

# Crime and justice in Colorado | 2004



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After 20 years, DCJ's Crime and Justice Report has been resurrected. Continuous requests for the 1985 *Report on Crime and Justice in Colorado and Denver* led to the development of this report. A second volume will be published next year.

We were able to recreate this report with a grant funded by U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, and obtained from the state Drug Control and System Improvement Program Board. We are grateful for this support.

We would like to thank the many researchers who contributed to this report. Without the data provided to us, this report would not have been possible. We are especially grateful to staff from the Division of Probation Services; Division of Youth Corrections (DYC); Department of Corrections (DOC); Colorado Bureau of Investigations (CBI); the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS); the Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice, Division of Criminal Justice; and the Office of Community Correction, Division of Criminal Justice.

We are considerably grateful to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics for consistently producing relevant statistical analyses and descriptions of crime and victimization data. We have incorporated some of this important work in the current report.

We are particularly grateful to 1000 Robots Design for their hard work and creative graphic design.

As always we would like to thank our Division Director, Raymond T. Slaughter, for his support of our work.

Despite all this assistance, we alone are responsible for this report and any omission or errors that remain.

*Office of Research and Statistics  
Division of Criminal Justice  
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## Section 1: Introduction



The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice's Office of Research and Statistics presents to the state this comprehensive picture of the criminal justice system. Relying heavily on graphics and a non-technical format it brings together a wide variety of data from multiple sources, including DCJ's own databases, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, the Colorado Judicial Branch, the Department of Corrections, and the Division of Youth Corrections.

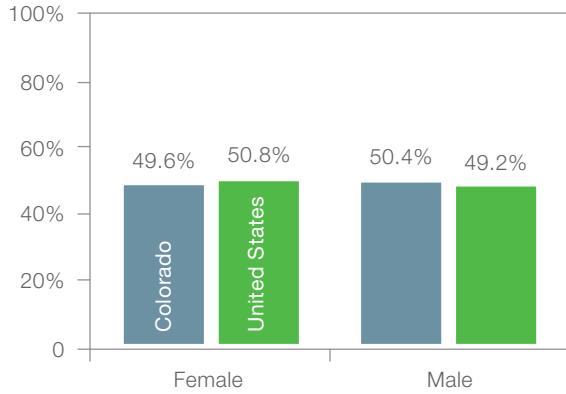
A local perspective on crime and justice is provided with the inclusion of homicide information from Denver, Aurora and Colorado Springs. Also, twenty-three years of arrest data from all counties in the state are summarized using data from the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.

The most recent data available are presented here. Depending on the data source, the latest dates vary between 2000 and 2004.

Because this report analyzes many rich data sources and is presented with the use of graphics and short descriptions, it should be of interest to the general public, elected government officials and criminal justice practitioners. The report attempts to assist the state as it seeks to appreciate the complexity of the crime problem and the criminal justice system response.

**It is useful to compare the information that follows with a few basic state and national reference points.**

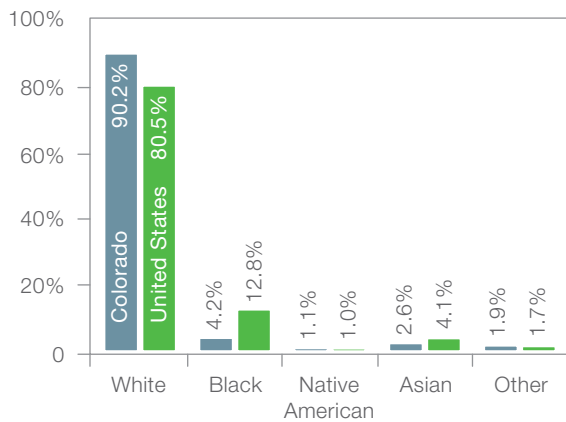
Figure 1.1. Gender: Colorado and nationwide, 2003



Source: US Census Bureau.

- Colorado ranked third in the nation in 2003 in the ratio of males to females. Alaska had the highest male to female ratio. The District of Columbia had the lowest male to female ratio.

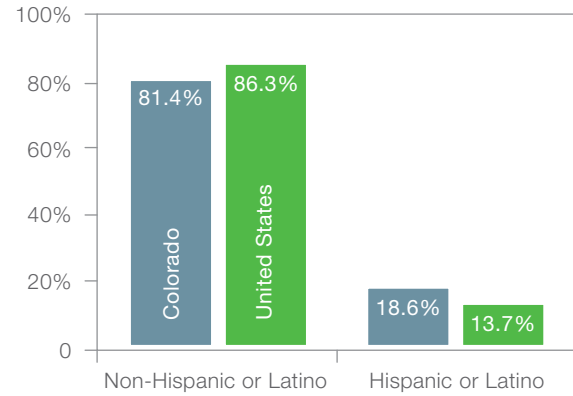
Figure 1.2. Race: Colorado and nationwide, 2003



Source: US Census Bureau.

- These categories reflect the method used by the U.S. Census Bureau to depict race.
- Colorado ranked 24th in percentage of population that was white. Maine was the highest at 96.9 percent. Hawaii was last at 24.3 percent.

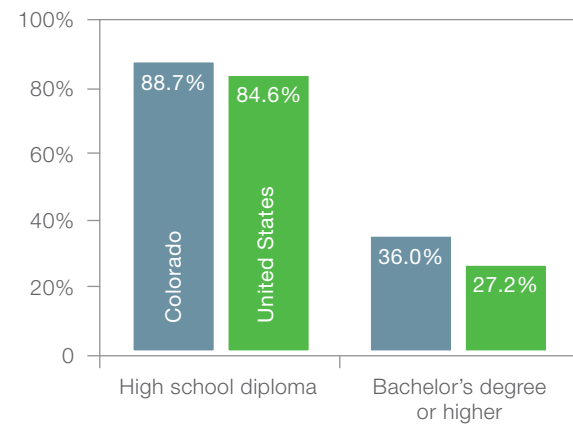
Figure 1.3. Origin: Colorado and nationwide, 2003



Source: US Census Bureau.

- Nearly one in 5 Coloradans was of Hispanic or Latino origin.
- Colorado ranked 6th in percentage of population that was Hispanic. New Mexico was first with 42.1 percent. West Virginia and Maine were tied for last at 0.7 percent.

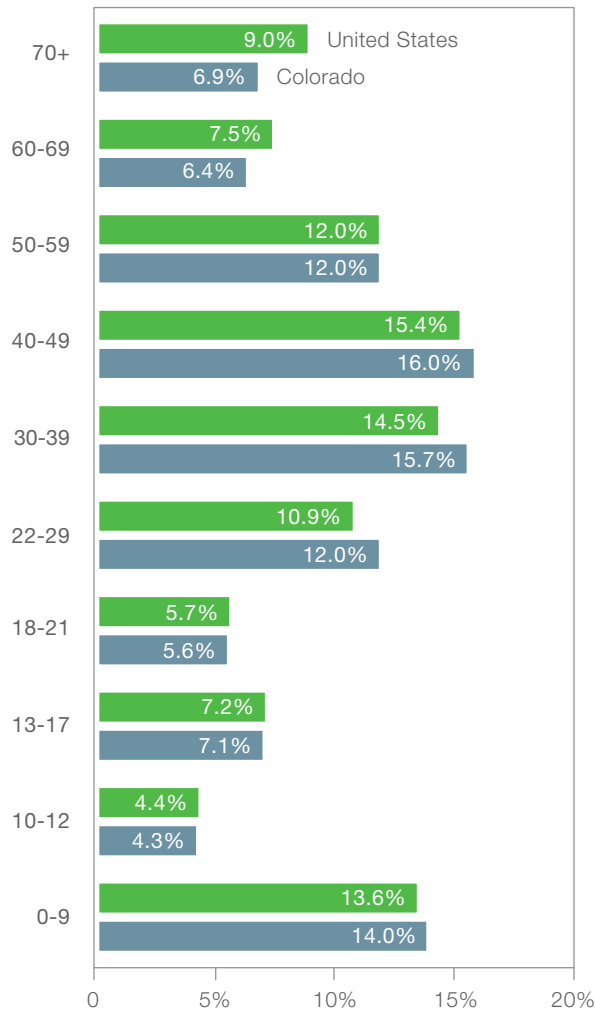
Figure 1.4. Educational attainment: Colorado and nationwide, 2003



Source: US Census Bureau.

- Colorado ranked 4th in the proportion of the population holding a bachelor's degree or higher degrees behind Washington D.C., Massachusetts, and Maryland.

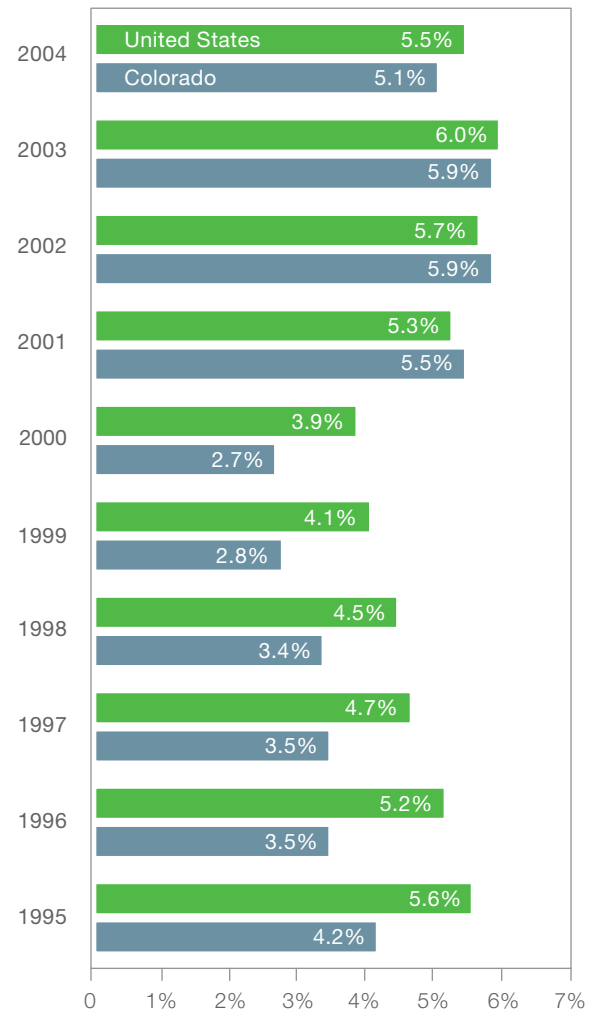
Figure 1.5. Age: Colorado and nationwide, 2003



Source: US Census Bureau.

- Colorado was higher than the national average in the percentage of the population that was between age 22 and 49.
- Colorado ranked 48th in percentage of population 65 and older. Florida was the highest at 17.1 percent. Alaska was last at 5.7 percent.

Figure 1.6. Unemployment: Colorado and nationwide, 2003



Source: US Census Bureau.

- In 2003, Colorado ranked 33rd in average unemployment rate, Oregon was 1st with an unemployment rate of 8.2 percent, South Dakota was last with an unemployment rate of 3.6 percent.
- Unemployment rates are percentages of available labor force.

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# Section 1

## Section 2: The criminal event



This section gives an overview of crime as it exists in the state using data that addresses such questions as: What is a crime? What do crime rates really measure?

What is the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor? How are crimes defined? What are some common crimes?

When and where does most crime occur? What are the characteristics of the most serious crimes?

What do we know about crime victims? About crime on college campuses? About workplace violence?

## The criminal event

### What is a crime?

Crimes are acts and behaviors defined by law for which a formally sanctioned punishment is specified. What is included in the definition of a crime varies across federal, state and local jurisdictions. Accurately and consistently defining a crime is the first step toward the goal of obtaining accurate crime statistics.

### What do crime rates really measure?

To be included in crime statistics, the act must be reported to law enforcement. Not all crimes are reported to police agencies, and not all reported crime results in an arrest. Consequently, crime statistics collected by law enforcement agencies typically fall into two categories: information on *known offenses* and *persons arrested* by police departments.

An offense is “cleared by arrest” or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is (1) arrested, or (2) charged with the commission of the offense and turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice-to-appear). Also, although no physical arrest is made, a clearance by arrest can be claimed when the offender is a person under 18 years of age and is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities.

Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, or the arrest of many persons may clear only one crime. Further, if several persons are involved in the commission of a crime and only one is arrested and charged, the crime is listed as cleared by arrest. If the other person(s) involved in the crime are arrested at a later date, no record will be made of a clearance by arrest since the offense was already cleared following the arrest of the first person.

*The number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested are counted in the clearances recorded by law enforcement.*

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, approximately half of the nation’s violent crimes and between 16 and 18 percent of nonviolent crimes are cleared by arrest. These figures have remained stable for decades. In 2003, two out of three murders were cleared by arrest but only 13 percent of burglaries were cleared.

Colorado law enforcement agencies discontinued reporting clearance rates to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation in 1995.

### How do felonies differ from misdemeanors?

Criminal offenses are classified according to how they are handled by the criminal justice system. Most jurisdictions recognize two classes of offenses: felonies and misdemeanors.

A felony is defined by the Colorado Constitution as any criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Misdemeanors are often less serious crimes resulting in a fine, a sentence to the county jail or probation supervision.

### What are some other common crimes in the United States?

**Drug abuse violations** are offenses related to growing, manufacturing, possessing, using, selling, or distributing narcotic and dangerous non-narcotic drugs. A distinction is made between possession and sale or manufacturing.

**Sex crimes** refer to a broad category of crimes that have a sexual element.

**Fraud offenses** include the practice of deceit or intentional misrepresentation of fact with the intent of depriving a person of property or legal rights.

**Status Offenses** are acts that are illegal only if committed by a juvenile, for example, truancy.

### What are white-collar crimes?

White collar crimes include a wide range of illegalities including embezzlement, bribery, fraud, theft of services, theft of trade secrets, forgery, smuggling, tax evasion, obstruction of justice, telemarketing fraud, Internet fraud, identity theft, and cyber-crime. A key element of these crimes includes whether the violator’s position of fiduciary trust, power, technical knowledge, or influence has provided the opportunity to abuse lawful institutions for unlawful purposes. The FBI has defined white-collar crime as “... a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation” and “those illegal acts which are characterized by deceit, concealment, or violation of trust and which are not dependent upon the application or threat of physical force or violence.”

**Identity theft** occurs when someone uses the name, Social Security number, credit card number or other identifying information of another person, without permission to commit fraud or other crimes. Thieves use a variety of methods to gain access to personal information from businesses or institutions. They steal records

from employers, bribe an employee who has access to these records, or hack into the organization's computers. Information about individuals is obtained by rummaging through trash and stealing mail, by fraudulently obtaining credit reports (posing as a landlord, for example), and by stealing credit and debit card numbers using a special information storage device in a practice known as "skimming." Thieves may also complete a "change of address form" to divert mail to another location, illegally obtain personal information from the victim's home, and scam information directly from the victim by posing as a legitimate business person or government official. These offenders can take out loans, establish phone services, open or drain bank accounts, file for bankruptcy under the victim's name to avoid paying debts incurred or to avoid eviction, and give the victim's name to police during an arrest.

Consumer Sentinel is the complaint database developed and maintained by the Federal Trade Commission since 1997. In 2003, it received 516,740 consumer fraud and identity theft complaints, up from 404,000 in 2002. In an analysis of 26 metropolitan areas with a population of 2,000,000 or more, Denver ranked 13th in the rate of identity theft with 96 victims per 100,000 residents. Colorado ranked 8th in the nation in the identity theft rate in 2003: There were 81 victims per 100,000 residents. Identity theft in Colorado was most often linked to credit cards or bank accounts.

**Consumer Fraud** is another category of white-collar crime that is growing with increased use of the Internet. Identity theft, discussed above, comprises approximately 20 percent of all consumer fraud cases reported to the Federal Trade Commission. The other crimes that constitute consumer fraud include: the promise of a loan that requires an initiation fee, worthless credit card loss protection and insurance programs, medical billing scams, business (including work-at-home) opportunities, non-delivery of goods, delivery of goods of lesser value than advertised, misleading information related to dietary supplements, weight loss products or services, misleading travel packages, and so on. Colorado ranked 5th nationwide in the rate of fraud complaints per 100,000 residents reported to the FTC in 2003. Of these, 25 percent of complaints in Colorado were linked to Internet auctions, and 15 percent to Home Shopping/Catalog Sales.

**Sources:** U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigations (2002, 1989). *White-Collar Crime Study*. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office. Identity theft: What's it all about? Federal Trade Commission (2003) available at <http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/pubs/credit/idtheftmini.pdf>.

Table 2.1. Types of identity theft reported by Colorado victims, 2004

Rank	Identity theft type	Percentage*
1	Credit card fraud	22%
2	Bank fraud**	22%
3	Employment-related fraud	15%
4	Phone or utilities fraud	15%
5	Government documents or benefits fraud	6%
6	Loan fraud	6%
	Other	26%
	Attempted identity theft	6%

**Notes:** \*Percentages are based on the 4409 victims reporting from Colorado. Percentages add to more than 100 because approximately 19% of victims from Colorado reported experiencing more than one type of identity theft.

\*\*Includes fraud involving checking and savings accounts and electronic fund transfers.

**Source:** Federal Trade Commission (2005). *National and State Trends in Fraud and Identity Theft: January–December 2004*, page 21 available at <http://www.consumer.gov/sentinel/pubs/Top10Fraud2004.pdf>.

### Sources of crime reporting: Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

These two sources of crime information, UCR and NCVS, concentrate on measuring a limited number of well-defined crimes. They do not include all possible criminal events. Both data sources use commonly understood definitions rather than legal definitions of crime. The UCR data reflect crimes known to law enforcement and are typically reported by the FBI as "offenses" and "arrests." The NCVS data reflect crime victimization experiences of individuals over the age of 12 living in thousands of U.S. households. These two sources of crime information are described in detail below.

### The UCR index shows trends in eight major crimes

In 1927, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) formed a committee to create a uniform system for gathering police statistics. The goal was to develop a national system of statistics that would overcome variations in the way crimes were defined in different parts of the country. The FBI's UCR program began in 1929 by collecting data on seven major crimes: homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Arson was added as the eighth UCR Index offense



in 1978. Crimes in the index were selected based on seriousness, frequency of occurrence and likelihood of coming to the attention of police, and are used as the basis for evaluating changes in the volume of crime.

UCR data are compiled monthly from data obtained from state and local law enforcement jurisdictions. Participation in the UCR Program is voluntary on the part of law enforcement agencies. In 2001, law enforcement agencies that participate in the UCR Program represented nearly 90 percent of the U.S. population.

UCR data in Colorado are collected and analyzed by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. The information is collected from local law enforcement agencies. The information is then transmitted to the FBI to be included in national statistics

To ensure these data are uniformly reported, the FBI provides contributing law enforcement agencies with a handbook that explains how to classify and score offenses and provides uniform crime offense definitions. Acknowledging that offense definitions may vary from state to state, the FBI cautions agencies to report offenses not according to local or state statutes but according to those guidelines provided in the handbook. Most agencies make a good faith effort to comply with established guidelines.

### The NCVS

The National Crime Victimization Survey began in 1973 to provide information about crimes that might not be reported to police. It also was developed to provide

**Since crime is a sociological phenomenon influenced by a variety of factors, the FBI discourages data users from ranking agencies and using the data as a measurement of law enforcement effectiveness.**

detailed information of victims and trends over time. The survey was significantly redesigned and updated in 1993 to improve the questions and broaden the scope of crimes measured.

The NCVS collects data twice each year from 42,000 households. Each household stays in the sample for three years, and new households are rotated into the sample on an ongoing basis. The U.S. Census Bureau

### **Total serious violent crime**

*The number of homicides recorded by police plus the number of rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults from the victimization survey whether or not they were reported to the police.*

### **Victimizations reported to the police**

*The number of homicides recorded by police plus the number of rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults from the victimization survey that victims said were reported to the police.*

### **Crimes recorded by the police**

*The number of homicides, forcible rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults included in the Uniform Crime Reports of the FBI excluding commercial robberies and crimes that involved victims under age 12.*

### **Arrests for violent crimes**

*The number of persons arrested for homicide, forcible rape, robbery or aggravated assault as reported by law enforcement agencies to the FBI.*

**Source:** Bureau of Justice Statistics, Key Crime and Justice Facts at a Glance available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/cv2.htm>.

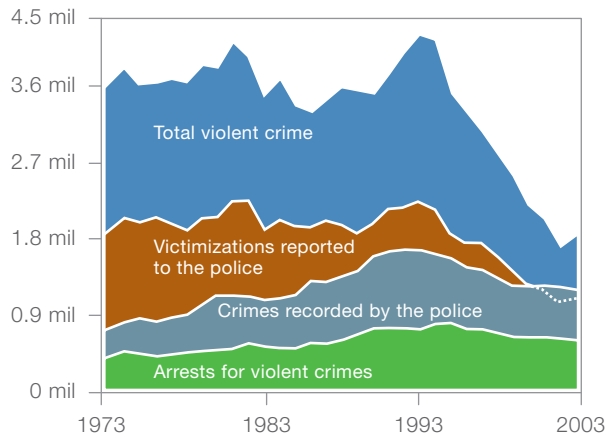
conducts individual interviews on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, the agency mandated to manage the Survey.

Crimes suffered by individuals and households—when those crimes were committed against victims age 12 and over—are the events counted by the NCVS.

The NCVS collects detailed information on the frequency and nature of the crimes of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, aggravated and simple assault, household burglary, theft and motor vehicle theft. It does not measure homicide or commercial crimes (such as burglaries of stores). The information collected includes information about victims (age, sex, race, ethnicity, marital status, income, and education level), offenders (sex, race, approximate age and victim-offender relationship) and the crime (time, place, use of weapons, nature of injury and economic consequences). Questions include experiences of victims with the criminal justice system, self-protective measures used by the victim, and possible substance abuse by offenders.



Figure 2.1. Nationwide: Four measures of a violent crime



**Source:** Bureau of Justice Statistics, Key Crime and Justice Facts at a Glance available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/cv2.htm>.

The NCVS was designed to complement the UCR program, but the two sources of crime data have important differences. The two programs measure an overlapping but non-identical set of crimes. The NCVS includes crimes both reported and not reported to law enforcement and it excludes crimes against children under the age of 12. Unlike the NCVS, the UCR data includes information on homicide, arson, commercial crimes and crime against children under the age of 12. Further, the crime rates are calculated using different bases. The UCR rates are per capita (number of crimes per 100,000 persons) whereas the NCVS rates are per household (number of crimes per 1,000 households). The number of households may not grow at the same rate each year as the total population, so trend data for property crimes measured by the two programs may not be comparable. In addition, the NCVS is based on a sample and so a margin of error exists, as with all samples. The UCR includes actual counts of offenses reported by law enforcement jurisdictions.

Table 2.2. How do UCR and NCVS compare?

	Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)	National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
Offenses Measured:	Homicide Rape Robbery (Personal and Commercial) Assault (Aggravated) Burglary (Commercial and Household) Larceny (Commercial and Household) Motor Vehicle Theft Arson	Rape/Sexual Assault Robbery (Personal) Assault (Simple and Aggravated) Burglary (Household) Larceny (Personal and Household) Motor Vehicle Theft Vandalism
Scope:	Crimes reported to police in most jurisdictions.	Crimes reported and not reported to police; committed against victims age 12 or older; data are for the nation as a whole.
Collection Method:	Police department reports to FBI.	Survey interview. In 2002, 42,430 households and 76,050 people age 12 or older were interviewed, representing a 92.4% response rate of eligible households.
Kinds of Information:	Crime counts, persons arrested, crime clearances, law enforcement officers killed and assaulted and characteristics of homicide victims.	Details about victims (age, race, sex, education, income, and relationship to offender) and crimes (time and place of occurrence, whether reported to police, use of weapons, economic consequences).
Sponsor:	Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation	Department of Justice U.S. Census Bureau

**Source:** "The Justice System," Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/justsys>.

### Where does most crime occur?

In 2003, the latest year for which data are available, about a quarter of incidents of violent crime occurred at or near the victim's home.

Common locales for violent crimes were on streets other than those near the victim's home (17 percent), at school (14 percent), or at a commercial establishment (7 percent).

About one in four violent crimes occurred in or near the victim's home. About half occurred within a mile from home and 76 percent within five miles.

Only 4 percent of victims of violent crime reported that the crime took place more than fifty miles from their home.

Twenty-two percent of victims of violent crime reported being involved in some form of leisure activity away from home at the time of their victimization. Twenty-three percent said they were at home, and another 19 percent mentioned they were at work or traveling to or from work when the crime occurred.

### School violence

Nationally, school violence has reduced significantly in the past few years.

In 2003, the most recent year that data are available, in a national sample of students ages 12 through 18, about 88,000 were victims of serious violent crimes at school (down from 161,000 in 2001), and about 309,000 away from school.

Between July 1, 1999 and June 30, 2000 in the United States there were sixteen school-associated homicides of school age children.

In 2003, 21 percent of students reported the presence of street gangs in their schools.

In bi-annual national surveys conducted between 1993 and 2003, about 7 to 9 percent of students in grades 9 to 12 reported being threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property in the past 12 months.

In 2003, about 6 percent of students reported carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school

Table 2.3. Percentage of students who carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days

	Total		Males		Females	
	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>373</b>
<b>Age</b>						
15 or younger	3.9	358	5.4	168	2.1	187
16 or 17	4.7	344	8.6	175	0.6	167
18 or older		44		24		19
<b>Grade</b>						
9th	3.3	212		95	1.7	116
10th	4.2	236	6.7	120	0.9	113
11th	5.4	166		88		77
12th	5.6	126		61		65
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
African American		41		22		17
Hispanic/Latino	4.9	184		88		94
White	3	432	5.2	212	0.5	219
All other races		54		30		23
Multiple race		32		14		17

**Note:** Blank/shaded cells reflect too few cases to calculate a valid percentage.

**Source:** Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, available at <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/hs/yrebs/2003COH%20Summary%20Tables.pdf>.

property in the past 30 days, a decline from 12 percent in 1993.

In Colorado, 7.6 percent of boys and 1.6 percent of girls said they carried a gun on at least one occasion in the last 30 days.

### When does most crime occur?

Overall, in 2002, violent crimes were slightly more likely to occur during the day than at the night. However some crimes exhibited different patterns.

In 2002, 53 percent of incidents of violent crime occurred between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Almost two-thirds of rapes/sexual assaults occurred at night -- 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

### How much serious crime is there?

Ten percent of major offenses reported to police in Colorado in 2003 were violent.

Major offenses include homicide, serious assault, robbery, rape, burglary and motor vehicle theft. Robbery is the violent crime that occurs most frequently.

In 2003, a total of 243,459 adult and juvenile arrests were made, according to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. This is a decrease of 7 percent from 2002.

Homicides and auto theft decreased in 2003 by more than 10 percent compared to the previous year. In fact, the 2003 homicide rate was the lowest since 1965. The motor vehicle theft rate peaked in 1970 at 588 per 100,000 residents compared to a rate of 441 in 2003. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for 36 percent of the major offenses reported.

Burglary was the most common major offense reported by CBI. A total of 29,830 burglaries were reported to CBI by law enforcement agencies in 2003. Burglaries accounted for 54 percent of the major offenses reported to law enforcement. Forced entry accounted for 55 percent of the burglaries.

### Is crime increasing or decreasing?

Overall, nationwide and in Colorado, crime is at its lowest point since 1970.

The crime rate decreased significantly between 1992 and 2000. It remained relatively stable between 2001 and 2003.

A few crimes increased in the past few years. Motor vehicle theft increased between 1999 and 2002 but went down again in 2003. This pattern also occurred in burglary and homicide rates.

Table 2.4. Colorado index crime rate: 1970-2003, rate per 100,000

Year	Population	Index offense rate
1970	2207259	5318.2
1971	2283000	5517.0
1972	2357000	5593.6
1973	2437000	5495.8
1974	2496000	6165.8
1975	2534000	6675.5
1976	2583000	6782.4
1977	2619000	6827.5
1978	2670000	6832.4
1979	2772000	7051.1
1980	2878407	7333.5
1981	2963000	7353.2
1982	3045000	7079.9
1983	3139000	6627.1
1984	3178000	6471.1
1985	3231000	6919.1
1986	3267000	7031.9
1987	3296000	6451.3
1988	3290000	6178.3
1989	3317000	6039.4
1990	3294394	6053.7
1991	3377000	6074.1
1992	3470000	5958.8
1993	3566000	5526.8
1994	3656000	5318.4
1995	3747000	5396.3
1996	3823000	5118.5
1997	3893000	4650.4
1998	3971000	4487.5
1999	4056000	4063.4
2000	4301261	3982.6
2001	4417714	4218.9
2002	4506542	4347.8
2003	4550688	4286.1

**Notes:** When data are unavailable, the cells are blank or the year is not presented. State offense totals are based on data from all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas. Rates are the number of reported offenses per 100,000 population.

**Sources:** FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data available at <http://bjsdata.ojp.usdoj.gov/dataonline/Search/Crime/State/RunCrimeStatebyState.cfm>.

The robbery rate has continued to increase since 2000, with the 2003 rate logging a 3.8 percent increase over 2002.

**With the crime rate at a near-historic low, it is likely to increase over the next few years.**

**How do violent and property crimes differ?**

Violent crime refers to events such as homicide, rape and assault that may result in injury to a person. Robbery is also considered a violent crime because it involves the use or threat of force against a person.

Property crimes are unlawful acts with the intent of gaining property but do not involve the use or threat of force against an individual. Larceny, burglary and motor vehicle theft are examples of property crimes.

**The violent crime rate is at a historic low**

From 1960 to 1970, the national violent crime rate per 100,000 population (as measured by FBI index crimes of manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) rose 126 percent. From 1970 to 1980 the violent crime rate rose 65 percent. From 1980 to 1990 it rose 23 percent.

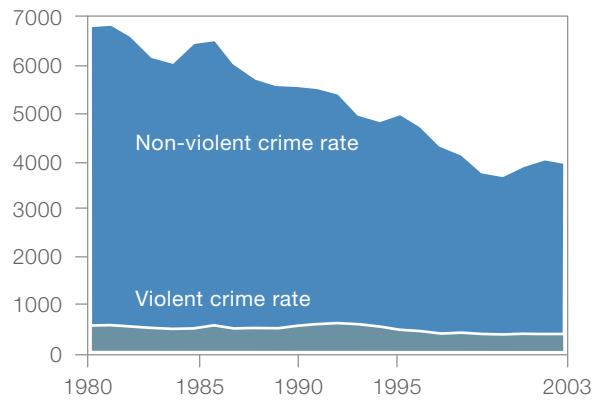
The violent crime rate in Colorado began to decline in 1994.

**In 2002 the U.S. violent crime rate was at the lowest level ever recorded**

The violent crime rate increased to a peak in 1981 interrupted only by a 1-year decline in 1980. For the following 5 years until 1986, the rate decreased. From 1986 to 1993 the rate of violent crime increased to a level slightly below the 1981 peak. A decline in the violent crime rate began in 1994 and has continued through 2002 to the *lowest level ever recorded*.

Also violent crimes perpetrated against men have declined significantly since the mid-1970s. Violent victimizations for both males and females have declined since 1994. Nevertheless, males, blacks and youths remain most vulnerable to become victims of violent crime.

Figure 2.2. Colorado's violent vs. non-violent crime rates, 1980-2003, rate per 100,000



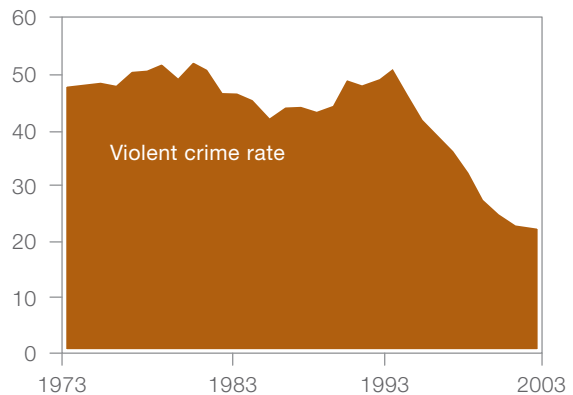
**Sources:** Bureau of Justice Statistics Data Online. Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report 2002 through 2003.

Table 2.5. Changes in violent crime rate over the decades

Decade	U.S. Total	Colorado
1960-1970	126%	260%
1970-1980	65%	51%
1980-1990	20%	-1%
1990-2001	-25%	-50%

**Source:** Brownstein, Henry (1996). *The Rise and Fall of a Violent Crime Wave: Crack Cocaine and the Construction of a Social Crime Problem*, Criminal Justice Press, Monsey, NY.

Figure 2.3. Nationwide: Violent crime rates



**Source:** National Crime Victimization Survey and Uniform Crime Reports. Homicide rates for 2003 are estimated based on 2003 Preliminary Annual Release data available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/viort.htm>.

## Characteristics of the most serious crimes

### Homicide

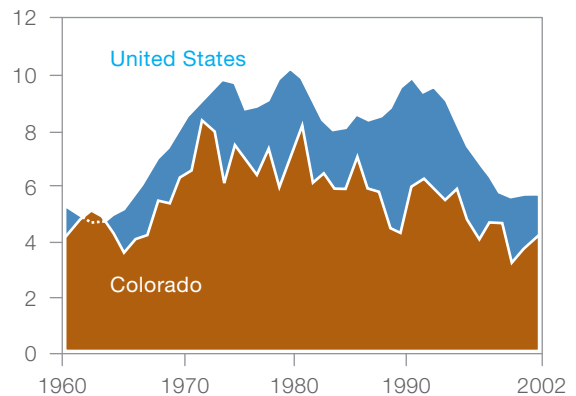
Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse.

#### Facts

- Homicide is the least frequent violent crime.<sup>1</sup>
- Nationwide, the homicide rate has been declining since 1990. In fact, in 2000, the national homicide rate was at its lowest point since 1967.<sup>2</sup>
- In Colorado, the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator remained unknown or unreported in nearly half of the 194 homicides reported to CBI in 2003. For cases when the relationship was known, about 15 percent were stranger killings.
- About 33 percent of female murder victims compared to 4 percent of the males were killed by an intimate.
- In 2003, a firearm was used in 49 percent of Colorado homicides. A knife was used in 16 percent of homicides.
- Non-whites compared to whites in Colorado and nationwide are at a greater risk of being a homicide victim.

- In 2003 gangs accounted for fewer than 3 percent of homicides in Colorado according to the circumstances surrounding the crime recorded by police.
- Twenty-nine percent of homicides followed arguments.
- Circumstances were unknown for about one-third of homicides.
- Nationwide, older teens and young adults are at the greatest risk of becoming a homicide victim.<sup>3</sup>

Figure 2.4. Colorado and U.S. homicide rates, 1960-2002, rate per 100,000



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics available at <http://bjsdata.ojp.usdoj.gov/dataonline/Search/Crime/State/RunCrimeStatebyState.cfm>.

Table 2.6. Colorado homicides for which race information was available: Offender race by victim race, 2003

		Offender race					TOTAL
		Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	White	Unknown	
Victim race	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Black	0	16	0	5	12	33
	American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	2	0	2	4
	White	4	8	3	90	45	150
	Unknown	0	9	0	30	0	39
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>228</b>

Source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation Supplemental Homicide Report, 2003.

<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Keys Facts at a Glance, available from <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Keys Facts at a Glance, available from <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance.htm>.

<sup>3</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Keys Facts at a Glance, available from <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance.htm>.

Table 2.7. Colorado homicides: Selected circumstances, 1994-2002\*

Year	Domestic Violence	Gang Killings 16 and up	Juvenile Gang Killings Under 16
1994	57	15	2
1995	70	8	8
1996	64	3	15
1997	45	11	4
1998	52	12	8
1999	46	10	1
2000	47	1	0
2001	52	5	3
2002	63	10	0

**Note:** \*2002 was the last time this table was available.

**Source:** Colorado Bureau of Investigation Supplemental Homicide Reports, 1994-2002.

Table 2.8. Colorado and U.S. homicide rates

	Colorado	United States
1960	4.2	5.1
1970	6.2	7.9
1980	6.9	10.2
1990	4.2	9.4
2000	3.1	5.5

**Source:** Crime in Colorado 2003 available at [http://cbi.state.co.us/dr/cic2k3/supplemental\\_reports/homicide.htm](http://cbi.state.co.us/dr/cic2k3/supplemental_reports/homicide.htm).

Homicide rates fluctuate significantly in Colorado's larger jurisdictions. The next three tables (opposite page) will represent the homicide trends and characteristics reported by Denver, Aurora, and Colorado Springs Police Departments.

Table 2.9. Colorado's 10 leading causes of deaths by age group: 1996-1998

Rank	Age groups										
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
1	Congenital Anomalies 278	Unintentional Injuries 86	Unintentional Injuries 59	Unintentional Injuries 86	Unintentional Injuries 635	Unintentional Injuries 613	Unintentional Injuries 682	Malignant Neoplasms 1,613	Malignant Neoplasms 2,772	Heart Disease 16,336	Heart Disease 19,728
2	SIDS 142	Congenital Anomalies 28	Malignant Neoplasms 22	Suicide 30	Suicide 281	Suicide 348	Malignant Neoplasms 603	Heart Disease 1,085	Heart Disease 1,760	Malignant Neoplasms 11,852	Malignant Neoplasms 17,116
3	Short Gestation 141	Homicide 19	Congenital Anomalies 6	Malignant Neoplasms 19	Homicide 175	Malignant Neoplasms 161	Suicide 447	Unintentional Injuries 487	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 414	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 4,552	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 5,147
4	Maternal Complications 56	Malignant Neoplasms 14	Homicide 6	Homicide 13	Malignant Neoplasms 55	HIV 126	Heart Disease 378	Suicide 331	Cerebrovascular 317	Cerebrovascular 4,503	Cerebrovascular 5,128
5	Placenta Cord Membranes 54	Pneumonia & Influenza 10	Heart Disease 4	Congenital Anomalies 9	Heart Disease 31	Homicide 123	HIV 219	Liver Disease 269	Unintentional Injuries 294	Pneumonia & Influenza 2,540	Unintentional Injuries 4,392
6	Perinatal Infections 34	Heart Disease 6	Benign Neoplasms 2	Heart Disease 9	Congenital Anomalies 18	Heart Disease 91	Liver Disease 191	Cerebrovascular 178	Liver Disease 194	Unintentional Injuries 1,415	Pneumonia & Influenza 2,868
7	Unintentional Injuries 33	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 4	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 2	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 3	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 11	Liver Disease 27	Homicide 110	Diabetes 122	Diabetes 193	Diabetes 1,225	Suicide 1,916
8	Respiratory Distress Synd. 30	Meningitis 3	Diabetes 2	Septicemia 3	Benign Neoplasms 8	Diabetes 22	Cerebrovascular 99	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 116	Suicide 163	Atherosclerosis 1,155	Diabetes 1,640
9	Homicide 25	Other Intestinal 2	9 Tied	Pneumonia & Influenza 2	Complicated Pregnancy 6	Congenital Anomalies 20	Diabetes 69	Pneumonia & Influenza 102	Pneumonia & Influenza 119	Alzheimer's Disease 1,013	Atherosclerosis 1,188
10	Intrauterine Hypoxia 22	Septicemia 2	9 Tied	2 Tied	3 Tied	Cerebrovascular 18	Pneumonia & Influenza 63	HIV 74	Septicemia 56	Nephritis 673	2 Tied

**Source:** Department of Health and Human Services. State Injury Profile for Colorado, page 7 available at [http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/StateProfiles/sip\\_co.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/StateProfiles/sip_co.pdf).



Table 2.10. Characteristics of homicides reported by the Denver Police Department, 1985-2002

Year	% Gun	% Knife	% Other/Unknown
1985	53.5	26.8	19.7
1986	57.6	18.5	23.9
1987	48.1	32.9	19.0
1988	36.2	39.1	24.6
1989	45.5	27.3	27.3
1990	46.3	29.9	23.9
1991	49.4	23.0	27.6
1992	57.6	27.2	15.2
1993	61.8	22.4	15.8
1994	67.5	15.7	16.9
1995	54.3	19.8	25.9
1996	60.3	17.5	22.2
1997	49.3	13.0	37.7
1998	64.7	15.7	19.6
1999	47.6	22.2	30.2
2000	50.0	25.0	25.0
2001	46.7	15.6	37.8
2002	64.7	13.7	21.6

**Note:** Data are presented only for those years in which the number of homicides from the UCR is available and at least two-thirds of those homicides were reported in the SHR.

**Sources:** Number of homicides is from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Characteristics of homicides are from the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) available at <http://bjsdata.ojp.usdoj.gov/dataonline/Search/Homicide/Local/JurisbyJuris.cfm>.

Table 2.11. Characteristics of homicides reported by the Aurora Police Department, 1985-2002

Year	% Gun	% Knife	% Other/Unknown
1985	70.0	20.0	10.0
1986	63.6	9.1	27.3
1987	40.0	30.0	30.0
1988	50.0	25.0	25.0
1989	14.3	14.3	71.4
1990	50.0	25.0	25.0
1991	0.0	54.5	45.5
1992	62.5	0.0	37.5
1993	63.2	10.5	26.3
1994	81.8	0.0	18.2
1995	72.7	27.3	0.0
1996	36.4	45.5	18.2
1997	47.1	17.6	35.3
1998	82.1	10.7	7.1
1999	45.5	36.4	18.2
2000	59.1	9.1	31.8
2001	64.7	23.5	11.8
2002	75.0	6.3	18.8

**Note:** Data are presented only for those years in which the number of homicides from the UCR is available and at least two-thirds of those homicides were reported in the SHR.

**Sources:** Number of homicides is from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Characteristics of homicides are from the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) available at <http://bjsdata.ojp.usdoj.gov/dataonline/Search/Homicide/Local/JurisbyJuris.cfm>.

Table 2.12. Characteristics of homicides reported by the Colorado Springs Police Department, 1985-2002

Year	% Gun	% Knife	% Other/Unknown
1985	53.8	7.7	38.5
1986	52.2	17.4	30.4
1987	66.7	6.7	26.7
1988	36.4	18.2	45.5
1989	55.6	11.1	33.3
1990	66.7	11.1	22.2
1991	50.0	15.4	34.6
1992	70.6	5.9	23.5
1993	63.2	10.5	26.3
1994	50.0	21.4	28.6
1995	55.6	11.1	33.3
1996	66.7	8.3	25.0
1997	56.3	31.3	12.5
1998	75.0	0.0	25.0
1999	75.0	12.5	12.5
2000	33.3	33.3	33.3
2001	42.9	28.6	28.6
2002	60.0	28.0	12.0

**Note:** Data are presented only for those years in which the number of homicides from the UCR is available and at least two-thirds of those homicides were reported in the SHR.

**Sources:** Number of homicides is from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Characteristics of homicides are from the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) available at <http://bjsdata.ojp.usdoj.gov/dataonline/Search/Homicide/Local/JurisbyJuris.cfm>.

### Forcible rape

Unlawful sexual penetration by force or without legal or factual consent regardless of the victim's age, or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Only forcible rapes where the victim is a female are counted under this category.

#### Facts

- A 1998 confidential survey of Colorado men and women by the Department of Public Health and Environment found that 14 percent of women and 2 percent of men reported experiencing a completed rape at some point in their life.<sup>4</sup>
- The 1998 Colorado study estimated that fewer than 16 percent of rapes were reported to law enforcement.
- The National Violence Against Women study found that 21.6 percent of victims were younger than age 12 when they were first raped, and 32.4 percent were ages 12 to 17.

<sup>4</sup> Colorado Sexual Assault Prevention Program and the Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault (1999). *Sexual Assault in Colorado: Results of a 1998 Statewide Survey*. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Injury Epidemiology Program, Denver, Colorado.

(Forcible rape facts, continued)

- The NVAW study found that 3 percent of total rapes resulted in a conviction and 2 percent of total rapes resulted in incarceration.<sup>5</sup>
- The *Rape In America* study found that only 22 percent of the women were raped by strangers:<sup>6</sup>
  - 9 percent were raped by HUSBAND/EX
  - 11 percent were raped by FATHER/STEP
  - 10 percent were raped by BOYFRIEND
  - 16 percent were raped by OTHER RELATIVES
  - 29 percent were raped by OTHER NON-RELATIVES
  - 3 percent refused to answer

## Robbery

Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or threat of force.

### Facts

- Robbery rates in Colorado increased about 3 percent a year between 2000 and 2003.<sup>7</sup>
- Robberies accounted for 6.5 percent of the major offenses reported in Colorado in 2003.<sup>8</sup>
- A firearm was used in one-third of the Colorado robberies in 2003.<sup>9</sup>
- Nationwide in 2003, 74 percent of males and 43 percent of females were robbed by a stranger.<sup>10</sup>
- The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) found that about 60 percent of robberies were reported to police in 2000.<sup>11</sup>
- The NCVS found robbery was less likely to have been reported to the police when the victim thought the offender was a gang member.<sup>12</sup>

## Assault

Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted inflicting, of injury upon the person of another. Aggravated assault involves serious bodily injury or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of injury. Simple assault is the unlawful intentional inflicting of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon or an attempt or threat to inflict bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon.

### Facts

- Nationally, about 3 percent of the nation's households experienced an aggravated or simple assault in 2000.
- After increasing for a few years in the early 1990s, the aggravated assault rate in Colorado was lower in 2003 than it was in 1980.<sup>13</sup>
- Although the size of the state population in Colorado increased by over 35 percent between 1980 and 2002, the raw number of assaults increased only 11 percent.<sup>14</sup>
- The 2000 National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) found that 58 percent of aggregated assaults and 44 percent of simple assaults were reported to police.
- Survey respondents reported that violent crime was most often not reported to the police because it was considered a "private/personal matter," "was not important enough," or because it was "reported to another official."<sup>15</sup>
- Nationally, the aggravated assault rate in 2002 was one-third what it was in 1973. The simple assault rate in 2002 was nearly half of the 1973 rate.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes (2000). *Full Report of the Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*. National Institute of Justice and the Center for Disease Control. Report available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Report NCJ 183781.

<sup>6</sup> Kilpatrick, D.G., Edmunds, C.N., & Seymour, A. (1992). *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*. National Center for the Victims of Crime Center and the Medical University of South Carolina Treatment Center. Charleston, South Carolina.

<sup>7</sup> Crime in Colorado 2003, Colorado Bureau of Investigations available at <http://cbi.state.co.us/dr/cic2k3/default.htm>.

<sup>8</sup> Crime in Colorado 2003, Colorado Bureau of Investigations available at <http://cbi.state.co.us/dr/cic2k3/default.htm>.

<sup>9</sup> Crime in Colorado 2003, Colorado Bureau of Investigations available at <http://cbi.state.co.us/dr/cic2k3/default.htm>.

<sup>10</sup> Crime in the United States 2003, Federal Bureau of Investigations available at <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/03cius.htm>.

<sup>11</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics (2003), *Special Report: Reporting crime to the police, 1992-2000*, NCJ 195710.

<sup>12</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics (2003), *Special Report: Reporting crime to the police, 1992-2000*, NCJ 195710.

<sup>13</sup> <http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/stats3.htm>.

<sup>14</sup> <http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/stats3.htm>.

<sup>15</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics (2003), *Special Report: Reporting crime to the police, 1992-2000*, NCJ 195710.

<sup>16</sup> FBI *Annual Crime Report*, 2003, preliminary findings.



## Burglary

Unlawful entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for a residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

### Facts

- The burglary rate in Colorado in 2003 was one-third the rate it was in 1980.<sup>17</sup>
- Burglary rates in Colorado decreased by over five percent between 2002 and 2003.<sup>18</sup>
- Between 1994 and 2000, household burglaries decreased nationwide by over 40 percent.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) found that 53 percent of the nation's burglaries were reported to police in 2000.
- Nationally, 77 percent of completed burglaries in 2000 involved forced entry; for the remainder of the burglaries, entry was unlawful but not forced.

## Larceny-theft

Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property other than a motor vehicle from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. Larceny includes pocket picking and purse snatching.

### Facts

- Larceny and theft rates in Colorado were down 2002 by 36 percent between 2002 and 1980.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) found that 62 percent of purse snatchings and 28 percent of pocket picking was reported to the police in 2000.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) found that about one in ten households was victimized by theft in 2000, and urban respondents were more likely to report a theft than were rural respondents.
- Nationwide, larceny rates have been declining for many years.

## Motor vehicle theft

Unlawful taking or attempted taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent of depriving the owner of it permanently or temporarily.

### Facts

- The raw number motor vehicle thefts in Colorado nearly doubled between 1980 and 2002.
- The rate of MVTs per 100,000 residents increased from 448 in 1980 to 514 in 2002. However, the motor vehicle theft rate decreased in Colorado by nearly 7 percent between 2002 and 2003.
- Nationally, the 2002 motor vehicle theft rate was half the 1973 rate.
- Only 20 percent of vehicles are stolen between 6am and 6pm.
- 76 percent of MVTs are reported to police. Of these, about 45 percent of vehicles are recovered.

## Arson

Intentional damaging or destruction or attempted damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property without the consent of the owner, or of one's own property or that of another by fire or explosives with or without the intent to defraud.

### Facts

- 12 percent of arsons in 2003 in Colorado were residential. Nearly 18 percent of arsons targeted motor vehicles.
- The loss of property due to arson crimes in Colorado in 2003 was estimated at \$10,457,470.00.
- In Colorado, anyone can call 89-ARSON to reach the arson hotline 24-hours a day to provide tips to help arson investigators.
- Arson crimes are hard to solve – nationwide, only 16 percent of cases ended in arrests in 2002.<sup>19</sup>
- Vandalism is the leading cause of arson. An Insurance Research Council study suggests only 14 percent of arson suspects are motivated by a desire to defraud an insurance company but other studies find it higher. Between 20 and 25 percent of arson fires are drug-related.<sup>20</sup>
- Children are responsible for almost half of the arson fires set in the United States.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>17</sup> <http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/stats3.htm>.

<sup>18</sup> Crime in Colorado 2003, Colorado Bureau of Investigations available at <http://cbi.state.co.us/dr/cic2k3/default.htm>.

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.iii.org/media/hottopics/insurance/test1/>.

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.iii.org/media/hottopics/insurance/test1/>.

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.iii.org/media/hottopics/insurance/test1/>.

Table 2.13. Colorado arson report, 2003

Property classification	Number of offenses	Value of property loss
Single family	184	\$1,535,901.00
Multi family	97	\$4,113,598.00
Storage facility	47	\$81,694.00
Industrial/ manufacturing	8	\$-
Commercial	60	\$1,838,671.00
Community or public	79	\$88,277.00
All other structures	46	\$181,431.00
Motor vehicles	273	\$1,606,328.00
Other mobile property	20	\$90,305.00
All other property	672	\$921,265.00
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,519*</b>	<b>\$10,457,470.00</b>

**Note:** \*The grand total includes 33 attempted arsons.

**Source:** Crime in Colorado 2003, Colorado Bureau of Investigations available at [http://cbi.state.co.us/dr/cic2k3/supplemental\\_reports/arson.htm](http://cbi.state.co.us/dr/cic2k3/supplemental_reports/arson.htm).

(Arson facts, continued)

- According to the FBI, the nation as a whole had an arson rate of 32.4 per 100,000 people in 2002. Arson rates were highest in cities with populations of 250,000 or more, at 58.6 per 100,000 inhabitants, compared with all cities at 36.5. The arson rate for suburban counties was 27.0 and lowest for rural counties at 16.6. Arson in structures was the most frequently reported type in 2002, at 41.3 percent of the total, while mobile properties, composed of motor vehicles, trailers and the like accounted



Meet arson investigator Erin.

**Source:** Colorado Bureau of Investigation, available at [http://cbi.state.co.us/mc/arson\\_canine.htm](http://cbi.state.co.us/mc/arson_canine.htm).

for 33.1 percent of arsons. Other types of arsons accounted for the remaining 25.7 percent.<sup>22</sup>

- CBI recently introduced another arson dog to the arson detection dog team. Originally CBI had only one arson dog, Erin, to protect the entire state. Now Spencer and his Agent Ellis will serve southern Colorado. These dogs are trained and certified in the detection of liquids that may be used to ignite fires.

### What do we know about victims of crime?

- In 2002 (the most recent year for which data are available), 3 percent of the households in the United States had a member age 12 or older that experienced one or more violent crimes as measured by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). These crimes included rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault.
- Simple assault was the type of violent crime most often sustained.
- In 2002, 13 percent of households had a member age 12 or older that experienced one or more property crimes. Crimes measured were purse snatching and pocket picking, household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft. Theft was the most frequent type crime sustained.
- Between 1994 and 2002 the extent to which households experienced crime declined. About 1 in 7 households experienced one or more crimes in 2002, compared to 1 in 4 households in 1994.
- Households in urban areas (19 percent) were more likely to experience one or more crimes than suburban households (13 percent) and rural households (11 percent) in 2002.
- Compared to other regions, households in the West were more likely to be victims of crimes measured by the NCVS.

### Who are victims of crime?

The risk of victimization depends on a combination of factors.

- In general, the younger the person, the more likely they were to experience a violent crime.
- Except for rape/sexual assault, males had higher rates of criminal victimization than females for violent crime.

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.iii.org/media/hottopics/insurance/test1/>

Table 2.14. U.S. violent crime rates by age of victim, 1973-2003\*

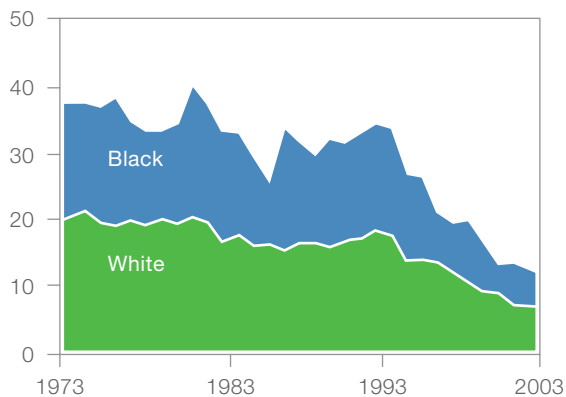
	Age of victim						
	12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
1973	81.8	81.7	87.6	52.4	38.8	17.2	9.1
1974	77.5	90.6	83.5	58.6	37.5	15.5	9.5
1975	80.3	85.7	80.9	59.5	36.9	17.8	8.3
1976	76.4	88.8	79.7	61.5	35.9	16.1	8.1
1977	83.0	90.2	86.2	63.5	35.8	16.8	8.0
1978	83.7	91.7	91.1	60.5	35.8	15.0	8.4
1979	78.5	93.4	98.4	66.3	38.2	13.6	6.2
1980	72.5	91.3	94.1	60.0	37.4	15.6	7.2
1981	86.0	90.7	93.7	65.8	41.6	17.3	8.3
1982	75.6	94.4	93.8	69.6	38.6	13.8	6.1
1983	75.4	86.3	82.0	62.2	36.5	11.9	5.9
1984	78.2	90.0	87.5	56.6	37.9	13.2	5.2
1985	79.6	89.4	82.0	56.5	35.6	13.0	4.8
1986	77.1	80.8	80.1	52.0	36.0	10.8	4.8
1987	87.2	92.4	85.5	51.9	34.7	11.4	5.2
1988	83.7	95.9	80.2	53.2	39.1	13.4	4.4
1989	92.5	98.2	78.8	52.8	37.3	10.5	4.2
1990	101.1	99.1	86.1	55.2	34.4	9.9	3.7
1991	94.5	122.6	103.6	54.3	37.2	12.5	4.0
1992	111.0	103.7	95.2	56.8	38.1	13.2	5.2
1993	115.5	114.2	91.6	56.9	42.5	15.2	5.9
1994	118.6	123.9	100.4	59.1	41.3	17.6	4.6
1995	113.1	106.6	85.8	58.5	35.7	12.9	6.4
1996	95.0	102.8	74.5	51.2	32.9	15.7	4.9
1997	87.9	96.3	68.0	47.0	32.3	14.6	4.4
1998	82.5	91.3	67.5	41.6	29.9	15.4	2.8
1999	74.4	77.5	68.7	36.4	25.3	14.4	3.8
2000	60.1	64.4	49.5	34.9	21.9	13.7	3.7
2001	55.1	55.9	44.9	29.4	23.0	9.5	3.2
2002	44.4	58.3	47.6	26.4	18.2	10.7	3.4
2003	51.6	53.1	43.5	26.5	18.6	10.3	2.0

**Notes:** \*Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and over. Because of changes made to the victimization survey, data prior to 1992 are adjusted to make them comparable to data collected under the redesigned methodology. Estimates for 1993 and beyond are based on collection year while earlier estimates are based on data year. Due to changes in the methods used, these data differ from earlier versions.

**Sources:** Rape, robbery, and assault data are from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The homicide data are collected by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). Homicide estimates for 2003 are based on 2003 Preliminary Annual Release data.

- Overall, when comparing whites, blacks, and all persons of other races, blacks had the highest violent crime victimization rates. In 2002, per every 1,000 persons in that racial group, 28 blacks, 23 whites and 15 persons of others races were victimized by a violent crime.
- Blacks were disproportionately represented among homicide victims. In 1998, 4 whites, 23 blacks, and 3 persons of other races were murdered per 100,000 persons in each racial group.
- The rate of violent victimization of whites fell 29 percent and of blacks fell 38 percent, 1993-98. Over the same period, no measurable change in the victimization rates of American Indians or Asians occurred.

Figure 2.5. U.S. violent crime rates by race of victim, 1973-2003\*



**Notes:** \*Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and over.

Serious violent crimes included are homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The National Crime Victimization Survey redesign was implemented in 1993. The data before 1993 are adjusted to make them comparable with data collected since the redesign. The adjustment methods are described in *Criminal Victimization 1973-95*. Estimates for 1993 and beyond are based on collection year while earlier estimates are based on data year. For additional information about the methods used, see *Criminal Victimization 2003*. Due to changes in the methods used, these data differ from earlier versions.

**Sources:** Rape, robbery, and assault data are from the *National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)*. Ongoing since 1972, this survey of households interviews about 75,000 persons age 12 and older in 42,000 households twice each year about their victimizations from crime. The homicide data are collected by the *FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)* from reports from law enforcement agencies.

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) mandated changes in the collection and reporting of race and ethnicity. Modifications implemented in 2003. See *Criminal Victimization 2003* for more information on the impact on survey estimates.

### About the national data.

- Findings about rape, sexual assault, robbery and assault are from the *National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)*; findings about homicide are from the *Uniform Crime Reporting program of the FBI*.
- The time periods analyzed vary because the information was obtained from a variety of research reports.

- During 2002, 637,000 Hispanic persons age 12 or older were victims of rape, sexual assault, aggravated assault and simple assault.
  - Violence against Hispanics age 12 or older most often took the form of simple assault (58 percent).
  - Hispanic persons age 12 or older experienced 12 percent of all violent crime and made up 12 percent of the population.
  - Between 1993 and 2002 the rate of victimization against Hispanics fell 56 percent from 55 to 24 victimizations per 1,000.
  - In 1998, 110 American Indians, 43 blacks, 38 whites and 22 Asians were victims of violence per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in each racial group.

### College students and violent crime

In the past decade, special victimization studies have been undertaken on college campuses. Many violent crimes occurring on campus are not reported to the police. Student victims who did not report the crime they experienced to the police said it was because they considered the violence a private or personal matter.

- Female college students were about half as likely as were male college students to be victims of violent crime – an annual average of 47 violent crimes per 1,000 female students vs. 91 violent crimes per 1,000 male students.
- Female college students were substantially less likely to be victimized by a violent crime than were similarly aged women in the general population (47 per 1,000 vs. 78 per 1,000).
- Black and white college students also experienced lower rates of violent victimization than similarly aged non-students. Only Hispanic students experienced rates of violent victimization equivalent to those of the same age in the general population.
- College student victims of violence reported that the offender was perceived to be under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol in 41 percent of



Table 2.15. Race of victim by victim's perception of offender's race, 1993-1998

Race of Offender	Percent of victims of violence			
	White	Black	Indian	Asian
White	66%	12%	58%	35%
Black	17%	76%	10%	26%
Other	9%	6%	25%	30%
Mixed races	3%	3%	4%	3%
Unknown	4%	4%	2%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average annual victimization	8,298,140	1,480,970	134,460	178,880

**Note:** Percentages may not total 100 percent because of rounding.

**Source:** Violent Victimization and Race, 1993-1998, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, March 2001 available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vvr98.pdf>.

incidents of violence which is about the same as for non-student victims.

- About six in 10 violent victimizations of college students involved an offender(s) not known to the victim.
- Violence against college students was less likely to be reported to police (34 percent of all victimizations) than violence against non-students (47 percent). Firearms were present in 9 percent of all violent victimizations against college students, including 7 percent of all assaults and 30 percent of all robberies.

- College or university teachers were victimized the least among occupations examined (2 per 1,000 college teachers).
- More than 80 percent of all workplace homicides were committed with a firearm. From 1993 to 1999 the number of workplace homicides declined 39 percent.
- Twelve percent of all workplace violence victims sustained injuries from the incident.
- During 1993-99, 84 percent of all workplace homicides were committed by offenders who were strangers to the victim, primarily during robberies or attempted robberies.

### Workplace violence

While working or on duty, U.S. residents experienced 1.7 million violent victimizations annually from 1993 to 1999 including 1.3 million simple assaults, 325,000 aggravated assaults, 36,500 rapes and sexual assaults, 70,000 robberies, and 900 homicides. Workplace violence accounted for 18 percent of all violent crime between 1993 to 1999.

- Between 1993 and 1999 in the United States, workplace violence accounted for 18 percent of all violent crime.
- In addition to the nonfatal violence measured by the NCVS, about 900 work-related homicides occurred annually.
- Between 1993-99, violent crime in the workplace declined 44 percent, compared to a 40 percent-decrease in the overall rate of violent crime.
- Of the occupations examined, police officers experienced workplace violent crime at rates higher than all other occupations (261 per 1,000 police officers).
- Others vulnerable to workplace violence included taxi-cab drivers, private security workers, and bartenders.

**The number of work-related homicides committed by a husband over the 7-year period was 40 times the number committed by a wife (122 versus 3, respectively).**

**Sources:**

Klaus, P.A. (2002). *Crime and the Nation's Households: 2002*, Bureau of Justice Statistics; U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. (NCJ 201797).  
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## Section 3: Adults in the criminal justice system

This section describes the complex entity referred to as the criminal justice system.

The idea that there was a “system” involving law enforcement, courts, jails and corrections evolved in the late 1960s. This “system” was defined for the first time in the final report of the President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice in 1967. The Commission defined an entity with independent and inter-dependent agencies – sometimes with overlapping jurisdictions and conflicting objectives.

The Commission studied criminal justice in the states for over two years and in its multiple-volume report made hundreds of recommendations for integrating the various elements of the criminal justice system. The Commission’s recommendations included enhancing training and education to increase professionalism, and developing transparent policies that described the methods used to make case processing decisions.

Most of the Commission’s recommendations were incorporated into the Federal 1968 Safe Streets Act. Federal funding to implement improvements in local criminal justice practices began flowing to each state.

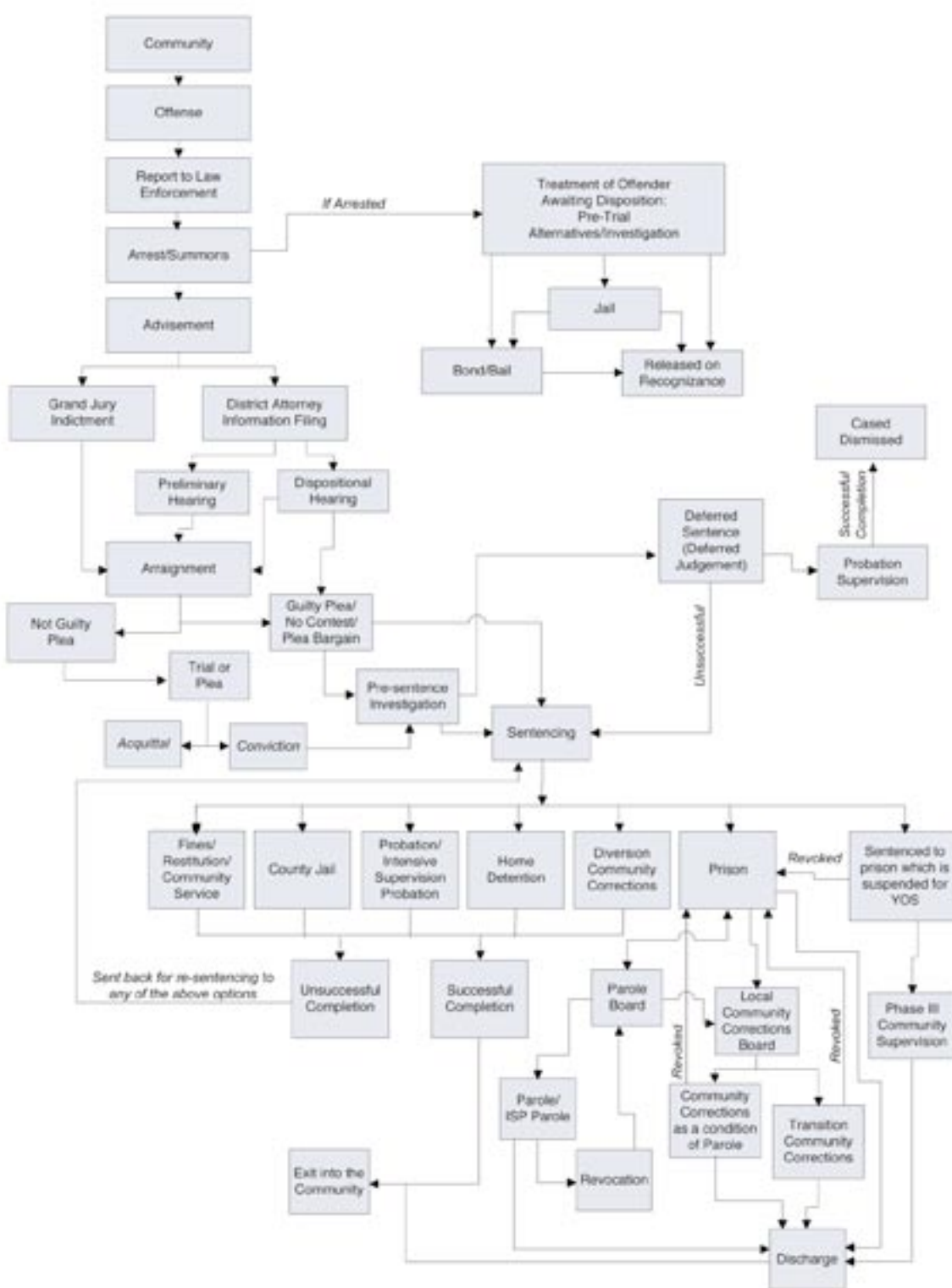
The President’s Commission recommended – and the 1998 Safe Streets Act mandated – the creation of State Planning Agencies that would set priorities for criminal justice improvement. The Commission emphasized the need for research to guide criminal justice planning at the state and local levels.

**The Division of Criminal Justice is the state-level criminal justice agency in Colorado. The Office of Research and Statistics (ORS) represents the research effort described in that original Crime Act. Central questions that the ORS targets in all of its research include the following:**

- How are cases processed through the criminal justice system? Where are the decision points? What factors affect decisions regarding court case filing, prosecutions, convictions and sentencing?

The adult cases processed through colorado's criminal justice system

Figure 3.1. Adult criminal justice system flowchart



Source: Adapted from Appendix A, Flowchart of Colorado's Adult Correctional System, Legislative Council Staff, January 2001.



## 1. Community

## 2. Offense

## 3. Report to law enforcement

## 4. Arrest/summons

### 16-3-101 C.R.S. through 16-3-102 C.R.S.

A peace officer may arrest a person when: there is a warrant commanding that the person be arrested; any crime has been or is being committed by such person in the peace officer's presence; or the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the offense was committed by the person to be arrested.

## 5. Pre-trial alternatives/pre-trial investigation

Pre-trial service programs in the District Attorney's office establish procedures for screening arrested persons. The programs provide information to the judge to assist in making an appropriate bond decision. The programs may also include different methods and levels of community based supervision as a condition of pretrial release. It is at this stage that the judge decides what, if any, pretrial release is appropriate.

### 5a. Jail

#### 17-26-101 C.R.S.

Lawfully committed persons and prisoners are housed in a county jail for detention, safekeeping, and confinement. Each county in the state is required to maintain a jail except counties with populations of less than 2,000.

### 5b. Bond/bail

#### 16-4-101 C.R.S., et seq.

All persons are eligible for bond except:

(a) for capital offenses when proof is evident or presumption is great; or

(b) when, after a hearing held within 96 hours of arrest, the court finds reasonable proof that a crime was committed and finds that the public would be placed in significant peril if the accused were released on bail and such person is accused in any of the following cases:

(I) a crime of violence while on probation or parole resulting from the conviction of a crime of violence;

(II) a crime of violence while on bail pending the disposition of a previous crime of violence charge for which probable cause has been found;

(III) a crime of violence after two previous felony convictions, or one previous felony conviction if the conviction was for a crime of violence in Colorado or any other state when the crime would have been a felony if committed in Colorado which, if committed in this state, would be a felony;

(IV) a crime of possession of a weapon by a previous offender;

(c) when a person has been convicted of a crime of violence at the trial court level and such person is appealing the conviction or awaiting sentencing for the conviction and the court finds that the public would be placed in significant peril if the convicted person were released on bail.

## 5c. Released on recognizance

### 16-4-104 C.R.S.

A defendant may be released from custody upon execution of a personal recognizance bond which is secured only by the personal obligation of the defendant.

## 6. Advisement (or first appearance)

### 16-7-207 C.R.S.

At the first appearance of the defendant in court, the court informs the defendant of the following:

(a) need make no statement, and any statement made can and may be used against the defendant;

(b) the right to counsel;

(c) the right to the appointment of counsel or to consult with the public defender;

(d) any plea must be voluntary and not the result of influence or coercion;

(e) the right to bail; whether the law allows bail, and the amount of bail that has been set by the court.

(f) the right to a jury trial; and

(g) the nature of the charges.

**7a. Grand jury indictment**

**13-72-101 C.R.S., et seq, 13-73-101 C.R.S., et seq, 16-5-201 C.R.S., et seq.**

The court or a district attorney may convene a grand jury to investigate a crime and to return an indictment. Colorado statutes allow county grand juries, judicial district grand juries, and statewide grand juries to be impaneled

**7b. District attorney (DA) information filing**

**16-5-208 C.R.S.**

In all cases where an accused is in county court concerning the commission of a felony and is bound over and committed to jail or is granted bail, the district attorney is responsible for filing an information in the district court alleging the accused committed the criminal offense described in the information. If the district attorney decides not to file charges, he is to file in district court a written statement containing the reasons for not doing so.

**8. Preliminary hearing**

**16-5-301 C.R.S. and 18-1-404 C.R.S.**

Every person charged with a class 1, 2, or 3 felony and every person accused of a class 4, 5, or 6 felony which requires mandatory sentencing or is a crime of violence or is a sexual offense has the right to demand and receive a preliminary hearing in order to determine whether probable cause exists to believe that the defendant committed the charged offense.

**9. Dispositional hearing**

**16-5-301 C.R.S. and 18-1-404 C.R.S.**

Persons charged with a class 4, 5, or 6 felony, except those requiring mandatory sentencing or which are crimes of violence or sexual offenses, must participate in a dispositional hearing for the purposes of case evaluation and potential resolution.

**10. Arraignment**

**16-7-201 C.R.S. through 16-7-207 C.R.S.**

At the time of arraignment the defendant may enter one of the following pleas: a) guilty; b) not guilty; c) nolo contendere (no contest) with the consent of the court; or d) not guilty by reason of insanity, in which event a not guilty plea may also be entered.

**11a. Not guilty plea >>> proceed to trial**

**16-7-205 C.R.S.**

**11b. Guilty plea >>>proceed to sentencing**

**16-7-205 C.R.S.**

**11c. Deferred sentencing or deferred judgment**

**18-1.3-102 C.R.S.**

After a defendant has pled guilty and the court and DA have agreed, the court may defer sentencing or judgment by continuing the case for up to four years from the date the felony plea was entered (two years from the date the misdemeanor plea was entered). The period may be extended for up to 180 days if failure to pay restitution is the sole condition of supervision which has not been fulfilled and the defendant has shown a future ability to pay. During the period of deferred sentencing, the court may place the defendant under the supervision of the probation department. Upon full compliance with conditions of probation and stipulations agreed to by the defendant and the DA, the plea of guilty previously entered into is withdrawn and the charges dismissed with prejudice. Upon a violation of a condition of probation or a breach of the stipulation, the court must enter judgment and impose a sentence on the guilty plea.

**12a. Trial or plea bargain**

***Trial:* 16-10-101 C.R.S. through 16-10-401 C.R.S. , 18-1-405 C.R.S. through 18-1-406 C.R.S.**

***Plea bargain:* 16-7-301 C.R.S., et seq.**

***Trial:***

The right of a person who is accused of an offense other than a non-criminal traffic infraction or a municipal ordinance violation to have a trial by jury is inviolate and a matter of substantive due process of law. If the defendant is not brought to trial within six months from the date of the not guilty plea, he or she is to be discharged from custody if he/she has not been admitted to bail, and the pending charges are to be dismissed. The defendant may not be indicted again, informed against, or committed for the same offense. If a continuance has been granted for the defense, the period is extended for an additional six months. If the prosecuting attorney is granted a continuance, the trial can be delayed up to six months only if certain circumstances are met which are noted in Section 18-1-405 (6), C.R.S.

Every person accused of a felony has the right to be tried by a jury of 12 whose verdict must be unanimous. A person may waive the right to a jury trial except in the case of class 1 felonies.

**Plea bargain:**

The DA may engage in plea discussions to reach a plea agreement in those instances where it appears that the effective administration of criminal justice will be served. The DA should only engage in plea discussions in the presence of the defense attorney.

When a plea has been reached, the prosecutor informs the court of the terms of the plea agreement and the recommended penalty. The court then advises the defendant that the court exercises independent judgment in deciding whether to grant charge and sentence concessions made in the plea agreement and that the court may sentence the defendant in a manner that is different than that discussed in the plea discussions. The court may then concur or not concur with the proposed plea agreement.

**12b. Pre-sentence investigation**

**16-11-102 C.R.S.**

Following each felony (other than a class 1) conviction, or upon court order in a misdemeanor conviction, the probation officer conducts an investigation and makes a written report to the court before sentencing. Pre-sentence reports include a substance abuse assessment or evaluation. The report also includes, but is not limited to, the following information: family background, educational history, employment record, past criminal record including any past juvenile delinquency record involving unlawful sexual behavior, an evaluation of alternative dispositions available, a victim impact statement, and such other information that the court may require. Copies of the report, including any recommendations, are given to the prosecutor and the defense attorney no less than 72 hours prior to the sentencing hearing.

**12c. Sentencing**

**18-1.3-104 C.R.S.**

The trial court has the following alternatives in imposing a sentence: grant probation; imprisonment for a definite period of time or even death (which is a separate finding of appropriateness by the jury); the payment of a fine or a term of imprisonment or both a term of imprisonment and the payment of a fine; any other court order authorized by law; or payment of costs. Non-violent offenders may be sentenced to probation, community corrections, home detention, or a specialized restitution and community service program.

**13a. Fines, restitution, community service**

**18-1.3-507 C.R.S., 18-1.3-601 C.R.S., et seq, 18-1.3-701 C.R.S., et seq.**

*Community Service:*

Offenders may be court ordered to perform community or useful public service which will be monitored.

*Restitution:*

Every order of conviction of a felony, misdemeanor, petty, or traffic misdemeanor offense shall include consideration of restitution.

*Fines:*

Fees and fines are given out when there has been a conviction or adjudication to cover the costs of prosecution, the amount of the cost of care, and any fine imposed.

**13b. County jail**

**18-1.3-501 C.R.S., et seq.**

Offenders convicted of a misdemeanor offense are punishable by fine or imprisonment. A term of imprisonment for a misdemeanor is not served in a state correctional facility unless the sentence is served concurrently with a term of conviction for a felony. The court may also sentence an offender to a term of jail and probation (Section 18-1.3-202, C.R.S.), to a term of jail and work release (Section 18-1.3-207, C.R.S.), or to a term of jail and a fine (Section 18-1.3-505, C.R.S.).

**13c. Probation**

**18-1.3-201 C.R.S., et seq.**

Offenders are eligible for probation with the following exceptions: (1) those convicted of a class 1 felony or class 2 petty offense; (2) those who have been convicted of two prior felonies in Colorado or any other state; and (3) those convicted of a class 1, 2 or 3 felony within the last ten years in Colorado or any other state. Eligibility restrictions may be waived by the sentencing court upon the recommendation of the DA. In considering whether to grant probation, the court may determine that prison is a more appropriate placement for the following reasons: (1) there is an undue risk that the defendant will commit another crime while on probation; (2) the defendant is in need of correctional treatment; (3) a sentence to probation will unduly depreciate the seriousness of the defendant's crime or undermine respect for law; (4) past criminal record indicates that probation would fail to accomplish its intended purpose; or (5) the crime and the surrounding factors do not justify probation.

**13d. Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP)****18-1.3-208 C.R.S.**

The court may sentence an offender who is otherwise eligible for probation and who would otherwise be sentenced to the DOC to ISP if the court determines that the offender is not a threat to society. Offenders on ISP receive the highest level of supervision provided to probationers including highly restricted activities, daily contact between the offender and the probation officer, monitored curfew, home visitation, employment visitation and monitoring, and drug and alcohol screening.

**13e. Home detention****18-1.3-105 C.R.S.**

Home detention is an alternative correctional sentence in which a defendant convicted of a felony (except a class 1 felony) is allowed to serve the sentence or term of probation at home or another approved residence. Home detention programs require the offender to stay at the residence at all times except for approved employment, court-ordered activities, and medical appointments. A sentencing judge may sentence an offender to a home detention program after considering several factors such as the safety of the victims and witnesses and the public at large, the seriousness of the offense, the offender's prior criminal record, and the ability of the offender to pay for the costs of home detention and provide restitution to the victims.

**13f. Community corrections****18-1.3-301 C.R.S.**

Any district court judge may refer an offender convicted of a felony to a community corrections program unless the offender is required to be sentenced as a violent offender. The court may also refer an offender to community corrections as a condition of probation. Any offender sentenced by the court to community corrections must be approved by the local community corrections board for acceptance into the program.

**13g. Prison****18-1.3-401 C.R.S., et seq.**

Persons convicted of felony offenses are subject to a penalty of imprisonment for a length of time that is specified in statute corresponding to the felony class for which the offender was convicted.

**13h. Sentence to prison which is suspended for the Youthful Offender System (YOS)****18-1.3-407 C.R.S.**

Certain juveniles tried and sentenced as adults may be sentenced to the YOS as an alternative to a sentence to prison. In order to sentence a juvenile to the YOS, the court must first impose a sentence to the DOC which is then suspended on the condition that the youthful offender complete a sentence to the YOS, including a period of community supervision. A sentence to the YOS is a determinate sentence of not less than two years nor more than six years; except that a juvenile convicted of a class 2 felony may be sentenced for a determinate period of up to seven years. The DOC will also place the youth under community supervision for a period of not less than six months and up to 12 months any time after the date on which the youth has 12 months remaining to complete the determinate sentence.

**14a. Unsuccessful completion**

Back to sentencing.

**14b. Successful completion**

Back to the community.

**14c. Parole Board****17-2-201 C.R.S., et seq.**

The Parole Board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The board considers all applications for parole and conducts parole revocation hearings. If the board refuses parole, the board must reconsider parole every year thereafter until parole is granted or the offender is discharged. For class 1 or 2 crimes of violence, class 3 sexual assault, habitual offenders, and sex offenders, the board has to review parole once every three years.

**14d. Local community corrections board****17-27-103 C.R.S.**

Local community corrections boards are the governing bodies of community corrections programs. Locally elected officials appoint community corrections boards. These boards' authority includes the following: to approve or disapprove the establishment and operation of a community corrections program; to enter into contracts to provide services and supervision for offenders; to accept or reject any offender referred for placement in a community corrections facility:

the authority to reject an offender after placement in a community corrections program: to establish and enforce standards for the operation of a community corrections program; and to establish conditions for the conduct of offenders placed in community corrections programs.

### **15a. Parole/intensive supervision programs**

#### **17-22.5-403 C.R.S. and 17-27.5-101 C.R.S.**

Offenders sentenced for class 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 felonies are eligible for parole after serving 50 percent of their sentence, less earned time. Offenders convicted for more serious crimes, as defined by statute, are required to serve 75 percent of their sentence less earned time before being eligible for parole. DOC inmates who have no more than 180 days until their PED are eligible for placement in ISP. In addition, offenders in a community corrections facility who have met residential program requirements and who have no more than 180 days until their PED are eligible for ISP.

### **16a. Revocation**

#### **17-2-103 C.R.S.**

A parolee who violates the conditions of parole, may have their parole revoked. Such violations include a warrant out for the parolee's arrest, a new offense has been committed, belief that the parolee has left the state, refusal to appear before the board to answer charges of violations, or testing positive for an illegal or unauthorized substance. After the arrest or summons of the parolee, a complaint will be filed by the parole office. A parole hearing relating to the revocation will be held. If the board determines that a violation of a condition or conditions of parole has been committed the board will either revoke parole, continue it in effect, or modify the conditions of parole.

### **16b. Successful discharge**

The offender successfully completes the conditions of parole or community corrections and is free to reintegrate into the community.

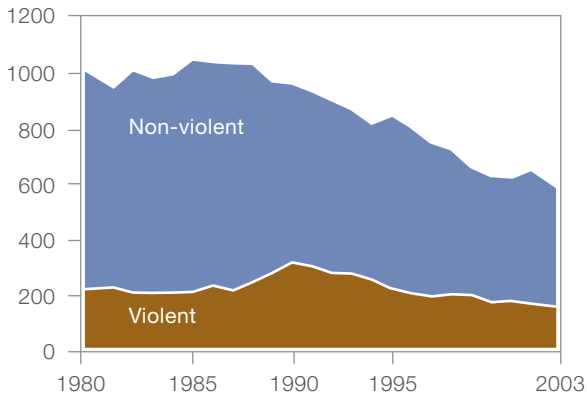
### **17. Return to Parole Board**

**Source:** Adapted from Appendix A, *Flowchart of Colorado's Adult Correctional System*, Legislative Council Staff, January 2001, p. 181-190.



## Adult violent vs. non-violent arrests

Figure 3.2. Colorado adult violent and non-violent arrest rates: 1980-2003

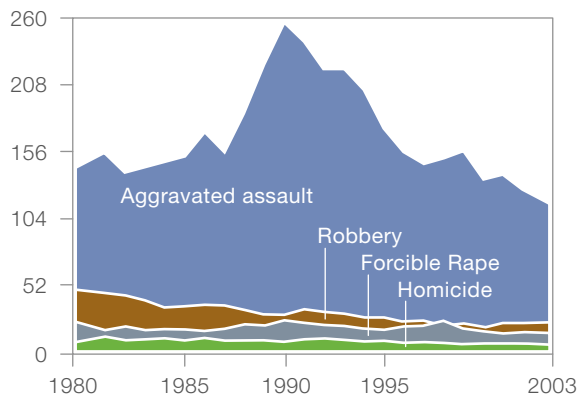


**Note:** Rates are per 100,000 adults.

**Sources:** Colorado Bureau of Investigations Annual Reports, 1980-2003. Colorado State Demographer Office, Department of Local Affairs.

- Violent arrests comprise 20 to 25 percent of all arrests.
- Homicides in Colorado peaked in 1990 but are now at rates below those of the early 1980s.
- Nationwide, arrests for violent crime decreased by 33 percent and property crime decreased by 23 percent between 1994 and 2003, and it continued to decrease during the first half of 2004 according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Figure 3.3. Colorado adult arrest rates for violent arrests, 1980-2003

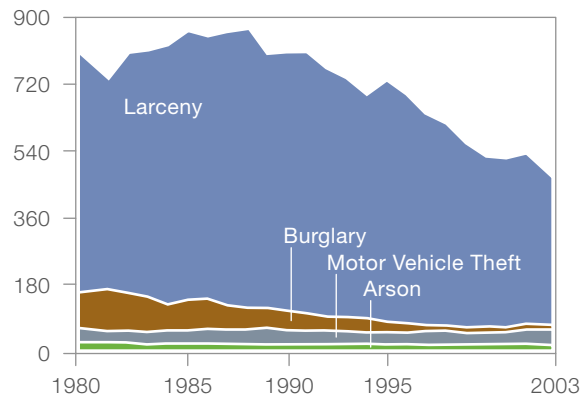


**Note:** Rates are per 100,000 adults.

**Sources:** Colorado Bureau of Investigations Annual Reports, 1980-2003. Colorado State Demographer Office, Department of Local Affairs.

- Aggravated assaults make up the vast majority of violent crime arrests.
- Except for aggravated assault, arrests for violent crimes are relatively rare in Colorado.
- All major violent crime arrest rates declined since 1980.
- Homicides accounted for 0.3 percent of major offenses in Colorado in 2003, according to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's Crime in Colorado Report, 2003.

Figure 3.4. Colorado adult arrest rates for non-violent arrests, 1980-2003



**Note:** Rates are per 100,000 adults.

**Sources:** Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003. Colorado State Demographer Office, Department of Local Affairs.

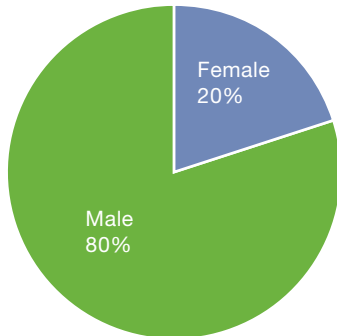
- Larcenies and thefts make up the vast majority of property crimes.
- Household property crimes occur most often to those living in rented property.
- Larceny/theft arrest rates in Colorado have declined significantly since the late 1980s.

**Note the differences in scale used in the figures on this page.**

## Who gets arrested?

Figures 3.5 and 3.6 and Table 3.1 display demographic information on adults arrested in FY03.

Figure 3.5. Colorado arrestee gender, FY03



**Source:** Colorado Bureau of Investigation.

- Most arrestees are male (80 percent) and are white (87 percent).

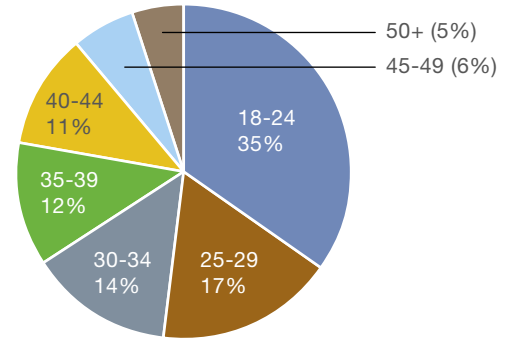
Table 3.1. Colorado arrestee race, FY03

Race	Percent
White	87%
Black	11%
American Indian	1%
Asian	1%
Other	0%

**Source:** Colorado Bureau of Investigation.

- Black arrestees comprise the second largest ethnic group. Hispanic individuals are not broken out in the arrest data available from the CBI, but are included in the 'white' category.

Figure 3.6. Colorado arrestee age, FY03



**Source:** Colorado Bureau of Investigation.

- The average age of arrested adults was 31, with a median age of 29. Just over half of all adult arrestees are between the ages of 18 and 29.

## The district attorney's job is to prosecute criminals

Table 3.2. Who exercises discretion?

These criminal justice officials...	Must often decide whether or not or how to...
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce specific laws</li> <li>• Investigate specific crimes</li> <li>• Search people, vicinities, buildings</li> <li>• Arrest or detain people</li> </ul>
Prosecutors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• File charges or petitions for adjudication</li> <li>• Seek indictments</li> <li>• Drop cases</li> <li>• Reduce charges</li> </ul>
Judges or magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set bail or conditions for release</li> <li>• Accept pleas</li> <li>• Determine delinquency</li> <li>• Dismiss charges</li> <li>• Impose sentence</li> <li>• Revoke probation</li> </ul>
Correctional officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assign to type of correctional facility</li> <li>• Award privileges</li> <li>• Punish for disciplinary infractions</li> </ul>
Paroling authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine date and conditions of parole</li> <li>• Revoke parole</li> </ul>

**Source:** "The Justice System," Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/justsys>.

### The American prosecutor is unique in the world

The American prosecutor is a public prosecutor representing the people in matters of criminal law. Traditionally, European societies viewed crimes as wrongs against an individual whose claims could be pressed through private prosecution. The prosecutor in the United States is usually a local official, reflecting the development of autonomous local governments in the colonies. As an elected official, the local prosecutor is responsible only to the voters.

### Prosecution is the function of representing the government in criminal cases

After the police arrest a person suspected to have committed a crime, the prosecutor coordinates the government's response to crime – from the initial screening, when the prosecutor decides whether or not to press charges, through trial and, in some instances, at the time of sentencing, by the presentation of sentencing recommendations.

Prosecutors have been accorded much discretion in carrying out their responsibilities. They make many of the decisions that determine whether or not a case will proceed through the criminal justice process.

### Most felony cases in Colorado are prosecuted by district attorneys

The primary duty of the district attorney in Colorado is to appear on behalf of the state, the people, or any county in the district in all indictments, actions and proceedings filed in district court. The district attorney will also prosecute cases that are transferred to the district from another by a change of venue.

A district attorney is elected in each of Colorado's 22 judicial districts to prosecute criminal cases on behalf of the state (the people). The district attorney is a part of the executive branch of government. Deputy district attorneys may be appointed by the district attorney to assist with the duties of the office.

### The state attorney general and the U.S. attorneys also prosecute cases in the state

The attorney general prosecutes and defends all suits relating to matters of state government except those that involve the legislative branch. The attorney general is elected by the people and is a member of the governor's cabinet. Federal prosecution is the responsibility of 94 U.S. attorneys who are appointed by the president.



## A criminal action may be commenced in several ways

A criminal action for violation of any statute may be commenced in one of the following ways:

- Return of an indictment by a grand jury,
- Filing of information in district court, or
- Filing of a felony complaint in county court.

## Whatever the method of accusation, the state must demonstrate at this stage that there is probable cause to support the charge

Colorado law provides a simple and expeditious method for the prosecution of misdemeanor and petty offenses in county court.

A summons and complaint can be issued by a police officer for a misdemeanor or petty offense. The summons and complaint directs the defendant to appear in county court at a stated date and time. Or a summons can be issued after a complaint is filed in county court. A trial may be held upon appearance of the defendant before the judge or the case is set for trial as soon as possible. Judgments of the county court in a criminal action under the simplified procedure may be appealed to district court.

When a person is arrested for a class two petty offense (a minor offense) the arresting officer may issue a penalty assessment notice. If the defendant wishes to acknowledge his guilt, he may pay the specified fine in person or by mail. If he chooses not to acknowledge guilt; he shall appear in court as required by the notice.

Small claims courts are divisions of county court. Individuals are allowed to argue their own cases and to have speedy decisions on civil matters involving no more than \$7,500. Court sessions are held during the day or evening to accommodate the public. There are no jury trials in small claims courts, and magistrates sometimes hear these cases rather than a judge. No plaintiff may file more than two claims per month or eighteen claims per year in small claims court.

## The decision to charge is solely at the prosecutor's discretion

Once an arrest is made and the case is referred to the district attorney, most district attorneys screen cases to determine whether the case merits prosecution. The district attorney may refuse to prosecute, for example, because of insufficient evidence. The district attorney has the power to dismiss cases or to decide which of several possible charges to press in a prosecution. The decision to charge is not reviewable by any other

## Discretion is exercised throughout the criminal justice system

*Very few crimes are under exclusive Federal jurisdiction. The responsibility to respond to most crime rests with State and local governments. Police protection is primarily a function of cities and towns. Corrections is primarily a function of State governments. Most justice personnel are employed at the local level.*

*Discretion is "an authority conferred by law to act in certain conditions or situations in accordance with an official's or an official agency's own considered judgment and conscience."<sup>23</sup>*

*Discretion is exercised throughout the government. It is a part of decision making in all government systems from mental health to education, as well as criminal justice. The limits of discretion vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.*

*Concerning crime and justice, legislative bodies have recognized that they cannot anticipate the range of circumstances surrounding each crime, anticipate local mores, and enact laws that clearly encompass all conduct that is criminal and all that is not.<sup>24</sup> Therefore, persons charged with the day-to-day response to crime are expected to exercise their own judgment within limits set by law. Basically, they must decide whether to take action where the situation fits in the scheme of law, rules, and precedent which official response is appropriate.<sup>25</sup>*

*To ensure that discretion is exercised responsibly, government authority is often delegated to professionals. Professionalism requires a minimum level of training and orientation, which guide officials in making decisions. The professionalism of policing is due largely to the desire to ensure the proper exercise of police discretion.*

*The limits of discretion vary from State to State and locality to locality. For example, some State judges have wide discretion in the type of sentence they may impose. In recent years other States have sought to limit the judges discretion in sentencing by passing mandatory sentencing laws that require prison sentences for certain offenses.*

**Source:** Bureau of Justice Statistics.

<sup>23</sup> Roscoe Pound, "Discretion, dispensation and mitigation: "The problem of the individual special case," *New York University Law Review* (1960) 35: 925, 926.

<sup>24</sup> Wayne R. LaFave, *Arrest: The decision to take a suspect into custody* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1964), p.63-184.

<sup>25</sup> Memorandum of June 21, 1977, from Mark Moore to James Vorenberg, "Some abstract notes on the issue of discretion."

branch of government. Some prosecutors accept almost all cases for prosecution; others screen out many cases.

### **Once charges are filed, a case may be terminated only by official action**

The prosecutor can drop a case after making efforts to prosecute, or the court can dismiss the case on motion of the defense on grounds that the government has failed to establish that the defendant committed the crime charged. The prosecution may also recommend dismissal, or the judge may take the initiative in dismissing a case. A dismissal is an official action of the court.

### **What are the most common reasons for rejection or dismissal?**

Many criminal cases are rejected or dismissed because of:

- Evidence problems that result from a failure to find sufficient physical evidence that links the defendant to the offense.
- Victim problems that result when a victim decides to drop the charges.
- Witness problems that arise, for example, when a witness fails to appear, gives unclear or inconsistent statements, is reluctant to testify, or is unsure of the identity of the offender.
- Prosecutive merit wherein the prosecutor decides not to prosecute certain cases based on the merit of the case. For example, some cases referred to the district attorney are more appropriately handled as civil, petty or misdemeanor matters.
- Due process problems that involve violations of the constitutional requirements for seizing evidence and for questioning the accused. Due process problems also result from excessive delays in filing the case.
- Combination with other cases, for example, when the accused is charged in several cases and the prosecutor prosecutes all of the charges in a single case. Cases are often dismissed if the defendant pleads guilty in another case.
- Fugitives from another jurisdiction may have their case dismissed if the other jurisdiction prosecutes.
- Pretrial diversion occurs when the prosecutor and the court agree to drop charges when the accused successfully meets the conditions for diversion, such as completion of a treatment program.

***There are many reasons a case is dismissed by the prosecutor, including lack of evidence to pursue the case, dropping charges when a defendant is found guilty to another case, and when a defendant is found not guilty by a jury.***

The table on the following page represents an analysis that was done by the Office of Research and Statistics regarding the reasons for dismissal for a small sample of different crime types for cases that were closed in 2003.

### **The Fourth Amendment Prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures in the collection of evidence**

Under the exclusionary rule, evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment may not be used in criminal proceedings against the accused. Both the police and prosecutors drop cases based on what they find is improperly obtained evidence.

Fewer than 1 percent of the cases filed in Colorado are rejected or dismissed because of due process or constitutional problems.

Most of the cases with due process problems are rejected prior to filing. These types of cases account for approximately 2 percent of the cases that are rejected. Very few cases are dismissed after filing because of constitutional problems.

Table 3.3. Sample of dismissals by crime type, cases closed 2003

Aggravated assault: Sample of 22 dismissals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 (14%) DA dismissed because could not locate witness or witness failed to appear</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 (14%) DA dismissed Nolle Prosequi (insufficient evidence, could not prove case or DA found defendant to be innocent)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 (45%) DA dismissed (no reason given)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (5%) victim was defendants father and did not want to press charges</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (5%) jury found not guilty</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (9%) DA won't proceed with criminal charges/case filed as a misdemeanor</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (9%) dismissed due to plea agreement in another case</li> </ul>
Rape: Sample of 42 dismissals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 (12%) DA dismissed because could not locate witness or witness failed to appear</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 (19%) DA dismissed Nolle Prosequi (insufficient evidence, could not prove case or DA found defendant to be innocent)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 (24%) DA dismissed (no reason given)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (2%) defendant found incompetent to proceed...in state mental health facility</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 (12%) jury found not guilty</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (5%) found guilty and sentenced but currently on appeal</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 (12%) dismissed due to plea agreement in another case</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (2%) dismissed and extradited to another state</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (5%) dismissed and charges filed under another case or in another district</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (5%) set for future hearings</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (2%) defendant killed himself.... DA will file a dismissal when he receives the death certificate</li> </ul>
Robbery: Sample of 16 dismissals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (6%) DA dismissed could not locate witness or witness failed to appear</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (13%) DA dismissed Nolle Prosequi (insufficient evidence, could not prove case or DA found defendant to be innocent – in one of these the eye witness said it wasn't the defendant)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 (31%) DA dismissed (no reason given)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (13%) found guilty but not sentenced yet (sentencing October and December 2004)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 (31%) dismissed due to plea agreement in another case</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (6%) dismissed and charges filed under another case or in another district</li> </ul>
Motor vehicle theft: Sample of 18 cases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 (22%) DA dismissed Nolle Prosequi (insufficient evidence, could not prove case or DA found defendant to be innocent)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 (28%) DA dismissed (no reason given)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (6%) defendant found incompetent to proceed...in state mental health facility</li> </ul>

(Motor vehicle theft, continued next column.)

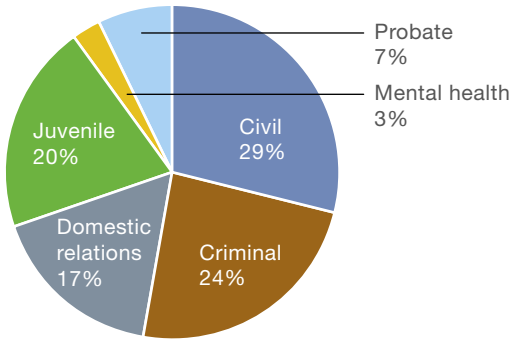
(Motor vehicle theft, continued from previous column.)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (6%) jury found not guilty</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (6%) jury mistrial and new trial set for future</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 (22%) dismissed due to plea agreement in another case</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (6%) dismissed and extradited to another state</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (6%) dismissed without prejudice (can file later if the defendant does not carry out terms) until parties reach a tentative agreement</li> </ul>
Theft: Sample of 35 cases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (6%) DA dismissed in the "interest of justice"</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (6%) DA dismissed Nolle Prosequi (could not prove case or DA found defendant to be innocent)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 (31%) DA dismissed (no reason given)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (3%) defendant found incompetent to proceed...in state mental health facility</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (3%) case still going on</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 (37%) dismissed due to plea agreement in another case</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (3%) dismissed DA gave 30 days to file alias or dismissed</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (6%) dismissed and charges filed under another case or in another district (1 of these to a juvenile case)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (3%) dismissed and will be filed in county court</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (3%) dismissed and will be amended</li> </ul>
Burglary: Sample of 15 cases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 (20%) DA dismissed due to insufficient evidence/could not locate witness or witness failed to appear</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (13%) DA dismissed (no reason given)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (7%) jury found not guilty</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 (53%) dismissed due to plea agreement in another case</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (7%) dismissed and charges filed under another case or in another district</li> </ul>
Drugs: Sample of 34 cases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (6%) DA dismissed because could not locate witness or witness failed to appear</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (6%) DA dismissed Nolle Prosequi (insufficient evidence, could not prove case or DA found defendant to be innocent)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 (35%) DA dismissed (no reason given) (some of these appeared to be because evidence was suppressed because it was collected on illegal search and seizures, etc.)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (3%) jury found not guilty</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 (41%) dismissed due to plea agreement in another case</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (3%) dismissed to be prosecuted in county court</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (3%) dismissed and filed jointly in another district</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (3%) where no charges were filed yet... DA requested more time</li> </ul>

**Source:** Disposition data extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

### Colorado case filings

Figure 3.7. Colorado filings: District court, FY04



- There were 177,358 case filings at the district court level (excluding water cases) during fiscal year 2004.
- Almost a quarter (24 percent) of these filings were for criminal cases.
- Colorado’s district courts terminated 176,306 cases during fiscal year 2004. During the past ten years, district court filings have increased 32.2 percent, rising from 134,160 cases to the current level of filings, with the greatest increase occurring in civil case filings.

**Source:** Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Reports Fiscal Year 2004 Chart 2 available at <http://www.courts.state.co.us/panda/statrep/ar2004/trialcourt/chart1-2.pdf>.

Table 3.4. Colorado district court caseloads FY95-FY04

Case class	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04
<b>Civil</b>										
New cases filed	24,054	33,434	33,434	40,389	38,848	39,161	37,235	41,349	43,976	51,846
Cases terminated*	24,074	33,825	33,825	43,442	37,969	38,783	36,817	41,277	4,300	50,777
<b>Criminal</b>										
New cases filed	28,172	30,613	33,867	38,815	37,538	35,770	36,860	39,147	41,257	42,427
Cases terminated*	31,503	40,187	41,680	36,455	38,880	36,037	35,071	37,621	39,725	40,588
<b>Domestic relations</b>										
New cases filed	33,456	31,764	31,819	32,179	31,855	32,318	31,068	32,166	31,771	30,826
Cases terminated*	31,211	38,292	39,426	35,030	38,934	33,146	31,468	33,719	32,282	31,510
<b>Juvenile</b>										
New cases filed	34,689	36,025	37,540	38,905	37,214	36,601	34,481	35,691	36,362	36,078
Cases terminated*	35,096	45,976	59,908	37,062	35,616	40,434	35,910	35,409	35,902	35,561
<b>Mental health</b>										
New cases filed	3,642	3,873	3,840	4,139	4,142	4,141	4,216	4,229	4,330	4,528
Cases terminated*	3,009	3,466	3,803	3,804	4,149	4,544	4,290	4,194	4,405	4,308
<b>Probate</b>										
New cases filed	10,147	11,263	11,432	11,412	11,714	11,605	11,360	11,655	11,762	11,653
Cases terminated*	13,962	12,470	11,768	9,742	9,888	18,618	11,577	13,675	11,946	13,562
<b>Total</b>										
New cases filed	134,160	138,782	151,932	165,839	161,341	159,596	155,220	164,237	169,458	177,358
Cases terminated*	138,855	167,962	190,410	165,535	165,436	171,562	155,133	165,895	167,260	176,306

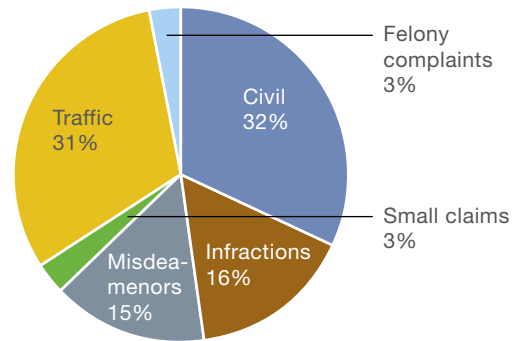
**Notes:** \*Termination levels have fluctuated over the past several years as districts have continued to address issues created by computer conversion. In some instances, conversion caused previously terminated cases to reopen, resulting in a temporary inflated termination count at the time districts reclosed them.

**Source:** Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Reports Fiscal Year 2004 Table 12 available at <http://www.courts.state.co.us/panda/statrep/ar2004/trialcourt/table12.pdf>.

### Colorado county courts

- There were 514,094 case filings at the county court level during fiscal year 2004. Almost a third (32 percent) of these filings were for civil cases.
- Colorado's county courts were able to terminate 493,563 cases during fiscal year 2004. During the past ten years, county court filings have increased 19.5 percent, rising from 429,919 cases to the current level of filings, with the greatest area of increase occurring in civil filings.

Figure 3.8. Colorado filings: County court, FY04



**Source:** Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Reports Fiscal Year 2004 Chart 2 available at <http://www.courts.state.co.us/panda/statrep/ar2004/trialcourt/chart3-4.pdf>.

Table 3.5. Colorado county court caseloads FY95-FY04 (Does not include Denver County Court)

Case class	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04
<b>Civil</b>										
New cases filed	113,817	116,127	119,076	120,846	121,897	127,017	139,919	151,905	165,210	165,324
Cases terminated*	114,284	119,060	116,697	118,561	124,746	137,436	138,581	151,773	162,492	165,761
<b>Infractions</b>										
New cases filed	65,404	74,687	82,963	68,184	64,018	70,094	70,090	69,800	74,947	82,732
Cases terminated*	63,544	70,481	85,288	71,789	66,127	70,776	73,560	72,824	73,597	82,382
<b>Misdemeanors</b>										
New cases filed	65,026	67,376	69,125	70,271	69,932	73,853	72,354	72,973	74,367	74,779
Cases terminated*	63,070	71,779	75,431	70,347	73,182	76,011	71,727	75,212	72,932	74,168
<b>Small claims</b>										
New cases filed	16,899	16,843	17,349	16,650	1,588	15,568	14,961	15,591	15,438	14,292
Cases terminated*	15,342	16,614	16,907	1,646	16,747	17,174	14,587	15,624	15,036	15,113
<b>Traffic</b>										
New cases filed	152,124	164,217	169,593	170,614	159,861	140,183	133,860	138,439	149,720	159,413
Cases terminated*	155,646	175,920	180,755	171,321	170,316	168,898	139,866	139,995	144,555	156,139
Felony complaints**	16,649	18,504	14,345	21,097	20,301	2,010	13,445	21,285	18,833	17,554
<b>Total</b>										
New cases filed	429,919	457,754	472,451	467,662	451,897	446,725	444,629	469,993	498,515	514,094
Cases terminated* ***	411,886	453,854	475,078	448,664	451,118	470,295	438,321	455,428	468,612	493,563

**Notes:** \*Termination levels have fluctuated over the past several years as districts have continued to address issues created by computer conversion. In some instances, conversion caused previously terminated cases to reopen, resulting in a temporary inflated termination count at the time districts reclosed them.

\*\*Felony complaints represent the number of criminal cases, docketed as (CR), that begin in county court. The processing of felony cases varies between locations. The counties processing CR cases hear advisements. Some counties do preliminary hearings in county court before moving the case to district court for completion of the felony process. The case can also be reduced to a misdemeanor and remain in county court. The cases retain the same docket number in either county or district court.

\*\*\* Does not include felony complaints.

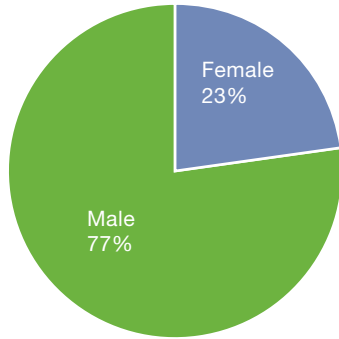
**Source:** Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Reports Fiscal Year 2004 Table 12 available at <http://www.courts.state.co.us/panda/statrep/ar2004/trialcourt/table24.pdf>.



### Who gets prosecuted?

This information represents adults whose criminal cases closed in 2003. In many cases, these individuals will have been arrested with charges filed prior to 2003.

Figure 3.9. Gender, cases closed 2003



**Source:** Filing data extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

- The majority of adults with criminal cases filed in court were male (77 percent) and white (75 percent).

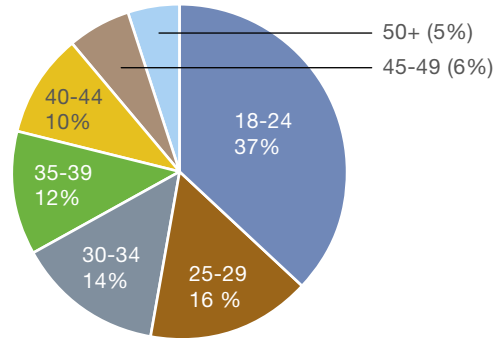
Table 3.6. Race, cases closed 2003

Race	Percent
White	75%
Black	11%
Hispanic	10%
American Indian	1%
Asian	1%
Other	Less than 1%

**Source:** Filing data extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

- The majority of adults with cases filed in district court were white (75 percent). Blacks (11 percent) comprised the second largest ethnic group, while Hispanic individuals made up 10 percent. Note that data concerning Hispanics are available in the filing data extracted from the Judicial Department's data but are not available from CBI. CBI includes individuals of Hispanic ethnicity in with the 'white' race category, as directed by the FBI.

Figure 3.10. Age, cases closed 2003



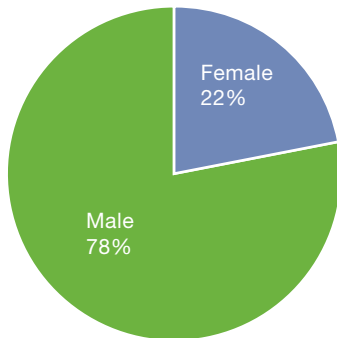
**Source:** Filing data extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

- The average age of adults charged with a crime in district court was 31, with a median age of 28. Just over half of these adults were between the ages of 18 and 29.

## Who gets convicted?

This information represents those adults who had a case that was closed in 2003.

Figure 3.11. Gender, cases closed 2003



**Source:** Filing data extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

- The majority of adults convicted were male (78 percent) and white (75 percent).

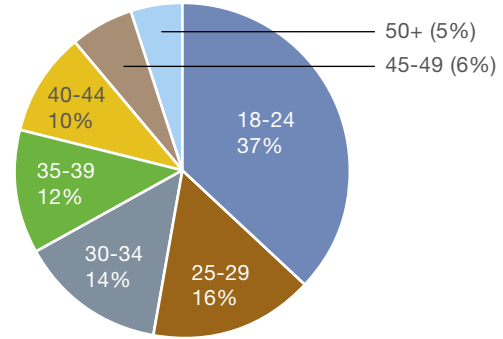
Table 3.7. Race, cases closed 2003

Race	Percent
White	75%
Black	11%
Hispanic	10%
American Indian	1%
Asian	1%
Other	Less than 1%

**Source:** Filing data extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

- The majority of adults convicted were white (75 percent).
- Blacks (11 percent) comprised the second largest ethnic group of adults convicted, while Hispanic individuals made up 10 percent of adults convicted.

Figure 3.12. Age, cases closed 2003



**Source:** Filing data extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

- The average age of adults convicted was 30, with a median age of 28. Just over half of adults convicted were between the ages of 18 and 29.

### Were they convicted as charged?

The table below depicts the dispositions of cases closed in 2003. The table shows what a person was charged with and whether or not they were convicted of the original charge or convicted of a lesser charge. For example, if a person was charged with murder, but convicted of aggravated assault, the case would appear in the chart as a murder charge but a violent crime conviction (not including the original charge). If a person was charged with murder and convicted of murder the case would appear in the table as convicted as charged. In this analysis violent charges and convictions include murder, rape, aggravated assault,

and robbery. Non-violent charges and convictions include burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Drugs were kept as a separate category. Note that the crime categories are not mutually exclusive.

- It is common for offenders to be convicted of a different crime category (violent/nonviolent) from the one they were originally charged.
- Those who were charged with a drug crime were most likely to be convicted as charged (76 percent).
- Those who were charged with aggravated assault were least like to be convicted as charged, but nearly 80 percent overall were convicted of a violent crime.

Table 3.8. Adult convictions, cases closed 2003

	Convicted as charged	Violent crime conviction (not including original charge)	Non-violent crime conviction (not including original charge)	Drug conviction
<b>Violent charges</b>				
Murder	38%	50%	19%	1%
Rape	55%	18%	9%	1%
Aggravated assault	29%	49%	20%	1%
Robbery	38%	30%	24%	1%
<b>Non-violent charges</b>				
Burglary	32%	18%	48%	2%
Theft	54%	8%	32%	2%
Motor vehicle theft	51%	6%	31%	3%
Arson	57%	21%	38%	5%
<b>Other charges</b>				
Drugs	76%	4%	14%	NA

**Note:** Crime categories are not mutually exclusive.

**Source:** Disposition data extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

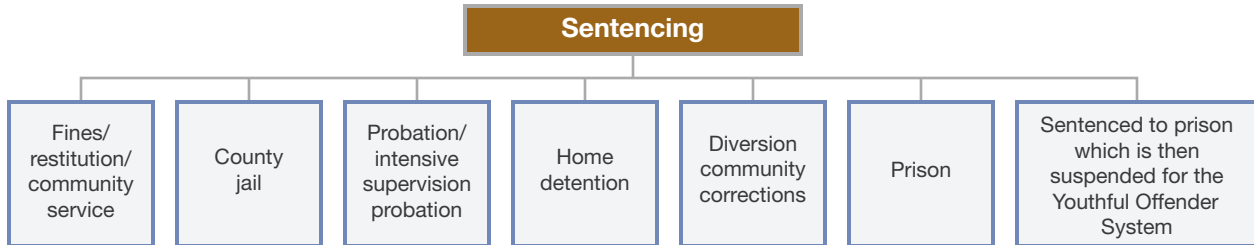


## Adult placements

Once an offender is convicted, the courts will impose a sentence. Sentences vary from payment of a fine to granting probation to imprisonment. Below you will

find these placements and many more. For a description of these placements refer back to The Flow of Adults through Colorado’s Criminal Justice System which can be found on page 24.

Figure 3.13. Adult placements



Source: Adapted from Appendix A, *Flowchart of Colorado’s Adult Correctional System*, Legislative Council Staff, January 2001.

## Some frequently used terms in correctional rehabilitation

### Criminogenic need

There are two basic types of criminal risk factors: (1) static, which cannot be changed (e.g., criminal history, age), and (2) dynamic, which are malleable. Dynamic risk factors are also known as criminogenic needs because they are amenable to change and are appropriate targets for intervention and case management. These risk/needs factors include criminal attitudes, thinking and values, antisocial peer associations, problems with substance abuse and lack of self-control. There are also non-criminogenic needs, that is, factors that research has not linked with criminal conduct. These include anxiety and low self-esteem.

### Reinforcement

Reinforcement increases prosocial behavior so that it will be repeated in the future. Behavioral treatment programs emphasize the use of three general types of reinforcers: (1) Tangible (money, material goods), (2) Activities (sports, music, TV, socialization), and (3) Social (attention, approval, praise). Research has found positive reinforcement to be many times more effective than punishment.

### Relapse prevention

Relapse prevention trains clients to anticipate problem situations and rehearse and practice alternative prosocial responses to cope with difficult situations in their environment that may lead to conflicts. Significant others are trained to offer support, and the opportunity is made available for offenders to return to the program to relearn/reinforce the necessary skills.

### Responsivity

This pertains to the interaction between the style of service delivery and offender and therapist characteristics. For example, the style of service delivery is consistent with the learning style of the offender, and offender and therapist characteristics are matched for compatibility to enhance service delivery.

### Behavioral treatments

There are three classes of behavioral interventions, the techniques of which overlap but are grounded in a firm yet fair application of reinforcement contingencies. Operant conditioning, or “contingency management,” uses positive reinforcement to encourage prosocial behavior. Offenders can earn points for achieving specified prosocial goals, and then exchange points from a menu of reinforcers. Social learning programs rely extensively on modeling appropriate behavior and then having the offender engage in repeated behavioral rehearsal to develop a sense of self-efficacy in mastering the necessary prosocial skills. Assertion training is a part of social learning programs. Social learning is also integrated into therapeutic communities. Cognitive behavior techniques endeavor to change the offender’s attitudes, thoughts and beliefs that maintain undesirable behavior. These programs use cognitive restructuring, problem solving, structured learning, reasoning, and self-control techniques to encourage offenders to engage in prosocial behavior.

Source: Paul Gendreau, Sheila A. French, and Angela Gionet (2004). *The Principles of Effective Correctional Treatment, Journal of Community Corrections*, Vol XIII, Number 3, Spring 2004.

### Colorado criminal code penalties

The Colorado District Attorneys' Council prepared the following tables and it applies to all sentences that

were committed on or after July 1, 1993. Sentencing laws have been changed many times by the General Assembly, but the overall structure of the sentencing ranges has remained constant since the early 1980s.

Table 3.9. Colorado criminal code penalties, felonies committed on or after July 1, 1993

Presumptive range			Exceptional circumstances		
Class	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Mandatory parole
<b>1</b>	Life imprisonment	Death	Life imprisonment	Death	
<b>2</b>	8 Years \$5000 fine	24 Years \$1,000,000	4 Years	48 Years	5 Years
<b>3</b>	4 Years \$3000 fine	12 Years \$750,000	2 Years	24 Years	5 Years
<b>Extraordinary risk crime</b>	4 Years \$3000 fine	16 Years \$750,000	2 Years	32 Years	5 Years
<b>4</b>	2 Year \$2000 fine	6 Years \$500,000	1 Year	12 Years	3 Years
<b>Extraordinary risk crime</b>	2 Years \$2000 fine	8 Years \$500,000	1 Year	16 Years	3 Years
<b>5</b>	1 Year \$1000 fine	3 Years \$100,000	6 Months	6 Years	2 Years
<b>Extraordinary risk crime</b>	1 Year \$1000 fine	4 Years \$100,000	6 Months	8 Years	2 Years
<b>6</b>	1 Year \$1000 fine	18 Months \$100,000	6 Months	3 Years	1 Year
<b>Extraordinary risk crime</b>	1 Year \$1000 fine	2 Years \$100,000	6 Months	4 Years	1 Year

**Crimes that present an extraordinary risk of harm to society shall include the following:**

1. Aggravated robbery, section 18-4-302
2. Child abuse, section 18-6-401
3. Unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or possession of a controlled substance with the intent to sell, distribute, manufacture, or dispense, section 18-18-405 (Note – not simple possession)
4. Any crime of violence as defined in section 18-1.3-406
5. Stalking, section 18-9-111 (4)
6. Sale of materials to manufacture controlled substances, section 18-18-412.7 (effective July 1, 2004)

\* Section 18-1.3-401 C.R.S. requires a court sentencing a person convicted of a felony committed on or after July 1, 1979, to impose a definite term of incarceration within the range established for the class of felony of which the person was convicted. If the court finds that extraordinary mitigating or aggravating circumstances are present to support a longer or shorter sentence than that permitted by the presumptive range, it may impose a definite term of incarceration within a range of half of the minimum presumptive sentence to twice the maximum presumptive sentence. In addition to the definite term of incarceration, a period of parole supervision is mandatory for persons convicted of class 2, 3, 4, and 5 felonies committed on or after July 1, 1979. The mandatory period of parole supervision for persons convicted of felonies committed between July 1, 1979 and July 1, 1984, is one year, for persons convicted of felonies committed on and after July 1, 1984 and before July 1, 1985, is three years, and for persons convicted of felonies committed on and after July 1, 1985, is a period not to exceed five years. (Section 17-22.5-303(4) and (7) and Section 17-22.5-103 as it existed prior to 1984 repeal and reenactment of Article 22.5 of Title 17. For the text and the former section, see Session Laws of 1979, page 668, or the 1983 Supplement to the 1978 Repl. Volume 8, Colorado Revised Statute). Release on parole of person serving terms of life imprisonment for class 1 felonies committed on or after July 1, 1979 will remain within the discretion of the parole board. (Section 178-2-201(5)(a)). (Section 16-11-103(1)(b)). Those convicted and serving terms of life imprisonment for class 1 felonies committed on or after July 1, 1990, are not parole eligible.

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Table 3.9. Colorado criminal code penalties, felonies committed on or after July 1, 1993 (cont.)

<p><b>Crimes subject to the indeterminate sentencing provisions of section 18-1.3-1004 (offenses committed on or after November 1, 1998)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sexual assault, section 18-3-402</li> <li>2. Sexual assault in the first degree, section 18-3-402 as it existed prior to July 1, 2000</li> <li>3. Sexual assault in the second degree, section 18-3-403 as it existed prior to July 1, 2000</li> <li>4. Felony unlawful sexual contact, section 18-3-404 (2)</li> <li>5. Felony sexual assault in the third degree, section 18-3-404 (2) as it existed prior to July 1, 2000</li> <li>6. Sexual assault on a child, section 18-3-405</li> <li>7. Sexual assault on a child in a position of trust, section 18-3-405.3</li> <li>8. Aggravated sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist, section 18-3-405.5 (1)</li> <li>9. Enticement of a child, section 18-3-305</li> <li>10. Incest, section 18-6-301</li> <li>11. Aggravated incest, section 18-6-302</li> <li>12. Patronizing a prostituted child, section 18-7-406</li> <li>13. 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.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Unlawful sexual behavior requiring sex offender registration</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sexual assault, 18-3-402</li> <li>2. Sexual assault in the first degree as it existed prior to July 1, 2000, 18-3-402</li> <li>3. Sexual assault in the second degree as it existed prior to July 1, 2000, 18-3-403</li> <li>4. Unlawful sexual contact, 18-3-404</li> <li>5. Sexual assault in the third degree as it existed prior to July 1, 2000, 18-3-404</li> <li>6. Sexual assault on a child, 18-3-405</li> <li>7. Sexual assault on a child in a position of trust, 18-3-405.3</li> <li>8. Aggravated sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist, 18-3-405.5</li> <li>9. Enticement of a child, 18-3-305</li> <li>10. Incest, 18-6-301</li> <li>11. Aggravated incest, 18-6-302</li> <li>12. Trafficking in children, 18-6-402</li> <li>13. Sexual exploitation of children, 18-6-403</li> <li>14. Procurement of a child for sexual exploitation, 18-6-404</li> <li>15. Keeping a place of child prostitution, 18-7-404</li> <li>16. Pimping of a child, 18-7-405</li> <li>17. Inducement of a child prostitution, 18-7-405.5</li> <li>18. Patronizing a prostituted child, 18-7-406</li> <li>19. Engaging in sexual conduct in a penal institution, 18-7-701</li> <li>20. Promotion of obscenity to a minor and wholesale promotion of obscenity to a minor, 18-7-102</li> <li>21. Any offense for which the underlying factual bases involves any of these offenses</li> <li>22. Attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of these offenses</li> </ol>



### Daily cost of adult placements

#### Probation

Table 3.10. Daily cost of adult probation

Type of supervision	Cost*	Average Daily Caseload**
Regular probation	\$2.16	39,207
Regular Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP)	\$8.10	1,901
ISP with adult sex offenders	\$19.23	905

**Note:** \*Figures obtained from the Division of Probation Services, located in the State Judicial Office FY05 budget planning document. \*\*These figures reflect the standing caseload as of 6/30/2004.

**Source:** Division of Probation Services, Colorado Judicial Branch.

- There were 42,013 adult offenders on probation in Colorado as of June 30, 2004.
- Regular probation costs are for administrative and supervisory personnel.
- ISP Probation provides intense supervision and treatment of offenders under conditions established by the Court and agreed to by the offender. The ISP costs include personnel for administration and supervision, treatment dollars, electronic monitoring, drug treatment and sex offender specific treatment.

#### Community corrections

- The regular per diem of \$34.70 provides room and board, some hygiene products and other basic daily needs. It also pays for staff and costs associated with maintaining the facility.
- Enhanced Per Diem for Transition/Diversion offenders pays for additional services for high-need offenders.
- Enhanced Per Diem for the seriously mentally ill provides them with some treatment, clothing, medications and bus tokens (things that they would not normally think of for themselves).
- Enhanced Per Diem is also provided to Women’s Remediation. These are women on parole for domestic violence or substance abuse who are experiencing problems or in an inappropriate living arrangement and are at risk for being regressed to DOC.
- Offenders pay as much as \$17.00 per day as their portion of the costs.

#### Department of Corrections (DOC)

- Six different factors go into the total per diem costs of DOC programs. They are:

Table 3.11. Daily cost of community corrections

Type of program	Cost	Enhanced cost	Average daily population*
Residential bed (transition)	\$34.70		1,136
Residential bed (diversion)	\$34.70		1,267
Non-residential (Diversion)	\$4.71		920
Parole	\$34.70		131
Day reporting	\$7.77		165**
Sex offender	\$34.70		108***
Transition/ Diversion IRT	\$34.70	\$16.35	120**
Women’s remediation	\$34.70	\$15.70	17
Mental health	\$34.70	\$30.36	22
TC enhanced	\$34.70	\$13.25	16
TC day treatment	\$30.75		8

**Notes:** \*These figures represent calendar year 2004. \*\*These figures are estimate averages. \*\*\*This figure is from fiscal year 2004.

**Source:** The Office of Community Corrections, Colorado Division of Criminal Justice.

- *Management (administration of the program)*
- *Institutions (cost of maintaining the facility where the program is located)*
- *Support Services (carpenters, mechanics, mail services and all other support services)*
- *Inmate programs, (educational and recreational programs which are provided to inmates)*
- *Community Services (counseling, job placement, and monitoring personnel),*
- *Parole Board.*
- All six of these factors apply to each of the programs mentioned above with the following exceptions: ISP Parole does not pay for institution costs, and neither DOC nor YOS are charged for community services.

Table 3.12. Daily cost of DOC’s offender population in 2003

Type of supervision	Cost	Average Daily Population
DOC	\$76.23	13,610
YOS	\$185.62	237
Parole	\$9.07	3,674
ISP parole	\$19.03	738

**Source:** Colorado Department of Corrections Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2003.



### Where do they go once convicted?

This sentencing data represents sentences received for adult cases closed in 2003. Sentencing is shown by index crimes. Note that crime categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person sentenced to DOC could have also received jail time or ISP. Furthermore, not all possible sentencing categories

are listed. Some charges could have received community service, fines, electronic home monitoring, work release, or other types of sentences.

- Most murder cases and robbery cases closed in 2003 received a DOC sentence.
- Most non-violent and drug crimes closed in 2003 received a probation sentence.

Table 3.13. Adult placements by index crime, cases closed 2003

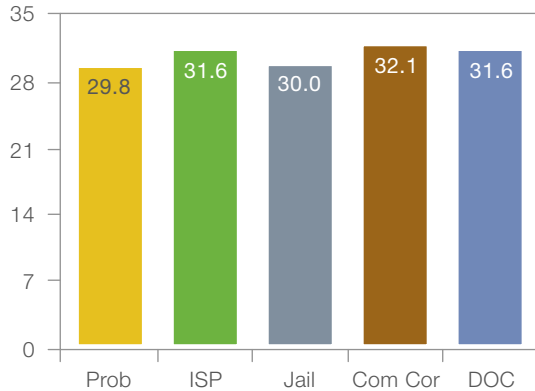
Crime	Probation	ISP	Jail	Community corrections	DOC
Murder	7%	1%	8%	6%	81%
Rape	25%	20%	24%	3%	34%
Aggravated assault	26%	3%	16%	4%	47%
Robbery	17%	6%	14%	8%	64%
Burglary	27%	3%	15%	5%	27%
Theft	40%	1%	21%	2%	7%
Motor vehicle theft	38%	3%	21%	5%	21%
Arson	35%	10%	27%	2%	25%
Drugs	38%	3%	16%	4%	16%

**Source:** Sentencing data extracted from the Judicial Department’s Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ’s Office of Research and Statistics.

### Characteristics of who goes where

Figures 3.14 and 3.15 and Table 3.14 display demographic information on adults who were sentenced when their cases were closed in 2003.

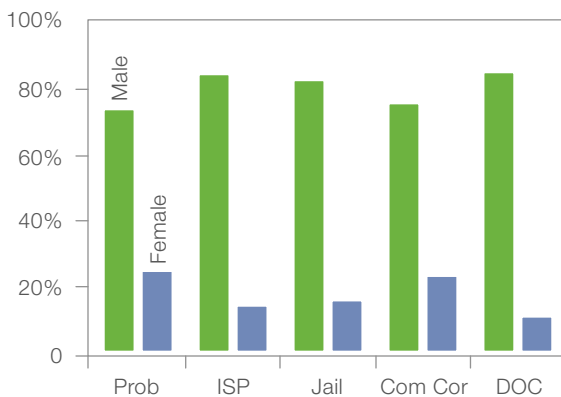
Figure 3.14. Age of offender by placement, cases closed 2003



**Source:** Sentencing data extracted from the Judicial Department’s Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ’s Office of Research and Statistics.

- The average age of offenders sentenced to either probation, ISP, jail, community corrections, or DOC in Figure 3.14 was between 30 and 32.

Figure 3.15. Gender of offender by placement, cases closed 2003



**Source:** Sentencing data extracted from the Judicial Department’s Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ’s Office of Research and Statistics.

- Women comprised 50 percent of the state population and between 12 and 25 percent of offenders sentenced to probation, ISP, jail, community corrections, or DOC.

Table 3.14. Race of offenders by placement, cases closed 2003

Race	Probation	ISP	Jail	Community corrections	DOC
Caucasian	75%	70%	77%	74%	68%
African American	10%	14%	9%	16%	15%
Hispanic	12%	13%	11%	6%	12%
Asian	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Native American	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Other	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%

**Source:** Sentencing data extracted from the Judicial Department’s Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ’s Office of Research and Statistics.

- Seventy-five percent of the probation population is Caucasian. Information from cases closed shows that 74 percent of individuals sentenced to community corrections were Caucasian.
- 68 percent of individuals sentenced to prison were Caucasian.
- Four percent of the state population is black or African American, while 15 percent of individuals sentenced to prison were black or African American.
- Ten percent of the individuals sentenced to probation were African American and 16 percent of the community correction sentences were African American.



## How many people are under correctional supervision?

### National figures

- In 2003, 6.9 million people were on probation, in jail or prison, or on parole at yearend 2003 – 3.2 percent of all U.S. adult residents, or 1 in every 32 adults.
- State and federal prison authorities had under their jurisdiction 1,470,045 inmates at yearend 2003: 1,296,986 under state jurisdiction and 173,059 under federal jurisdiction.
- Local jails held or supervised 762,672 persons awaiting trial or serving a sentence at midyear 2003. About 71,400 of these were persons serving their sentence in the community.

### Colorado figures

- In Colorado, over 71,300 people are in prison or on probation or parole. Several thousand more are in local jails.
- Over 28,000 people are under the jurisdiction of the Colorado Department of Corrections.
- Approximately one-quarter of the DOC population is on parole.
- In September 2004, the most recent period for which data are available, over 43,300 offenders were serving time on probation in Colorado.

Table 3.15. Year end correctional populations

	Probation	Community corrections	DOC
12/31/04	Not available	3594	20144
12/31/03	42877	3557	19454
12/31/02	Not available	3194	18551
12/31/01	41927	3118	17150
12/31/00	39355	3760	16539
12/31/99	Not available	3625	15372
12/31/98	41142	3486	13966

**Source:** Probation numbers – State Judicial Department. Community Correction numbers – Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Community Corrections. Department of Corrections numbers – Colorado Department of Corrections.

- Approximately 2700 offenders from probation and DOC were serving time in 35 residential, community-based halfway houses on March 31, 2005.
- Another 967 probation clients were on non-residential community corrections status on March 31, 2005.

**Source:** Bureau of Justice Statistics at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/correct.htm>; Division of Probation Services; Colorado Department of Corrections; Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Community Corrections.

Table 3.16. Top 10 crimes by gender and status for community corrections

Rank	Top 10 crimes diversion men			Top 10 crimes transition men			Top 10 crimes all women		
	Crime	N	% of total population	Crime	N	% of total population	Crime	N	% of total population
1	Drug related	1016	39.2%	Drug related	885	36.5%	Drug related	427	46.8%
2	Theft	500	19.3%	Theft	389	16.5%	Theft	200	21.5%
3	Burglary	307	11.9%	Burglary	315	13.2%	Burglary	82	9.0%
4	Assault	166	6.4%	Assault	213	8.8%	Assault	41	4.5%
5	Forgery	149	5.7%	Forgery	119	4.9%	Forgery	33	3.6%
6	Driving related	127	4.9%	Driving related	106	4.4%	Driving related	25	2.7%
7	Sexual assault	77	3.0%	Sexual assault	93	3.8%	Sexual assault	23	2.5%
8	Fraud	71	2.7%	Fraud	89	3.7%	Fraud	17	1.8%
9	Robbery	33	1.2%	Robbery	55	2.3%	Robbery	17	1.8%
10	Homicide	21	0.8%	Homicide	31	1.3%	Homicide	10	1.1%

**Source:** Colorado Community Corrections Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2003-2004 Figure F1 available at <http://dcj.state.co.us/occ/pdf/Annual%20Report%2003-04%20FINAL.pdf>.



- More than one-third of community corrections offenders were convicted of a drug-related crime in FY04.
- Theft, burglary, assault, and forgery account for another 40 percent of the conviction crimes of offenders in community corrections.
- The current crime represents the first felony conviction for nearly one-third of community corrections offenders.
- 85 percent of community corrections offenders have a serious substance abuse problem.
- These offenders paid over \$2.2 million in restitution in FY04, \$904,000 in state income taxes and \$2.2 million in federal income taxes.
- Two thirds of men and 75 percent of the women remained crime-free for 24 months following program completion, according to the most recent recidivism study conducted by the Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics, published in 2002.
- Individuals who were released on to supervision with a probation or parole officer, versus discharged outright, were more likely to stay crime-free.

*Community Corrections has been a sentencing alternative in Colorado since 1974. It was designed to be an alternative to incarceration in prison. Services are available that promote productive reintegration of offenders back into the community. Services include substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, money management, life skills training, and education and vocational opportunities. Two groups of offenders are placed in community corrections: (1) Diversion offenders are sentenced directly by the courts or, in rare*

Table 3.17. Prison population numbers

Security level	30-Jun-03
Administrative seg/max	21.2%
Medium	24.0%
Restricted-minimum	26.8%
Minimum	28.0%
Total	100.0%

**Source:** Colorado Department of Corrections Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2003.

In the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDC), offenders are classified into the most appropriate custody level. There are five custody levels: minimum, minimum-restricted, medium, close, and administrative segregation. Administrative segregation is the most restrictive custody level imposed upon an offender. Offenders custody levels are determined through the use of custody rating instruments. Table 3.17 displays the prison population as of June 2003 in the different custody levels.

*instances, are sentenced as a condition of probation for up to 30 days; and (2) Transition offenders are “transitioning” to the community after serving a prison sentence. In Fiscal Year 2004, 52 and 48 percent of community corrections offenders were diversion and transition clients, respectively. The average length of stay is approximately six months. Over 5,000 offenders were discharged from community corrections in FY04.*

**Source:** Colorado Community Corrections Annual Statistical Report, FY03-FY04, available at <http://dcj.state.co.us/occ/pdf/Annual%20Report%2003-04%20FINAL.pdf>.

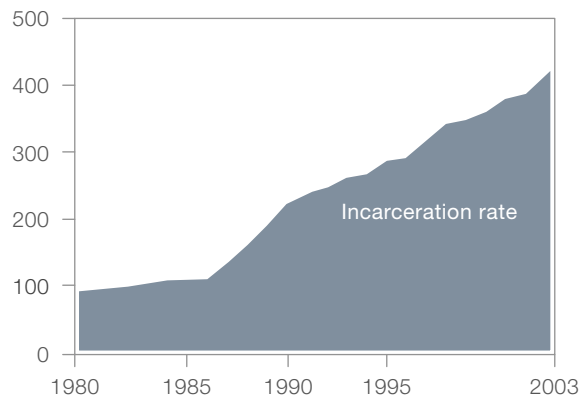
### Incarceration rates

Colorado incarcerated 429 individuals for every 100,000 residents in 2004, an increase of .4 percent from the prior year. The 50-state average incarceration rate in 2004 was 433. The incarceration rate is calculated annually by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

#### ***In Colorado between 1980 and 2003***

- *The crime rate fell by 35 percent while the incarceration rate increased by 450 percent.*

Figure 3.16. Colorado incarceration rates, 1980-2003

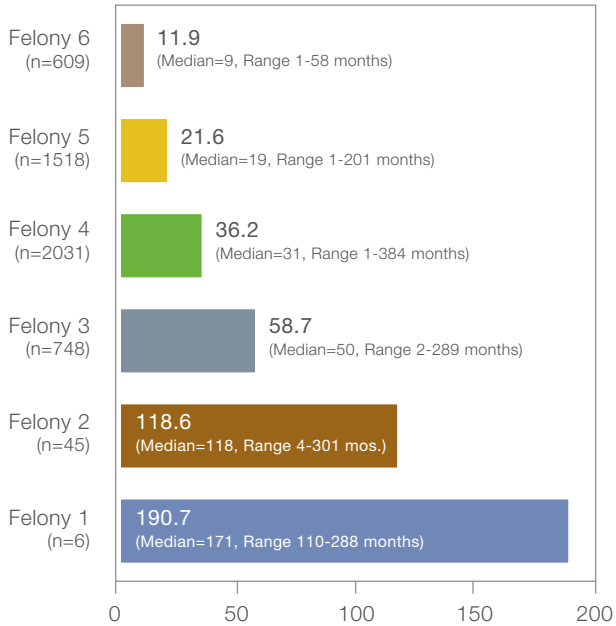


**Note:** Rate is per 100,000 adults.

**Source:** U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Census Report on State Prisoners.

## Average length of time spent in prison

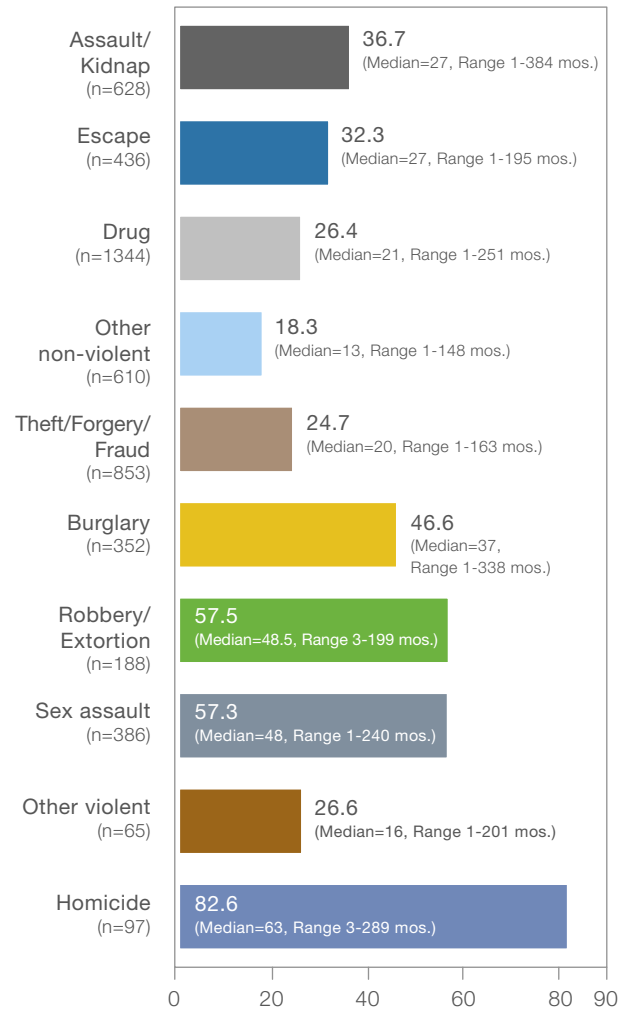
Figure 3.17. Average months spent in prison by felony class: Offenders released in FY03 (n=4959) (Sentence lengths are in months, 2017 technical violations are excluded)



**Source:** Colorado Department of Corrections, analysis by Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics.

- Approximately 530 sex offenders are currently incarcerated with indeterminate sentences, which could be as long as a life sentence.
- Thirty percent (2,135) of the prison releases described in these tables were releases to parole.
- In FY03, 65 inmates died while in prison.
- Only offenders who are actually released are included in this analysis. Those released have been convicted of less serious crimes than those still in prison.
- Average length of stay increases with the severity of the conviction felony class.
- Following homicide, those in the sex assault and robbery/extortion categories have the longest sentences, each averaging approximately 57 months.

Figure 3.18. Average time spent in prison by crime type: Offenders released in FY03 (n=4959) (Sentence lengths are in months, 2017 technical violations are excluded)



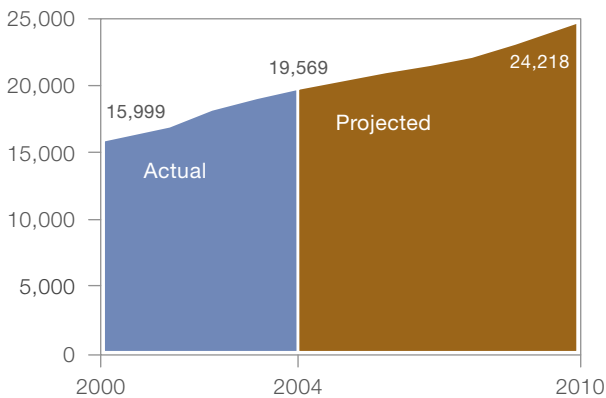
**Source:** Colorado Department of Corrections, analysis by Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics.

- Those with “other non-violent” offenses have the shortest incarceration periods, averaging 18.3 months.
- The range of time served in all categories is extremely broad, reflecting the very wide sentencing ranges defined in statute.
- To see a breakout of crimes included in each of these categories, and associated felony classes, see Section 6 Furthermore.

### Prison and parole populations in the years to come

The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice is mandated to prepare population projections annually. These projections provide a perspective of how the prison population is growing, and how many inmates will need to be accommodated in the future. The DCJ projection model incorporates census data with other data concerning the age, gender and offense profile of new prison commitments, estimates of the average length of stay in prison and the profile of prisoners carried over from the previous year. In addition, other factors that may influence prison population growth such as arrest rates, new legislation, policy changes and court decisions are incorporated into the projection model. The projection model has proven to be quite accurate: at the end of FY04, the DCJ projections erred by 2.0 percent. In the last eight years, the error has averaged 1.45 percent.

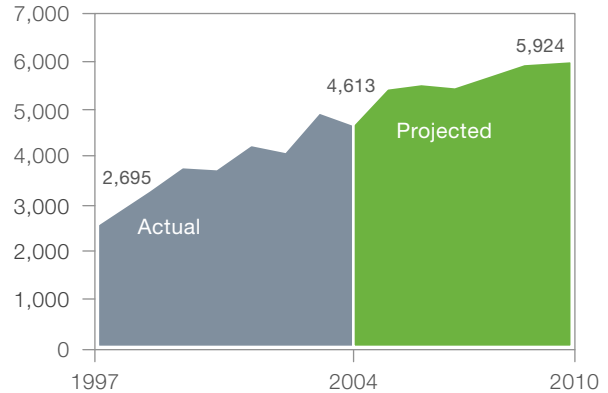
Figure 3.19. Inmate actual and projected populations



**Source:** Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Adult Prison and Parole Population Projections and Juvenile Commitment and Parole Population Projections, December 2004 available at [http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/pdf/docs/FINALPPP\\_2004.pdf](http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/pdf/docs/FINALPPP_2004.pdf).

- Findings from the 2004 projections indicated that the Colorado adult prison population is expected to grow 23.8 percent between July 2004 and June 2010, from an actual population of 19,569 to a projected population of 24,218 offenders.
- The number of men in prison is expected to increase 20.3 percent between July 2004 and June 2010, from 17,814 to 21,437.
- The number of women in prison is expected to increase an extraordinary 58.5 percent between July 2004 and June 2010, from 1,755 to 2,781.

Figure 3.20. Colorado domestic parole: Historical and forecasted caseload



**Source:** Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Adult Prison and Parole Population Projections and Juvenile Commitment and Parole Population Projections, December 2004 available at [http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/pdf/docs/FINALPPP\\_2004.pdf](http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/pdf/docs/FINALPPP_2004.pdf).

- The parole population is expected to grow significantly.
- The total number of offenders on parole is expected to increase 21.4 percent, from 5,244 in July 2004 to 6,366 in July 2010.
- Between 1991 and 2003, the average length of stay on parole steadily increased. Last year, the first in 13 years, length of stay on parole declined.


Table 3.18. Fall 2003 adult prison population projections by gender

Fiscal Year End (FYE)	Total prison	Male population	Female population
1993*	9,242	8,712	530
1994*	10,005	9,382	623
1995*	10,669	10,000	669
1996*	11,577	10,808	769
1997*	12,590	11,681	909
1998*	13,663	12,647	1,016
1999*	14,726	13,547	1,179
2000*	15,999	14,733	1,266
2001*	16,833	15,493	1,340
2002*	18,045	16,539	1,506
2003*	18,846	17,226	1,620
2004	19,569	17,814	1,755
2005	20,221	18,255	1,966
2006	20,843	18,699	2,144
2007	21,371	19,077	2,294
2008	21,987	19,562	2,425
2009	22,963	20,367	2,596
2010	24,218	21,437	2,781

**Note:** \*Represents actual data.

**Source:** Colorado Division Of Criminal Justice Adult Prison and Parole Population Projections and Juvenile Commitment and Parole Population Projections, December 2004 available at [http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/pdf/docs/FINALPPP\\_2004.pdf](http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/pdf/docs/FINALPPP_2004.pdf).

## Section 4: Juveniles in the criminal justice system



It is unclear exactly how many juveniles come to the attention of law enforcement. Many times police departments handle juvenile misbehavior informally, particularly when dealing with younger children. However, as misbehavior becomes more frequent or more serious, the cases are likely to be formally processed through the system.

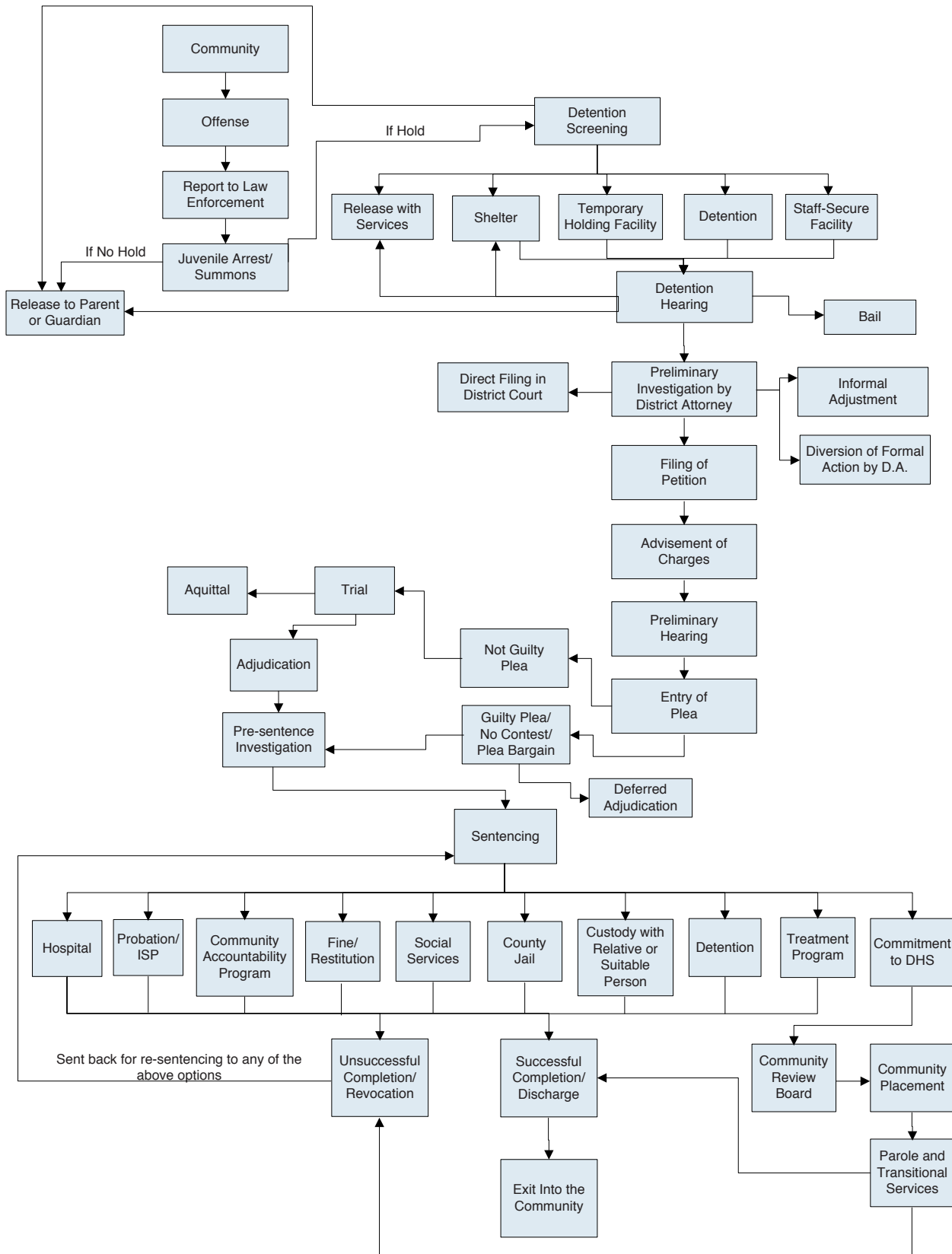
The juvenile system is more complicated than the adult system. Social services, family court, foster care systems, and other entities often play a role in juvenile justice system cases.

Research has found that youth at-risk of delinquent behavior are likely to have few positive role models, have delinquent friends, be unsupervised after school, have problems at school, and have few life (school) successes. Forty years of research on conduct disorder has identified many of the risk factors associated with problem behavior, but solutions require a coordinated response from multiple systems (health, social services, the justice system, community-based programs). Few resources are devoted to building on the knowledge gained from this research, much of which has been summarized by the Institutes of Medicine.

Who are the youth in Colorado that get arrested and have cases filed in court? Who gets prosecuted, and who gets convicted? Once convicted, what happens then?

### The juvenile cases processed through Colorado's juvenile justice system

Figure 4.1. Juvenile criminal justice system flowchart



Source: Colorado Legislative Council. Figure adapted from the March 15, 2005 version by Frank Minker, Division of Youth Corrections.

## **1. Community**

## **2. Offense**

## **3. Report to law enforcement**

## **4. Juvenile arrest/summons**

### **19-2-502 C.R.S.**

Juveniles may be taken into temporary custody by law enforcement when a lawful warrant has been executed or without a court order if reasonable grounds exist to believe that a juvenile has committed a delinquent act.

## **5. Detention screening**

### **19-1-103 (94.5) C.R.S., 19-2-212 C.R.S., 19-2-507 C.R.S., and Colorado Rules Juvenile Procedure #3.7**

Detention screening provides the initial information to determine whether a juvenile should be held in detention. The screener uses a statewide detention screening and assessment tool, the Juvenile Detention Screening and Assessment Guide. The guide uses a decision tree format that is based on the identification of factors that contribute to a juvenile's risk of out-of-home placement and on criteria that matches youth needs with the most appropriate placements. Colorado uses a continuum of detention placements: released to a parent, guardian, or other legal custodian with services, electronic monitoring or tracking; admitted to detention, temporary holding or a shelter facility pending notification to the court and a detention hearing.

### **6a. Detention facility**

#### **19-2-507 C.R.S.**

Detention is the temporary care of a juvenile in a physically restrictive facility. A juvenile may be held if the intake screener determines that the juvenile's immediate welfare or the protection of the community requires physical restriction. A juvenile may also be admitted to a detention facility if a law enforcement agency requests that the juvenile be detained because the alleged act would constitute a serious or violent felony if committed by an adult.

### **6b. Temporary holding facility**

#### **19-2-507 C.R.S.**

This type of facility provides a holding area for juveniles from the time the juvenile is taken into custody until a detention hearing is held. This option is used if it has been determined that the juvenile requires a staff-secure or physically-secure setting.

### **6c. Staff-secure facility**

#### **19-1-103 (101.5) C.R.S.**

A staff secure facility is a group facility or home at which the juvenile is continuously under supervision and all services including education and treatment are provided. This facility may or may not be locked.

### **6d. Shelter**

#### **19-2-508 (1) C.R.S.**

A shelter provides temporary care of a juvenile in a physically unrestricted facility. Juveniles placed there are those whom the screener or court has assessed must be removed from, or are unable to return to their homes but do not require physical restriction.

### **6e. Release to parents or guardian**

#### **19-2-507 (3) C.R.S.**

The juvenile has been released to the care of the juvenile's parents or responsible adult. The release of the juvenile may be made without restriction or upon a written promise that the juvenile will appear in court. Electronic monitoring or trackers may also be used to maintain supervision.

### **6f. Release with services**

#### **19-2-302 C.R.S.**

Juveniles who are released with preadjudication services may have conditions attached to their release like: periodic telephone communication and visits with the preadjudication service agency; home visits; drug testing; visits to the juveniles school; undergo treatment or counseling; electronic monitoring; participate in work release programs, or day reporting.

## **7. Detention hearing**

### **19-2-508 C.R.S.**

If an intake screener has assessed that a juvenile is to be detained after the arrest, the court must hold a detention hearing within 48 hours, excluding weekends or holidays, from the time the juvenile is taken into temporary custody. The hearing is held to determine whether the juvenile should be released or detained further. At the close of the detention hearing, one of the following orders would be issued: 1) Release to the custody of a parent or guardian without the posting of bail; 2) Placed in a shelter facility; 3) Released upon posting bail; 4) Released with services.



**8. Bail****19-2-509 C.R.S.**

Security, in the form of money or property, deposited with the court to insure the appearance of the juvenile at a specific future time and place.

**9. Preliminary investigation by the District Attorney (DA)****19-2-510 C.R.S.**

The intake section of the district attorney's office reviews law enforcement or probation officer referrals and decides whether to divert the case from formal filing, file charges, request an informal adjustment, and/or direct file to the criminal court.

**9a. Informal Adjustment****19-2-703 C.R.S.**

A type of disposition used primarily for the first time offender, which does not involve a court hearing. If the juvenile admits the facts of the allegation (with parental consent), the child may be supervised for a period without being adjudicated.

**9b. Juvenile Diversion****19-2-704 C.R.S.**

An alternative to a petition being filed, the district attorney may agree to allow a juvenile to participate in a diversion program. If the juvenile successfully meets the contract conditions and does not re-offend during the contract period, charges are dropped.

**9c. Filing of petition****19-2-508 (3) (E) (V) C.R.S., 19-2-512 C.R.S. through 19-2-513 C.R.S.**

When a court orders further detention of the juvenile or placement in a preadjudication service program after a detention hearing, the district attorney shall file a petition alleging the juvenile to be a delinquent within 72 hours after the detention hearing, excluding weekends and holidays.

**9d. Direct filing in District Court****19-2-517 C.R.S.**

Juveniles may be direct filed upon in adult district court if they are 14 years old and older and are alleged to have committed a class 1 or 2 felony or committed

a crime of violence, used, possessed, or threatened to use a deadly weapon, committed vehicular assault or homicide, considered to be a "habitual juvenile offender," or 16 years old and older and have been adjudicated a delinquent during the previous two years.

**10. Advisement hearing****19-2-706 C.R.S.**

The advisement hearing is the first hearing after a petition has been filed. At this time, the court advises the juvenile and the responsible person of their constitutional and legal rights. The juvenile and his/her legal guardian may request counsel or the court may appoint counsel.

**11. Preliminary hearing****19-2-705 C.R.S.**

The preliminary hearing is conducted to determine whether probable cause exists to believe that the delinquent act declared in the petition was committed. If the court determines that probable cause exists, the finding is recorded and an adjudicatory trial is scheduled. If probable cause does not exist, a delinquent petition is dismissed and the juvenile is discharged.

**12. Entry of plea****19-2-708 C.R.S.**

The defendant will enter one of the following pleas: a) guilty or b) not guilty

**13a. Plea of not guilty>>>proceed to adjudicatory trial****19-2-708 C.R.S.****13b. Plea of guilty>>>proceed to sentencing****19-2-708 C.R.S.****14. Deferred adjudication****19-2-709 C.R.S.**

The juvenile has agreed with the district attorney to enter a plea of guilty, which waives their rights to a speedy trial and sentencing. Upon accepting the guilty plea, the court may continue the case for a period not to exceed one year from the date of entry of the plea. The juvenile may be placed under the supervision of probation and with additional conditions imposed. If the juvenile complies with all the conditions of



supervision, their plea will be withdrawn and the case dismissed with prejudice. If the juvenile fails to comply with the terms of supervision, the court shall enter an order of adjudication and proceed to sentencing.

## **15. Adjudicatory trial**

### **19-2-801 C.R.S., et seq.**

At the adjudicatory trial the court considers whether the allegations of the petition are supported by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. Jury trials are granted by special request and only in cases where commitment is a sentencing option. If the juvenile is found not guilty, the court dismisses the petition and discharges the juvenile from any previous detention or restrictions. If the juvenile is found guilty, the court then proceeds to sentencing or directs that a separate sentencing hearing be scheduled within 45 days of the adjudicatory trial.

## **16. Pre-sentence investigation**

### **19-2-905 C.R.S.**

Pre-sentence investigations are required only for youth with felony adjudications, but can be requested with other adjudications. The reports may include details of the offense; victim statements; amount of restitution requested; criminal, education, employment, and substance abuse history; description of family and peer relationships; programs available in the juvenile's judicial district; review of placement and commitment criteria; and disposition and treatment recommendations.

## **17. Sentencing**

### **19-2-907 C.R.S.**

The court may impose any or a combination of the following sentences as appropriate: commitment to DHS; county jail; detention; placement of custody with a relative or suitable person; probation; community accountability program; placement with social services or in a hospital; fines; restitution; or in a treatment program. Any sentence may also include conditions for the parent/guardian, pursuant to 19-2-919, C.R.S. If the sentence includes school attendance, a notice to the school is required.

## **18a. Commitment to the department of human services**

### **19-2-909 C.R.S.**

The court may commit a juvenile to the department of human services for a determinate period of up to two years if the juvenile is adjudicated for an offense that would constitute a felony or a misdemeanor if committed by an adult; except if the juvenile is younger than twelve years of age and is not adjudicated an aggravated juvenile offender, the court may commit the juvenile to the department of human services only if the juvenile is adjudicated for an offense that would constitute a class 1, class 2, or class 3 felony if committed by an adult.

## **18b. County jail**

### **19-2-910 (2) C.R.S.**

The court may sentence a person who is eighteen years of age or older on the date of a sentencing hearing to the county jail for a period not to exceed six months or to a community correctional facility or program for a period not to exceed one year, which may be served consecutively or in intervals, if he or she is adjudicated a juvenile delinquent for an act committed prior to his or her eighteenth birthday.

## **18c. Detention**

### **19-2-911 C.R.S.**

The court may sentence any juvenile adjudicated for an offense that would constitute a class 3, class 4, class 5, or class 6 felony or a misdemeanor if committed by an adult to detention for a period not to exceed forty-five days.

## **18d. Custody with a relative or suitable person**

### **19-2-912 C.R.S.**

The court may place the juvenile in the legal custody of a relative or other suitable person. The court may impose additional conditions like placing the juvenile on probation or under other protective supervision.

## **18e. Probation**

### **19-2-913 C.R.S. and 19-2-925 C.R.S. through 19-2-926 C.R.S.**

When a juvenile is sentenced to probation, the court may impose additional conditions like: placing the juvenile in the intensive supervision program (ISP);

participate in a supervised work program; or being sentenced to the county jail for those juveniles eighteen years of age or older at the time of sentencing. The jail sentence should not exceed ninety days; except when a sentence may be up to one hundred eighty days if the court orders the juvenile released for school attendance, job training, or employment.

### **18f. Community accountability program**

#### **19-2-914 C.R.S.**

The court may sentence the juvenile to participate in the community accountability program. This sentence shall be a condition of probation and shall be for higher risk juveniles who would have otherwise been sentenced to detention or out-of-home placement or committed to the department of human services. Also this sentence shall be conditioned on the availability of space in the community accountability program and on a determination by the division of youth corrections that the juvenile's participation in the program is appropriate. In the event that the division of youth corrections determines the program is at maximum capacity or that a juvenile's participation is not appropriate, the juvenile shall be ordered to return to the sentencing court for another sentencing hearing.

### **18g. Social Services**

#### **19-2-915 C.R.S.**

The court may place legal custody of the juvenile in the county department of social services.

### **18h. Hospital**

#### **19-2-916 C.R.S.**

The court may order that the juvenile be examined or treated by a physician, surgeon, psychiatrist, or psychologist or other special care by placing the juvenile in a hospital or other. A juvenile will not be placed in a mental health facility until the juvenile has received a mental health hospital placement prescreening resulting in a recommendation that the juvenile be placed in a facility for an evaluation. No order for a seventy-two-hour treatment and evaluation shall be entered unless a hearing is held and evidence indicates that the prescreening report is inadequate, incomplete, or incorrect and that competent professional evidence is presented by a mental health professional that indicates that mental illness is present in the juvenile. Placement in any mental health facility shall continue for such time as ordered by the court or until the professional person in charge of the juvenile's treatment concludes that the treatment or placement is no longer appropriate.

### **18i. Fines/restitution**

#### **19-2-917 C.R.S. and 19-2-918 C.R.S.**

##### *Fines*

The court may impose a fine of not more than three hundred dollars.

##### *Restitution*

If the court finds that a juvenile who receives a deferred adjudication or who is adjudicated a juvenile delinquent has damaged or lost the personal property of a victim, or has caused personal injury to the victim as a result of the delinquent act, the court, will require the juvenile to make restitution.

### **18j. Treatment program**

#### **19-2-918.5 C.R.S.**

Any juvenile who has been adjudicated for the commission of cruelty to animals, in which the underlining factual basis included knowing or intentional torture or torment of an animal which needlessly injures, mutilates, or kills an animal, may be ordered to complete an anger management treatment program or any other treatment program deemed appropriate by the court.

### **19. Community referral and review**

#### **19-2-210 C.R.S.**

Prior to placement of a juvenile in a residential community placement, the juvenile community review board shall review the case file of the juvenile. A decision regarding residential community placement shall take into consideration the results of the objective risk assessment by the department of human services, the needs of the juvenile, and the criteria established by the juvenile community review board based on the interests of the community.

### **20. Community placement**

### **21. Parole and transitional services**

#### **19-2-909 (1)(b) C.R.S., 19-2-1002 C.R.S., et seq.**

The Juvenile Parole Board has the authority to grant, deny, defer, suspend, or revoke the parole of a juvenile. The Board is made up of nine part-time members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Members are chosen from the Department of Human Services, the Department of Public Safety, the

Department of Education, and the Department of Labor and Employment. One member is a local elected official and four members are citizens. Juveniles committed to the department of human services there is a mandatory parole period of six months; however parole can be extended if a juvenile committed one or more offenses that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult (i.e. incest, aggravated incest, child abuse, etc.), or if special circumstances have been found to exist parole can be extended up to 15 months.

## **22a. Parole revocation**

### **19-2-1004 C.R.S.**

A juvenile parolee who violates the conditions of parole, may have their parole revoked. Such violations include a warrant out for the parolees arrest, a new offense has been committed, belief that the parolee has left the state, refusal to appear before the board to answer charges of violations, or testing positive for an illegal or unauthorized substance. After the arrest or summons of the parolee, the parole officer can request a preliminary hearing.. A hearing relating to the revocation will be held. If the hearing panel determines that a violation of a condition(s) of parole has been committed, they will hear further evidence related to the disposition of the parolee. At the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing panel will advise the parties of its findings and recommendations and of their right to request a review before the board. If a review before the board is not requested or the right to review is waived, the findings and recommendations of the hearing panel, if unanimous, shall become the decision of the juvenile parole board.

## **22b. Unsuccessful completion**

If a juvenile does not complete the sentence successfully, the youth will be sent back for re-sentencing.

## **23a . Parole discharge**

### **19-2-1002 (9) C.R.S.**

The board may discharge a juvenile from parole after the juvenile has served the mandatory parole period of six months but prior to the expiration of his or her period of parole supervision when it appears to the board that there is a reasonable probability that the juvenile will remain at liberty without violating the law or when such juvenile is under the probation supervision of the district court, in the custody of the department of corrections, or otherwise not available to receive parole supervision.

## **23b. Successful completion**

The juvenile successfully completes their sentence and is free to integrate back into the community.

**Sources:** Colorado Revised Statutes Pertaining to Criminal Law 2004 with Rules of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Evidence by the Colorado District Attorneys' Council. Colorado's Three-Year Juvenile Justice Plan 2003-05, Office of Juvenile Justice, Colorado Division of Criminal Justice available at <http://dcj.state.co.us/ojj/3%20Yr.%20Plan/2003-05%20JJ%20Plan.htm>

## Juvenile violent vs. non-violent arrests

Over 70 million (one in four) Americans is under the age of 18. Research has confirmed that among the youth most at-risk for becoming involved in criminal activities are those who experience or observe maltreatment at home.

### Child maltreatment occurs when a caretaker is responsible for, or permits, the abuse or neglect of a child. There are several different types of child maltreatment:

- **Physical abuse** includes physical acts that caused or could have caused physical injury to the child.
- **Sexual abuse** is involvement of the child in sexual activity to provide sexual gratification or financial benefit to the perpetrator, including contacts for sexual purposes, prostitution, pornography, or other sexually exploitative activities.
- **Emotional abuse** is defined as acts or omissions that caused or could have caused conduct, cognitive, affective, or other mental disorders.
- **Physical neglect** includes abandonment, expulsion from the home, failure to seek remedial health care or delay in seeking care, inadequate supervision, disregard for hazards in the home, or inadequate food, clothing, or shelter.
- **Emotional neglect** includes inadequate nurturance or affection, permitting maladaptive behavior, and other inattention to emotional/development needs.
- **Educational neglect** permitting chronic truancy or other inattention to educational needs.

### Child protective service agencies nationwide received reports on more than 3 million maltreated children in 1996.

- 52 percent of victims were female.
- 55 percent of victims were white, 28 percent were black, 12 percent were Hispanic, and 5 percent were other races.
- 19 percent of victims were age 2 or younger, 52 percent were age 7 or younger, and 7 percent were age 16 or older.
- 80 percent of perpetrators were parents of the victims.
- An estimated 1,077 children died as the result of maltreatment.
- About 16 percent of victims in substantiated or indicated cases were removed from their homes

**Source:** National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. The Third National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS-3). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996.

### Serious violent crimes by juveniles occur most frequently in the hours immediately following the close of school on school days.

- About half of the days in a year are school days. The other days fall in summer months, on weekends, and on holidays. Despite this, 57 percent of all violent crimes by juveniles occur on school days.
- Juvenile violence peaks in the after school hours on school days and in the evenings on non-school days.
- On non-school days, the incidence of juvenile violence increases through the afternoon and early evening hours, peaking between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

**Source:** Snyder, H. & Sickmund, M. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*, p. 65. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1999.

**Juveniles are more likely to commit crimes and get arrested when they are in groups. In 2002, 29 percent of juvenile arrests involved females.**

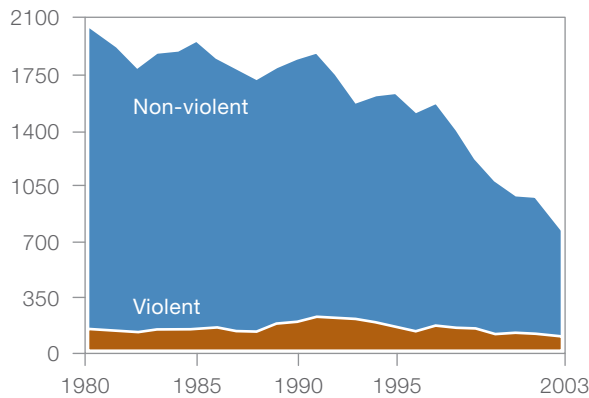
According to the FBI, juveniles accounted for 17 percent of all arrests and 15 percent of all violent crime arrests in 2002. Nationwide, juvenile arrests in 2002 were the lowest since 1985. Juvenile arrests for property crimes were the lowest since the mid-1960s.

In Colorado in 2002, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate was 231 per 100,000 residents ages 11-17, lower than the national rate of 295. However, the arrest rate for weapons offenses was 144, significantly higher than the national average of 105. The arrest rate for drug crimes was especially high at 729, compared to 571 for the nation.

Nationwide, the arrest rate for drug abuse crimes by juvenile females more than doubled between 1990 and 1996. Between 1997 and 2002, it remained stable but high at 200 per 100,000 ages 11-17.

**Sources:** Howard Snyder (September 2004), *Juvenile Arrests in 2002*, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, Washington, D.C. The arrest data were obtained from the FBI Crime in the United States, 2002, and unpublished crime reports from the FBI. Additional information was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau and the National Center for Health Statistics.

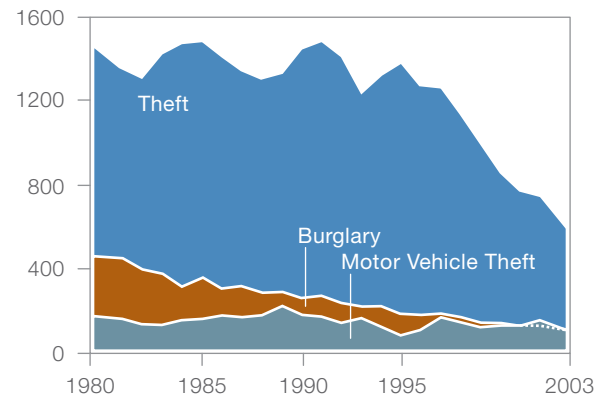
Figure 4.2. Colorado juvenile violent and non-violent arrest rates, 1980-2003



**Note:** Rates are per 100,000 juveniles.

**Sources:** Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003. Colorado State Demographer Office, Department of Local Affairs.

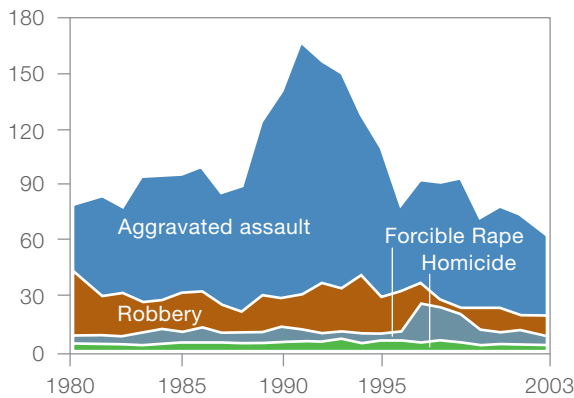
Figure 4.4. Colorado juvenile non-violent arrest rates, 1980-2003



**Note:** Rates are per 100,000 juveniles.

**Sources:** Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003. Colorado State Demographer Office, Department of Local Affairs.

Figure 4.3. Colorado juvenile violent arrest rates, 1980-2003



**Note:** Rates are per 100,000 juveniles.

**Sources:** Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003. Colorado State Demographer Office, Department of Local Affairs.

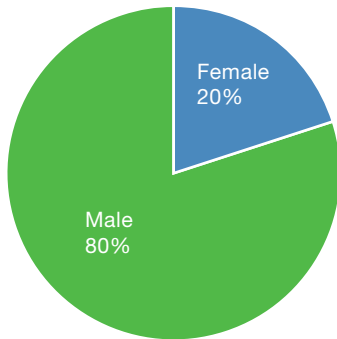
- Non-violent arrest rates for juveniles have declined steadily since the mid-1990s with the exception of auto theft which tended to vary within a relatively stable range.

- Aggravated assault arrests peaked dramatically in the early 1990s but have since fallen to below the rate for 1980.

## Who gets arrested?

The demographic characteristics of juveniles arrested in FY03 reflect those of adults:

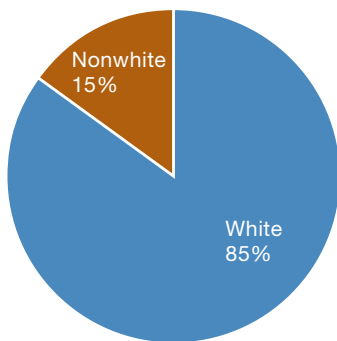
Figure 4.5. Colorado arrestee gender, FY03



**Source:** Arrest data were extracted from the Colorado Criminal History Information System via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

- Most arrested youth are male (80 percent) and 86 percent are white.

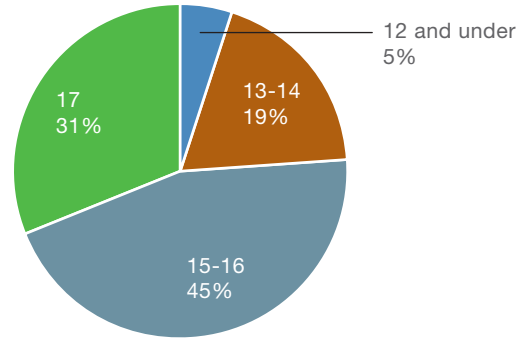
Figure 4.6. Colorado arrestee race, FY03



**Source:** Arrest data were extracted from the Colorado Criminal History Information System via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

- Nonwhite juveniles represent 15 percent of all juvenile arrestees. The average age of juveniles arrested is 15, with a median age of 16. Only 11 percent of youth arrested are under the age of 14.

Figure 4.7. Colorado arrestee age, FY03



**Source:** Arrest data were extracted from the Colorado Criminal History Information System via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

- Increasing age corresponds with increasing numbers of arrests. Over half (57 percent) of juvenile arrestees are 16 or 17 years of age.



## Who has cases filed in court?

Table 4.1: Juvenile filings (misdemeanor, felony, and direct file), FY00 - FY04

Colorado: Statewide					
	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04
<b>Misdemeanor juvenile filings*</b>	<b>8,125</b>	<b>7,127</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>6,938</b>	<b>6,709</b>
Misd filing – deferred	610	567	544	592	739
Misd filing – dismissed	2,851	2,678	2,697	2,618	2,658
Misd filing – adjudicated	4,664	3,882	3,959	3,728	3,312
<b>Felony juvenile filings</b>	<b>10,667</b>	<b>10,812</b>	<b>11,459</b>	<b>11,212</b>	<b>10,467</b>
Felony filing – deferred	813	967	1,054	1,180	1,036
Felony filing – dismissed	4,502	4,432	4,636	4,479	4,461
Felony filing – adjudicated	5,352	5,413	5,769	5,553	4,970
<b>Direct file to adult court**</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>202</b>
Direct file dismissed	68	47	58	75	83
Direct file convicted***	204	146	156	152	118
Direct file convicted – Y.O.S.	37	63	66	69	54
Direct file convicted – D.O.C.	73	41	37	31	22
Direct file convicted – Probation	52	34	51	47	27

**Notes:** \*Only filings in district courts are included. \*\*Filings in criminal court of individuals under 18 at time of filing or identified as a direct filing based on case review. \*\*\*Balance of cases resulted in a deferral.

**Source:** Data was extracted from the Judicial Department’s Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system and analyzed by DCJ’s Office of Research and Statistics.

- Misdemeanor filings have been declining since FY00.
- In FY04, almost half (49 percent) of the juveniles who received misdemeanor filings were adjudicated.
- According to 19-2-517 Colorado Revised Statutes, juveniles may be filed upon in adult district court. If convicted they will be sentenced as adults.
- Juvenile felony filings have fluctuated over the past five years. During FY02, the number of juveniles receiving felony filings has continued to decrease. Of the 10,467 felony filings in FY04, 4461 of the felony filings have been dismissed and another 4970 were adjudicated.

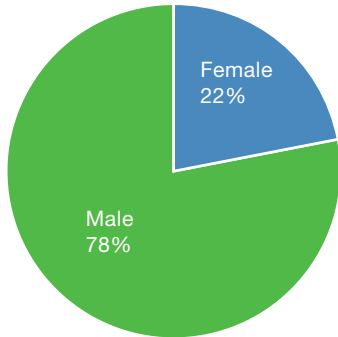
- *In FY04, 118 juveniles in Colorado were convicted as adults, and almost half of these offenders went to the Youthful Offender System (YOS). YOS is an alternative to prison. The offender receives a sentence to DOC that will be suspended on the condition that the offender will complete a sentence to YOS that includes a period of community supervision.*
- *A 2004 study of the Youthful Offender System by DCJ researchers found that juveniles who completed their secondary education while in YOS were over three times more likely to remain arrest-free upon release from the Department of Corrections.*



### Who Gets prosecuted?

This information represents juveniles who had court cases that closed in 2003.

Figure 4.8. Gender, cases closed 2003



**Source:** Arrest data were extracted from the Colorado Criminal History Information System via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ’s Office of Research and Statistics.

- The majority of juveniles with filed cases were male (76 percent) and white (70 percent).

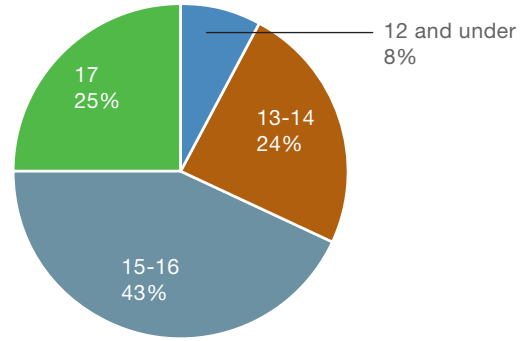
Table 4.2. Race, cases closed 2003

Race	Percent
White	70%
Black	12%
Hispanic	15%
American Indian	1%
Asian	1%
Other	Less than 1%

**Source:** Arrest data were extracted from the Colorado Criminal History Information System via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ’s Office of Research and Statistics.

- The majority of juveniles in court were white (70 percent). Hispanic juveniles represented 15 percent of court cases. Black juveniles represented 12 percent.

Figure 4.9. Age, Cases Closed 2003

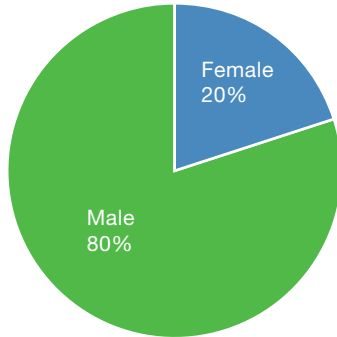


**Source:** Arrest data were extracted from the Colorado Criminal History Information System via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ’s Office of Research and Statistics.

- The average age of juveniles filed on was 15. Eight percent of juveniles with cases filed were under 12. Over half (68 percent) of juveniles cases filed were ages 15 through 17.

## Who gets adjudicated?

Figure 4.10. Gender, cases closed 2003



**Source:** Arrest data were extracted from the Colorado Criminal History Information System via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

- The majority of juveniles adjudicated were male (80 percent) and white (70 percent).

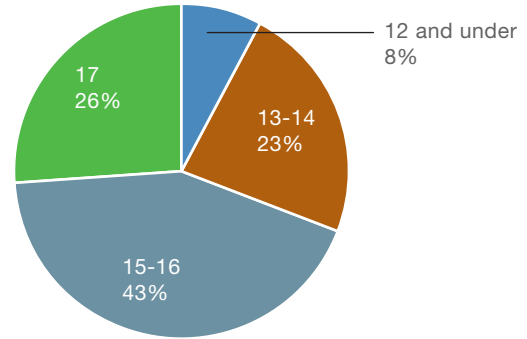
Table 4.3. Race cases closed 2003

Race	Percent
White	70%
Black	12%
Hispanic	15%
American Indian	1%
Asian	1%
Other	Less than 1%

**Source:** Arrest data were extracted from the Colorado Criminal History Information System via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

- The majority of juveniles convicted were white (70 percent). Hispanic juveniles represented 15 percent of convictions. Blacks represented 12 percent of juvenile convictions.

Figure 4.11. Age, cases closed 2003



**Source:** Arrest data were extracted from the Colorado Criminal History Information System via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

- The average age of juveniles convicted was 15, with a median age of 16. Eight percent of juveniles convicted were under 12. Over two-thirds (70 percent) of juveniles convicted were ages 15 through 17.

### Were they adjudicated as charged?

The table below depicts the dispositions of cases closed in 2003. The table shows both original charge and adjudication crime. For example, if a person was charged with murder, but adjudicated of aggravated assault, the case would appear in the chart as a murder charge but a violent crime adjudication (not including the original charge). If a person was charged with murder and adjudicated of murder the case would appear in the table as adjudicated as charged. In this analysis violent charges and adjudications include murder, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery. Non-violent charges and adjudications include burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Drugs were kept as a separate category.

Note: Crime categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 4.4. Juvenile adjudications, cases closed 2003

	Adjudicated as charged	Violent crime adjudication (not including original charge)	Non-violent crime adjudication (not including original charge)	Drug adjudication
<b>Violent charges</b>				
Murder	43%	43%	26%	0%
Rape	57%	18%	2%	0%
Aggravated assault	31%	46%	14%	0%
Robbery	40%	23%	23%	1%
<b>Non-violent charges</b>				
Burglary	41%	5%	43%	1%
Theft	46%	6%	24%	1%
Motor vehicle theft	57%	4%	23%	2%
Arson	61%	7%	23%	0%
<b>Other charges</b>				
Drugs	57%	7%	16%	NA

**Note:** Crime categories are not mutually exclusive.

**Source:** Disposition data extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

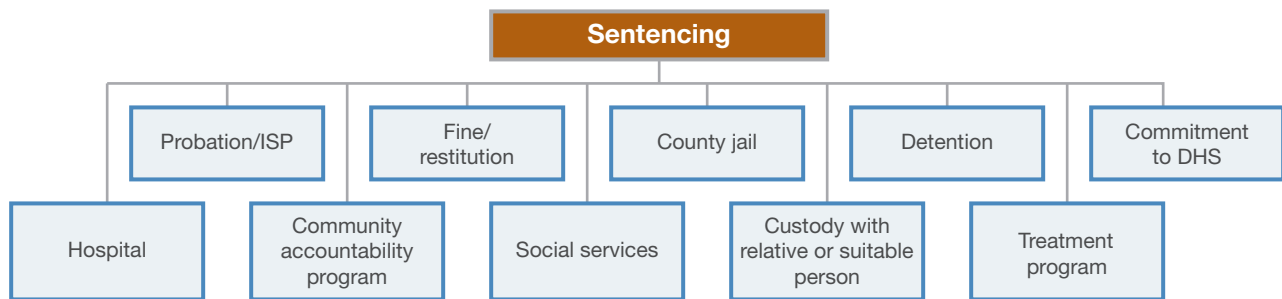
- Approximately half of all juveniles are not adjudicated of the crime classification for which they were originally charged.
- Arson was the crime most likely to be adjudicated as charged.
- Aggravated assault was the crime least likely to be adjudicated as charged.

## Juvenile placements

Once a juvenile is adjudicated, the courts may impose any combination of the following sentences: commitment to Department of Human Services (Division of Youth Corrections); county jail; detention; placement of custody with a relative or suitable person; probation; community accountability program; placement with social services or in a hospital; fine; restitution; or in a treatment program. Any sentence may also include conditions for the parent/guardian, pursuant

to 19-2-919, C.R.S. If the sentence includes school attendance, a notice to the school is required. For a description of these juvenile placements, please refer back to the flowchart of juveniles through Colorado's juvenile justice system on page 52.

Figure 4.12. Juvenile placements



**Source:** Figure adapted from the March 15, 2005 version by Frank Minker, Division of Youth Corrections.

### Senate Bill 94

Activities mandated by Senate Bill 91-94 are core components of managing youth in Colorado. The 1991 legislation requires implementing the following activities:

- Using specific criteria for placement of juveniles in secure state facilities;
- Identifying a formula for the allocation of resources to each county in the state for the development of local alternative-to-incarceration programs and services;
- Developing guidelines for the emergency release of juveniles from state facilities during periods of crisis overcrowding.

DYC is responsible for allocating funds by formula to each judicial district in accordance with Senate Bill 91-94. SB-94, passed by the General Assembly in 1991, provided for the establishment of a Juvenile Services Fund that distributes funds to local jurisdictions based on a local juvenile services plan developed by each jurisdiction. These funds target the development of local alternatives to incarceration to reduce the number of youth in residential placement.

### Local SB91-94 programs serve approximately 10,000 youth per year.

SB-94 plans include services as intervention, treatment, supervision, lodging, assessment, bonding programs and family services. Each local committee develops a SB94 plan to meet the specific needs of its particular judicial district. Some services common to many judicial districts include the following:

- multi-disciplinary assessment and case planning,
- case management and tracking,
- electronic monitoring,
- intensive supervision programs,
- work programs,
- mentoring,
- gender and ethnic specific counseling,
- parenting classes,
- referrals to mental health and drug/alcohol services, and
- secure detention.

**Source:** Division of Youth Corrections available at [http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/dyc\\_about.htm#juv\\_detention](http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/dyc_about.htm#juv_detention).

## Daily cost of juvenile placements

### Probation

Table 4.5. Daily cost of juvenile probation

Type of supervision	Cost*	Average Daily Caseload
Regular Probation	\$4.65	769
Regular Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP)	\$8.06	546

**Note:** \*All figures obtained from the Division of Probation Services, located in the State Judicial Office FY05 budget planning document.

**Source:** Division of Probation Services, Colorado Judicial Branch.

- On June 30, 2004, there were 8,414 juvenile offenders on probation in Colorado in both regular and specialized programs.
- *Regular probation* costs include administrative and supervisory personnel.
- *ISP Probation* provides intense supervision and treatment of offenders under conditions established by the Court. The ISP costs include personnel for administration and supervision, treatment dollars, electronic monitoring, drug treatment and sex offender treatment.

### Division of youth corrections (DYC)

Table 4.6. Daily cost of youth corrections

DYC		
Type of supervisions	Cost*	Average Daily Population**
Detention	\$138.84	396
Commitment	\$183.47	1,440
Juvenile Parole	\$11.96	490

**Note:** \*Represents actual costs from FY04. \*\*This average daily population represents year to date as of March 2005.

**Source:** Division of Youth Corrections.

- DYC is responsible for management and oversight of State-operated and privately contracted residential facilities, and for community alternative programs that serve and treat youth aged 10-21 years who have demonstrated delinquent behavior.
- The cost-per-day information in the table above is based on actual FY04 costs at facility capacity. The cost includes, among other things, safety & security, intervention, treatment, supervision, food & lodging, assessment, education & medical expenses, and overhead allocations for administration.
- DYC is also currently funded at \$4,377.36 per year (\$11.96 per day) per average daily parolee population. This includes administrative and supervisory payroll, as well as contracted treatment staff to monitor the youth's progress relevant to the specific case plan that was created for them.

### Juvenile Justice Funding Cuts

*Over the past three years, Colorado – like many other states – has experienced severe budget cuts and policy changes. Budget problems have begun to impact the infrastructure of the juvenile justice system in the areas of prevention, diversion, probation, and Senate Bill 94 activities including alternatives to incarceration, detention, parole, and treatment. In addition to state funding cuts, there have been federal cuts across all agencies involved in the system.*

The table on the following page summarizes both funding cuts and increases, at the state and federal level, across all agencies involved in the juvenile justice system.

The total of the cuts equals approximately \$27,700,000.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, Division of Mental Health, and the Probation Departments are not included in the total cuts table since these agency budgets do not separate adult and juvenile funding.



### Where do they go once adjudicated?

The sentencing data presented here represent sentences for juvenile cases closed in 2003. Sentencing is shown by index crimes. Note that neither crime categories nor placement are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person sentenced to the Division of Youth Corrections could have also received jail time or intensive supervision probation. Furthermore, not all possible sentencing categories are listed. Some cases could have received community service, fines, Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM), work release, or other types of sentences.

- Most crimes received a probation sentence with the exception of murder. Thirty percent of juveniles convicted of murder received a YOS sentence and half received a prison sentence.

Table 4.8. Juvenile placements by index crime, cases closed 2003

Crime	Probation	ISP	Jail	Detention	DYC	YOS	DOC
Murder	20%	5%	0%	5%	15%	30%	50%
Rape	55%	3%	1%	14%	10%	0%	0%
Aggravated assault	45%	2%	3%	21%	17%	13%	17%
Robbery	50%	11%	2%	12%	16%	12%	16%
Burglary	53%	2%	2%	14%	11%	0%	0%
Theft	53%	1%	2%	12%	6%	0%	0%
Motor vehicle theft	65%	2%	3%	0%	14%	0%	0%
Arson	54%	1%	1%	10%	3%	0%	0%
Drugs	51%	1%	3%	17%	6%	0%	0%

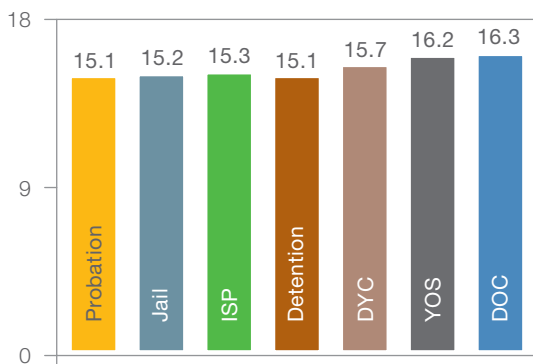
**Note:** Neither crime categories nor placement are not mutually exclusive because offenders can be charged with multiple crimes and also receive multiple placements.

**Source:** Sentencing data extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.



## Characteristics on who goes where?

Figure 4.13: Age of offender by placement



**Source:** Sentencing data extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

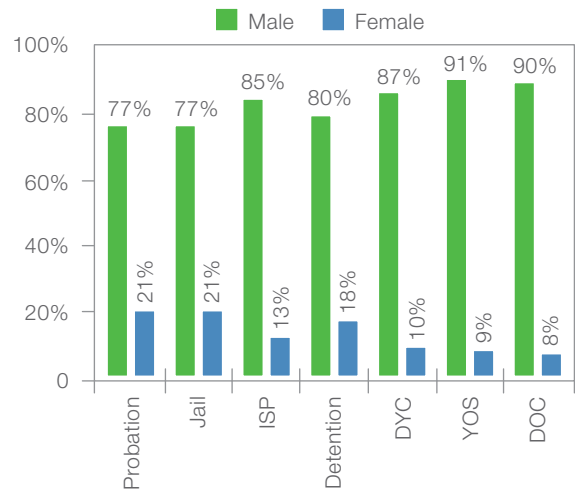
- The average age of juvenile offenders sentenced to either probation, ISP, jail, detention, NYC, YOS, or DOC was between 15 and 16.
- White offenders are more likely to receive community sentences, including jail, than sentences of long-term confinement.
- Blacks and African Americans are more likely to receive sentences to intensive supervision and long term confinement than regular probation. Over two-thirds of the white juveniles are being sentenced to probation or jail.
- Hispanic juveniles are more likely to receive long-term confinement sentences to detention, the Youthful Offender System, and the Department of Corrections than to probation.
- Intensive supervision probation (ISP) is an important out-of-confinement placement for many adjudicated juveniles.

Table 4.9. Race of offenders by placement

Race	Probation	Jail	ISP	Detention	NYC	YOS	DOC
Caucasian	71%	71%	45%	60%	64%	53%	54%
African American	11%	11%	31%	16%	19%	16%	17%
Hispanic	16%	16%	20%	22%	14%	23%	19%
Asian	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	9%	7%
Native American	1%	1%	2%	1%	Less than 1%	0%	0%
Other	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	0%	0%	Less than 1%	2%	5%

**Source:** Sentencing data extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics .

Figure 4.14: Gender of offender by placement



**Source:** Sentencing data extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system were obtained via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics.

- Females under the age of 18 make up 49 percent of the states population, however they are being sentenced to various placements between 8 and 21 percent of the time. Male juvenile offenders are being sentenced to the same placements 77 to 91 percent of the time.

## Average daily population by placement

### Detention

- Between FY90 and FY99, the detention Average Daily Population (ADP) grew by 61.7 percent. Beginning in FY00, this number began to slightly decline each year, averaging 4.63 percent per year during the four years between FY00 and FY03.
- New admissions are at a 5-year low.
- In FY04, however, detention ADP dropped by 22.9 percent. This decline reflects the implementation of Senate Bill 03-286, which limited to 479 the number of statewide detention beds.
- Since ADP is an average measure, and the maximum possible value is 479, the ADP will always remain below the legislatively mandated limit. The FY04 ADP of 396.2 is the lowest observed since FY92. The highest observed was 602.4 in FY99.
- 11,148 cases were admitted to DYC Detention during FY03 FY04. This represents:
  - 2.1 percent of the 10-17 year old Colorado population, and
  - 24.3 percent of Colorado's juvenile arrests.
- The average length of stay (LOS) in youth detention facilities decreased by 16 percent between FY03 and FY04.
- LOS decreased from 15.3 days in FY03 to 12.8 days in FY04.
- This is the lowest LOS in nearly ten years.

### Commitment

- The commitment population grew 105 percent in the past decade, from 513 in FY90 to 1386 in FY04.
- The growth rate averaged 7.5 percent per year over this time period.
- In the last five years the growth has slowed, averaging 4.5 percent per year.
- 924 new commitments were received by DYC during FY04. This represents:
  - .18 percent of the 10-17 year old Colorado population, and
  - 5.8 percent of Colorado's almost 16,000 juvenile court filings.

- The ratio of new commitments to filings grew by 1 percent between FY03 and FY04:
  - New commitments increased by 100, yet
  - New filings decreased by almost 1,200.
- The average length of stay (LOS) in residential commitment declined 3 percent to 18.9 months between FY03 and FY04. In March 2005, DYC estimated LOS to be 18.8 months.
- This decline followed an increase of 26 percent (from 15.5 to 19.5 months) over the past three fiscal years.

### The Division of Youth Corrections

*The mission of the Division of Youth Corrections is to protect, restore, and improve public safety through a continuum of services and programs that accomplish the following:*

- effectively supervise juvenile offenders
- promote offender accountability to victims and communities, and
- build skills and competencies of youth to become responsible citizens.

*The Division of Youth Corrections is responsible for management of residential facilities and community alternative programs that serve and treat youth aged 10-21 years who have demonstrated delinquent behavior. Programs and services administered by or under contract with the Division serve over 10,000 youth throughout Colorado in intensive secure units, medium care units, a military-style boot camp, secure detention, staff secure facilities and non-secure community residential programs.*

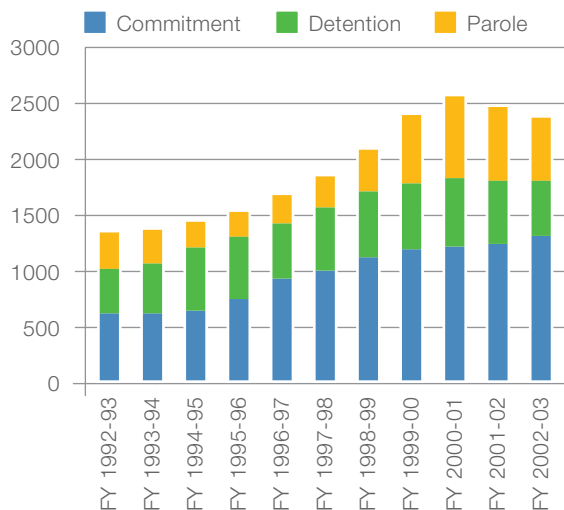
*DYC also provides assessment services for committed youth at four facilities, and non-residential services to youth in community settings and youth on parole.*

*During FY03-FY04, 8,970 youth were served in DYC programs (this number reflects an unduplicated count of individual youth).*

- 7,290 youth were served in detention programs,
- 2,300 youth were served in residential commitment programs, and
- 1,487 youth were served in parole services.

**Source:** Division of Youth Corrections available at <http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/>

Figure 4.15. Average daily population by placement



Source: DYC Research and Evaluation Unit web site available at [http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/dyc\\_research.htm](http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/dyc_research.htm).

### Parole

- The average parole daily caseload (ADC) in FY04 was 535.6 youth.
- Parole ADC declined for the fifth straight year.
- This drop in ADC is due to S.B. 03-284 passed by the 2003 General Assembly which lowered the mandatory parole term to six months.
- In 2001, the General Assembly lowered the mandatory parole term to nine months.
- In March 2005, DYC estimated LOS to be 7.8 months.

Sources: Div. of Youth Corrections' January 2005 Management Reference Manual at <http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/documents/Reference%20Manuals/MRM04.pdf>; and March 2005 Monthly Population Reports prepared by the DYC Research and Evaluation Unit web site at [http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/dyc\\_research.htm](http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/dyc_research.htm).

**The average daily DYC population as of March 2005 was 2,386 youth. This figure includes all youth served in detention, commitment, and parole.**

Source: March 2005 Monthly Population Reports prepared by the DYC Research and Evaluation Unit.

## Juvenile commitment population and parole caseload forecasts

The Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice, is mandated to project the NYC commitment and parole populations. The forecast is completed every December.

Juvenile commitment yearly (YTD) average daily population (ADP) is expected to grow between 3.85 and 4.92 percent annually between July 2005 and June 2011. Monthly ADP is expected to grow between 2.7 and 5.1 percent annually during the same time period.

Table 4.10. Juvenile commitment average daily population (ADP) forecast, FYE05-FYE11

Fiscal year (FY)	Year to date (YTD) average daily population (ADP) forecast	Percent growth	Fiscal year end (FYE) monthly average daily population (ADP) forecast	Percent growth
2005	1,446.16	-	1,480.99	-
2006	1,517.35	4.92%	1,556.32	5.09%
2007	1,584.10	4.40%	1,606.55	3.23%
2008	1,653.25	4.37%	1,688.06	5.07%
2009	1,724.29	4.30%	1,764.23	4.51%
2010	1,790.75	3.85%	1,812.02	2.71%
2011	1,859.94	3.86%	1,895.12	4.59%

**Source:** Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Adult Prison And Parole Population Projections And Juvenile Commitment and Parole Population Projections, December 2004 available at [http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/pdf/docs/FINALPPP\\_2004.pdf](http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/pdf/docs/FINALPPP_2004.pdf).

Table 4.11. Juvenile parole average daily caseload (ADC) forecast, FYE05-FYE11

Fiscal year (FY)	Year to date (YTD) average daily caseload (ADC) forecast	Percent growth	Fiscal year end (FYE) monthly average daily caseload (ADC) forecast	Percent growth
2005	518.21	-	584.18	-
2006	628.22	21.23%	660.29	13.03%
2007	690.26	9.88%	713.78	8.10%
2008	738.26	6.95%	758.24	6.23%
2009	780.36	5.70%	798.85	5.36%
2010	819.97	5.08%	837.82	4.88%
2011	858.51	4.70%	876.09	4.57%

**Source:** Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Adult Prison And Parole Population Projections And Juvenile Commitment and Parole Population Projections, December 2004 available at [http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/pdf/docs/FINALPPP\\_2004.pdf](http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/pdf/docs/FINALPPP_2004.pdf).

For more information regarding juvenile commitment and parole population projections, please visit the Office of Research and Statistics, Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, website at <http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/ppp.htm> for a full copy of this report.

## Section 5: Special features

- People with mental illness in the criminal justice system
- Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN)
- Terrorism at home: Firearms and domestic violence
- At least half of those arrested in Denver need drug treatment
- What works for drug and alcohol treatment?
- Economic costs of drug abuse in the United States

## People with mental illness in the criminal justice system

### The need for Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) in Colorado

The entire nation is grappling with the escalating problem of people's inability to access needed mental health services.

Public funding allocations for mental health resources has been steadily decreasing and is insufficient for those with mental illness in need of services. According to a study by the Colorado Division of Mental Health Services and the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (2002), over 66,000 Coloradans with serious mental illness were unable to access treatment services in 2002. At the same time, in 2002 and 2003, the budget for Colorado's public mental health system decreased by over \$10 million.

Consequently, our nation, and particularly Colorado, where public funding for health care continues to shrink, has ended up serving many of these individuals through their involvement in the criminal justice system. The number of persons with serious mental illness in correctional and detention facilities nationwide has been escalating for a number of years. Currently in Colorado, over 24 percent of juveniles in the Division of Youth Corrections have a serious emotional disorder and 16 percent of adults in the Department of Corrections have been diagnosed with a serious mental illness. Many of these persons also suffer from substance abuse problems.

*A man was creating a ruckus at a grocery store. CIT officers arrived and were able to find out that the subject had received mental health treatment in the past and was currently on medication. He had delusions that his father had killed someone and he stated that he had to murder his father in order to stop the cover up. Because there was a warrant out for him in an adjoining county, officers transported him to that jail, but in the meantime made contact with the father to make sure he was OK. The father was then able to provide the officers important information pertaining to his psychiatric condition, which the officers were able to transfer to officials at the jail.*

*Officers stated that prior to CIT, they would not have understood the need to invest the time required to de-escalate the man or gather all the information they did.*

But these institutions are poorly equipped to handle this population, and confinement can seriously aggravate the symptoms of many mental illnesses.

***“In academy I learned to interrogate. In CIT, I learned to communicate.”***

*– Police Sergeant  
Wheat Ridge, Colorado*

Recognizing this as an important problem facing the state, in 1999, the Colorado General Assembly created the Legislative Interim Committee on the Study of the Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness in the Criminal Justice System. The Committee designated a Task Force for the Study of the Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness in the Criminal Justice System (MICJS), comprised of experts representing the spectrum of statewide mental health and criminal justice agencies, to identify solutions and recommend legislation to address the rising problem.

One initiative recommended by the Task Force and pursued by the Interim Committee was a jail diversion strategy called Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT). This approach was developed in 1988 by the Memphis Police Department in response to a deadly police shooting.

The Crisis Intervention Team initiative is built upon community partnerships designed to train law enforcement, address mental health service gaps, and develop system responses for those with mental illness and other disabilities. It begins with a 40-hour training experience that provides law enforcement officers new strategies and tools for identifying and de-escalating mental health crisis situations – calls that sometimes involve interactions that threaten both officer and civilian safety.

A key goal of CIT is helping officers recognize that untreated mental illness can sometimes lead to behavioral problems that come to the attention of law enforcement. Officers exercise discretion in determining the disposition appropriate to each individual's situation or referring them to services suited to their presenting needs. Employing this strategy reduces arrest and further penetration into the criminal justice system for many encountered citizens.

CIT training is provided by experts in the community who donate hundreds of workshop by hours sharing their knowledge with police officers. Professional actors role-play with officers learning de-escalation strategies. The training is organized by the Colorado



Regional Community Policing Institute in the Division of Criminal Justice. Byrne Memorial Grant funding has provided the financial support for both the implementation and evaluation components of the project. What began as a one county, six agency pilot program in May 2002, has now spread to 40<sup>26</sup> agencies in twelve counties, with over 1,000 Colorado law enforcement officers having received CIT training.

## CIT diverts over 1500 from arrest and confinement

CIT training has been enthusiastically received throughout the participating law enforcement communities. Its success is rooted in the relevancy of the training to public safety and the impact officers are having on the street.

Table 5.1. Disposition of CIT law enforcement\* contacts May 2002-April 2005 (n=1611)

Disposition	Percent
Hospital	76%
No placement needed	16%
Arrested	3%
Mental health center	1%
Detox	1%
Other**	3%

**Notes:** \*See footnote on this page for participating agencies.  
 \*\*An additional 3 percent were resolved in a variety of ways, including residential placements (youth and elderly) family members, other services, etc.

**Source:** Evaluation data obtained from law enforcement officers and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice.

*A comment published by an Aurora citizen in the Rocky Mountain News on 8/23/04: "[A man] died at home after a long struggle with AIDS. We were wrecked...the police arrived [and] we met officer Todd Allum. What can I say about the man? He showed compassion, he said the most beautiful things, he gave comfort in a time of crisis and sorrow. Denver should be proud to have this man on its force." Todd Allum is a CIT officer.*

*"When I first heard about CIT, I was skeptical. I've been in law enforcement a long time and couldn't help but wonder: 'Is this the flavor of the month? Just another policing and PR program?'...And here we are, one year after our first class. We have seen success so quickly. CIT has proven itself and I know that in the future, CIT is what successful officers will use in the field to really have a positive impact on the streets – in their work as peace officers."*  
 – Police Commander,  
 Wheat Ridge, Colorado

Table 5.2. CIT law enforcement\* contact demographics May 2002-April 2005

Contact demographics	Percent
Gender (n=1630)	
Male	53%
Female	47%
Age (n=1595)	
0-17	21%
18-35	37%
36-60	37%
61+	5%
Ethnicity (n=1541)	
Caucasian	79%
African American	9%
Hispanic	10%
Other	2%

**Note:** \*See footnote on this page for participating agencies.

**Source:** Evaluation data obtained from law enforcement officers and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice.

Table 5.3. Mental illnesses most commonly reported to CIT officers May 2002-April 2005 (n=1021)

Reported mental illness	Percent
Depression	34%
Bipolar	33%
Schizophrenia	14%
Other*	19%

**Note:** \*Other included a variety of illnesses such as Post Traumatic Stress, Attention Deficit, and Anxiety Disorders.

**Source:** Evaluation data obtained from law enforcement officers and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice.

<sup>26</sup> Participating law enforcement agencies include the following Police Departments: Arvada, Golden, Lakewood, Westminster, Wheat Ridge, Broomfield, Denver, Cherry Hills, Aurora, Littleton, Englewood, Greenwood Village, Glendale, University of Colorado, Parker, Northglenn, Thornton, Commerce City, Loveland, Ft Lupton, Evans, Firestone, Berthoud, Ault, Ft. Collins, Colorado State University, Vail, Silverthorne, Durango, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs. The following County Sheriffs Offices also participate in CIT: Denver, Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, Adams, Pueblo, Jefferson, Larimer, Weld, La Plata, and El Paso.

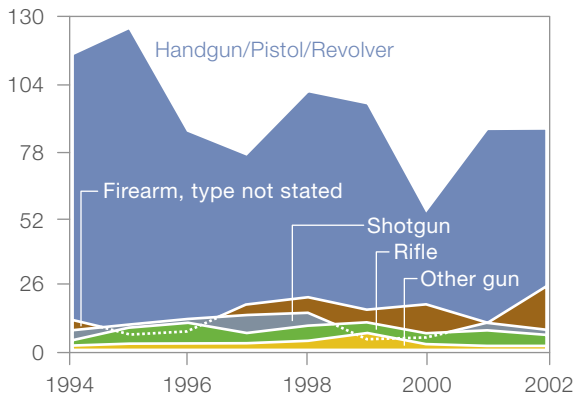


## Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN)



Project Safe Neighborhood is a national program involving a comprehensive and strategic approach to reducing gun crime.

Figure 5.1. Colorado homicides by type of weapon, 1994-2002\*



**Note:** \*2002 was the last time the data was displayed this way.  
**Source:** Colorado Bureau of Investigation Supplemental Homicide Reports, 1994-2002.

In Colorado, Project Safe Neighborhood (formerly called Project Exile) is an initiative of the United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Colorado. The USAO has formed a partnership among federal, state and local law enforcement officials in conjunction with business and community leaders, with the common goal of reducing gun violence in Colorado.

**The PSN message is simple:** *Violate federal or state gun laws and you will go to prison.* Gun cases will be referred to the local, state or federal jurisdiction that can pursue the toughest penalty. Most often, this will

*Firearm injuries are the second leading cause of death in the United States, killing more than 28,000 people a year since 1972. The cost per firearm fatality is higher than any other type of fatal injury or any other leading cause of death in America.*

**Source:** Violence Policy Center  
<http://www.vpc.org/studies/firecont.htm>.

*Community Crime Reduction Theory: By creating these partnerships, the participating agencies and organizations become more effective in developing and implementing comprehensive strategies to reduce youth gun violence.*

**Source:** Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising. National Institute of Justice, 1998.

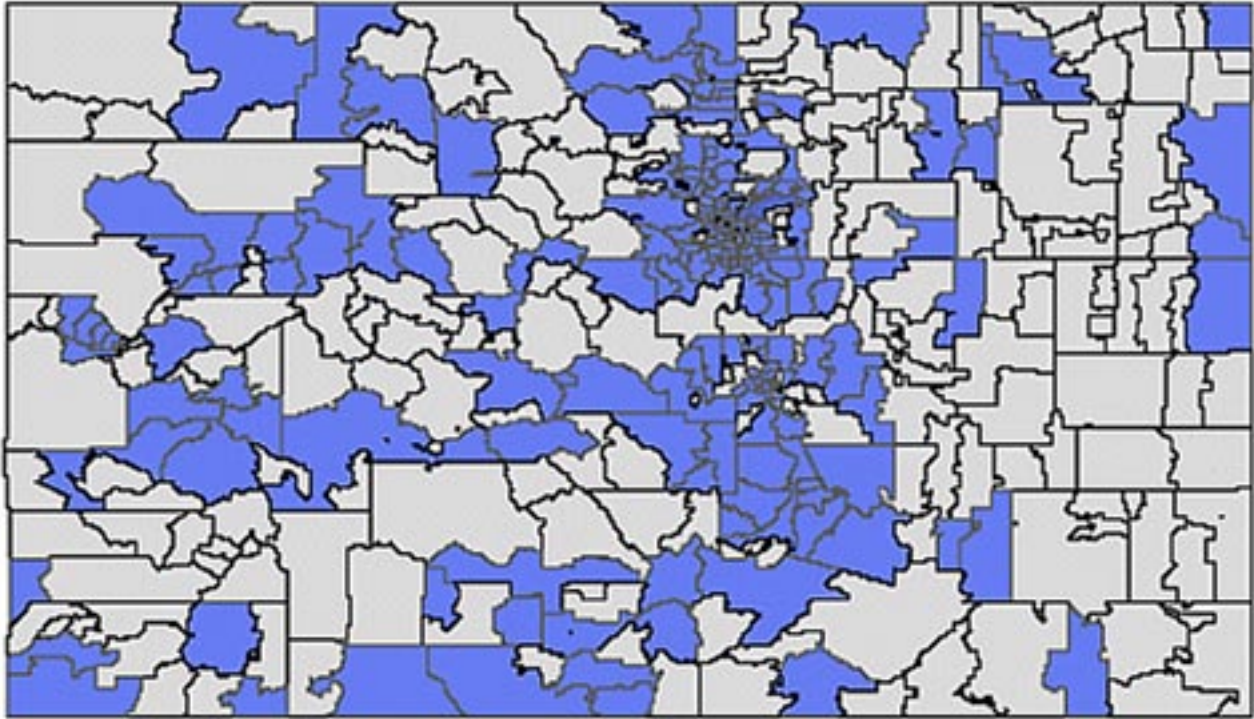
be federal court. Public awareness campaigns will send the message that gun law violations will not be tolerated and will urge all citizens to report illegal crimes.

Some objectives of Colorado PSN:

- Increase the number of federal prosecutions of felons in possession of a firearm and the number of state prosecutions of offenders who use guns in the commission of violent crimes and other felonies by coordinating intake of cases with local district attorneys and by encouraging direct referrals from local police.
- Increase the number of federal prosecutions of gun dealer violations and false statements resulting from federal background investigations rejections by working with the Colorado Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to identify, to investigate and prosecute the most serious violations.
- Support the Colorado Springs Gun Interdiction Unit and the Denver Police Department Gun Task Force by assigning an assistant U.S. Attorney liaison to review cases for federal prosecution potential.
- Develop and implement U.S. Attorney’s Office policies regarding declination and plea-bargaining which reflect the priority nature of prosecuting gun-law violations.
- Develop and deliver appropriate training programs for local law enforcement regarding the key provisions of federal firearm statutes, investigative guidelines, current federal law governing search and seizure, and federal intake requirements and procedures.
- Work with local business and community leaders to develop and implement an aggressive marketing strategy and publicity campaign.

Colorado has built effective partnerships among local, state and federal law enforcement authorities to ensure the success of PSN. An example of this unprecedented cooperation is the *Colorado Springs Gun Interdiction Program* which combines the enforcement from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and

Figure 5.2. Firearm-related deaths by zip code, 2002 (represented by blue areas\*)



**Note :** \*The blue in this map represents zip code areas where one or more firearm-related deaths occurred in Colorado in 2002. These deaths are distributed throughout the state and include both unintentional and intentional deaths.

**Source:** Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, available at <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/stats.asp>.

Explosives, Colorado Springs Police Department, and El Paso County Sheriff's Office, the prosecution from the United States Attorney's Office, Colorado's 4th Judicial District Attorney's Office, and Crime Stoppers for public awareness and anonymous tips. Together, the efforts of the Colorado Springs Gun Interdiction Program resulted in 1250 felony arrests, 2300 firearms seized, 350 federal defendant case filings and 650 state case filings since its inception in 1999. Furthermore, assaults by firearms are down 40 percent from 1999.

The following table displays the changes over time in the number of defendants charged with federal firearm violations from 1999 through 2004. The majority of defendants were charged with "felon in possession of a firearm" and the use of a firearm during the commission of a drug trafficking offense.

Nearly 800 defendants in the District of Colorado had the following outcomes:

- 590 guilty dispositions
  - 562 *pleas*,
  - 28 *trials*,
  - *Average sentence of six years*,
  - *Two defendants received life sentences*,
  - *49 were sentenced to home detention/probation*,
- 85 case dismissals, and
- 11 acquittals.

Although the federal prosecution statistics are rising, it is difficult to measure the direct impact of PSN. Homicide rates in Colorado have been generally declining for 25 years, despite peaks in the early 1980's and the early-to-mid 1990's.

Table 5.4. Number of federal firearm violations: U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Colorado

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of defendants charged	106	127	127	118	172	173

**Source:** Dick Weatherbee, Colorado U.S. Attorney's Office.

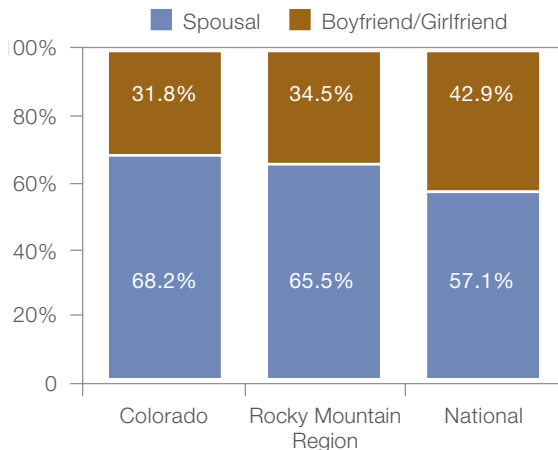
### Terrorism at home: Firearms and domestic violence

Firearm-related domestic assaults are 12 times more likely to be fatal than domestic assaults not associated with a firearm.

- In 2000, 58 percent of intimate partner homicide victims were killed with guns and 74 percent of these victims were killed with handguns.
- Nationwide in 2000, there were 331 women shot and killed by either their husband or intimate acquaintance during the course of an argument – nearly one woman a day.
- Firearms were the most common weapons used by males to murder females in 2000.
- The majority of murder-suicides in the United States are firearm-related. Colorado had twenty incidents in a six month period in 2001.
- The number of females shot and killed by their husband or intimate acquaintance (557 victims) was nearly four times higher than the total number murdered by male strangers using all weapons combined (142 victims) in single victim/single offender incidents in 2000. In homicides where males used firearms to kill females, handguns were clearly the weapon of choice over rifles and shotguns.

Source: (for all above bullets) Violence Policy Center, available at <http://www.vpc.org/studies/dv5one.htm>.

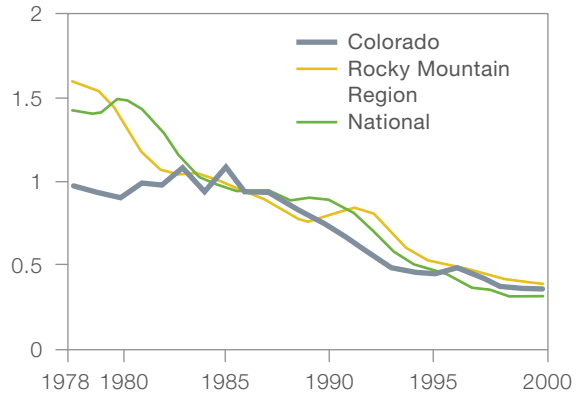
Figure 5.3. Composition of partner homicide: 2000



Source: Elliott, Williams, Mattson, Haag, Cook, 2003.

- The percentage of partner homicide cases in 2000 are displayed in Figure 5.3. Colorado shows a slightly higher percentage of spousal homicide cases compared to regional and national cases.

Figure 5.4. Homicide rates: Spousal partners



Source: Elliott, Williams, Mattson, Haag, Cook, 2003.

- Rates of spousal homicide per 100,000 people from 1978 to 2000 showed a decrease for all comparison groups. Colorado shows a similar decrease in rates.

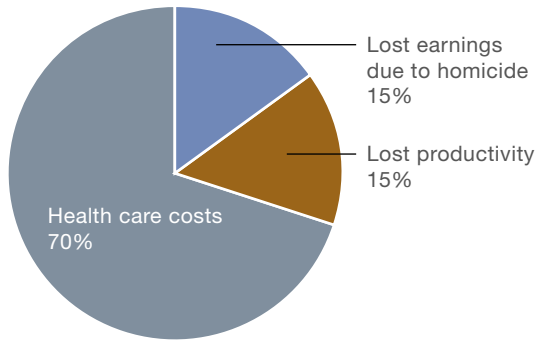
### Costs of intimate partner violence in the United States: Nearly \$4.1 billion

Understanding the economic costs of intimate partner violence (IPV) can assist policymakers in effective resource allocation. The Centers for Disease Control's Injury Center has calculated the cost of IPV. The estimates provided here include annual costs of the following:

- Direct costs (actual dollar expenditures; the unit cost of a particular service was multiplied by the number of times that service was used).
  - Hospital emergency department visits,
  - Hospitalizations,
  - Outpatient clinic visits,
  - Services of physicians,
  - Dentists,
  - Physical therapists,
  - Mental health professionals,
  - Ambulance transport, and
  - Paramedic assistance.
- Indirect costs due to illness, injury or disability (lost productivity from both paid work, household chores, and present value of lifetime earnings for victims of fatal IPV).
  - Lost productivity – number of days victims were unable to perform paid work/household chores, using data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Census.

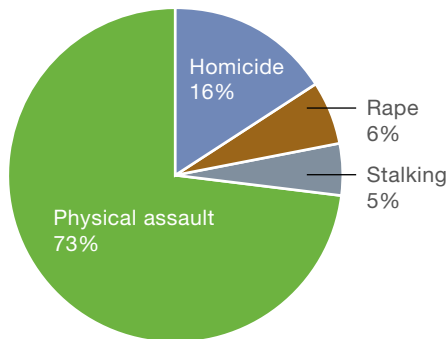
- Calculations account for differential life expectancy by age group, labor force earning patterns, participation rates at successive ages, and imputed household production values.

Figure 5.5. Percentage costs of intimate partner violence by cost type, 1995



Source: See sources at bottom of this page.

Figure 5.6. Percentage of costs of intimate partner violence by crime type, 1995



Source: See sources at bottom of this page.

## 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey results

A Youth Risk Behavior Survey was conducted on a sample of Colorado high school students in 2003. One of the survey questions asked if they had ever been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months.

Table 5.5. Percentage of students who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months (n=743)

	Total	Males	Females
Total	10%	8.7%	11.3%
Age			
15 or younger	11.1%	11.7%	10.8%
16 or 17	8.8%	5.8%	12%
18 or older			
Grade			
9th	11.3%		12.2%
10th	9.7%	8.3%	11.4%
11th	9.2%		
12th	7.3%		
Race/Ethnicity			
African American			
Hispanic/Latino	13.4%		
White	6.9%	5.6%	8.2%
All other races			
Multiple race			

Note: Blank/shaded cells reflect too few cases to calculate a valid percentage.

Source: 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment available at <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/hs/yrbs/2003COH%20Summary%20Tables.pdf>.

Sources: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at [www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/ipv\\_cost/04\\_costs.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/ipv_cost/04_costs.htm); Miller, T. (1997). Unpublished data on the value of household production. Landover (MD), National Public Services Research Institute; Bardwell Consulting, Ltd. (2001). Unpublished data for task order 0621-15, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Rice, D., Max, W., Golding, J., and Pinderhuges, H. (1997). *The cost of domestic violence to the health care system*. Final Report to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Tjaden, P. and Thoennes, N. (1999). *Prevalence, incidence and consequences of IPV against women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*, unpublished report for the National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



## At least half of those arrested in Denver need drug treatment

Between 1989 and 2003, the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice’s Office of Research and Statistics (ORS) participated in the National Institute of Justice’s Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) project by interviewing men and women booked into the Denver City Jail. This research program studied trends in drug use among arrestees in urban areas. The data have been a central component in studying the links between drug use and crime. Each year, approximately 1,000 arrestees were asked about their illegal drug use and more than 95 percent provided a urine sample upon request. About 25 percent were women. Along with drug use information, the data also estimate the arrestees’ risk for drug and alcohol dependence, and history of substance abuse treatment.

Below is a summary of information obtained from Denver arrestees between 2000 and 2002.

### Urinalysis results

Table 5.6. Denver City Jail: Urinalysis results, 2000-2002

Positive for:	2000		2001		2002	
	M*	F*	M	F	M	F
Marijuana	42%	34%	40%	32%	40%	33%
Cocaine	34%	46%	33%	44%	32%	44%
Opiates	4%	6%	5%	2%	4%	5%
Meth-amphetamines	3%	5%	3%	4%	4%	7%
Phencyclidine	0.20%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%

Notes: \*M=Male, F=Female

Source: ADAM data obtained by <http://www.adam-nij.net>. Analysis performed by Office of Research and Statistics, Colorado Division of Criminal Justice.

### Men

- During 2000-2002, approximately 45 percent of a sample of men booked into the Denver City Jail tested positive for at least one drug.
- Twenty-two percent of men tested positive for multiple drugs.
- About 41 percent of men tested positive for marijuana, 33 percent tested positive for cocaine, 4 percent tested positive for opiates, 3 percent tested positive for methamphetamines, and .3 percent tested positive for PCP.

### Women

- During 2000-2002, about 45 percent of a sample of women booked in to the Denver City Jail tested positive for one drug.
- Twenty-four percent tested positive for multiple drugs.
- Nearly 33 percent tested positive for marijuana, 45 percent tested positive for cocaine, approximately 4 percent tested positive for opiates, and 5 percent tested positive for methamphetamines. Less than 1 percent of women tested positive for PCP.

**45 percent of a sample of both men and women booked into the Denver City Jail tested positive for at least one illegal drug, typically marijuana or cocaine.**

### Dependency

The interview questionnaire included a screening tool to assess risk for drug and alcohol abuse and dependence to measure the need for treatment. Answering “yes” to a combination of two questions indicates risk for abuse, while answering yes to a combination of three or more questions indicates dependence.<sup>27</sup> The questionnaire also included questions about arrestees’ treatment history in an attempt to determine whether they had prior drug or alcohol treatment and, if so, whether they received such treatment in the prior year.

Table 5.7. Risk of drug and alcohol abuse and dependency, 2000-2002

At risk for:	2000		2001		2002	
	M*	F*	M	F	M	F
Alcohol abuse	15%	13%	15%	10%	17%	10%
Alcohol dependency	55%	57%	48%	54%	50%	54%
Drug abuse	17%	15%	16%	11%	19%	14%
Drug dependency	46%	58%	54%	60%	50%	55%

Notes: \*M=Male, F=Female

Source: ADAM data obtained by <http://www.adam-nij.net>. Analysis performed by Colorado Division of Criminal Justice.

<sup>27</sup> ADAM 2000 Annual Report available at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/193013b.pdf>.

## Men

- About 15 percent and 17 percent of men booked into the Denver City Jail between 2000-2002 were at risk for alcohol abuse and drug abuse, respectively.
- About half of the men were at risk for alcohol dependency and drug dependency.
- Men were more likely than women to be at risk for substance abuse.

## Women

- About ten percent and 14 percent of women booked into the Denver City Jail between 2000-2002 were at risk for alcohol abuse and drug abuse, respectively.
- About half of the women were at risk for alcohol dependency and drug dependency.
- Women were more likely than men to be at risk for drug dependency.

## Treatment

- One-third of men and women booked into the Denver City Jail between 2000-2002 had experienced inpatient treatment.
  - *Approximately 13 percent of these men and 15 percent of the women reported participation in inpatient treatment the year prior to the current arrest.*
- About 20 percent of the men and 23 percent of the women reported participating in an outpatient drug treatment program.
  - *For both men and women, about half reported recently receiving outpatient treatment in the past 12 months.*

**Approximately half of both men and women booked into the Denver City Jail had participated in outpatient drug or alcohol treatment in the past year.**

Table 5.8. Participated in inpatient treatment, 2000-2002

Time spent in inpatient treatment:	2000		2001		2002	
	M*	F*	M	F	M	F
No time	86%	83%	89%	84%	88%	91%
One month or less	6%	9%	6%	7%	6%	5%
1-2 months	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
3 months or more	5%	6%	4%	7%	4%	2%

**Notes:** \*M=Male, F=Female

**Source:** ADAM data obtained by <http://www.adam-nij.net>. Analysis performed by Colorado Division of Criminal Justice.

Table 5.9. Participated in outpatient treatment, 2000-2002

Time spent in outpatient treatment:	2000		2001		2002	
	M*	F*	M	F	M	F
No time	93%	92%	89%	84%	93%	92%
One month or less	3%	2%	6%	7%	3%	4%
1-2 months	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%
3 months or more	4%	5%	4%	7%	3%	4%

**Notes:** \*M=Male, F=Female

**Source:** ADAM data obtained by <http://www.adam-nij.net>. Analysis performed by Colorado Division of Criminal Justice.

## What works for drug and alcohol treatment?

### 13 research-based principles of drug addiction treatment

1. **No single treatment is appropriate for all individuals.** Matching treatment settings, interventions and services to each individual's particular problems and needs is critical to his or her ultimate success in returning to productive functioning in the family, workplace, and society.
2. **Treatment needs to be readily available.** Because individuals who are addicted to drugs may be uncertain about entering treatment, taking advantage of opportunities when they are ready for treatment is crucial. Potential treatment applicants can be lost if treatment is not immediately available or is not readily accessible.
3. **Effective treatment attends to multiple needs of the individual, not just his or her drug use.** To be effective, treatment must address the individual's drug use and any associated medical, psychological, social, vocational, and legal problems.
4. **An individual's treatment and services plan must be assessed continually and modified as necessary to ensure that the plan meets the person's changing needs.** A client may require varying combinations of services and treatment components during the course of treatment and recovery. In addition to counseling or psychotherapy, a patient at times may require medication, other medical services, family therapy, parenting instruction, vocational rehabilitation, and social and legal services. It is critical that the treatment approach be appropriate to the individual's age, gender, ethnicity, and culture.
5. **Remaining in treatment for an adequate period of time is critical for treatment effectiveness.** The appropriate duration for an individual depends on his or her problems and needs. Research indicates that for most patients, the minimum time at which improvement is reached is three months in treatment. Additional treatment can produce further progress toward recovery. Programs must include strategies to engage and keep clients in treatment.
6. **Counseling – individual and group – and other behavioral therapies are critical components of effective treatment for addiction.** In therapy, clients address issues of motivation, build skills to resist drug use, replace drug-using activities with constructive and rewarding nondrug-using activities and improve problem solving abilities. Behavioral therapy also facilitates interpersonal relationships and the individual's ability to function in the family and community.
7. **Medications are an important element of treatment for many clients, especially when combined with counseling and other behavioral therapies.** Methadone and levo-alpha-acetylmethadol (LAAM) are very effective in helping individuals addicted to heroin or other opiates stabilize their lives and reduce their illicit drug use. Naltrexone is also an effective medication for some opiate addicts and for individuals with co-occurring alcohol dependence, for example.

*Effectiveness depends on the extent and nature of the client's present problems, the appropriateness of the treatment components and related services used to address these problems, and the degree of active engagement of the individual in the treatment process.*

8. **Addicted or drug-abusing individuals with coexisting mental disorders should have both disorders treated in an integrated way.** Because addictive disorders and mental disorders often occur in the same individual, patients presenting for either condition should be assessed and treated for the co-occurrence of the other type of disorder.
9. **Medical detoxification is only the first stage of addiction treatment and by itself does little to change long-term drug use.** Medical detoxification safely manages the acute physical symptoms of withdrawal associated with stopping drug use. While detoxification alone is rarely sufficient to help addicts achieve long-term abstinence, for some individuals it is a strongly indicated precursor to effective drug addiction treatment.
10. **Treatment does not need to be voluntary to be effective.** Strong motivation can facilitate the treatment process. Sanctions or enticements in the family, employment setting, or criminal justice system can increase significantly both treatment entry and retention rates and the success of drug treatment and interventions.
11. **Possible drug use during treatment must be monitored continuously.** Lapses to drug use can occur during treatment. The objective monitoring of



a patient's drug and alcohol use during treatment, such as through urinalysis or other tests, can help the patient withstand urges to use drugs. Such monitoring also can provide early evidence of drug use so that the individual's treatment plan can be adjusted. Feedback to those who test positive for illicit drug use is an important element of monitoring.

12. **Treatment programs should provide assessment for HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B and C, Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, and counseling to help clients modify or change behaviors that place themselves or others at risk of infection.** Counseling can help patients avoid high-risk behavior. Counseling also can help people who are already infected manage their illness.
13. **Recovery from drug addiction can be a long-term process and frequently requires multiple episodes of treatment.** As with other chronic illnesses, relapses to drug use can occur during or after successful treatment episodes. Addicted individuals may require prolonged treatment and multiple episodes of treatment to achieve long-term abstinence and fully restored functioning. Participation in self-help support programs during and following treatment often is helpful in maintaining abstinence.

**Source:** (for the 13 principles) National Institutes of Health, October 1999, Publication No. 99- 4180.

## Why can't drug addicts quit on their own?

Research has shown that long-term drug use results in significant changes in brain function that persists long after the individual stops using drugs. These drug-induced changes in brain function may have behavioral consequences, including the compulsion to use drugs despite adverse consequences. In fact, this is the defining characteristic of addiction.

Understanding that addiction has a biological component may help explain an individual's difficulty in achieving and maintaining abstinence without treatment. Psychological stress, social cues (such as meeting individuals from one's drug-using past), or the environment (such as encountering streets, objects, or even smells associated with drug use) can interact with biological factors to hinder attainment of sustained abstinence and make relapse more likely. Research studies indicate that even the most severely addicted individuals can participate actively in treatment and that active participation is essential to good outcomes.

## How effective is drug treatment?

In addition to stopping drug use, the goal of treatment is to return the individual to productive functioning in the family, workplace, and community. Measures of effectiveness typically include levels of criminal behavior, family functioning, employability, and medical condition. Overall, treatment of addiction is as successful as treatment of other chronic diseases, such as diabetes, hypertension, and asthma.

Studies show drug treatment reduces drug use by 40 to 60 percent and significantly decreases criminal activity during and after treatment. For example, one study of a therapeutic community treatment for drug offenders demonstrated that arrests for violent and nonviolent criminal acts were reduced by 40 percent or more. Methadone treatment has been shown to decrease criminal behavior by as much as 50 percent. Treatment can improve the prospects for employment, too, with gains of up to 40 percent after treatment.

## Is drug addiction treatment worth its cost?

Drug addiction treatment reduces associated health and social costs. Some studies have estimated that for every \$1 invested in addiction treatment program, there is a \$4 to \$7 reduction in thefts, drug-related crime and criminal justice costs. Health care savings can exceed costs by a ratio of 12 to 1.

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### Sources:

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Tims, F.M., De Leon, G., and Jainchill, N., eds. (1994). *Therapeutic Community: Advances in Research and Application*. National Institute of Drug Abuse Research Monograph 144, NIJ Publication Number 94-3633, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Simpson, D.D. and Brown and B.S. (1998). Treatment retention and follow outcomes in the Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study (DATOS). *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 11(4), 294-307.

## The economic cost of drug abuse in the United States in 2002 was \$181,000,000,000

- Almost 60 percent of these costs are attributed to crime-related drug abuse.
- The costs of drug abuse increased an average of 5.3 percent each year between 1992 and 2002.
- The most rapid increases in drug abuse costs have been in the criminal justice system, particularly the increased rates of incarceration for drug offenses and drug-related offenses, and increased spending on law enforcement and adjudication.
- During the same period, health care, treatment and prevention costs have increased only moderately.
- The largest proportion of costs is from lost potential productivity.
  - *The loss of productivity was estimated at \$128.6 billion in 2002, up from \$77.4 billion in 1992.*
  - *This loss is attributed in large part to 660,000 offenders incarcerated for drug and drug-motivated crimes.*
    - > *This loss was estimated at 1 million person years.*

### Cost to the nation


<i>Drug Abuse:</i>	<i>\$124.9 billion in 1995</i>
<i>Alcohol Abuse</i>	<i>\$184.6 billion in 1998</i>
<i>Smoking</i>	<i>\$138 billion in 1995</i>
<i>Heart Disease:</i>	<i>\$183.1 billion in 1999</i>
<i>Cancer</i>	<i>\$ 96.1 billion in 1990</i>
<i>Diabetes</i>	<i>\$ 98.2 billion in 1997</i>
<i>Alzheimer's</i>	<i>\$100 billion in 1997</i>
<i>Stroke</i>	<i>\$43.3 billion in 1998</i>
<i>Mental Illness</i>	<i>\$160.8 billion in 1992</i>

**Source:** Office of National Drug Control Policy (2004). *The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States, 1992-2002*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President (Publication No. 207303).

- These estimates are conservative in that they make no allowances for the impact of drug abuse on the quality of life of the family, neighbors, crime victims of drug abusers or on the drug abuser her/himself. When such factors are included in economic valuation studies, the cost estimates are typically several times greater than the productivity losses.

**Source:** Office of National Drug Control Policy (2004). *The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States, 1992-2002*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President (Publication No. 207303).

## Conclusion



Crime and justice are complex phenomena. This report was intended to briefly summarize the state of crime and justice in Colorado at the beginning of the millennium. The Office of Research and Statistics welcomes your feedback and suggestions for topics or statistics for inclusion in the next Crime and Justice report, planned for publication in 2006.



## Section 6: Furthermore

- Number of adult arrests by index crimes, 1980-2003
- Number of juvenile arrests by index crimes, 1980-2003
- Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003
- Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003
- Crime type by average time spent in prison for offenders released in fiscal year 2003



# Number of adult arrests by index crimes, 1980-2003

## Colorado adult violent arrests 1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	2,096,878	4,495	214.4
1981	2,159,370	4,737	219.4
1982	2,230,331	4,521	202.7
1983	2,291,745	4,606	201.0
1984	2,327,091	4,679	201.1
1985	2,362,460	4,826	204.3
1986	2,388,632	5,354	224.1
1987	2,407,569	5,012	208.2
1988	2,408,110	5,743	238.5
1989	2,417,146	6,592	272.7
1990	2,437,182	7,524	308.7
1991	2,497,030	7,401	296.4
1992	2,579,930	7,028	272.4
1993	2,667,855	7,189	269.5
1994	2,749,189	6,805	247.5
1995	2,824,583	6,121	216.7
1996	2,894,909	5,679	196.2
1997	2,966,572	5,569	187.7
1998	3,048,002	5,904	193.7
1999	3,135,003	6,056	193.2
2000	3,226,707	5,363	166.2
2001	3,304,177	5,665	171.4
2002	3,362,741	5,411	160.9
2003	3,424,509**	5,170	151.0

\* Rate per 100,000 adults.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

### **Violent Crime:**

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

### **Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

## Colorado adult non-violent arrests 1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	2,096,878	20,693	986.8
1981	2,159,370	20,340	941.9
1982	2,230,331	22,360	1002.5
1983	2,291,745	22,290	972.6
1984	2,327,091	23,002	988.4
1985	2,362,460	24,602	1041.4
1986	2,388,632	24,645	1031.8
1987	2,407,569	24,709	1026.3
1988	2,408,110	24,726	1026.8
1989	2,417,146	23,227	960.9
1990	2,437,182	23,279	955.2
1991	2,497,030	23,272	932.0
1992	2,579,930	23,038	893.0
1993	2,667,855	22,958	860.5
1994	2,749,189	22,275	810.2
1995	2,824,583	23,714	839.6
1996	2,894,909	23,062	796.6
1997	2,966,572	22,053	743.4
1998	3,048,002	21,852	716.9
1999	3,135,003	20,458	652.6
2000	3,226,707	20,008	620.1
2001	3,304,177	20,286	614.0
2002	3,362,741	21,570	641.4
2003	3,424,509**	20,225	590.6

\* Rate per 100,000 adults.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

### **Non-Violent Crime:**

Burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

### **Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.



**Colorado adult murder and non-negligent manslaughter arrests, 1980-2003**

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	2,096,878	129	6.2
1981	2,159,370	190	8.8
1982	2,230,331	148	6.6
1983	2,291,745	150	6.5
1984	2,327,091	181	7.8
1985	2,362,460	146	6.2
1986	2,388,632	185	7.7
1987	2,407,569	148	6.1
1988	2,408,110	146	6.1
1989	2,417,146	149	6.2
1990	2,437,182	129	5.3
1991	2,497,030	170	6.8
1992	2,579,930	188	7.3
1993	2,667,855	182	6.8
1994	2,749,189	155	5.6
1995	2,824,583	169	6.0
1996	2,894,909	126	4.4
1997	2,966,572	142	4.8
1998	3,048,002	127	4.2
1999	3,135,003	110	3.5
2000	3,226,707	123	3.8
2001	3,304,177	126	3.8
2002	3,362,741	121	3.6
2003	3,424,509**	104	3.0

\* Rate per 100,000 adults.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado adult forcible rape arrests 1980-2003**

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	2,096,878	389	18.6
1981	2,159,370	311	14.4
1982	2,230,331	376	16.9
1983	2,291,745	340	14.8
1984	2,327,091	352	15.1
1985	2,362,460	360	15.2
1986	2,388,632	335	14.0
1987	2,407,569	375	15.6
1988	2,408,110	450	18.7
1989	2,417,146	440	18.2
1990	2,437,182	529	21.7
1991	2,497,030	499	20.0
1992	2,579,930	472	18.3
1993	2,667,855	472	17.7
1994	2,749,189	426	15.5
1995	2,824,583	417	14.8
1996	2,894,909	506	17.5
1997	2,966,572	530	17.9
1998	3,048,002	663	21.8
1999	3,135,003	490	15.6
2000	3,226,707	441	13.7
2001	3,304,177	392	11.9
2002	3,362,741	425	12.6
2003	3,424,509**	422	12.3

\* Rate per 100,000 adults.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado adult robbery arrests**  
1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	2,096,878	948	45.2
1981	2,159,370	936	43.3
1982	2,230,331	931	41.8
1983	2,291,745	869	37.9
1984	2,327,091	746	32.1
1985	2,362,460	776	32.8
1986	2,388,632	809	33.9
1987	2,407,569	807	33.5
1988	2,408,110	718	29.8
1989	2,417,146	641	26.5
1990	2,437,182	645	26.5
1991	2,497,030	763	30.6
1992	2,579,930	741	28.7
1993	2,667,855	721	27.0
1994	2,749,189	670	24.4
1995	2,824,583	675	23.9
1996	2,894,909	603	20.8
1997	2,966,572	630	21.2
1998	3,048,002	587	19.3
1999	3,135,003	609	19.4
2000	3,226,707	532	16.5
2001	3,304,177	649	19.6
2002	3,362,741	687	20.4
2003	3,424,509**	694	20.3

\* Rate per 100,000 adults.  
\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**  
Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer’s Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado adult aggravated assault arrests**  
1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	2,096,878	3,029	144.5
1981	2,159,370	3,300	152.8
1982	2,230,331	3,066	137.5
1983	2,291,745	3,247	141.7
1984	2,327,091	3,400	146.1
1985	2,362,460	3,544	150.0
1986	2,388,632	4,025	168.5
1987	2,407,569	3,682	152.9
1988	2,408,110	4,429	183.9
1989	2,417,146	5,362	221.8
1990	2,437,182	6,221	255.3
1991	2,497,030	5,969	239.0
1992	2,579,930	5,627	218.1
1993	2,667,855	5,814	217.9
1994	2,749,189	5,554	202.0
1995	2,824,583	4,860	172.1
1996	2,894,909	4,444	153.5
1997	2,966,572	4,267	143.8
1998	3,048,002	4,527	148.5
1999	3,135,003	4,847	154.6
2000	3,226,707	4,267	132.2
2001	3,304,177	4,498	136.1
2002	3,362,741	4,178	124.2
2003	3,424,509**	3,950	115.3

\* Rate per 100,000 adults.  
\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**  
Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer’s Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado adult burglary arrests**

1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	2,096,878	3,228	153.9
1981	2,159,370	3,434	159.0
1982	2,230,331	3,313	148.5
1983	2,291,745	3,155	137.7
1984	2,327,091	2,709	116.4
1985	2,362,460	3,103	131.3
1986	2,388,632	3,175	132.9
1987	2,407,569	2,786	115.7
1988	2,408,110	2,643	109.8
1989	2,417,146	2,593	107.3
1990	2,437,182	2,500	102.6
1991	2,497,030	2,356	94.4
1992	2,579,930	2,186	84.7
1993	2,667,855	2,217	83.1
1994	2,749,189	2,185	79.5
1995	2,824,583	1,973	69.9
1996	2,894,909	1,899	65.6
1997	2,966,572	1,804	60.8
1998	3,048,002	1,822	59.8
1999	3,135,003	1,751	55.9
2000	3,226,707	1,839	57.0
2001	3,304,177	1,861	56.3
2002	3,362,741	2,117	63.0
2003	3,424,509**	2,109	61.6

\* Rate per 100,000 adults.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado adult larceny-theft arrests**

1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	2,096,878	16,225	775.2
1981	2,159,370	15,717	727.9
1982	2,230,331	17,794	797.8
1983	2,291,745	18,450	805.1
1984	2,327,091	19,056	818.9
1985	2,362,460	20,223	856.0
1986	2,388,632	20,084	840.8
1987	2,407,569	20,576	854.6
1988	2,408,110	20,743	861.4
1989	2,417,146	19,221	795.2
1990	2,437,182	19,494	799.9
1991	2,497,030	19,995	800.8
1992	2,579,930	19,514	756.4
1993	2,667,855	19,392	726.9
1994	2,749,189	18,794	683.6
1995	2,824,583	20,439	723.6
1996	2,894,909	19,835	685.2
1997	2,966,572	18,829	634.7
1998	3,048,002	18,524	607.7
1999	3,135,003	17,343	553.2
2000	3,226,707	16,693	517.3
2001	3,304,177	16,919	512.0
2002	3,362,741	17,640	524.6
2003	3,424,509**	16,213	473.4

\* Rate per 100,000 adults.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado adult motor vehicle theft arrests**  
1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	2,096,878	1,037	49.5
1981	2,159,370	974	45.1
1982	2,230,331	1,064	47.7
1983	2,291,745	1,014	44.2
1984	2,327,091	1,100	47.3
1985	2,362,460	1,139	48.2
1986	2,388,632	1,220	51.1
1987	2,407,569	1,200	49.8
1988	2,408,110	1,207	50.1
1989	2,417,146	1,294	53.5
1990	2,437,182	1,180	48.4
1991	2,497,030	1,163	46.6
1992	2,579,930	1,213	47.0
1993	2,667,855	1,232	46.2
1994	2,749,189	1,127	41.0
1995	2,824,583	1,212	42.9
1996	2,894,909	1,192	41.2
1997	2,966,572	1,327	44.7
1998	3,048,002	1,393	45.7
1999	3,135,003	1,268	40.4
2000	3,226,707	1,341	41.6
2001	3,304,177	1,390	42.1
2002	3,362,741	1,670	49.7
2003	3,424,509**	1,758	51.3

\* Rate per 100,000 adults.  
\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**  
Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer’s Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado adult arson arrests**  
1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	2,096,878	203	9.7
1981	2,159,370	215	10.0
1982	2,230,331	189	8.5
1983	2,291,745	121	5.3
1984	2,327,091	137	5.9
1985	2,362,460	137	5.8
1986	2,388,632	166	6.9
1987	2,407,569	147	6.1
1988	2,408,110	133	5.5
1989	2,417,146	119	4.9
1990	2,437,182	105	4.3
1991	2,497,030	118	4.7
1992	2,579,930	125	4.8
1993	2,667,855	117	4.4
1994	2,749,189	169	6.1
1995	2,824,583	90	3.2
1996	2,894,909	136	4.7
1997	2,966,572	93	3.1
1998	3,048,002	113	3.7
1999	3,135,003	96	3.1
2000	3,226,707	135	4.2
2001	3,304,177	116	3.5
2002	3,362,741	143	4.3
2003	3,424,509**	145	4.2

\* Rate per 100,000 adults.  
\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**  
Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer’s Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado adult weapon violation arrests**  
1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	2,096,878	2,492	118.8
1981	2,159,370	2,617	121.2
1982	2,230,331	3,115	139.7
1983	2,291,745	3,260	142.2
1984	2,327,091	3,101	133.3
1985	2,362,460	3,099	131.2
1986	2,388,632	3,153	132.0
1987	2,407,569	2,641	109.7
1988	2,408,110	2,632	109.3
1989	2,417,146	2,631	108.8
1990	2,437,182	2,703	110.9
1991	2,497,030	2,799	112.1
1992	2,579,930	2,903	112.5
1993	2,667,855	3,131	117.4
1994	2,749,189	3,053	111.1
1995	2,824,583	2,572	91.1
1996	2,894,909	2,578	89.1
1997	2,966,572	2,440	82.2
1998	3,048,002	2,465	80.9
1999	3,135,003	2,253	71.9
2000	3,226,707	2,076	64.3
2001	3,304,177	1,882	57.0
2002	3,362,741	1,725	51.3
2003	3,424,509**	1,533	44.8

\* Rate per 100,000 adults.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado adult drug violation arrests**  
1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	2,096,878	4,657	222.1
1981	2,159,370	5,094	235.9
1982	2,230,331	6,361	285.2
1983	2,291,745	5,825	254.2
1984	2,327,091	6,440	276.7
1985	2,362,460	6,485	274.5
1986	2,388,632	6,453	270.2
1987	2,407,569	6,414	266.4
1988	2,408,110	7,973	331.1
1989	2,417,146	8,102	335.2
1990	2,437,182	6,751	277.0
1991	2,497,030	6,921	277.2
1992	2,579,930	7,734	299.8
1993	2,667,855	8,973	336.3
1994	2,749,189	1,343	48.9**
1995	2,824,583	9,507	336.6
1996	2,894,909	14,604	504.5
1997	2,966,572	15,605	526.0
1998	3,048,002	16,434	539.2
1999	3,135,003	18,330	584.7
2000	3,226,707	16,686	517.1
2001	3,304,177	15,780	477.6
2002	3,362,741	15,144	450.3
2003	3,424,509***	15,116	441.4

\* Rate per 100,000 adults.

\*\* Data is unavailable for the year 1994.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

# Number of juvenile arrests by index crimes, 1980-2003

## Colorado juvenile violent arrests 1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	810,648	1,007	124.2
1981	818,588	972	118.7
1982	831,319	947	113.9
1983	841,963	1,071	127.2
1984	842,963	1,106	131.2
1985	846,353	1,139	134.6
1986	848,878	1,205	142.0
1987	853,016	1,003	117.6
1988	854,250	1,002	117.3
1989	858,774	1,389	161.7
1990	866,683	1,556	179.5
1991	883,908	1,834	207.5
1992	909,930	1,833	201.4
1993	937,195	1,815	193.7
1994	962,896	1,694	175.9
1995	986,495	1,446	146.6
1996	1,007,597	1,200	119.1
1997	1,029,383	1,566	152.1
1998	1,054,498	1,477	140.1
1999	1,081,003	1,445	133.7
2000	1,108,822	1,136	102.5
2001	1,137,224	1,234	108.5
2002	1,149,694	1,158	100.7
2003	1,161,963**	1,027	88.4

\* Rate per 100,000 juveniles.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

### **Violent Crime:**

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

### **Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

## Colorado juvenile non-violent arrests 1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	810,648	16,503	2035.8
1981	818,588	15,922	1945.1
1982	831,319	15,101	1816.5
1983	841,963	16,017	1908.8
1984	842,963	16,168	1918.0
1985	846,353	16,782	1982.9
1986	848,878	15,882	1870.9
1987	853,016	15,362	1800.9
1988	854,250	14,879	1741.8
1989	858,774	15,579	1814.1
1990	866,683	16,169	1865.6
1991	883,908	16,822	1903.1
1992	909,930	16,037	1762.4
1993	937,195	14,879	1587.6
1994	962,896	15,773	1638.1
1995	986,495	16,226	1644.8
1996	1,007,597	15,446	1533.0
1997	1,029,383	16,252	1578.8
1998	1,054,498	14,964	1419.1
1999	1,081,003	13,285	1229.0
2000	1,108,822	12,112	1200.6
2001	1,137,224	11,283	992.2
2002	1,149,694	11,386	990.4
2003	1,161,963**	9,339	803.7

\* Rate per 100,000 juveniles.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

### **Non-Violent Crime:**

Burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

### **Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado juvenile murder and non-negligent manslaughter arrests, 1980-2003**

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	810,648	9	1.1
1981	818,588	8	1.0
1982	831,319	10	1.2
1983	841,963	5	0.6
1984	842,963	11	1.3
1985	846,353	17	2.0
1986	848,878	16	1.9
1987	853,016	17	2.0
1988	854,250	14	1.6
1989	858,774	15	1.7
1990	866,683	22	2.5
1991	883,908	26	2.9
1992	909,930	22	2.4
1993	937,195	37	3.9
1994	962,896	16	1.7
1995	986,495	31	3.1
1996	1,007,597	31	3.1
1997	1,029,383	18	1.7
1998	1,054,498	31	2.9
1999	1,081,003	22	2.0
2000	1,108,822	8	0.7
2001	1,137,224	15	1.3
2002	1,149,694	10	0.9
2003	1,161,963**	8	0.7

\* Rate per 100,000 juveniles.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado juvenile forcible rape arrests 1980-2003**

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	810,648	56	6.9
1981	818,588	59	7.2
1982	831,319	55	6.6
1983	841,963	71	8.4
1984	842,963	85	10.1
1985	846,353	73	8.6
1986	848,878	96	11.3
1987	853,016	70	8.2
1988	854,250	73	8.5
1989	858,774	76	8.8
1990	866,683	96	11.1
1991	883,908	94	10.6
1992	909,930	75	8.2
1993	937,195	84	9.0
1994	962,896	78	8.1
1995	986,495	77	7.8
1996	1,007,597	92	9.1
1997	1,029,383	248	24.1
1998	1,054,498	235	22.3
1999	1,081,003	201	18.6
2000	1,108,822	111	10.0
2001	1,137,224	98	8.6
2002	1,149,694	110	9.6
2003	1,161,963**	84	7.2

\* Rate per 100,000 juveniles.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.



**Colorado juvenile robbery arrests**  
1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	810,648	305	37.6
1981	818,588	232	28.3
1982	831,319	252	30.3
1983	841,963	214	25.4
1984	842,963	222	26.3
1985	846,353	254	30.0
1986	848,878	262	30.9
1987	853,016	200	23.5
1988	854,250	168	19.7
1989	858,774	246	28.6
1990	866,683	234	27.0
1991	883,908	256	29.0
1992	909,930	320	35.2
1993	937,195	304	32.4
1994	962,896	382	39.7
1995	986,495	276	28.0
1996	1,007,597	311	30.9
1997	1,029,383	367	35.7
1998	1,054,498	272	25.8
1999	1,081,003	235	21.7
2000	1,108,822	239	21.6
2001	1,137,224	246	21.6
2002	1,149,694	208	18.1
2003	1,161,963**	203	17.5

\* Rate per 100,000 juveniles.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer’s Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado juvenile aggravated assault arrests**  
1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	810,648	637	78.6
1981	818,588	673	82.2
1982	831,319	630	75.8
1983	841,963	781	92.8
1984	842,963	788	93.5
1985	846,353	795	93.9
1986	848,878	831	97.9
1987	853,016	716	83.9
1988	854,250	747	87.4
1989	858,774	1,052	122.5
1990	866,683	1,204	138.9
1991	883,908	1,458	164.9
1992	909,930	1,416	155.6
1993	937,195	1,390	148.3
1994	962,896	1,218	126.5
1995	986,495	1,062	107.7
1996	1,007,597	766	76.0
1997	1,029,383	933	90.6
1998	1,054,498	939	89.0
1999	1,081,003	987	91.3
2000	1,108,822	778	70.2
2001	1,137,224	875	76.9
2002	1,149,694	830	72.2
2003	1,161,963**	732	63.1

\* Rate per 100,000 juveniles.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer’s Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado juvenile burglary arrests**

1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	810,648	3,521	434.3
1981	818,588	3,522	430.3
1982	831,319	3,133	376.9
1983	841,963	2,977	353.6
1984	842,963	2,455	291.2
1985	846,353	2,859	337.8
1986	848,878	2,394	282.0
1987	853,016	2,510	294.3
1988	854,250	2,260	264.6
1989	858,774	2,294	267.1
1990	866,683	2,076	239.5
1991	883,908	2,194	248.2
1992	909,930	1,973	216.8
1993	937,195	1,847	197.1
1994	962,896	1,925	199.9
1995	986,495	1,605	162.7
1996	1,007,597	1,581	156.9
1997	1,029,383	1,679	163.1
1998	1,054,498	1,553	147.3
1999	1,081,003	1,322	122.3
2000	1,108,822	1,296	116.9
2001	1,137,224	1,204	105.9
2002	1,149,694	1,223	106.4
2003	1,161,963**	1,038	89.3

\* Rate per 100,000 juveniles.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado juvenile larceny-theft arrests**

1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	810,648	11,537	1423.2
1981	818,588	10,998	1343.5
1982	831,319	10,764	1294.8
1983	841,963	11,934	1417.4
1984	842,963	12,354	1465.5
1985	846,353	12,504	1477.4
1986	848,878	11,902	1402.1
1987	853,016	11,393	1335.6
1988	854,250	11,038	1292.1
1989	858,774	11,346	1321.2
1990	866,683	12,472	1439.0
1991	883,908	13,035	1474.7
1992	909,930	12,724	1398.3
1993	937,195	11,468	1223.7
1994	962,896	12,611	1309.7
1995	986,495	13,548	1373.3
1996	1,007,597	12,706	1261.0
1997	1,029,383	12,865	1249.8
1998	1,054,498	11,893	1127.8
1999	1,081,003	10,673	987.3
2000	1,108,822	9,345	842.8
2001	1,137,224	8,637	759.5
2002	1,149,694	8,403	730.9
2003	1,161,963**	7,005	602.9

\* Rate per 100,000 juveniles.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado juvenile motor vehicle theft arrests**  
1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	810,648	1,190	146.8
1981	818,588	1,145	139.9
1982	831,319	944	113.6
1983	841,963	899	106.8
1984	842,963	1,093	129.6
1985	846,353	1,179	139.3
1986	848,878	1,313	154.7
1987	853,016	1,237	145.0
1988	854,250	1,344	157.3
1989	858,774	1,711	199.2
1990	866,683	1,382	159.5
1991	883,908	1,329	150.4
1992	909,930	1,096	120.4
1993	937,195	1,335	142.4
1994	962,896	964	100.1
1995	986,495	882	59.4
1996	1,007,597	864	85.7
1997	1,029,383	1,517	147.4
1998	1,054,498	1,291	122.4
1999	1,081,003	1,073	99.3
2000	1,108,822	1,230	110.9
2001	1,137,224	1,224	107.6
2002	1,149,694	1,507	131.1
2003	1,161,963**	1,082	93.1

\* Rate per 100,000 juveniles.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer’s Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado juvenile arson arrests**  
1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	810,648	255	31.5
1981	818,588	257	31.4
1982	831,319	260	31.3
1983	841,963	207	24.6
1984	842,963	266	31.6
1985	846,353	240	28.4
1986	848,878	273	32.2
1987	853,016	222	26.0
1988	854,250	237	27.7
1989	858,774	228	26.5
1990	866,683	239	27.6
1991	883,908	264	29.9
1992	909,930	244	26.8
1993	937,195	229	24.4
1994	962,896	273	29.1
1995	986,495	191	19.4
1996	1,007,597	295	29.3
1997	1,029,383	191	18.6
1998	1,054,498	227	21.5
1999	1,081,003	217	20.1
2000	1,108,822	241	21.7
2001	1,137,224	218	19.2
2002	1,149,694	253	22.0
2003	1,161,963**	214	18.4

\* Rate per 100,000 juveniles.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer’s Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado juvenile weapon violation arrests**  
1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	810,648	401	49.5
1981	818,588	420	51.3
1982	831,319	576	69.3
1983	841,963	592	70.3
1984	842,963	645	76.5
1985	846,353	694	82.0
1986	848,878	725	85.4
1987	853,016	589	69.0
1988	854,250	583	68.2
1989	858,774	724	84.3
1990	866,683	806	93.0
1991	883,908	975	110.3
1992	909,930	1,142	125.5
1993	937,195	1,236	131.9
1994	962,896	1,112	115.5
1995	986,495	925	93.8
1996	1,007,597	930	92.3
1997	1,029,383	1,079	104.8
1998	1,054,498	1,031	97.8
1999	1,081,003	926	85.7
2000	1,108,822	821	74.0
2001	1,137,224	723	63.6
2002	1,149,694	738	64.2
2003	1,161,963**	713	61.4

\* Rate per 100,000 juveniles.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

**Colorado juvenile drug violation arrests**  
1980-2003

	Population	# Arrests	Rate*
1980	810,648	1,297	160.0
1981	818,588	1,239	151.4
1982	831,319	1,094	131.6
1983	841,963	837	99.4
1984	842,963	940	111.5
1985	846,353	1,089	128.7
1986	848,878	985	116.0
1987	853,016	874	102.5
1988	854,250	972	113.8
1989	858,774	926	107.8
1990	866,683	664	76.6
1991	883,908	718	81.2
1992	909,930	920	101.1
1993	937,195	1,690	180.2
1994	962,896	356	37.0**
1995	986,495	2,573	260.8
1996	1,007,597	3,065	304.2
1997	1,029,383	3,687	358.2
1998	1,054,498	4,051	384.2
1999	1,081,003	3,945	364.9
2000	1,108,822	3,855	347.7
2001	1,137,224	4,084	359.1
2002	1,149,694	3,746	325.8
2003	1,161,963***	3,581	308.2

\* Rate per 100,000 juveniles.

\*\* Data is unavailable for the year 1994.

\*\* The 2003 population is a projected population total.

**Sources:**

Arrest Data – Colorado Bureau of Investigation Annual Reports, 1980-2003.

Population Data – Colorado State Demographer's Office, Department of Local Affairs.

# Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>ADAMS COUNTY</b>												
1992	29	84	486	168	1654	2391	304	3889	202	14	4409	1180
1993	23	85	377	191	1859	2535	313	3683	245	25	4266	1306
1994	18	56	248	134	1827	2283	338	3694	125	17	4174	230
1995	22	73	166	167	1109	1537	267	4001	193	0	4461	806
1996	21	63	125	117	572	898	202	3454	108	7	3771	1908
1997	21	50	99	120	491	781	164	2809	122	7	3102	1821
1998	21	79	127	95	611	933	226	3532	135	19	3912	2337
1999	25	71	125	95	566	902	192	3047	143	13	3395	2483
2000	22	62	99	102	636	921	187	2668	122	8	2985	1972
2001	21	54	72	113	673	933	170	2864	166	9	3209	1829
2002	25	64	83	79	597	848	166	2854	242	6	3268	1800
2003	15	37	46	98	464	660	157	1404	202	9	1772	1314
<b>ALAMOSA COUNTY</b>												
1992	2	2	5	0	19	28	13	144	7	1	165	16
1993	0	19	4	0	5	28	18	179	1	0	198	69
1994	1	4	4	3	8	20	16	52	2	0	70	15
1995	3	3	0	1	0	7	26	8	5	0	39	52
1996	0	6	0	5	17	28	50	111	11	9	181	32
1997	2	2	3	1	31	39	20	145	6	0	171	26
1998	2	3	1	3	21	30	14	90	2	0	106	14
1999	0	5	6	2	28	41	10	113	2	0	125	25
2000	0	1	1	5	20	27	12	67	2	0	81	19
2001	0	3	1	2	17	23	6	91	5	1	103	21
2002	0	1	1	4	23	29	7	92	1	0	100	27
2003	0	0	0	0	31	31	3	98	1	0	102	21
<b>ARAPAHOE COUNTY</b>												
1992	9	7	163	20	248	447	92	931	34	4	1061	212
1993	2	5	113	30	205	355	74	781	28	10	893	225
1994	0	5	34	21	58	118	31	336	20	0	387	29
1995	7	11	37	34	161	250	108	981	41	3	1133	391
1996	3	21	31	32	148	235	71	998	33	8	1110	548
1997	1	16	36	32	185	270	62	680	41	8	791	648
1998	0	15	42	16	172	245	73	779	21	4	877	675
1999	1	12	59	21	510	603	84	712	40	4	840	707
2000	1	22	40	21	156	240	76	531	26	7	640	540
2001	3	22	36	31	909	1001	121	835	73	5	1034	866
2002	5	20	42	24	177	268	105	547	44	4	700	588
2003	5	12	54	34	163	268	174	813	47	9	1043	680

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>ARCHULETA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	13	13	4	5	0	1	10	17
1993	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	3	1	0	4	1
1994	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	8	1	1	10	0
1995	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	17	0	1	19	0
1996	0	0	1	0	1	2	5	10	4	1	20	11
1997	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	20	2	0	24	18
1998	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	20	2	0	24	15
1999	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	22	2	0	24	2
2000	0	0	1	0	3	4	5	14	2	0	21	31
2001	0	0	1	0	11	12	3	16	4	0	23	22
2002	0	0	2	0	23	25	7	30	1	1	39	19
2003	0	0	6	0	9	15	1	9	2	0	12	23
<b>BACA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	2	5	7	2	1	0	0	3	3
1993	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	3	1	0	5	3
1994	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
1995	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	3	1	4	11
1996	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	2	2	5	16
1997	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	4	0
1998	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	1	0	0	1	0
1999	0	2	2	0	8	12	4	2	2	2	10	0
2000	0	1	3	0	4	8	1	3	1	1	6	1
2001	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	2	1	0	5	9
2002	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	2
2003	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	2	1	0	3	0
<b>BENT COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	3	0	12	15	4	10	3	0	17	6
1993	0	0	2	0	12	14	5	13	1	0	19	1
1994	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	5	2	0	10	0
1995	0	0	1	0	25	26	0	0	0	0	0	9
1996	0	1	2	0	14	17	3	10	0	0	13	6
1997	0	0	4	0	16	20	9	17	3	0	29	48
1998	0	1	4	0	16	21	5	23	1	1	30	12
1999	0	1	4	1	12	18	0	17	0	0	17	5
2000	0	2	1	2	17	22	3	18	2	0	23	9
2001	1	1	0	0	7	9	1	7	0	0	8	3
2002	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	2
2003	0	0	0	0	16	16	8	18	1	2	29	10

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>BOULDER COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	29	129	18	221	397	143	1284	56	9	1492	266
1993	1	24	88	19	206	338	176	1355	51	9	1591	399
1994	3	24	91	14	155	287	140	1462	53	15	1670	38
1995	8	25	85	25	151	294	140	1391	55	6	1592	316
1996	3	34	67	15	142	261	130	1495	65	15	1705	503
1997	5	28	59	28	180	300	145	1249	45	15	1454	515
1998	3	50	62	30	204	349	124	1138	57	13	1332	490
1999	4	27	43	16	151	241	85	832	33	13	963	466
2000	3	28	46	5	198	280	115	788	44	26	973	512
2001	1	24	44	25	205	299	89	610	33	9	741	399
2002	4	20	64	20	311	419	78	738	47	5	868	406
2003	3	38	71	29	286	427	125	1080	74	13	1292	658
<b>BROOMFIELD COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	1	8	1	23	33	36	2	2	0	40	16
1993	0	0	11	0	20	31	10	49	7	0	66	11
1994	0	2	7	1	19	29	12	75	4	0	91	5
1995	3	1	7	1	44	56	11	86	4	0	101	28
1996	0	1	6	3	22	32	31	90	5	1	127	32
1997	0	1	8	2	22	33	15	106	8	1	130	57
1998	0	1	11	4	39	55	17	61	3	1	82	63
1999	0	0	17	6	10	33	13	106	9	0	128	88
2000	0	6	5	0	14	25	9	146	6	1	162	141
2001	0	6	12	1	4	23	4	223	1	2	230	82
2002	1	0	9	3	9	22	5	312	8	4	329	89
2003	Unreported											
<b>CHAFFEE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	1	6	0	18	25	4	43	8	0	55	27
1993	0	0	4	0	13	17	10	39	1	0	50	14
1994	0	0	3	2	8	13	25	26	1	1	53	1
1995	1	1	4	0	9	15	8	22	4	2	36	9
1996	0	0	4	1	12	17	8	33	9	1	51	37
1997	1	1	5	0	11	18	15	31	2	1	49	25
1998	0	2	2	0	12	16	7	12	5	2	26	32
1999	1	1	3	0	18	23	13	38	4	0	55	50
2000	0	1	1	3	18	23	10	37	4	0	51	17
2001	0	3	4	2	10	19	12	31	4	0	47	22
2002	0	0	7	0	8	15	8	30	0	0	38	20
2003	0	1	2	2	9	14	13	35	5	1	54	34



Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>CHEYENNE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
1993	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	1	0	0	3	2
1994	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	2	0
1995	0	0	1	0	7	8	0	0	1	0	1	0
1996	0	0	2	0	11	13	1	1	1	0	3	0
1997	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	6	0	8	0
1998	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	2
1999	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	2	2	1	5	0
2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
2001	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1
2002	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0
2003	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0
<b>CLEAR CREEK COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	6	2	15	23	6	26	1	1	34	21
1993	0	0	2	2	17	21	9	25	3	0	37	9
1994	1	0	5	0	14	20	2	23	7	1	33	7
1995	0	0	2	0	12	14	3	81	0	0	84	7
1996	0	1	2	1	5	9	2	22	2	0	26	5
1997	0	0	7	0	6	13	6	7	0	0	13	35
1998	0	0	0	0	17	17	12	3	2	0	17	24
1999	0	1	2	0	7	10	3	6	0	0	9	26
2000	0	3	3	0	20	26	0	6	0	0	6	23
2001	0	1	4	0	34	39	3	6	2	0	11	28
2002	0	1	1	0	31	33	8	9	0	0	17	26
2003	0	1	0	0	13	14	2	14	2	0	16	27
<b>CONEJOS COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	4	1	0	5	4
1993	1	0	1	0	3	5	0	3	0	0	3	7
1994	Unreported											
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	Unreported											
1997	Unreported											
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	1	1	0	0	5	7	3	1	2	0	6	2
2000	Unreported											
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
2003	Unreported											

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>COSTILLA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	5	0	6	3
1993	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	1	1	0	3	8
1994	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	1	0	1	0
1996	Unreported											
1997	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	1	1	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1999	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	0	0	3	4
2000	0	0	1	0	9	10	6	6	0	0	12	0
2001	0	0	3	0	14	17	1	3	0	0	4	1
2002	Unreported											
2003	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CROWLEY COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	1	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	2
1993	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
1994	0	0	1	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
1995	0	1	0	0	5	6	0	2	0	0	2	0
1996	0	0	2	1	4	7	3	4	0	2	9	2
1997	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	6	0
1998	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
1999	0	0	1	0	9	10	0	3	0	0	3	0
2000	0	2	2	0	6	10	6	3	0	0	9	1
2001	0	0	1	0	5	6	0	3	0	0	3	0
2002	0	1	3	0	6	10	2	2	1	0	5	3
2003	0	1	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>CUSTER COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	3
1993	0	0	1	0	2	3	5	5	0	0	10	8
1994	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	5	1	0	10	0
1995	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	2
1997	0	1	0	0	2	3	8	1	0	0	9	14
1998	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	0	7	14
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	7
2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	3	5
2001	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	5	0	0	8	4
2002	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	4	0
2003	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

Furthermore

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>DELTA COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	1	4	0	5	11	13	56	0	0	69	3
1993	0	1	7	1	18	27	6	39	2	1	48	18
1994	0	0	1	0	14	15	5	65	5	0	75	1
1995	1	0	2	0	5	8	7	14	1	1	23	13
1996	0	0	2	0	17	19	14	20	5	0	39	8
1997	1	4	7	0	10	22	14	34	6	0	54	17
1998	0	1	5	2	14	22	14	60	0	0	74	27
1999	2	1	4	0	9	16	13	32	3	0	48	50
2000	0	3	7	1	10	21	12	33	7	1	53	44
2001	0	0	0	2	4	6	2	2	1	0	5	3
2002	0	0	0	0	10	10	1	26	1	0	28	23
2003	0	1	3	1	30	35	10	29	5	0	44	37
<b>DENVER COUNTY</b>												
1992	84	216	384	259	955	1898	465	4377	525	30	5397	3036
1993	100	185	319	263	972	1839	466	4833	498	25	5822	3784
1994	66	146	418	242	862	1734	378	3645	452	17	4492	325
1995	61	137	347	211	849	1605	356	4170	395	17	4938	4700
1996	45	185	429	219	998	1876	425	4269	424	20	5138	5993
1997	53	180	421	221	963	1838	330	4055	534	16	4935	5623
1998	50	171	595	185	928	1929	301	4081	615	13	5010	5929
1999	47	171	449	214	897	1778	285	3843	580	19	4727	5874
2000	56	95	480	185	1014	1830	287	3544	591	18	4440	5447
2001	67	81	441	236	899	1724	303	3962	542	19	4826	5118
2002	57	90	361	216	1005	1729	349	3960	605	24	4938	4888
2003	44	82	297	217	890	1530	343	3923	626	16	4908	4466
<b>DOLORES COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	2	3
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	2	0
1995	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
1996	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	3
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1998	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1
1999	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2001	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0
2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>DOUGLAS COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	1	14	4	37	57	25	90	5	0	120	93
1993	0	0	19	0	28	47	23	109	4	3	139	114
1994	1	2	12	1	23	39	8	118	3	2	131	21
1995	0	1	11	1	19	32	14	92	5	1	112	28
1996	0	1	3	0	27	31	14	121	5	5	145	93
1997	0	5	14	1	34	54	12	279	6	1	298	158
1998	3	0	12	6	30	51	10	287	6	2	305	164
1999	1	8	12	3	239	263	24	368	7	5	404	313
2000	0	12	17	7	18	54	32	371	8	3	414	397
2001	2	8	36	7	36	89	27	419	11	0	457	310
2002	2	10	34	3	31	80	28	491	11	5	535	298
2003	0	11	25	8	55	99	43	463	18	1	525	325
<b>EAGLE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	2	4	2	41	49	9	168	2	0	179	185
1993	0	2	9	0	47	58	18	198	9	0	225	222
1994	0	0	8	0	114	122	17	135	3	0	155	55
1995	0	0	7	3	68	78	5	108	3	0	116	39
1996	0	2	3	2	23	30	5	174	7	0	186	155
1997	0	0	2	0	42	44	15	129	13	0	157	156
1998	0	3	5	3	47	58	17	142	10	3	172	164
1999	0	2	1	3	22	28	6	136	3	0	145	82
2000	0	4	10	2	39	55	7	210	12	4	233	174
2001	1	5	6	1	18	31	28	278	11	0	317	138
2002	0	8	8	0	32	48	21	181	12	5	219	171
2003	0	8	9	0	20	37	19	184	5	3	211	247
<b>EL PASO COUNTY</b>												
1992	20	35	208	114	414	791	271	2542	94	19	2926	819
1993	19	53	199	73	430	774	332	2577	130	10	3049	952
1994	34	76	274	119	680	1183	397	3835	206	26	4464	218
1995	21	39	231	85	586	962	288	3298	199	18	3803	953
1996	17	38	118	85	484	742	247	2742	164	22	3175	1636
1997	18	69	136	80	502	805	271	2898	159	11	3339	1907
1998	10	151	31	103	560	855	354	2780	178	17	3329	2046
1999	16	63	97	104	547	827	295	2833	152	12	3292	2136
2000	22	61	103	85	550	821	380	2782	146	18	3326	2628
2001	16	55	114	91	537	813	322	2544	160	20	3046	1873
2002	25	52	88	118	551	834	388	2623	220	20	3251	1843
2003	12	58	64	95	494	723	339	2533	223	11	3106	1985

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>ELBERT COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	9	0	4	13	1	9	1	0	11	2
1993	0	0	3	0	2	5	2	9	1	0	12	3
1994	0	0	4	0	6	10	4	17	1	0	22	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	4
1996	0	1	5	0	9	15	4	7	2	1	14	5
1997	0	1	0	0	5	6	3	7	2	0	12	18
1998	0	0	1	0	19	20	0	30	0	0	30	7
1999	0	0	3	1	5	9	1	3	1	0	5	26
2000	0	0	1	0	30	31	1	20	7	3	31	31
2001	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	4	2	0	6	12
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	12	22
2003	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	6	9
<b>FREMONT COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	0	16	2	94	113	9	68	7	3	87	44
1993	0	0	20	2	83	105	35	138	3	2	178	46
1994	3	2	9	3	21	38	13	73	3	0	89	4
1995	0	3	12	1	20	36	16	86	6	0	108	60
1996	0	1	7	1	27	36	23	91	13	2	129	50
1997	0	2	6	1	23	32	10	83	5	1	99	107
1998	3	2	9	2	14	30	10	134	2	0	146	86
1999	0	1	11	1	35	48	26	77	7	0	110	46
2000	0	3	3	0	138	144	5	97	1	0	103	56
2001	3	4	3	0	27	37	4	11	3	0	18	53
2002	1	5	10	10	131	157	24	91	3	2	120	140
2003	0	3	4	2	48	57	25	80	7	9	121	102
<b>GARFIELD COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	20	1	22	43	4	90	17	0	111	21
1993	0	2	15	0	13	30	11	109	7	0	127	27
1994	2	0	12	0	16	30	4	100	3	0	107	8
1995	0	0	14	0	13	27	8	87	9	0	104	30
1996	0	1	2	0	2	5	7	96	8	0	111	62
1997	0	3	5	0	35	43	14	100	9	0	123	146
1998	1	5	7	0	33	46	9	129	5	0	143	139
1999	0	3	10	0	34	47	17	135	12	1	165	144
2000	0	3	1	0	33	37	13	139	7	0	159	85
2001	0	3	7	4	43	57	21	76	9	4	110	108
2002	0	4	11	1	48	64	24	120	3	1	148	141
2003	1	2	6	1	38	48	15	111	9	0	135	126

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>GILPIN COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	4	0	26	30	1	30	3	0	34	22
1993	0	1	4	0	29	34	6	21	8	1	36	54
1994	0	0	2	0	13	15	0	27	1	0	28	15
1995	0	0	3	0	17	20	4	48	3	0	55	89
1996	0	0	1	1	5	7	2	34	5	0	41	42
1997	1	0	1	0	9	11	1	43	0	0	44	74
1998	0	0	2	0	3	5	3	59	0	0	62	45
1999	0	0	3	0	9	12	1	17	2	0	20	41
2000	0	0	4	0	22	26	1	25	0	0	26	35
2001	1	0	0	0	9	10	0	12	0	0	12	23
2002	0	1	2	0	4	7	2	4	0	0	6	24
2003	0	0	1	0	8	9	0	4	0	0	4	17
<b>GRAND COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	1	6	0	19	27	5	14	4	2	25	12
1993	1	0	2	0	8	11	5	9	3	0	17	10
1994	0	0	2	0	12	14	2	11	1	42	56	1
1995	0	0	0	1	15	16	3	15	4	0	22	57
1996	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	2	6
1997	0	0	0	0	7	7	1	4	0	0	5	1
1998	0	1	0	0	3	4	1	7	2	0	10	4
1999	1	2	0	0	1	4	4	16	0	0	20	78
2000	1	2	2	0	11	16	10	11	2	0	23	38
2001	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	2	0	10	19
2002	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	10	2	0	17	13
2003	0	0	2	0	6	8	5	8	2	0	15	3
<b>GUNNISON COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	4	1	0	7	12	4	60	2	0	66	69
1993	0	4	1	1	1	7	74	5	33	2	114	38
1994	0	1	0	0	7	8	10	48	3	1	62	1
1995	1	1	0	0	2	4	5	54	15	0	74	22
1996	0	1	1	0	4	6	6	44	2	0	52	39
1997	0	2	1	0	2	5	9	34	4	0	47	35
1998	0	0	2	5	1	8	7	60	7	0	74	93
1999	0	1	1	0	4	6	9	40	4	1	54	108
2000	0	3	1	1	7	12	11	30	5	2	48	74
2001	0	2	2	0	15	19	16	37	2	0	55	63
2002	0	1	3	0	12	16	2	31	3	0	36	50
2003	0	2	2	0	15	19	7	54	4	0	65	12

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>HINSDALE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2001	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	3	2
2002	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	1
2003	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	2	2
<b>HUERFANO COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	2	0	4	6	0	15	0	0	15	3
1993	0	0	0	0	24	24	5	7	2	0	14	10
1994	0	0	0	0	11	11	6	7	0	1	14	1
1995	0	0	2	0	7	9	3	6	2	0	11	8
1996	0	0	2	1	5	8	5	11	2	0	18	7
1997	0	2	1	1	8	12	4	16	1	1	22	11
1998	0	0	2	0	8	10	7	7	0	0	14	15
1999	0	0	3	0	8	11	1	13	0	0	20	11
2000	0	0	2	0	7	9	1	6	0	1	8	9
2001	0	0	1	1	9	11	3	15	0	0	18	19
2002	0	0	0	2	16	18	4	11	0	1	16	24
2003	1	0	0	0	8	9	6	12	0	0	18	21
<b>JACKSON COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	Unreported											
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0
2000	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	3	0
2001	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	6
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	2	3



Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY</b>												
1992	4	27	200	67	391	689	235	2046	58	13	2352	276
1993	5	15	118	74	237	449	187	1680	51	9	1927	496
1994	4	37	147	65	275	528	190	1674	74	9	1947	171
1995	6	31	164	61	274	536	238	1800	51	10	2099	618
1996	6	30	139	48	266	489	206	2030	66	8	2310	609
1997	11	28	94	39	126	298	191	1920	103	6	2220	558
1998	7	35	90	21	151	304	142	1273	48	8	1471	547
1999	3	17	89	29	132	270	142	1245	69	3	1459	513
2000	1	34	91	46	212	384	162	1706	119	9	1996	866
2001	9	27	58	50	232	376	152	1770	121	5	2048	1024
2002	2	46	86	54	239	427	172	1853	167	9	2201	1120
2003	16	26	85	45	223	395	165	1663	174	5	2007	1167
<b>KIOWA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	4	0
1993	1	0	1	0	2	4	2	1	3	1	7	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	8	0
1995	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0
1996	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2000	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>KIT CARSON COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	8	8	3	10	0	1	14	13
1993	0	0	1	1	8	10	3	23	0	0	26	0
1994	0	0	1	0	5	6	4	14	3	0	21	0
1995	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	17	6	0	27	0
1996	0	0	1	0	2	3	3	25	3	0	31	4
1997	0	0	1	0	12	13	2	24	1	1	28	4
1998	0	2	1	1	6	10	5	14	1	0	20	5
1999	0	3	1	0	10	14	5	19	1	0	25	7
2000	0	2	1	0	6	9	1	10	3	0	14	24
2001	0	1	1	0	4	6	5	9	4	0	18	7
2002	0	0	2	0	4	6	0	8	1	0	9	25
2003	0	1	1	0	1	3	5	11	0	0	16	17

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>LA PLATA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	8	4	2	100	114	39	197	10	0	246	31
1993	1	16	2	1	39	59	40	297	7	1	345	110
1994	1	6	2	2	44	55	40	230	9	44	323	9
1995	4	3	5	1	22	35	18	218	17	2	255	86
1996	0	9	9	5	35	58	18	122	13	4	157	110
1997	1	5	6	4	46	62	13	142	6	5	166	155
1998	3	12	7	1	19	42	29	125	12	2	168	142
1999	1	4	7	5	25	42	40	137	9	0	186	152
2000	0	0	6	4	41	51	23	126	6	6	161	137
2001	1	8	5	0	19	33	27	118	6	0	151	123
2002	0	3	12	2	35	52	44	113	7	4	168	140
2003	1	1	16	3	36	57	32	152	13	5	202	142
<b>LAKE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	1	1	0	10	12	0	11	2	0	13	12
1993	1	1	1	0	5	8	1	16	0	0	17	16
1994	0	0	0	0	12	12	1	13	1	0	15	2
1995	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	10	4	0	17	1
1996	0	2	2	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	8	2
1997	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	9	0	0	9	2
1998	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	0	5	1
1999	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	4	9
2000	0	0	0	0	5	5	4	6	0	0	10	12
2001	0	0	0	0	9	9	5	10	1	0	16	7
2002	0	1	0	0	20	21	0	8	1	0	9	13
2003	0	0	2	0	23	25	2	5	1	0	8	40
<b>LARIMER COUNTY</b>												
1992	2	7	36	4	80	129	45	367	13	4	429	162
1993	0	14	48	4	136	202	69	353	13	0	435	172
1994	3	17	45	6	92	163	85	754	39	3	881	27
1995	7	30	53	16	120	226	94	855	42	5	996	324
1996	1	34	45	19	128	227	110	790	44	6	950	389
1997	2	34	36	21	123	216	107	828	36	3	974	518
1998	3	30	41	16	153	243	104	844	35	5	988	426
1999	6	29	76	19	123	253	120	692	34	6	852	493
2000	0	29	82	9	135	255	91	791	77	4	963	529
2001	3	30	103	23	134	293	129	832	53	14	1028	612
2002	3	39	79	29	173	323	159	856	60	26	1101	667
2003	5	56	75	43	166	345	105	687	74	29	895	727

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>LAS ANIMAS COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	3	1	2	25	32	8	47	0	1	56	26
1993	0	1	3	0	29	33	10	21	2	0	33	9
1994	0	1	3	6	22	32	22	41	0	1	64	0
1995	2	1	6	3	33	45	15	32	1	1	49	4
1996	2	0	2	1	24	29	10	41	2	2	55	8
1997	1	0	2	0	17	20	11	36	3	0	50	9
1998	0	5	2	1	29	37	10	43	4	3	60	15
1999	0	0	1	0	20	21	10	87	0	0	97	12
2000	0	1	1	0	34	36	5	52	1	0	58	14
2002	1	0	3	2	24	30	9	48	0	0	57	25
2003	0	1	3	0	48	52	9	55	1	0	65	13
<b>LINCOLN COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	4	0	6	10	1	24	0	0	25	8
1993	0	0	5	1	1	7	3	24	0	0	27	2
1994	0	0	1	0	2	3	3	20	1	0	24	0
1995	0	0	2	0	9	11	5	16	2	1	24	4
1996	0	2	3	0	10	15	3	16	2	0	21	4
1997	0	0	3	0	6	9	0	23	2	0	25	2
1998	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	11	0	1	13	4
1999	0	0	1	0	8	9	3	11	0	0	14	8
2000	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	16	2	0	18	5
2001	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	3	0
2002	0	0	1	0	5	6	0	13	1	0	14	1
2003	0	0	3	0	3	6	0	13	3	0	16	2
<b>LOGAN COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	9	0	17	26	9	95	6	1	111	20
1993	1	0	6	0	30	37	6	72	2	0	80	5
1994	0	0	6	0	13	19	60	68	1	0	129	5
1995	1	0	3	0	22	26	7	71	8	0	86	8
1996	2	1	5	0	3	11	16	62	7	47	132	11
1997	0	3	5	0	11	19	9	73	6	1	89	60
1998	0	4	4	1	13	22	11	62	5	0	78	62
1999	0	0	3	0	15	18	6	59	3	1	69	21
2000	0	4	5	0	22	31	5	59	1	0	65	28
2001	1	4	9	1	37	52	21	80	4	1	106	55
2002	0	2	4	0	22	28	24	59	6	1	90	108
2003	0	3	3	3	11	20	6	62	1	0	69	64

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>MESA COUNTY</b>												
1992	12	5	30	16	94	157	85	554	40	7	666	82
1993	5	5	24	6	125	165	51	360	19	1	431	101
1994	2	5	21	7	89	124	68	317	27	7	419	30
1995	3	6	32	12	97	150	68	479	38	6	591	164
1996	4	11	18	6	92	131	62	476	22	6	566	328
1997	4	10	22	11	152	199	55	447	20	1	523	564
1998	5	8	17	23	120	173	64	423	41	7	535	495
1999	5	7	41	12	129	194	83	461	22	1	567	2065
2000	6	6	47	3	119	181	60	314	21	1	396	617
2001	4	7	36	6	107	160	86	253	32	11	382	830
2002	1	2	11	5	84	103	48	224	16	2	290	336
2003	0	14	40	23	123	200	88	416	38	6	548	555
<b>MINERAL COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
1993	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	3	1	0	5	1
1994	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0
1995	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	2	0	0	2	0
1996	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
1997	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
1998	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	3	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2003	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MOFFAT COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	6	1	16	23	5	38	1	0	44	12
1993	0	0	9	0	22	31	11	16	0	0	27	21
1994	0	1	4	1	33	39	23	34	3	0	60	8
1995	0	3	1	4	16	24	7	22	1	0	30	42
1996	1	6	2	0	10	19	10	28	2	0	40	32
1997	1	2	2	0	17	22	14	40	2	1	57	59
1998	0	2	1	0	18	21	11	43	1	0	55	39
1999	1	2	7	1	14	25	9	15	6	1	31	23
2000	0	3	8	0	10	21	13	30	4	0	47	26
2001	0	2	1	0	7	10	11	26	0	0	37	15
2002	0	3	6	0	10	19	4	31	1	0	36	22
2003	0	2	4	0	20	26	7	34	6	0	47	45

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>MONTEZUMA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	1	8	1	4	14	1	46	4	1	52	20
1993	0	0	10	0	4	14	11	60	9	2	82	6
1994	0	0	9	4	14	27	11	62	4	0	77	6
1995	0	0	1	2	13	16	7	98	1	1	107	3
1996	0	0	1	0	10	11	0	86	1	0	87	0
1997	1	0	1	0	7	9	2	59	1	0	62	10
1998	0	0	2	0	13	15	3	67	3	0	73	3
1999	0	0	1	0	6	7	9	40	0	0	49	0
2000	1	0	1	0	10	12	8	45	2	0	55	0
2001	1	0	1	1	12	15	6	39	4	0	49	2
2002	0	0	2	0	18	20	6	42	8	0	56	5
2003	1	2	2	0	46	51	8	47	9	1	65	12
<b>MONTROSE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	21	0	11	32	9	100	10	0	119	21
1993	2	2	10	2	41	57	9	70	4	1	84	39
1994	0	1	0	1	21	23	19	74	5	1	99	10
1995	0	0	5	0	22	27	12	92	2	0	106	30
1996	0	3	3	0	41	47	10	108	10	0	128	55
1997	0	2	6	0	18	26	9	71	5	1	86	74
1998	0	2	3	4	20	29	2	100	2	0	104	103
1999	0	2	1	2	16	21	1	80	1	0	82	84
2000	0	3	8	0	18	29	15	107	3	1	126	70
2001	1	0	5	0	12	18	8	68	3	0	79	65
2002	0	1	0	1	17	19	2	88	8	0	98	42
2003	1	3	2	2	7	15	8	88	1	0	97	51
<b>MORGAN COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	3	4	0	19	26	12	98	5	0	115	14
1993	0	0	4	0	12	16	10	86	4	0	100	24
1994	0	0	3	0	17	20	21	109	1	1	132	4
1995	1	0	0	1	5	7	7	76	1	0	84	2
1996	1	0	5	1	8	15	12	94	4	6	116	64
1997	0	0	0	2	6	8	13	84	3	0	100	75
1998	0	1	4	0	7	12	4	99	64	0	167	101
1999	0	1	4	0	21	26	5	77	7	1	90	48
2000	2	1	8	3	13	27	12	77	6	1	96	70
2001	0	1	9	2	5	17	5	71	11	1	88	92
2002	0	0	4	4	5	13	14	76	4	0	94	57
2003	0	1	5	2	4	12	6	48	7	2	63	78

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>OTERO COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	2	23	3	51	80	16	86	4	0	106	32
1993	2	0	19	3	51	75	11	77	5	127	220	22
1994	1	0	7	1	65	74	13	73	2	0	88	2
1995	1	3	7	5	64	80	24	114	3	3	144	5
1996	1	2	14	1	36	54	12	113	3	2	130	17
1997	0	3	2	4	17	26	16	72	1	1	90	12
1998	0	0	7	0	20	27	8	59	0	0	67	16
1999	0	1	2	3	21	27	11	54	2	0	67	5
2000	0	1	2	3	28	34	13	65	4	1	83	7
2001	0	1	3	0	24	28	1	42	2	0	45	19
2002	0	1	3	3	36	43	9	57	0	0	66	14
2003	1	5	0	4	34	44	20	67	1	1	89	17
<b>OURAY COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	6	3
1996	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	9
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	29
1998	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
1999	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
<b>PARK COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	0	1	0	12	14	26	5	0	0	31	19
1993	0	0	1	0	24	25	4	1	3	0	8	4
1994	1	0	5	0	25	31	18	15	0	1	34	6
1995	1	0	0	0	21	22	11	3	4	0	18	2
1996	1	1	2	0	6	10	6	4	3	0	13	16
1997	0	1	7	0	2	10	19	15	6	0	40	17
1998	1	0	2	0	6	9	16	10	1	2	29	20
1999	0	0	1	0	6	7	4	7	1	2	14	25
2000	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	3	2	1	7	30
2001	2	0	0	0	5	7	6	3	2	4	15	32
2002	1	0	2	0	4	7	1	2	0	2	5	16
2003	0	0	1	0	4	5	1	1	0	0	2	17

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>PHILLIPS COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	1
1993	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	2
1994	0	0	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	2	2	0
1995	0	0	1	0	5	6	0	2	1	1	4	1
1996	0	2	1	0	3	6	2	9	0	0	11	2
1997	1	0	1	0	3	5	0	4	1	1	6	0
1998	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	3	3
1999	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	6	0
2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	4	3
2001	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	4	2
2002	0	2	0	0	2	4	1	5	0	0	6	1
2003	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	3	0	0	5	1
<b>PITKIN COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	1	3	0	0	4	5	61	9	0	75	20
1993	1	0	4	1	14	20	7	51	8	0	66	35
1994	0	0	1	1	9	11	3	74	0	0	77	8
1995	0	0	3	0	10	13	8	68	1	1	78	34
1996	0	0	4	0	23	27	3	34	6	1	44	28
1997	1	0	3	0	43	47	0	19	0	0	19	31
1998	0	0	3	0	48	51	0	19	1	0	20	33
1999	0	0	7	6	43	56	8	42	0	1	51	28
2000	0	0	4	2	52	58	7	66	4	0	77	20
2001	2	2	6	1	47	58	5	49	4	0	58	31
2002	0	1	2	2	32	37	7	30	3	0	40	17
2003	1	1	1	0	47	50	4	36	3	0	43	24
<b>PROWERS COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	3	2	23	28	1	32	2	1	36	6
1993	0	1	1	0	13	15	4	25	2	0	31	31
1994	0	0	0	1	9	10	9	24	2	46	81	0
1995	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	36	3	1	46	2
1996	0	0	0	0	8	8	6	56	2	0	64	18
1997	0	0	1	0	7	8	5	61	3	0	69	13
1998	0	1	1	0	6	8	6	39	0	0	45	15
1999	0	2	0	1	5	8	3	40	0	0	43	22
2000	0	0	0	0	3	3	12	43	3	3	61	16
2001	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	33	0	0	38	21
2002	0	1	3	2	1	7	10	45	3	0	58	44
2003	1	2	12	1	13	29	18	71	3	0	92	104



Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>PUEBLO COUNTY</b>												
1992	9	14	27	35	552	637	58	819	23	4	904	255
1993	9	26	24	27	731	817	74	710	25	5	814	281
1994	3	26	16	27	672	744	59	586	22	4	671	21
1995	9	23	19	25	775	851	55	825	26	0	906	275
1996	5	32	25	27	914	1003	55	776	19	5	855	304
1997	10	37	23	42	865	977	86	737	37	4	864	300
1998	14	44	22	44	938	1062	48	801	23	4	876	430
1999	4	29	21	40	905	999	41	934	15	2	992	366
2000	8	22	41	21	366	458	60	685	18	3	766	382
2001	4	11	23	20	100	158	96	615	16	2	729	343
2002	2	3	17	51	164	237	89	647	17	3	756	241
2003	2	6	30	41	145	224	99	614	15	2	730	272
<b>RIO BLANCO COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	2	4	0	12	18	3	4	0	2	9	3
1993	0	0	5	0	2	7	0	4	1	22	27	11
1994	0	0	1	0	1	2	7	5	0	0	12	1
1995	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	6	0	0	6	4
1996	0	0	3	0	4	7	4	25	6	0	35	16
1997	1	1	3	0	5	10	3	3	1	0	7	14
1998	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	6
1999	0	0	1	0	6	7	2	3	0	0	5	10
2000	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	7	0	0	9	6
2001	0	0	0	2	5	7	0	5	2	0	7	8
2002	0	1	4	0	12	17	3	10	2	0	15	8
2003	0	0	0	0	11	11	2	1	3	0	6	4
<b>RIO GRANDE COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	0	8	2	25	36	10	23	3	0	36	26
1993	0	1	0	0	34	35	19	24	2	0	45	1
1994	0	1	4	0	23	28	5	28	3	0	36	4
1995	0	0	1	0	11	12	1	29	2	0	32	2
1996	1	0	3	0	19	23	12	21	5	0	38	19
1997	0	2	3	0	12	17	4	27	2	0	33	15
1998	2	1	1	1	23	28	10	25	2	0	37	8
1999	0	2	1	0	21	24	6	51	2	0	59	18
2000	1	4	0	1	14	20	11	54	2	0	67	42
2001	0	1	1	0	24	26	9	24	0	0	33	33
2002	0	1	2	0	13	16	7	27	1	1	36	24
2003	0	4	3	0	10	17	4	25	2	0	31	45

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>ROUITT COUNTY</b>												
1992	3	0	9	1	25	38	10	30	0	0	40	19
1993	2	1	2	1	18	24	6	31	3	0	40	32
1994	0	0	1	0	19	20	13	53	4	0	70	6
1995	0	0	3	0	10	13	9	65	5	0	79	41
1996	0	1	4	0	13	18	10	65	3	8	86	55
1997	0	1	5	0	17	23	15	88	1	0	104	54
1998	0	1	0	0	4	5	5	28	3	0	36	22
1999	0	1	7	0	8	16	11	43	4	0	58	62
2000	1	0	5	5	29	40	16	37	5	3	61	44
2001	0	3	4	0	18	25	11	49	5	1	66	116
2002	0	1	4	0	18	23	9	53	4	0	66	102
2003	0	2	1	0	15	18	13	70	5	1	89	55
<b>SAGUACHE COUNTY</b>												
1992	2	0	1	0	7	10	3	5	0	0	8	5
1993	0	0	0	0	4	4	7	3	2	0	12	9
1994	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	1	6	0
1995	0	1	4	0	16	21	6	15	0	0	21	7
1996	1	0	3	0	31	35	6	9	3	0	18	16
1997	0	0	0	0	7	7	1	3	2	0	6	12
1998	0	0	1	0	9	10	3	5	4	0	12	10
1999	1	0	3	0	9	13	3	2	0	1	6	19
2000	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	4	0	0	8	16
2001	1	0	1	2	9	13	3	4	1	0	8	15
2002	1	0	3	0	13	17	2	4	2	1	9	11
2003	0	0	1	0	10	11	1	2	1	1	5	15
<b>SAN JUAN COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	4	1	0	5	0
1993	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
1995	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	6	6
1996	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	2	0
1997	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	4	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	1
1999	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1
2000	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	2	1	0	4	0
2001	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>SAN MIGUEL COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	2	0	0	2	4	2	23	2	0	27	7
1993	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	17	2	1	20	13
1994	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	6	0	0	7	1
1995	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	20	1	0	21	5
1996	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	10	0	0	13	6
1997	0	1	1	0	3	5	2	15	1	0	18	14
1998	0	1	1	1	3	6	3	56	5	0	64	28
1999	0	2	1	0	8	11	3	27	2	0	32	24
2000	2	1	0	0	3	6	3	21	4	0	28	26
2001	1	1	1	0	6	9	5	24	3	0	32	29
2002	0	2	0	0	8	10	2	20	3	1	26	38
2003	0	1	3	0	9	13	10	13	2	0	25	23
<b>SEDGWICK COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	3	0
1993	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	4	0
1995	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	14	0	0	14	0
1996	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	18	0	0	18	2
1997	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	15	0	0	16	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	0
2001	0	0	0	0	4	4	6	0	1	0	7	3
2002	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	0	0	6	5
2003	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	2	0	4	5
<b>SUMMIT COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	1	10	0	49	60	22	105	9	4	140	83
1993	0	1	4	1	34	40	15	117	10	0	142	56
1994	1	0	5	0	29	35	4	58	5	0	67	25
1995	1	4	2	1	23	31	9	102	5	0	116	73
1996	0	0	0	1	16	17	21	174	6	0	201	98
1997	1	19	2	2	17	41	26	221	9	0	256	106
1998	0	1	5	3	12	21	19	149	9	4	181	118
1999	0	2	3	10	20	35	13	147	5	0	165	87
2000	1	2	4	0	9	16	9	104	9	2	124	89
2001	0	5	2	2	11	20	8	87	4	0	99	96
2002	0	2	3	2	10	17	10	94	10	0	114	33
2003	0	2	1	0	14	17	7	46	4	2	59	37

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>TELLER COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	11	2	44	57	14	35	6	0	55	46
1993	0	0	8	1	52	61	13	95	3	0	111	28
1994	1	0	2	0	30	33	11	42	1	9	63	7
1995	0	0	6	0	23	29	8	49	7	1	65	29
1996	0	0	3	1	15	19	3	57	0	1	61	36
1997	0	0	5	0	13	18	2	42	2	1	47	53
1998	2	2	5	0	12	21	4	56	1	1	62	127
1999	1	2	4	1	9	17	7	22	3	0	32	80
2000	2	4	6	0	4	16	6	29	2	1	38	68
2001	0	1	1	0	21	23	11	41	4	1	57	86
2002	0	3	7	0	21	31	11	32	6	0	49	114
2003	0	4	5	0	14	23	15	44	1	1	61	98
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	1	0	5	6	3	1	1	0	5	2
1993	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1994	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
1995	0	1	1	0	0	2	7	11	0	0	18	3
1996	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	1	3	0	7	2
1997	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	5	6
1998	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
1999	0	0	1	0	5	6	0	1	0	0	1	0
2000	1	0	3	0	2	6	0	1	0	0	1	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0
2002	Unreported											
2003	0	0	2	0	3	5	6	6	1	0	13	10
<b>WELD COUNTY</b>												
1992	3	11	43	10	115	182	131	775	22	3	931	118
1993	5	7	45	15	107	179	93	881	36	7	1017	82
1994	6	13	35	7	127	188	66	635	16	4	721	14
1995	5	11	35	14	91	156	58	549	31	6	644	92
1996	10	8	25	7	111	161	72	607	31	3	713	210
1997	4	14	34	17	71	140	51	700	34	3	788	217
1998	7	23	47	16	86	179	95	673	31	1	800	264
1999	2	8	59	12	81	162	111	586	36	6	739	344
2000	2	9	74	16	112	213	101	626	27	6	760	370
2001	4	13	72	23	113	225	81	546	35	7	669	349
2002	5	19	89	28	123	264	134	715	45	5	899	278
2003	3	24	49	32	168	276	109	909	75	12	1105	449

Number of adult arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>YUMA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	5	2	2	12	2
1993	0	0	2	0	6	8	7	10	3	0	20	9
1994	0	0	0	1	4	5	3	5	1	0	9	1
1995	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	5	1	0	8	1
1996	0	0	1	0	16	17	2	8	3	0	13	3
1997	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	6	0	0	12	8
1998	0	2	1	0	2	5	1	7	2	0	10	12
1999	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	4	2
2000	0	0	1	0	3	4	3	2	0	0	5	1
2001	0	1	2	0	2	5	8	5	1	0	14	14
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	8	8
2003	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	5	4

# Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>ADAMS COUNTY</b>												
1992	9	19	116	105	510	759	354	3001	259	50	3664	217
1993	8	15	73	11	515	622	344	2549	282	36	3211	306
1994	4	8	93	131	417	653	356	2604	207	55	3222	59
1995	14	15	56	100	300	485	229	2969	148	24	3370	415
1996	15	13	77	74	142	321	279	2878	164	41	3362	720
1997	3	31	52	59	156	301	202	2496	218	24	2940	526
1998	8	15	58	69	187	337	301	2516	155	29	3001	759
1999	0	19	65	37	139	260	196	2294	179	29	2698	706
2000	4	6	49	53	139	251	161	1999	174	48	2382	591
2001	3	10	47	52	139	251	172	1723	195	23	2113	637
2002	5	10	57	32	132	236	147	1621	307	50	2125	549
2003	1	9	32	9	47	98	68	417	76	15	576	324
<b>ALAMOSA COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	0	1	0	3	5	7	81	6	0	94	3
1993	0	3	0	0	5	8	5	126	4	0	135	3
1994	0	0	1	2	4	7	29	66	2	0	97	1
1995	0	2	0	0	1	3	34	1	7	0	42	12
1996	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	70	5	1	81	12
1997	0	1	0	0	5	6	11	104	3	1	119	5
1998	0	0	0	4	5	9	3	54	1	2	60	9
1999	0	1	0	2	2	5	6	66	3	0	75	14
2000	0	4	1	1	4	10	8	50	0	2	60	8
2001	0	0	0	0	10	10	6	59	3	3	71	13
2002	1	1	1	1	5	9	3	53	1	0	57	24
2003	0	0	0	0	6	6	2	44	3	0	49	11
<b>ARAPAHOE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	2	23	22	49	96	96	692	43	36	867	48
1993	1	1	12	17	48	79	43	473	34	32	582	97
1994	0	1	12	6	13	32	37	235	18	10	300	12
1995	2	3	12	15	29	61	43	518	27	10	598	122
1996	1	3	2	13	31	50	46	369	28	27	470	131
1997	0	0	10	8	60	78	56	301	22	5	384	155
1998	0	0	13	9	51	73	20	346	27	8	401	152
1999	1	3	35	12	129	180	77	331	46	20	474	224
2000	0	0	0	13	47	60	71	254	19	0	344	150
2001	0	1	32	10	153	196	64	355	64	8	491	268
2002	0	1	7	0	53	61	28	194	29	6	257	133
2003	2	6	20	47	82	157	130	427	129	19	705	214

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>ARCHULETA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	11	0	1	12	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	14	3
1997	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	13	0	0	14	10
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	2	0	28	3
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	3	2	27	10
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	0	0	18	6
2001	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	16	6	0	25	11
2002	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	18	7	0	27	8
2003	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	7	1	0	15	12
<b>BACA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	7	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
1999	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	3	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>BENT COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	20	0	0	22	0
1993	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	8	0	0	10	1
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
1996	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	4	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	4	0	19	5
1998	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	7	0	0	11	3
1999	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	8	3
2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	6	3
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	8	1
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>BOULDER COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	10	23	9	44	86	102	826	75	22	1025	25
1993	0	4	21	9	44	78	98	807	101	8	1014	114
1994	0	4	28	7	36	75	142	843	84	23	1092	29
1995	2	8	24	17	54	105	137	908	59	15	1119	114
1996	0	12	19	9	42	82	116	893	79	29	1117	190
1997	0	10	17	8	55	90	101	813	64	25	1003	176
1998	1	3	25	8	47	84	110	777	57	21	965	190
1999	0	12	25	11	39	87	64	487	29	22	602	155
2000	0	9	20	10	30	69	72	436	44	28	580	208
2001	0	5	12	6	42	65	27	282	24	7	340	129
2002	0	3	13	1	66	83	28	237	26	9	300	150
2003	4	2	15	1	37	59	32	218	29	13	292	161
<b>BROOMFIELD COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	12	12	11	35	3	2	51	5
1993	0	1	1	0	8	10	11	33	9	0	53	9
1994	0	0	2	0	15	17	27	116	15	11	169	5
1995	0	0	4	2	18	24	36	122	12	1	171	12
1996	0	0	5	8	12	25	42	106	6	4	158	28
1997	0	0	8	1	14	23	22	79	27	0	128	28
1998	0	0	4	1	18	23	24	46	6	7	83	16
1999	0	0	6	3	4	13	22	67	13	5	107	60
2000	0	0	9	1	7	17	4	131	12	4	151	44
2001	0	0	4	3	3	10	8	161	12	1	182	61
2002	0	0	13	1	3	17	3	237	20	1	261	70
2003	0	1	6	2	2	11	5	206	4	2	217	66
<b>CHAFEE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	2	0	7	9	7	42	6	15	70	4
1993	0	0	4	0	13	17	10	39	1	0	50	14
1994	0	0	2	0	1	3	13	18	6	0	37	1
1995	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	35	1	0	39	0
1996	0	0	0	0	3	3	14	41	3	0	58	1
1997	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	40	5	0	54	2
1998	0	0	1	0	9	10	7	24	4	4	39	12
1999	0	0	1	0	1	2	9	30	0	0	39	9
2000	0	1	1	0	2	4	15	14	2	0	31	4
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	0	16	5
2002	0	0	2	0	1	3	12	10	0	0	22	4
2003	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	28	0	0	28	6



Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>CHEYENNE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>CLEAR CREEK COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	4	2	0	13	1
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	10	3
1994	0	0	5	0	9	14	9	10	5	0	24	0
1995	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	19	0	0	22	0
1996	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	5	0
1997	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	9	0	0	11	7
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	8
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	7	0
2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	4	0	7	1
2001	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	10	1	0	13	7
2002	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	5	0	1	10	4
2003	0	0	0	0	2	2	10	4	0	0	14	7
<b>CONEJOS COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	Unreported											
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	Unreported											
1997	Unreported											
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	0
2000	Unreported											
2001	Unreported											
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	Unreported											

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>COSTILLA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	5
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	Unreported											
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	3
2001	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
2002	Unreported											
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CROWLEY COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	1	0	1	0	2	7	0	0	0	7	0
1997	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	0
1998	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>CUSTER COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
1995	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	4	0	0	9	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	1
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Furthermore

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>DELTA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	1	0	0	1	11	61	3	0	75	2
1993	0	0	4	0	0	4	8	11	1	1	21	2
1994	0	0	1	0	1	2	8	59	4	0	71	1
1995	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	10	4	0	17	0
1996	0	0	0	0	2	2	10	3	1	0	14	8
1997	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	37	5	0	50	1
1998	0	0	3	0	1	4	9	33	0	1	43	4
1999	0	1	2	0	1	4	5	26	2	0	33	6
2000	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	15	1	0	21	12
2001	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	5	0	0	7	2
2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	35	0	0	38	8
2003	0	0	0	0	5	5	6	25	1	1	33	16
<b>DENVER COUNTY</b>												
1992	4	12	12	27	41	96	110	1230	221	2	1563	226
1993	18	19	13	46	82	178	192	1361	435	0	1988	489
1994	6	14	7	10	34	71	48	1123	90	2	1263	47
1995	2	0	4	0	12	18	8	1394	14	1	1417	596
1996	0	0	5	1	0	6	2	496	7	2	507	191
1997	3	67	11	97	176	354	289	1404	621	14	2328	942
1998	15	60	28	70	92	265	208	1660	536	10	2414	972
1999	7	64	11	67	85	234	183	1424	369	16	1992	782
2000	5	24	33	67	120	249	175	1287	501	16	1979	772
2001	9	12	98	71	140	330	167	1293	479	22	1961	798
2002	2	11	157	74	153	397	191	1169	577	15	1952	706
2003	5	4	112	82	132	335	159	1129	458	13	1759	687
<b>DOLORES COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>DOUGLAS COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	4	0	8	12	20	83	8	13	124	9
1993	0	0	19	3	22	44	49	68	7	7	131	35
1994	0	3	6	0	7	16	31	164	10	17	222	14
1995	0	0	5	3	16	24	36	125	25	13	199	19
1996	0	0	3	0	13	16	4	130	6	8	148	53
1997	0	0	3	4	6	13	16	223	13	8	260	71
1998	1	1	1	2	7	12	10	267	8	5	290	68
1999	0	10	7	1	122	140	8	291	3	26	328	165
2000	0	11	11	2	12	36	40	309	13	21	383	189
2001	0	11	16	3	22	52	29	269	12	15	325	138
2002	0	19	15	0	20	54	40	380	12	16	448	151
2003	0	14	18	2	27	61	39	292	12	19	362	181
<b>EAGLE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	50	4	0	58	16
1993	0	0	4	0	1	5	11	50	6	0	67	25
1994	0	0	2	0	1	3	8	32	3	0	43	4
1995	0	0	2	1	3	6	3	67	2	0	72	7
1996	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	90	1	0	99	10
1997	0	0	3	0	2	5	16	58	3	0	77	9
1998	0	0	0	2	3	5	2	39	5	0	46	27
1999	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	41	1	1	43	23
2000	0	0	2	0	0	2	23	17	3	3	46	29
2001	0	1	1	2	1	5	7	30	0	0	37	24
2002	0	1	0	0	0	1	13	35	8	1	57	15
2003	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	29	0	1	33	40
<b>EL PASO COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	9	79	44	115	247	373	1746	127	35	2281	81
1993	4	7	98	35	132	276	315	1736	132	68	2251	135
1994	0	5	92	121	267	485	489	2966	195	53	3703	59
1995	1	12	90	58	162	323	328	2192	154	36	2710	392
1996	1	16	85	53	136	291	273	2244	226	58	2801	498
1997	2	27	64	71	146	310	274	2228	167	43	2712	613
1998	1	74	37	30	155	297	274	1884	180	40	2378	604
1999	5	16	77	39	150	287	228	1827	160	40	2255	592
2000	1	15	103	28	134	281	244	1483	132	37	1896	636
2001	0	18	54	35	103	210	223	1329	126	30	1708	599
2002	0	11	71	42	104	228	179	1242	107	41	1569	481
2003	0	11	58	15	77	161	107	1147	79	39	1372	435

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>ELBERT COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	9	0	0	10	0
1993	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	18	0	0	23	0
1994	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	25	2	1	34	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25	3
1996	0	0	2	0	1	3	7	21	2	2	32	10
1997	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	12	0	0	14	19
1998	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	7
1999	0	1	1	3	1	6	1	0	3	0	4	6
2000	0	0	1	0	4	5	1	7	8	0	16	31
2001	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	6	0	0	10	10
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	8	5
2003	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	8	4
<b>FREMONT COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	2	2	14	18	21	75	8	8	112	7
1993	0	1	3	2	13	19	17	121	12	4	154	27
1994	0	0	0	0	5	5	16	98	3	7	124	2
1995	0	0	3	7	4	14	14	100	17	0	131	10
1996	0	0	4	2	5	11	14	157	11	2	184	10
1997	0	1	1	1	11	14	8	144	4	2	158	19
1998	0	1	4	1	10	16	5	152	5	2	164	29
1999	0	0	1	2	7	10	6	92	2	0	100	18
2000	0	0	1	1	11	13	12	54	5	0	71	12
2001	0	0	1	0	5	6	2	16	1	0	19	4
2002	0	0	0	7	22	29	8	73	6	1	88	24
2003	0	1	1	0	12	14	9	71	6	0	86	13
<b>GARFIELD COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	71	13	1	87	6
1993	0	0	1	0	1	2	10	82	4	0	96	4
1994	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	48	0	0	48	0
1995	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	59	11	0	82	10
1996	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	75	2	0	85	20
1997	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	92	2	0	97	17
1998	1	0	1	0	7	9	4	113	2	0	119	37
1999	0	0	0	2	6	8	11	111	9	1	132	43
2000	0	0	1	0	1	2	21	100	4	7	132	20
2001	0	0	0	0	3	3	12	45	7	0	64	45
2002	0	0	2	0	9	11	13	62	5	1	81	27
2003	0	1	4	0	8	13	10	66	6	0	82	23

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>GILPIN COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	16	1	0	21	0
1993	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	1
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
1995	0	0	0	0	2	2	10	2	2	2	16	2
1996	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	1
1997	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1
1999	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
2002	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
<b>GRAND COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	0
1995	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	5	0	8	4
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	2
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	8
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	3
<b>GUNNISON COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	10	2
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	6	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	5	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	2
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	2
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	2	0	20	2
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	7
1999	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	19	2	0	21	11
2000	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	17	9	0	26	3
2001	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	18	2	0	22	10
2002	0	1	2	0	2	5	0	14	2	0	16	4
2003	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	14	2	0	17	1

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>HINSDALE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	6	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
<b>HUERFANO COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0
1993	0	0	1	0	3	4	4	6	0	0	10	2
1994	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	9	0	0	12	0
1995	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	5	2
1996	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	5	4	0	15	0
1997	0	0	1	0	3	4	1	6	0	1	8	6
1998	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	4	1	0	10	4
1999	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	6	5	0	14	8
2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	5	2
2001	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	4	1	0	10	2
2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
2003	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	4
<b>JACKSON COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	Unreported											
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	4	70	50	152	277	335	1747	122	36	2240	143
1993	0	5	58	45	95	203	252	1362	76	12	1702	192
1994	2	5	69	61	89	226	248	1414	93	20	1775	51
1995	1	6	90	30	81	208	215	1528	104	30	1877	314
1996	2	7	68	43	105	225	222	1658	79	67	2026	354
1997	1	4	65	45	40	155	167	1322	73	36	1598	257
1998	2	3	47	13	53	118	106	905	53	27	1091	333
1999	0	2	47	13	43	105	106	822	49	12	989	262
2000	0	6	66	37	69	178	121	1060	117	24	1322	326
2001	0	12	46	36	79	173	134	956	125	40	1255	511
2002	0	22	61	19	68	170	100	791	142	25	1058	480
2003	0	8	46	14	56	124	148	834	107	23	1112	557
<b>KIOWA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>KIT CARSON COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	4	1
1993	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	9	4	0	13	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
1996	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	3	0
1997	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	7	0	0	7	0
1998	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	5	0	0	11	2
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	10	4
2000	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	7	3
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	2
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0



Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>LA PLATA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	5	1	21	27	56	122	2	0	180	6
1993	0	0	1	0	3	4	23	134	15	0	172	13
1994	0	4	0	1	7	12	21	111	10	4	146	4
1995	4	0	0	0	4	8	7	109	7	0	123	19
1996	0	0	0	6	3	9	14	46	5	3	68	30
1997	0	1	2	0	4	7	19	65	12	0	96	17
1998	0	0	1	0	6	7	34	66	1	8	109	38
1999	0	1	3	0	7	11	11	82	12	1	106	21
2000	0	0	2	1	9	12	17	98	3	8	126	31
2001	0	0	3	0	0	3	11	43	3	0	57	20
2002	0	3	4	0	2	9	14	38	3	0	55	35
2003	0	0	4	0	5	9	24	56	3	5	88	50
<b>LAKE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
1995	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	9	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	7	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	1
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	1
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	1
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	1
2003	0	0	0	0	6	6	4	2	0	0	6	18
<b>LARIMER COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	9	3	2	23	37	38	344	17	0	399	26
1993	0	6	5	3	25	39	33	377	39	16	465	30
1994	0	8	7	6	46	67	88	645	35	16	784	22
1995	0	7	13	14	50	84	98	818	65	19	1000	155
1996	0	10	9	17	58	94	58	779	38	16	891	203
1997	0	6	16	6	39	67	75	758	39	13	885	178
1998	0	6	13	6	57	82	56	739	45	21	861	167
1999	1	7	14	8	37	67	64	510	43	6	623	136
2000	0	6	22	10	43	81	76	576	42	18	712	214
2001	0	10	22	1	40	73	78	551	35	18	682	219
2002	0	16	26	5	50	97	69	586	41	33	729	231
2003	0	9	23	3	79	114	55	397	23	21	496	133

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>LAS ANIMAS COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	0	0	1	10	12	12	23	2	0	37	3
1993	0	0	1	1	10	12	0	18	1	0	19	0
1994	0	0	1	1	17	19	10	20	4	0	34	0
1995	0	0	0	0	4	4	7	28	6	2	43	0
1996	3	0	1	3	7	14	12	16	4	0	32	6
1997	0	0	0	1	2	3	11	13	5	0	29	7
1998	0	0	0	4	12	16	16	8	4	1	29	10
1999	0	0	0	0	5	5	12	21	2	0	35	8
2000	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	21	0	2	28	2
2002	0	0	1	0	3	4	4	28	0	1	33	12
2003	0	0	0	0	6	6	5	18	0	0	23	5
<b>LINCOLN COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
2003	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0
<b>LOGAN COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	1	0	8	9	10	68	6	9	93	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	49	4	3	59	1
1994	0	0	0	0	7	7	1	31	6	0	38	4
1995	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	58	6	0	69	0
1996	0	0	2	0	3	5	4	41	1	4	50	9
1997	0	0	2	0	1	3	17	48	0	5	70	6
1998	0	0	3	2	5	10	15	59	5	0	79	13
1999	0	0	1	0	2	3	6	77	2	1	86	8
2000	0	2	1	1	9	13	1	37	2	0	40	13
2001	0	0	0	0	7	7	3	43	2	1	49	9
2002	0	0	1	0	7	8	4	30	1	4	39	9
2003	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	31	0	2	36	9

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>MESA COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	0	6	10	30	47	77	455	40	1	573	17
1993	0	2	9	5	28	44	74	342	47	8	471	33
1994	0	1	5	2	23	31	47	374	36	15	472	14
1995	0	1	7	2	44	54	70	506	37	8	621	47
1996	2	1	7	8	33	51	79	566	30	9	684	74
1997	0	4	5	7	36	52	42	561	31	3	637	94
1998	0	2	11	8	26	47	49	456	13	12	530	97
1999	0	3	3	1	24	31	49	502	20	8	579	262
2000	0	0	5	1	17	23	26	248	14	6	294	97
2001	1	0	9	4	31	45	27	202	14	18	261	112
2002	0	0	2	1	15	18	15	196	11	10	232	65
2003	0	3	5	2	23	33	31	305	25	8	369	112
<b>MINERAL COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MOFFAT COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	1	0	5	6	4	51	8	0	63	0
1993	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	67	0	1	73	5
1994	0	0	0	0	5	5	20	57	1	10	88	2
1995	0	0	0	0	5	5	7	64	5	7	83	18
1996	0	1	4	0	4	9	4	37	4	0	45	18
1997	0	0	0	0	9	9	2	56	5	1	64	22
1998	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	19	1	0	20	7
1999	0	1	0	0	3	4	1	28	3	0	32	13
2000	0	4	3	0	3	10	20	19	4	0	43	15
2001	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	12	1	0	13	5
2002	0	0	2	0	4	6	1	30	0	0	31	18
2003	0	0	3	1	2	6	4	14	0	0	18	4

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>MONTEZUMA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	68	0	0	73	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	58	3	0	66	3
1994	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	51	1	0	56	1
1995	0	0	0	1	3	4	3	106	1	1	111	1
1996	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	77	2	0	81	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	80	0	0	82	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	69	0	0	71	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	85	0	0	87	0
2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	51	0	0	55	0
2001	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	70	2	0	77	0
2002	0	0	3	1	2	6	7	55	2	0	64	1
2003	0	0	0	0	2	2	12	45	2	0	59	0
<b>MONTROSE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	5	0	0	5	8	100	8	1	117	4
1993	0	0	2	1	2	5	11	78	4	1	94	5
1994	0	0	3	1	4	8	5	93	4	1	103	0
1995	0	0	1	3	9	13	5	143	0	1	149	19
1996	0	1	0	0	2	3	15	151	7	3	176	28
1997	0	0	1	0	1	2	8	130	2	0	140	28
1998	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	99	4	3	111	60
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	98	6	0	109	29
2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	73	1	0	80	37
2001	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	59	1	0	62	31
2002	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	90	3	0	99	32
2003	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	73	7	0	82	33
<b>MORGAN COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	1	0	2	3	3	98	0	0	101	0
1993	0	0	4	0	1	5	7	91	15	2	115	3
1994	0	0	2	0	7	9	19	83	5	2	109	0
1995	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	84	0	0	88	0
1996	0	0	0	1	2	3	22	87	3	2	114	15
1997	0	0	2	2	0	4	23	76	10	0	109	20
1998	0	1	0	3	0	4	8	80	2	1	91	12
1999	0	1	2	0	0	3	12	59	0	0	71	9
2000	2	0	3	2	5	12	3	45	3	2	53	21
2001	0	2	0	0	1	3	4	56	1	0	61	21
2002	1	0	0	1	3	5	20	78	5	2	105	8
2003	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	36	4	0	40	16

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>OTERO COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	4	15	19	10	46	7	2	65	0
1993	0	0	1	1	16	18	14	19	4	0	37	1
1994	0	0	1	0	19	20	15	50	3	0	68	1
1995	0	0	2	0	10	12	18	63	5	2	88	2
1996	0	0	1	2	11	14	25	81	9	0	115	10
1997	0	0	0	0	5	5	14	48	1	0	63	6
1998	0	0	1	1	4	6	3	40	0	0	43	4
1999	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	27	5	0	36	2
2000	0	0	1	0	8	9	4	25	5	0	34	1
2001	0	1	1	0	9	11	3	46	1	3	53	2
2002	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	40	0	0	40	0
2003	0	1	0	1	2	4	6	22	2	0	30	2
<b>OURAY COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	2	0	14	0
1996	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	4	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	6
1998	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	4	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PARK COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	1	0	3	4	6	2	0	0	8	1
1993	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	0	1	2	9	4
1994	0	0	0	0	7	7	10	5	2	0	17	0
1995	0	0	1	0	2	3	14	6	3	0	23	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	0	28	3
1997	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	8	4	0	20	1
1998	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	2	0	8	7
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	7	8
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	7
2001	2	0	0	0	3	5	1	1	2	2	6	9
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
2003	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	6

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>PHILLIPS COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
1993	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
1995	0	0	0	0	10	10	1	1	0	0	2	0
1996	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	1	0	6	0
1997	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	1	5	0
1998	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
1999	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2003	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>PITKIN COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	14	0	3	19	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	0	13	2
1994	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	10	0	0	10	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	2
1996	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	3
1997	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	6	2
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	7	0
1999	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	7	3
2000	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	5	2
2001	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
2002	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	3	2
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>PROMERS COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	21	0	2	26	2
1993	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	31	0	0	35	0
1994	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	31	4	2	39	1
1995	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	28	2	0	35	0
1996	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	41	2	0	50	6
1997	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	70	11	0	82	8
1998	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	35	0	0	46	0
1999	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	32	0	0	34	14
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	23	3	4	41	4
2001	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	16	1	0	19	15
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	16	4	0	26	6
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	12	22

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>PUEBLO COUNTY</b>												
1992	2	7	36	34	286	365	129	869	61	4	1063	30
1993	5	19	52	17	282	375	138	662	49	7	856	90
1994	2	19	23	28	134	206	119	569	59	14	781	12
1995	3	17	17	21	153	211	141	756	91	5	993	207
1996	3	25	29	57	90	204	109	860	41	4	1014	191
1997	3	86	8	31	106	234	166	859	89	3	1117	189
1998	4	62	8	28	134	236	165	693	97	13	968	173
1999	8	50	6	24	117	205	76	694	33	7	810	167
2000	2	14	4	4	36	60	25	409	17	2	453	116
2001	1	3	3	4	15	26	38	477	27	5	547	128
2002	0	1	4	10	22	37	44	410	29	1	484	154
2003	0	3	5	9	34	51	42	429	29	12	512	144
<b>RIO BLANCO COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
1994	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	4	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	7	1
1996	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	5	7
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	3
1998	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	1
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	5	0
2000	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1
2002	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	7	1	2	10	1
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
<b>RIO GRANDE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	2	0	10	12	6	26	2	0	34	1
1993	0	0	0	0	9	9	8	12	0	0	20	1
1994	0	0	1	0	7	8	0	21	5	14	40	1
1995	0	0	1	0	10	11	6	31	4	0	41	2
1996	0	0	1	0	5	6	12	29	0	5	46	5
1997	0	0	0	1	7	8	8	28	3	0	39	7
1998	1	0	0	1	1	3	4	41	2	0	47	4
1999	0	0	1	0	1	2	5	38	3	0	46	4
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	1	0	29	12
2001	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	27	0	0	34	9
2002	0	0	1	0	1	2	5	19	0	0	24	5
2003	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	26	2	0	28	7

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>ROUITT COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	2	0	1	3	7	13	0	0	20	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	0	0	25	6
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	1	0	24	0
1995	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	23	1	0	24	8
1996	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	30	4	0	41	4
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	3	0	31	4
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	1	0	17	1
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	17	1	0	27	1
2000	0	0	2	0	4	6	7	12	6	4	29	8
2001	0	0	2	0	1	3	2	14	0	0	16	13
2002	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	25	0	2	33	18
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	26	6	0	35	15
<b>SAGUACHE COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	4	0
1993	0	0	3	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	5	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	10	0
1995	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	0	0	6	0
1996	0	0	0	0	6	6	10	6	3	0	19	1
1997	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	9	1	0	12	4
1998	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	1
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	3
2000	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	0	10	0	16	0
2001	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	4	1	0	5	3
2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	3	2
2003	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	8	7
<b>SAN JUAN COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
2003	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Furthermore



Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>SAN MIGUEL COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	14	0	0	16	1
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	12	1
1994	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	3	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	6	7
1997	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	6	3
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	8	1
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	7	0	22	1
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1
2003	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>SEDGWICK COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	5	0
1994	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	1
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
<b>SUMMIT COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	7	7	12	52	0	0	64	3
1993	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	71	1	0	78	3
1994	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	16	2	4	24	1
1995	0	0	0	0	4	4	6	42	7	3	58	2
1996	0	0	1	1	1	3	8	63	3	3	77	16
1997	0	0	7	0	0	7	3	33	2	1	39	13
1998	0	1	0	0	1	2	8	59	3	0	70	10
1999	0	1	0	0	10	11	8	9	0	2	19	10
2000	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	24	2	0	28	14
2001	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	26	4	0	31	12
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	2	0	20	8
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16	14

Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>TELLER COUNTY</b>												
1992	2	0	4	1	7	14	10	36	3	1	50	0
1993	0	0	3	0	10	13	34	44	13	0	91	4
1994	0	2	2	0	2	6	14	60	5	1	80	5
1995	0	0	0	1	7	8	4	41	2	2	49	8
1996	0	0	2	2	2	6	5	50	1	0	56	5
1997	0	1	1	0	10	12	4	46	0	2	52	20
1998	0	0	1	0	3	4	6	59	6	4	75	26
1999	0	2	2	0	5	9	8	21	0	3	32	10
2000	0	1	1	0	5	7	5	13	1	1	20	24
2001	0	1	1	0	3	5	20	52	0	3	75	29
2002	0	0	4	0	4	8	10	13	8	4	35	35
2003	0	0	1	3	2	6	9	19	3	0	31	23
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	Unreported											
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WELD COUNTY</b>												
1992	1	1	19	5	14	40	81	452	29	8	570	20
1993	1	1	12	8	18	40	79	461	26	17	583	31
1994	2	4	72	5	17	100	60	466	34	16	576	2
1995	1	4	11	2	26	44	68	372	39	6	485	43
1996	2	1	31	8	27	69	99	433	46	5	583	103
1997	6	6	15	21	21	69	58	482	30	3	573	94
1998	1	5	12	9	27	54	53	449	39	8	549	40
1999	0	4	38	9	28	79	111	364	41	14	530	45
2000	0	3	20	7	35	65	90	352	42	3	487	91
2001	1	8	29	17	37	92	110	332	53	19	514	78
2002	1	4	34	5	44	88	150	359	89	8	606	47
2003	0	9	24	11	49	93	86	502	53	16	657	130

## Number of juvenile arrests by county, 1992-2003

YEAR	MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	NON-VIOLENT ARREST TOTALS	DRUG VIOLATIONS
<b>YUMA COUNTY</b>												
1992	0	2	0	0	1	3	12	12	0	4	28	0
1993	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	1	0	11	0
1994	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	5	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	8	1
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	1
1999	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	4	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	7	5
2003	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	8	0	0	9	8

## Crime type by average time spent in prison for offenders released in fiscal year 2003

Crime category	Detail description	Max felony class	Min felony class
<b>MURDER</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
	1ST DEGREE MURDER	1	5
	2ND DEGREE MURDER	2	3
	CHILD ABUSE-DEATH	2	3
	HOMICIDE-NEGLIGENT	5	5
	HOMICIDE-VEHICULAR	3	4
	MANSLAUGHTER	4	5
<b>ASSAULT, KIDNAP</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	1ST DEGREE KIDNAPPING	2	2
	1ST DEGREE ASSAULT	3	5
	2ND DEGREE ASSAULT	3	6
	2ND DEGREE KIDNAPPING	2	5
	3RD DEGREE ASSAULT	6	6
	CHILD ABUSE-SERIOUS INJURY	3	5
	ENTICEMENT OF A CHILD	4	5
	MENACING	5	6
	VEHICULAR ASSAULT	4	5
<b>SEX ASSAULT</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
	1ST DEGREE SEXUAL ASSAULT	2	4
	2ND DEGREE SEXUAL ASSAULT	4	5
	3RD DEGREE SEXUAL ASSAULT	4	5
	AGGRAVATED INCEST	3	3
	INCEST	4	5
	INDECENT EXPOSURE	6	6
	PANDERING A CHILD	4	4
	PROMOTION OF OBSCENITY	6	6
	SEXUAL ASSAULT ON CHILD	3	5
	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION CHILD	3	4
<b>ROBBERY/ EXTORTION</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
	AGGRAVATED ROBBERY	3	4
	CRIMINAL EXTORTION	4	5
	ROBBERY	3	5

<b>BURGLARY</b>			
	1ST DEGREE BURGLARY	3	4
	2ND DEGREE BURGLARY	3	5
	3RD DEGREE BURGLARY	5	6
	POSSESSION OF BURGLARY TOOLS	5	6
<b>THEFT/FORGERY/ FRAUD</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
	COMPUTER CRIME	3	3
	CRIMINAL IMPERSONATION	6	6
	POSSESSION FORGERY DEVICE	6	6
	FALSE DECLARATION	5	6
	FALSE INFORMATION/PAWNBROKER	5	5
	FALSE INSTR FOR RECORDING	5	5
	FORGERY	5	6
	FRAUD BY CHECK	6	6
	POSSESSION OF A FORGED INSTRUMENT	6	6
	POSSESSION OF A FINANCIAL TRANSACTION DEVICE	6	6
	THEFT	3	6
	THEFT BY RECEIVING	3	3
	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF A FINANCIAL TRANSACTION DEVICE	5	6
<b>MVT</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
	AGGRAVATED MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	3	6
	JOYRIDING REPEAT OFFENDER	5	5
	STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS	5	6
	TAMPERING WITH A MOTOR VEHICLE	3	5
<b>OTHER NV</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
	1ST DEGREE CRIMINAL TRESPASS	5	6
	1ST DEGREE PERJURY	5	5
	2ND DEGREE CRIMINAL TRESPASS	4	4
	AGGRAVATED CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	3	4
	ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC OFFICIAL	4	4
	CONTRIBUTING TO THE DELINQUENCY OF A MINOR	4	5
	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	4	5
	CUSTODY VIOLATION-BY PARENT	5	5
	DISARMING A PEACE OFFICER	6	6
	DRIVING AFTER JUDGEMENT	6	6
	ENDANGERING PUBLIC TRANSPORT	3	3
	ENGAGING IN RIOT	4	4
	FALSE REPORT EXPLOSIVES	6	6
	FIREARMS/EXPLOSIVE/INCEDINARY DEVICE	6	6

	HARASSMENT-STALKING	6	6
	ILLEGAL DISCHARGE OF A FIREARM	5	5
	INTIMIDATION OF A WITNESS	4	4
	INTRODUCING CONTRABAND	4	6
	LEAVING THE SCENE OF ACCIDENT	4	4
	NON-SUPPORT	5	5
	ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT	2	2
	POSSESSION OF CONTRABAND	4	6
	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FRAUDULENT USE	4	4
	TAMPERING WITH PHYSICAL EVIDENCE	6	6
	TAMPERING WITH A WITNESS	4	4
	VEHICULAR ELUDING	4	6
	WIRETAPPING	6	6
<b>DRUG</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
	CLASS 04 NARCOTIC OFFENSES	4	4
	CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE FRAUD	4	6
	CULTIVATING MARIJUANA	4	5
	DISTRIBUTION/MANUFACTURE/DISPENSING/ SALE OF SCHEDULED SUBSTANCES	2	4
	DISTRIBUTION/MANUFACTURE/DISPENSING/ SALE OF MARIJUANA	4	5
	IMITATION CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	5	6
	POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, MORE THAN 8 OZ	4	6
	POSSESSION OF SCHEDULE I OR II CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	2	5
	POSSESSION OF SCHEDULE III CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	4	4
	POSSESSION OF SCHEDULE IV CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	4	6
	POSSESSION OF SCHEDULE V CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE REPEAT OFFENDER	6	6
	SPECIAL DRUG OFFENDER	2	2
	TRANSFER/DISPENSE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE TO MINOR UNDER 15	4	4
	UNLAWFUL USE OF CONTROL SUBSTANCE	5	6
<b>ESCAPE</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
	AIDING ESCAPE	3	4
	ATTEMPTED ESCAPE	4	5
	ESCAPE	2	6
	ESCAPE INSANITY LAW	5	6
	ESCAPE PURSUANT TO EXTRADITION	5	5
	VIOLATION OF BAIL BOND	6	6

<b>ARSON</b>			
	1ST DEGREE ARSON	3	4
	2ND DEGREE ARSON	4	5
	3RD DEGREE ARSON	4	5
	4TH DEGREE ARSON	4	4
<b>INTIMIDATION/ RETALIATION/ STALKING</b>			
	INTIMIDATION OF A WITNESS/VICTIM	4	5
	RETALIATION AGAINST A VICTIM/WITNESS	4	4
<b>WEAPONS</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
	POSSESSION OF AN ILLEGAL OR DANGEROUS WEAPON	5	5
	POSSESSION OF A HANDGUN BY A JUVENILE	5	5
	POSSESSION OF A WEAPON BY A PREVIOUS OFFENDER	5	6
	POSSESSION/USE OF EXPLOSIVES OR INCENDENARY DEVICE	3	5
	PROHIBITED USE WEAPON	5	5
<b>OTHER VIOLENT</b>	<b>RIOTS IN DETENTION FACILITES</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>