Chapter 2 — Crime and Criminal History Characteristics

This chapter analyzes the nature of and the changes in the types of crimes for which Colorado's prison inmate and new commitment populations were convicted over the last ten years. This chapter also discusses the criminal history profiles of inmates sentenced to the DOC for violent and non-violent offenses between FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03. Finally, this chapter examines the differences in the types of crimes committed by gender.

This chapter's highlights include the following:

- new commitments to the DOC grew at a 5.0 percent average annual rate between FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03;
- between FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03, the inmate population grew at a 7.1 percent average annual rate. The number of inmates incarcerated for non-violent offenses increased at a slightly faster rate (7.4 percent) than those incarcerated for violent offenses; and
- while 45.2 percent of the male prison population was incarcerated for violent offenses, only 27.1 percent of the female prison population was incarcerated for violent offenses in FY 2002-03.

INMATE POPULATION AND NEW COMMITMENTS – OVERVIEW

This chapter compares the DOC's new commitment population with the DOC's inmate population. The distinction between new commitments and the inmate is an important one. The data on new commitments shows trends in the population being sentenced to the DOC while data on the inmate population reveals trends in the DOC's stock population.

New commitments grew at a 5.0 percent average annual rate from FY 1992-93 to FY 2002-03. The annual increase in admissions for non-violent offenses was 5.0 percent versus the 5.1 percent annual increase in admissions for violent crimes. The *inmate (or "stock") population* in the DOC grew at a 7.1 percent average annual rate between FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03.

There was a slightly larger increase in the growth rate of inmates in prison for non-violent offenses than for violent offenses (7.4 percent compared with 6.8 percent). Figure 2.1 shows that inmates in prison for non-violent crimes grew from 55 percent of the inmate population in FY 1992-93 to 56.4 percent of the population in FY 2002-03. However, new commitments for violent offenses are virtually the same at 28.5 percent of the admissions in FY 1992-93 and 28.8 percent in FY 2002-03. The inmate population has more violent offenders than the new commitment population because violent offenders have longer lengths of stay and, therefore, skew the inmate population. In the past few years, the percent of new commitments for violent offenses has increased as more non-violent offenders were sentenced to probation, intensive supervision probation, and community corrections. However, in recent years, the number of new commitments for violent offenses has fluctuated somewhat (see Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.1: New Commitments and Stock Population Violent vs. Non-violent

	New Commitments				
	FY 1992-93		FY 2002-03		Growth
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Violent	954	28.5%	1,656	28.8%	73.6%
Non-violent	2,395	71.5%	4,089	71.2%	70.7%
Total	**3,349**	**100.0%**	**5,745**	**100.0%**	**71.5%**
	Stock Population				
	FY 1992-93		**FY 2002-03**		**Growth**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Violent	3,943	45.0%	8,133	43.6%	106.3%
Non-violent	4,811	55.0%	10,508	56.4%	118.4%
Total	**8,754**	**100.0%**	**18,641**	**100.0%**	**112.9%**

Source: Department of Corrections, Statistical Reports, FY 1993 and FY 2003.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the tremendous growth in the female prison population from FY 1992-93 to FY 2002-03. When combining violent and non-violent *new commitments*, the average annual growth rate for females nearly doubled that of males, 4.7 percent for males to 8.6 percent for females. While the percent of new commitments for combined violent and non-violent offenses grew 65 percent for males, new commitments for combined violent and non-violent offenses grew 146.6 percent for females between FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03. New commitments for males convicted of violent offenses grew 69.7 percent; new commitments for females convicted of violent offenses grew 168.4 percent.

With regards to the combined violent and non-violent stock population, the average annual growth rate for females again grew at a much faster pace than males, 6.8 percent compared to 11.6 percent between FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03. The combined violent and non-violent stock population for males grew 106.0 percent; the combined violent and non-violent stock population for females grew 233.3 percent. In FY 1992-93, there were 352 women in prison for non-violent offenses; in FY 2002-03, there were 1,161 women in prison for non-violent offenses, a 229.8 percent increase. The non-violent male population grew 109.6 percent during that time period. In FY 1992-93, there were 126 women in prison for violent crimes; in FY 2002-03, there were 432 women in prison for violent crimes, a 242.9 percent increase (keep in mind that during this period, there were 17 times more males than females in prison). The specific kinds of crimes for which males and females are incarcerated, and a comparison of the specific crimes each gender commits more than the other appears later in this chapter.

Figure 2.2: New Commitments and Stock Population, Violent vs. Non-violent, Males and Females

	Male					Female				
	New Commitments									
	FY 1992-93		FY 2002-03		Growth	FY 1992-93		FY 2002-03		Growth
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Violent	916	29.7%	1,554	30.6%	69.7%	38	14.2%	102	15.4%	168.4%
Non-violent	2,165	70.3%	3,530	69.4%	63.0%	230	85.8%	559	84.6%	143.0%
Total	**3,081**	**100.0%**	**5,084**	**100.0%**	**65.0%**	**268**	**100.0%**	**661**	**100.0%**	**146.6%**
	Stock Population									
	FY 1992-93		FY 2002-03		Growth	FY 1992-93		FY 2002-03		Growth
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Violent	3,817	46.1%	7,701	45.2%	101.8%	126	26.4%	432	27.1%	242.9%
Non-violent	4,459	53.9%	9,347	54.8%	109.6%	352	73.6%	1,161	72.9%	229.8%
Total	**8,276**	**100.0%**	**17,048**	**100.0%**	**106.0%**	**478**	**100.0%**	**1,593**	**100.0%**	**233.3%**

Source: Department of Corrections, Statistical Reports, FY 1993 and FY 2003.

Figures 2.3 and 2.4 detail the growth in the violent and non-violent new commitment and stock prison populations. Both figures illustrate the change in the growth in the new commitment and stock populations. With regards to new commitments, there has been growth each year with the exception of FY 1998-99 to FY 1999-2000 when there was a 3.1 percent decrease. With regards to the stock population, the number of inmates has grown each year between FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03; however, the percent increase has fluctuated from year to year. While it is easier to make determinations about the reasons for long term trends in these populations, year-to-year fluctuations are more difficult to attribute. However, these fluctuations in the growth in new commitments and the stock population can be attributed to a number of factors including the creation of new crimes, changes in the felony classification of existing crimes, and as discussed later in this chapter, the degree to which society is focused on certain kinds of crimes and how law enforcement and district attorneys respond.

Figure 2.3: Ten-year Growth in New Commitments Violent vs. Non-violent

New Commitments						
	Violent	Change	Non-violent	Change	Total	Change
1992-93	954	n/a	2,395	n/a	3,349	n/a
1993-94	1,107	16.0%	2,436	1.7%	3,543	5.8%
1994-95	1,217	9.9%	2,629	7.9%	3,846	8.6%
1995-96	1,276	4.8%	3,143	19.6%	4,419	14.9%
1996-97	1,366	7.1%	3,312	5.4%	4,678	5.9%
1997-98	1,235	-9.6%	3,585	8.2%	4,820	3.0%
1998-99	1,332	7.9%	3,501	-2.3%	4,833	0.3%
1999-2000	1,352	1.5%	3,333	-4.8%	4,685	-3.1%
2000-01	1,386	2.5%	3,543	6.3%	4,929	5.2%
2001-02	1,544	11.4%	3,987	12.5%	5,531	12.2%
2002-03	1,656	7.3%	4,089	2.6%	5,745	3.9%

Source: Department of Corrections, Statistical Reports.

Figure 2.4: Ten-year Growth in Stock Population Violent vs. Non-violent

Stock Population						
	Violent	Change	Non-violent	Change	Total	Change
1992-93	3,943	n/a	4,811	n/a	8,754	n/a
1993-94	4,271	8.3%	4,966	3.2%	9,237	5.5%
1994-95	4,769	11.7%	5,031	1.3%	9,800	6.1%
1995-96	5,327	11.7%	5,933	17.9%	11,260	14.9%
1996-97	5,672	6.5%	6,645	12.0%	12,317	9.4%
1997-98	6,097	7.5%	7,594	14.3%	13,691	11.2%
1998-99	6,430	5.5%	8,155	7.4%	14,585	6.5%
1999-2000	6,937	7.9%	8,909	9.2%	15,846	8.6%
2000-01	7,384	6.4%	9,270	4.1%	16,654	5.1%
2001-02	7,733	4.7%	10,134	9.3%	17,867	7.3%
2002-03	8,133	5.2%	10,508	3.7%	18,641	4.3%

Source: Department of Corrections, Statistical Reports.

In terms of felony classification:

- class 4 felons accounted for the largest share of *new commitments* in FY 2002-03, 41.0 percent, followed by class 5 felony crimes, 27.7 percent (Figure 2.5). Felons convicted of class 4 crimes increased slightly, accounting for 37.1 percent of the *stock population* in FY 2002-03, versus 36.1 percent in FY 1992-93 (Figure 2.6);

- class 3 felons decreased slightly as a proportion of the *stock population* since FY 1992-93, accounting for 26.2 percent of inmates in FY 2002-03, compared with 29.3 percent in FY 1992-93. During this period, class 3 *new commitments* decreased as well from 18.9 percent in 1992-93 to 14.7 percent in 2002-03; and

- class 2 felons slightly decreased as a share of the *stock population* from 7.5 percent of inmates in 1992-93 to 6.5 percent of inmates in 2002-03.

There were increases for class 1, 2, and 3 shares of the inmate population during the period FY 1986-87 through FY 1996-97, the result of the longer sentences instituted in 1985 filtering through the inmate population. These longer sentences had the largest effect on more serious felonies. In 1993, sentences were shortened for non-violent, non-drug crimes, thus accounting for the reduced proportions of class 5 and 6 felons in the inmate population. It should be noted that during this period examined, some class 4 felony crimes were reclassified as class 5 felony crimes and some class 5 felony crimes were reclassified as class 6 felonies when the new class 6 felony was created in 1989.

Figure 2.5: New Commitment Felony Class Distribution FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03

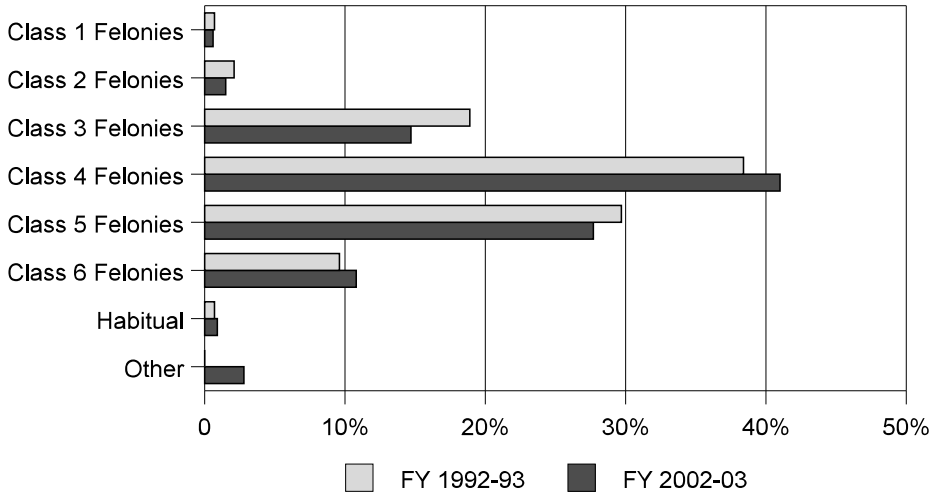
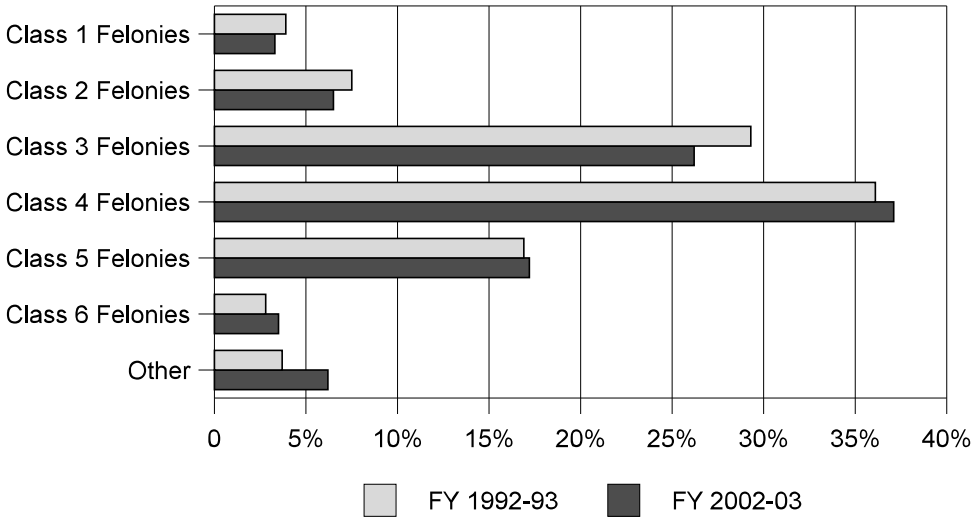


Figure 2.6: Stock Population Felony Class Distribution FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03



Source: Department of Corrections, Statistical Reports, FY 1993 and FY 2003.

NEW COMMITMENTS

This section discusses trends for both violent and non-violent new commitments. New commitments for violent offenses grew at a 5.1 percent average annual rate between FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03, while new commitments for non-violent offenses grew at a 5.0 percent average annual rate.

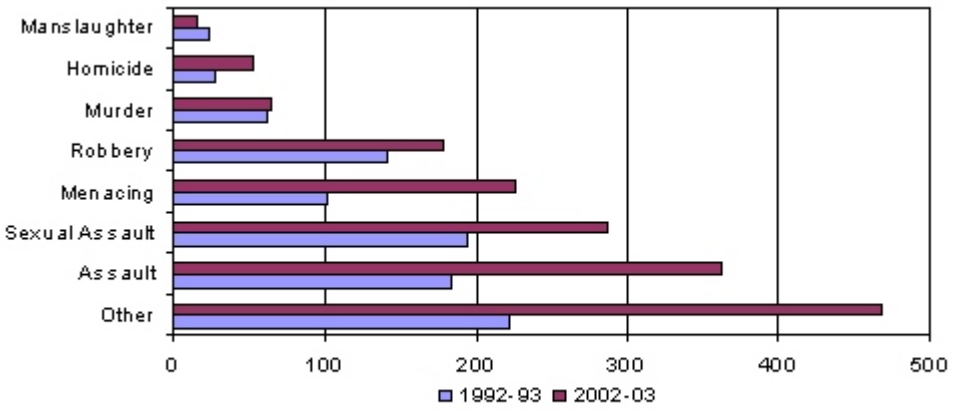
New commitments for violent offenses. Figure 2.7 and Figure 2.8 illustrate the changes in the types of offenders committed to the DOC for violent offenses between FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03. The overall number of new commitments for violent offenses grew 73.6 percent between FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03. Among violent crimes, the number of commitments for menacing showed the greatest increase, growing at a 7.5 percent annualized pace. Following menacing, homicide showed the next greatest annual growth rate at 6.5 percent. In past years, the number of new commitments for sexual assault showed the greatest increase, but in 2002-03, the annualized growth was only at 3.7 percent. In FY 2002-03, assaults accounted for 21.9 percent of new commitments for violent offenses versus 19.3 percent in FY 1992-93. Meanwhile, prison commitments for manslaughter declined between FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03, with manslaughter declining the most among violent crimes.

Figure 2.7: Violent New Commitments, FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03

	FY 1992-93		FY 2002-03		10-year change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Murder	62	6.5%	65	3.9%	3	4.8%
Manslaughter	23	2.4%	16	1.0%	-7	-30.4%
Homicide	27	2.8%	54	3.3%	27	100.0%
Sexual assault	193	20.2%	287	17.3%	94	48.7%
Assault	184	19.3%	362	21.9%	178	96.7%
Menacing	102	10.7%	226	13.6%	124	121.6%
Robbery	141	14.8%	178	10.7%	37	26.2%
Other	222	23.3%	468	28.3%	246	110.8%
Total	**954**	**100.0%**	**1,656**	**100.0%**	**702**	**73.6%**

Source: Department of Corrections, Statistical Reports, FY 1993 and FY 2003.
Other includes: kidnapping; attempt, conspiracy, and accessory to crimes; arson; weapons/explosives; and child abuse.

Figure 2.8: Number of New Commitments for Violent Offenses FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03



Source: Department of Corrections, Statistical Reports, FY 1993 and FY 2003.
Other includes: kidnapping; attempt, conspiracy, and accessory to crimes; arson; weapons/explosives; and child abuse.

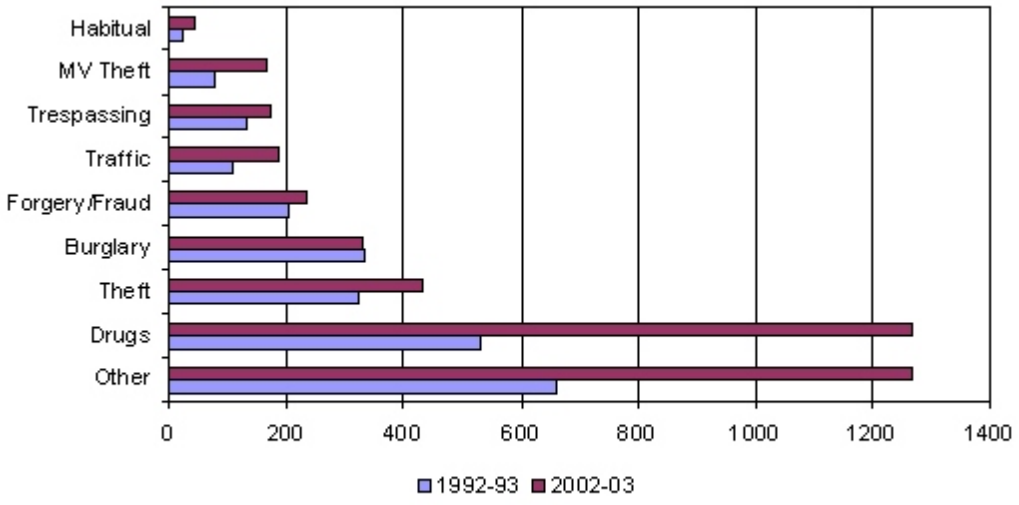
New commitments for non-violent offenses. Prison commitments for non-violent crimes rose 70.7 percent during the ten-year period analyzed. This represents a 5.0 percent annual growth rate. Offenders sentenced to prison for non-violent crimes accounted for 71.2 percent of new commitments during FY 2002-03, but comprised a smaller share (56.4 percent) of the inmate population because of their relatively shorter sentences. Figure 2.9 and 2.10 depict the types of non-violent crimes for which new felons were sentenced to prison between FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03. Drug offenses experienced the strongest growth in new, non-violent prison commitments between FY 1992-93 and 2002-03 growing at an 8.2 percent annualized pace. Accordingly, drug offenses now account for 30.9 percent of new, non-violent-crime commitments, compared with 22.2 percent in FY 1992-93. Drug offenders represent the largest segment of non-violent commitments to prison. In prior years, traffic offenses showed the strongest growth in new commitments for non-violent offenses. However, in recent years, that growth has been reduced (18.1 percent in FY 1998-99 to 5.1 percent in 2002-03) perhaps because of a change in the law reducing the offense from a class 6 felony to a class 1 misdemeanor. Most traffic offenders sentenced to prison are habitual traffic offenders and drunk drivers who have been convicted of driving after their drivers' licenses have been revoked.

New commitments to prison for the offense of motor vehicle theft grew 115 percent over the last ten years showing a stronger than usual growth rate of 7.0 percent. This could be due to changes made to the motor vehicle theft law that took effect in 2000. These changes, in effect, created new class 5 and class 6 felonies for motor vehicle theft. Prison commitments for drug crimes continue to grow rapidly. It should be noted that, to some degree, the number of commitments to prison for particular crimes is influenced by society's stance toward those crimes, as well as by their prevalence. Increases in prison commitments may be as reflective of an increased desire to "crack down" on certain crimes as an increase in the number of such crimes taking place.

Figure 2.9: Non-Violent Commitments, FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03

	FY 1992-93		FY 2002-03		10-year change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drugs	531	22.2%	1,264	30.9%	733	138.0%
Burglary	334	13.9%	328	8.0%	-6	-1.8%
Theft	321	13.4%	433	10.6%	112	34.9%
MV Theft	78	3.3%	165	4.0%	87	111.5%
Forgery/Fraud	206	8.6%	233	5.7%	27	13.1%
Trespassing	132	5.5%	174	4.3%	42	31.8%
Traffic	108	4.5%	187	4.6%	79	73.1%
Habitual	23	1.0%	41	1.0%	18	78.3%
Other	662	27.6%	1,264	30.9%	602	90.9%
Total	**2,395**	**100.0%**	**4,089**	**100.0%**	**1,694**	**70.7%**

Figure 2.10: Number of New Commitments for Non-violent Offenses FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03



Source: Department of Corrections, Statistical Reports, FY 1993 and FY 2003.
Other includes: Attempt, consiracy, and accessory to non-violent crimes; escape/contraband; family crimes; criminal mischief; court/corrections; and miscellaneous.

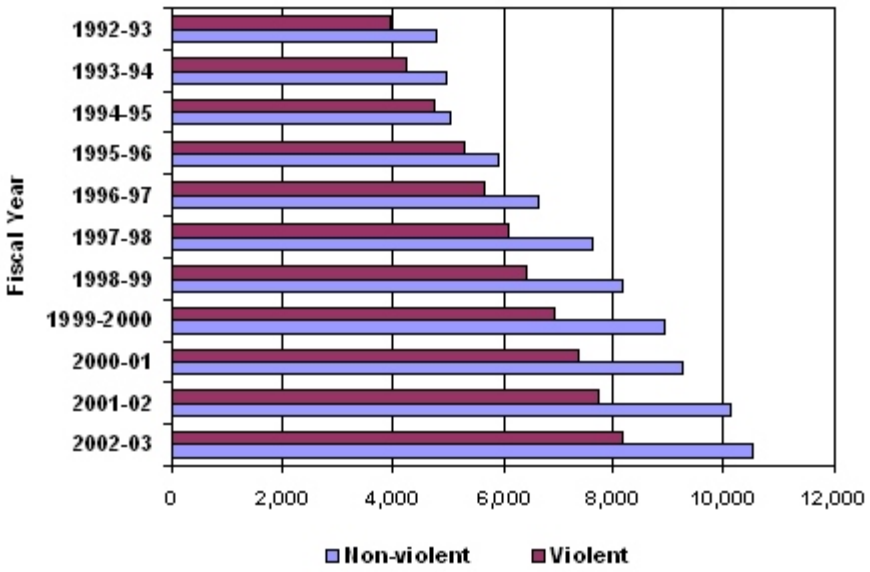
INMATE POPULATION

This section discusses trends in the types of offenders in Colorado's inmate population. First, the population admitted for violent offenses is discussed, followed by an analysis of the population admitted for non-violent offenses.

Population of inmates imprisoned for violent crimes. The number of inmates in prison for violent offenses increased at an 6.8 percent average annual rate between June 30, 1993, and June 30, 2003 (Figure 2.11). This represents a greater rate of increase than the advance in *new commitments* (5.1 percent) for violent offenses because of longer sentences imposed for violent offenses during the time period examined.

Figure 2.12 depicts the population imprisoned for violent offenses by type of crime. At the end of FY 2002-03, prisoners sentenced for sexual assault comprised 26.0 percent of population of inmates with violent offenses, followed by assault (18.9 percent) and murder (18.6 percent). Prisoners sentenced for robbery were next at 14.6 percent of the prison population. The number of inmates in prison for menacing convictions grew more rapidly than any other violent crime type except murder, increasing at a 12.1 percent annual rate between June 30, 1993, and June 30, 2003. Assault increased at a 9.0 percent annualized pace and murder grew at an 8.5 annualized rate during the same period.

Figure 2.11: Violent vs Non-violent Stock Population
FY 1992-93 through FY 2002-03



Source: Department of Corrections, Statistical Reports.

Figure 2.12: Violent Stock Population, FY 1992-93 and FY 2002-03

	FY 1992-93		FY 2002-03		10-year change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Murder	617	15.6%	1,512	18.6%	895	145.1%
Manslaughter	91	2.3%	98	1.2%	7	7.7%
Homicide	86	2.2%	175	2.2%	89	103.5%
Sexual Assault	1,019	25.8%	2,116	26.0%	1,097	107.7%
Assault	593	15.0%	1,534	18.9%	941	158.7%
Menacing	175	4.4%	616	7.6%	441	252.0%
Robbery	736	18.7%	1,186	14.6%	450	61.1%
Other	626	15.9%	896	11.0%	270	43.1%
Total	**3,943**	**100.0%**	**8,133**	**100.0%**	**4,190**	**106.3%**

Source: Department of Corrections, Statistical Reports, FY 1993 and FY 2003.
Other includes: kidnapping, incest, arson, weapons/explosives, child abuse, and sex offenders under lifetime supervision.

Population of inmates in prison for non-violent crimes. The number of inmates in prison for non-violent crimes increased at a 7.4 percent annualized pace between June 30, 1993, and June 30, 2003 (Figure 2.13). This rate of growth is somewhat faster than the growth in the number of new commitments for non-violent offenses (5.0 percent). Again, the relatively stronger growth in the number of inmates in prison for non-violent offenses compared with the number of new commitments reflects longer prison sentences.

Among the non-violent crimes, inmates in prison for drug offenses and motor vehicle theft showed the strongest growth during this period. The population of convicted drug offenders grew faster at a 13.1 percent annualized rate, more than any other category, and they comprised more than any other category of non-violent prison inmates, 35.9 percent, as of June 30, 2003. Following drug offenses, the crimes for which more inmates are in prison for non-violent offenses are burglary and theft. However, there is a wide range of crimes that are categorized as non-violent, many of which result in relatively few annual prison admissions. While such crimes individually do not account for a large part of the inmate population, inmates imprisoned for these miscellaneous crimes, including attempts and conspiracies to commit non-violent crimes, together make up 17.6 percent of the inmates in prison for non-violent offenses. Miscellaneous crimes also include family crimes, escape and contraband offenses, and accessory to crime, as well as other miscellaneous offenses.

As mentioned previously in the section on non-violent new commitments, habitual traffic offenders had previously showed the strongest growth in the non-violent prison population (though offenders convicted of motor vehicle theft were a comparatively smaller portion of the non-violent

prison population). However, recent changes in the laws regarding those offenses seem to have decreased the habitual traffic offender population and increased the motor vehicle theft population.

Figure 2.13: Number of Inmates in Prison for Non-Violent Offenses

	FY 1992-93		FY 2002-03		10-year change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drugs	974	20.2%	3,771	35.9%	2,797	287.2%
Burglary	1,054	21.9%	1,436	13.7%	382	36.2%
Theft	684	14.2%	1,392	13.2%	708	103.5%
MV Theft	175	3.6%	455	4.3%	280	160.0%
Forgery/Fraud	247	5.1%	355	3.4%	108	43.7%
Trespassing	264	5.5%	500	4.8%	236	89.4%
Traffic	106	2.2%	191	1.8%	85	80.2%
Habitual	269	5.6%	562	5.3%	293	108.9%
Other	1,038	21.6%	1,846	17.6%	808	77.8%
Total	**4,811**	**100.0%**	**10,508**	**100.0%**	**5,697**	**118.4%**

Source: Department of Corrections, Statistical Reports, FY 1993 and FY 2003.

Other includes: escape/contraband and miscellaneous.

Trespass includes mischief.

CRIMES OF MALE AND FEMALE DOC INMATES

The types of crimes for which male and female offenders are sentenced to prison differ significantly. Figure 2.14 shows the percentage of male and female inmates in prison for different types of offenses. Generally, males are convicted of more violent crimes than females. As shown in Figure 2.14, among the male DOC inmate population, nearly half (45.2 percent) were in prison for violent offenses, but just over one quarter (27.1 percent) of the female inmates were in prison for violent crimes.

Certain violent crimes for which there are more male inmates in prison are rare among the population of female inmates. Most prominent among these are sex-related offenses such as sexual assaults and child exploitation. While 12.2 percent of male inmates are imprisoned for sex offenses, only 1.8 percent of female inmates are in prison for such crimes. Robbery and assault crimes together account for 15.1 percent of male inmates, but only 9.4 percent of female inmates.

More than half of female prison inmates (63.1 percent) have been imprisoned for four non-violent categories of offenses — controlled substance abuse offenses, escape and contraband offenses, theft, and forgery and fraud. These same four offenses comprise only 34.0 percent, of the male inmate population. The relatively higher proportion of women in prison for escape and contraband-related offenses reflects the fact that many female offenders are sentenced to community corrections programs for the crimes they commit. Many inmates who enter prison on escape offenses are offenders who have been sentenced to community corrections programs and have "escaped" by not returning to the program when required. In such cases, when the offender is located, the judge will often sentence the offender to prison for the escape-related offense.

The difference in the crime types of male and female inmates, however, is not only reflected among violent crimes. Male inmates greatly exceed female inmates as a percentage of their respective populations for one type of non-violent crime as well — burglary. In addition, males have a greater share of habitual offender convictions than females. Habitual offenders may be convicted of any offense, but are sentenced as habitual offenders for their criminal histories with repeated felony convictions.

Female inmates accounted for 8.5 percent of the DOC population as of June 30, 2004. Thus, when considering the information presented in the table on the following page, keep in mind that the percentages shown are relative to the total prison population of each gender and, for every type of crime, there are far more males in prison than females. So, for crimes for which the female percentage shown is significantly greater than the male percentage, such as controlled substance abuse offenses and forgery and fraud, there are far more male inmates imprisoned for those crimes than females.

Figure 2.14: Inmate Population by Gender and Crime
June 30, 2003

Most Serious Crime of Conviction Violent crimes are designated in regular type. *Non-violent crimes are designated in italic type.*	Male Inmates	Percent of Male Inmates	Female Inmates	Percent of Female Inmates
Crimes for Which Males and Females are Incarcerated in Similar Proportions				
Murder/Manslaughter/Homicide	1,651	9.7%	134	8.4%
Menacing	582	3.4%	34	2.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	*431*	*2.5%*	*24*	*1.5%*
Other Non-Violent Offenses	*683*	*4.0%*	*59*	*3.7%*
Crimes for Which Males are Incarcerated in Larger Proportions				
Sexual Assault/Exploit Child	2,088	12.2%	28	1.8%
Assault/Vehicular Assault	1,443	8.5%	91	5.7%
Robbery	1,127	6.6%	59	3.7%
Other Violent Crimes	507	3.0%	21	1.3%
Burglary	*1,392*	*8.2%*	*44*	*2.8%*
Habitual Offenders	*552*	*3.2%*	*10*	*0.6%*
Trespassing/Mischief	*482*	*2.8%*	*18*	*1.1%*
Crimes for Which Females are Incarcerated in Larger Proportions				
Child Abuse	303	1.8%	65	4.1%
Controlled Substance Abuse Offenses	*3,264*	*19.1%*	*507*	*31.8%*
Theft	*1,145*	*6.7%*	*247*	*15.5%*
Escape/Contraband Offenses	*1,118*	*6.6%*	*177*	*11.1%*
Forgery/Fraud	*280*	*1.6%*	*75*	*4.7%*
Total	17,048	100.0%	1,593	100.0%
Total Violent	7,701	45.2%	432	27.1%
Total Non-violent	*9,347*	*54.8%*	*1,161*	*72.9%*

Source: Department of Corrections, Statistical Report, FY 2003.