columbia	356	~	~	:	:
Florida	4,105	6,854	7,151	7.6	4.3
Georgia ^b	2,758	3,545	3,692	3.7	4.1
Kentucky	1,061	2,441	2,270	12.6	-7.0
Louisiana	2,219	2,458	2,516	1.5	2.4
Maryland	1,219	1,184	1,060	-0.4	-10.5
Mississippi	1,669	1,962	1,981	2.3	1.0
North Carolina	1,903	2,626	2,778	4.7	5.8
Oklahoma	2,394	2,607	2,524	1.2	-3.2
South Carolina	1,420	1,604	1,633	1.8	1.8
Tennessee	1,369	1,923	2,129	5.0	10.7
Texas	13,622	13,931	13,853	0.3	-0.6
Virginia	2,059	2,933	2,967	5.2	1.2
West Virginia	303	634	648	11.1	2.2

Appendix Table 4. (cont.)

Females prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of female prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008		
West	19,657	25,041	24,944	3.5%	-0.4%
Alaska ^a	284	564	503	10.3	-10.8
Arizona ^b	1,964	3,460	3,766	8.4	8.8
California	11,161	11,628	11,620	0.6	-0.1
Colorado	1,333	2,335	2,294	8.3	-1.8
Hawaii ^b	561	746	728	4.2	-2.4
Idaho	493	800	758	7.2	-5.3
Montana	306	301	363	-0.2	20.6
Nevada ^c	846	1,179	982	:	:
New Mexico	511	576	569	1.7	-1.2
Oregon	596	1,060	1,109	8.6	4.6
Utah	381	632	640	7.5	1.3
Washington	1,065	1,514	1,404	5.2	-7.3
Wyoming	156	246	208	6.7	-15.4

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

:Not calculated.

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

^bPrison population based on custody counts.

^cIncludes estimates for Nevada for December 31, 2007. See *Methodology*.

Appendix Table 5.

Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of sentenced prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008		
U.S. total	1,331,278	1,532,850	1,540,036	2.0%	0.5%
Federal	125,044	179,204	182,333	5.3	1.7
State	1,206,234	1,353,646	1,357,703	1.7	0.3
Northeast	166,632	167,694	168,340	0.1%	0.4%
Connecticut ^d	13,155	14,397	14,271	1.3	-0.9
Maine	1,635	1,950	1,985	2.5	1.8
Massachusetts	9,479	9,872	10,166	0.6	3.0
New Hampshire	2,257	2,930	2,904	3.8	-0.9
New Jersey ^b	29,784	26,827	25,953	-1.5	-3.3
New York	70,199	62,174	59,959	-1.7	-3.6
Pennsylvania	36,844	45,446	48,962	3.0	7.7
Rhode Island ^a	1,966	2,481	2,522	3.4	1.7
Vermont ^a	1,313	1,617	1,618	3.0	0.1
Midwest	236,458	261,391	261,397	1.4%	0.0%
Illinois	45,281	45,215	45,474	0.0	0.6
Indiana	19,811	27,114	28,301	4.6	4.4
Iowa ^c	7,955	8,732	8,766	1.3	0.4
Kansas	8,344	8,696	8,539	0.6	-1.8
Michigan	47,718	50,233	48,738	0.7	-3.0
Minnesota	6,238	9,468	9,406	6.1	-0.7
Missouri	27,519	29,844	30,175	1.2	1.1
Nebraska	3,816	4,329	4,424	1.8	2.2
North Dakota	994	1,416	1,452	5.2	2.5
Ohio	45,833	50,731	51,686	1.5	1.9
South Dakota	2,613	3,306	3,333	3.4	0.8
Wisconsin	20,336	22,307	21,103	1.3	-5.4
South	538,997	615,535	617,161	1.9%	0.3%
Alabama	26,034	28,605	29,694	1.4	3.8
Arkansas	11,851	14,310	14,660	2.7	2.4
Delaware ^a	3,937	4,201	4,067	0.9	-3.2
District of Columbia	5,008	~	~	:	:
Florida	71,318	98,219	102,388	4.7	4.2
Georgia ^c	44,141	54,232	52,705	3.0	-2.8
Kentucky	14,919	21,823	21,059	5.6	-3.5
Louisiana	35,207	37,341	37,804	0.8	1.2
Maryland	22,490	22,780	22,749	0.2	-0.1
Mississippi	19,239	21,502	21,698	1.6	0.9
North Carolina	27,043	33,016	34,229	2.9	3.7
Oklahoma	23,181	24,197	24,210	0.6	0.1
South Carolina	21,017	23,314	23,456	1.5	0.6
Tennessee	22,166	26,267	27,228	2.5	3.7
Texas	158,008	161,695	156,979	0.3	-2.9
Virginia	29,643	37,984	38,216	3.6	0.6
West Virginia	3,795	6,049	6,019	6.9	-0.5

Appendix Table 5. (cont.)

Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of sentenced prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008		
West	264,147	309,026	310,805	2.3 %	0.6 %
Alaska	2,128	3,072	2,966	5.4	-3.5
Arizona ^c	25,412	35,490	37,188	4.9	4.8
California	160,412	172,856	172,583	1.1	-0.2
Colorado ^b	16,833	22,841	23,274	4.5	1.9
Hawaii ^a	3,553	4,367	4,304	3.0	-1.4
Idaho	5,535	7,319	7,290	4.1	-0.4
Montana	3,105	3,431	3,579	1.4	4.3
Nevada ^d	10,063	13,245	12,743	:	:
New Mexico	4,666	6,225	6,315	4.2	1.4
Oregon	10,553	13,918	14,131	4.0	1.5
Utah	5,541	6,421	6,422	2.1	0.0
Washington	14,666	17,757	17,926	2.8	1.0
Wyoming	1,680	2,084	2,084	3.1	0.0

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

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

:Not calculated

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

^bIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^cPrison population based on custody counts.

^dIncludes estimates for Nevada for December 31, 2007. See *Methodology*.

Appendix Table 6.

Number of sentenced male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000-2008

Year	Number of sentenced male prisoners			Percent of all sentenced prisoners
	Total	Federal	State	
2000	1,246,234	116,647	1,129,587	93.6 %
2001	1,260,033	127,519	1,132,514	93.7
2002	1,291,450	133,732	1,157,718	93.5
2003	1,315,790	142,149	1,173,641	93.4
2004	1,337,730	148,930	1,188,800	93.3
2005	1,364,178	155,678	1,208,500	93.3
2006	1,401,317	162,417	1,238,900	93.1
2007	1,427,064	167,676	1,259,388	93.1
2008	1,434,784	170,755	1,264,029	93.2
Average annual change, 2000-2007	2.0 %	5.3 %	1.6 %	:
Percent change, 2007-2008	0.5	1.8	0.4	:

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

:Not calculated.

Appendix Table 7.

Sentenced male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of sentenced male prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008		
U.S. total	1,246,234	1,427,064	1,434,784	2.0%	0.5%
Federal	116,647	167,676	170,755	5.3	1.8
State ^a	1,129,587	1,259,388	1,264,029	1.6	0.4
Northeast	158,815	159,390	160,004	0.1%	0.4%
Connecticut ^a	12,365	13,581	13,468	1.3	-0.8
Maine	1,573	1,831	1,856	2.2	1.4
Massachusetts	9,250	9,438	9,724	0.3	3.0
New Hampshire	2,137	2,733	2,670	3.6	-2.3
New Jersey ^b	28,134	25,417	24,654	-1.4	-3.0
New York	66,919	59,482	57,412	-1.7	-3.5
Pennsylvania	35,266	43,024	46,261	2.9	7.5
Rhode Island ^a	1,902	2,367	2,418	3.2	2.2
Vermont ^a	1,269	1,517	1,541	2.6	1.6
Midwest	221,902	243,615	243,822	1.3%	0.1%
Illinois	42,432	42,391	42,753	0.0	0.9
Indiana	18,364	24,819	25,808	4.4	4.0
Iowa ^{b,c}	7,363	8,015	8,017	1.2	0.0
Kansas	7,840	8,071	7,970	0.4	-1.3
Michigan	45,587	48,153	46,781	0.8	-2.8
Minnesota	5,870	8,866	8,778	6.1	-1.0
Missouri	25,531	27,326	27,729	1.0	1.5
Nebraska	3,560	3,963	4,048	1.5	2.1
North Dakota	940	1,269	1,292	4.4	1.8
Ohio	43,025	46,909	47,773	1.2	1.8
South Dakota	2,413	2,937	2,979	2.8	1.4
Wisconsin	18,977	20,896	19,894	1.4	-4.8
South	503,025	571,128	573,111	1.8%	0.3%
Alabama	24,244	26,575	27,567	1.3	3.7
Arkansas	11,084	13,244	13,606	2.6	2.7
Delaware ^a	3,692	3,989	3,862	1.1	-3.2
District of Columbia	4,924	~	~	:	:
Florida	67,213	91,365	95,237	4.5	4.2
Georgia ^c	41,390	50,687	49,014	2.9	-3.3
Kentucky	13,858	19,500	18,906	5.0	-3.0
Louisiana	32,988	34,890	35,324	0.8	1.2
Maryland	21,429	21,640	21,777	0.1	0.6
Mississippi	17,709	19,667	19,855	1.5	1.0
North Carolina	25,654	31,115	32,218	2.8	3.5
Oklahoma	20,787	21,786	21,761	0.7	-0.1
South Carolina	19,716	21,858	21,995	1.5	0.6
Tennessee	20,797	24,344	25,099	2.3	3.1
Texas	146,374	149,995	146,262	0.3	-2.5
Virginia	27,658	35,055	35,249	3.4	0.6
West Virginia	3,508	5,418	5,379	6.4	-0.7

Appendix Table 7. (cont.)

Sentenced male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of sentenced male prisoners			Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008		
West	245,845	285,255	287,092	2.1 %	0.6 %
Alaska ^a	2,031	2,800	2,704	4.7	-3.4
Arizona ^c	23,623	32,377	33,874	4.6	4.6
California	149,815	161,551	161,220	1.1	-0.2
Colorado ^b	15,500	20,506	20,980	4.1	2.3
Hawaii ^a	3,175	3,863	3,829	2.8	-0.9
Idaho	5,042	6,519	6,532	3.7	0.2
Montana	2,799	3,133	3,218	1.6	2.7
Nevada ^d	9,217	12,068	11,761	:	:
New Mexico	4,322	5,686	5,747	4.0	1.1
Oregon	9,959	12,860	13,026	3.7	1.3
Utah	5,180	5,805	5,803	1.6	0.0
Washington	13,658	16,249	16,522	2.5	1.7
Wyoming	1,524	1,838	1,876	2.7	2.1

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

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

:Not calculated

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

^bIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^cPrison population based on custody counts.

^dIncludes estimates for Nevada for December 31, 2007. See *Methodology*.

Appendix Table 8.

Number of sentenced female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000-2008

Year	Number of sentenced female prisoners			Percent of all sentenced prisoners
	Total	Federal	State	
2000	85,044	8,397	76,647	6.4%
2001	85,184	8,990	76,194	6.3
2002	89,066	9,308	79,758	6.5
2003	92,571	9,770	82,801	6.6
2004	95,998	10,207	85,791	6.7
2005	98,688	10,495	88,193	6.7
2006	103,343	11,116	92,227	6.9
2007	105,786	11,528	94,258	6.9
2008	105,252	11,578	93,674	6.8
Average annual change, 2000-2007	3.2%	4.6%	3.0%	:
Percent change, 2007-2008	-0.5	0.4	-0.6	:

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

:Not calculated.

Appendix Table 9.

Sentenced female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of sentenced female prisoners			Average annual change 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008		
U.S. total	85,044	105,786	105,252	3.2%	-0.5%
Federal	8,397	11,528	11,578	4.6	0.4
State	76,647	94,258	93,674	3.0	-0.6
Northeast	7,817	8,304	8,336	0.9%	0.4%
Connecticut ^a	790	816	803	0.5	-1.6
Maine	62	119	129	9.8	8.4
Massachusetts	229	434	442	9.6	1.8
New Hampshire	120	197	234	7.3	18.8
New Jersey ^b	1,650	1,410	1,299	-2.2	-7.9
New York	3,280	2,692	2,547	-2.8	-5.4
Pennsylvania	1,578	2,422	2,701	6.3	11.5
Rhode Island ^a	64	114	104	8.6	-8.8
Vermont ^a	44	100	77	12.4	-23.0
Midwest	14,556	17,776	17,575	2.9%	-1.1%
Illinois	2,849	2,824	2,721	-0.1	-3.6
Indiana	1,447	2,295	2,493	6.8	8.6
Iowa ^{b,c}	592	717	749	2.8	4.5
Kansas	504	625	569	3.1	-9.0
Michigan	2,131	2,080	1,957	-0.3	-5.9
Minnesota	368	602	628	7.3	4.3
Missouri	1,988	2,518	2,446	3.4	-2.9
Nebraska	256	366	376	5.2	2.7
North Dakota	54	147	160	15.4	8.8
Ohio	2,808	3,822	3,913	4.5	2.4
South Dakota	200	369	354	9.1	-4.1
Wisconsin	1,359	1,411	1,209	0.5	-14.3
South	35,972	44,407	44,050	3.1%	-0.8%
Alabama	1,790	2,030	2,127	1.8	4.8
Arkansas	767	1,066	1,054	4.8	-1.1
Delaware ^a	245	212	205	-2.0	-3.3
District of Columbia	84	~	~	:	:
Florida	4,105	6,854	7,151	7.6	4.3
Georgia ^c	2,751	3,545	3,691	3.7	4.1
Kentucky	1,061	2,323	2,153	11.8	-7.3
Louisiana	2,219	2,451	2,480	1.4	1.2
Maryland	1,061	1,140	972	1.0	-14.7
Mississippi	1,530	1,835	1,843	2.6	0.4
North Carolina	1,389	1,901	2,011	4.6	5.8
Oklahoma	2,394	2,411	2,449	0.1	1.6
South Carolina	1,301	1,456	1,461	1.6	0.3
Tennessee	1,369	1,923	2,129	5.0	10.7
Texas	11,634	11,700	10,717	0.1	-8.4
Virginia	1,985	2,929	2,967	5.7	1.3
West Virginia	287	631	640	11.9	1.4

Appendix Table 9. (cont.)

Sentenced female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2006-2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of sentenced female prisoners			Average annual change 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008		
West	18,302	23,771	23,713	3.8 %	-0.2 %
Alaska ^a	97	272	262	15.9	-3.7
Arizona ^c	1,789	3,113	3,314	8.2	6.5
California	10,597	11,305	11,363	0.9	0.5
Colorado	1,333	2,335	2,294	8.3	-1.8
Hawaii ^a	378	504	475	4.2	-5.8
Idaho	493	800	758	7.2	-5.3
Montana	306	298	361	-0.4	21.1
Nevada ^d	846	1,177	982	:	:
New Mexico	344	539	568	6.6	5.4
Oregon	594	1,058	1,105	8.6	4.4
Utah	361	616	619	7.9	0.5
Washington	1,008	1,508	1,404	5.9	-6.9
Wyoming	156	246	208	6.7	-15.4

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

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

:Not calculated

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

^bIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^cPrison population based on custody counts.

^dIncludes estimates for Nevada for December 31, 2007. See *Methodology*.

Appendix Table 10.

Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by gender and jurisdiction, December 31, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Imprisonment rate					
	2007			2008		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	506	955	69	504	952	68
Federal	59	112	8	60	113	7
State	447	844	61	445	840	61
Northeast	306	598	30	306	597	30
Connecticut ^a	410	794	45	407	787	45
Maine	148	284	18	151	289	19
Massachusetts ^b	249	499	13	218	434	13
New Hampshire	222	420	29	220	410	35
New Jersey	308	597	32	298	578	29
New York	322	635	27	307	605	25
Pennsylvania	365	710	38	393	762	42
Rhode Island ^a	235	463	21	240	475	19
Vermont ^a	260	495	32	260	504	24
Midwest	393	743	52	392	741	52
Illinois	350	668	42	351	669	41
Indiana	426	791	71	442	818	77
Iowa ^c	291	542	47	291	538	49
Kansas	312	584	44	303	570	40
Michigan	499	971	41	488	951	39
Minnesota	181	341	23	179	336	24
Missouri	506	948	83	509	957	81
Nebraska	243	449	41	247	455	42
North Dakota	221	394	46	225	400	50
Ohio	442	838	65	449	851	66
South Dakota	413	736	92	412	738	87
Wisconsin	397	748	50	374	709	43
South	556	1,050	79	552	1,043	77
Alabama	615	1,180	85	634	1,215	88
Arkansas	502	949	73	511	969	72
Delaware ^a	482	945	47	463	906	45
Florida	535	1,013	73	557	1,054	76
Georgia ^c	563	1,069	72	540	1,021	74
Kentucky	512	934	107	492	902	98
Louisiana	865	1,664	111	853	1,642	109
Maryland	404	793	39	403	796	33
Mississippi	734	1,385	121	735	1,389	121
North Carolina	361	696	41	368	707	42
Oklahoma	665	1,211	131	661	1,203	132
South Carolina	524	1,009	64	519	1,000	63
Tennessee	424	804	61	436	824	66
Texas	669	1,244	97	639	1,191	87
Virginia	490	921	74	489	918	75
West Virginia	333	610	68	331	604	69

Appendix Table 10. (cont.)

Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by gender and jurisdiction, December 31, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Imprisonment rate					
	2007			2008		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
West	438	807	67	436	803	67
Alaska ^a	447	785	82	430	752	79
Arizona ^c	554	1,009	97	567	1,031	101
California	471	880	62	467	872	62
Colorado	465	829	96	467	834	93
Hawaii ^a	338	594	79	332	585	74
Idaho	483	854	106	474	844	99
Montana	356	649	62	368	660	74
Nevada ^b	:	:	:	486	880	76
New Mexico	313	580	54	316	583	56
Oregon	369	686	56	371	688	58
Utah	239	428	46	232	415	45
Washington	273	500	46	272	501	43
Wyoming	394	686	95	387	687	79

Note: Imprisonment rate is the number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

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

^bThe 2008 imprisonment rate includes 4,012 male prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of corrections in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The 2007 imprisonment rate includes 6,200 sentenced males held in local jails or houses of corrections in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and an estimated number of sentenced prisoners in Nevada. See *Methodology*.

^cPrison population based on custody counts.

Appendix Table 11.
Number of sentenced prisoners admitted to and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Admissions					Releases				
	2000	2007	2008	Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008	2000	2007	2008	Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
U.S. total	625,219	742,875	739,132	2.5 %	-0.5 %	604,858	721,161	735,454	2.5 %	2.0 %
Federal	43,732	53,618	53,662	3.0	0.1	35,259	48,764	52,348	4.7	7.3
State	581,487	689,257	685,470	2.5	-0.5	569,599	672,397	683,106	2.4	1.6
Northeast	67,765	73,283	70,665	1.1 %	-3.6 %	70,646	71,509	71,413	0.2 %	-0.1 %
Connecticut	6,185	6,982	6,503	1.7	-6.9	5,918	6,056	6,404	0.3	5.7
Maine	751	1,111	756	5.8	-32.0	677	1,090	720	7.0	-33.9
Massachusetts	2,062	2,670	2,988	3.8	11.9	2,889	2,248	2,667	-3.5	18.6
New Hampshire	1,051	1,290	1,464	3.0	13.5	1,044	1,179	1,507	1.8	27.8
New Jersey	13,653	13,791	12,984	0.1	-5.9	15,362	14,358	13,885	-1.0	-3.3
New York	27,601	26,291	25,302	-0.7	-3.8	28,828	27,009	27,482	-0.9	1.8
Pennsylvania	11,777	17,666	17,493	6.0	-1.0	11,759	16,340	15,618	4.8	-4.4
Rhode Island	3,701	1,120	1,090	:	-2.7	3,223	884	1,086	:	22.9
Vermont	984	2,362	2,273	:	-3.8	946	2,345	2,241	:	-4.4
Midwest	117,776	148,972	146,194	3.4 %	-1.9 %	114,382	149,826	148,780	3.9 %	-0.7 %
Illinois	29,344	35,968	36,125	3.0	0.4	28,876	35,737	35,780	3.1	0.1
Indiana	11,876	17,232	18,363	5.5	6.6	11,053	17,099	18,308	6.4	7.1
Iowa	4,656	5,706	5,592	2.9	-2.0	4,379	5,718	5,557	3.9	-2.8
Kansas	5,002	4,849	4,506	-0.4	-7.1	5,231	4,966	4,655	-0.7	-6.3
Michigan	12,169	13,330	12,101	1.3	-9.2	10,874	14,685	13,621	4.4	-7.2
Minnesota	4,406	7,856	7,555	8.6	-3.8	4,244	7,971	7,936	9.4	-0.4
Missouri	14,454	18,300	18,611	3.4	1.7	13,346	19,323	18,864	5.4	-2.4
Nebraska	1,688	2,076	2,059	3.0	-0.8	1,503	1,952	1,963	3.8	0.6
North Dakota	605	1,028	1,085	7.9	5.5	598	977	1,051	7.3	7.6
Ohio	23,780	30,808	29,510	3.8	-4.2	24,793	29,236	28,552	2.4	-2.3
South Dakota	1,400	3,227	3,116	12.7	-3.4	1,327	3,259	3,102	13.7	-4.8
Wisconsin	8,396	8,592	7,571	0.3	-11.9	8,158	8,903	9,391	1.3	5.5
South	217,950	258,223	260,626	2.5 %	0.9 %	210,777	245,998	257,065	2.2 %	4.5 %
Alabama	6,296	10,708	11,037	7.9	3.1	7,136	11,079	11,556	6.5	4.3
Arkansas	6,941	6,651	7,017	-0.6	5.5	6,308	6,045	6,610	-0.6	9.3
Delaware	2,709	1,899	1,494	-4.9	-21.3	2,260	1,905	1,617	-2.4	-15.1
Florida	35,683	33,552	40,860	-0.9	21.8	33,994	28,705	37,277	-2.4	29.9
Georgia	17,373	21,134	18,625	2.8	-11.9	14,797	18,774	19,463	3.5	3.7
Kentucky	8,116	15,359	14,273	9.5	-7.1	7,733	13,819	15,413	8.6	11.5
Louisiana	15,735	14,548	15,854	-1.1	9.0	14,536	14,984	14,991	0.4	0.0
Maryland	10,327	10,716	10,396	0.5	-3.0	10,004	10,123	10,383	0.2	2.6
Mississippi	5,796	9,749	7,908	7.7	-18.9	4,940	8,455	7,817	8.0	-7.5
North Carolina	9,848	10,834	11,825	1.4	9.1	9,687	10,074	10,615	0.6	5.4
Oklahoma	7,426	8,795	7,935	2.4	-9.8	6,628	8,486	7,915	3.6	-6.7
South Carolina	8,460	9,912	9,650	2.3	-2.6	8,676	9,461	9,506	1.2	0.5
Tennessee	13,675	14,535	14,196	0.9	-2.3	13,893	15,537	15,414	1.6	-0.8
Texas	58,197	72,525	72,804	3.2	0.4	59,776	73,023	72,168	2.9	-1.2
Virginia	9,791	13,973	13,625	5.2	-2.5	9,148	12,559	13,194	4.6	5.1
West Virginia	1,577	3,333	3,127	11.3	-6.2	1,261	2,969	3,126	13.0	5.3

Appendix Table 11. (cont.)

Number of sentenced prisoners admitted to and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Admissions					Releases				
	2000	2007	2008	Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008	2000	2007	2008	Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
West	177,996	208,779	207,985	2.3 %	-0.4 %	173,794	205,064	205,848	2.4 %	0.4 %
Alaska	2,427	3,272	3,635	4.4	11.1	2,599	3,286	3,741	3.4	13.8
Arizona	9,560	14,046	14,867	5.7	5.8	9,100	12,560	13,192	4.7	5.0
California	129,640	139,608	140,827	1.1	0.9	129,621	135,920	136,925	0.7	0.7
Colorado	7,036	10,959	11,089	6.5	1.2	5,881	10,604	10,616	8.8	0.1
Hawaii	1,594	1,514	1,731	-0.7	14.3	1,379	1,518	1,795	1.4	18.2
Idaho	3,386	4,055	3,867	2.6	-4.6	2,697	3,850	3,891	5.2	1.1
Montana	1,202	2,055	2,264	8.0	10.2	1,031	2,176	2,117	11.3	-2.7
Nevada*	4,929	6,375	4,610	:	:	4,374	4,904	5,278	:	:
New Mexico	3,161	4,146	4,092	4.0	-1.3	3,383	4,507	4,013	4.2	-11.0
Oregon	4,059	5,331	5,395	4.0	1.2	3,371	5,080	5,055	6.0	-0.5
Utah	3,270	3,466	3,394	0.8	-2.1	2,897	3,393	3,400	2.3	0.2
Washington	7,094	16,478	15,070	12.8	-8.5	6,764	16,488	15,061	13.6	-8.7
Wyoming	638	746	779	2.3	4.4	697	778	764	1.6	-1.8

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

:Not calculated.

*Includes estimates for Nevada for December 31 2007.

Appendix Table 12.

Number of sentenced prisoners admitted and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by type, December 31, 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Admissions			Releases		
	Total	New court commitments	Parole violators	Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases
U.S. total	739,132	478,100	252,707	735,454	506,393	216,276
Federal	53,662	49,270	4,390	52,348	1,225	50,708
State	685,470	428,830	248,317	683,106	505,168	165,568
Northeast	70,665	46,338	22,726	71,413	51,129	18,376
Connecticut	6,503	5,335	1,077	6,404	2,972	3,403
Maine	756	379	377	720	365	355
Massachusetts	2,988	2,678	310	2,667	903	1,735
New Hampshire ^a	1,464	/	/	1,507	/	/
New Jersey	12,984	9,715	3,201	13,885	9,068	4,612
New York	25,302	15,178	10,027	27,482	23,856	3,314
Pennsylvania	17,493	10,564	6,099	15,618	10,396	3,923
Rhode Island	1,090	929	161	1,086	514	567
Vermont	2,273	799	1,474	2,241	2,012	227
Midwest	146,194	97,395	45,649	148,780	117,825	28,858
Illinois	36,125	24,266	11,789	35,780	31,370	4,333
Indiana	18,363	11,165	6,977	18,308	17,778	462
Iowa	5,592	3,073	1,285	5,557	2,880	1,410
Kansas	4,506	3,142	1,341	4,655	3,380	1,246
Michigan	12,101	7,677	3,927	13,621	11,557	1,714
Minnesota	7,555	4,919	2,624	7,936	6,672	1,247
Missouri	18,611	9,952	8,646	18,864	16,618	2,152
Nebraska	2,059	1,789	270	1,963	908	1,042
North Dakota	1,085	733	350	1,051	810	233
Ohio	29,510	24,881	4,606	28,552	14,321	14,107
South Dakota	3,116	1,185	888	3,102	2,744	349
Wisconsin	7,571	4,613	2,946	9,391	8,787	563
South	260,626	193,964	63,708	257,065	148,530	103,046
Alabama	11,037	9,627	1,393	11,556	7,280	4,083
Arkansas	7,017	5,286	1,691	6,610	6,254	311
Delaware	1,494	1,175	291	1,617	1,212	266
Florida	40,860	39,997	116	37,277	12,678	24,303
Georgia	18,625	10,731	7,854	19,463	1,893	17,402
Kentucky	14,273	10,624	3,649	15,413	8,760	6,575
Louisiana	15,854	10,587	4,960	14,991	13,709	1,109
Maryland	10,396	6,520	3,875	10,383	9,429	872
Mississippi	7,908	6,858	1,040	7,817	5,160	1,771
North Carolina	11,825	11,377	419	10,615	3,061	7,388
Oklahoma	7,935	5,530	2,319	7,915	4,353	3,372
South Carolina	9,650	6,483	2,990	9,506	4,926	4,348
Tennessee	14,196	8,425	5,771	15,414	10,129	5,222
Texas	72,804	46,285	25,450	72,168	56,343	13,671
Virginia	13,625	13,001	624	13,194	1,689	11,312
West Virginia	3,127	1,458	1,266	3,126	1,654	1,041

Appendix Table 12. (cont.)

Number of sentenced prisoners admitted and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by type, December 31, 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Admissions			Releases		
	Total	New court commitments	Parole violators	Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases
West	207,985	91,133	116,234	205,848	187,684	15,288
Alaska ^a	3,635	/	/	3,741	1,709	1,811
Arizona	14,867	12,436	2,377	13,192	10,131	2,181
California	140,827	46,380	94,447	136,925	134,974	1,759
Colorado	11,089	6,355	4,720	10,616	9,021	1,240
Hawaii	1,731	823	908	1,795	658	316
Idaho	3,867	3,584	283	3,891	3,370	500
Montana	2,264	1,920	344	2,117	1,816	284
Nevada ^b	4,610	3,184	1,426	5,278	2,886	2,354
New Mexico	4,092	2,392	1,395	4,013	2,603	1,392
Oregon	5,395	3,703	1,456	5,055	4,796	18
Utah	3,394	1,777	1,617	3,400	2,422	966
Washington	15,070	7,918	7,144	15,061	12,879	2,133
Wyoming	779	661	117	764	419	334

Note: Totals are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Totals exclude transfers, escapes, and AWOLS.

/Not reported.

^aNew reporting systems prevent the disaggregation of admission and/or release type.

^bIncludes estimates for Nevada for December 31 2007.

Appendix Table 13.

Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2008

Age	Male				Female			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total^c	1,434,800	477,500	562,800	295,800	105,300	50,700	29,100	17,300
18-19	23,800	6,500	10,400	4,900	1,000	400	300	200
20-24	208,400	59,400	85,000	48,400	11,500	5,400	3,000	2,300
25-29	246,400	66,000	102,800	60,000	16,000	7,300	4,400	3,100
30-34	238,100	70,700	96,800	54,400	18,500	8,900	5,000	3,200
35-39	226,700	75,200	90,500	45,900	20,800	9,900	5,900	3,200
40-44	202,500	75,500	77,400	35,600	17,900	8,700	5,100	2,600
45-49	136,300	53,100	51,300	22,600	10,700	5,200	3,100	1,500
50-54	75,800	31,600	27,000	12,300	5,000	2,500	1,400	700
55-59	39,100	19,000	11,900	6,200	2,100	1,300	500	300
60-64	19,200	10,700	4,700	3,000	1,000	600	200	200
65 or older	15,800	9,300	3,700	2,200	600	400	100	100

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

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cIncludes persons under age 18.

Appendix Table 14.

Estimated rate of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2008

Age	Male				Female			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total^c	952	487	3,161	1,200	68	50	149	75
18-19	528	238	1,532	614	23	16	44	25
20-24	1,916	893	5,553	2,474	112	86	202	131
25-29	2,238	1,017	7,130	2,612	153	115	301	167
30-34	2,366	1,217	8,032	2,411	190	155	380	174
35-39	2,159	1,171	7,392	2,263	201	156	434	183
40-44	1,903	1,090	6,282	2,032	169	127	364	170
45-49	1,202	671	4,056	1,523	93	65	211	106
50-54	713	407	2,385	1,085	45	31	106	61
55-59	429	276	1,325	739	22	18	44	30
60-64	259	184	738	502	12	9	25	23
65 or older	95	69	294	186	3	2	6	4

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

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cIncludes persons under age 18.

Appendix Table 15.

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

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	1,331,100	1,238,900	92,200	474,200	508,700	248,900
Violent	667,900	638,100	29,800	217,100	256,400	145,300
Murder ^b	144,500	135,700	8,800	34,700	61,400	36,800
Manslaughter	16,700	14,900	1,800	6,900	6,100	2,400
Rape	54,800	54,400	400	26,600	16,900	7,400
Other sexual assault	105,500	104,100	1,400	56,800	20,600	23,900
Robbery	179,500	172,400	7,100	37,500	91,500	33,900
Assault	136,600	128,800	7,900	42,800	49,800	34,700
Other violent	30,300	27,800	2,400	11,800	10,100	6,100
Property	277,900	251,200	26,700	135,300	96,000	25,000
Burglary	138,000	132,300	5,700	68,700	53,600	2,800
Larceny	51,600	43,800	7,800	23,300	17,600	7,200
Motor vehicle theft	27,100	25,500	1,600	10,900	7,100	7,900
Fraud	34,400	25,000	9,400	19,200	10,000	2,900
Other property	26,800	24,700	2,100	13,300	7,600	4,200
Drug offenses	265,800	240,500	25,400	72,100	117,600	55,700
Public-order offenses^c	112,300	106,100	6,200	48,200	35,400	21,000
Other/unspecified^d	7,200	2,900	4,300	1,400	3,300	1,900

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

^aExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying two or more races.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter.

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

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Appendix Table 16.

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

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent	50.2%	51.5%	32.3%	45.8%	50.4%	58.4%
Murder ^b	10.9	11.0	9.5	7.3	12.1	14.8
Manslaughter	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0
Rape	4.1	4.4	0.5	5.6	3.3	3.0
Other sexual assault	7.9	8.4	1.5	12.0	4.1	9.6
Robbery	13.5	13.9	7.7	7.9	18.0	13.6
Assault	10.3	10.4	8.5	9.0	9.8	13.9
Other violent	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.5
Property	20.9%	20.3%	28.9%	28.5%	18.9%	10.0%
Burglary	10.4	10.7	6.2	14.5	10.5	1.1
Larceny	3.9	3.5	8.5	4.9	3.5	2.9
Motor vehicle theft	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.4	3.2
Fraud	2.6	2.0	10.2	4.0	2.0	1.2
Other property	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.5	1.7
Drug offenses	20.0%	19.4%	27.5%	15.2%	23.1%	22.4%
Public-order offenses^c	8.4%	8.6%	6.7%	10.2%	7.0%	8.4%
Other/unspecified^d	0.5%	0.2%	4.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%

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

^aExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying two or more races.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter.

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

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Appendix Table 17.

Number of sentenced prisoners in federal prison, by most serious offense, 2000, 2007 and 2008

Offense	2000	2007	2008	Average annual change, 2000-2007	Percent change, 2007-2008
Total	131,739	179,204	182,333	4.5 %	1.7 %
Violent offenses	13,740	15,647	15,483	1.9 %	-1.0 %
Homicide ^a	1,363	2,915	2,949	11.5	1.2
Robbery	9,712	8,966	8,718	-1.1	-2.8
Other violent	2,665	3,767	3,817	5.1	1.3
Property offenses	10,135	10,345	11,080	0.3 %	7.1 %
Burglary	462	504	475	1.3	-5.7
Fraud	7,506	7,834	7,728	0.6	-1.3
Other property	2,167	2,006	2,876	-1.1	43.4
Drug offenses	74,276	95,446	95,079	3.6 %	-0.4 %
Public-order offenses	32,325	56,273	59,298	8.2 %	5.4 %
Immigration	13,676	19,528	19,678	5.2	0.8
Weapons	10,822	25,435	26,942	13	5.9
Other	7,827	11,311	12,678	5.4	12.1
Other/unspecified^b	1,263	1,492	1,394	2.4 %	-6.6 %

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

^aIncludes murder, negligent and non-negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses not classified.

Appendix Table 18.

Number of state or federal prisoners in private facilities, December 31, 2000-2008

Year	Number of prisoners			Percent of all prisoners
	Total	Federal	State	
2000	87,369	15,524	71,845	6.3 %
2001	91,828	19,251	72,577	5.8
2002	93,912	20,274	73,638	6.5
2003	95,707	21,865	73,842	6.5
2004	98,628	24,768	73,860	6.6
2005	107,940	27,046	80,894	7.1
2006	113,697	27,726	85,971	7.2
2007	123,942	31,310	92,632	7.8
2008	128,524	33,162	95,362	8.0 %
Average annual change, 2000-2007	5.1 %	10.5 %	3.7 %	:
Percent change, 2007-2008	3.7	5.9	2.9	:

:Not calculated.

Appendix Table 19.

Number of state and federal prisoners in private facilities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2006-2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners			Percent of all prisoners 12/31/2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	
U.S. total	87,369	123,942	128,524	8.0 %
Federal ^a	15,524	31,310	33,162	16.5
State	71,845	92,632	95,362	6.8
Northeast	2,509	4,268	4,186	2.3 %
Connecticut	0	0	0	0.0
Maine	11	42	0	0.0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0.0
New Jersey ^b	2,498	2,686	2,641	10.2
New York	0	0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0	1,022	819	1.6
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0.0
Vermont ^b	0	518	726	34.3
Midwest	7,836	5,048	5,415	2.1 %
Illinois	0	/	/	:
Indiana	991	1,683	2,642	9.3
Iowa	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	449	0	0	0.0
Minnesota	0	1,183	612	6.5
Missouri	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	96	0	0	0.0
Ohio	1,918	2,138	2,133	4.1
South Dakota	45	21	15	0.4
Wisconsin	4,337	23	13	0.1
South	45,560	56,117	57,888	8.9 %
Alabama	0	355	101	0.3
Arkansas	1,540	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	2,342	~	~	:
Florida	3,912	8,769	9,158	8.9
Georgia	3,746	4,974	5,138	9.7
Kentucky	1,268	2,404	2,209	10.2
Louisiana	3,068	3,004	2,928	7.6
Maryland	127	151	186	0.8
Mississippi	3,230	4,794	5,497	24.2
North Carolina	330	213	217	0.5
Oklahoma	6,931	5,917	5,711	22.1
South Carolina	0	9	12	0.0
Tennessee	3,510	5,121	5,155	18.9
Texas	13,985	18,871	20,041	11.6
Virginia	1,571	1,535	1,535	4.0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0.0

Appendix Table 19. (cont.)

Number of state and federal prisoners in private facilities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2006-2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners			Percent of all prisoners 12/31/2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	
West^a	15,940	27,199	27,873	8.8 %
Alaska	1,383	1,524	1,450	28.9
Arizona	1,430	7,790	8,369	21.1
California	4,547	3,032	3,019	1.7
Colorado	/	4,878	5,274	22.7
Hawaii	1,187	2,129	2,108	35.4
Idaho	1,162	1,969	2,114	29.0
Montana	986	1,324	1,314	36.4
Nevada ^a	508	0	0	0.0
New Mexico	2,155	2,720	2,935	45.8
Oregon	0	0	0	0.0
Utah	208	0	0	0.0
Washington ^c	0	1,203	863	4.8
Wyoming	275	630	427	20.5

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

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

^aIncludes federal prisoners held in non-secure, privately operated facilities (8,644 at yearend 2008; numbers from other years can be found in earlier publications).

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

^cIncludes estimates for Nevada for December 31, 2007. See *Methodology*.

Appendix Table 20.

Number of state or federal prisoners in local facilities, December 31, 2000-2008

Year	Number of prisoners			Percent of all prisoners
	Total	Federal	State	
2000	63,140	2,438	60,702	4.5 %
2001	70,681	2,921	67,760	5.0
2002	72,550	3,377	69,173	5.0
2003	73,440	3,278	70,162	5.0
2004	74,445	1,199	73,246	5.0
2005	73,164	1,044	72,120	4.8
2006	77,912	2,010	75,902	5.0
2007	80,621	2,144	78,477	5.0
2008	83,093	2,738	80,355	5.2
Average annual change, 2000-2007	3.6 %	-1.8 %	3.7 %	:
Percent change, 2007-2008	3.1	27.7	2.4	:

:Not calculated

Appendix Table 21.

Number of state and federal prisoners in local jail facilities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2006-2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners held in local jails			Percent of all prisoners
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	12/31/2008
U.S. total	63,140	80,621	83,093	5.2%
Federal	2,438	2,144	2,738	1.4
State	60,702	78,477	80,355	5.7
Northeast	3,823	1,686	1,454	0.8%
Connecticut ^a	~	~	~	:
Maine	24	9	90	4.1
Massachusetts	457	136	185	1.6
New Hampshire	14	52	46	1.6
New Jersey	3,225	1,468	1,122	4.3
New York	45	21	11	0.0
Pennsylvania	58	0	0	0.0
Rhode Island ^a	~	~	~	:
Vermont ^a	~	~	~	:
Midwest	2,103	3,381	3,567	1.4%
Illinois	0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	1,187	2,002	1,930	6.8
Iowa	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	286	43	28	0.1
Minnesota	149	518	550	5.8
Missouri	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	38	48	71	4.9
Ohio	0	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	16	55	58	1.7
Wisconsin	427	715	930	4.0
South	49,455	67,071	69,445	10.7%
Alabama	3,401	1,596	1,790	5.9
Arkansas	728	1,007	1,541	10.5
Delaware ^a	~	~	~	:
District of Columbia ^b	1,329	~	~	:
Florida	0	1,147	1,144	1.1
Georgia	3,888	4,919	4,690	8.9
Kentucky	3,850	7,912	7,363	33.9
Louisiana	15,599	17,079	17,524	45.7
Maryland	118	151	141	0.6
Mississippi	3,700	4,952	4,858	21.4
North Carolina	0	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	970	1,892	2,148	8.3
South Carolina	433	377	361	1.5
Tennessee	5,204	7,019	7,860	28.9
Texas	6,477	12,774	12,805	7.4
Virginia	2,962	5,097	6,057	15.8
West Virginia	796	1,149	1,163	19.2

Appendix Table 21. (cont.)

Number of state and federal prisoners in local jail facilities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2006-2008

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners held in local jails			Percent of all prisoners 12/31/2008
	12/31/2000	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	
West	5,321	6,339	5,889	1.9 %
Alaska ^a	~	~	~	:
Arizona	237	46	47	0.1
California	2,758	3,023	2,736	1.6
Colorado	2,178	175	63	0.3
Hawaii ^b	~	~	~	:
Idaho	450	575	365	5.0
Montana	548	522	642	17.8
Nevada ^c	175	155	199	1.6
New Mexico	0	116	0	0.0
Oregon	7	23	20	0.1
Utah	1,050	1,286	1,341	20.5
Washington	0	362	430	2.4
Wyoming	17	56	46	2.2

~Not applicable.

/Not reported.

:Not calculated.

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system.

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

^cIncludes estimates for Nevada for December 31, 2007. See *Methodology*.

Appendix Table 22.

Prisoners in custody of correctional authorities in the U.S. territories and commonwealths, yearend 2007 and 2008

Jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year			
	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-2008	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-2008	Incarceration rate, 2008 ^a
Total^b	14,678	13,576	-7.5 %	11,465	10,346	-9.8 %	237
American Samoa	236	132	-44.1	122	48	-60.7	74
Guam ^b	535	578	8.1	320	304	-5.0	173
Commonwealth of the Northern Marina Islands	137	124	-9.5	78	78	0.0	141
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	13,215	12,130	-8.2	10,553	9,642	-8.6	244
U.S. Virgin Islands	555	612	10.3	392	274	-30.1	249

^aThe number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 persons in the resident population. July 1, 2008 population estimates were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

^bIncludes estimates for 2008. Data not available for Guam at time of publication. See *Methodology*.

Appendix Table 23.

Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, yearend 2007 and 2008

Branch of service	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year		
	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-2008	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-2008
Total	1,794	1,651	-8.0 %	1,089	1,005	-7.7 %
To which prisoners belong						
Air Force	280	281	0.4	185	178	-3.8
Army	829	701	-15.4	555	477	-14.1
Marine Corps	396	427	7.8	164	180	9.8
Navy	268	231	-13.8	173	163	-5.8
Coast Guard	21	11	-47.6	12	7	-41.7
Holding prisoners						
Air Force	61	61	0.0	9	9	0.0
Army	912	746	-18.2	721	602	-16.5
Marine Corps	338	351	3.8	97	103	6.2
Navy	483	493	2.1	262	291	11.1

Appendix Table 24.

Reported state and federal prison capacities, December 31, 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design	Highest capacity ^a	Lowest capacity ^a
Federal	122,479	...	...	135 %	135 %
Northeast					
Connecticut ^b	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	1,885	1,885	1,885	109 %	109 %
Massachusetts	...	...	7,959	140	140
New Hampshire	2,145	2,904	2,145	98	133
New Jersey	...	23,022	16,876	96	132
New York	59,830	60,978	57,403	99	105
Pennsylvania	43,298	43,298	43,298	101	101
Rhode Island	4,004	4,004	4,265	88	93
Vermont	1,732	1,470	1,371	80	101
Midwest					
Illinois	34,300	34,300	30,391	133 %	150 %
Indiana	...	27,084	...	88	88
Iowa	...	...	13,680	64	64
Kansas	9,317	...	...	92	92
Michigan	...	50,462	...	97	97
Minnesota	...	8,361	...	101	101
Missouri	...	31,296	...	96	96
Nebraska	...	3,969	3,175	113	141
North Dakota	1,044	991	1,044	132	139
Ohio	38,320	...	...	127	127
South Dakota	...	3,451	...	97	97
Wisconsin ^c	...	...	17,773	125	125
South					
Alabama ^d	...	25,686	13,403	98 %	188 %
Arkansas	13,163	13,812	13,163	95	100
Delaware	5,648	5,250	4,161	123	167
Florida ^d	...	102,625	...	88	88
Georgia ^e	...	56,305	...	103	103
Kentucky	13,708	13,708	14,043	93	95
Louisiana ^e	20,857	20,769	...	114	115
Maryland	...	23,638	...	97	97
Mississippi ^e	...	24,019	24,019	75	75
North Carolina ^d	39,529	40,014	34,364	100	116
Oklahoma ^e	25,312	25,312	25,312	94	94
South Carolina	...	24,126	...	98	98
Tennessee	20,408	19,949	...	70	71
Texas ^c	160,371	160,371	164,388	85	87
Virginia	33,250	...	33,250	93	93
West Virginia	4,135	5,017	4,135	98	118

Appendix Table 24. (cont.)
Reported state and federal prison capacities, December 31, 2008

Region and jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design	Highest capacity ^a	Lowest capacity ^a
West					
Alaska	3,058	3,206	...	111%	116%
Arizona	35,286	39,292	37,328	79	88
California	...	161,530	84,066	106	204
Colorado	...	14,946	13,055	120	137
Hawaii	...	3,487	2,451	96	137
Idaho ^e	6,534	6,207	6,534	108	113
Montana ^c	...	1,739	...	93	93
Nevada	11,894	10,891	14,980	86	118
New Mexico ^e	...	7,024	6,458	48	52
Oregon	...	14,353	14,353	94	94
Utah	...	6,650	6,886	75	77
Washington	13,777	15,502	15,502	111	125
Wyoming	1,713	1,603	1,598	75	80

...Data not available.

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

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

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

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

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



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This report in portable document format and in ASCII and its related statistical data and tables are available at the BJS World Wide Web Internet site: <<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=1763>>.

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

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

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