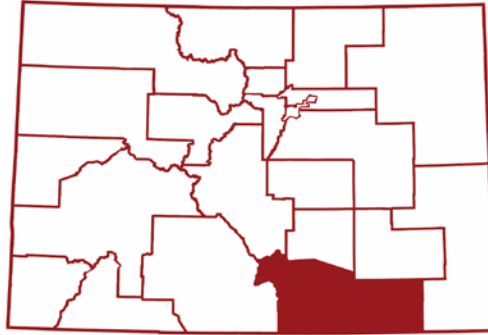# Senate Bill 15-185 CLEAR Act

2016

Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act

3rd Judicial District

Population race/ethnicity estimates, 3rd Judicial District, 2016

Age Group	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Adult		**81%**	**17,152**
	Black	1%	196
	Hispanic	40%	6,800
	Other	2%	337
	White	57%	9,820
Juvenile		**19%**	**3,979**
	Black	1%	34
	Hispanic	56%	2,213
	Other	3%	101
	White	41%	1,631
All		**100%**	**21,131**

Data source: Office of the State Demographer,
https://demography.dola.colorado.gov/population/data/race-estimate/#county-race-by-age-estimates

October 2017

CDPS | COLORADO
Department of Public Safety

Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act, Pursuant to Senate Bill 2015-185

Prepared by

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Preface

In 2015, the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 185, the Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act, or the CLEAR Act. The CLEAR Act mandates that the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) annually analyze and report data provided by law enforcement agencies, the Judicial Department, and the adult Parole Board, to reflect decisions made at multiple points in the justice system process. The CLEAR Act requires that the data be analyzed by race/ethnicity and gender. This study presents information for calendar year 2016.

Senate Bill 15-185 mandated DCJ to annually analyze and report these data disaggregated by offense type. In 2017, following the publication of the first CLEAR Act report,[1] the findings from the statewide analysis were presented to the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.[2] At the conclusion of the presentation, the Commission voted unanimously to request that the next analyses disaggregate the data by judicial district so that local stakeholders could examine if and where disparities exist, and develop strategies to address them.

This report provides information about arrests and court cases for the 3rd Judicial District for events that occurred in 2016. The statewide report and the individual judicial district reports may be found at: *colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185*.

The findings presented here collapse the offense categories into four broad groups: **Drugs, Other, Property** and **Violent** crimes. The details by offense type, and by judicial district, are presented in the corresponding web-based interactive dashboard available at the link above.

These two reporting mechanisms—this report and the data dashboard—should be viewed together since only the report contains information regarding the data sets used in the report and in the dashboard, and because the analysis of the four broad categories of crime allows for summary discussion of patterns of events.

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[1] This report is available at *http://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/ors/docs/reports/2016-SB15-185-Rpt.pdf*.
[2] For more information about the Commission, see *https://www.colorado.gov/ccjj*.

Executive Summary

Background. In 2015, the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 185, the Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act, or the CLEAR Act. The CLEAR Act mandates that the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) annually analyze and report data provided by law enforcement agencies,[3] the Judicial Department, and the adult Parole Board, to reflect decisions made at multiple points in the justice system process. The CLEAR Act requires that the data be analyzed by race/ethnicity and gender. This study presents information for calendar year 2016.

Senate Bill 15-185 mandated DCJ to annually analyze and report these data disaggregated by offense type. Because it is difficult to identify patterns in analyses that involve many categories,[4] this report presents a summary of the findings by collapsing the offense categories into four broad groups: **Drugs, Other, Property** and **Violent** crimes (see Appendix A and Appendix B for a list of crimes falling into these categories). The details by offense type are presented in the corresponding web-based interactive dashboard available at: *colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185.*

These two reporting mechanisms—this report and the data dashboard—should be viewed together since only the report contains information regarding the data sets used in the report and in the dashboard, and because the analysis of the four broad categories of crime allows for summary discussion of patterns of events.

The state Demographer's Office estimates that in 2016, the population in Colorado's 3rd Judicial District was 21,131. The adult population was comprised as follows: White, 57%; Black, 1%; Hispanic, 40%; and Other, 2%. The juvenile population was comprised as follows: White, 41%, Black, 1%, Hispanic 56%, and other 3%. Males made up 50% of the state population and females made up the other half of the population.

An important note about race/ethnicity. The analysis of race and ethnicity across justice decision points is significantly hampered by the lack of ethnicity information in the statewide court data system. Specifically, the Judicial Branch's ICON data system does not distinguish between race and ethnicity. As a result, persons of Hispanic ethnicity are typically in the White race category, and thus significantly undercounted in the Hispanic category. For example, in 2016 Hispanics represented 22% of the Colorado population, but only 6% of court cases statewide were classified as Hispanic in ICON.

To improve upon the accuracy of the race/ethnicity designation in court data in this analysis, court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) arrest data, which contains both race and ethnicity. To obtain ethnicity information, the defendant's name and date of birth in the court record was matched to arrest data and the ethnicity was extracted for all arrests. If the ethnicity recorded for any arrest was found to be Hispanic, then the race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic. Otherwise, the original race/ethnicity designation from the court record was used.

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[3] Local law enforcement agencies submit offense and arrest data to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. The data used for this report was extracted from CBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

[4] The arrest information includes 17 offense categories summarized from more than 40, and the court data includes 24 offense categories summarized from more than 1500 statutes.

Law enforcement data. In 2016 law enforcement made/issued 801 arrests/summonses in the 3rd Judicial District. For this analysis, dozens of offense categories were collapsed into four broad groups of crimes: Drugs, Other, Property and Violence (see Appendix A for the list of offenses in these categories). In 2016, arrests/summonses for Drug offenses accounted for 4% of all arrests/summonses and Violent crimes accounted for another 14% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 19% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (64%) fell into the Other crime category. Hispanics represented 43% of the population and 49% of arrests/summonses; Whites represented 54% of the population and 49% of arrests. More juveniles received summonses (n=20) than were arrested (n=14).

Filings. This study of 897 case filings in district, county and juvenile courts combined found that, while Blacks represented 1% of the population and 1% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 2% of court filings. Hispanics represented 43% of the population and 49% of case filings. In terms of gender, 25% of filings were females and 75% were males. Females were less to be involved in Violent offenses (25% compared to 35%, respectively). Four trials were completed in the 3rd Judicial District in 2016. Violent offenses were most likely to go to trial. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law Enforcement Data** section above.

Case outcomes. Caution should be used when interpreting the case outcome since many factors can influence the decision. For example, the existence of prior cases (criminal history) may influence the outcome of a case. Additionally, most cases contain multiple charges, and many cases have concurrent cases. These factors are likely to significantly affect the outcome of a case. In particular, all charges in a case may be dismissed or modified as part of a plea agreement involving that case or multiple cases. In fact, 44% of cases in district court were dismissed, as were 39% of cases in juvenile court.

In county court in 2016, 44% of cases were dismissed in the 3rd Judicial District. In adult district court 40% were convicted of another crime and 10% were convicted as charged. In juvenile court, 33% were convicted of another offense and 27% were convicted as charged. Note that convicted as charged means the defendant was convicted of at least the most serious filing charge. However, the low number of cases in many categories means that the data should be interpreted with caution.

Initial sentences. The analysis here reflects the most serious initial sentences; these can be later modified, such as when jail is added as part of a probation revocation. Additionally, individuals may have multiple cases for which they are sentenced simultaneously. The sentence given in one case may not truly reflect the seriousness of the case as the more serious sentence may be recorded in another case as part of a plea agreement. Finally, in addition to concurrent cases affecting the sentencing outcome of a case, criminal/juvenile history may also influence the final initial sentence.

The initial sentence in county court by race/ethnicity for the 3rd Judicial District found that Hispanics were more likely to receive a jail sentence compared to Whites (30% and 23%, respectively), and less likely to receive a deferred judgment (17% compared to 26%,

respectively). In district court, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 50% of the time for Drug cases and 60% of the time for Other cases. Those with initial sentences to the Department of Corrections were most likely to have a Violent offense. In juvenile court, initial sentences to deferred judgment and probation were the only sentence types in the 3rd Judicial District in 2016. Caution must be used when interpreting some of the findings because of the few numbers of cases.

Revocations: Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 3rd Judicial District are included in the analyses presented here.[5] Those sentenced near the end of 2016 may not have had enough time to get revoked. **Note that these are cases, not individuals**. Counting cases and not individuals is likely to inflate the proportion of revocations presented in these analyses. For example, the Judicial Department reports that in 2016, 22% of adult state probation terminations were the result of a revocation.[6] The revocations presented here may not result in termination from probation supervision. In fact, in 2016, across county, adult district, and juvenile district courts *statewide*, 49% of cases were reinstated, 44% were not reinstated, and for the remaining 7% of cases it was unclear the outcome of the revocation.

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (20%) compared to county court (13%) in 2016. There was little difference in revocations by crime across women and men in adult district court. In juvenile court, only 5% of cases (n=1) sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 3rd Judicial District were revoked. It is difficult to draw reliable conclusions from the data when the number of cases is low.

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[5] Judicial data pertaining to *petitions* to revoke are less reliable than data identifying actual revocations.
[6] *Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2016*, Table 48, page 120.

Section 1: Background and overview

In 2015, the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 15-185, the Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act, or the CLEAR Act. The CLEAR Act mandates that the Division of Criminal Justice annually analyze and report data provided by law enforcement agencies,[7] the Judicial Department, and the adult Parole Board, to reflect decisions made at multiple points in the justice system process. The CLEAR Act requires that the data be analyzed by race/ethnicity and gender. This study presents information for calendar year 2016, including the following:

- Arrest information by offense type disaggregated by summons, custody/warrant arrest, and on view/probable cause arrest;
- Misdemeanor and felony charges filed by offense type;
- The dispositions of charges filed by offense type;
- Sentence by offense type;
- Revocations for probation and deferred judgments, and
- Adult parole hearings and release decisions.

Senate Bill 15-185 mandated DCJ to annually analyze and report these data disaggregated by offense type. Because it is difficult to identify patterns in analyses that involve many categories (the arrest information includes 17 offense categories [summarized from more than 40], and the court data includes 24 offense categories[summarized from more than 1500 statutes]), this report presents a summary of the findings by collapsing the offense categories into four broad groups: **Drugs, Other, Property** and **Violent** crimes (see Appendix A and Appendix B for a list of crimes falling into these categories). The details by offense type are presented in the corresponding web-based interactive dashboard available at: *colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185*.

In 2017, following the publication of the first CLEAR Act report,[8] the findings from the statewide analysis were presented to the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.[9] At the conclusion of the presentation, the Commission voted unanimously to request that the next analyses disaggregate the data by judicial district so that local stakeholders could examine if and where disparities exist, and develop strategies to address them. Information by judicial district and details by offense type may be found at the interactive dashboard available at: *colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185*.

This report is presented to the Judiciary Committees of the General Assembly in tandem with the data dashboard that provides information by offense type, and includes a feature that shows the initial sentence by number of prior cases. These two reporting mechanisms—this report and the data dashboard—should be viewed together since only the report contains information regarding the data sets used in the report and in the dashboard, and because the analysis of the four broad categories of crime allows for summary discussion of patterns of events.

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[7] Local law enforcement agencies submit offense and arrest data to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. The data used for this report was extracted from CBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

[8] This report is available at *http://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/ors/docs/reports/2016-SB15-185-Rpt.pdf*.

[9] For more information about the Commission, see *https://www.colorado.gov/ccjj*.

An important note about race/ethnicity. The analysis of race and ethnicity across justice decision points is significantly hampered by the lack of ethnicity information in the statewide court data system. Specifically, the Judicial Branch's ICON data system does not distinguish between race and ethnicity. As a result, persons of Hispanic ethnicity are typically in the White race category, and thus significantly undercounted in the Hispanic category. For example, in 2016 Hispanics represented 22% of the Colorado population, but only 6% of cases were classified as Hispanic in ICON.

To improve upon the accuracy of the race/ethnicity designation in court data in this analysis, court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) arrest data, which contains both race and ethnicity. To obtain ethnicity information, the defendant's name and date of birth in the court record was matched to arrest data and the ethnicity was extracted for all arrests. If the ethnicity recorded for any arrest was found to be Hispanic, then the race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic. Otherwise, the original race/ethnicity designation from the court record was used.

The NIBRS arrest data contained all arrests from 2011 to 2016. Matching involved finding an <u>exact</u> match on name and date of birth between the data sets. For the analysis of *charges*, no match was found for 15% of cases, statewide. For the analysis of *sentences*, no match was found for 13% of cases, statewide. The lack of a match was due primarily to differences in the spelling of names and differences in dates of birth.

Organization of this report: This report is organized into three sections. This section provides an overview of the study and important information about the data sources. Section Two presents the findings from the law enforcement arrest/summons analyses, breaking down the information into three categories as directed by S.B. 15-185: *on view/probable cause* (an arrest without a warrant but with probable cause, resulting in physical restraint), *summons* (an order to appear in court), and *custody/warrant* (an arrest that involves an outstanding warrant and physical restraint). Section Three presents the findings from the analysis of data obtained from the Judicial Department, including filing charges, case outcomes, initial sentences, trials, and revocations for those sentenced to probation or a deferred judgment. The findings are presented by county, adult district and juvenile court.

Data sources

Arrest/Summons. Law enforcement data for the period between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016 was obtained from the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which includes Group A and B arrests.[10] NIBRS requires different details in the reporting of Group A and Group B offenses. Law enforcement must report both incidents and arrests for Group A offenses, and they must report only arrests for Group B offenses. NIBRS developers used the following criteria to determine if a crime should be designated as a Group A offense:

- The seriousness or significance of the offense;

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[10] Note that the arrests by Colorado State Patrol officers could not be allocated by judicial districts because CSP regions do not correspond directly to judicial district boundaries. Arrests by CSP are included only in this study's statewide report and not the individual judicial district reports. The statewide report is available at colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185.

- The frequency or volume of its occurrence;
- The seriousness or significance of the offense;
- The prevalence of the offense nationwide;
- The probability law enforcement becomes aware of the offense;
- The likelihood that law enforcement is the best source for collecting data regarding the offense;
- The burden placed on law enforcement in collecting data on the offense;
- The national statistical validity and usefulness of the collected data.

NIBRS Group A offenses are listed in Appendix A, and Group B offenses are summarized into "Other."[11] Per the CLEAR Act, the data presented here includes information concerning arrests classified as *on view/probable cause* (an arrest without a warrant but with probable cause, resulting in physical restraint), *summons* (an order to appear in court), and *custody/warrant* (an arrest that involves an outstanding warrant and physical restraint). Over 800 NIBRS incidents in the 3rd Judicial District were analyzed for calendar year 2016 (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1. Arrests by type, 3rd Judicial District, 2016

Arrest type	%	N
Custody/warrant	59%	474
On-view/probable cause	18%	148
Summons	22%	179
All	100%	801

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/7/2017.

The arrest data were reduced to 17 categories of offenses (see Appendix A) that can be viewed on the interactive data dashboard and, for this report, further collapsed into four categories of Drugs, Other, Property and Violent. Arrests can contain multiple charges. The arrest charge presented here represents the most serious charge on the arrest as selected by the law enforcement officer.

The NIBRS data contain both race and ethnicity information.

Judicial case processing data. ICON is the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system, which contains county and district court adult and juvenile filings and case dispositions statewide, with the exception of Denver County Court.[12] County court contains both adult and juvenile misdemeanor cases. The data are presented by court type: county, adult district, and juvenile. Juveniles who were charged as adults are in Adult District Court. The number of cases analyzed by type of court is in Table 1-2.

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[11] Group B crimes include bad checks, curfew/loitering/vagrancy, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, drunkenness, family offenses (nonviolent), liquor law violations, voyeurism, runaway, trespass of real property, all other offenses.

[12] Denver County Court is not part of ICON and consequently this information is excluded from the information presented in this report and on the interactive web dashboard.

Table 1-2. Court of case filing, 3rd Judicial District, 2016

Court	%	N
Adult District	36%	319
County	61%	545
Juvenile	4%	33
All	**100%**	**897**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

Note that the information presented here reflects the analysis of 897 **cases not individuals**. Individuals may have multiple, concurrent cases,[13] and cases typically have multiple charges. Frequently cases and charges are dismissed for a judgment in a concurrent case. The **Dismissed/Not Guilty** category in the tables that follow means that some charges were dismissed and some were found not guilty.

The crime information analyzed for this study reflects the most serious filing or conviction charge for 24 offense categories[14] which, for the analysis presented in this document, have been collapsed into four categories: Drug, Other, Property and Violent.[15] The analysis of the 24 offense categories is available on the interactive data dashboard. See Appendix B for the list of offenses that were combined into the four broad categories.

This analysis focused on the most serious charge as defined by felony or misdemeanor level. Traffic cases are not in this analysis unless they appeared in a district/county filing. Cases sentenced to probation or a deferred judgment that were revoked are reported, but those sentenced near the end of 2016 may not have had time to revoke.

As previously mentioned, Judicial systematically collects information about race but not ethnicity. This means that, when the data is disaggregated by race/ethnicity, most Hispanics are in the White category. For example, in 2016 Hispanics represented 22% of the Colorado population, but only 6% of cases statewide were classified as Hispanic in ICON.

The analysis of race and ethnicity across justice decision points is significantly hampered by the lack of ethnicity information in the statewide court data system. To improve upon the accuracy of the race/ethnicity designation in court data in this analysis, court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) arrest data, which contains both race and ethnicity. To obtain ethnicity information, the defendant's name and date of birth in the court record was matched to arrest data and the ethnicity was extracted for all arrests. If the ethnicity recorded for any arrest was found to be Hispanic, then the race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic. Otherwise, the original race/ethnicity designation from the court record was used.

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[13] This study found that in 2016, statewide, 18% of county court cases, 36% of district court cases, and 37% of juvenile court cases had other, concurrent cases mentioned in minute orders or sentencing notes.

[14] The 24 offense categories are summarized from more than 1500 statutes.

[15] Note that all offenses include attempts, solicitations, and conspiracies.

The NIBRS arrest data contained all Colorado arrests from 2011 to 2016. Matching involved finding an <u>exact</u> match on name and date of birth between the data sets. For the analysis of *charges*, no match was found for 15% of cases statewide. For the analysis of *sentences*, no match was found for 13% of cases statewide. The lack of a match in the arrest data was due primarily to differences in the spelling of names, and differences in dates of birth.

Section 1: Law Enforcement Information

Arrest/summons

The findings presented in this report summarize multiple offense types into four broad categories of crime types: Drugs, Other, Property and Violent (Table 2-1) (see Appendix A for a list of crimes in each category). The interactive dashboard, at *colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185*, provides information on 17 arrest offense types. The analysis of four broad categories allows for the identification of patterns that are difficult to discern when detailed information is presented. Additionally, some of the law enforcement findings are disaggregated, by adults, juveniles, and by gender. Finally, Senate Bill 15-185 mandates that arrest information be provided by arrest type and summons. The data represent 801 arrests/summonses captured in the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for calendar year 2016 in the 3rd Judicial District (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1. Arrests by offense

Offense	%	N
Drugs	4%	29
Other	64%	512
Property	19%	150
Violent	14%	110
All	100%	801

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/7/2017.

Table 2-2 reflects 801 arrests/summonses in the 3rd Judicial District captured in NIBRS for calendar year 2016, by race/ethnicity. Blacks represented 1% of the population in the 3rd Judicial District in 2016, and accounted for 1% of arrests/summonses. Hispanics represented 43% of the population and accounted for 49% of arrests. Whites which represented 54% of the state population and 49% of arrests/summonses.

Table 2-2. Arrests by race/ethnicity

Race/ethnicity	%	N
Black	1%	10
Hispanic	49%	395
White	49%	396
All	100%	801

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/7/2017.

Table 2-3 shows that juveniles accounted for 2% of on-view/probable cause arrests, and that one-third of those arrests were for drug crimes and two-thirds of juvenile arrests were for Other offenses. Only three juveniles were involved in on-view/probable cause arrests. Drugs accounted for 8% of adult on-view/probable cause arrests; violent crimes accounted for 25% of these types of arrests of adults. Table 2-4 shows custody/warrant arrests and, again, only 11 juveniles were involved in this type of arrest. Overall, juveniles were somewhat more likely to get summoned than arrested; they accounted for almost 11% of summonsed cases (Table 2-5).

Table 2-3. Arrest type On-View/Probable Cause, by age group and offense

Age Group	Offense	%	N
Adult		**98%**	**145**
	Drugs	8%	12
	Other	54%	79
	Property	12%	18
	Violent	25%	36
Juvenile		**2%**	**3**
	Drugs	33%	1
	Other	67%	2
All		**100%**	**148**

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/7/2017.

Table 2-4. Arrest type Custody/Warrant, by age group and offense

Age Group	Offense	%	N
Adult		**98%**	**463**
	Drugs	3%	13
	Other	76%	353
	Property	12%	57
	Violent	9%	40
Juvenile		**2%**	**11**
	Other	64%	7
	Property	18%	2
	Violent	18%	2
All		**100%**	**474**

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/7/2017.

Table 2-5. Arrest type Summons, by age group and offense

Age Group	Offense	%	N
Adult		**89%**	**159**
	Drugs	1%	1
	Other	39%	62
	Property	44%	70
	Violent	16%	26
Juvenile		**11%**	**20**
	Drugs	10%	2
	Other	45%	9
	Property	15%	3
	Violent	30%	6
All		**100%**	**179**

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/7/2017.

Combining juveniles and adults, the following three tables show type of arrest/summons by offense type, disaggregated by race/ethnicity. First, Table 2-6 shows that 9% of probable cause

arrests were for Drug related offenses, 55% were for Other offenses, 12% for Property offenses, and 24 % for Violent offenses.

The other arrest type, where an individual is taken into custody on an outstanding warrant, is depicted in Table 2-7. Over three-fourths (76%) of these arrests involved an offense that fell into the Other category. While only 9% of these types of arrests involved a Violent offense, Hispanics made up 43% of the population but were involved in 55% of violent arrests. However, caution should be used when interpreting this information because of the few numbers of cases in many categories.

Table 2-6. Arrest type On-View/Probable Cause, by offense and race/ethnicity

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		9%	13
	Hispanic	38%	5
	White	62%	8
Other		55%	81
	Hispanic	44%	36
	White	56%	45
Property		12%	18
	Hispanic	39%	7
	White	61%	11
Violent		24%	36
	Black	3%	1
	Hispanic	39%	14
	White	58%	21
All		100%	148

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/7/2017.

Table 2-7. Arrest type Custody/Warrant, by offense and race/ethnicity

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		3%	13
	Hispanic	62%	8
	White	38%	5
Other		76%	360
	Black	1%	3
	Hispanic	51%	185
	White	48%	172
Property		12%	59
	Hispanic	47%	28
	White	53%	31
Violent		9%	42
	Hispanic	55%	23
	White	45%	19
All		100%	474

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/7/2017.

Table 2-8. Arrest type Summons, by offense and race/ethnicity

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		**2%**	**3**
	Hispanic	100%	3
Other		**40%**	**71**
	Black	1%	1
	Hispanic	44%	31
	White	55%	39
Property		**41%**	**73**
	Black	5%	4
	Hispanic	51%	37
	White	44%	32
Violent		**18%**	**32**
	Black	3%	1
	Hispanic	56%	18
	White	41%	13
All		**100%**	**179**

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/7/2017.

The following three tables (Table 2-9, 2-10, and 2-11) show the type of arrest/summons by gender. Caution should be used when interpreting these figures since there are very few cases in some of the categories. Approximately one-third of arrests for non-violent offenses were women, and women constituted 31% of summonses issued for violent offenses.

Table 2-9. Arrest type On-View/Probable Cause, by offense and gender

Offense	Gender	%	N
Drugs		**9%**	**13**
	Female	31%	4
	Male	69%	9
Other		**55%**	**81**
	Female	30%	24
	Male	70%	57
Property		**12%**	**18**
	Female	33%	6
	Male	67%	12
Violent		**24%**	**36**
	Female	6%	2
	Male	94%	34
All		**100%**	**148**

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/7/2017.

Table 2-10. Arrest type Custody/Warrant, by offense and gender

Offense	Gender	%	N
Drugs		**3%**	**13**
	Female	38%	5
	Male	62%	8
Other		**76%**	**360**
	Female	28%	102
	Male	72%	258
Property		**12%**	**59**
	Female	37%	22
	Male	63%	37
Violent		**9%**	**42**
	Female	14%	6
	Male	86%	36
All		**100%**	**474**

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/7/2017.

Table 2-11. Arrest type Summons, by offense and gender

Offense	Gender	%	N
Drugs		**2%**	**3**
	Male	100%	3
Other		**40%**	**71**
	Female	18%	13
	Male	82%	58
Property		**41%**	**73**
	Female	51%	37
	Male	49%	36
Violent		**18%**	**32**
	Female	31%	10
	Male	69%	22
All		**100%**	**179**

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/7/2017.

Summary: Law enforcement data. In 2016 law enforcement made/issued 801 arrests/summonses in the 3rd Judicial District. For this analysis, dozens of offense categories were collapsed into four broad groups of crimes: Drugs, Other, Property and Violence (see Appendix A for the list of offenses in these categories). In 2016, arrests/summonses for Drug offenses accounted for 4% of all arrests/summonses and Violent crimes accounted for another 14% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 19% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (64%) fell into the Other crime category. Hispanics represented 43% of the population and 49% of arrests/summonses; Whites represented 54% of the population and 49% of arrests. More juveniles received summonses (n=20) than were arrested (n=14).

Section 2: Court Case Processing

The Judicial Branch's information management system contains county and district court adult and juvenile case filings and dispositions statewide, with the exception of Denver County Court.[16] For this analysis, cases were selected for the 3rd Judicial District. County court contains both adult and juvenile misdemeanor cases. The data are presented here by court type: county, adult district, and juvenile. Juveniles who were charged as adults are in adult district court.

Note that this analysis reflects ***cases not individuals***. Individuals may have multiple, concurrent cases,[17] and cases typically have multiple charges. Frequently cases and charges are dismissed for a judgment in a concurrent case. The **Dismissed/Not Guilty** category in the tables that follow means that some charges were dismissed and some were found not guilty.

The crime information analyzed for this study reflects the most serious filing or conviction charge for 24 offense categories which, for the analysis presented in this document, have been collapsed into four categories: Drug, Other, Property and Violent. The analysis of the 24 offense categories, summarized from more than 1500 statutes, is available on the interactive data dashboard at *colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185*. See Appendix B for the list of offenses that were combined into the four broad categories.

Additionally, all offenses presented in the analysis of court data <u>include</u> attempts, solicitations, and conspiracies.

This analysis focused on the most serious charge as defined by felony or misdemeanor level. Traffic cases are not in this analysis unless they appeared in a district/county court filing.

Case Filings

Overall

Table 3-1 depicts race/ethnicity distribution for 897 case filings in county, adult district, and juvenile courts combined in the 3rd Judicial District. While Blacks represented 1% of the population and 1% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 2% of court filings. Hispanics represented 43% of the population and 49% of case filings. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law enforcement data** section above.

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[16] Denver County Court is not part of the statewide Judicial data management system.

[17] This study found that in 2016, statewide, 18% of county court cases, 36% of district court cases, and 37% of juvenile court cases had other, concurrent cases mentioned in minute orders or sentencing notes.

Table 3-1. Overall filings by race/ethnicity*

Race/ethnicity	%	N
Black	2%	16
Hispanic	49%	436
Other	1%	6
White	49%	439
All	**100%**	**897**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Combining information across the three court types, Table 3-2 shows the race/ethnicity distribution for the four crime categories. Table 3-2 shows that Drug offenses were the most serious filing charge in 7% of cases, and Property charges comprised the largest category at 36% of charges filed. The race/ethnicity distribution is generally consistent across crime types; over half (54%) of Property offenses involved Hispanics.

Table 3-3 shows the most serious filing charge by gender. Women comprised 25% of filings. They were more likely than men to be involved in property offenses (44% compared to 34%, respectively), and less likely to be involved in Violent offenses (25% compared to 35%, respectively).

Table 3-2. Most serious filing charge by race/ethnicity*

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		**7%**	**66**
	Black	2%	1
	Hispanic	45%	30
	Other	2%	1
	White	52%	34
Other		**24%**	**212**
	Black	2%	4
	Hispanic	44%	93
	Other	1%	2
	White	53%	113
Property		**36%**	**326**
	Black	2%	5
	Hispanic	54%	176
	Other	1%	2
	White	44%	143
Violent		**33%**	**293**
	Black	2%	6
	Hispanic	47%	137
	Other	<1%	1
	White	51%	149
All		**100%**	**897**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-3. Most serious filing charge by gender

Gender	Offense	%	N
Female		**25%**	**222**
	Drugs	8%	18
	Other	23%	50
	Property	44%	98
	Violent	25%	56
Male		**75%**	**675**
	Drugs	7%	48
	Other	24%	162
	Property	34%	228
	Violent	35%	237
All		**100%**	**897**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

Court type

Table 3-4 breaks down race/ethnicity by the type of court for the 3rd Judicial District. The few cases falling into the Black and Other race/ethnicity categories make it difficult to interpret this information. Hispanics comprised 40% of the adult population in the 3rd Judicial District and represented 45% of case filings in adult district court and 50% of county court filings. Hispanic juveniles made up 56% of the population and 52% of juvenile court filings in 2016.

Table 3-4. Court of case filing, by race/ethnicity*

Court	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Adult District		**36%**	**319**
	Black	1%	3
	Hispanic	45%	144
	Other	<1%	1
	White	54%	171
County		**61%**	**545**
	Black	2%	13
	Hispanic	50%	275
	Other	1%	3
	White	47%	254
Juvenile		**4%**	**33**
	Hispanic	52%	17
	Other	6%	2
	White	42%	14
All		**100%**	**897**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-5 provides the type of offense by court type. Property cases accounted for 38% of district court filings in the 3rd Judicial District; 40% of county court cases were violent offenses. In juvenile court, 39% of the filings were for property offenses, however the few cases means the findings should be interpreted with caution. Table 3-6 presents the distribution across gender for cases in district and juvenile court.

Table 3-5. Court of case filing, by most serious filing charge

Court	Offense	%	N
Adult District		**36%**	**319**
	Drugs	17%	53
	Other	24%	76
	Property	38%	122
	Violent	21%	68
County		**61%**	**545**
	Drugs	2%	12
	Other	23%	125
	Property	35%	191
	Violent	40%	217
Juvenile		**4%**	**33**
	Drugs	3%	1
	Other	33%	11
	Property	39%	13
	Violent	24%	8
All		**100%**	**897**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

Table 3-6. Court of case filing, by gender

Court	Gender	%	N
Adult District		**36%**	**319**
	Female	21%	66
	Male	79%	253
County		**61%**	**545**
	Female	26%	143
	Male	74%	402
Juvenile		**4%**	**33**
	Female	39%	13
	Male	61%	20
All		**100%**	**897**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

Trials

Table 3-7 shows how very infrequently cases in these courts completed a trial. In fact, there were no trials in district court in 2016 in the 3rd Judicial District. Table 3-8 combines information across court types and shows the number of trials completed by offense type. Cases with a Violent offense were most likely to complete a trial.

Table 3-7. Court of case filing, by trials completed

Court	Completed Trial	%	N
Adult District		36%	319
	No	100%	319
County		61%	545
	No	99%	542
	Yes	1%	3
Juvenile		4%	33
	No	97%	32
	Yes	3%	1
All		100%	897

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

Table 3-8. Most serious filing charge, by trials completed

Offense	Completed Trial	%	N
Drugs		7%	66
	No	100%	66
Other		24%	212
	No	100%	211
	Yes	<1%	1
Property		36%	326
	No	100%	326
Violent		33%	293
	No	99%	290
	Yes	1%	3
All		100%	897

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

Summary: Filings. This study of 897 case filings in district, county and juvenile courts combined found that, while Blacks represented 1% of the population and 1% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 2% of court filings. Hispanics represented 43% of the population and 49% of case filings. In terms of gender, 25% of filings were females and 75% were males. Females were less to be involved in Violent offenses (25% compared to 35%, respectively). Four trials were completed in the 3rd Judicial District in 2016. Violent offenses were most likely to go to trial. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law Enforcement Data** section above.

Case outcomes

The following three tables present the case outcomes for the 3rd Judicial District, by race/ethnicity and most serious filing charge (including attempt, conspiracy and solicitation), for county court, district court and juvenile court in 2016. It is important to remember that most cases contain multiple charges, and many cases have concurrent cases. All charges in a case

may be dismissed or modified as part of a plea agreement involving that case or multiple cases. In fact, in county court in 2016, 44% of cases were dismissed in the 3rd Judicial District (Table 3-9). In adult district court 40% were convicted of another crime and 10% were convicted as charged (Table 3-10). In juvenile court (Table 3-11), 33% were convicted of another offense and 27% were convicted as charged. Note that convicted as charged means the defendant was convicted of at least the most serious filing charge. However, the low number of cases in many categories in Table 3-11 means that the data should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3-9. County Court outcomes by race/ethnicity* and most serious filing charge

Race/ethnicity		Convicted as charged	Convicted other crime	Dismissed/not guilty	Not yet resolved/case closed	All	N
Black		**31%**	**23%**	**31%**	**15%**	**100%**	**13**
	Other	25%	50%	0%	25%	100%	4
	Property	50%	25%	25%	0%	100%	4
	Violent	20%	0%	60%	20%	100%	5
Hispanic		**20%**	**20%**	**49%**	**11%**	**100%**	**275**
	Drugs	33%	17%	33%	17%	100%	6
	Other	24%	31%	25%	20%	100%	51
	Property	20%	14%	52%	14%	100%	109
	Violent	17%	21%	57%	5%	100%	109
Other		**0%**	**67%**	**33%**	**0%**	**100%**	**3**
	Other	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
White		**22%**	**25%**	**39%**	**14%**	**100%**	**254**
	Drugs	17%	67%	17%	0%	100%	6
	Other	38%	31%	22%	9%	100%	68
	Property	22%	24%	38%	15%	100%	78
	Violent	12%	20%	52%	17%	100%	102
All		**21%**	**23%**	**44%**	**12%**	**100%**	**545**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-10. Adult District Court outcomes by race/ethnicity* and most serious filing charge

Race/ethnicity		Convicted as charged	Convicted other crime	Dismissed/not guilty	Not yet resolved/case closed	All	N
Black		**33%**	**0%**	**67%**	**0%**	**100%**	**3**
	Drugs	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Property	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	1
Hispanic		**14%**	**34%**	**29%**	**23%**	**100%**	**144**
	Drugs	17%	50%	33%	0%	100%	24
	Other	17%	23%	20%	40%	100%	35
	Property	13%	31%	38%	18%	100%	61
	Violent	8%	42%	17%	33%	100%	24
Other		**0%**	**100%**	**0%**	**0%**	**100%**	**1**
	Drugs	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
White		**7%**	**45%**	**29%**	**19%**	**100%**	**171**
	Drugs	4%	78%	11%	7%	100%	27
	Other	7%	29%	24%	39%	100%	41
	Property	10%	48%	30%	12%	100%	60
	Violent	5%	35%	42%	19%	100%	43
All		**10%**	**40%**	**29%**	**21%**	**100%**	**319**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-11. Juvenile Court outcomes by race/ethnicity* and most serious filing charge

Race/ethnicity		Convicted as charged	Convicted other crime	Dismissed/not guilty	All	N
Hispanic		**29%**	**29%**	**41%**	**100%**	**17**
	Other	57%	0%	43%	100%	7
	Property	0%	50%	50%	100%	6
	Violent	25%	50%	25%	100%	4
Other		**0%**	**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**2**
	Property	0%	100%	0%	100%	2
White		**29%**	**29%**	**43%**	**100%**	**14**
	Drugs	0%	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	50%	0%	50%	100%	4
	Property	20%	40%	40%	100%	5
	Violent	25%	25%	50%	100%	4
All		**27%**	**33%**	**39%**	**100%**	**33**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Summary: Case outcomes. Caution should be used when interpreting the case outcome since many factors can influence the decision. For example, the existence of prior cases (criminal history) may influence the outcome of a case. Additionally, most cases contain multiple charges, and many cases have concurrent cases. These factors are likely to significantly affect the outcome of a case. In particular, all charges in a case may be dismissed or modified as part of a plea agreement involving that case or multiple cases. In fact, 44% of cases in district court were dismissed, as were 39% of cases in juvenile court.

In county court in 2016, 44% of cases were dismissed in the 3rd Judicial District. In adult district court 40% were convicted of another crime and 10% were convicted as charged. In juvenile court, 33% were convicted of another offense and 27% were convicted as charged. Note that convicted as charged means the defendant was convicted of at least the most serious filing charge. However, the low number of cases in many categories means that the data should be interpreted with caution.

Initial sentences

The tables below show cases sentenced between Jan 1, 2016 and Dec 31, 2016 in the 3rd Judicial District in county court, district court and juvenile court. These cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Case Filings** section above. Also, because these data represent cases, not individuals, the number of individuals sentenced to the Department of Corrections (DOC) or the Division of Youth Services (DYS) from this jurisdiction will not match the number reported as admissions by DOC or DYS.

Cases generally have multiple initial sentences, usually include fines, and can also include community service and credit for time served. The data below reflect the most serious initial sentence. For example, the sentence of fines means that no more serious sentence was found. The same is true for credit for time served and community service.

Initial sentences can be later modified, such as when jail is added as part of a probation revocation. When probation sentences also include a jail sentence, the probation sentence is counted as the initial sentence because it is longer than the jail sentence. Probation/Intensive Supervision includes electronic monitoring.

Additionally, individuals may have multiple cases for which they are sentenced simultaneously. The sentence given in one case may not truly reflect the seriousness of the case as the more serious sentence may be recorded in another case as part of a plea agreement.
Also, please note that the crime categories include attempts, solicitations, and conspiracy offenses.

Finally, in addition to concurrent cases affecting the sentencing outcome of a case, criminal/juvenile history may also influence the initial sentence.

County Court

Table 3-12 presents the initial sentence for each of the four offense types for county court cases in the 3rd Judicial District in 2016. Table 3-13 shows the initial sentence in county court by gender. Women were slightly more likely to receive a deferred sentence compared to men (25% and 21%, respectively) and men were more likely to receive a sentence to jail (28% compared to 17%, respectively).

Table 3-12. Initial sentence in County Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=255)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Service	2	33%	21	21%	5	6%	0	0%
Deferred	2	33%	20	20%	14	16%	19	31%
Fines/fees	0	0%	22	22%	18	21%	1	2%
Jail	0	0%	18	18%	31	36%	16	26%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0	0%	15	15%	8	9%	20	33%
Unsupervised Probation	2	33%	5	5%	11	13%	5	8%
All	6	100%	101	100%	87	100%	61	100%

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

Table 3-13. Initial sentence in County Court by gender (N=255)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Service	9	14%	19	10%
Deferred	16	25%	39	21%
Fines/fees	10	15%	31	16%
Jail	11	17%	54	28%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	11	17%	32	17%
Unsupervised Probation	8	12%	15	8%
All	65	100%	190	100%

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

Table 3-14 presents the initial sentence in county court by race/ethnicity for the 3rd Judicial District. The few cases in the Black and Other race/ethnicity categories means that caution should be used when interpreting the findings. Table 3-14 shows that Hispanics were more likely to receive a jail sentence compared to Whites (30% and 23%, respectively), and less likely to receive a deferred judgment (17% compared to 26%, respectively). Table 3-15 shows the initial sentence for defendants charged with Drug offenses, however, because there are only 6 cases, this information should not be generalized. Table 3-16 shows that Hispanics were more likely to receive a jail sentence compared to Whites (22% compared to 15%, respectively), for Other offenses. Table 3-17 shows that, for Property offenses in county court, Hispanics were less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (12% compared to 21%, respectively). For Violent offenses in county court, Hispanics were less likely to receive a deferred judgment

and more likely to receive a jail sentence, compared to Whites (20% compared to 40%, respectively, for deferred judgments, and 37% compared to 17%, respectively, for jail).

Table 3-14. Initial sentence in County Court by race/ethnicity* (N=255)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	5	125	1	124
Community Service	20%	6%	100%	15%
Deferred	40%	17%	0%	26%
Fines/fees	40%	16%	0%	15%
Jail	0%	30%	0%	23%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	19%	0%	15%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	13%	0%	6%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-15. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity* (N=6)

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	3	1	2
Community Service	33%	100%	0%
Deferred	33%	0%	50%
Unsupervised Probation	33%	0%	50%
All	100%	100%	100%

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-16. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity* (N=101)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	White
N	1	41	59
Community Service	0%	10%	29%
Deferred	0%	20%	20%
Fines/fees	100%	20%	22%
Jail	0%	22%	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	17%	14%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	12%	0%
All	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-17. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity* (N=87)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	White
N	3	51	33
Community Service	33%	4%	6%
Deferred	33%	12%	21%
Fines/fees	33%	24%	15%
Jail	0%	33%	42%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	12%	6%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	16%	9%
All	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-18. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity* (N=61)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	White
N	1	30	30
Deferred	100%	20%	40%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	3%
Jail	0%	37%	17%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	37%	30%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	7%	10%
All	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

District court

Table 3-19 shows the initial sentence by offense type for district court cases in the 3rd Judicial District. Probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 50% of the time for Drug cases and 60% of the time for Other cases. Those with initial sentences to the Department of Corrections were most likely to have a Violent offense. Table 3-20 presents the initial sentence by gender.

Table 3-19. Initial sentence in Adult District Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=158)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Corrections	2	6%	1	2%	3	6%	1	3%
Deferred	7	22%	2	5%	12	23%	3	9%
Dept of Corrections	1	3%	3	8%	1	2%	7	21%
Fines/fees	0	0%	1	2%	2	4%	1	3%
Jail	6	19%	9	22%	10	19%	8	24%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	16	50%	24	60%	24	46%	14	41%
All	**32**	**100%**	**40**	**100%**	**52**	**100%**	**34**	**100%**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

Table 3-20. Initial sentence in Adult District Court by gender (N=158)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Corrections	2	5%	5	4%
Deferred	7	17%	17	15%
Dept of Corrections	1	2%	11	9%
Fines/fees	1	2%	3	3%
Jail	6	14%	27	23%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	25	60%	53	46%
All	**42**	**100%**	**116**	**100%**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

Table 3-21 shows the initial sentence in adult district court by race/ethnicity combining all crime types. Whites were more likely than Hispanics to receive a sentence to the Department of Corrections (12% compared to 3%, respectively), and Hispanics were more likely to receive a jail sentence (24% compared to 18%, respectively). Tables 3-22 through 3-25 show the initial sentence by the four crime categories, by race/ethnicity. Because the number of cases is low in most of the categories, this information should be considered with caution.

Table 3-21. Initial sentence in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity* (N=158)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	1	70	2	85
Community Corrections	0%	7%	0%	2%
Deferred	100%	14%	50%	14%
Dept of Corrections	0%	3%	0%	12%
Fines/fees	0%	1%	0%	4%
Jail	0%	24%	50%	18%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	50%	0%	51%
All	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-22. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity*
(N=32)

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	14	1	17
Community Corrections	7%	0%	6%
Deferred	14%	100%	24%
Dept of Corrections	7%	0%	0%
Jail	29%	0%	12%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	43%	0%	59%
All	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-23. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity*
(N=40)

Sentence	Hispanic	White
N	20	20
Community Corrections	5%	0%
Deferred	10%	0%
Dept of Corrections	0%	15%
Fines/fees	0%	5%
Jail	30%	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	55%	65%
All	**100%**	**100%**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-24. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity* (N=52)

Sentence	Hispanic	White
N	24	28
Community Corrections	8%	4%
Deferred	21%	25%
Dept of Corrections	0%	4%
Fines/fees	4%	4%
Jail	17%	21%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	43%
All	**100%**	**100%**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-25. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity* (N=34)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	1	12	1	20
Community Corrections	0%	8%	0%	0%
Deferred	100%	8%	0%	5%
Dept of Corrections	0%	8%	0%	30%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	0%	5%
Jail	0%	25%	100%	20%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	50%	0%	40%
All	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Juvenile court

Table 3-26 below reflects the initial sentence for juvenile court cases, by crime type, for the 3rd Judicial District. The following tables provide this information by gender and then by crime type. Initial sentences to deferred judgment and probation were the only sentence types in juvenile court in the 3rd Judicial District in 2016.

Table 3-26. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=22)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Deferred	1	100%	6	86%	5	62%	5	83%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0	0%	1	14%	3	38%	1	17%
All	1	100%	7	100%	8	100%	6	100%

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

Table 3-27. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court by gender (N=22)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Deferred	8	80%	9	75%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	2	20%	3	25%
All	10	100%	12	100%

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

Table 3-28. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=22)*

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	12	1	9
Deferred	83%	0%	78%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	17%	100%	22%
All	100%	100%	100%

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-29. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=1)*

Sentence	White
N	1
Deferred	100%
All	100%

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-30. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity* (N=7)

Sentence	Hispanic	White
N	6	1
Deferred	100%	0%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	100%
All	**100%**	**100%**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-31. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity* (N=8)

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	3	1	4
Deferred	67%	0%	75%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	33%	100%	25%
All	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-32. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity* (N=6)

Sentence	Hispanic	White
N	3	3
Deferred	67%	100%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	33%	0%
All	**100%**	**100%**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Summary: Initial sentences. This analysis reflects the most serious initial sentences; these can be later modified, such as when jail is added as part of a probation revocation. Additionally, individuals may have multiple cases for which they are sentenced simultaneously. The sentence given in one case may not truly reflect the seriousness of the case as the more serious sentence may be recorded in another case as part of a plea agreement. Finally, in addition to concurrent cases affecting the sentencing outcome of a case, criminal/juvenile history may also influence the final initial sentence.

The analysis of initial sentences in county court by race/ethnicity for the 3rd Judicial District found that Hispanics were more likely to receive a jail sentence compared to Whites (30% and 23%, respectively), and less likely to receive a deferred judgment (17% compared to 26%, respectively). In particular, for Violent offenses in county court, Hispanics were less likely to receive a deferred judgment and more likely to receive a jail sentence, compared to Whites (20% compared to 40%, respectively, for deferred judgments, and 37% compared to 17%, respectively, for jail).

In district court, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 50% of the time for Drug cases and 60% of the time for Other cases. Those with initial sentences to the Department of Corrections were most likely to have a Violent offense. In juvenile court, initial sentences to deferred judgment and probation were the only sentence types in the 3rd Judicial District in 2016.

Revocations

Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 3rd Judicial District are included in the analyses presented here.[18] Those sentenced near the end of 2016 may not have had enough time to get revoked. **Note that these are cases, not individuals**. Counting cases and not individuals is likely to inflate the proportion of revocations presented in these analyses. For example, the Judicial Department reports that in 2016, 22% of adult state probation terminations were the result of a revocation.[19] The revocations presented here may not result in termination from probation supervision. In fact, in 2016, across county, adult district, and juvenile district courts *statewide*, 49% of cases were reinstated, 44% were not reinstated, and for the remaining 7% of cases it was unclear the outcome of the revocation. The next series of tables shows revocations in county court, then district court, and finally juvenile court.

County court

Table 3-33 shows revocation information for county court. Overall, 13% of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in the 3rd Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Hispanics were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to Whites (16% and 10%, respectively). Hispanics and Whites with Violent cases were more likely to be revoked compared to the other offense categories. Table 3-34 shows that women were more likely to be revoked compared to men (23% versus 9%). The low number of cases in most categories means that caution should be used when interpreting these findings.

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[18] Judicial data pertaining to *petitions* to revoke are less reliable than data identifying actual revocations.
[19] *Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2016*, Table 48, page 120.

Table 3-33. Revocations from Probation/Deferred in County Court, by race/ethnicity* and most serious conviction charge

Race/ethnicity		No	Yes	All	N
Black		**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**2**
	Property	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
Hispanic		**84%**	**16%**	**100%**	**61**
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	2
	Other	80%	20%	100%	20
	Property	95%	5%	100%	20
	Violent	74%	26%	100%	19
White		**90%**	**10%**	**100%**	**58**
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	2
	Other	95%	5%	100%	20
	Property	92%	8%	100%	12
	Violent	83%	17%	100%	24
All		**87%**	**13%**	**100%**	**121**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-34. Revocations from Probation/Deferred in County Court, by gender and most serious conviction charge

Gender		No	Yes	All	N
Female		**77%**	**23%**	**100%**	**35**
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	70%	30%	100%	10
	Property	87%	13%	100%	15
	Violent	67%	33%	100%	9
Male		**91%**	**9%**	**100%**	**86**
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	3
	Other	93%	7%	100%	30
	Property	100%	0%	100%	18
	Violent	83%	17%	100%	35
All		**87%**	**13%**	**100%**	**121**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

Adult district court

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (20%, Table 3-35) compared to county court (13%, Table 3-33) in 2016. Table 3-36 shows little difference in revocations by crime across women and men in adult district court. Again, it is difficult to draw reliable conclusions from the data when the number of cases is low.

Table 3-35. Revocations from Probation/Deferred in Adult District Court, by race/ethnicity* and most serious conviction charge

Race/ethnicity		No	Yes	All	N
Black		**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**1**
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
Hispanic		**78%**	**22%**	**100%**	**45**
	Drugs	62%	38%	100%	8
	Other	85%	15%	100%	13
	Property	82%	18%	100%	17
	Violent	71%	29%	100%	7
Other		**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**1**
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
White		**82%**	**18%**	**100%**	**55**
	Drugs	93%	7%	100%	14
	Other	92%	8%	100%	13
	Property	74%	26%	100%	19
	Violent	67%	33%	100%	9
All		**80%**	**20%**	**100%**	**102**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-36. Revocations from Probation/Deferred in Adult District Court, by gender and most serious conviction charge

Gender		No	Yes	All	N
Female		**81%**	**19%**	**100%**	**32**
	Drugs	82%	18%	100%	11
	Other	100%	0%	100%	5
	Property	77%	23%	100%	13
	Violent	67%	33%	100%	3
Male		**80%**	**20%**	**100%**	**70**
	Drugs	83%	17%	100%	12
	Other	86%	14%	100%	21
	Property	78%	22%	100%	23
	Violent	71%	29%	100%	14
All		**80%**	**20%**	**100%**	**102**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

Juvenile Court

In juvenile court, only 5% of cases (n=1) sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 3rd Judicial District were revoked (Table 3-37).

Table 3-37. Revocations from Probation/Deferred in Juvenile Court, by race/ethnicity* and most serious conviction charge

Race/ethnicity		No	Yes	All	N
Hispanic		**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**12**
	Other	100%	0%	100%	6
	Property	100%	0%	100%	3
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	3
Other		**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**1**
	Property	100%	0%	100%	1
White		**89%**	**11%**	**100%**	**9**
	Drugs	0%	100%	100%	1
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	4
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	3
All		**95%**	**5%**	**100%**	**22**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals.

*Judicial systematically collects race but not ethnicity. Court cases were matched to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS arrest data using name and birthdate to obtain ethnicity information. When Hispanic ethnicity was found in the arrest data, the defendant's race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic; otherwise the original Judicial race designation was used.

Table 3-38. Revocations from Probation/Deferred in Juvenile Court, by gender and most serious conviction charge

Gender		No	Yes	All	N
Female		**90%**	**10%**	**100%**	**10**
	Drugs	0%	100%	100%	1
	Other	100%	0%	100%	5
	Property	100%	0%	100%	3
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
Male		**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**12**
	Other	100%	0%	100%	2
	Property	100%	0%	100%	5
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	5
All		**95%**	**5%**	**100%**	**22**

Data source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

Revocations: Summary. Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 3rd Judicial District are included in the analyses presented here.[20] Those sentenced near the end of 2016 may not have had enough time to get revoked. **Note that these are cases, not individuals**. Counting cases and not individuals is likely to inflate the proportion of revocations presented in these analyses. For example, the Judicial Department reports that in 2016, 22% of adult state probation terminations were the result of a revocation.[21] The revocations presented here may not result in termination from probation supervision. In fact, in 2016, across county, adult district, and juvenile district courts *statewide*, 49% of cases were reinstated, 44% were not reinstated, and for the remaining 7% of cases it was unclear the outcome of the revocation.

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (20%) compared to county court (13%) in 2016. There was little difference in revocations by crime across women and men in adult district court. In juvenile court, only 5% of cases (n=1) sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 3rd Judicial District were revoked. It is difficult to draw reliable conclusions from the data when the number of cases is low.

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[20] Judicial data pertaining to *petitions* to revoke are less reliable than data identifying actual revocations.
[21] *Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2016*, Table 48, page 120.

Appendix A
NIBRS Group A Arrest Crimes

Category	Subcategory	NIBRS Offense
Drugs		
	Drugs	
		Drug Equipment
		Drugs
Other		
	DUI	
		DUI
	Other	
		All Other
		Bad Checks
		Bribery
		Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy
		Destruction of Property
		Disorderly Conduct
		Drunkeness
		Hit and Run
		Human Trafficking - Labor
		Liquor Law Violations
		Non-violent Family Offenses
		Runaway
		Trespassing
		Wagering
	Other Sex Crime	
		Fondling
		Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts
		Peeping Tom
		Pornography
		Promoting Prostitution
		Prostitution
		Purchasing Prostitution
	Weapons	
		Weapons Laws Violation
Property		
	Arson	
		Arson
	Burglary	
		Burglary
	Fraud	
		Counterfeit
		Credit Card/ATM Fraud

		Embezzlement
		Extortion
		False Pretenses
		Impersonation
		Wire Fraud
	Motor Vehicle Theft	
		Motor Vehicle Theft
	Theft	
		Other Larceny
		Pocket Picking
		Purse Snatching
		Shop Lifting
		Stolen Property
		Theft from Building
		Theft from Coin-Operated
		Theft from Motor Vehicle
		Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts
Violent		
	Agg Assault	
		Agg Assault
	Homicide	
		Homicide
	Kidnapping	
		Kidnapping
	Other Homicide	
		Manslaughter
	Robbery	
		Robbery
	Sex Assault	
		Incest
		Rape
		Sexual Assault
		Sodomy
		Statutory Rape
	Simple Assault	
		Intimidation
		Simple Assault

Appendix B
Most serious filing/conviction charge categories

Drugs
Drugs(Distribution)
Drugs(Possession)
Other
Escape
Inchoate
Miscellaneous Felony
Miscellaneous Misdemeanor
Other Custody Violations
Other Sex Crime
Sex Offender Failure to Register
Traffic Felony
Traffic Misdemeanor
Weapons
Property
Arson
Burglary
Extortion
Forgery
Fraud
Motor Vehicle Theft
Other Property
Theft
Violent
Felony Assault
Homicide
Kidnapping
Misdemeanor Assault
Other Homicide
Robbery
Sex Assault

Arson - 1st - 4th degree arson
Burglary - 1st to 3rd degree burglary, possession of burglary tools
Drug Poss - drug possession, paraphernalia possession
Drugs - manufacture, process, distribute, cultivate, possession with intent to distribute
Escape
Extortion
Felony Assault - 1st and 2nd degree assault, vehicular assault, felony menacing, felony stalking, felony child abuse, witness intimidation
Forgery
Fraud
Homicide - 1st and 2nd degree murder
Kidnapping - 1st and 2nd degree kidnapping, false imprisonment, human trafficking, violation of custody

Misc Felony - Giving false information to a pawn broker, bribery, witness tampering, vehicular eluding, wiretapping, cruelty to animals,

Misc Misd - prostitution, patronizing a prostitute, resisting arrest, obstructing a peace officer, disorderly conduct, interference with school staff, cruelty to animals

Misd Assault -3rd degree assault, child abuse, violation of a protection order, harassment

Other Custody Violations - aiding escape, contraband, violation of bail bond conditions

Other Homicide - manslaughter, vehicular homicide, criminally negligent homicide, child abuse causing death