

Summary of Law Enforcement and District Attorney Reports of Student Contacts – Academic Year 2020-2021

Pursuant to House Bill 15-1273

Prepared for the Education and Judiciary Committees of the
Colorado State House and Senate

June 2022



Colorado Department of Public Safety
Division of Criminal Justice
Office of Research and Statistics

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The corresponding web-based interactive data dashboard is located here:
<https://ors.colorado.gov/ors-studentcontacts>

Preface

In 2015, the Colorado General Assembly passed House Bill 1273 (C.R.S. 22-32-146(5) and C.R.S. 20-1-113(4)), mandating that local law enforcement agencies and district attorney offices annually report specific information to the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) within the Colorado Department of Public Safety. These agencies must report every incident that resulted in a student’s arrest, summons or ticket during the academic year for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public elementary schools, middle or junior high schools, or high schools.

H.B. 15-1273 mandated DCJ to annually analyze and report these data disaggregated by law enforcement agency, district attorney’s office, and school. This report is presented to the Judiciary and Education Committees of the General Assembly in tandem with a corresponding web-based interactive data dashboard that provides information on individual schools and law enforcement agencies. ***These two reporting mechanisms—this report and the data dashboard—should be viewed together since only the report contains the analyses of all incidents and information regarding the development of the data sets used in the report and in the dashboard.*** The interactive website may be found at <https://ors.colorado.gov/ors-studentcontacts>

Every effort was made to protect the identity of individual students. Disaggregating the data by individual school required special precautions to protect student privacy. To this end, schools with five or fewer incidents were placed into a category titled “Schools with few incidents.” Additionally, when only one individual fell into a race/ethnicity category in a specific school, that case was placed into the “other or unknown” race/ethnicity category in an effort to protect the identity of the student.

For information on incidents analyzed by school, school district, and by law enforcement agency, please go to the following website to access the data dashboard:
<https://ors.colorado.gov/ors-studentcontacts>

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Executive Summary

Background. In 2015, the Colorado General Assembly passed House Bill 15-1273, mandating that local law enforcement agencies annually report specific information to the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) within the Colorado Department of Public Safety. These agencies must report every incident that resulted in a student’s arrest, summons or ticket during the prior academic year for an offense that occurred at a public elementary school, middle or junior high school, or high school; in a school vehicle; or at a school activity or sanctioned event. In addition, H.B. 15-1273 mandated that each district attorney annually report to DCJ the name of any student who was granted pre-filing juvenile or adult diversion for a ticket, summons, or offense that occurred at a public elementary school, middle or junior high school, or high school; in a school vehicle; or at a school activity or sanctioned event. The DCJ provided data collection instruments on its website for law enforcement agencies and district attorney offices to use that would allow for the submission of this information. This report covers the 2020-2021 academic year.

The years 2020 and 2021 were marked by unprecedented circumstances due to the worldwide pandemic of COVID-19. Starting in March 2020, most Colorado school classes moved to on-line learning and stayed remote through the Fall start of the 2020-2021 school year. This resulted in fewer students on school grounds through much of the 2020-2021 academic school year.

One hundred thirty-two (132) law enforcement agencies provided data to DCJ for this study.¹ Of these, fifty-four (55) law enforcement agencies reported no incidents and 77 agencies reported 1,023 incidents in 278 public schools for the 2020-21 academic year.² This compares with 131 agencies in the 2019-20 school year (40 reported no incidents) reporting 4,897 incidents in 520 public schools. This reduction of approximately 75% of incidents is likely a result of classes moving entirely to on-line learning in the spring of 2020.

Not all district attorney offices offer pre-filing diversion opportunities. Eighteen of the 22 district attorney offices submitted information to DCJ for the 2020-2021 academic year. Five of these reported no cases.

Law enforcement incident reports. About 62% of the incidents reported by law enforcement agencies occurred in five judicial districts: the 1st, 4th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. The majority (89%) of the 1,023 incidents resulted in law enforcement officers issuing a ticket or summons and 10% resulted in an arrest. In terms of race/ethnicity, 55% of the students involved in the incidents reported by law enforcement were White, 35% were Hispanic, and 8% were Black (for 1% of incidents, race/ethnicity was “other or unknown”).³ Weapons were reported to be present in 17% of incidents, however, this figure includes 129 (76%) instances when the weapon was a leg or fist (personal weapon). Six incidents, accounting for 4% of all incidents analyzed, involved a firearm.

Marijuana-related offenses, assault, and disorderly conduct were the most frequently occurring offenses. The distribution of cases for White students were 16% marijuana offenses, 13% assault offenses, and 8% disorderly conduct/fighting. Hispanic students had a similar distribution, with 18%

¹ Approximately 240 law enforcement agencies are expected to report data to DCJ. It is unknown if those agencies that did not report did not have incidents on school grounds, or were unaware of the reporting requirements specified in H.B. 15-1273. The data collection templates include a “No Incidents” option.

² Please see the “Developing the data base” section for information describing why some incidents were excluded from the analysis. Note that law enforcement agencies reported incidents in 525 public schools; there are over 1,800 schools statewide.

³ The Colorado Department of Education reports the race/ethnicity distribution for all schools at the beginning of academic year 2020-21 as follows: 52% were White, 34% were Hispanic, 5% were Black, and 9% of students fell into “other, Asian/Native Hawaiian/American Indian/Alaska Native.”

marijuana offenses, 15% disorderly conduct/fighting, and 11% assault offenses. Black students were most likely to have an assault offense (42%), followed by marijuana (14%) and disorderly conduct/fighting (10%).

For information by law enforcement agency, school district, and school, please use the following link to access an interactive data dashboard: <https://ors.colorado.gov/ors-studentcontacts>

Court case outcome. H.B. 15-1273 requires that DCJ obtain the court disposition for the reported incident, when this information is available. Using data from Judicial’s ICON data system (which does not include Denver County Court data or municipal court data), court case records were found for 647 of law enforcement records. Note that cases filed in county or district court are likely to reflect charges that are more serious, cases involving multiple offenses, or students with prior infractions. About 42% of the cases linked to court records resulted in a conviction. Charges were dismissed in 29% of cases and 29% of cases had not yet reached disposition. Charges were dismissed more frequently for Hispanic students (32%), and less frequently for White and Black students (29% and 24%, respectively).

Sentencing information was available for 203 cases. Of these, 61% received probation/deferred judgment or intensive supervision, whereas 16% of these cases received a fine or a fee. White and Black students or those in the “other/unknown” race/ethnicity category were more likely to receive probation/deferred judgment compared to Hispanic students. Twenty cases resulted in a sentence to the Division of Youth Services.

District attorney diversion cases. Thirteen district attorney offices reported 158 pre-filing diversion cases involving 46 females, 109 males, and 3 unknown reported gender. Black students represented 3% of the cases, Hispanics represented 22%, and Whites represented 68% of the cases; for the remaining 8% of cases, race/ethnicity was other/unknown. Offense type was found for 58 cases after matching district attorney cases with law enforcement records. Among these cases, assault was the most common offense (26%), followed by dangerous drug (14%) and sexual assault/offense (10%).

Background

In 2015, the Colorado General Assembly passed House Bill 15-1273 (C.R.S. 22-32-146(5) and C.R.S. 20-1-113(4)), mandating that local law enforcement agencies annually report specific information to the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) in the Department of Public Safety. Agencies must report every incident that resulted in a student's arrest, summons or ticket during the previous academic year. H.B. 15-1273 mandated DCJ to annually analyze and report the data by law enforcement agency and by school. For information on incidents analyzed by school, school district, and by law enforcement agency, please go to the following website to access an interactive data dashboard:

<https://ors.colorado.gov/ors-studentcontacts>

In addition, H.B. 15-1273 mandated that each district attorney office annually report to DCJ specific information regarding any student who was granted pre-filing juvenile or adult diversion for a ticket, summons, or offense that occurred at a public elementary school, middle or junior high school, or high school; in a school vehicle; or at a school activity or sanctioned event.

DCJ provided data collection instruments to law enforcement agencies and district attorney offices that allowed for the submission of this information for the period between August 1, 2020 and July 31, 2021.

This report is organized as follows: Section One describes the statute including the data requested, and also describes the approach employed to develop the data set; Section Two focuses on the findings from the data provided by law enforcement agencies; Section Three presents information on the final outcome of the incidents according to court records; and, Section Four provides results from district attorney pre-filing diversion cases and a summary of the findings by judicial district.

Section One: Data sources and method

Data sources

Law enforcement data. Based on the statutory mandate, each law enforcement agency employee or contractor who acted in an official capacity on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or sanctioned event at public elementary schools, middle or junior high schools, or high schools, is required to report the following information:

- a) The student's full name;
- b) The student's date of birth;
- c) The student's race, ethnicity, and gender;
- d) The name of the school where the incident occurred or the name of the school that operated the vehicle or held the activity or event;
- e) The date of the arrest or taking of a student into custody;
- f) The date of the issuance of the summons or ticket;
- g) The arrest or incident report number as recorded by the law enforcement agency;
- h) The single most serious offense for which a student was arrested, issued a summons, or issued a ticket using the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) crime code;
- i) The type of weapon involved, if any, for offenses classified as Group A offenses in NIBRS; and
- j) The law enforcement agency's originating reporting identifier.

For the period between August 1, 2020 and July 31, 2021, 132 law enforcement agencies provided information to DCJ. Of these, 55 agencies reported no-incidents and 77 agencies reported at least one school incident.

Table 1.1: Reporting Trends, 2014-15 to 2019-2021

Academic Year	Agencies responding to school incident reports	Agencies reporting incidents	Total Incidents
2014-15	92	71	6641
2015-16	147	101	6727
2016-17	140	91	6295
2017-18	165	106	7050
2018-19	128	92	6688
2019-20	131	91	4897

Approximately 240 law enforcement agencies are expected to report data to DCJ for this project. It is unknown if those agencies that did not report to DCJ did not have incidents on school grounds, or were unaware of the reporting requirements specified in H.B. 15-1273. DCJ provides data collection instruments to law enforcement agencies to capture reports of both incidents and non-incidents.

A note of caution. Given the limitations of law enforcement records management systems, it is likely that agencies reported incidents based on the address of the school. This means information may be missing regarding incidents that occurred elsewhere, such as in a school vehicle or at a school-sanctioned event. It also means that incidents that involved individuals other than students may be included in the data provided to DCJ.

District attorney data. H.B. 15-1273 mandates that each district attorney's office (DA) annually report to DCJ specific information regarding any student who was granted pre-filing juvenile diversion for a ticket, summons, or offense that occurred at a public elementary school, middle or junior high school, or high school; in a school vehicle; or at a school activity or sanctioned event.

The following information regarding pre-file juvenile or adult diversion is required:

- a) The student's full name;
- b) The student's date of birth;
- c) The student's race, ethnicity, and gender;
- d) The date of the arrest or taking of a student into custody;
- e) The date of the issuance of the summons or ticket;
- f) The arrest or incident report number as recorded by the law enforcement agency; and
- g) The name of the law enforcement agency that issued the ticket/summons or arrest.

This report covers the period between August 1, 2020 and July 31, 2021. Not all DA offices offer pre-filing diversion. Eighteen of the 22 DA offices in Colorado submitted information to the DCJ while five reported no diversion cases.

Court data from the State Judicial Branch's ICON/ECLIPSE data system. Using Judicial's ICON/ECLIPSE data system, efforts were made to locate the disposition of cases filed in county or district court. Note that Denver County Court is not part of the ICON system, so that information is unavailable. Additionally, there is no central repository for municipal court information so these data are not available for analysis. Court records were located for approximately 63% of incidents.

National Crime Information Center. To obtain the type of offense associated with the incidents provided, the offenses or crimes reported by the law enforcement agencies were matched with crime codes and categories provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Not all reported incidents included a crime type, however. When this occurred, the offense type was coded "other."

Colorado Department of Education. H.B. 15-1273 limits the analysis to public schools. An official list of public schools from the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) website was used to identify and match the school name provided by law enforcement agencies with the official school name, and to obtain the school level (e.g., middle school). Some of the school names provided corresponded to a

school facility, a school program or a private school not listed by CDE as having a school code. These incidents (a total of 37 incidents) were excluded from the analysis.

Method

Incident date and name. For an incident to qualify for inclusion in the study, the arrest date of the incident had to fall between August 1, 2020 and July 31, 2021. If the arrest date was not provided (and arrest information was unavailable in the court record), or the arrest date was outside the period of study, the incident was not included in the analysis. Incidents that did not include the name of the student (required for matching with court data) were eliminated from the court record analysis but included in the law enforcement contact analyses.

Some agencies reported more than one offense for the same person on the same arrest date, using the same incident number. When this occurred, the most serious offense was selected for analysis.

Contact type. H.B. 15-1273 called for the analysis of school-related incidents that resulted in either an arrest, a summons or a ticket. Because “summons” and “ticket” are used interchangeably, these two categories were combined. When the contact type was blank or unclear, which occurred for 55 reported incidents, 50 incidents were excluded where no court records were found. For the 5 incidents where court records were found, the contact type was changed to “other/unknown”.

Calculation of age. The data collection instrument requested the student’s date of birth (DOB). Using the DOB and the arrest date, the age of the person at the time of the incident was calculated. Incidents for which no DOB was available were excluded from the court records analysis (n=50).

Once the age for each individual was calculated, the following categories were used: Those 10-11 years old, 12-13 years old, 14-15 years old, 16-17 years old, and 18-19 years old. Incidents with students age 20 and older and those age 9 or younger were excluded from the analysis (n=5).

Schools. School information was necessary to identify those incidents that occurred on school premises. Incidents for which the school name was not provided, or the name was not on the list of Colorado Department of Education Schools, were eliminated (n=37). Also, to protect the identity of students who may be involved in the incidents reported here, schools with five or fewer incidents were placed in a category titled “Schools with few incidents.” In total, 208 schools (75%) were re-assigned to the category “Schools with few incidents.” This is more schools than are typically classified this way due to the decrease in total incidents.

Race/ethnicity. The following categories describe race/ethnicity: White, Hispanic, Black, and Other/unknown. To ensure the privacy of students in this study, further aggregation was done based on race/ethnicity in the following manner: When there was a school with only one incident, the race/ethnicity of the student was changed to “other/unknown.”

Matching records. Name, date of birth, incident/arrest number, arrest date and most serious offense from the law enforcement agency data were used to match incidents with court records in Judicial’s ICON/ECLIPSE data system. A similar matching process was undertaken to obtain offense type for the district attorney diversion cases. Note that ICON/ECLIPSE does not contain municipal court records or Denver County Court data, so this information was not available for analysis.

Summary

One hundred thirty-six (132) law enforcement agencies responded to the DCJ request for school incident reports corresponding to the 2020-21 academic year. Out of those that responded, 77 law enforcement agencies reported incidents in at least one school in their jurisdiction. Fifty-four (55) law enforcement agencies reported no-incidents in their jurisdiction.

Approximately 240 law enforcement agencies are expected to report data to DCJ for this study. It is unknown if those agencies that did not report to DCJ did not have schools in their jurisdiction, did not have incidents on school grounds, or were unaware of the reporting requirements specified in H.B. 15-1273. DCJ has conducted outreach through Colorado's law enforcement associations to make sure that all agencies understand their reporting requirement.

Given the limitations of law enforcement records management systems, it is likely that law enforcement agencies reported incidents based on the address of the school. This means information may be missing regarding incidents that occurred elsewhere (school vehicle or school-sanctioned event). It also means that incidents that involved individuals other than students may be included in the data provided to DCJ.

A total of 1,023 incidents in 278 public schools were included in the analyses presented here. Court records were found for 647 incidents, representing 63% of the 1,023 incidents analyzed. Since these cases were filed in district or county court,⁴ it is likely that these 647 incidents represent more serious offenses, cases with multiple charges, or individuals with prior incidents. Eighteen of the 22 district attorney offices in Colorado submitted information to DCJ. Five DA offices reported no diversion cases. The diversion analysis was performed on data from 13 offices.

⁴ Denver County Court data and municipal court data were not available for analysis. Denver County Court is not part of the statewide Judicial ICON data system. There is no centralized repository for municipal court data.

Section Two: Analysis of law enforcement contacts

Seventy-seven (77) law enforcement agencies reported 1,023 qualifying incidents in 278 public schools during the 2020-21 academic year, from August 1, 2020 through July 31, 2021.

This section provides an analysis of law enforcement reports of incidents. For information on incidents analyzed by school and by law enforcement agency, please go to the following website to access an interactive data dashboard: <https://ors.colorado.gov/ors-studentcontacts>

Description of incidents

Table 2.1 shows that 89% of incidents resulted in a summons/ticket and 10% resulted in arrest. For approximately 1% of incidents, contact type was other/unknown. In terms of race/ethnicity (Table 2.2), 55% of students were White, 35% were Hispanic, 8% were Black, and for 1% of students the race was either “other or unknown.”

Table 2.1: Contact type

Contact Type	N	%
Summons	913	89%
Arrest	105	10%
Other/unknown	5	1%
Total	1,023	100%

Table 2.2: Student race/ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	N	%
White	561	55%
Hispanic	357	35%
Black	86	8%
Other/unknown	19	1%
Total	1,023	100%

Sixty-five percent (65%) of incidents reported by law enforcement agencies involved male students and 35% involved female students (data not presented). Table 2.3 shows the age of the students involved in the incidents. Fourteen and 15-year-olds were more likely than those in the other age categories to be involved in the incidents reported here. Five percent (5%) of cases fell into the 10-11 age category and 4% fell into the 18-19 age category. Table 2.4 shows that 11% of the incidents occurred in elementary schools, 39% occurred in middle schools, and 50% occurred in high schools.

Table 2.3: Student age category

Age	N	%
10-11	55	5%
12-13	287	28%
14-15	390	38%
16-17	231	23%
18-19	37	4%
Unknown	23	2%
Total	1,023	100%

Table 2.4: School level

School Level	N	%
Elementary	109	11%
Middle	401	39%
High	513	50%
Total	1,023	100%

Table 2.5 shows the type of offenses involved in the incidents described here. The most frequently occurring offense involved marijuana, where 16% of the incidents reported by law enforcement agencies were marijuana-related. Assault (15%) and disorderly conduct (10%) offenses, when combined with marijuana, represent more than forty percent all incidents as shown in the percent column in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Offense type

Offense	N	%
Marijuana	169	16%
Assault	151	15%
Disorderly Conduct/Fighting	105	10%
Other	76	7%
Tobacco	71	7%
Dangerous Drugs	69	7%
Trespassing	50	5%
Harassing communication	45	4%
Public Order Crimes	40	4%
Liquor/Alcohol	37	4%
Weapon Offense	37	4%
Damage Property	33	3%
Sexual Assault/Offense	32	3%
Drugs/Health or Safety	29	3%
Traffic Offense	26	3%
Burglary	18	2%
Larceny/Theft	18	2%
Public Peace	17	1%
Total	1,023	100%

Marijuana offenses, disorderly conduct, assault and damage to property were the top offenses across elementary, middle, and high schools. Table 2.6 shows offense type by school level for 95% of the most frequently occurring crimes and collapses the least frequent (and remaining) 5% into the last row. Assault (23%) and damage to property (18%) were the most common offenses in elementary schools. Assault (15%), Marijuana (13%) and Disorderly conduct/fighting (12%) were the most common offense types in middle schools. Marijuana offenses (22%) and assault (12%) were the most frequently reported offense in high schools.

Table 2.6: Offense type by school level

Offense	Elementary	Middle	High	Total
(N)	109	401	513	1,023
Marijuana	3%	13%	22%	16%
Assault	23%	15%	12%	15%
Disorderly Conduct/Fighting	11%	12%	9%	10%
Tobacco	2%	11%	5%	7%
Dangerous Drugs	0%	6%	9%	7%
Trespassing	9%	3%	5%	5%
Harassing communication	9%	4%	4%	4%
Public Order Crimes	0%	1%	7%	4%
Liquor/Alcohol	1%	3%	5%	4%
Weapon Offense	4%	4%	4%	4%
Damage Property	18%	1%	1%	3%
Sexual Assault/Offense	2%	5%	2%	3%
Drugs/Health or Safety	0%	6%	1%	3%
Traffic Offense	2%	<1%	5%	3%
Other	0%	4%	1%	2%
Burglary	7%	2%	<1%	2%
Larceny/Theft	1%	1%	2%	2%
Public Peace	1%	2%	1%	1%
Remaining 5%	7%	6%	4%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Given the frequency of assault and disorderly conduct, it is not surprising that law enforcement agencies reported that about 17% (n=169) of total incidents involved a weapon. However, Table 2.7 shows that personal weapons (76%), such as fists or feet, were the most common weapons reported. A firearm was present in 4% of incidents involving a weapon (n=6).

Table 2.7: Weapon type

Weapon	N	%
Personal Weapons	129	76%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	21	13%
Other	9	5%
Any Firearm	3	2%
Handgun	3	2%
Blunt Object	2	1%
Fire/Incendiary Device/Explosives	2	1%
Total	169	100%

Summary. Seventy-seven (77) law enforcement agencies reported 1,023 qualifying incidents in 280 public schools during the 2020-21 academic year. The majority of incidents (89%) resulted in law enforcement officers issuing a ticket/summons, 10% resulted in an arrest, and for 1% of the incidents the information was missing. More than (55%) of the students involved in the incidents reported by law enforcement agencies were White, 35% were Hispanic, 8% were Black, and for 1% of incidents the

students' race/ethnicity was coded "other/unknown." Marijuana-related incidents, disorderly conduct and assault were the most frequently occurring offenses. Law enforcement reported that weapons were present in 17% of incidents; of these, 76% were personal weapons such as fists or feet. A firearm was present in 4% of incidents involving a weapon (n=6).

Description of incidents by contact type (summons/ticket or arrest)

Table 2.8 shows male and female students were equally likely to receive a summons/ticket, at 90% and 89% respectively, and both genders arrested in 10% of the incidents. For 1% of the incidents, males had other/unknown contact type with law enforcement. As shown in Table 2.9, it is notable that the outcome of 15% of 10-11 year-olds contacts was an arrest, surpassed only by the 16% of 18-19 year-olds whose contacts resulted in an arrest. Based on school level (Table 2.10), the incident resulted in arrest for 14% of elementary school students, 8% of middle school students, and 11% of the high school students.

Table 2.8: Student gender by contact type

Gender	N	Summons	Arrest	Other/ Unknown	Total
Male	667	89%	10%	1%	100%
Female	356	90%	10%	0%	100%
Total	1,023	89%	10%	1%	100%

Table 2.9: Age category by contact type

Age	N	Summons	Arrest	Other/ Unknown	Total
10-11	55	85%	15%	0%	100%
12-13	287	93%	7%	0%	100%
14-15	390	87%	13%	0%	100%
16-17	231	90%	8%	1%	100%
18-19	37	84%	16%	0%	100%
Unknown	23	87%	13%	0%	100%
Total	1,023	89%	10%	<1%	100%

Table 2.10: School level by contact type

School Level	N	Summons	Arrest	Other/ Unknown	Total
Elementary	109	83%	14%	0%	100%
Middle	401	92%	8%	<1%	100%
High	513	88%	11%	1%	100%
Total	1,023	89%	10%	<1%	100%

In terms of race/ethnicity and contact type, Hispanic and Black students were more likely to receive a summons (93% and 92% respectively) compared to White and other race students (86% and 89% respectively). White students were more likely to be arrested (13%) than the overall rate of 10% (Table 2.11).

Table 2.11: Student race/ethnicity by contact type

Race/Ethnicity	N	Summons	Arrest	Other/ Unknown	Total
White	561	86%	13%	1%	100%
Hispanic	357	93%	6%	<1%	100%
Black	86	92%	8%	0%	100%
Other/unknown	19	89%	11%	0%	100%
Total	4,897	89%	10%	<1%	100%

Table 2.12 shows the types of offenses that are more likely to result in an arrest. Burglary was more likely to be linked to an arrest (39%) followed by Damaging Property incidents (27%); this was also the case with Trespassing and Weapon Offenses (22%). Regarding the top three offenses, marijuana offenses or assault resulted in an arrest 8% of the time, while Disorderly Conduct resulted in an arrest in 3% of incidents. The crimes combined in the “remaining 5%” also had a high rate of arrests: 34% compared to 10% overall. This is not surprising since many of the “remaining 5%” of crimes were serious, although infrequent, events.

Table 2.12: Offense type by contact type

Offense	N	Summons	Arrest	Other/ Unknown	Total
Marijuana	169	92%	8%	0%	100%
Assault	151	91%	8%	1%	100%
Disorderly Conduct/Fighting	105	97%	3%	0%	100%
Tobacco	71	90%	10%	0%	100%
Dangerous Drugs	69	93%	7%	0%	100%
Trespassing	50	78%	22%	0%	100%
Harassing communication	45	96%	4%	0%	100%
Public Order Crimes	40	100%	0%	0%	100%
Liquor/Alcohol	37	97%	0%	3%	100%
Weapon Offense	37	78%	22%	0%	100%
Damage Property	33	73%	27%	0%	100%
Sexual Assault/Offense	32	81%	13%	6%	100%
Drugs/Health or Safety	29	97%	3%	0%	100%
Traffic Offense	26	100%	0%	0%	100%
Other	23	91%	9%	0%	100%
Burglary	18	61%	39%	0%	100%
Larceny/Theft	18	94%	6%	0%	100%
Public Peace	17	88%	12%	0%	100%
Remaining 5%	53	64%	34%	2%	100%
Total	1,023	89%	10%	<1%	100%

Seventeen percent (17%) of incidents involved weapons, according to law enforcement reports. However, 76% of these incidents included personal weapons (such as fists or feet). As shown in Table 2.13, the incidents involving unknown weapons or blunt object were less likely to result in an arrest. About 19% of incidents that involved a knife/cutting instrument resulted in an arrest; 33% of incidents involving a firearm resulted in an arrest; and 11% of incidents that involved some other type of weapon resulted in an arrest.

Table 2.13: Weapon by contact type

Weapon	N	Summons	Arrest	Other / Unknown	Total
Personal Weapons	129	91%	9%	0%	100%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	21	81%	19%	0%	100%
Other	9	89%	11%	0%	100%
Any Firearm	3	67%	33%	0%	100%
Handgun	3	67%	33%	0%	100%
Blunt Object	2	100%	0%	0%	100%
Fire/Incendiary Device/ Explosives	2	100%	0%	0%	100%
Total	169	89%	11%	0%	100%

Summary. Males and Females had the same likelihood of arrest, and those incidents that involved a serious weapon, such as a firearm or knife/cutting instrument, were more likely to result in an arrest. Eight percent of marijuana and assault cases resulted in an arrest, but only 3% of disorderly conduct-related incidents resulted in an arrest.

Description of incidents by race/ethnicity

Table 2.14 shows gender by race/ethnicity for those involved in the 1,023 incidents. Table 2.15 displays the distribution of age within each racial/ethnic group and Table 2.16 reflects the race/ethnicity distribution within each age category.

Table 2.15 shows age category by race/ethnicity. Table 2.15 shows that Hispanic (38%) and Black (34%) students were more likely to be aged 13 years or younger than White students (32%). Conversely, White students 16 years of age or older accounted for 28% of incidents, compared to 25% of Black student and 24% of Hispanic students.

Table 2.14: Student gender by race/ethnicity

Gender	White	Hispanic	Black	Other / Unknown	Total
N	561	357	86	19	1,023
Male	69%	59%	65%	74%	65%
Female	31%	41%	35%	26%	35%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2.15: Student age category by race/ethnicity

Age	White	Hispanic	Black	Other / Unknown	Total
N	561	357	86	19	1,023
10-11	6%	5%	6%	11%	5%
12-13	26%	33%	28%	5%	28%
14-15	38%	37%	38%	47%	38%
16-17	24%	20%	24%	32%	23%
18-19	4%	4%	1%	0%	4%
Unknown	3%	1%	2%	5%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2.16 shows race/ethnicity by age category. While White students were involved in 55% of incidents overall, 58% of students in the 16-17 age categories were White. While Hispanic students were involved in 35% of incidents overall, approximately 41% of students in the 12-13 and 18-19 age categories were Hispanics. While Black students were involved in 8% of incidents overall, 9% of students in the 10-11 and Unknown age category were Black. It should be noted that for 23 incidents, the age of the students was unknown as the case was either expunged or sealed.

Table 2.16: Student age category by race/ethnicity

Age	N	White	Hispanic	Black	Other / Unknown	Total
10-11	55	56%	31%	9%	4%	100%
12-13	287	51%	41%	8%	0%	100%
14-15	390	55%	34%	8%	2%	100%
16-17	231	58%	30%	8%	3%	100%
18-19	37	57%	41%	3%	0%	100%
Unknown	23	65%	22%	9%	4%	100%
Total	1,023	55%	35%	8%	2%	100%

Table 2.17 shows school level by race/ethnicity. Hispanic students had the highest proportion in elementary school (12%) or middle school (44%) compared to White or Black students. White students were more likely to be in high school (53%) compared to Black (51%) or Hispanic (44%) students when their incident occurred.

Table 2.17: School level by race/ethnicity of students

School Level	White	Hispanic	Black	Other / Unknown	Total
N	561	357	86	19	1,023
Elementary	9%	12%	8%	11%	11%
Middle	37%	44%	41%	16%	39%
High	53%	44%	51%	74%	50%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2.18 depicts the race/ethnicity of students by offense. Of the marijuana offenses, 52% of those charged were White, 38% were Hispanic and 7% were Black. Hispanic students, involved in 35% of incidents overall, were charged with half of the disorderly conduct offenses and 44% of burglary

offenses. Black students, involved in 8% of incidents overall, were charged in 24% of assault, 12% of public peace offenses and 11% of larceny/theft offenses.

Table 2.19 shows the offense type by the race/ethnicity of students. White (16%), Hispanics (18%) and Other/Unknown (21%) race students were most frequently involved in marijuana-related offenses. Black students were most frequently involved in assault (42%) and marijuana-related offenses (14%).

Table 2.18: Offense type by race/ethnicity of students

Offense	N	White	Hispanic	Black	Other / Unknown	Total
Marijuana	169	52%	38%	7%	2%	100%
Assault	151	49%	26%	24%	1%	100%
Disorderly Conduct/Fighting	105	41%	50%	9%	0%	100%
Tobacco	71	56%	39%	3%	1%	100%
Dangerous Drugs	69	54%	39%	6%	1%	100%
Trespassing	50	66%	24%	8%	2%	100%
Harassing communication	45	58%	33%	9%	0%	100%
Public Order Crimes	40	85%	10%	3%	3%	100%
Liquor/Alcohol	37	68%	30%	0%	3%	100%
Weapon Offense	37	46%	41%	8%	5%	100%
Damage Property	33	79%	21%	0%	0%	100%
Sexual Assault/Offense	32	59%	34%	3%	3%	100%
Drugs/Health or Safety	29	52%	41%	3%	3%	100%
Traffic Offense	26	46%	42%	8%	4%	100%
Other	23	48%	52%	0%	0%	100%
Burglary	18	56%	44%	0%	0%	100%
Larceny/Theft	18	56%	28%	11%	6%	100%
Public Peace	17	47%	35%	12%	6%	100%
Remaining 5%	53	62%	30%	6%	2%	100%
Total	1,023	55%	35%	8%	2%	100%

Table 2.19: Offense type by race/ethnicity of students

Offense	White	Hispanic	Black	Other / Unknown	Total
N	561	357	86	19	1,023
Marijuana	16%	18%	14%	21%	17%
Assault	13%	11%	42%	11%	15%
Disorderly Conduct/Fighting	8%	15%	10%	0%	10%
Tobacco	7%	8%	2%	5%	7%
Dangerous Drugs	7%	8%	5%	5%	7%
Trespassing	6%	3%	5%	5%	5%
Harassing communication	5%	4%	5%	0%	4%
Public Order Crimes	6%	1%	1%	5%	4%
Liquor/Alcohol	4%	3%	0%	5%	4%
Weapon Offense	3%	4%	3%	11%	4%
Damage Property	5%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Sexual Assault/Offense	3%	3%	1%	5%	3%
Drugs/Health or Safety	3%	3%	1%	5%	3%
Traffic Offense	2%	3%	2%	5%	3%
Other	2%	3%	0%	0%	2%
Burglary	2%	2%	0%	0%	2%
Larceny/Theft	2%	1%	2%	5%	2%
Public Peace	1%	2%	2%	5%	2%
Remaining 5%	6%	4%	3%	5%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2.20 shows incidents involving a weapon by race/ethnicity of students. Note that weapons were involved in 17% (n=169) of incidents, however, as previously discussed, this figure includes 129 instances when the weapon was a fist or feet (personal weapon). Eighty-nine percent (89%) of Black students used personal weapons compared to 76% overall. Sixteen percent (16%) of White students and 50% of Other/Unknown race students used a Knife/Cutting Instrument compared to 12% overall.

Table 2.20: Weapon type by race/ethnicity (n= 169)

Weapon	White	Hispanic	Black	Other / Unknown	Total
N	79	49	37	4	169
Personal Weapons	75%	71%	89%	50%	76%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	16%	10%	3%	50%	12%
Other	5%	8%	3%	0%	5%
Any Firearm	0%	2%	5%	0%	2%
Handgun	3%	2%	0%	0%	2%
Blunt Object	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%
Fire/Incendiary device/Explosives	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Overall Summary. Most incidents (50%) occurred in high schools, and only 11% of incidents resulted in an arrest versus a summons/ticket. However, 39% of burglary incidents, and 27% of damage property

incidents resulted in an arrest. White students were involved in 55% of incidents overall, and were most likely to be charged with marijuana-related offenses (16%) and assault (13%). Likewise, Hispanic students, involved in 35% of incidents overall, were most likely to be charged with marijuana-related offenses (18%) and disorderly conduct/fighting (15%). Black students, involved in 8% of incidents overall, were most likely to be charged with assault (42%) and marijuana (14%).

Description of incidents by judicial district

This section presents results by judicial district. No incidents were reported by law enforcement agencies in the 15th, 16th and 22nd judicial districts.

Table 2.21 shows the distribution on incidents by judicial district. The 18th (21%), 17th (13%) and 1st (12%) Judicial Districts accounted for the largest percent of incidents. The lack of availability of Denver County Court (2nd Judicial District) cases results in a smaller number of cases reported because only more serious District Court cases are included in the ICON database.

Table 2.22 provides information about whether the incident involved a summons/ticket or an arrest, by judicial district. Incidents in certain judicial districts, such as the 2nd, 9th, 11th, 13th, 18th and 19th had higher arrest rates compared to the overall arrest rate for all districts (10%). There were several districts, such as the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, and 14th, that reported no arrests. As discussed previously, arrests were more likely to occur when more serious offenses were involved.

Table 2.21: Judicial district by number of incidents

Judicial District	N	%
1	118	12%
2	24	2%
3	3	<1%
4	75	7%
5	15	1%
6	13	1%
7	53	5%
8	55	5%
9	33	3%
10	21	2%
11	12	1%
12	8	1%
13	32	3%
14	12	1%
17	131	13%
18	210	21%
19	101	10%
20	45	4%
21	62	6%
Total	1,023	100%

Note: No incidents were reported by law enforcement agencies in the 15th, 16th, and 22nd Judicial Districts.

Table 2.22: Judicial district by contact type

Judicial District	N	Summons	Arrest	Unknown	Total
1	118	92%	8%	0%	100%
2	24	79%	21%	0%	100%
3	3	100%	0%	0%	100%
4	75	93%	7%	0%	100%
5	15	87%	0%	13%	100%
6	13	100%	0%	0%	100%
7	53	100%	0%	0%	100%
8	55	100%	0%	0%	100%
9	33	82%	18%	0%	100%
10	21	95%	0%	5%	100%
11	12	83%	17%	0%	100%
12	8	88%	0%	12%	100%
13	32	72%	28%	0%	100%
14	12	100%	0%	0%	100%
17	131	98%	2%	<1%	100%
18	210	80%	20%	0%	100%
19	101	82%	18%	0%	100%
20	45	91%	9%	0%	100%
21	62	97%	3%	0%	100%
Total	1,023	89%	10%	1%	100%

Note: No incidents were reported by law enforcement agencies in the 15th, 16th, and 22nd Judicial Districts.

Table 2.23 provides information on the race/ethnicity of students involved in incidents, by judicial district. This information should be considered in the context of the race/ethnicity distribution of students in these judicial districts; please see Appendix D, Table D.2, for this information.

Table 2.23: Incidents by judicial district by race/ethnicity of students

Judicial District	N	White	Hispanic	Black	Other / Unknown	Total
1	118	58%	32%	5%	4%	100%
2	24	4%	75%	17%	4%	100%
3	3	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
4	75	52%	24%	19%	5%	100%
5	15	40%	60%	0%	0%	100%
6	13	77%	23%	0%	0%	100%
7	53	55%	38%	4%	4%	100%
8	55	73%	16%	9%	2%	100%
9	33	48%	52%	0%	0%	100%
10	21	19%	71%	10%	0%	100%
11	12	83%	17%	0%	0%	100%
12	8	13%	88%	0%	0%	100%
13	32	44%	53%	3%	0%	100%
14	12	83%	17%	0%	0%	100%
17	131	35%	59%	5%	1%	100%
18	210	63%	15%	20%	2%	100%
19	101	55%	43%	2%	0%	100%
20	45	51%	44%	4%	0%	100%
21	62	84%	16%	0%	0%	100%
Total	1,023	55%	35%	8%	2%	100%

Table 2.24 shows the weapon type by judicial district for the 169 incidents that involved a weapon. It is important to reiterate that the majority (76%) of weapons reported were “personal,” such as fists or feet. No incidents involving weapons were reported in the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 11th, and 13th judicial districts.

Table 2.24: Judicial district by weapon type

Judicial District	N	Any Firearm	Blunt Object	Fire Incendiary Device Explosives	Handgun	Knife Cutting Instrument	Other	Personal Weapons	Total
1	22	5%	5%	0%	0%	27%	0%	64%	100%
2	9	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%	0%	78%	100%
4	20	0%	0%	5%	5%	15%	5%	70%	100%
7	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
8	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	40%	40%	100%
9	7	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
10	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
12	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
14	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
17	10	0%	0%	10%	0%	10%	30%	50%	100%
18	51	2%	0%	0%	0%	12%	4%	82%	100%
19	11	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	100%
20	5	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	20%	60%	100%
21	19	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	95%	100%
Total	169	2%	1%	1%	2%	12%	5%	76%	100%

Note: No incidents involving weapons were reported for the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 11th, and 13th judicial districts.

Summary. Approximately 63% of the incidents reported by law enforcement agencies occurred in the 1st, 4th, 17th, 18th and, 19th judicial districts. Incidents in certain judicial districts had higher arrest rates compared to the overall arrest rate for all districts (10%); however, the number of incidents in some of these locations is small. As discussed previously, arrests were more likely to occur when more serious offenses were involved.

Section Three: Analysis of court records

District and county court records were matched with incidents using State Judicial’s ICON/Eclipse data system by using student name, date of birth, arrest/incident number, and arrest date. Of the 1,023 incidents analyzed, court records were found for 647 incidents, or approximately 63% of incidents. However, Denver County Court and all municipal court records are not contained in ICON/Eclipse, so this information is not available for analysis. The majority of lower level offenses are most likely referred to municipal courts but there is no central repository for municipal court data in Colorado. Since the 647 cases were filed in district or county court, it is likely that these incidents represent more serious offenses, or individuals with prior incidents.

Table 3.1 shows that 42% of incidents that resulted in an identified court filing were convicted and 29% were dismissed/not guilty. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of the cases found in the ICON/Eclipse data system had not yet been resolved by November 2021 when the case matching analysis occurred.

Table 3.2 shows the case outcome by type of offense and Table 3.3 shows the percent of cases that were convicted at disposition. Aggravated assaults had a 100% conviction rate, followed by traffic offenses (89%), weapon offenses (87%), with robbery, disorderly conduct/fighting, and fraud/forgery being convicted 83% of the time.

Table 3.1: Case outcome (n= 647)

Case outcome	N	%
Convicted	274	42%
Charges Dismissed/Not Guilty	187	29%
No Finding - Case not yet resolved	186	29%
Total	647	100%

Note: Case outcome information was obtained using Judicial's ICON/Eclipse data system that holds district and county (excluding Denver County) court data.

Table 3.2: Offense type by case outcome (frequency) (n=647)

Offense	N	Convicted	Charges Dismissed/ Not Guilty	No Finding/ Not yet resolved
Marijuana	85	31	36	18
Assault	76	31	21	24
Traffic Offense	44	31	4	9
Criminal Mischief	40	12	12	16
Tobacco	40	1	34	5
Weapon Offense	39	26	4	9
Other	35	11	7	17
Burglary	33	23	5	5
Trespassing	30	13	5	12
Dangerous Drugs	25	13	8	4
Harassment/Harassing Comm.	24	10	4	10
Liquor/Alcohol	20	4	15	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	20	11	5	4
Sexual Assault/Offense	19	6	5	8
Aggravated Assault	18	13	0	5
Robbery	17	5	1	11
Larceny Theft	15	7	5	3
Disorderly Conduct/Fighting	15	10	2	3
Violation of Protection Order	14	3	5	6
Fraud/Forgery	9	5	1	3
Interference with Educ. Inst.	9	5	3	1
Obstruct	9	1	2	6
Arson	5	1	3	1
Homicide	4	0	0	4
Damage Property	1	1	0	0
Extortion	1	0	0	1
Total	647	274	187	186

Note: Case outcome information was obtained using Judicial's ICON/Eclipse data system that holds district and county (excluding Denver County) court data.

Table 3.3: Offense type by conviction rate (n=461)

Offense	Percent convicted
Marijuana	46%
Assault	60%
Traffic Offense	89%
Criminal Mischief	50%
Tobacco	3%
Weapon Offense	87%
Other	61%
Burglary	82%
Trespassing	72%
Dangerous Drugs	62%
Harassment/Harassing Comm.	71%
Liquor/Alcohol	21%
Motor Vehicle Theft	69%
Sexual Assault/Offense	55%
Aggravated Assault	100%
Robbery	83%
Larceny Theft	58%
Disorderly Conduct/Fighting	83%
Violation of Protection Order	38%
Fraud/Forgery	83%
Interference with Educ. Inst.	63%
Obstruct	33%
Arson	25%
Homicide	--
Damage Property	100%
Extortion	--
Total	59%

Note: Case outcome information was obtained using Judicial's ICON/Eclipse data system that holds district and county (excluding Denver County) court data. The percent convicted is based only on cases that have reached disposition.

Table 3.4 displays the contact type by court case outcome. Of those who received a summons, 41% were convicted, 33% dismissed/not guilty, and 26% had not reached a disposition. Of those arrested, a higher percentage had not reached disposition (36%) or were convicted (44%).

Table 3.4: Case outcome by contact type (n=647)

Case Outcome	Summons	Arrest	Other/ Unknown	Total
N	427	206	14	647
Convicted	41%	43%	71%	42%
Charges Dismissed/Not Guilty	33%	21%	7%	29%
No Finding - Case not yet resolved	26%	36%	21%	29%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Case outcome information was obtained using Judicial's ICON/Eclipse data system that holds district and county (excluding Denver County) court data.

Table 3.5 displays the court case outcome by student race/ethnicity for those incidents that were identified with district or county court records. Convictions occurred less frequently for Black students (38%) compared to the other race/ethnicity groups, however, 38% of the cases where the student was Black were not yet resolved at the time of this analysis. Compared to Hispanics (32%), charges were dismissed less frequently for students in other/unknown race/ethnicity category (17%), Blacks (24%), and White (29%).

Table 3.5: Case outcome by race/ethnicity of students (n=647)

Case Outcome	White	Hispanic	Black	Other/ Unknown	Total
(N)	385	151	105	6	647
Convicted	41%	48%	38%	83%	42%
Dismissed/Not Guilty	29%	32%	24%	17%	29%
No Finding - Case not yet resolved	30%	20%	38%	0%	29%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Case outcome information was obtained using Judicial's ICON/Eclipse data system that holds district and county (excluding Denver County) court data.

Of the 274 cases that were convicted, 203 cases had a sentence recorded at the time the data were obtained for analysis. Table 3.6 shows that 61% of the 203 incidents received a sentence to probation/deferred judgment/Intensive Supervision. About sixteen percent (16%) received a fine or a fee as the most serious sentence. Twenty youth were sentenced to the Division of Youth Services.

Table 3.6: Case sentence (n=203)

Sentence	N	%
Probation/Deferred/Intensive Sup.	124	61%
Fines/fees	32	16%
Unsupervised Probation/Deferred	12	6%
Division of Youth Services	20	10%
Community Service	9	4%
Juvenile Detention	5	2%
Jail	1	<1%
Total	203	100%

Note: Case outcome information was obtained using Judicial's ICON/Eclipse data system that holds district and county (excluding Denver County) court data.

Table 3.7 shows the sentence by type of offense. The number of cases in each category is shown rather than percentages because many of the small numbers would round to 0% and thus provide limited information.

According to the data presented in Table 3.7, the more frequent offenses (e.g., weapon offense, assault, burglary) were more likely to result in a probation/deferred judgment/intensive supervision sentence while incidents involving traffic or marijuana were more likely to receive a fine/fee.

Table 3.7: Offense type by sentence (n=203)

Offense	Probation/Deferred Judgment/Int. Supv.	Fines, Fees	Division Youth Services	Unsupvd Probation/Deferred	Comm. Service	Juvenile Detention	Jail	Total
Traffic Offense	4	16	1	5	3	0	0	29
Assault	19	0	4	1	0	2	0	26
Burglary	16	4	2	0	0	0	0	22
Weapon Offense	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	22
Larceny Theft	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	16
Marijuana	1	9	0	1	1	0	0	12
Aggravated Assault	6	0	3	0	0	2	0	11
Dangerous Drugs	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	11
Trespassing	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	9
Criminal Mischief	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Harassment/Harassing Comm.	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Other	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
Robbery	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Disorderly Conduct/Fighting	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Fraud/Forgery	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Interference with Educ. Inst.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Liquor/Alcohol	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Sexual Assault/Offense	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Violation of Protection Order	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Damage Property	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Obstruct	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	124	32	20	12	9	5	1	203

Note: Case outcome information was obtained using Judicial's ICON/Eclipse data system that holds district and county (excluding Denver County) court data.

Table 3.8 displays the original contact type by sentence. Most cases received a sentence of probation supervision (61%). For cases where the student was arrested, 67% were sentenced to probation/deferred judgment/intensive supervision and 26% were sentenced to the Division of Youth Services (DYS). This compares to a summons, where only two percent of cases were sentenced to the Division of Youth Services while 23% received fines/fees. This is due to the fact that, in general, cases with an arrest tend to be more serious.

Table 3.8: Case sentence by contact type (n=203)

Sentence	Arrest	Summons	Other/ Unknown	Total
N	66	129	8	203
Probation/Deferred/Intensive Supervision	67%	58%	62%	61%
Fines/fees	1%	23%	13%	16%
Unsupervised Probation/Deferred	0%	8%	25%	6%
Division of Youth Services	26%	2%	0%	10%
Community Service	5%	5%	0%	4%
Juvenile Detention	0%	4%	0%	2%
Jail	1%	0%	0%	<1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Case outcome information was obtained using Judicial's ICON/Eclipse data system that holds district and county (excluding Denver County) court data.

Table 3.9 displays the court sentence by student race/ethnicity for those cases that were identified with district or county court records. Most cases (61%) received a sentence of probation supervision. Probation/deferred judgment/intensive supervision sentences occurred more frequently for students across all race/ethnicity. However, Black students were more likely to receive a sentence to DYS (29%) compared to White (6%) or Hispanic (5%) youth.

Table 3.9: Case sentence by race/ethnicity of student (n=203)

Sentence	White	Hispanic	Black	Other/ Unknown	Total
(N)	110	57	34	2	203
Probation/Deferred/Intensive Supervision	62%	58%	62%	100%	61%
Fines/fees	15%	26%	3%	0%	16%
Unsupervised Probation/Deferred	8%	6%	0%	0%	6%
Division of Youth Services	6%	5%	29%	0%	10%
Community Service	6%	2%	3%	0%	4%
Juvenile Detention	2%	3%	3%	0%	2%
Jail	1%	0%	0%	0%	<1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Case outcome information was obtained using Judicial's ICON/Eclipse data system that holds district and county (excluding Denver County) court data.

Summary. Court case information was found for a subset of 647 incidents (63% of the total number of incidents analyzed) that were filed in county (excluding Denver) or district court. Of these 1,023 cases, 203 had a sentence recorded in Judicial's data system.

Most often, cases were convicted (42%) or dismissed/not guilty (29%). For 29% of cases there was not yet a finding posted in the judicial data at the time the data were extracted in November 2021.

Of the 203 sentenced cases, 61% received probation/deferred judgment/intensive supervision, sixteen percent of the cases (16%) received a fine/fee, and 10% received a sentence to the Division of Youth Services. Black youth were more likely to receive a sentence to DYS than White or Hispanic youth.

Section Four: Analysis of diversion cases provided by district attorney offices

Background. House Bill 15-1273 requires district attorney (DA) offices to annually report to the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) specific information about any student who was granted pre-filing juvenile or adult diversion for a ticket, summons or offense that occurred at a public school, in a school vehicle, or at a school sanctioned event. The data required include the student’s full name, date of birth (DOB), race/ethnicity, gender, and the arrest or incident number. DCJ provided a data collection instrument for DA officials to use that would allow for the submission of this information.

Diversion programs give juveniles the opportunity to avoid a criminal conviction. Pre-filing diversion programs means that no charges are filed in court. If the individual successfully completes the program, there will be no record of the offense in the court system. Not all DA offices operate a juvenile diversion program. For those that do, agency officials decide which cases are appropriate for diversion.

DA offices provided data to DCJ regarding cases that were diverted during the 2020-21 academic year. Researchers matched these cases to the incident data submitted by law enforcement agencies for the same period to find the original offense type.

Matches between data sets used name, date of birth (DOB), and a combination of incident number, arrest number or arrest date. Matches were not found for all cases. This could be due to differences in the spelling of names or differences in recorded DOBs. The lack of match may also be due to differences in the interpretation of what constituted a school-based incident or the inability to identify a school-based incident with precision.

Description of diversion cases

Eighteen of the 22 DA offices in Colorado submitted information to DCJ. Five DA offices indicated no pre-file diversion cases and thirteen offices reported 158 diversion cases. The offices with the most diversion cases reported were from the 1st and 8th Judicial Districts, with 24 and 21 cases, respectively.

Among diversion cases, 3% were Black, 22% were Hispanics and 68% were White; for the remaining 8% of students the race/ethnicity was “other/unknown” (Table 4.1). There was considerable variation in the distribution of race/ethnicity across the DA diversion programs.

Table 4.1: Judicial district pre-file diversion cases by student race/ethnicity (n=158)

Judicial District	N	White	Hispanic	Black	Other/Unknown	Total
1	24	88%	4%	4%	4%	100%
3	3	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
4	14	57%	0%	0%	43%	100%
5	11	64%	36%	0%	0%	100%
6	10	90%	0%	0%	10%	100%
8	21	71%	10%	14%	5%	100%
9	4	75%	25%	0%	0%	100%
10	7	57%	43%	0%	0%	100%
17	11	27%	73%	0%	0%	100%
19	10	30%	70%	0%	0%	100%
20	11	36%	64%	0%	0%	100%
21	23	91%	0%	0%	9%	100%
22	9	78%	11%	0%	11%	100%
Total	158	68%	22%	3%	8%	100%

Table 4.2 shows the ages of the students who participated in diversion programs. About two percent (n=3) were in the 18-19 years old and 11% were in the 10-11-year-old category. Over thirty-five percent were between the age category of 12-13.

Table 4.2: Judicial district pre-file diversion cases by student age category (n=158)

Judicial District	N	10-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18-19	Unknown	Total
1	24	8%	50%	29%	13%	0%	0%	100%
3	3	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	100%
4	14	29%	36%	14%	21%	0%	0%	100%
5	11	9%	27%	0%	9%	0%	55%	100%
6	10	0%	10%	20%	30%	30%	10%	100%
8	21	10%	43%	33%	14%	0%	0%	100%
9	4	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%	0%	100%
10	7	14%	0%	29%	57%	0%	0%	100%
17	11	0%	27%	36%	36%	0%	0%	100%
19	10	30%	40%	10%	20%	0%	0%	100%
20	11	0%	18%	18%	64%	0%	0%	100%
21	23	13%	43%	43%	0%	0%	0%	100%
22	9	11%	56%	33%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Total	158	11%	35%	27%	20%	2%	4%	100%

Overall, 69% of diversion cases were male and 29% were female, although this varied considerably by judicial district (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Judicial district pre-file diversion cases by gender of student (n=158)

Judicial District	N	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
1	24	33%	67%	0%	100%
3	3	33%	67%	0%	100%
4	14	29%	71%	0%	100%
5	11	18%	82%	0%	100%
6	10	20%	80%	0%	100%
8	21	19%	76%	5%	100%
9	4	50%	50%	0%	100%
10	7	14%	86%	0%	100%
17	11	27%	73%	0%	100%
19	10	40%	60%	0%	100%
20	11	36%	64%	0%	100%
21	23	35%	57%	9%	100%
22	9	33%	67%	0%	100%
Total	158	29%	69%	2%	100%

Offense type (Table 4.4), obtained by matching the case with the submitted law enforcement agency record, and was found for 58 cases, about 37% of diversion cases reported. Among these 158 cases, assault was the most common charge (26%), followed by dangerous drugs (14%). Information by judicial

district regarding the crime type associated with diversion cases (when the information was available) may be found in Appendix A.

Table 4.4: Pre-file diversion offense type (n=58)

Offense	N	%
Assault	15	26%
Dangerous Drugs	8	14%
Sexual Assault/Offense	6	10%
Marijuana	5	9%
Damage Property	3	5%
Weapon Offense	3	5%
Criminal Mischief	2	3%
Disorderly Conduct/Fighting	2	3%
Harassment/Harassing Comm.	2	3%
Interference with Educ Inst	2	3%
Larceny/Theft	2	3%
Liquor/Alcohol	2	3%
Public Peace	2	3%
Aggravated Assault	1	2%
Contributing to the delinquency	1	2%
Family/Child Offense	1	2%
Trespassing	1	2%
Total	58	100%

Summary. Eighteen of 22 district attorney offices submitted information to DCJ for the 2020-21 academic year. Thirteen offices reported 158 pre-file diversion cases of which 29% were females and 69% were males. Black students represented 3% of the group, while 22% were Hispanic and 68% were White. For the remaining 8%, race/ethnicity was “other/unknown.” Offense type was found for 58 cases that were granted diversion. Among these cases, assault was the most common charge followed by dangerous drugs.

Appendix A

Law Enforcement Agencies that Submitted Incident Reports to DCJ 2020-21 Academic Year

Table A.1: Law Enforcement Agencies and DA Offices with Incidents

1 st Judicial District
3 rd Judicial District
4 th Judicial District
5 th Judicial District
6 th Judicial District
8 th Judicial District
9 th Judicial District
10 th Judicial District
17 th Judicial District
19 th Judicial District
20 th Judicial District
21 st Judicial District
22 nd Judicial District
Adams County Sheriff's Office
Alamosa Police Department
Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office
Arvada Police Department
Ault Police Department
Aurora Police Department
Basalt Police Department
Bayfield Marshal's Office
Boulder County Sheriff's Office
Brighton Police Department
Broomfield Police Department
Brush Police Department
Buena Vista Police Department
Carbondale Police Department
Castle Rock Police Department
Colorado Springs Police Department
Commerce City Police Department
Craig Police Department
De Beque Marshal's Office
Delta Police Department
Denver Police Department
Douglas County Sheriff's Office
Eagle County Sheriff's Office
Eagle Police Department
Eaton Police Department

Edgewater Police Department
El Paso County Sheriff's Office
Erie Police Department
Evans Police Department
Firestone Police Department
Fort Lupton Police Department
Fort Morgan Police Department
Fountain Police Department
Frederick Police Department
Fruita Police Department
Garfield County Sheriff's Office
Glenwood Springs Police Department
Golden Police Department
Grand Junction Police Department
Greeley Police Department
Gunnison Police Department
Haxtun Police Department
Hudson Marshal's Office
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office
Johnstown Police Department
Lafayette Police Department
Lakewood Police Department
Larimer County Sheriff's Office
LaSalle Police Department
Littleton Police Department
Lochbuie Police Department
Lone Tree Police Department
Longmont Police Department
Louisville Police Department
Loveland Police Department
Mesa County Sheriff's Office
Milliken Police Department
Monte Vista Police Department
Montrose County Sheriff's Office
Montrose Police Department
Northglenn Police Department
Pagosa Springs Police Department
Palisade Police Department
Parachute Police Department
Parker Police Department
Platteville Police Department
Pueblo County Sheriff's Office
Pueblo Police Department
Rifle Police Department
Salida Police Department
Sterling Police Department
Telluride Marshal's Office

Thornton Police Department
Trinidad Police Department
Westminster Police Department
Wheat Ridge Police Department
Windsor Police Department

Appendix B

Law Enforcement Agencies that Submitted No-Incident Reports to DCJ 2020-21 Academic Year

Table B.1: Law Enforcement Agencies and DA Offices with No-Incidents

2nd Judicial District
12th Judicial District
15 th Judicial District
16th Judicial District
18th Judicial District
Alamosa County Sheriff's Office
Alma Police Department
Archuleta County Sheriff's Office
Aspen Police Department
Avon Police Department
Breckenridge Police Department
Brighton Police Department
Burlington Police Department
Center Police Department
Cherry Hills Village Police Department
Clear Creek County Sheriff's Office
Collbran Marshal's Office
Colorado State Patrol
Conejos County Sheriff's Office
Cortez Police Department
Crowley County Sheriff's Office
Delta County Sheriff's Office
Elbert County Sheriff's Office
Fairplay Police Department
Fraser/Winter Park Police Department
Frisco Police Department
Georgetown Police Department
Gilpin County Sheriff's Office
Grand County Sheriff's Office
Greenwood Village Police Department
Hinsdale County Sheriff's Office
Ignacio Police Department
Jackson County Sheriff's Office
Kiowa County Sheriff's Office
Kit Carson County Sheriff's Office
La Jara Police Department
La Veta Marshal's Office
Logan County Sheriff's Office
Manassa Police Department

Manitou Springs Police Department
Meeker Police Department
Mineral County Sheriff's Office
Nederland Marshal
Nunn Police Department
Oak Creek Police Department
Palmer Lake Police Department
Prowers County Sheriff's Office
Rangely Police Department
Routt County Sheriff's Office
Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office
Silverthorne Police Department
Snowmass Village Police Department
Summit County Sheriff's Office
Timnath Police Department
University of Northern Colorado Police Department
Vail Police Department
Washington County Sheriff's Office
Weld County Sheriff's Office
Wray Police Department
Yuma County Sheriff's Office

Appendix C

Schools Involved in Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies

2020-21 Academic Year

Table C.1: Schools with between 6 and 22 incidents and school district

School Name	School District
ALTONA MIDDLE SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
ARVADA HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
ARVADA K-8	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
ASPEN CREEK K-8 SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
BASALT MIDDLE SCHOOL	ROARING FORK RE-1
BAYFIELD HIGH SCHOOL	BAYFIELD 10 JT-R
BOOKCLIFF MIDDLE SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
CENTAURUS HIGH SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
CENTENNIAL MIDDLE SCHOOL	MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
CHAPARRAL HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
CHEROKEE TRAIL HIGH SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
COAL RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	GARFIELD RE-2
COAL RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
COLUMBINE MIDDLE SCHOOL	MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J
CONRAD BALL MIDDLE SCHOOL	THOMPSON R2-J
CRAIG MIDDLE SCHOOL	MOFFAT COUNTY RE:NO 1
DAKOTA RIDGE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
DELTA HIGH SCHOOL	DELTA COUNTY 50(J)
DOUGLAS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
EAGLECREST HIGH SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
FORT LUPTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	WELD COUNTY S/D RE-8
FORT MORGAN HIGH SCHOOL	FORT MORGAN RE-3
FORT MORGAN MIDDLE SCHOOL	FORT MORGAN RE-3
FOUNTAIN-FORT CARSON HIGH SCHOOL	FOUNTAIN 8
FRUITA 8/9 SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
GLENWOOD SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL	ROARING FORK RE-1
GRAND JUNCTION HIGH SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
GRAND MESA MIDDLE SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
GRANDVIEW HIGH SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
HAMILTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
HEATH MIDDLE SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
HIGHLANDS RANCH HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
HORIZON MIDDLE SCHOOL	FALCON 49
LAKEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
LEGACY HIGH SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
LITTLETON HIGH SCHOOL	LITTLETON 6
LOVELAND HIGH SCHOOL	THOMPSON R2-J
LUCILE ERWIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	THOMPSON R2-J
MAPLETON EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL	MAPLETON 1

MILLIKEN MIDDLE SCHOOL	JOHNSTOWN-MILLIKEN RE-5J
MONTROSE HIGH SCHOOL	MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J
MOUNTAIN VISTA HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
NIWOT HIGH SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
OVERLAND HIGH SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
PALMER RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	LEWIS-PALMER 38
PONDEROSA HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
PRAIRIE HEIGHTS MIDDLE SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
PRAIRIE MIDDLE SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
RIFLE HIGH SCHOOL	GARFIELD RE-2
ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL	JOHNSTOWN-MILLIKEN RE-5J
SHADOW RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
SIERRA HIGH SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
SMOKY HILL HIGH SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
STERLING MIDDLE SCHOOL	VALLEY RE-1
SUMMIT RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL AT THORNTON MIDDLE	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
THOMPSON VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL	THOMPSON R2-J
THORNTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
THORNTON HIGH SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
THREE CREEKS K-8	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
THUNDERRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
WESTLAKE MIDDLE SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS

Table C.2: Schools with between 1 and 5 incidents and school district

School Name	School District
ACRES GREEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
ADAMS CITY HIGH SCHOOL	ADAMS COUNTY 14
ADAMS CITY MIDDLE SCHOOL	ADAMS COUNTY 14
ALAMEDA INTERNATIONAL JUNIOR/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
ALAMOSA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL K-2	ALAMOSA RE-11J
ALAMOSA HIGH SCHOOL	ALAMOSA RE-11J
AMERICAN ACADEMY	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
ANGEVINE MIDDLE SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
ARAPAHOE HIGH SCHOOL	LITTLETON 6
ARVADA WEST HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
AURORA WEST COLLEGE PREPARATORY ACADEMY	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
BANNING LEWIS RANCH ACADEMY	FALCON 49
BASALT HIGH SCHOOL	ROARING FORK RE-1
BEA UNDERWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	GARFIELD 16
BEAR CREEK HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
BEAR CREEK K-8 SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
BELL MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
BENNETT HIGH SCHOOL	BENNETT 29J
BERTHOUD HIGH SCHOOL	THOMPSON R2-J
BILL REED MIDDLE SCHOOL	THOMPSON R2-J
BRENTWOOD MIDDLE SCHOOL	GREELEY 6

BRIGHTON HERITAGE ACADEMY	SCHOOL DISTRICT 27J
BROOMFIELD HIGH SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
BRUSH HIGH SCHOOL	BRUSH RE-2(J)
BUENA VISTA HIGH SCHOOL	BUENA VISTA R-31
BYERS JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	BYERS 32J
BYRON SYRING DELTA CENTER	MONTE VISTA C-8
CARMODY MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
CASTLE ROCK MIDDLE SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
CENTENNIAL HIGH SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60
CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ADAMS COUNTY 14
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60
CENTURY MIDDLE SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
CHAPPELOW K-8 MAGNET SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
CHATFIELD HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
CHAVEZ/HUERTA K-12 PREPARATORY ACADEMY	PUEBLO CITY 60
CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN HIGH SCHOOL	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN 12
CIMARRON MIDDLE	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
CLAYTON PARTNERSHIP SCHOOL	MAPLETON 1
CLIFTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
COLUMBINE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	FORT MORGAN RE-3
COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
CONIFER SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
CORWIN INTERNATIONAL MAGNET SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60
COWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
CREIGHTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
CRESTHILL MIDDLE SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
DAKOTA VALLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
DE BEQUE UNDIVIDED HIGH SCHOOL	DE BEQUE 49JT
DEER CREEK MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
DELTA MIDDLE SCHOOL	DELTA COUNTY 50(J)
DELTA VISION SCHOOL	DELTA COUNTY 50(J)
D'EVELYN JUNIOR/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
DOHERTY HIGH SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
DRAKE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
DSST: HENRY MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
DSST: STAPLETON HIGH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
DUNSTAN MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
EAGLE VALLEY MIDDLE SCHOOL	EAGLE COUNTY RE 50
EATON MIDDLE SCHOOL	EATON RE-2
ENDEAVOR ACADEMY	CHERRY CREEK 5
ERIE HIGH SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
ERIE MIDDLE SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
EUCLID MIDDLE SCHOOL	LITTLETON 6
EVANS INTERNATIONAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	FALCON 49
EVERGREEN HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
EVERGREEN MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
EXPLORE ELEMENTARY	MAPLETON 1
FALCON BLUFFS MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1

FALCON CREEK MIDDLE SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
FALCON MIDDLE SCHOOL	FALCON 49
FARRELL B. HOWELL ECE-8 SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
FITZMORRIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
FORT LUPTON HIGH SCHOOL	WELD COUNTY S/D RE-8
FRANKTOWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
FREDERICK SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
FRUITA MIDDLE SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
FRUITA MONUMENT HIGH SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
FRUITVALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
GLENNON HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
GLOBAL LEADERSHIP ACADEMY	MAPLETON 1
GRAND VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL	GARFIELD 16
GRAND VALLEY MIDDLE SCHOOL	GARFIELD 16
GRANT BEACON MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
GREELEY CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
GREELEY WEST HIGH SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
GREEN MOUNTAIN HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
GUNNISON HIGH SCHOOL	GUNNISON WATERSHED RE1J
HAROLD FERGUSON HIGH SCHOOL	THOMPSON R2-J
HARRIS PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	WESTMINSTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS
HARRISON HIGH SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
HARRY L MC GINNIS MIDDLE SCHOOL	BUENA VISTA R-31
HAXTUN HIGH SCHOOL	HAXTUN RE-2J
HEIMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL	LITTLETON 6
HIGHLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	GARFIELD RE-2
HIGHLAND HIGH SCHOOL	AULT-HIGHLAND RE-9
HOLMES MIDDLE SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
HORIZON HIGH SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
HUDSON ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES	WELD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3J
JANITELL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	WIDEFIELD 3
JEFFERSON JUNIOR/SENIOR HIGH	GREELEY 6
JEFFERSON JUNIOR/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
KEN CARYL MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
KEPNER BEACON MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
LAREDO MIDDLE SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
LEGEND HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL	FORT MORGAN RE-3
LONE TREE ELEMENTARY	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
LONGMONT HIGH SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
LONGS PEAK MIDDLE SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
LOUISVILLE MIDDLE SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
M. SCOTT CARPENTER MIDDLE SCHOOL	WESTMINSTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS
MANNING OPTIONS SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
MARIE L. GREENWOOD ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
MEEKER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
MESA MIDDLE SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1

MOFFAT COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	MOFFAT COUNTY RE:NO 1
MOLHOLM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
MONFORT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
MONROE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	THOMPSON R2-J
MOORE MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
MOUNT GARFIELD MIDDLE SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
MOUNTAIN RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
MOUNTAIN VIEW HIGH SCHOOL	THOMPSON R2-J
NEWTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	LITTLETON 6
NORTH ARVADA MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
NORTH HIGH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
NORTH MIDDLE SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
NORTH VALLEY MIDDLE SCHOOL	WELD COUNTY RE-1
NORTHGLENN HIGH SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
NORTHRIDGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
NUCLA HIGH SCHOOL	WEST END RE-2
OLATHE MIDDLE SCHOOL	MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J
ORCHARD MESA MIDDLE SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
OVERLAND TRAIL MIDDLE SCHOOL	SCHOOL DISTRICT 27J
PAGOSA SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL	ARCHULETA COUNTY 50 JT
PAGOSA SPRINGS MIDDLE SCHOOL	ARCHULETA COUNTY 50 JT
PALISADE HIGH SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
PANORAMA MIDDLE SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
PARADOX VALLEY CHARTER SCHOOL	WEST END RE-2
PATHWAYS FUTURE CENTER	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
PINE CREEK HIGH SCHOOL	ACADEMY 20
POMONA HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
PRAIRIE HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ACADEMY 20
PRAIRIE VIEW HIGH SCHOOL	SCHOOL DISTRICT 27J
PUEBLO ACADEMY OF ARTS	PUEBLO CITY 60
PUEBLO COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	PUEBLO COUNTY 70
PUEBLO SCHOOL FOR ARTS & SCIENCES AT FULTON HGTS R-5 HIGH SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60 MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
RALSTON VALLEY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
RANCH VIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
RED HAWK RIDGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
REDLANDS MIDDLE SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
RENAISSANCE SECONDARY SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
RICE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
RIFLE MIDDLE SCHOOL	GARFIELD RE-2
RISLEY INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF INNOVATION	PUEBLO CITY 60
RIVERVIEW SCHOOL	ROARING FORK RE-1
ROARING FORK HIGH SCHOOL	ROARING FORK RE-1
ROCK CANYON HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
RONCALLI STEM ACADEMY	PUEBLO CITY 60
ROSE HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ADAMS COUNTY 14

RUSSELL MIDDLE SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
S. CHRISTA MCAULIFFE STEM ACADEMY	GREELEY 6
SALIDA HIGH SCHOOL	SALIDA R-32
SALIDA MIDDLE SCHOOL	SALIDA R-32
SAN JUAN MOUNTAIN SCHOOL	ARCHULETA COUNTY 50 JT
SANBORN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
SAND CREEK HIGH SCHOOL	FALCON 49
SANDBURG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	LITTLETON 6
SHERIDAN GREEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
SIERRA MIDDLE SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
SKYLINE HIGH SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
SKYVIEW ACADEMY	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
SOARING HEIGHTS PK-8	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
SOBESKY ACADEMY	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
SPROUL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	WIDEFIELD 3
STANDLEY LAKE HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
STARGATE CHARTER SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
STEM LAUNCH	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
STEM SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
STERLING HIGH SCHOOL	VALLEY RE-1
STUKEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
SUNSET MIDDLE SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
TELLURIDE MIDDLE SCHOOL	TELLURIDE R-1
THOMAS JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
THOMSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
THUNDER RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
TIMBERLINE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
TIMBERVIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL	ACADEMY 20
TRAIL RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
TRAILS WEST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
TRINIDAD MIDDLE SCHOOL	TRINIDAD 1
TURNBERRY ELEMENTARY	SCHOOL DISTRICT 27J
TURNER MIDDLE SCHOOL	THOMPSON R2-J
UNION COLONY PREPARATORY SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
VAIL SKI AND SNOWBOARD ACADEMY (VSSA)	EAGLE COUNTY RE 50
VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL	WELD COUNTY RE-1
VENETUCCI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	WIDEFIELD 3
VISTA RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	FALCON 49
W H HEATON MIDDLE SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60
WALT CLARK MIDDLE SCHOOL	THOMPSON R2-J
WATSON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	WIDEFIELD 3
WAYNE CARLE MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
WELD CENTRAL MIDDLE SCHOOL	WELD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3J
WELD CENTRAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	WELD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3J
WELLINGTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
WEST MIDDLE SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
WESTMINSTER HIGH SCHOOL	WESTMINSTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS
WESTVIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J

WIDEFIELD HIGH SCHOOL	WIDEFIELD 3
WINDSOR CHARTER ACADEMY	WINDSOR RE-4
YAMPAH MOUNTAIN SCHOOL	MOUNTAIN BOCES
YORK INTERNATIONAL	MAPLETON 1

Appendix D

Colorado Judicial Districts and School Populations

2020-21 Academic Year

Colorado is divided into 22 judicial districts, each of which is comprised of between 1 and 7 counties. These 22 judicial districts and their respective counties are listed in Table D.1.

Table D.1: Judicial districts and constituting counties

Judicial District	Counties (in alphabetical order)	Number of Counties
1	Gilpin, Jefferson	2
2	Denver	1
3	Huerfano, Las Animas	2
4	El Paso, Teller	2
5	Clear Creek, Eagle, Lake, Summit	4
6	Archuleta, La Plata, San Juan	3
7	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel	6
8	Jackson, Larimer	2
9	Garfield, Pitkin, Rio Blanco	3
10	Pueblo	1
11	Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Park	4
12	Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache	6
13	Kit Carson, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Yuma	7
14	Grand, Moffat, Routt	3
15	Baca, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Prowers	4
16	Bent, Crowley, Otero	3
17	Adams, Broomfield	2
18	Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, Lincoln	4
19	Weld	1
20	Boulder	1
21	Mesa	1
22	Dolores, Montezuma	2

Table D.2: Race/ethnicity of student populations for schools with incidents by judicial district for the 2020-2021 Academic Year

JD	Total	White	Hispanic	African American/ Black	Other
1	33,690	64%	27%	1%	8%
2	6,661	19%	61%	13%	7%
3	232	26%	69%	2%	3%
4	23,502	52%	27%	8%	13%
5	1,498	53%	43%	0%	3%
6	1,367	58%	30%	1%	12%
7	4,971	62%	33%	0%	5%
8	8,482	71%	23%	1%	5%
9	5,107	44%	52%	0%	3%
10	7,104	28%	67%	2%	3%
11	1,149	80%	13%	1%	6%
12	835	33%	61%	0%	5%
13	3,334	44%	51%	3%	2%
14	1,008	70%	26%	0%	4%
17	31,817	37%	53%	2%	9%
18	58,428	62%	19%	6%	14%
19	17,670	40%	54%	2%	4%
20	13,985	60%	33%	1%	7%
21	11,261	67%	27%	1%	5%
Total	232,101	53%	34%	4%	9%

Source: Colorado Department of Education at <https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/2020-2021pupilmembership>

Appendix E

Crimes of Diversion Cases by Judicial District

2020-21 Academic Year

Information by DA office. The following Tables E.1 - E.9 list the offense type for pre-file diversion cases reported by District Attorney (DA) offices. Note that DA offices do not provide offense information. Rather, this was obtained by matching the DA cases with the reports provided by law enforcement. This series of tables provides the frequency of offense types for the cases for which a match was found between the DA record and a law enforcement record. A review of the following tables reflects considerable variation in information available by crime type across the judicial districts.

Table E.1: Offense type for cases reported by the DA office of the 1st Judicial District

Offenses	N	%
Sexual Assault/Offense	6	43%
Interference with Educational Institutions	2	14%
Larceny/Theft	2	14%
Criminal Mischief	1	7%
Marijuana	1	7%
Trespassing	1	7%
Weapon Offense	1	7%
Total	14	100%

Table E.2: Offense type for cases reported by the DA office of the 4th Judicial District

Offenses	N	%
Assault	3	33%
Public Peace	2	22%
Criminal Mischief	1	11%
Damage Property	1	11%
Harassment/Harassing Communication	1	11%
Weapon Offense	1	11%
Total	9	100%

Table E.3: Offense type for cases reported by the DA office of the 5th Judicial District

Offenses	N	%
Aggravated Assault	1	100%
Total	1	100%

Table E.4: Offense type for cases reported by the DA office of the 8th Judicial District

Offenses	N	%
Assault	4	80%
Disorderly Conduct/Fighting	1	20%
Total	5	100%

Table E.5: Offense type for cases reported by the DA office of the 9th Judicial District

Offenses	N	%
Assault	2	66%
Contributing to the delinquency of a minor	1	33%
Total	3	100%

Table E.6: Offense type for cases reported by the DA office of the 17th Judicial District

Offenses	N	%
Liquor/Alcohol	1	100%
Total	1	100%

Table E.7: Offense type for cases reported by the DA office of the 19th Judicial District

Offenses	N	%
Assault	2	50%
Damage Property	1	25%
Disorderly Conduct/Fighting	1	25%
Total	4	100%

Table E.8: Offense type for cases reported by the DA office of the 20th Judicial District

Offenses	N	%
Marijuana	4	50%
Dangerous Drugs	2	25%
Weapon Offense	1	12%
Family/Child Offense	1	12%
Total	8	100%

Table E.9: Offense type for cases reported by the DA office of the 21st Judicial District

Offenses	N	%
Dangerous Drugs	6	46%
Assault	4	30%
Damage Property	1	8%
Harassment/Harassing communication	1	8%
Liquor/Alcohol	1	8%
Total	13	100%