

Colorado Auto Theft Summary

2011 Annual Report



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Executive Summary

This annual report is offered to the citizens of Colorado to gain an understanding and overall picture of the incidence of auto theft within the State of Colorado during the 2011 year. This report was compiled with the intention to provide the most available and reliable data analysis. The data used in this report was primarily based upon the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System, specifically the Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC), as entries were made by agencies for reporting auto theft incidences. The source of data is valid; however there are some limitations due to the reporting methodology, which includes the time of entries of the data, reporting anomalies per agency and a lack of consistency in the data entries. All files used to generate this report are dynamic. Dynamic files allow additions, deletions, and/or modifications at any time, resulting in more accurate records in the database. Due to continuous data entry after reports are compiled, subsequent reports are subject to change. An estimated 10-15% error rate of analysis results should be considered by the reader, primarily due to the database entries and aforementioned cautions.

- There were 9,311 auto thefts captured in the NCIC/CCIC during the past year.
- A majority of auto theft parolees have multiple charges outside of auto theft. These other crimes include robbery, burglary, assault, drug abuse, menacing, escape, fraud, forgery, and public peace. It is believed that many of the offenders of auto theft are recidivists and, as such, many of the offenders of auto theft may be expected to be actively involved in other hierarchical crimes.
- Auto theft task forces and investigators have clearly established, through case findings, that auto theft is much more than a property crime. In many cases, the crime of auto theft is considered a transitional crime as offenders use the crime of auto theft to preempt, complete or otherwise conduct organized

white collar crime and/or other crimes against persons (e.g., bank robberies, burglaries, drug trafficking, human trafficking, etc.). **Consequently, auto theft offenders may be actively involved with other crimes that pose a viable public safety threat to vehicle owners and citizens of Colorado.**

- On average, auto theft occurred fairly distributed throughout every day of the week, where Friday showed a 2% difference above all other days of the week.
- On average, the first week of the month appeared to have a slightly higher rate of auto theft, by only 1%.
- The first and third quarter of the year had a higher than average rate of auto theft.
- January, March and August had higher average reported auto thefts than other months.
- Most auto thefts occurred in the Denver Metropolitan Area (70%), followed by the South Central Area (18%), Western Area (6%), North Central Area (5%) and Eastern Area (1%).
- According to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), the typical location of theft and recovery were a parking lot/garage, street/highway, or residential area.
- Counties reporting more than 1,200 auto thefts per year (averaging over 100 per month) were Denver, Adams, El Paso, Jefferson, Arapahoe and Pueblo.
- There was a statewide average of 1.9 auto thefts per 1,000 populations. Counties above the statewide average were Denver, San Juan, Adams, Pueblo, Saguache and El Paso.
- There was a statewide average of 5.1 auto thefts per 1,000 population per square mile. When using this weighting factor, the metropolitan and densely populated counties and cities were ranked below the state average. Counties above the statewide average were Saguache, Moffat and Pueblo.

- Of all CCIC captured entries of stolen vehicles, a majority were passenger cars (47%), followed by SUV's (18%), pickups (13%), motorcycles (10%), trailers (7%) and other vehicle styles.
- 17% of all CCIC captured entries of stolen vehicles were white colored vehicles, followed by 14% being black.
- 91% of all CCIC captured entries of stolen vehicles were model years between 1989 and 2011 (New to 22 years old).
- The average removal rate (e.g., recovery rate) for all CCIC captured vehicles was 73%. The average recovery rate for all vehicles reported in NICB was 70%.
- Vehicles possessing a license plate and/or registration had a high recovery rate (80% or higher).
- Vehicles not having a vehicle identification number, license plate or registration had a low recovery rate (35% or lower rates) of all vehicles. These vehicles included ATV's, trailers, motor scooters, farm equipment, special vehicles (e.g., golf carts, etc.), and construction vehicles.
- **ATICC strongly encourages owners to safeguard their ATV's, trailers, farm vehicles, motor scooters and other special vehicles. These safeguards can be achieved through the use of vehicle registration at the Department of Regulation, VIN etching, and electronic location devices such as LoJack.**
- **Citizens should be aware that there are excellent resources available. These resources include the Rocky Mountain Insurance Information Association (www.rmiiia.org), Coloradans Against Auto Theft (www.lockdownyourcar.org) and the National Insurance Crime Bureau (www.nicb.org). These resources provide more in-depth countermeasures for auto theft than offered in this report.**

What is ATICC and What Services are Provided

ATICC is the Colorado Auto Theft Intelligence Coordination Center, which is a unit of Colorado State Patrol in the Colorado Department of Public Safety. ATICC was created through grant funding assistance to the Colorado State Patrol by the Colorado Auto Theft Prevention Authority (CATPA).

ATICC is tasked with the mission to reduce the criminal event of vehicle theft in the State of Colorado by enhancing law enforcement capabilities in providing timely, viable and reliable intelligence through partnership, collaboration and cooperation. The State of Colorado has experienced a high incidence of auto theft where law enforcement efforts of prioritization, reporting, investigation and recovery have been decentralized with minimal information sharing to cause a concerted effort in the overall crime rate pertaining to auto theft. In working toward the mission to reduce auto thefts, ATICC is providing this report to inform, educate and provide law enforcement with the overall experience of auto thefts from January 01, 2011 to December 31, 2011.

The Auto Theft Intelligence Coordination Center (ATICC) was created to support Law Enforcement Agencies across the state of Colorado by collecting, analyzing and disseminating auto theft related intelligence. Our top priority of 2011 was to create a system for the collection of auto theft data. The first part of the program was to perform an intelligence gap analysis on the collection of data. The second part of the program was to contact stakeholders in auto theft. These stakeholders include; large Front Range law enforcement agencies, smaller rural law enforcement agencies and auto insurance companies. A program was initiated to create and implement a technology solution that would not financially impact the individual law enforcement agencies. ATICC staff travelled to different stakeholders to offer education and collect feedback. ATICC later proposed a formal change to the Colorado Crime Information Computer System (CCIC). The proposal went through a two stage approval process and was accepted with modifications in November of 2011.

The ATICC created six major categories of reports which are produced and disseminated to various target audiences. The ATICC implemented an online request process to add users to each of the six mailing lists. The online request includes the acceptance of a non-disclosure agreement and tracks a special number to verify employees of law enforcement agencies. The ATICC attempts to deliver most products to at least one contact at each stakeholder who in turns distributes the product across the agency. The distribution list includes agencies across Colorado, in surrounding states, along the US/Mexico border and even goes to Interpol.

1. **Hot Sheets.** These products are law enforcement sensitive. Prior to this effort there were no hot sheets produced with a statewide view. The hot sheet consists of a list and description of vehicles stolen in the prior day. The hot sheet was produced in cooperation with CBI who performs a data dump for the ATICC each morning at 2am. The hot sheet went through several enhancements at the requests of the stakeholders. The latest version offers a click map to allow a reader to zoom in on vehicles stolen in a geographic area. Tabs allow the option to sort by a number of different categories.
2. **Information Bulletins.** These products are law enforcement sensitive. These information bulletins are targeted to a non-law enforcement audience and contain information of value regarding auto theft and related crimes.
3. **Intelligence Bulletins.** These products are law enforcement restricted. Intelligence Bulletins contain intelligence which is restricted to law enforcement agency employees about current trends in auto theft.
4. **Response to Requests.** These products are law enforcement restricted. This is the most important product the ATICC produces. A stakeholder agency requests that the ATICC perform research on the data we have collected or databases that we have access to. A simple request might include researching how many 2001-2005 VW Passat vehicles were stolen in the Denver Metro area during the month of October. A more typical request would be that a suspect has been identified and an arrest is being planned. The investigating agency requests a "law enforcement workup" on the suspect. The workup includes known associates, know addresses, criminal history, current vehicles and property owned. This could include reaching out to a neighboring state to collaborate with them prior to initiating an arrest or a search warrant. More labor intensive requests include case support for auto theft jury trials. This case support could involve 60 hours of work for one request. The most time consuming analytical requests involve up to 100 hours of analytical work for a pattern (series) crime.

5. **Analytical Reports.** These products are law enforcement sensitive. These include 20 or more hours researching every transaction in the past cycle. Hundreds of entries include mistakes from the Originating Agency (ORI) and must be manually corrected each time a weekly, monthly or quarterly report is run.
6. **Parole Work-Up.** These products are law enforcement restricted. Working with the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC) we are able to generate a custom report. This report includes inmates currently on parole in Colorado who have a past history of auto theft. This report includes their home address. If local investigators notice an increase of auto theft in the local area, the inmate can be questioned. Additional parole information is available, on request, such as their parole officer, contact info and employer. This report was made available the last two months of calendar year 2011 and will continue on a monthly basis through 2012. Those two reports are not included on the graphs below.

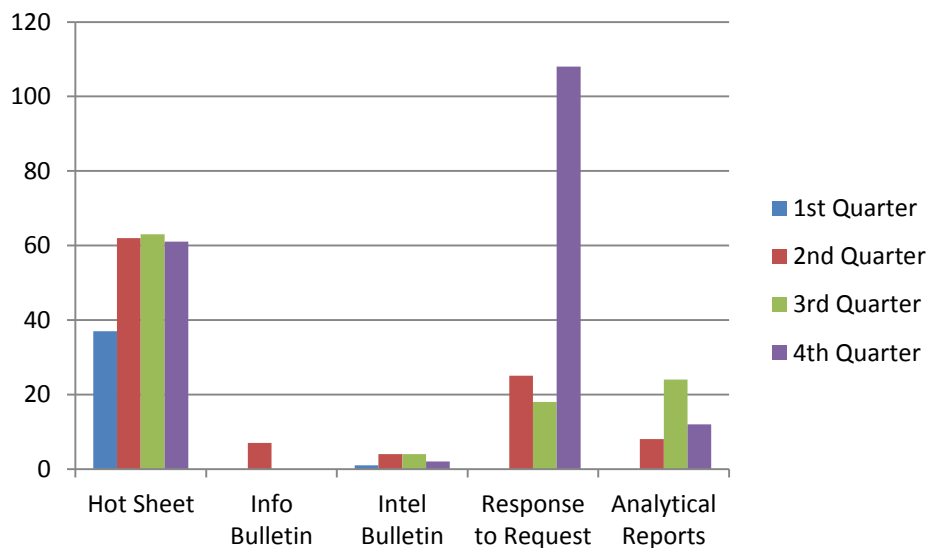
Interested parties desiring to receive the products via email may enroll by logging into:

https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/ATICC_Sign_Up

Please note that law enforcement restricted products require authorization credentialing.

The following is a summary of the products distributed by ATICC during 2011.

Product	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Hot Sheet	37	62	63	61	223
Info Bulletin		7			7
Intel Bulletin	1	4	4	2	11
Response to Request		25	18	108	151
Analytical Reports		8	24	12	44
Total	38	106	109	183	436



Data Origination

A tremendous amount of effort has been undertaken to provide qualitative results for this Annual Report. The process of data acquisition has originated with entries of stolen vehicles as reported by local law enforcement entities into the Colorado Criminal Information System (CCIC). The data entries were provided by a variety of means, where some of the entries were made digitally by transference of police reporting systems integrated into the CCIC database, where others were manually entered by records management personnel, communication operators and others law enforcement personnel.

Reporting Delays

The CCIC database, obtained from the Colorado Bureau of Investigations, does not account for vehicles which were not reported to/by Colorado law enforcement. It is reasonable to believe there have been stolen vehicles unreported in CCIC due to the victim not reporting, delaying the report, and/or those agencies which did not report prior to December 31, 2011 due to report processing delays.

Reporting Anomalies

The data was captured every day for the past twelve months and accumulated for a daily reporting period, ending at 2:00 AM. Entries not included in this report are auto theft incidences where a vehicle was stolen and recovered within one reporting period (0200 hours to 0200 hours). This report is based upon the entries of reported stolen vehicles from NCIC/CCIC during the time period of January 01 through December 31, 2011.

Accuracy of CCIC Database Captures

As with any database, there are strengths and weaknesses as to the viability, content, validation and accuracy. ATICC has questioned the accuracy of the CCIC Database captures, specifically, as to how many other stolen vehicle events occur that are not retrieved from CCIC because of the reporting period. As a comparison, the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) was queried for 2011 stolen vehicles in Colorado to contrast the CCIC Database captures. ATTIC recognizes the 2011 NIBRS stolen vehicle database is limited in its accuracy, as some vehicle thefts may be entered into NIBRS that would not be warranted for entry into CCIC. In addition, the stolen vehicle records in NIBRS may be limited as some Colorado agencies do not report to NIBRS (primarily smaller agencies), and in cases where the crime of auto theft was masked due to higher hierarchical crime not revealing the reported auto theft. In comparing the two databases, the following was discovered:

1. NIBRS reported a total of 9,707 stolen vehicle reports,
2. NICB reported a total of 11,156 vehicle entries into NCIC, and
3. CCIC captured thefts reported a total of 9,331 stolen vehicle reports (after all cleaning processes described below were used).

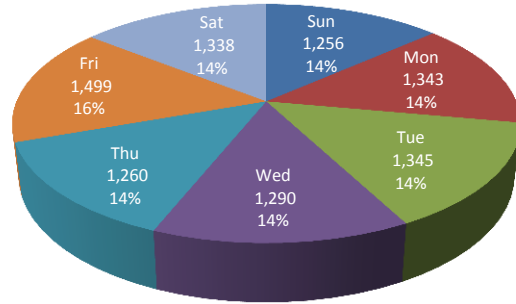
When considering the below discussion, it is evident that the NICB database (obtained from the NCIC entries via CCIC Database) has re-entries of vehicle records. Based on these three sources, the following is concluded:

1. There is a 4% variance between NIBRS and CCIC captured vehicle thefts which gives credence to the CCIC database as a reasonable and valid source of information.
2. This Annual Report, excluding specific reference to the NIBRS source, includes CCIC captured entries that are expected to be 4% below the actual number of auto thefts.

When Thefts Occur

Day of Week: The highest reported date of theft, by volume, for vehicles during this reporting period was Friday with 1,499 thefts. When averaging the number of thefts per weekdays during the quarter, the highest day of week was still Friday, averaging 28.8 thefts per day, and the lowest day of week was Sunday, averaging 24.1 thefts per day.

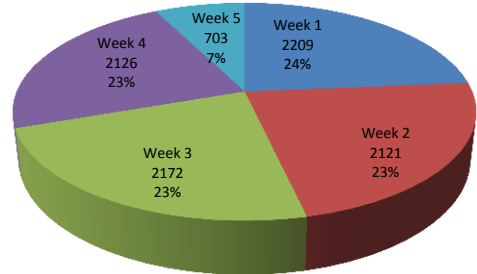
Day	Days	Entries	Aver/Day
Sunday	52	1,256	24.1
Monday	52	1,343	25.8
Tuesday	52	1,345	25.9
Wednesday	52	1,290	24.8
Thursday	52	1,260	24.2
Friday	52	1,499	28.8
Saturday	53	1,338	25.2
Total	52.1	9,331	179



Considering the average theft entries per day of week, there is a fairly even distribution throughout the week with minor average variance between each day (less than 5%). It is important to remember that the “reported date of theft” is oftentimes based upon the first day when a victim discovers the loss. For example, if a victim parks their car at home in the early evening on Monday, but awakes in the morning on Tuesday to find the vehicle stolen, the reported date of theft may be logged as Monday. In actuality, the vehicle may have been stolen on Tuesday in the early morning hours, just prior to the victim awaking.

Week of Month: The highest reported week of theft, by volume, for vehicles during this reporting period was Week #1 with 2,209 thefts. When averaging the number of thefts per days during the year, the highest week was still Friday, averaging 26 thefts per day, and the lowest week was Week 5, averaging 24 thefts per day.

Week	Total	Av/Day	Av/Wk
Week 1	2,209	26.29	184
Week 2	2,121	25.25	177
Week 3	2,172	25.86	181
Week 4	2,126	25.31	177
Week 5	703	24.24	70
Total	9,331	25.39	158



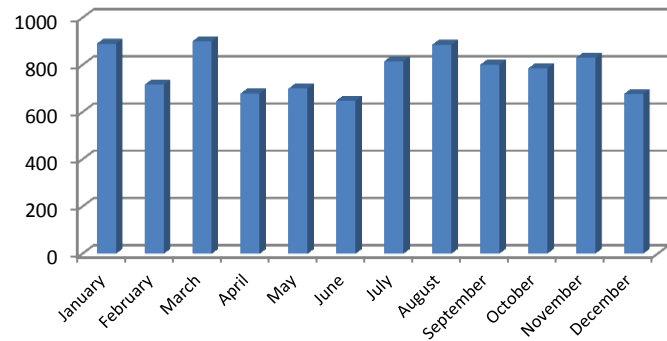
Considering the average theft entries per week of month, there is a fairly even distribution throughout the month, except for the 5th Week. It is important to remember that the “reported date of theft” is oftentimes based upon the first day when a victim recalls the loss.

ATICC recommends vehicle owners should make vigilant efforts to secure their vehicles. Because opportunistic criminals can strike at any time throughout the week and month, citizens are encouraged to secure their vehicles and utilize a multi-layered anti-theft approach. This multi-layered approach includes locking their vehicle, activating electronic alarms, engaging steering wheel locks, VIN etching and theft tracking devices (e.g., Lojack).

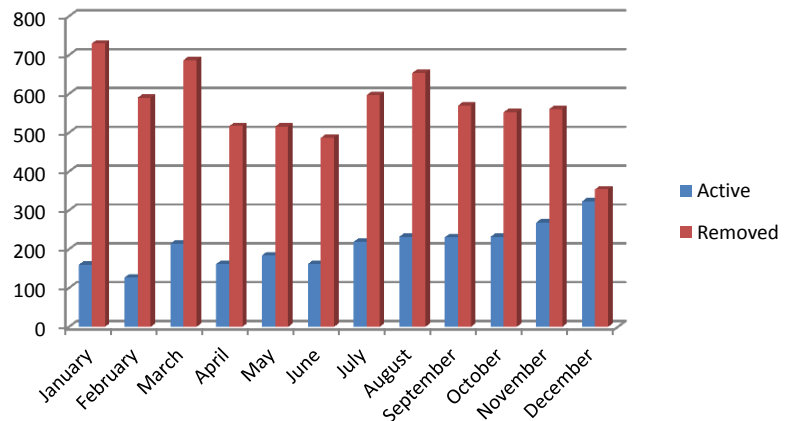
Month of Year: The highest reported month of theft, by volume, was March followed by January and August. The highest months of removals from CCIC was also in January (82%), followed by February. The reported CCIC entry trends indicates the highest quarter of auto thefts were in January to March, however, the highest removals of CCIC entries occurred in the third quarter (July-September). Overall, the captures in CCIC indicated an average of 73% removals from entries occurring in 2011. This removal rate is indicative of a recovery rate, however, caution is given as cancellations or deletions may have occurred during this period.

Date	Active	Removed	% Removed	Total
January	160	730	82%	890
February	127	590	82%	717
March	214	687	76%	901
April	162	517	76%	679
May	184	516	73%	700
June	162	487	75%	649
July	219	597	73%	816
August	232	654	73%	886
September	231	570	71%	801
October	232	553	70%	785
November	269	561	67%	830
December	323	354	52%	677
Total	2515	6816	73%	9331

CCIC Theft Entries



The following chart illustrates the removals of vehicles compared to those that remained active as of December 31, 2011. The chart indicates there is a high incidence of recovery within a 3 month period; however, during the course of the year, vehicles are removed at an overall higher rate. There is a belief that there is a high rate of recovery within one day (1) of the reported theft. However, based on the captured information in CCIC, there appears to be a higher incidence of recovery outside the quarter period of the theft. As observed in the following chart, the active volume of vehicles in the first quarter is dramatically lower than those experienced in the third and fourth. Consequently, the belief that vehicles have a higher rate of recovery within the first few days may appear valid, but when viewing all entries into CCIC/NCIC, there appears to be significance of recovery outside the second quarter of reported date.



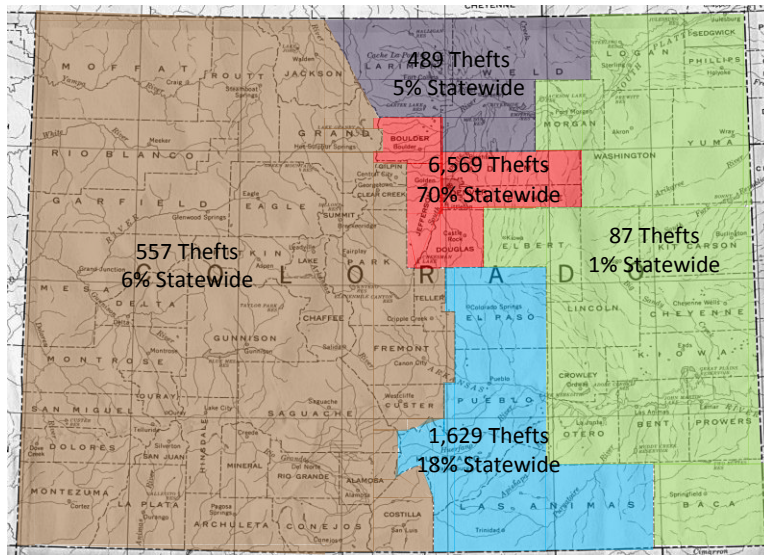
Analytical Comment

Based on the CCIC entries, the leading vehicle theft months are January through March. These are typically the coldest months of the year, where citizens should not leave vehicles running unattended (puffing), as this provides ease for criminals to complete a vehicle theft crime.

Where Thefts Occur (CCIC Source)

Where: The largest number of auto thefts was reported in the Denver Metro Area, followed by the South Central Area.

Row Labels	ACTIVE	Removed	Grand Total
Denver Metro Area	1640	4929	6569
Eastern Area	42	45	87
North Central Area	161	328	489
South Central Area	488	1141	1629
Western Area	184	373	557
Grand Total	2515	6816	9331



Analytical Comment

Caution should be given when surmising the location of the reported theft. The CCIC entries used in this report were based on the location of reporting agency, which may not necessarily have been where the actual theft occurred. In some cases, the ORI may have reported a theft that was not within the jurisdiction of the theft location.

Secondly, the highest numbers of CCIC theft entries are reported by agencies and counties with the largest population base. It is understandable that with the larger number of people per square mile, there are a larger number of incidences of crime. To add value to this report, the weighted values of thefts per square mile per population base has been offered along with the raw number of thefts per agency and per county.

In counter measuring auto theft on a statewide basis, the largest numbers of theft should be used to focus attention and enforcement actions. In contrast, the incidence of auto theft per 1,000 residents may be troubling to those that live in more rural settings, as the rural areas have a higher ranking of auto theft incidence when reviewing the per capita rankings.

Auto Thefts & Recoveries Locations – Alphabetical Order (NIBRS)

Using the NIBRS data, the following locations were identified as the location of theft and recoveries. When reviewing these numbers, the number of recoveries may not necessarily relate to the actual thefts of vehicles by the same agencies. For example, if Woodland Park (in Teller County) experienced one (1) theft but recovered two (2) vehicles, the first recovered vehicle *may* have been the same one stolen in Woodland Park, but the second recovery *may* be a recovery from a steal from El Paso County.

Location Type	Thefts	Recoveries	Recovery Rate
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	7	6	85.7%
Bank/Savings and Loan	1	2	200.0%
Bar/Night Club	38	30	78.9%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	5	3	60.0%
Commercial/Office Building	94	54	57.4%
Construction Site	25	13	52.0%
Convenience Store	29	24	82.8%
Department/Discount Store	9	6	66.7%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	2	2	100.0%
Field/Woods	41	14	34.1%
Government/Public Building	8	7	87.5%
Grocery/Supermarket	8	8	100.0%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	2,779	2,162	77.8%
Hotel/Motel	69	53	76.8%
Jail/Prison/Penitentiary	1		0.0%
Lake/Waterway	2	1	50.0%
Liquor Store	5	4	80.0%
Other/Unknown	280	144	51.4%
Parking Lot/Garage	3,460	2,438	70.5%
Rental Storage Facility	43	14	32.6%
Residence/Home/Apartment/Condominium/Nursing Home	2,616	1,778	68.0%
Restaurant/Cafeteria	17	12	70.6%
School/College/University	33	23	69.7%
Service/Gas Station	49	37	75.5%
Specialty Store	83	47	56.6%

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Location Type	Thefts	Recoveries	Recovery Rate
Parking Lot/Garage	3,460	2,438	70.5%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	2,779	2,162	77.8%
Residence/Home/Apartment/Condominium/Nursing Home	2,616	1,778	68.0%
Other/Unknown	280	144	51.4%
Commercial/Office Building	94	54	57.4%
Specialty Store	83	47	56.6%
Hotel/Motel	69	53	76.8%
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Department/Discount Store	9	6	66.7%
Government/Public Building	8	7	87.5%
Grocery/Supermarket	8	8	100.0%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	7	6	85.7%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	5	3	60.0%
Liquor Store	5	4	80.0%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	2	2	100.0%
Lake/Waterway	2	1	50.0%
Bank/Savings and Loan	1	2	200.0%
Jail/Prison/Penitentiary	1		0.0%

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Government/Public Building	8	7	87.5%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	7	6	85.7%
Department/Discount Store	9	6	66.7%
Liquor Store	5	4	80.0%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	5	3	60.0%
Bank/Savings and Loan	1	2	200.0%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	2	2	100.0%
Lake/Waterway	2	1	50.0%

Analytical Comment

Based on information from NIBRS, the highest incidence of auto theft occurs in parking lots, garages, highways, streets and residences. Concurrently, the highest number of recoveries also occurs in these locations. Citizens should take precautions when parking their vehicles by making their vehicles less of a target. These precautions include locking valuables in the trunk and/or glovebox of the vehicle, parking in well-lit areas and being aware of suspicious persons watching the citizen leave their vehicle. Parking lot owners should consider security patrols, lighting and video surveillance to assist in auto theft reduction.

Auto Thefts & Recoveries Reported by Agency – Alphabetical Order (NIBRS)

Using the NIBRS data, the following locations were identified as the location of theft and recoveries. When reviewing these numbers, the number of recoveries may not necessarily relate to the actual thefts of vehicles by the same agencies. For example, if Woodland Park (in Teller County) experienced one (1) theft but recovered two (2) vehicles, the first recovered vehicle *may* have been the same one stolen in Woodland Park, but the second recovery *may* be a recovery from a steal from El Paso County.

Jurisdiction	Theft	Recovery	Recovery Rate
Adams County Sheriff	358	292	81.6%
Arapahoe County Sheriff	126	81	64.3%
Arvada Police	138	108	78.3%
Aspen Police	3	0	0.0%
Auraria Department of Public Safety	6	0	0.0%
Aurora Police	825	565	68.5%
Avon Police	4	3	75.0%
Basalt Police	1	0	0.0%
Berthoud Police	4	2	50.0%
Black Hawk Police	3	2	66.7%
Blue River Police	1	1	100.0%
Boulder Police	119	73	61.3%
Bow Mar Police	2	2	100.0%
Brighton Police	66	55	83.3%
Broomfield Police	49	23	46.9%
Brush Police	1	1	100.0%
Burlington Police	3	2	66.7%
Canon City Police	24	13	54.2%
Carbondale Police	3	0	0.0%
Centennial Police	79	64	81.0%
Center Police	2	0	0.0%
Chaffee County Sheriff	6	3	50.0%
Clear Creek County Sheriff	5	3	60.0%
Colorado Springs Police	1182	702	59.4%
Colorado State Patrol	15	7	46.7%
Colorado State Univ. Police-Fort Collins	1	1	100.0%
Columbine Valley Police	1	0	0.0%
Commerce City Police	110	45	40.9%
Cortez Police	6	1	16.7%
Craig Police	8	7	87.5%
Cripple Creek Police	2	2	100.0%
Custer County Sheriff	2	0	0.0%
Dacono Police	3	0	0.0%
Denver Police	3359	2747	81.8%
Dillon Police	1	0	0.0%
Dolores County Sheriff	2	0	0.0%
Eagle County Sheriff	1	1	100.0%
Eagle Police	1	1	100.0%
El Paso County Sheriff	174	106	60.9%
Elizabeth Police	1	1	100.0%
Englewood Police	144	65	45.1%
Erie Police	7	2	28.6%
Federal Heights Police	53	34	64.2%

Jurisdiction	Theft	Recovery	Recovery Rate
Fort Collins Police	167	118	70.7%
Fort Lupton Police	11	7	63.6%
Fort Morgan Police	8	7	87.5%
Frederick Police	1	0	0.0%
Fremont County Sheriff	10	5	50.0%
Fruita Police	10	8	80.0%
Gilpin County Sheriff	2	0	0.0%
Glendale Police	20	18	90.0%
Glenwood Springs Police	13	6	46.2%
Golden Police	31	17	54.8%
Grand Junction Police	149	87	58.4%
Greeley Police	128	109	85.2%
Greenwood Village Police	29	5	17.2%
Gunnison County Sheriff	2	2	100.0%
Gunnison Police	12	9	75.0%
Holyoke Police	1	0	0.0%
Hotchkiss Marshal	1	1	100.0%
Idaho Springs Police	9	5	55.6%
Jefferson County Sheriff	106	75	70.8%
Johnstown Police	3	2	66.7%
Kersey Police	2	2	100.0%
Kit Carson County Sheriff	2	2	100.0%
La Junta Police	7	6	85.7%
Lafayette Police	16	14	87.5%
Lakewood Police	429	312	72.7%
Lamar Police	3	1	33.3%
Larimer County Sheriff	57	38	66.7%
Limon Police	1	1	100.0%
Littleton Police	62	17	27.4%
Logan County Sheriff	8	4	50.0%
Lone Tree Police	7	0	0.0%
Longmont Police	99	76	76.8%
Manitou Springs Police	5	4	80.0%
Meeker Police	1	0	0.0%
Mesa County Sheriff	70	41	58.6%
Milliken Police	1	1	100.0%
Mineral County Sheriff	1	0	0.0%
Moffat County Sheriff	5	3	60.0%
Monte Vista Police	3	1	33.3%
Montezuma County Sheriff	10	3	30.0%
Montrose County Sheriff	17	12	70.6%
Montrose Police	22	16	72.7%
Monument Police	1	0	0.0%
Morgan County Sheriff	1	1	100.0%
Mount Crested Butte Police	4	2	50.0%
New Castle Police	3	1	33.3%
Northglenn Police	104	80	76.9%
Olathe Police	2	1	50.0%
Pagosa Springs Police	1	1	100.0%

Jurisdiction	Theft	Recovery	Recovery Rate
Parachute Police	2	2	100.0%
Parker Police	18	13	72.2%
Pikes Peak Community College Police	1	1	100.0%
Pitkin County Sheriff	2	0	0.0%
Prowers County Sheriff	1	0	0.0%
Pueblo Police	463	319	68.9%
Rangely Police	2	1	50.0%
Rio Blanco County Sheriff	3	2	66.7%
Routt County Sheriff	3	2	66.7%
Salida Police	7	7	100.0%
San Juan County Sheriff	5	2	40.0%
Sedgwick County Sheriff	1	0	0.0%
Sheridan Police	46	8	17.4%
Silt Police	1	0	0.0%
Silverthorne Police	2	0	0.0%
Springfield Police	1	1	100.0%
Steamboat Springs Police	26	24	92.3%
Sterling Police	9	6	66.7%
Summit County Sheriff	14	2	14.3%
Teller County Sheriff	5	1	20.0%
Univ. of Colorado Denver-Aurora	3	1	33.3%
Univ. of Colorado Police-Boulder	11	11	100.0%
Univ. of Colorado Police-Colorado Springs	1	0	0.0%
Vail Police	1	1	100.0%
Washington County Sheriff	5	3	60.0%
Weld County Sheriff	86	44	51.2%
Westminster Police	306	219	71.6%
Wheat Ridge Police	120	72	60.0%
Woodland Park Police	1	2	200.0%

Auto Thefts & Recoveries by Agency – Rank Order by Recovery Rate (NIBRS)

Using the NIBRS data, the following locations were identified as the location of theft and recoveries. When reviewing these numbers, the number of recoveries may not necessarily relate to the actual thefts of vehicles by the same agencies. For example, if Woodland Park (in Teller County) experienced one (1) theft but recovered two (2) vehicles, the first recovered vehicle *may* have been the same one stolen in Woodland Park, but the second recovery *may* be a recovery from a steal from El Paso County.

Jurisdiction	Theft	Recovery	Recovery Rate
Woodland Park Police	1	2	200.0%
Blue River Police	1	1	100.0%
Bow Mar Police	2	2	100.0%
Brush Police	1	1	100.0%
Colorado State Univ. Police-Fort Collins	1	1	100.0%
Cripple Creek Police	2	2	100.0%
Eagle County Sheriff	1	1	100.0%
Eagle Police	1	1	100.0%
Elizabeth Police	1	1	100.0%
Gunnison County Sheriff	2	2	100.0%
Hotchkiss Marshal	1	1	100.0%
Kersey Police	2	2	100.0%
Kit Carson County Sheriff	2	2	100.0%
Limon Police	1	1	100.0%
Milliken Police	1	1	100.0%
Morgan County Sheriff	1	1	100.0%
Pagosa Springs Police	1	1	100.0%
Parachute Police	2	2	100.0%
Pikes Peak Community College PD	1	1	100.0%
Salida Police	7	7	100.0%
Springfield Police	1	1	100.0%
Univ. of Colorado Police-Boulder	11	11	100.0%
Vail Police	1	1	100.0%
Steamboat Springs Police	26	24	92.3%
Glendale Police	20	18	90.0%
Craig Police	8	7	87.5%
Fort Morgan Police	8	7	87.5%
Lafayette Police	16	14	87.5%
La Junta Police	7	6	85.7%
Greeley Police	128	109	85.2%
Brighton Police	66	55	83.3%
Denver Police	3359	2747	81.8%
Adams County Sheriff	358	292	81.6%
Centennial Police	79	64	81.0%
Fruita Police	10	8	80.0%
Manitou Springs Police	5	4	80.0%
Arvada Police	138	108	78.3%
Northglenn Police	104	80	76.9%
Longmont Police	99	76	76.8%
Avon Police	4	3	75.0%
Gunnison Police	12	9	75.0%

Jurisdiction	Theft	Recovery	Recovery Rate
Lakewood Police	429	312	72.7%
Montrose Police	22	16	72.7%
Parker Police	18	13	72.2%
Westminster Police	306	219	71.6%
Jefferson County Sheriff	106	75	70.8%
Fort Collins Police	167	118	70.7%
Montrose County Sheriff	17	12	70.6%
Pueblo Police	463	319	68.9%
Aurora Police	825	565	68.5%
Black Hawk Police	3	2	66.7%
Burlington Police	3	2	66.7%
Johnstown Police	3	2	66.7%
Larimer County Sheriff	57	38	66.7%
Rio Blanco County Sheriff	3	2	66.7%
Routt County Sheriff	3	2	66.7%
Sterling Police	9	6	66.7%
Arapahoe County Sheriff	126	81	64.3%
Federal Heights Police	53	34	64.2%
Fort Lupton Police	11	7	63.6%
Boulder Police	119	73	61.3%
El Paso County Sheriff	174	106	60.9%
Clear Creek County Sheriff	5	3	60.0%
Moffat County Sheriff	5	3	60.0%
Washington County Sheriff	5	3	60.0%
Wheat Ridge Police	120	72	60.0%
Colorado Springs Police	1182	702	59.4%
Mesa County Sheriff	70	41	58.6%
Grand Junction Police	149	87	58.4%
Idaho Springs Police	9	5	55.6%
Golden Police	31	17	54.8%
Canon City Police	24	13	54.2%
Weld County Sheriff	86	44	51.2%
Berthoud Police	4	2	50.0%
Chaffee County Sheriff	6	3	50.0%
Fremont County Sheriff	10	5	50.0%
Logan County Sheriff	8	4	50.0%
Mount Crested Butte Police	4	2	50.0%
Olathe Police	2	1	50.0%
Rangely Police	2	1	50.0%
Broomfield Police	49	23	46.9%
Colorado State Patrol	15	7	46.7%
Glenwood Springs Police	13	6	46.2%
Englewood Police	144	65	45.1%
Commerce City Police	110	45	40.9%
San Juan County Sheriff	5	2	40.0%
Lamar Police	3	1	33.3%
Monte Vista Police	3	1	33.3%
New Castle Police	3	1	33.3%
Univ. of Colorado Denver-Aurora	3	1	33.3%

Jurisdiction	Theft	Recovery	Recovery Rate
Montezuma County Sheriff	10	3	30.0%
Erie Police	7	2	28.6%
Littleton Police	62	17	27.4%
Teller County Sheriff	5	1	20.0%
Sheridan Police	46	8	17.4%
Greenwood Village Police	29	5	17.2%
Cortez Police	6	1	16.7%
Summit County Sheriff	14	2	14.3%
Aspen Police	3	0	0.0%
Auraria Department of Public Safety	6	0	0.0%
Basalt Police	1	0	0.0%
Carbondale Police	3	0	0.0%
Center Police	2	0	0.0%
Columbine Valley Police	1	0	0.0%
Custer County Sheriff	2	0	0.0%
Dacono Police	3	0	0.0%
Dillon Police	1	0	0.0%
Dolores County Sheriff	2	0	0.0%
Frederick Police	1	0	0.0%
Gilpin County Sheriff	2	0	0.0%
Holyoke Police	1	0	0.0%
Lone Tree Police	7	0	0.0%
Meeker Police	1	0	0.0%
Mineral County Sheriff	1	0	0.0%
Monument Police	1	0	0.0%
Pitkin County Sheriff	2	0	0.0%
Prowers County Sheriff	1	0	0.0%
Sedgwick County Sheriff	1	0	0.0%
Silt Police	1	0	0.0%
Silverthorne Police	2	0	0.0%
Univ. of Colorado Police-Co. Spgs.	1	0	0.0%

Auto Thefts by Reporting County – Alphabetical Order

In reviewing the reporting agency for entries made into CCIC, 32% were made by Denver, 20% by Adams County, 13% by El Paso County and 9% by Jefferson County.

COUNTY	ACTIVE	REMOVED	TOTAL
Adams County	543	1310	1853
Alamosa Cty.	5	15	20
Arapahoe Cty.	126	379	495
Archuleta Cty.	3	1	4
Baca County	2		2
Bent County		1	1
Boulder Cty.	68	168	236
Broomfield	19	28	47
Chaffee Cty.	2	7	9
Clear Creek	3	9	12
Conejos Cty		2	2
Costilla	1		1
Crowley Cty	1		1
Custer County		1	1
Delores Cty.	1	2	3
Delta County	11	10	21
Denver	636	2347	2983
Douglas Cty	42	85	127
Eagle Cty	8	10	18
El Paso	367	865	1232
Elbert County	2	3	5

COUNTY	ACTIVE	REMOVED	TOTAL
Fremont Cty.	8	20	28
Garfield Cty.	15	36	51
Garfield Cty.		5	5
Gilpin County	1	8	9
Grand County	1	1	2
Gunnison Cty.	1	12	13
Huerfano Cty.	1	1	2
Jefferson Cty.	206	622	828
Kiowa County	2		2
Kit Carson Cty	1	8	9
La Plata Cty.	19	31	50
Larimer Cty.	62	146	208
Las Animas	3	7	10
Lincoln		2	2
Logan County	9	10	19
Mesa County	44	99	143
Mineral Cty.	1		1
Moffat	4	15	19
Montezuma	7	12	19
Montrose Cty.	11	20	31
Morgan Cty.	6	4	10

COUNTY	ACTIVE	REMOVED	TOTAL
Otero County	6	10	16
Ouray County		2	2
Park County	7	8	15
Phillips	2		2
Pitkin County	3	6	9
Prowers Cty.	4	4	8
Pueblo County	118	269	387
Rio Blanco Cty	2	3	5
Rio Grande		5	5
Routt County	2	11	13
Saguache Cty	9	4	13
San Juan Cty.	3		3
San Miguel		4	4
Sedgwick Cty	3		3
Summit Cty.	10	5	15
Teller County	2	9	11
Washington	3	2	5
Weld County	97	176	273
Yuma County	2	6	8
Grand Total	2515	6816	9331

Auto Theft by Reporting County - Rank Order

COUNTY	ACTIVE	REMOVED	TOTAL
Denver Cty	636	2347	2983
Adams County	543	1310	1853
El Paso County	367	865	1232
Jefferson Cty.	206	622	828
Arapahoe Cty.	126	379	495
Pueblo County	118	269	387
Weld County	97	176	273
Boulder Cty.	68	168	236
Larimer Cty.	62	146	208
Mesa County	44	99	143
Douglas Cty	42	85	127
Garfield Cty.	15	36	51
La Plata Cty.	19	31	50
Broomfield	19	28	47
Montrose Cty.	11	20	31
Fremont Cty.	8	20	28
Delta County	11	10	21
Alamosa Cty.	5	15	20
Logan County	9	10	19
Moffat Cty	4	15	19
Montezuma	7	12	19

COUNTY	ACTIVE	REMOVED	TOTAL
Eagle Cty	8	10	18
Otero County	6	10	16
Park County	7	8	15
Summit Cty.	10	5	15
Gunnison Cty.	1	12	13
Routt County	2	11	13
Saguache Cty	9	4	13
Clear Creek Cty	3	9	12
Teller County	2	9	11
Las Animas	3	7	10
Morgan Cty.	6	4	10
Chaffee Cty.	2	7	9
Gilpin County	1	8	9
Kit Carson Cty	1	8	9
Pitkin County	3	6	9
Prowers Cty.	4	4	8
Yuma County	2	6	8
Elbert County	2	3	5
Garfield Cty.		5	5
Rio Blanco Cty	2	3	5

COUNTY	ACTIVE	REMOVED	TOTAL
Rio Grande		5	5
Washington	3	2	5
Archuleta Cty.	3	1	4
San Miguel		4	4
Delores Cty.	1	2	3
San Juan Cty.	3		3
Sedgwick Cty	3		3
Baca County	2		2
Conejos Cty		2	2
Grand County	1	1	2
Huerfano Cty.	1	1	2
Kiowa County	2		2
Lincoln County		2	2
Ouray County		2	2
Phillips County	2		2
Bent County		1	1
Costilla Cty	1		1
Crowley Cty	1		1
Custer County		1	1
Mineral Cty.	1		1
Grand Total	2515	6816	9331

Auto Thefts by County – Alphabetical Order (CCIC)

AGENCY	Active	Removed	Total
Adams County	158	233	391
Alamosa	3	4	7
Alamosa Cty	2	11	13
Arapahoe Cty	36	66	102
Archuleta Cty	3		3
Arvada	36	109	145
Aspen	2	1	3
Aurora	181	531	712
Aurora – U.C.	1	2	3
Avon		2	2
Baca County	2		2
Basalt		1	1
Bayfield		1	1
Bent County		1	1
Berthoud		5	5
Black Hawk		3	3
Boulder	23	68	91
Boulder - U.B.		6	6
Boulder Cty	10	15	25
Bow Mar		2	2
Brighton	11	40	51
Broomfield	19	28	47
Burlington	1	2	3
Canon City	6	13	19
Carbondale		5	5
Castle Rock	3	7	10
CBI Denver		1	1
Centennial	16	56	72
Center	5		5
Central City		2	2
Chaffee Cty	2	6	8
Chatfield St. Pk		1	1
Cherry Hills	2	3	5
Clear Creek Cty	1	3	4
Co. Springs	293	747	1040
Co. Spgs – Pikes Peak		1	1
Co. Spgs – UC	1		1
Co. Spgs - USC	1		1
Co. Spgs MP	4	15	19
Columbine Vly	1		1
Commerce City	38	51	89
Conejos Cty		2	2
Cortez	2	6	8
Costilla County	1		1
Craig		1	1
Craig – CSP	4	11	15
Crowley Cty	1		1
Custer County		1	1
Dacano	2	2	4
Delores Cty	1	2	3
Delta	6	6	12
Delta County	5	4	9
Denver	632	2347	2979
Dillion		1	1
Douglas Cty	34	55	89
Durango	9	16	25
Durango/La Plata	1	3	4
Eagle County	8	1	9
Eaton	1		1
Edgewater	6	25	31
El Paso County	56	80	136
Elbert County	2	3	5
Empire		1	1
Englewood	27	139	166
Erie	7	3	10
Estes Pk.	1	1	2
Evans	9	17	26

AGENCY	Active	Removed	Total
Fairplay		2	2
Federal Hts	14	33	47
Fed. Pro. Ser.	4		4
Firestone	1	3	4
Fort Collins	31	85	116
Fort Col. CSU	1		1
Fort Lupton		1	1
Fountain	10	16	26
Frederick	1	1	2
Fremont Cty	2	7	9
Frisco		1	1
Fruita	3	6	9
Ft. Morgan	1	1	2
Garfield Cty	4	13	17
Georgetown		2	2
Gilcrest	1		1
Gilpin County	1	3	4
Glendale	2	15	17
Glenwood Sp	1	6	7
Glenwood CSP	3	3	6
Golden		10	10
Golden –Mines	2	2	4
Granby			1
Grand County	1		1
Grand Junction	27	65	92
Greeley	28	88	116
Grn. Mtn. Falls		1	1
Greenwood Vil	11	18	29
Gunnison		7	7
Gunnison Cty		2	2
Hayden	1		1
Holyoke	1		1
Huerfano Cty		1	1
Idaho Springs	2	3	5
Jefferson Cty	28	85	113
Johnstown		2	2
Kiowa County	2		2
Kit Carson Cty		5	5
La Junta	3	6	9
La Plata Cty	8	11	19
Lafayette	5	16	21
Lakeside		2	2
Lakewood	89	290	379
Lamar	1	4	5
Larimer Cty	13	36	49
Las Animas Cty	1	1	2
Limon		2	2
Littleton	11	47	58
Lochbuie	5		5
Logan County		7	7
Lone Tree	3	11	14
Longmont	21	54	75
Louisville	1	6	7
Loveland	17	18	35
Mancos		1	1
Manitou Spgs		3	3
Meeke	1		1
Mesa County	14	27	41
Mineral Cty	1		1
Moffat County		3	3
Monte Vista		2	2
Montezuma	5	5	10
Montrose	2	8	10
Montrose Cty	5	11	16
Montrose CSP	1		1
Monument	3	1	4
Morgan Cty	5	3	8
Morrison		1	1

AGENCY	Active	Removed	Total
Mtn. View		1	1
Mt. Cr. Butte	1	3	4
Nederland	1		1
New Castle	1		1
Northglenn	17	71	88
Nucla	1		1
Olathe	2	1	3
Otero County	2	1	3
Ouray	1	1	2
Pagosa Springs			1
Palisade		1	1
Palmer Lake		1	1
Parachute		1	1
Park County	7	6	13
Parker	2	12	14
Phillips County	1		1
Pitkin County	1	5	6
Platteville	2		2
Prowers Cty	3		3
Pueblo	100	240	340
1: Pueblo Co.	16	27	43
Pueblo County	1		1
Pueblo – CSP	2	2	4
Rangely		1	1
Ridgway		1	1
Rifle	9	12	21
Rio Blanco Cty		3	3
Rio Grande Cty		3	3
Rocky Ford	1	3	4
Routt County		1	1
Saguache Cty	4	4	8
Salida		1	1
San Juan Cty	3		3
San Miguel Cty		2	2
Sedgwick Cty	3		3
Sheridan	20	22	42
Silt		1	1
Silverthorne	2	2	4
So. Ute Tribal	1		1
Steam. Spgs	1	10	11
Sterling	2	5	7
Stratton		1	1
Summit Cty	8	1	9
Teller County		3	3
Telluride		2	2
Thornton	61	166	227
Trinidad	2	6	8
Vail		6	6
Walsenburg	1		1
1: Wash. Cty	3	2	5
Weld County	48	52	100
Westminster	61	178	239
Wheat Ridge	38	102	140
Windsor	3		3
Woodland Pk	2	6	8
Wray		6	6
Yuma County	2		2
Grand Total	2515	6816	9331

Auto Thefts by Reporting County – Rank Order (CCIC)

AGENCY	Active	Removed	Total	AGENCY	Active	Removed	Total	AGENCY	Active	Removed	Total
Denver	632	2347	2979	Cortez	2	6	8	Johnstown		2	2
Co. Springs	293	747	1040	Morgan Cty	5	3	8	Kiowa County	2		2
Aurora	181	531	712	Saguache Cty	4	4	8	Lakeside		2	2
Adams County	158	233	391	Trinidad	2	6	8	Las Animas Cty	1	1	2
Lakewood	89	290	379	Woodland Pk	2	6	8	Limon		2	2
Pueblo	100	240	340	Alamosa	3	4	7	Monte Vista		2	2
Westminster	61	178	239	Glenwood Sp	1	6	7	Platteville	2		2
Thornton	61	166	227	Gunnison		7	7	San Miguel Cty		2	2
Englewood	27	139	166	Louisville	1	6	7	Telluride		2	2
Arvada	36	109	145	Sterling	2	5	7	Yuma County	2		2
Wheat Ridge	38	102	140	Boulder - U.B.		6	6	Golden – Mines		2	2
El Paso County	56	80	136	Fort Lupton		1	6	Pueblo – CSP		2	2
Fort Collins	31	85	116	Pitkin County	1	5	6	Basalt		1	1
Greeley	28	88	116	Vail		6	6	Bayfield		1	1
Jefferson Cty	28	85	113	Wray		6	6	Bent County		1	1
Arapahoe Cty	36	66	102	Berthoud		5	5	CBI Denver		1	1
Weld County	48	52	100	Carbondale		5	5	Chatfield St. Pk		1	1
Grand Junction	27	65	92	Center	5		5	Co. Spgs – Pikes Peak		1	1
Boulder	23	68	91	Cherry Hills	2	3	5	Co. Spgs – UC	1		1
Commerce City	38	51	89	Elbert County	2	3	5	Co. Spgs - USC	1		1
Douglas Cty	34	55	89	Idaho Springs	2	3	5	Columbine Vly	1		1
Northglenn	17	71	88	Kit Carson Cty		5	5	Costilla County	1		1
Longmont	21	54	75	Lamar	1	4	5	Craig		1	1
Centennial	16	56	72	Logan County		7	5	Crowley Cty	1		1
Littleton	11	47	58	Wash. Cty	3	2	5	Custer County		1	1
Brighton	11	40	51	Lochbuie		5	5	Dillion		1	1
Larimer Cty	13	36	49	Clear Creek Cty	1	3	4	Eaton	1		1
Broomfield	19	28	47	Dacano	2	2	4	Empire		1	1
Federal Hts	14	33	47	Durango/La Plata			4	Frisco		1	1
Pueblo Co.	16	27	43	Plata	1	3	4	Gilcrest	1		1
Sheridan	20	22	42	Fed. Pro. Ser.	4		4	Granby			1
Mesa County	14	27	41	Firestone	1	3	4	Grand County	1		1
Loveland	17	18	35	Gilpin County	1	3	4	Grn. Mtn. Falls		1	1
Edgewater	6	25	31	Monument	3	1	4	Hayden	1		1
Greenwood Vil	11	18	29	Mt. Cr. Butte	1	3	4	Holyoke	1		1
Evans	9	17	26	Rocky Ford	1	3	4	Huerfano Cty		1	1
Fountain	10	16	26	Silverthorne	2	2	4	Mancos		1	1
Boulder Cty	10	15	25	Archuleta Cty	3		3	Meeker	1		1
Durango	9	16	25	Aspen	2	1	3	Mineral Cty	1		1
Lafayette	5	16	21	Aurora – U.C.	1	2	3	Montrose CSP	1		1
Rifle	9	12	21	Black Hawk		3	3	Morrison		1	1
Canon City	6	13	19	Burlington	1	2	3	Mtn. View		1	1
Co. Spgs MP	4	15	19	Delores Cty	1	2	3	Nederland	1		1
La Plata Cty	8	11	19	Manitou Spgs		3	3	New Castle	1		1
Garfield Cty	4	13	17	Moffat County		3	3	Nucla	1		1
Glendale	2	15	17	Olathe	2	1	3	Pagosa Springs			1
Montrose Cty	5	11	16	Otero County	2	1	3	Pallsade		1	1
Craig – CSP	4	11	15	Prowers Cty	3		3	Palmer Lake		1	1
Lone Tree	3	11	14	Rio Blanco Cty		3	3	Parachute		1	1
Parker	2	12	14	Rio Grande Cty		3	3	Phillips County	1		1
Alamosa Cty	2	11	13	San Juan Cty	3		3	Pueblo County	1		1
Park County	7	6	13	Sedgwick Cty	3		3	Ridgway		1	1
Delta	6	6	12	Teller County		3	3	Routt County		1	1
Steam. Spgs	1	10	11	Windsor	3		3	Salida		1	1
Castle Rock	3	7	10	Glenwood CSP		3	3	Silt		1	1
Erie	7	3	10	Avon		2	2	So. Ute Tribal	1		1
Montezuma	5	5	10	Baca County	2		2	Stratton		1	1
Montrose	2	8	10	Bow Mar		2	2	Walsenburg	1		1
Delta County	5	4	9	Central City		2	2	Fort Col. CSU		1	1
Eagle County	8	1	9	Conejos Cty		2	2	Ouray		1	1
Fremont Cty	2	7	9	Estes Pk.	1	1	2	Rangely			1
Fruita	3	6	9	Fairplay		2	2	Grand Total	2515	6816	9331
Golden		10	9	Frederick	1	1	2				
La Junta	3	6	9	Ft. Morgan	1	1	2				
Summit Cty	8	1	9	Georgetown		2	2				
Chaffee Cty	2	6	8	Gunnison Cty		2	2				

Theft Entries Per Capita by County

The following chart illustrates the counties by per-capita theft ratio per population base (using 1,000 residents as a base). The populations used were based on the US Census estimates for 2010. The weighting of the population base with the number of thefts provides a better picture of which counties have a higher auto theft rate. Using the auto thefts per capita rate, the overall State of Colorado averaged 1.9 thefts per 1,000 residents. Counties with a higher state average were:

1. Denver County with 5 thefts per 1,000 residents,
2. San Juan County with 4.3 thefts per 1,000 residents,
3. Adams County with 4.2 thefts per 1,000 residents,
4. Pueblo County with 2.4 thefts per 1,000 residents,
5. Saguache County with 2.1 thefts per 1,000 residents, and
6. El Paso County with 2.0 thefts per 1,000 residents.

COUNTY	Population		Total Entries		Active Entries		Removed Entries	
	Base	Ratio	Entries	Per Capita	Entries	Per Capita	Entries	Per Capita
Adams County	441,603	441.6	1853	4.2	543	1.2	1310	3.0
Alamosa County	15,445	15.45	20	1.3	5	0.3	15	1.0
Arapahoe County	572,003	572	495	0.9	126	0.2	379	0.7
Archuleta County	12,084	12.08	4	0.3	3	0.2	1	0.1
Baca County	3,788	3.79	2	0.5	2	0.5		0.0
Bent County	6,499	6.5	1	0.2		0.0	1	0.2
Boulder County	294,567	294.57	236	0.8	68	0.2	168	0.6
Broomfield County	55,889	55.89	47	0.8	19	0.3	28	0.5
Chaffee County	17,809	17.81	9	0.5	2	0.1	7	0.4
Cheyenne County	1,836	1.84		0.0		0.0		0.0
Clear Creek County	9,088	9.09	12	1.3	3	0.3	9	1.0
Conejos County	8,256	8.26	2	0.2		0.0	2	0.2
Costilla County	3,524	3.52	1	0.3	1	0.3		0.0
Crowley County	5,823	5.82	1	0.2	1	0.2		0.0
Custer County	4,255	4.26	1	0.2		0.0	1	0.2
Delta County	30,952	30.95	21	0.7	11	0.4	10	0.3
Denver County	600,158	600.16	2983	5.0	636	1.1	2347	3.9
Dolores County	2,064	2.06	3	1.5	1	0.5	2	1.0
Douglas County	285,465	285.47	127	0.4	42	0.1	85	0.3
Eagle County	52,197	52.2	18	0.3	8	0.2	10	0.2
El Paso County	622,263	622.26	1232	2.0	367	0.6	865	1.4
Elbert County	23,086	23.09	5	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.1
Fremont County	46,824	46.82	28	0.6	8	0.2	20	0.4
Garfield County	56,389	56.39	56	1.0	15	0.3	41	0.7
Gilpin County	5,441	5.44	9	1.7	1	0.2	8	1.5
Grand County	14,843	14.84	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Gunnison County	15,324	15.32	13	0.8	1	0.1	12	0.8
Hinsdale County	843	0.84		0.0		0.0		0.0
Huerfano County	6,711	6.71	2	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1
Jackson County	1,394	1.39		0.0		0.0		0.0
Jefferson County	534,543	534.54	828	1.5	206	0.4	622	1.2
Kiowa County	1,398	1.4	2	1.4	2	1.4		0.0
Kit Carson County	8,270	8.27	9	1.1	1	0.1	8	1.0
La Plata County	51,334	51.33	50	1.0	19	0.4	31	0.6
Lake County	7,310	7.31		0.0		0.0		0.0
Larimer County	299,630	299.63	208	0.7	62	0.2	146	0.5
Las Animas County	15,507	15.51	10	0.6	3	0.2	7	0.5
Lincoln County	5,467	5.47	2	0.4		0.0	2	0.4
Logan County	22,709	22.71	19	0.8	9	0.4	10	0.4

COUNTY	Population		Total Entries		Active Entries		Removed Entries	
	Base	Ratio	Entries	Per Capita	Entries	Per Capita	Entries	Per Capita
Mesa County	146,723	146.72	143	1.0	44	0.3	99	0.7
Mineral County	712	0.71	1	1.4	1	1.4		0.0
Moffat County	13,795	13.8	19	1.4	4	0.3	15	1.1
Montezuma County	25,535	25.54	19	0.7	7	0.3	12	0.5
Montrose County	41,276	41.28	31	0.8	11	0.3	20	0.5
Morgan County	28,159	28.16	10	0.4	6	0.2	4	0.1
Otero County	18,831	18.83	16	0.8	6	0.3	10	0.5
Ouray County	4,436	4.44	2	0.5		0.0	2	0.5
Park County	16,206	16.21	15	0.9	7	0.4	8	0.5
Phillips County	4,442	4.44	2	0.5	2	0.5		0.0
Pitkin County	17,148	17.15	9	0.5	3	0.2	6	0.3
Prowers County	12,551	12.55	8	0.6	4	0.3	4	0.3
Pueblo County	159,063	159.06	387	2.4	118	0.7	269	1.7
Rio Blanco County	6,666	6.67	5	0.7	2	0.3	3	0.4
Rio Grande County	11,982	11.98	5	0.4		0.0	5	0.4
Routt County	23,509	23.51	13	0.6	2	0.1	11	0.5
Saguache County	6,108	6.11	13	2.1	9	1.5	4	0.7
San Juan County	699	0.7	3	4.3	3	4.3		0.0
San Miguel County	7,359	7.36	4	0.5		0.0	4	0.5
Sedgwick County	2,379	2.38	3	1.3	3	1.3		0.0
Summit County	27,994	27.99	15	0.5	10	0.4	5	0.2
Teller County	23,350	23.35	11	0.5	2	0.1	9	0.4
Washington County	4,814	4.81	5	1.0	3	0.6	2	0.4
Weld County	252,825	252.83	273	1.1	97	0.4	176	0.7
Yuma County	10,043	10.04	8	0.8	2	0.2	6	0.6
	5,029,196	5029.196	9331	1.9	2515	0.5	6816	1.4

Analytical Comment

This chart does not factor the number of registered vehicles per county, which would be an interesting evaluation to observe the per capita rate per registered vehicle by county. An assumption is offered that urban county households possess a larger number of registered vehicles than rural county households. However, considering that farming equipment, ATVs and off-road motorcycles are populated in this database, the per capita rate of ownership per vehicle may be higher in the rural areas than that of the urban counties. Attempting to provide a count of the number of non-registered vehicles (e.g., ATVs, farm equipment, husbandry implements, etc.) is not possible and is therefore not considered in this report.

This chart also demonstrates that vehicles with a public VIN and/or license plate have higher removal ability. This may largely be in part to the ability of law enforcement to inquire a vehicle's status and/or use an automated license plate reader to recover stolen vehicles. In cases of ATV's, off road motorcycles, farm equipment and other special vehicles, many of these do not possess a license plate and/or the VIN is not available (many vehicles use a production number in lieu of a VIN).

Citizens residing in the Front Range or the five highest counties should ensure that two (2) license plates are affixed to the outside of their vehicles. Citizens are encouraged to install aftermarket immobilization devices, especially if the vehicle was manufactured between 1985-2005.

Theft Entries per Population per Square Mile

In calculating the average thefts per population per square mile, the population per square mile was taken from the US Census, 2010 estimate. Using this data, the average number of auto thefts in the State per population per square mile was 5.1. Agencies having a higher than the state average was:

1. Saguache County rated at 6.8 thefts per population per square mile
2. Moffat County rated at 6.6 thefts per population per square mile
3. Pueblo County rated at 5.8 thefts per population per square mile

COUNTY	Population	Pop/Sq. Mi.	Entries	Per Capita
Adams County	441,603	378.2	1853	4.9
Alamosa County	15,445	21.4	20	0.9
Arapahoe County	572,003	716.7	495	0.7
Archuleta County	12,084	8.9	4	0.4
Baca County	3,788	1.5	2	1.3
Bent County	6,499	4.3	1	0.2
Boulder County	294,567	405.6	236	0.6
Broomfield County	55,889	1,691.9	47	0.0
Chaffee County	17,809	17.6	9	0.5
Cheyenne County	1,836	1		0.0
Clear Creek County	9,088	23	12	0.5
Conejos County	8,256	6.4	2	0.3
Costilla County	3,524	2.9	1	0.3
Crowley County	5,823	7.4	1	0.1
Custer County	4,255	5.8	1	0.2
Delta County	30,952	27.1	21	0.8
Denver County	600,158	3,922.6	2983	0.8
Dolores County	2,064	1.9	3	1.6
Douglas County	285,465	339.7	127	0.4
Eagle County	52,197	31	18	0.6
El Paso County	622,263	292.6	1232	4.2
Elbert County	23,086	12.5	5	0.4
Fremont County	46,824	30.5	28	0.9
Garfield County	56,389	19.1	56	2.9
Gilpin County	5,441	36.3	9	0.2
Grand County	14,843	8	2	0.3
Gunnison County	15,324	4.7	13	2.8
Hinsdale County	843	0.8		0.0
Huerfano County	6,711	4.2	2	0.5
Jackson County	1,394	0.9		0.0
Jefferson County	534,543	699.5	828	1.2
Kiowa County	1,398	0.8	2	2.5
Kit Carson County	8,270	3.8	9	2.4
La Plata County	51,334	30.3	50	1.7
Lake County	7,310	19.4		0.0
Larimer County	299,630	115.4	208	1.8
Las Animas County	15,507	3.2	10	3.1
Lincoln County	5,467	2.1	2	1.0
Logan County	22,709	12.4	19	1.5
Mesa County	146,723	44.1	143	3.2
Mineral County	712	0.8	1	1.3

Moffat County	13,795	2.9	19	6.6
Montezuma County	25,535	12.6	19	1.5
Montrose County	41,276	18.4	31	1.7
Morgan County	28,159	22	10	0.5
Otero County	18,831	14.9	16	1.1
Ouray County	4,436	8.2	2	0.2
Park County	16,206	7.4	15	2.0
Phillips County	4,442	6.5	2	0.3
Pitkin County	17,148	17.7	9	0.5
Prowers County	12,551	7.7	8	1.0
Pueblo County	159,063	66.7	387	5.8
Rio Blanco County	6,666	2.1	5	2.4
Rio Grande County	11,982	13.1	5	0.4
Routt County	23,509	10	13	1.3
Saguache County	6,108	1.9	13	6.8
San Juan County	699	1.8	3	1.7
San Miguel County	7,359	5.7	4	0.7
Sedgwick County	2,379	4.3	3	0.7
Summit County	27,994	46	15	0.3
Teller County	23,350	41.9	11	0.3
Washington County	4,814	1.9	5	2.6
Weld County	252,825	63.4	273	4.3
Yuma County	10,043	4.2	8	1.9
Grand Total	5,029,196	9337.6	9331	1.0

Analytical Comment

It is interesting to note that the weighted factoring places the metropolitan and other densely populated areas in the lower rankings on a statewide basis. Again, this chart does not factor the number of registered vehicles per county, which would be an interesting evaluation to observe the per capita rate per registered vehicle by county. An assumption is offered that urban county households possess a larger number of registered vehicles than rural county households. However, considering that farming equipment, ATVs and off-road motorcycles are populated in this database, the per capita rate of ownership per vehicle may be higher in the rural areas than that of the urban counties. Attempting to provide a count of the number of non-registered vehicles (e.g., ATVs, farm equipment, husbandry implements, etc.) is not possible and is therefore not considered in this report.

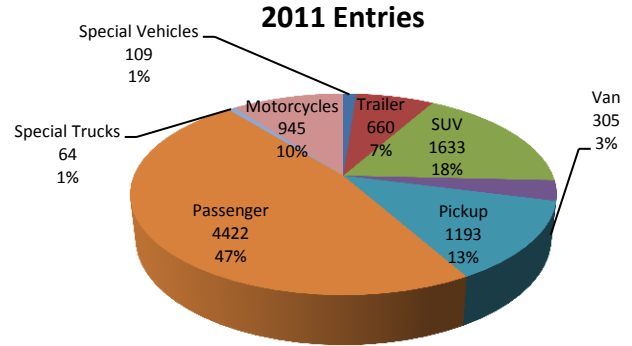
With the aforementioned considered, the threat of auto theft per residents per square mile is higher in the rural areas than that of the urban, with the exception of Pueblo County. Although the raw numbers of auto theft are clearly represented in highly populated, urbanized areas, the auto theft rate appears to be higher in rural areas.

If the vehicle or equipment is not going to be registered with the state then citizens should, at a minimum, make a record of the VIN/PIN and consider etching the VIN/PIN on additional components. Also, citizens could add eye catching markings or colorings to make it easy for LE to identify as the stolen equipment is being transported down the road.

What Types of Vehicles Are Reported Stolen

The most common type of reported stolen vehicle captured in the CCIC database was a passenger car (47%), followed by SUV's (18%), pickup trucks (13%), motorcycles (10%) and trailers (7%). The category of special vehicles includes construction vehicles, farm equipment and motorized homes. The special trucks category includes tow trucks, tractor trucks, and utility trucks. The motorcycles category includes street motorcycles, ATV's and motor scooters.

Style	Entries
Special Vehicles	109
Trailer	660
SUV	1633
Van	305
Pickup	1193
Passenger	4422
Special Trucks	64
Motorcycles	945
Total	9331



Vehicle Type, Removal and Those Currently Active

The vehicle type with the highest percentage of removal from CCIC is a utility truck, followed by passenger vehicles, SUV's, vans, pickup trucks and tractor trucks. Vehicles with the lowest percentage of removal from CCIC are those typically without license plates, such as ATVs, scooters, trailers, farm equipment, construction equipment, motorcycles, and special vehicles

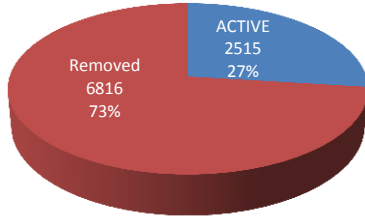
Vehicle Type	Total	Active	Removed	% Removed
Construction	73	47	26	35.6%
Farm Equipment	26	18	8	30.8%
Motorcycle	447	277	170	38.0%
Motorized Home	10	5	5	50.0%
Motor scooter	273	194	79	28.9%
Multi-wheeled Vehicle	225	188	37	16.4%
Passenger	4422	693	3729	84.3%
Pickup	1193	282	911	76.4%
Special	10	6	4	40.0%
SUV	1633	264	1369	83.8%
Tow Truck	4	1	3	75.0%
Tractor Truck	26	10	16	61.5%
Trailer	660	469	191	28.9%
Utility Truck	24	3	21	87.5%
Van	305	58	247	81.0%
Total	9331	2515	6816	73.0%

Analytical Comment

As seen from the above information, vehicles possessing a Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), in public view, appear to have a higher rate of removal than vehicles that either have a VIN in a non-conspicuous location or vehicles that have a publication number. Many vehicles in the lower rating for recovery typically are not required under Colorado Statute to have a public VIN displayed for law enforcement personnel to verify the vehicle's status. Vehicles with license plates and registration have a higher incidence of recovery than others.

It is important for citizens to affix both license plates to the outside of their vehicles and not obstruct the plates with coverings for law enforcement to identify a stolen vehicle. For vehicles not possessing license plates, citizens should use VIN etching on multiple locations

Styles and Makes of Vehicles Reported Stolen



In attempting to determine the leading types, makes and models of vehicles being stolen in Colorado, the database was queried. Advisory is given to this analysis as in many cases, when the vehicle was entered into CCIC; the “style” was left blank or otherwise incorrectly keyed. The review of the CCIC database demonstrates concern as to the lack of standardization used when entering the “style” of the vehicle. For example, a Ford F-150 pickup truck is commonly entered as a passenger vehicle (SD, 2D, 4D, 3D or CV). Although the Ford F-150 is commonly known to be a pickup truck, the person entering information into CCIC may be unfamiliar, or otherwise unfamiliar with the proper entry. In recognizing the

dramatic deviation of the data standardization in the “style” entry field, painstaking effort has been applied to attempt a verification of each vehicle entry. In summary, each of the 9,331 entries were reviewed, checked and otherwise verified through law enforcement databases by using of the VIN, license plate or owner applied number to ensure qualitative results of this summary. The majority of vehicles unable to be verified were motorcycles, ATV’s, trailers, wheel chairs and other special vehicles which did not have a Colorado registration plate or the year of manufacture was prior to 1980.

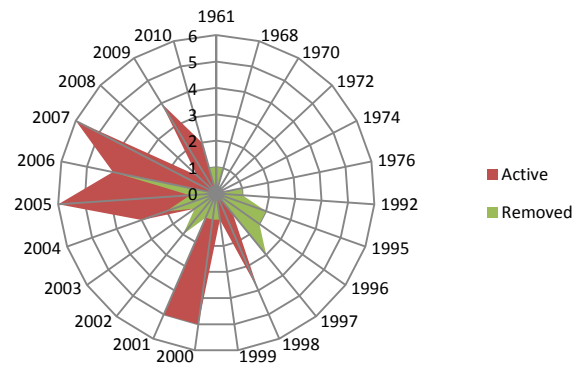
Construction Vehicles

In examining the style of construction vehicles, the leading type of vehicle made was either a backhoe or “construction equipment.” The style of construction equipment is generic and cannot be further categorized. Otherwise, backhoes, dump trucks, loaders, air compressors and excavators were the leading vehicles reported to CCIC as stolen. An interesting note is that many of these vehicles are not easily recoverable as they do not possess a VIN or a license plate. There were a total of 73 vehicles reported into CCIC during this past year. Of these 73 vehicles, 26 were removed from CCIC. This removal accounts for a 35.6% rate, which is below the average of all stolen vehicles (73%).

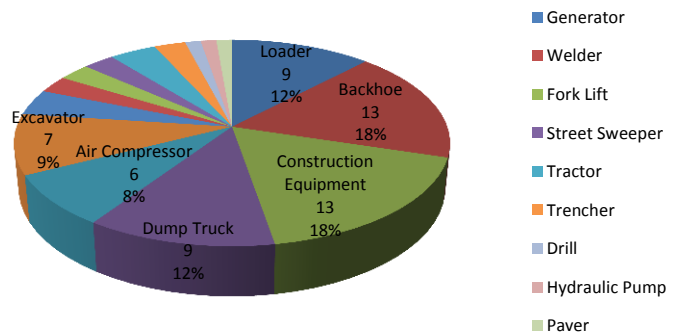
Year	Active	Removed	Grand Total
1961		1	1
1968		1	1
1970	1		1
1972		1	1
1974	1		1
1976		1	1
1992		1	1
1995	2	2	4
1996		2	2
1997	1	3	4
1998	4		4
1999	1	1	2
2000	5	1	6
2001	5	1	6
2002		2	2
2003	1	1	2
2004	3	2	5
2005	6	1	7
2006	4	4	8
2007	6		6
2008	1		1
2009	4		4

Model	Thefts
Loader	9
Backhoe	13
Construction Equipment	13
Dump Truck	9
Air Compressor	6
Excavator	7
Generator	3
Welder	2
Fork Lift	2
Street Sweeper	2
Tractor	3
Trencher	2
Drill	1
Hydraulic Pump	1
Paver	1

Construction Vehicle Thefts



Construction Thefts



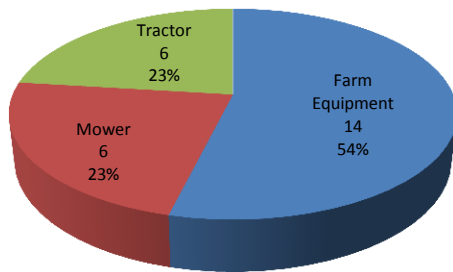
Analytical Comment

In reviewing construction vehicle theft entries in CCIC, a majority of the theft entries occur with construction vehicles manufactured between the years of 1961 to 2010. A majority of these vehicles are between 3 and 7 years old. In comparison with all types of vehicles, construction vehicle thefts appear to be relatively newer vehicles. Construction vehicles included styles of backhoes, dump trucks, excavators, forklifts, loaders, pavers, utility trucks, welders and other vehicles otherwise entered into CCIC as “construction. Because of the low recovery rate of these vehicle styles, law enforcement efforts should focus on specialized tactical operation plans to increase these vehicle recoveries. Many of these vehicles do not have license, registration and/or public VINs for verification. As a result, construction vehicles should have obvious and clear identification markings (e.g., company logo painted) and multiple VIN/PIN etchings throughout the vehicle.

Farm Equipment

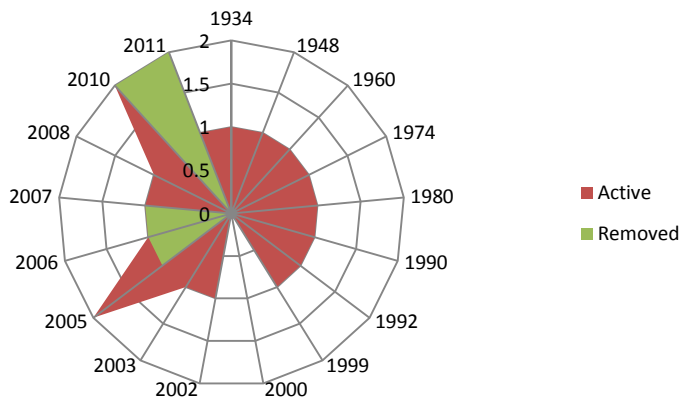
Farm equipment vehicles were reported into CCIC as stolen vehicles. The number of farm equipment reported was minimal compared to all vehicles reported. The category of “farm equipment” was used in a majority of the entries, which again, gives little assistance in an analytical effort.

FARM EQUIPMENT THEFTS



MODEL	THEFTS
Farm Equipment	14
Mower	6
Tractor	6

Farm Equipment Thefts



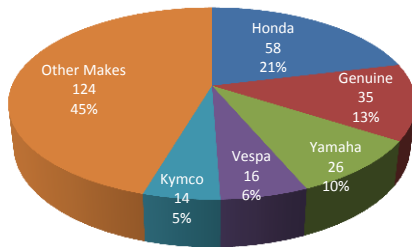
Analytical Comment

In reviewing farm equipment vehicle theft entries in CCIC, there were only 26 entries examined. The lack of volume lends towards too many assumptions for an analytical result. With this being said, there is a low recovery rate for those vehicles reported stolen, but vehicles with 2010 and 2011 model years have a high recovery rate. As a result, farm equipment should have obvious and clear identification markings (e.g., owner’s name/logo painted) and multiple VIN/PIN etchings throughout the vehicle.

Motor scooters

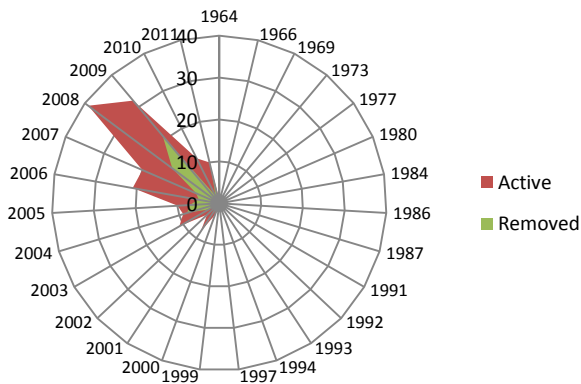
There were a total of 273 stolen motor scooters reported into CCIC during this past year. Of these vehicles, a majority did not possess an entry of VIN or license plate number. Of the reported stolen motor scooters, 28.9% were removed from CCIC, which is below the average of all vehicle removals (73%).

Motorscooter Thefts



Make	Thefts
Honda	58
Genuine	35
Yamaha	26
Vespa	16
Kymco	14
Other Makes	124

Motorscooter Thefts



Year	Active	Removed	Grand Total
1964	1		1
1966	1		1
1969	1		1
1973	1		1
1977		1	1
1980	1	1	2
1984	1		1
1986	1		1
1987	1		1
1991	1		1
1992	1		1
1993	1		1
1994	2		2
1997	1	1	2
1999	1	1	2
2000	3		3
2001	8	1	9
2002	4		4
2003	11	3	14
2004	9	8	17
2005	10	7	17
2006	21	5	26
2007	20	6	26
2008	39	14	53
2009	32	21	53
2010	12	2	14
2011	10	8	18

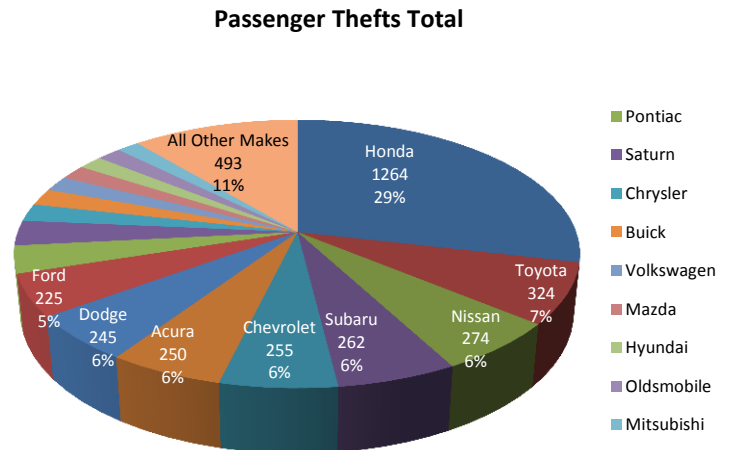
Analytical Comment

In reviewing motor scooter vehicle theft entries in CCIC, there is a low recovery rate for those vehicles reported stolen. A majority of the vehicles were model years from 2006 to 2009. Based on the low recovery rate, law enforcement efforts should be developed to increase recoveries of motor scooters; however, it is known that many offenders remove the manufacturer sticker/plate, thus making the vehicle very difficult for determination of ownership and/or theft status. In addition, many of these motor scooters entered into CCIC did not have a license plate nor were registered. Owners of motor scooters should use supplemental locking devices to secure their vehicle, such as D-ring locks, column locks, etc.

Passenger Cars

There were a total of 4,424 passenger vehicle thefts reported to CCIC this past year. The following is a list of the makes of the vehicles that were entered. Owners of Honda vehicles, manufactured between 1985 and 2005, should consider installing immobilization devices. Owners of the top five (5) vehicle theft makes should consider window VIN etching.

Make	Active	Removed	Total	% Total	% Rem.
Honda	114	1150	1264	28.6%	26.0%
Toyota	52	272	324	7.3%	6.1%
Nissan	33	241	274	6.2%	5.4%
Subaru	40	222	262	5.9%	5.0%
Chevrolet	53	202	255	5.8%	4.6%
Acura	35	215	250	5.7%	4.9%
Dodge	33	212	245	5.5%	4.8%
Ford	41	184	225	5.1%	4.2%
Pontiac	29	117	146	3.3%	2.6%
Saturn	16	117	133	3.0%	2.6%
Chrysler	18	75	93	2.1%	1.7%
Buick	23	67	90	2.0%	1.5%
Volkswagen	21	60	81	1.8%	1.4%
Mazda	16	61	77	1.7%	1.4%
Hyundai	9	63	72	1.6%	1.4%
Oldsmobile	20	52	72	1.6%	1.2%
Mitsubishi	22	44	66	1.5%	1.0%
Other Makes	118	375	493	11.1%	8.5%



In reviewing passenger vehicle theft entries in CCIC, a majority of the theft entries occur with passenger vehicles manufactured between the years of 1990 to 2005. This indicates that these vehicles are between 6 and 21 years old. In comparison all types of vehicles, passenger vehicle thefts appear to be relatively old.

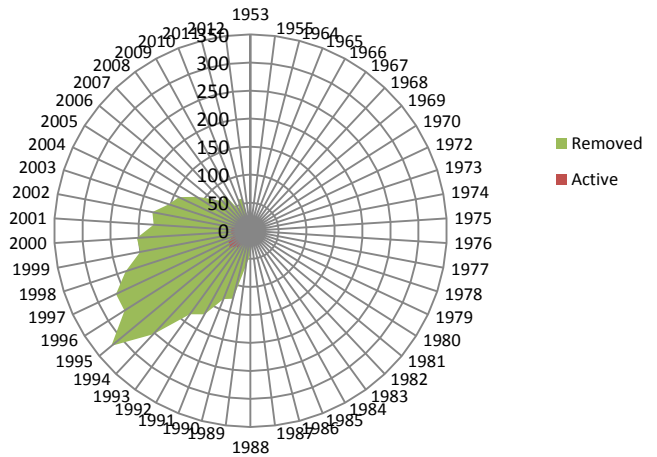
The following chart provides a listing of all vehicles, ranked by highest entry order. This listing includes vehicles with more than 24 thefts per year (average 2 per month).

Make	Model	Active	Removed	Total	% Passenger Thefts	% Removal
Honda	Accord	69	617	686	15.5%	89.9%
Honda	Civic	43	495	538	12.2%	92.0%
Acura	Integra	29	175	204	4.6%	85.8%
Toyota	Camry	27	164	191	4.3%	85.9%
Nissan	Maxima	14	132	146	3.3%	90.4%
Subaru	Legacy	21	96	117	2.6%	82.1%
Saturn	SL	12	97	109	2.5%	89.0%
Dodge	Intrepid	2	81	83	1.9%	97.6%
Subaru	Impreza	11	70	81	1.8%	86.4%
Toyota	Corolla	17	64	81	1.8%	79.0%
Dodge	Stratus	11	59	70	1.6%	84.3%
Dodge	Neon	15	51	66	1.5%	77.3%
Ford	Taurus	5	59	64	1.4%	92.2%
Nissan	Altima	8	52	60	1.4%	86.7%
Pontiac	Grand Am	13	45	58	1.3%	77.6%
Chevrolet	Impala	12	44	56	1.3%	78.6%
Pontiac	Grand Prix	9	41	50	1.1%	82.0%
Nissan	Sentra	8	41	49	1.1%	83.7%
Chevrolet	Camaro	10	37	47	1.1%	78.7%

Make	Model	Active	Removed	Total	% Passenger Thefts	% Removal
Subaru	Outback	3	42	46	1.0%	91.3%
Chevrolet	Cavalier	9	33	42	0.9%	78.6%
Volkswagen	Jetta	8	33	41	0.9%	80.5%
Chrysler	Sebring	4	35	39	0.9%	89.7%
Honda	Prelude	2	37	39	0.9%	94.9%
Chevrolet	Malibu	3	33	36	0.8%	91.7%
Ford	Focus	4	32	36	0.8%	88.9%
Chevrolet	Monte Carlo	9	26	35	0.8%	74.3%
Mazda	626	5	29	34	0.8%	85.3%
Ford	Escort	10	22	32	0.7%	68.8%
Oldsmobile	Cutlass/Ciera	10	20	30	0.7%	66.7%
Buick	Regal	5	24	29	0.7%	82.8%
Ford	Mustang	8	21	29	0.7%	72.4%
Mitsubishi	Galant	10	19	29	0.7%	65.5%
Plymouth	Neon	9	20	29	0.7%	69.0%
Hyundai	Sonata	4	23	27	0.6%	85.2%
Chrysler	3000 ME	7	19	26	0.6%	73.1%
Cadillac	DeVille	7	18	25	0.6%	72.0%
Kia	Spectra	3	22	25	0.6%	88.0%

As observed from the above table, many of the leading vehicle thefts have a higher than average removal rate. The following is a chart of all passenger vehicles by model year.

Passenger Car Thefts



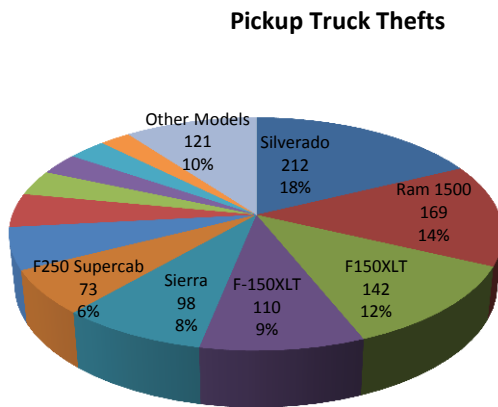
Year	Active	Removed	Total
1953		1	1
1955		1	1
1964	2	2	4
1965	3		3
1966	3	1	4
1967	1	3	4
1968	1	3	4
1969	1		1
1970		1	1
1972	2		2
1973	1	1	2
1974	6		6
1975	2		2
1976	1	2	3
1977	5	1	6
1978	6	3	9
1979	3	1	4
1980	2	3	5
1981	1	3	4

Year	Active	Removed	Total
1982	4	4	8
1983	4	8	12
1984	5	10	15
1985	7	17	24
1986	10	16	26
1987	12	23	35
1988	15	42	57
1989	11	62	73
1990	24	125	149
1991	21	131	152
1992	23	170	193
1993	39	184	223
1994	36	253	289
1995	50	322	372
1996	43	266	309
1997	45	265	310

Year	Active	Removed	Total
1998	31	234	265
1999	34	200	234
2000	35	203	238
2001	34	173	207
2002	34	178	212
2003	25	153	178
2004	22	141	163
2005	18	113	131
2006	18	89	107
2007	12	71	83
2008	12	81	93
2009	7	42	49
2010	12	60	72
2011	8	59	67
2012	2	8	10

Pickup Trucks

There were a total of 1,193 pickup vehicle thefts reported to CCIC this past year. The following is a list of the makes of the vehicles that were entered.



- Silverado
- Ram 1500
- F150XLT
- F-150XLT
- Sierra
- F250 Supercab
- Ranger
- DLX
- F355
- Tacoma
- Dakota
- S10

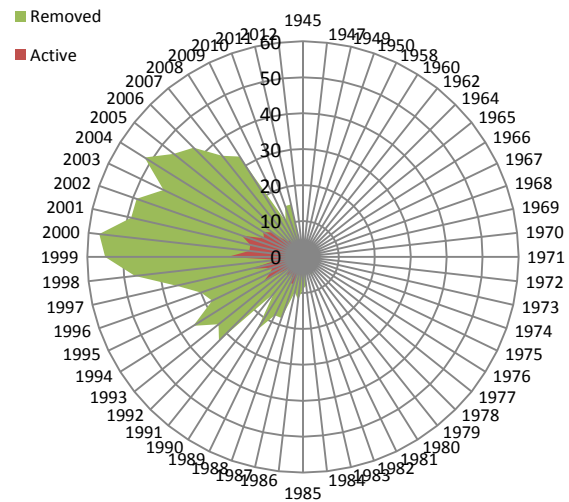
Make	Model	Thefts
Chevrolet	Silverado	212
Dodge	Ram 1500	169
Ford	F-150XLT	252
GMC	Sierra	98
Ford	F250 Supercab	73
Ford	Ranger	69
Toyota	DLX	56
Ford	F355	42
Toyota	Tacoma	36
Dodge	Dakota	35
Chevrolet	S10	28
Other Makes		121

In reviewing pickup vehicle theft entries in CCIC, a majority of the theft entries occur with pickup vehicles manufactured between the years of 1992 to 2009. There is a peak in the vehicle year theft entries between 1999 and 2004. This indicates that these vehicles are between 5 and 12 years old. In comparison with all other vehicle types, pickup trucks appear to relatively older vehicles.

Year	Active	Removed	Total
1945		1	1
1947		1	1
1949	1	1	2
1950		1	1
1958	1		1
1960	1		1
1962	1	2	3
1964		2	2
1965		1	1
1966	1		1
1967		1	1
1968	2	1	3
1969	2		2
1970	1	4	5
1971	2	1	3
1972	1	2	3
1973	4	1	5
1974	2		2
1975	1	3	4
1976	2	4	6
1977	3	3	6
1978	5	3	8
1979	5	3	8
1980	3	5	8

Year	Active	Removed	Total
1981	3	6	9
1982	1	4	5
1983	2	4	6
1984	3	8	11
1985	3	9	12
1986	7	12	19
1987	3	10	13
1988	8	18	26
1989	8	18	26
1990	5	24	29
1991	7	13	20
1992	6	33	39
1993	5	30	35
1994	13	36	49
1995	10	28	38
1996	9	30	39
1997	15	36	51

Pickup Truck Thefts

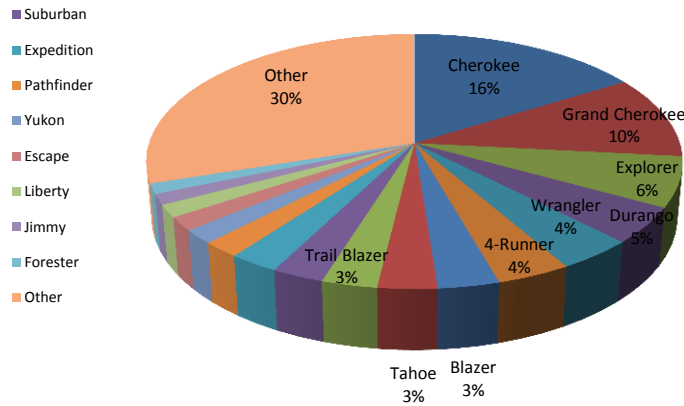


Year	Active	Removed	Total
1998	7	47	54
1999	21	55	76
2000	15	57	72
2001	15	49	64
2002	18	49	67
2003	12	43	55
2004	13	52	65
2005	11	46	57
2006	6	43	49
2007	6	36	42
2008	2	33	35
2009	1	11	12
2010	3	15	18
2011	4	15	19
2012	2	1	3

SUVs

There were a total of 1,633 passenger SUV vehicle thefts reported to CCIC this past year. The following is a list of the makes of the vehicles that were entered. In reviewing SUV vehicle theft entries in CCIC, a majority of the theft entries occur with SUV vehicles manufactured between the years of 1998 to 2004. This indicates that these vehicles are between 7 and 13 years old. In comparison all types of vehicles, SUV vehicle thefts appear to be relatively older vehicles. ATICC suggests Jeep owners to use a multi-layered anti-theft approach, including window VIN etching and alarms.

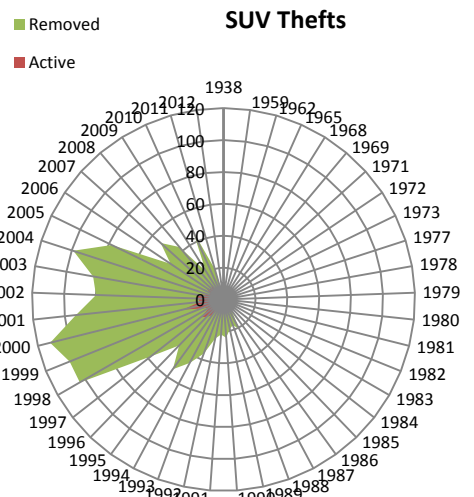
SUV Thefts



Make	Model	Thefts
Jeep	Cherokee	264
Jeep	Grand Cherokee	171
Ford	Explorer	104
Dodge	Durango	75
Jeep	Wrangler	66
Toyota	4-Runner	64
Chevrolet	Blazer	53
Chevrolet	Tahoe	51
Chevrolet	Trail Blazer	48
Chevrolet	Suburban	45
Ford	Expedition	43
Nissan	Pathfinder	33
GMC	Yukon	29
Ford	Escape	28
Jeep	Liberty	26
GMC	Jimmy	22
Subaru	Forester	21
Other Models	Other	490

Year	Active	Removed	Total
1938		1	1
1959	1		1
1962	1		1
1965		1	1
1968	1		1
1969		1	1
1971	1		1
1972	1		1
1973	1		1
1977		1	1
1978	1	1	2
1979	1	1	2
1980	1		1
1981	1	2	3
1982	1	2	3
1983	1	1	2
1984		1	1
1985	1	6	7
1986	1	9	10
1987	2	21	23
1988	6	17	23

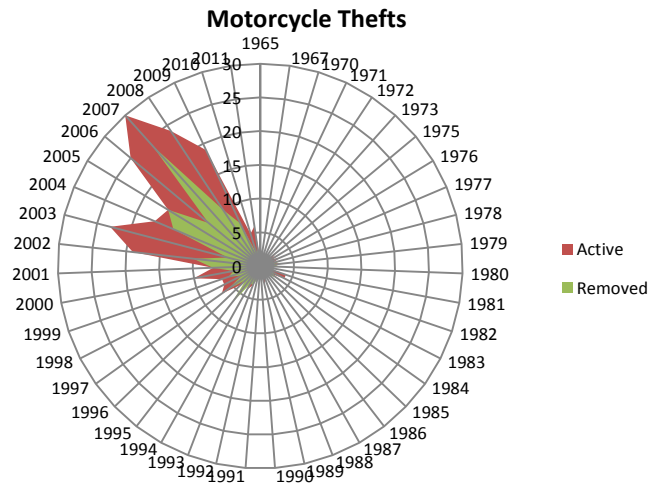
Year	Active	Removed	Total
1989	4	19	23
1990	4	24	28
1991	7	22	29
1992	3	25	28
1993	5	36	41
1994	4	45	49
1995	12	54	66
1996	15	40	55
1997	18	58	76
1998	10	104	114
1999	15	104	119
2000	26	112	138
2001	15	93	108
2002	16	80	96
2003	17	83	100
2004	10	99	109
2005	9	78	87
2006	13	40	53
2007	9	53	62
2008	12	43	55
2009	4	21	25



Year	Active	Removed	Total
2010	7	47	54
2011	7	20	27
2012		4	4

Motorcycles

In reviewing motorcycle vehicle theft entries in CCIC, a majority of the theft entries occur with motorcycle vehicles manufactured between the years of 2004 to 2009. This indicates that these vehicles are between 2 and 7 years old. In comparison all types of vehicles, motorcycle vehicle thefts appear to be relatively newer vehicles. Motorcycle vehicles included styles of street motorcycles, however other styles may be represented (i.e., motor scooters, mopeds, mini-bikes, ATV's, and snowmobiles). Owners of motorcycles are encouraged to use tracking devices, like Lojack, use of front tire/column lock and supplemental locking devices.



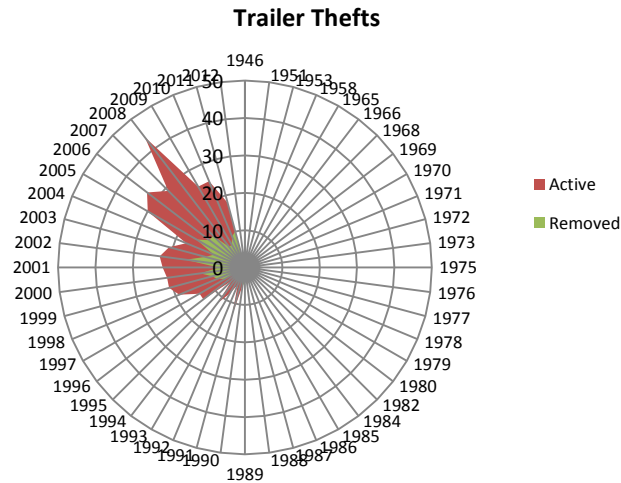
Year	Active	Removed	Grand Total	Year	Active	Removed	Grand Total	Year	Active	Removed	Grand Total
1965	1		1	1984	2	3	5	1999	6	5	11
1967	1		1	1985	2	2	4	2000	10	4	14
1970	1		1	1986	1		1	2001	7	7	14
1971	2	1	3	1987	1	1	2	2002	19	10	29
1972		1	1	1988	2	2	4	2003	23	5	28
1973	1	2	3	1989	3		3	2004	17	14	31
1975	3		3	1990		1	1	2005	16	16	32
1976	2	1	3	1991	2		2	2006	25	10	35
1977	3		3	1992	1	2	3	2007	30	24	54
1978	2	3	5	1993	3	3	6	2008	24	10	34
1979	3	2	5	1994	4	3	7	2009	19	7	26
1980	2	3	5	1995	2	7	9	2010	5	2	7
1981	1	1	2	1996	4	3	7	2011	6	3	9
1982	4	1	5	1997	7	6	13				
1983	4	2	6	1998	6	3	9				

Analytical Comment

In reviewing motorcycle theft entries in CCIC, a majority of the theft entries occur with vehicles that were relatively new in comparison with other vehicle style thefts. Because of the low recovery rate of these vehicle styles, law enforcement efforts should focus on specialized tactical operation plans to increase these vehicle recoveries. Many of these vehicles do not have license, registration and/or public VINs for verification.

Trailers

In reviewing trailer theft entries in CCIC, a majority of the theft entries occur with trailer vehicles manufactured between the years of 1999 to 2010. This indicates that these vehicles are between 1 and 12 years old. In comparison all types of vehicles, trailer vehicle thefts appear to be relatively newer vehicles. Owners of trailers are encouraged to register the trailer with the state, use VIN etching/stamping in multiple areas and trailer hitch lock devices.



Year	Active	Removed	Total
1946	1		1
1951	1		1
1953		1	1
1958	1	1	2
1965	1		1
1966	1		1
1968	1		1
1969	1	1	2
1970		1	1
1971	1		1
1972	4	1	5
1973		1	1
1975	1	1	2
1976	3		3
1977	4		4
1978	3	2	5

Year	Active	Removed	Total
1979	3		3
1980	1	1	2
1982	1	2	3
1984	3	3	6
1985	2	1	3
1986	2		2
1987	3	3	6
1988	5	1	6
1989	2	4	6
1990	5	5	10
1991	13	1	14
1992	5	1	6
1993	8	2	10
1994	12	3	15
1995	5	3	8
1996	14	1	15

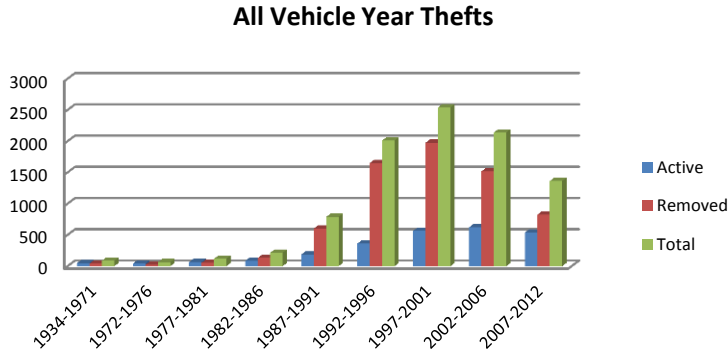
Year	Active	Removed	Total
1997	14	6	20
1998	19	8	27
1999	21	9	30
2000	21	12	33
2001	22	7	29
2002	23	16	39
2003	21	11	32
2004	17	9	26
2005	30	15	45
2006	33	12	45
2007	29	12	41
2008	44	7	51
2009	25	7	32
2010	25	9	34
2011	18	10	28
2012		1	1

Analytical Comment

In reviewing trailer theft entries in CCIC, a majority of the theft entries occur with vehicles that were relatively new in comparison with other vehicle style thefts. Again, many of these vehicles are not recovered. Because of the low recovery rate of these vehicle styles, law enforcement efforts should focus on specialized tactical operation plans to increase these vehicle recoveries. Many of these vehicles do not have license, registration and/or public VINs for verification.

All Vehicle Year Thefts

91% of all vehicles reported stolen during this period are between 1989 and 2011 vehicle year manufactured. A majority (96%) of the vehicles thefts were manufactured in the years of 1988 to 2012. The highest grouping of vehicle year thefts was between 1996 and 2000, representing 26%, followed by the years of 2001 to 2005 with



Years	Active	Removed	Total
1934-1971	48	39	87
1972-1976	42	23	65
1977-1981	66	53	119
1982-1986	84	131	215
1987-1991	187	602	789
1992-1996	361	1650	2011
1997-2001	566	1976	2542
2002-2006	622	1518	2140
2007-2012	539	824	1363
Total	2515	6816	9331

24%. In other words, one-half (50%) of vehicle theft entries involved a vehicle being stolen in the State of Colorado

where the vehicle manufactured year was between 1996 and 2005. This indicates that older vehicles (between 7 and 16 years old) are the primary target for auto theft.

Year	Active	Removed	Total
1934	1		1
1938		1	1
1945		1	1
1946	1		1
1947		1	1
1948	1		1
1949	1	1	2
1950		1	1
1951	1		1
1953		2	2
1955		1	1
1958	2	1	3
1959	1		1
1960	2		2
1961		1	1
1962	2	2	4
1964	3	4	7
1965	5	2	7
1966	6	1	7
1967	2	4	6
1968	5	5	10
1969	5	3	8

Year	Active	Removed	Total
1970	4	6	10
1971	6	2	8
1972	8	5	13
1973	8	6	14
1974	11		11
1975	7	4	11
1976	8	8	16
1977	15	6	21
1978	17	12	29
1979	15	8	23
1980	12	14	26
1981	7	13	20
1982	12	13	25
1983	13	17	30
1984	16	25	41
1985	19	37	56
1986	24	39	63
1987	24	59	83
1988	38	83	121
1989	30	106	136
1990	41	184	225
1991	54	170	224

Year	Active	Removed	Total
1992	41	238	279
1993	67	269	336
1994	78	353	431
1995	88	431	519
1996	87	359	446
1997	107	398	505
1998	91	416	507
1999	109	395	504
2000	136	415	551
2001	123	352	475
2002	127	352	479
2003	121	310	431
2004	110	337	447
2005	122	292	414
2006	142	227	369
2007	130	220	350
2008	153	200	353
2009	103	116	219
2010	80	147	227
2011	67	127	194
2012	6	14	20
Grand Total	2515	6816	9331

Color of Stolen Vehicles

The most common color of reported stolen vehicle is white (18%) followed by black (15%), blue (11%) and red (11%).

Color	Const.	Farm Equip.	Motorcycle	Motor Home	Scooter	ATV	Passenger	Pickup	Special	SUV	Tow Truck	Tractor	Trailer	Utility Truck	Van	Total
Beige				1			27	8		4			2		4	46
Black	3		122		66	27	539	99		246			199	1	3	1305
Blue	4	2	74		44	27	517	140	1	177		3	17		34	1040
Bronze							5	2		3			2			12
Brown	1		1				63	26		23	1		13		7	135
Cream					4		9			3			1			17
Gold			2				213	27		81				1	15	339
Gray	4	1	14		7	4	312	89		143			25	1	22	622
Green	1	8	22		13	41	462	83	3	156			12	1	28	830
Lavender							1									1
Maroon			3		4	1	183	45	1	60		1	2		12	312
Multi-Color							1									1
Orange	7	4	25		13	4	4	7		2			14		5	85
Pink			1				1			1						3
Purple			2	1	6		53	5		19		1			5	92
Red	1	4	84		58	58	416	159		178	1	2	34	1	20	1016
Silver			9		16	3	579	80		204		1	26	2	12	932
Tan	1				4		100	26		33			6	3	3	176
Teal							33	3		6						42
Turquoise					1		8	1		2					1	13
White	13	1	41	7	17	11	712	330		234	2	11	140	12	118	1649
Yellow	17		17		12	19	27	15	3	12		3	6	1	4	136
Unknown	21	6	30	1	8	30	157	48	2	46		4	161	1	12	527
Total	73	26	447	10	273	225	4422	1193	10	1633	4	26	660	24	305	9331

All Colors of Stolen Vehicles

