

Colorado Crime Trends

Calendar Year 2025



DESCRIPTION: This is a summary of publicly available Colorado crime data submitted to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) by law enforcement agencies and published on [Colorado Crime Statistics](#). All data are accurate at the time of extraction (June 9, 2026) and may differ from local jurisdictions' reports due to data submission delays or different extraction dates. Crime trends are useful for monitoring crime prevention and reduction strategies, identifying areas for intervention, and increasing awareness of patterns in crime. For questions, comments, or requests, please submit an [ORS Request Form](#).

Summary

Violent Crimes

- The violent crime rate **decreased by 10.7%**, representing **over 3,000 fewer violent crimes**, from 2024 to 2025. This decrease is influenced by the **decrease in robberies (-23.9%)** and **homicides (-16.8%)** (Tables 1 & 2).
- The aggravated assault rate **decreased by 9.0%**, representing **over 1,900 fewer assaults** (Tables 1 & 2).
- Jurisdictions with the highest volume of violent crime had decreases between 6% and 19%, accounting for 68% of the statewide decrease (Table 3).

Property Crimes

- The property crime rate **decreased by 17.3%**, representing **over 28,000 fewer property crimes**, from 2024 to 2025. This decrease is influenced by the **decrease in motor vehicle thefts (-36.8%)** and **burglaries (-18.5%)** (Tables 1 & 2).
- The **36.8% decrease in motor vehicle thefts** represents **over 11,000 fewer vehicles stolen**. Additionally, the larceny/theft rate **decreased by 11.9%**, representing **over 13,000 fewer property theft incidents** (Tables 1 & 2).
- Jurisdictions with the highest volume of property crimes had decreases between 11% and 23%, accounting for 41% of the statewide decrease (Table 4).

Colorado Governor's Wildly Important Goals

In an effort to make Colorado a Top 10 Safest State in the country, the Governor's Crime Prevention Working Group was established and aimed to decrease the aggravated assault rate by 10% from fiscal year 2025 to fiscal year 2027 (July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2027), and current trends point to achieving that goal. The aggravated assault rate has decreased by 9% over the past calendar year, with an **average monthly decrease of 1.1%** from January to December 2025.

The working group also aimed to decrease the motor vehicle theft rate by 28% by the end of fiscal year 2027. This goal was met in February 2026, prompting the Governor's Office to reassess their goal for the next fiscal year. The motor vehicle theft rate has declined by 37% over the past calendar year, with an **average monthly decrease of 3.4%** from January to December 2025.

For more information on the progress of these crime prevention goals, as well as other statewide priorities in Colorado, visit the [Colorado Governor's Dashboard](#).

Crime Data: Violent & Property Crimes

Table 1. Colorado Violent & Property Crime Rate per 100K and Percent Change (Jan to Dec, 2024 and 2025)

Crime Type	2024	2025	Percent Change
Violent Crime	524.1	468.1	-10.7%
Homicide	4.4	3.7	-16.8%
Rape (Sexual Assault)	103.5	95.1	-8.1%
Robbery	62.9	47.9	-23.9%
Aggravated Assault	353.2	321.5	-9.0%
Property Crime	2,702.6	2,235.9	-17.3%
Burglary	338.5	275.9	-18.5%
Larceny / Theft	1,838.7	1,620.4	-11.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	505.4	319.6	-36.8%
Arson	20.0	19.9	-0.4%

Source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI), *Crime Statistics*, exported on June 9, 2026

Table 2. Colorado Violent & Property Crimes and Difference (Jan to Dec, 2024 and 2025)

Crime Type	2024	2025	Difference
Violent Crime	31,584	28,212	-3,372
Homicide	266	221	-45
Rape (Sexual Assault)	6,238	5,730	-508
Robbery	3,793	2,886	-907
Aggravated Assault	21,287	19,375	-1,912
Property Crime	162,877	134,751	-28,126
Burglary	20,399	16,629	-3,770
Larceny / Theft	110,813	97,658	-13,155
Motor Vehicle Theft	30,460	19,264	-11,196
Arson	1,205	1,200	-5

Source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI), *Crime Statistics*, exported on June 9, 2026

Crime Spotlight: Sexual Assault

In Colorado, "sexual assault" is a comprehensive legal term encompassing several distinct offenses, including rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and unlawful sexual contact (historically categorized as fondling). The sexual assault rate per 100,000 residents decreased by 8.1%, dropping from 103.5 to 95.1, which translates to 508 fewer reported sexual assaults.

Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence (SAFE) Kits

Collecting and testing evidence using Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence (SAFE) kits in a timely manner is an important practice for effective prosecution and achieving justice for survivors. Colorado has experienced a

significant backlog in SAFE kit testing in recent years, leading to processing delays. In February 2026, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) announced that, due to focused strategic resource allocation and effective use of external labs, the average time required to complete DNA testing for a sexual assault case decreased by 58% from June 2025 to January 2026 (from 450 days to 190 days). The number of backlogged cases has decreased by 50% from June 2025 to January 2026 (1,236 cases to 614 cases) ([CBI, 2026](#); [February 2026 Performance Audit Report](#)). The [Eliminating the Backlog](#) website tracks the turnaround time of SAFE kit testing, as mandated by [Senate Bill \(SB\) 25-170](#).

To further support efforts to improve processing of evidence and keep survivors informed, the Colorado Sexual Assault Forensic Medical Evidence Review Board (renamed to the Colorado Sexual Assault Response Review Board in 2026) was created by [SB25-304](#). In 2026, [SB26-095](#) expanded upon SB25-304, mandating medical professionals who performed the forensic examination to inform the victim-survivor on how to learn the status of and obtain records related to their examination, among other mandates related to victims' rights and protections. In Colorado, sexual assault evidence can be tracked by the statewide [TrackIt System](#), which is managed by the DCJ's Office of Victim Programs. The system allows survivors to monitor the status of their SAFE kits that were collected on or after July 1, 2025. Information related to SAFE kits collected on or before June 30, 2025, is best obtained from the law enforcement detective who is handling the case.

Top 5 Jurisdictions: Violent & Property Crimes

Table 3. Top 5 Jurisdictions: Violent Crimes, Difference, and Percent Change (Jan to Dec, 2024 and 2025)

Jurisdiction	2024	2025	Difference	Percent Change
Colorado	31,584	28,212	-3,372	-10.7%
Denver PD	7,694	6,854	-840	-10.9%
Colorado Springs PD	4,005	3,785	-220	-5.5%
Aurora PD	4,066	3,344	-722	-17.8%
Pueblo PD*	1,666	1,342	-324	-19.4%
Lakewood PD	1,313	1,123	-190	-14.5%

Source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI), *Crime Statistics*, exported on June 9, 2026

Table 4. Top 5 Jurisdictions: Property Crimes, Difference, and Percent Change (Jan to Dec, 2024 and 2025)

Jurisdiction	2024	2025	Difference	Percent Change
Colorado	162,877	134,751	-28,126	-17.3%
Denver PD	34,850	30,682	-4,168	-12.0%
Colorado Springs PD	18,627	16,184	-2,443	-13.1%
Aurora PD	13,629	10,318	-3,311	-24.3%
Lakewood PD	8,078	7,144	-934	-11.6%
Pueblo PD*	5,680	4,924	-756	-13.3%

Source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI), *Crime Statistics*, exported on June 9, 2026

* Pueblo PD data was unavailable when the [midyear report](#) was published in January 2026, excluding it from the top jurisdiction list.