

Increase in Prison Admissions: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2018

Between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2018, admissions of inmates with new sentences to Colorado prisons increased by 20%. Admissions of women increased by 56%.

The greatest overall growth was observed among new admissions sentenced in the 4th judicial district, which was responsible for 558 sentences to prison during this time frame. This increase was disproportionately experienced by women: the number of admissions of women from the 4th district increased by 126%, compared with 51% among men.

The greatest percentages of growth were observed in the rural areas of the 3rd, 12th, 15th, and 16th districts. Note these districts represent very small numbers of prison sentences, such that small increases can produce large percentages of increase. Therefore, the degree of growth for these districts displayed in following figures and tables must be viewed with caution.

The increase in prison admissions was particularly evident among Caucasians, for whom the number of prison admissions statewide increased by 30%. Admissions of Hispanic inmates increased by 13%, while admissions of Black inmates increased by only 3%.

Custody violations and violent crimes account for the largest increases in prison admissions between these years, while admissions for theft have declined dramatically (40%). Admissions for drug crimes and sexual crime have also slightly decreased.

The following tables and charts display data concerning individuals admitted to Colorado prisons with a new sentence between fiscal years 2013 and 2018. Admissions for technical parole violations are excluded. Figure 1 displays the increase or decrease in the number of prison admissions between FY 2013 and FY 2018 by the sentencing judicial district, while Figure 2 displays the percentage of growth (or decline) in prison admissions between these years for each judicial district.

Figure 3 displays the change in numbers of admissions only for those districts demonstrating the greatest degree of change in admissions between FY 2013 and FY 2018, while Figure 4 displays the PERCENTAGE of growth (or decrease) in admissions for the 10 districts showing the greatest degree in percentage of change.

Figures 5 and 6 display this same information for men and for women separately. Figures 9 through 14 also display the numbers of admissions and percentages of change, isolating Black/African American, Hispanic, and Caucasian inmates.

Figures 15 and 16 demonstrate the change between fiscal years 2013 and 2018 attributable to each crime category, in terms of numbers of admissions as well as percentage growth between these years.

Table of Contents:

Figure 1: Change in prison admissions between FY 2013 and FY 2018 by judicial district

Figure 2: Percentage change in prison admissions between FY 2013 and FY 2018 by judicial district

Figure 3: Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts

Figure 4: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts

Figure 5 Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, men only

Figure 6: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, men only

Figure 7 Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, women only

Figure 8: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, women only

Figure 9: Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, Black/African American inmates only

Figure 10: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, Black/African American inmates only

Figure 11: Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, Hispanic inmates only

Figure 12: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, Hispanic inmates only

Figure 13: Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, Caucasian inmates only

Figure 14: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, Caucasian inmates only

Figure 15: Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018 by crime category

Figure 16: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018 by crime category

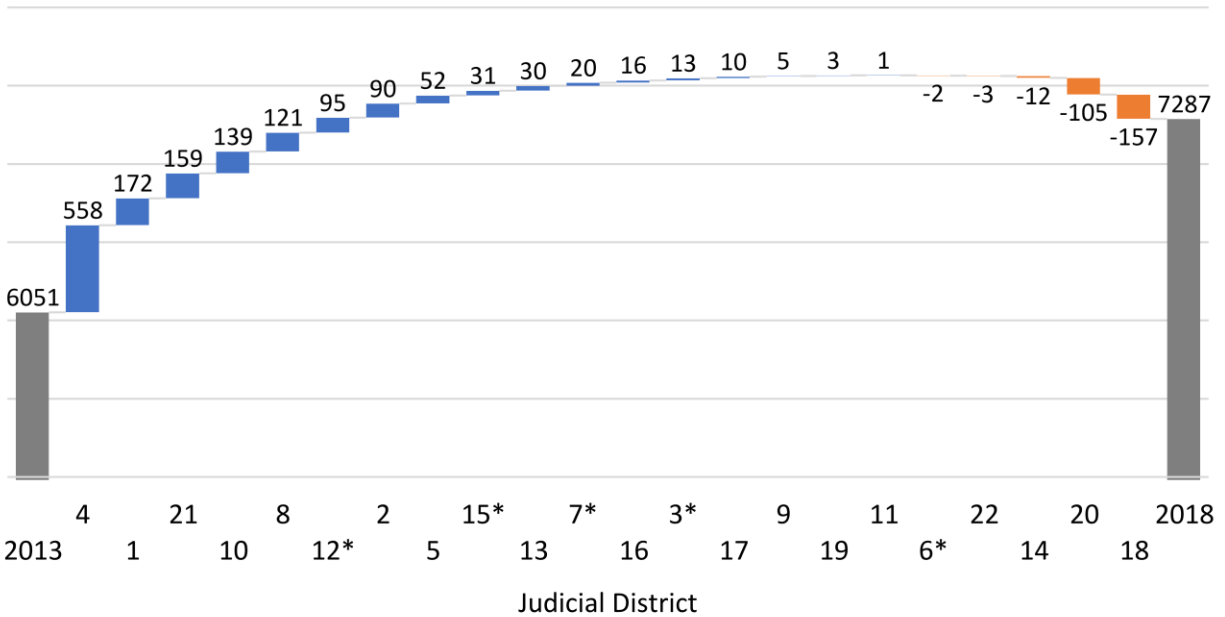
Table 1: Prison admissions with a new crime by judicial district: FY 2013 to 2018

Table 2: Prison admissions by gender and judicial district: FY 2013 to 2018

Table 3: Prison admissions by race/ethnicity and judicial district: FY 2013 to 2018

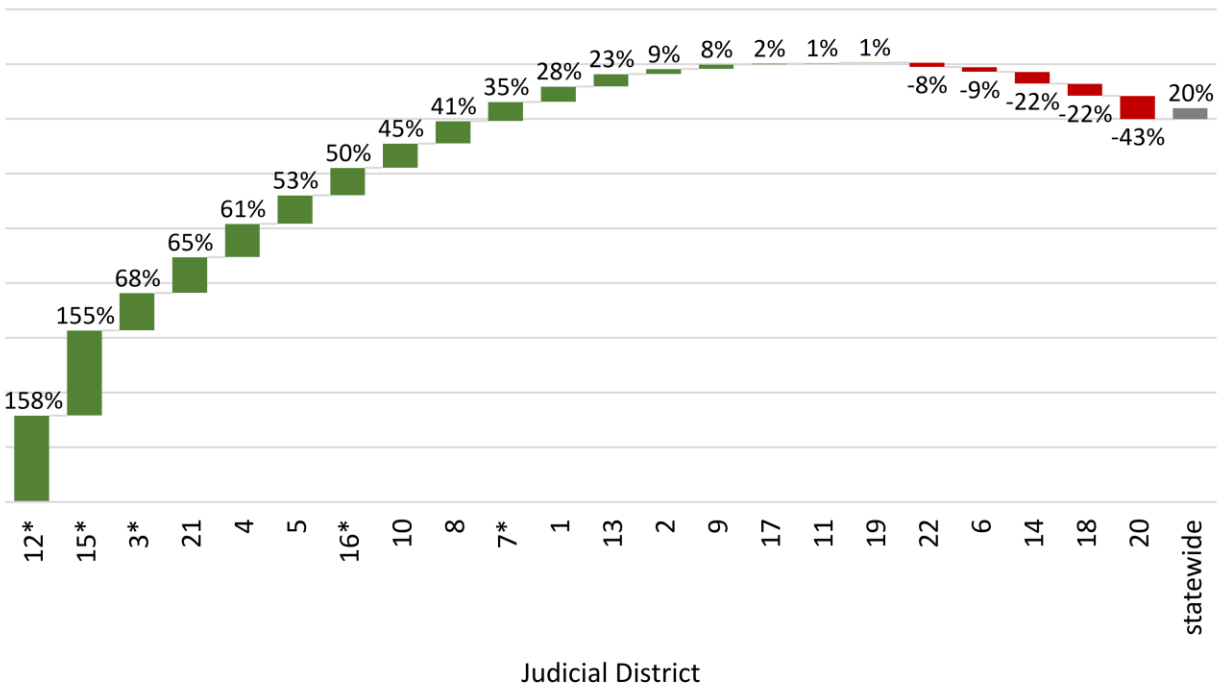
Table 4: Prison admissions with a new crime by crime category: FY 2013 to 2018

Figure 1. Change in prison admissions between FY 2013 and FY 2018 by judicial district



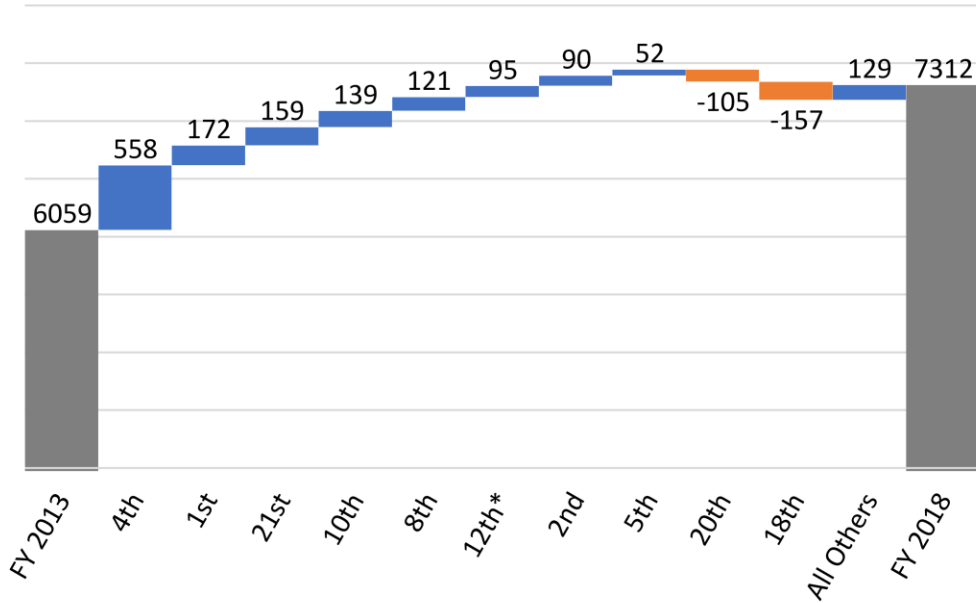
* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Figure 2. Percentage change in prison admissions between FY 2013 and FY 2018 by judicial district



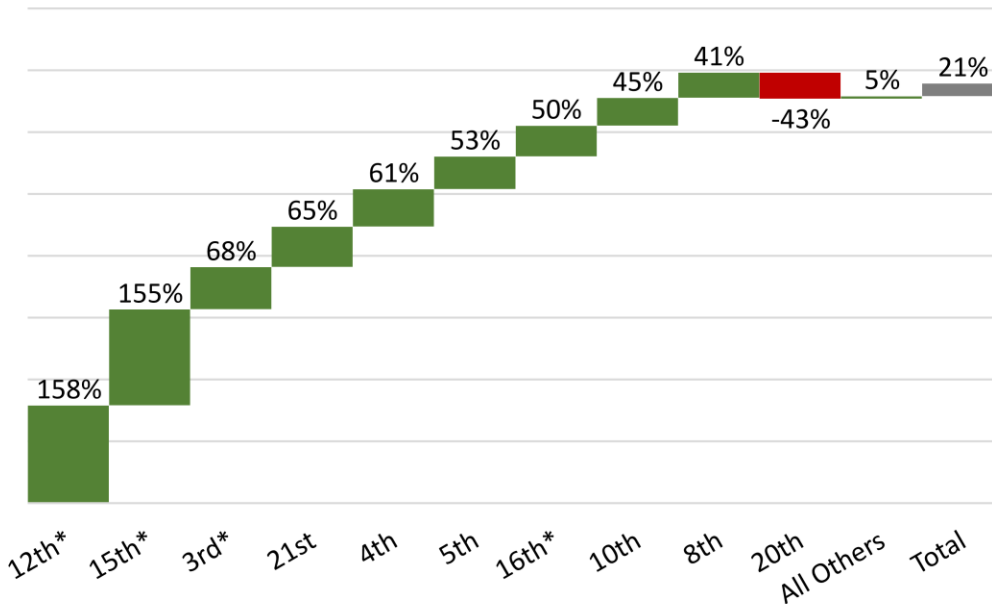
* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Figure 3: Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts



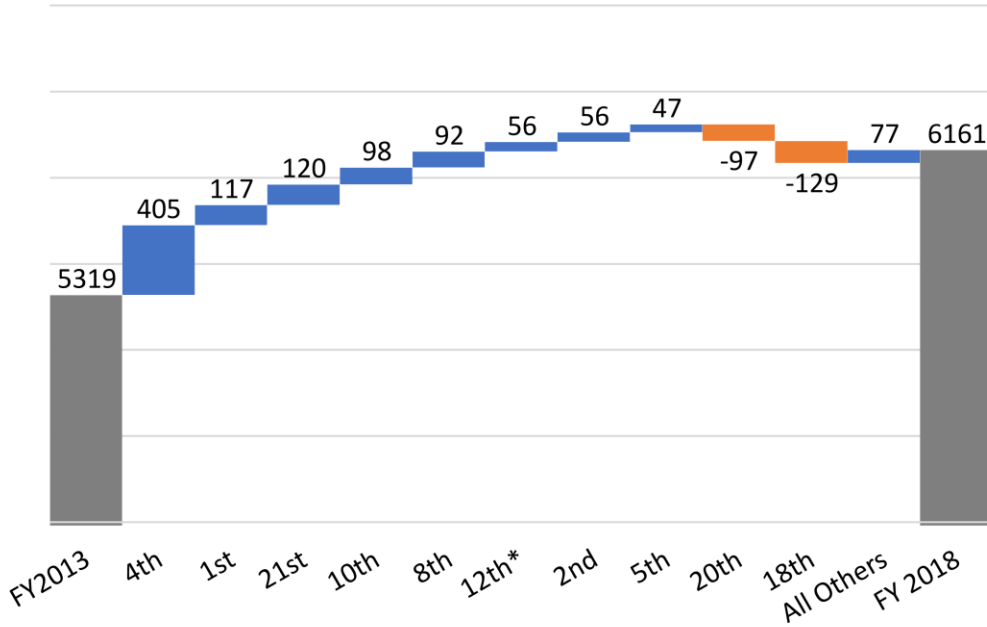
* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Figure 4: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts



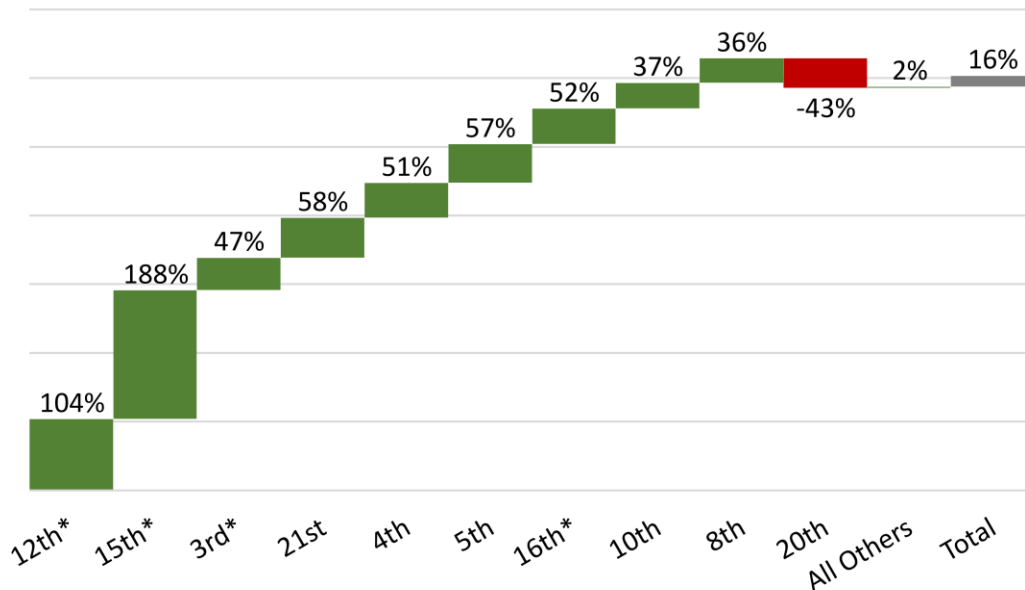
* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Figure 5: Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, men only



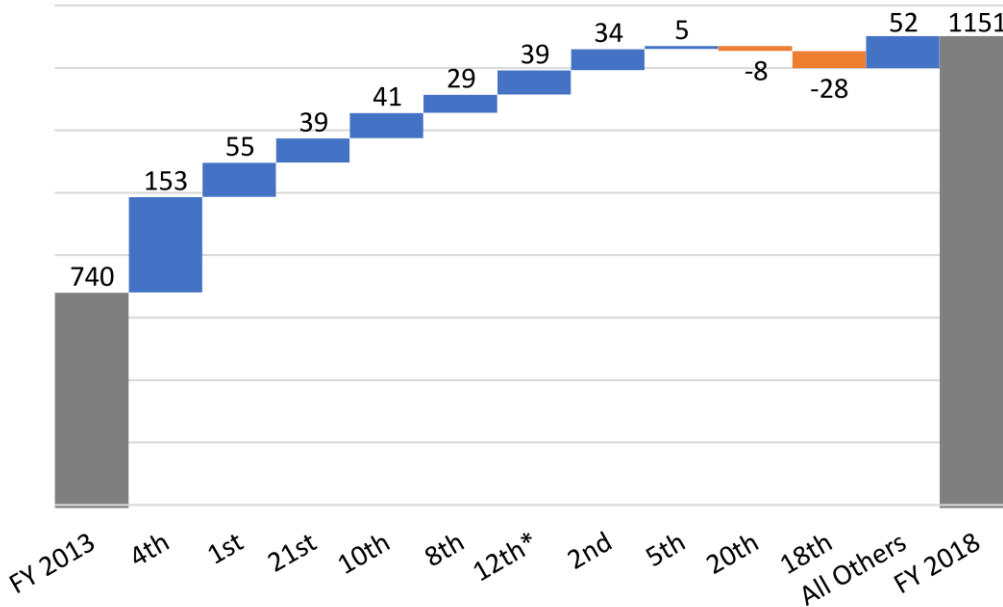
* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Figure 6: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, men only



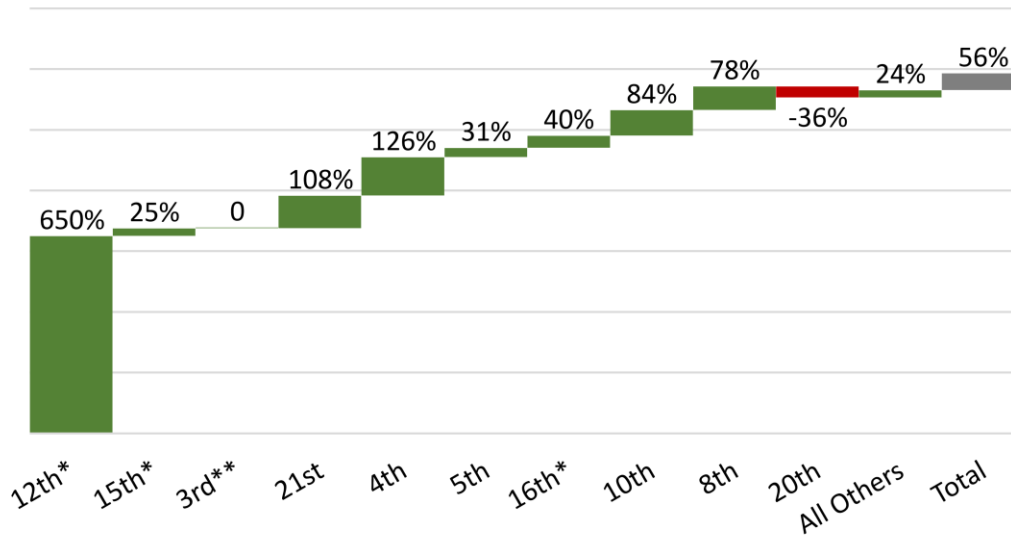
* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Figure 7: Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, women only



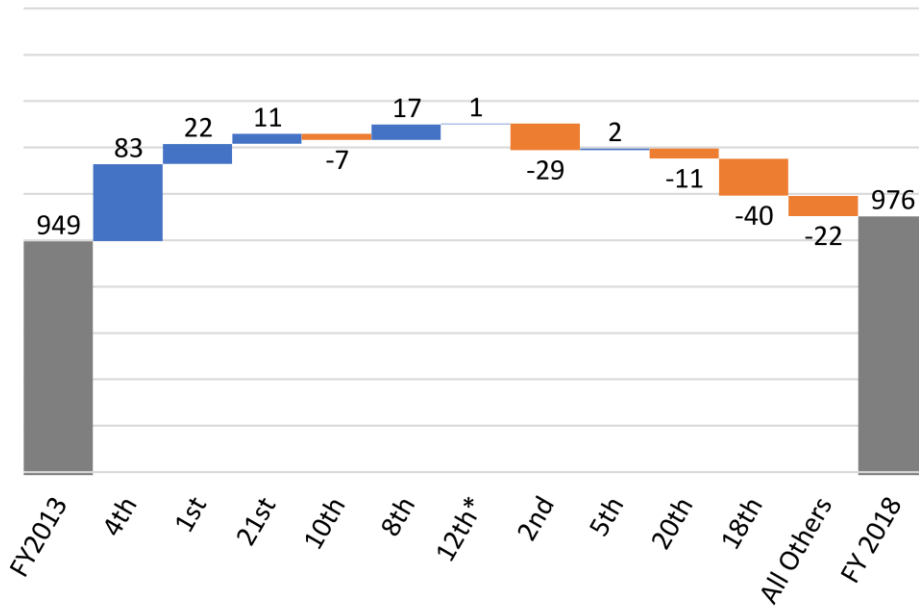
* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Figure 8: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, women only



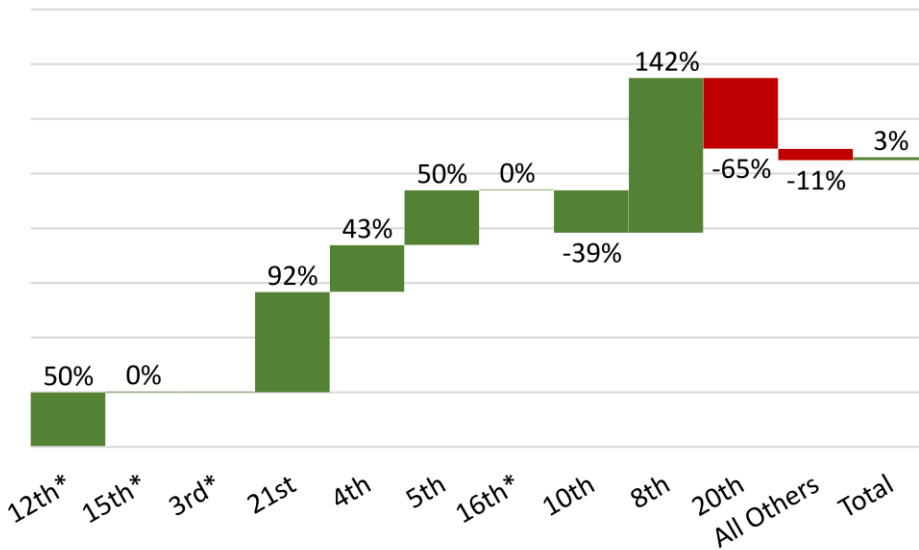
* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 ** Percentage growth cannot be calculated for women from the 3rd district, as the number of admissions increased from zero in 2013 to 4 in 2018.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Figure 9: Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, Black/African American inmates only



* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

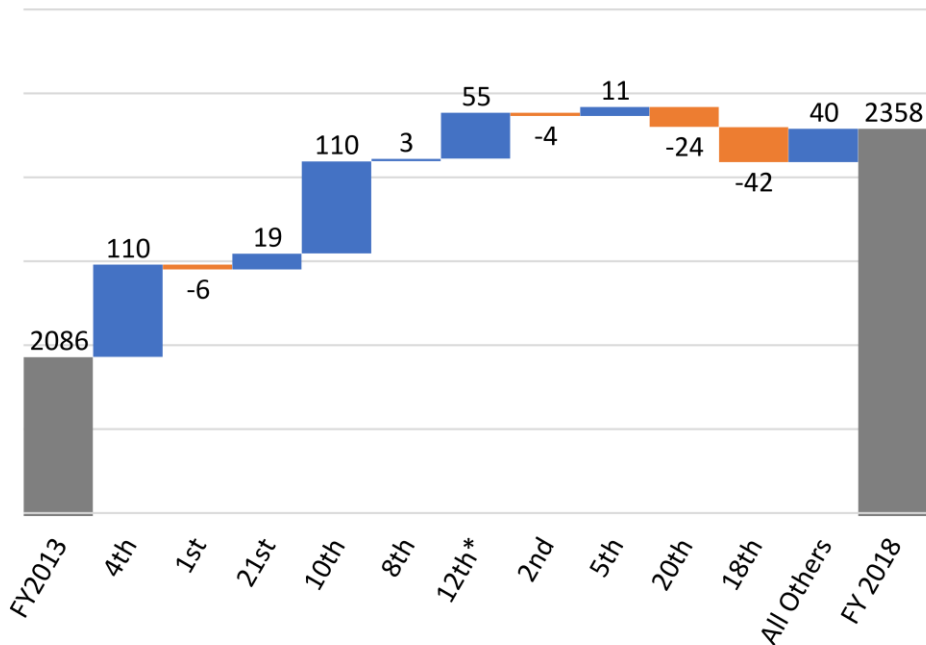
Figure 10: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, Black/African American inmates only**



* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 ** The percentages of growth observed in the 5th, 10th and 12th districts may be misleading due to the very low number of Black inmates originating from these districts.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

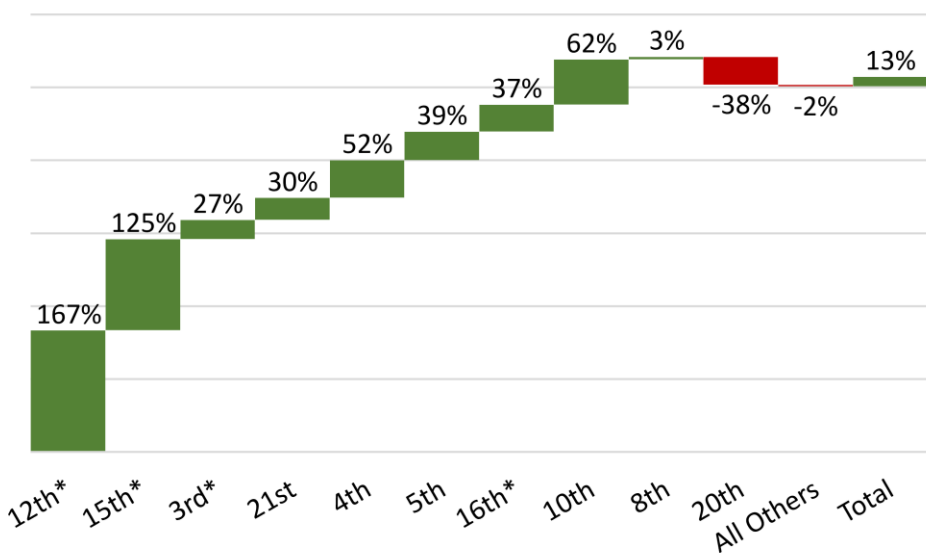
Figure 11: Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, Hispanic inmates only

Prepared for the Prison Population Management Interim Committee
 Division of Criminal Justice/Office of Research and Statistics



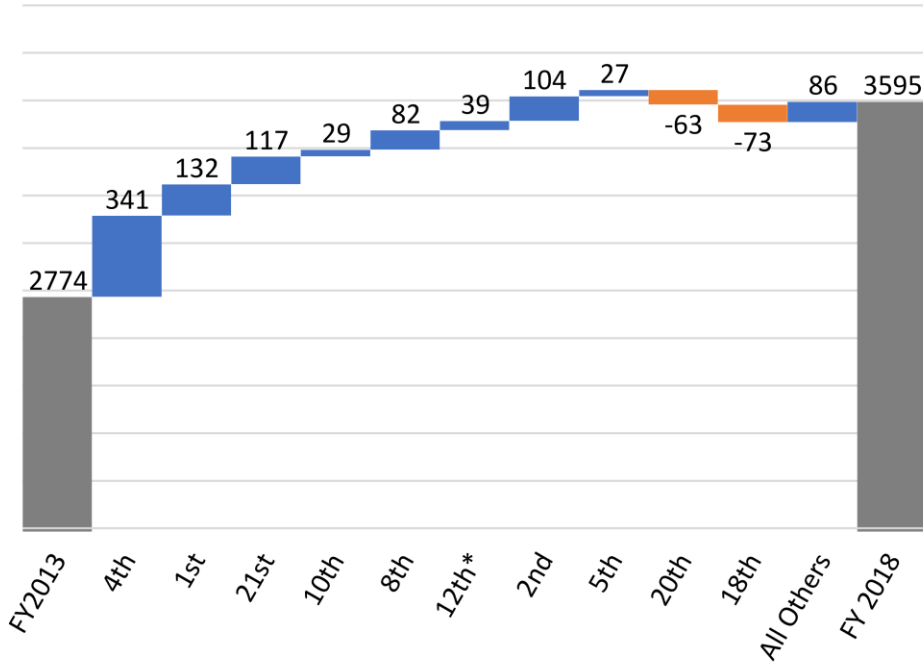
* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Figure 12: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, Hispanic inmates only



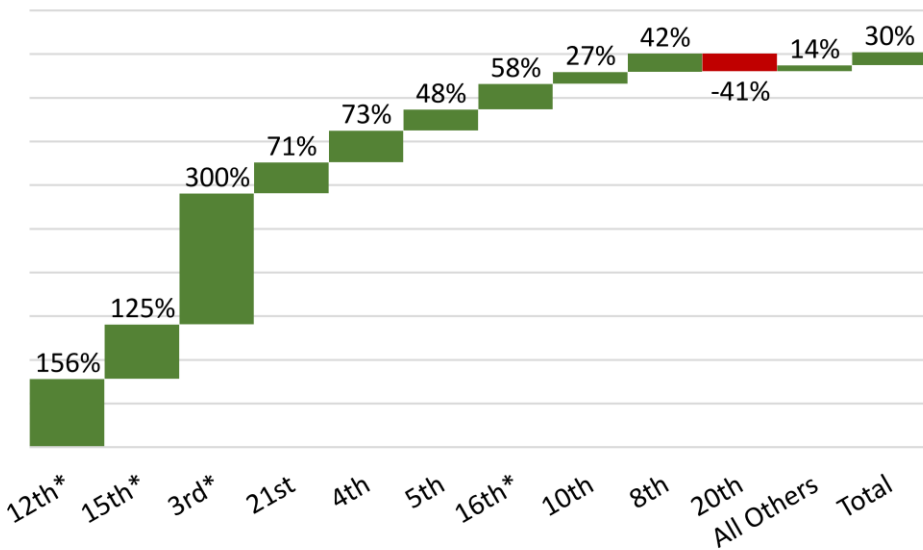
* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Figure 13: Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, Caucasian inmates only



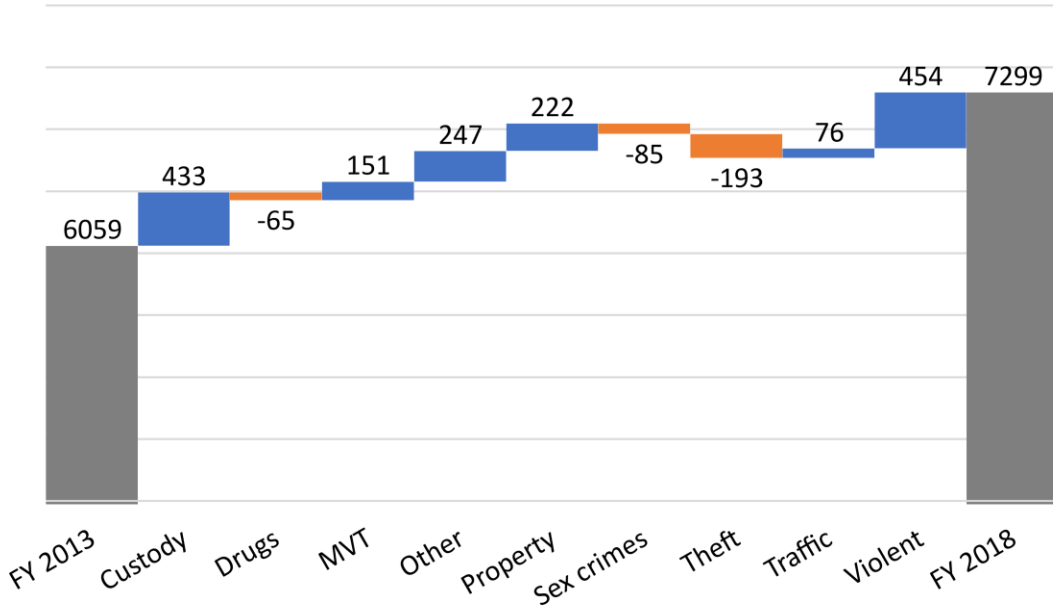
* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Figure 14: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018: Top 10 judicial districts, Caucasian inmates only



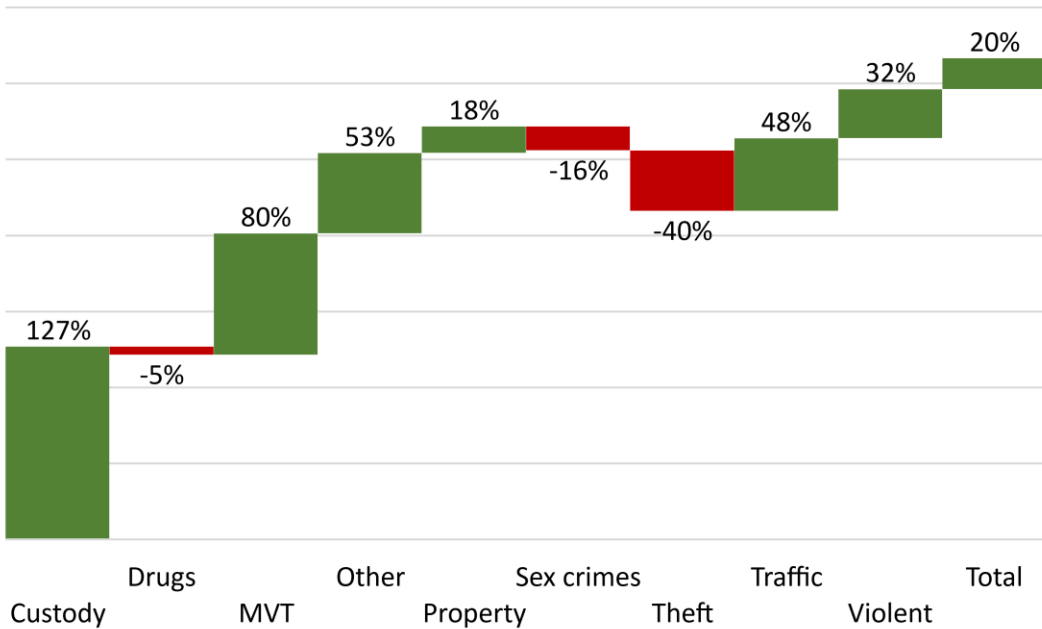
* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
 Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Figure 15: Change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018 by crime category



Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Figure 16: Percentage change in prison admissions FY 2013 to 2018 by crime category



Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Table 1: Prison admissions with a new crime by Judicial District: FY 2013 to FY 2018

| District | Number of admissions by fiscal year* | | | | | | Total Growth |
|----------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| 1 | 614 | 660 | 677 | 713 | 716 | 786 | 28% |
| 2 | 972 | 1059 | 1004 | 896 | 1020 | 1062 | 9% |
| 3* | 19 | 15 | 13 | 19 | 32 | 32 | 68% |
| 4 | 917 | 1015 | 1077 | 1184 | 1323 | 1475 | 61% |
| 5 | 99 | 116 | 110 | 94 | 109 | 151 | 53% |
| 6 | 23 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 11 | 21 | -9% |
| 7* | 57 | 58 | 68 | 53 | 75 | 77 | 35% |
| 8 | 296 | 246 | 284 | 337 | 342 | 417 | 41% |
| 9 | 60 | 34 | 42 | 64 | 84 | 65 | 8% |
| 10 | 311 | 397 | 341 | 280 | 428 | 450 | 45% |
| 11 | 92 | 92 | 79 | 43 | 93 | 93 | 1% |
| 12* | 60 | 73 | 85 | 87 | 134 | 155 | 158% |
| 13 | 133 | 131 | 124 | 108 | 163 | 163 | 23% |
| 14 | 55 | 52 | 47 | 55 | 44 | 43 | -22% |
| 15* | 20 | 28 | 33 | 37 | 47 | 51 | 155% |
| 16* | 32 | 45 | 47 | 34 | 48 | 48 | 50% |
| 17 | 608 | 651 | 574 | 580 | 575 | 618 | 2% |
| 18 | 713 | 587 | 589 | 533 | 534 | 556 | -22% |
| 19 | 443 | 419 | 425 | 388 | 439 | 446 | 1% |
| 20 | 247 | 174 | 191 | 150 | 156 | 142 | -43% |
| 21 | 243 | 288 | 261 | 292 | 318 | 402 | 65% |
| 22 | 37 | 30 | 18 | 31 | 39 | 34 | -8% |
| Total | 6051 | 6188 | 6108 | 5996 | 6730 | 7287 | 20% |

* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.
Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Table 2: Prison admissions by judicial district and gender: FY 2013 to FY 2018

| District | | Number of admissions by fiscal year* | | | | | | Total Growth |
|----------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| 1 | Women | 83 | 112 | 119 | 97 | 114 | 138 | 66% |
| | Men | 531 | 548 | 558 | 616 | 602 | 648 | 22% |
| 2 | Women | 71 | 120 | 102 | 74 | 121 | 105 | 48% |
| | Men | 901 | 939 | 902 | 822 | 899 | 957 | 6% |
| 3* | Women | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | n/a |
| | Men | 19 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 29 | 28 | 47% |
| 4 | Women | 121 | 151 | 159 | 181 | 258 | 274 | 126% |
| | Men | 796 | 864 | 918 | 1003 | 1065 | 1201 | 51% |
| 5 | Women | 16 | 8 | 14 | 16 | 8 | 21 | 31% |
| | Men | 83 | 108 | 96 | 78 | 101 | 130 | 57% |
| 6 | Women | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | -67% |
| | Men | 20 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 20 | 0% |
| 7* | Women | 9 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 0% |
| | Men | 48 | 55 | 61 | 48 | 61 | 68 | 42% |
| 8 | Women | 37 | 35 | 46 | 43 | 48 | 66 | 78% |
| | Men | 259 | 211 | 238 | 294 | 294 | 351 | 36% |
| 9 | Women | 5 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 100% |
| | Men | 55 | 34 | 36 | 55 | 74 | 55 | 0% |
| 10 | Women | 49 | 76 | 54 | 63 | 83 | 90 | 84% |
| | Men | 262 | 321 | 287 | 217 | 345 | 360 | 37% |
| 11 | Women | 10 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 14 | 21 | 110% |
| | Men | 82 | 81 | 68 | 39 | 79 | 72 | -12% |
| 12* | Women | 6 | 7 | 21 | 11 | 25 | 45 | 650% |
| | Men | 54 | 66 | 64 | 76 | 109 | 110 | 104% |
| | | 60 | 73 | 85 | 87 | 134 | 155 | 158% |
| 13 | Women | 12 | 18 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 24 | 100% |
| | Men | 121 | 113 | 111 | 92 | 144 | 139 | 15% |
| 14 | Women | 10 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 6 | -40% |
| | Men | 45 | 42 | 38 | 44 | 33 | 37 | -18% |
| 15* | Women | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 25% |
| | Men | 16 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 37 | 46 | 188% |
| 16* | Women | 5 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 40% |
| | Men | 27 | 41 | 39 | 24 | 37 | 41 | 52% |

Table 2 continued

| District | | Number of admissions by fiscal year* | | | | | | Total Growth |
|----------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| 17 | Women | 73 | 81 | 70 | 58 | 57 | 89 | 22% |
| | Men | 535 | 570 | 504 | 522 | 518 | 529 | -1% |
| 18 | Women | 95 | 68 | 70 | 67 | 72 | 67 | -29% |
| | Men | 618 | 519 | 519 | 466 | 462 | 489 | -21% |
| 19 | Women | 70 | 64 | 54 | 63 | 77 | 74 | 6% |
| | Men | 373 | 355 | 371 | 325 | 362 | 372 | 0% |
| 20 | Women | 22 | 19 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 14 | -36% |
| | Men | 225 | 155 | 171 | 136 | 142 | 128 | -43% |
| 21 | Women | 36 | 37 | 37 | 47 | 59 | 75 | 108% |
| | Men | 207 | 251 | 224 | 245 | 259 | 327 | 58% |
| 22 | Women | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 67% |
| | Men | 34 | 29 | 14 | 27 | 32 | 29 | -15% |
| Total | Women | 740 | 835 | 835 | 807 | 1036 | 1150 | 55% |
| | Men | 5311 | 5353 | 5273 | 5189 | 5694 | 6137 | 16% |

* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.

Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Table 3: Prison admissions by judicial district and race/ethnicity: FY 2013 to FY 2018

| District | | Number of admissions by fiscal year* | | | | | | Total Growth |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| 1st | African Amer/Black | 55 | 48 | 43 | 58 | 58 | 77 | 40% |
| | Hispanic | 227 | 219 | 186 | 242 | 220 | 221 | -3% |
| | Caucasian | 318 | 368 | 430 | 381 | 399 | 450 | 42% |
| | Other | 14 | 25 | 18 | 32 | 39 | 38 | 171% |
| 2nd | African Amer/Black | 316 | 346 | 327 | 281 | 325 | 287 | -9% |
| | Hispanic | 396 | 406 | 344 | 312 | 333 | 392 | -1% |
| | Caucasian | 210 | 260 | 287 | 261 | 307 | 314 | 50% |
| | Other | 50 | 47 | 46 | 42 | 55 | 69 | 38% |
| 3rd* | African Amer/Black | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0% |
| | Hispanic | 15 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 19 | 19 | 27% |
| | Caucasian | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 300% |
| | Other | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 300% |
| 4th | African Amer/Black | 193 | 199 | 216 | 208 | 228 | 276 | 43% |
| | Hispanic | 213 | 214 | 251 | 255 | 281 | 323 | 52% |
| | Caucasian | 466 | 566 | 569 | 665 | 756 | 807 | 73% |
| | Other | 45 | 36 | 41 | 56 | 57 | 69 | 53% |
| 5th | African Amer/Black | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 50% |
| | Hispanic | 28 | 30 | 28 | 18 | 26 | 39 | 39% |
| | Caucasian | 56 | 68 | 70 | 63 | 63 | 83 | 48% |
| | Other | 11 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 23 | 109% |
| 6th | African Amer/Black | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | n/a |
| | Hispanic | 9 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 11% |
| | Caucasian | 13 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 11 | -15% |
| | Other | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -100% |
| 7th | African Amer/Black | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | -50% |
| | Hispanic | 18 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 23 | 28% |
| | Caucasian | 35 | 43 | 52 | 35 | 54 | 53 | 51% |
| | Other | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | -100% |
| 8th | African Amer/Black | 12 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 20 | 29 | 142% |
| | Hispanic | 87 | 49 | 58 | 66 | 81 | 90 | 3% |
| | Caucasian | 193 | 179 | 204 | 243 | 222 | 275 | 42% |
| | Other | 4 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 19 | 22 | 450% |

Table 3, continued

| District | | Number of admissions by fiscal year* | | | | | | Total Growth |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| 9th | African Amer/Black | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | n/a |
| | Hispanic | 15 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 14 | -7% |
| | Caucasian | 44 | 29 | 25 | 46 | 64 | 44 | 0% |
| | Other | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 400% |
| 10th | African Amer/Black | 18 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 22 | 11 | -39% |
| | Hispanic | 177 | 235 | 198 | 157 | 250 | 287 | 62% |
| | Caucasian | 106 | 137 | 115 | 100 | 135 | 135 | 27% |
| | Other | 10 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 21 | 17 | 70% |
| 11th | African Amer/Black | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -50% |
| | Hispanic | 12 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 11 | -8% |
| | Caucasian | 75 | 73 | 66 | 37 | 78 | 78 | 4% |
| | Other | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0% |
| 12th* | African Amer/Black | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 50% |
| | Hispanic | 33 | 48 | 52 | 53 | 97 | 88 | 167% |
| | Caucasian | 25 | 24 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 64 | 156% |
| | Other | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | n/a |
| 13th | African Amer/Black | 7 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 0% |
| | Hispanic | 46 | 39 | 43 | 28 | 61 | 41 | -11% |
| | Caucasian | 77 | 85 | 73 | 75 | 90 | 111 | 44% |
| | Other | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 33% |
| 14th | African Amer/Black | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | -100% |
| | Hispanic | 5 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | -40% |
| | Caucasian | 45 | 42 | 42 | 48 | 39 | 40 | -11% |
| | Other | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| 15th* | African Amer/Black | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | n/a |
| | Hispanic | 8 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 20 | 18 | 125% |
| | Caucasian | 12 | 15 | 12 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 125% |
| | Other | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | n/a |
| 16th* | African Amer/Black | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | n/a |
| | Hispanic | 19 | 32 | 23 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 37% |
| | Caucasian | 12 | 10 | 21 | 10 | 18 | 19 | 58% |
| | Other | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 100% |

Table 3, continued

| District | | Number of admissions by fiscal year* | | | | | | Total Growth |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| 17th | African Amer/Black | 93 | 89 | 77 | 59 | 60 | 63 | -32% |
| | Hispanic | 248 | 235 | 233 | 217 | 209 | 272 | 10% |
| | Caucasian | 243 | 296 | 248 | 264 | 288 | 250 | 3% |
| | Other | 24 | 31 | 16 | 40 | 17 | 33 | 38% |
| 18th | African Amer/Black | 195 | 167 | 169 | 162 | 156 | 155 | -21% |
| | Hispanic | 176 | 99 | 103 | 101 | 124 | 134 | -24% |
| | Caucasian | 312 | 300 | 296 | 254 | 235 | 239 | -23% |
| | Other | 30 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 28 | -7% |
| 19th | African Amer/Black | 16 | 21 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 12 | -25% |
| | Hispanic | 220 | 190 | 194 | 178 | 211 | 216 | -2% |
| | Caucasian | 186 | 195 | 201 | 187 | 195 | 187 | 1% |
| | Other | 21 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 31 | 48% |
| 20th | African Amer/Black | 17 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 6 | -65% |
| | Hispanic | 63 | 45 | 36 | 33 | 53 | 39 | -38% |
| | Caucasian | 155 | 109 | 135 | 95 | 89 | 92 | -41% |
| | Other | 12 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 5 | -58% |
| 21st | African Amer/Black | 12 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 23 | 92% |
| | Hispanic | 63 | 52 | 53 | 48 | 68 | 82 | 30% |
| | Caucasian | 165 | 209 | 187 | 215 | 220 | 282 | 71% |
| | Other | 3 | 12 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 367% |
| 22nd | African Amer/Black | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | n/a |
| | Hispanic | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 5 | -17% |
| | Caucasian | 21 | 16 | 7 | 18 | 24 | 20 | -5% |
| | Other | 10 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 | -10% |
| Total | African Amer/Black | 946 | 946 | 919 | 864 | 944 | 964 | 2% |
| | Hispanic | 2084 | 1961 | 1872 | 1804 | 2135 | 2353 | 13% |
| | Caucasian | 2771 | 3041 | 3089 | 3071 | 3349 | 3589 | 30% |
| | Other | 250 | 239 | 228 | 257 | 299 | 379 | 52% |

* Caution must be used with interpreting data from districts with very low numbers of admissions.

Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.

Table 4: Prison admissions by crime category: FY 2013 to FY 2018

| Crime Category | Number of admissions by fiscal year* | | | | | | Total Growth |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| Custody | 341 | 383 | 385 | 586 | 657 | 774 | 127% |
| Drugs | 1188 | 1157 | 1073 | 901 | 971 | 1123 | -5% |
| MVT | 189 | 220 | 236 | 253 | 323 | 340 | 80% |
| Other | 468 | 469 | 447 | 463 | 618 | 715 | 53% |
| Property | 1266 | 1326 | 1395 | 1308 | 1451 | 1488 | 18% |
| Sex | 541 | 505 | 564 | 475 | 473 | 456 | -16% |
| Theft | 485 | 467 | 394 | 305 | 279 | 292 | -40% |
| Traffic | 159 | 162 | 163 | 135 | 208 | 235 | 48% |
| Violent | 1422 | 1512 | 1480 | 1577 | 1758 | 1876 | 32% |
| Total | 6059 | 6201 | 6137 | 6003 | 6738 | 7299 | 20% |

Source: Data extracts supplied by the Colorado Department of Corrections and analyzed by DCJ/ORS.