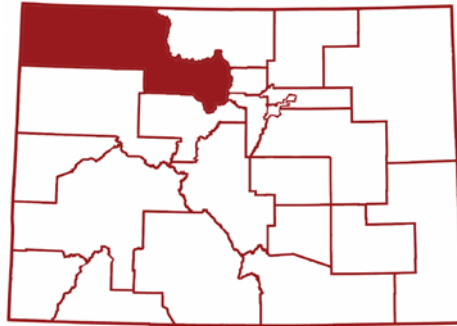


Senate Bill 15-185 CLEAR Act

2016

Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act

14th Judicial District



14th Judicial District: Population race/ethnicity estimates, 2016

Age Group	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Adult		78%	41,566
	Black	<1%	188
	Hispanic	8%	3,429
	Other	2%	708
	White	90%	37,240
Juvenile		22%	11,466
	Black	1%	90
	Hispanic	15%	1,775
	Other	2%	212
	White	82%	9,390
All		100%	53,032

Data source: Office of the State Demographer,

<https://demography.dola.colorado.gov/population/data/race-estimate/#county-race-by-age-estimates>

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COLORADO
Department of Public Safety

SUMMARY: Report on the C.L.E.A.R. Act:

Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act

Pursuant to Senate Bill 2015-185

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The corresponding web-based interactive data dashboard is located here:

colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185



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 14th Judicial District for events that occurred in 2016. The statewide report and individual judicial district reports may be found here: 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.

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 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, 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.

In 2017, following the publication of the first CLEAR Act report,³ the findings from the statewide analysis were presented to the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.⁴ 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 of 2016 data was prepared for the 14th Judicial District.

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,⁵ 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.

The state Demographer's Office estimates that in 2016, the population in Colorado's 14th Judicial District was 53,032. The adult population was comprised as follows: White, 90%; Black, <1%; Hispanic, 8%; and Other, 2%. The juvenile population was comprised as follows: White, 82%, Black, <1%, Hispanic 15%, and Other 2%. 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

³ This report is available at <http://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/ors/docs/reports/2016-SB15-185-Rpt.pdf>.

⁴ For more information about the Commission, see <https://www.colorado.gov/ccji>.

⁵ 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.

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.

Law enforcement data. In 2016 law enforcement made/issued 1,705 arrests/summonses in the 14th 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 12% of all arrests/summonses and Violent crimes accounted for another 12% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 20% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (66%) fell into the Other crime category. Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in the 14th Judicial District in 2016, but accounted for 2% of arrests/summonses. Hispanics represented 10% of the population and 11% of arrests/summonses. Males represented about 50% of the state population and approximately 70% of arrests. Females were much more likely to be involved in Property offenses than the other offense categories. Juveniles were more likely to be summonsed than arrested. Violent crimes were less likely than the other crime categories to result in a summons.

Filings. This study of 1,435 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that, while Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in the 14th Judicial District, and 2% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 2% of district court filings. Hispanic adults made up 8% of the adult population in the 14th Judicial District but had 12% of district court filings in 2016. Hispanic youth made up 15% of the population and 19% of juvenile court cases. The race/ethnicity distribution were generally consistent across crime types, however, Hispanics were somewhat more likely to be charged with Drugs (14%) and Blacks were somewhat more likely to be charged with a Violent offense (3%), however the number of cases is quite small (n=16). Caution should be used with interpreting the information when there are few cases in some of the categories. In terms of gender, 25% of filings were females and 75% were males. Females were slightly more likely than men to be involved in Drug crimes (13% compared to 10%, respectively) and slightly less to be involved in Violent offenses (37% compared to 39%, respectively). Only 1% of cases completed a trial in county and district court; 4% of juvenile court cases completed a 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, 36% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 27% of cases in district court and 35% of cases in juvenile court. One-third (30%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 14% in district court and 23% in juvenile court. One-quarter (29%) of county court cases were convicted of a different charge, as were almost half (49%) of district court cases, and 29% of juvenile court cases.

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.

In 2016 in the 14th Judicial District, county court Drug cases resulted in a fine in 57% of cases, and community service for 11% of cases. Deferred judgments occurred for 39% of Property and 40% of Violent crime cases, 24% of Other cases, and 18% for Drug cases (this figure represents only 5 cases). One-third (33%) of Violent cases received an initial sentence to probation. Women were significantly more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (44% compared to 27%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (14% for men compared to 5% for women).

The analysis of the initial sentence in county court by race/ethnicity found that those in the Other race/ethnicity category were more likely to receive a deferred judgment (46% compared to 21-38% for other race/ethnicities); Hispanics were especially unlikely to receive a deferred judgment, at 21%, compared to 32% for Whites. Hispanics were more likely to receive jail time compared to White cases (17% compared to 12%, respectively). When reviewing the data by type of offense, the few numbers of cases in the non-White race/ethnicity categories require caution when interpreting the findings.

In district court, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 62% of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a deferred judgment. A prison sentence was ordered for the following: 14% of Drug cases, 11% of Other cases, 7% of Property cases, and 18% of Violent cases. Whites were more likely than Hispanics to receive a deferred judgment (20% compared to 12%, respectively). One-quarter (24%) of initial sentences for Blacks were to the Department of Corrections, and 15% of initial sentences for Hispanic cases were to prison, compared to 12% for Whites. The few numbers of cases with Black (n=8) and Other (n=9) defendants means that this information must be interpreted with caution. Women were more likely to receive a deferred judgment compared to men (24% versus 18%, respectively) and less likely to receive a prison sentence (7% compared to 15%, respectively).

In juvenile court, initial sentences to probation were the most frequently occurring sentence, followed by deferred judgments. In fact, for all offense types, deferred judgments and probation were the only sentence types issued in juvenile court. The small number of cases (n=32) means that the disaggregated information must be interpreted with caution.

Revocations: Summary. Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 14th Judicial District are included in the analyses presented here.⁶ 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.⁷

⁶ Judicial data pertaining to *petitions* to revoke are less reliable than data identifying actual revocations.

⁷ *Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2016*, Table 48, page 120.

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.

Overall, 14% of county court cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in the 14th Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Hispanics were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to Whites (18% and 14% respectively). Hispanics with Property offenses (29%) were most likely to be revoked compared to other offense categories, however, this refers to only 7 cases. The few numbers of cases in many of the categories means that this information should be interpreted with caution. Women were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to men (16% and 14%, respectively).

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (24%) compared to county court (14%) in 2016. In district court, Hispanics were slightly more likely to be revoked than Whites (27% and 24%, respectively). Hispanics with Drug offenses were most likely to be revoked (46%) compared to the other offense categories. This was also the case with Whites with Drug offenses, revoked at a rate of 39%. Women in adult district court were less likely than men to get revoked (20% compared to 26%). Men and women with Drug cases were most likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked.

In juvenile court, 12% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 14th Judicial District were revoked. Females were revoked at a rate of 13% compared to 12% for males. The few numbers of cases in juvenile court (n=32) means that the disaggregated information should be interpreted with caution.

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, 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; and
- Revocations for probation and deferred judgments.

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, the findings from the statewide analysis were presented to the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice. 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.

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.

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.

The NIBRS arrest data contained all arrests from 2011 to 2016. Matching involved finding an exact 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.⁸ 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;
- 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.

⁸ 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.

NIBRS Group A offenses are listed in Appendix A, and Group B offenses are summarized into “Other.”⁹ 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 1,700 NIBRS incidents in the 14th Judicial District were analyzed for calendar year 2016 (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1. Arrests by type, 14th Judicial District, 2016

Arrest type	%	N
Custody/warrant	26%	451
On-view/probable cause	45%	764
Summons	29%	490
All	100%	1,705

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.¹⁰ 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.

Table 1-2. Court of case filing, 14th Judicial District, 2016

Court	%	N
Adult District	33%	470
County	64%	913
Juvenile	4%	52
All	100%	1,435

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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

Note that the information presented here reflects the analysis of 1,435 **cases not individuals**. Individuals may have multiple, concurrent cases,¹¹ 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 categories¹² which, for the analysis presented in this document, have been collapsed into four categories: Drug, Other, Property and Violent.¹³ 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.

The NIBRS arrest data contained all Colorado arrests from 2011 to 2016. Matching involved finding an exact 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² The 24 offense categories are summarized from more than 1500 statutes.

¹³ Note that all offenses include attempts, solicitations, and conspiracies.

Section 2: 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 all arrests/summons captured in the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for calendar year 2016.

Table 2-1. Arrests by offense

Offense	%	N
Drugs	12%	207
Other	66%	1,120
Property	10%	177
Violent	12%	201
All	100%	1,705

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

Table 2-2 reflects 1,705 arrests/summons captured in NIBRS for calendar year 2016 in the 14th Judicial District, by race/ethnicity. Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in 2016 and accounted for 2% of arrests/summons in the 14th Judicial District. Hispanics represented 10% of the population and accounted for 11% of arrests. The Other race/ethnicity category represented 2% of the population and 2% of arrests. Whites represented 88% of the population and 85% of arrests/summons.

Table 2-2. Arrests by race/ethnicity

Race/ethnicity	%	N
Black	2%	31
Hispanic	11%	189
Other	2%	30
White	85%	1,455
All	100%	1,705

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 5% of on view/probable cause arrests, and that 12% of those arrests were for violent crimes, a proportion similar to adults (21%). Juveniles accounted for less than 1% (n=5) of custody/warrant arrests (Table 2-4). Overall, juveniles were more likely to get summoned than arrested; they accounted for one-fifth (20%) of summonsed cases (Table 2-5). Not surprisingly, violent offenses were least likely to result in a summons for adults and juveniles (Table 2-5).

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

Age Group	Offense	%	N
Adult		95%	723
	Drugs	14%	103
	Other	58%	422
	Property	7%	48
	Violent	21%	150
Juvenile		5%	41
	Drugs	2%	1
	Other	61%	25
	Property	12%	5
	Violent	24%	10
All		100%	764

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		99%	446
	Drugs	3%	13
	Other	87%	386
	Property	4%	19
	Violent	6%	28
Juvenile		1%	5
	Drugs	20%	1
	Other	60%	3
	Violent	20%	1
All		100%	451

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		80%	391
	Drugs	10%	39
	Other	65%	253
	Property	23%	89
	Violent	3%	10
Juvenile		20%	99
	Drugs	51%	50
	Other	31%	31
	Property	16%	16
	Violent	2%	2
All		100%	490

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 14% of probable cause arrests were for Drug related offenses, 59% were for Other offenses, 7% for Property offenses, and 21% for Violent offenses. While Blacks made up less than 1% of the population in the 14th Judicial District, Table 2-6 shows that they were arrested at twice that rate for probable cause arrests in 2016: 2% of arrests for Other offenses were Blacks, 2% of Property arrests were Blacks, and 2% of Violent arrests were Blacks but these account for few incidents so caution must be used with interpreting the findings. Hispanics represented 10% of the population in 2016, and they accounted for 12% of Drug offenses, 10% of Other offenses, 15% of Property arrests and 16% of Violent probable cause arrests in the 14th Judicial District.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		14%	104
	Hispanic	12%	13
	White	88%	91
Other		59%	447
	Black	2%	7
	Hispanic	10%	45
	Other	1%	5
	White	87%	390
Property		7%	53
	Black	2%	1
	Hispanic	15%	8
	Other	2%	1
	White	81%	43
Violent		21%	160
	Black	2%	4
	Hispanic	16%	25
	Other	1%	1
	White	81%	130
All		100%	764

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

The other arrest type, where an individual is taken into custody on an outstanding warrant, is depicted in Table 2-7. Over 80% (86%) of these arrests involved an offense that fell into the Other offense category. While only 6% of these types of arrests involved a Violent offense, Blacks made up 3% of Violent crime warrant arrests and Hispanics made up 14%, which is greater than the proportion of Blacks (less than 1%) and Hispanics (10%) in the 14th Judicial District.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		3%	14
	White	100%	14
Other		86%	389
	Black	3%	10
	Hispanic	10%	38
	Other	2%	9
	White	85%	332
Property		4%	19
	Black	5%	1
	Hispanic	16%	3
	Other	11%	2
	White	68%	13
Violent		6%	29
	Black	3%	1
	Hispanic	14%	4
	Other	7%	2
	White	76%	22
All		100%	451

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

Table 2-8 shows that summons are less likely to be issued for Violent offenses (2%) compared to Other (58%) and Property (21%) and that, of those summons issued for Violent crimes, 8% went to Blacks and 25% to Hispanics. Whites were least likely to be summonsed for a Violent crime (58%) and most likely for Drugs (89%).

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		18%	89
	Black	1%	1
	Hispanic	10%	9
	White	89%	79
Other		58%	284
	Black	1%	4
	Hispanic	9%	26
	Other	2%	7
	White	87%	247
Property		21%	105
	Black	1%	1
	Hispanic	14%	15
	Other	2%	2
	White	83%	87
Violent		2%	12
	Black	8%	1
	Hispanic	25%	3
	Other	8%	1
	White	58%	7
All		100%	490

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

The following three tables show arrest/summons by broad offense category and gender. Although women make up half the population, they were considerably less likely than men to be arrested. Overall, women constituted approximately 19-36% of arrests and 22-46% of summonses (depending on the crime category) and men comprised the remainder. Overall, women were more likely to be involved in Drug and Property offenses compared with the other offense categories.

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

Offense	Gender	%	N
Drugs		14%	104
	Female	36%	37
	Male	64%	67
Other		59%	447
	Female	27%	120
	Male	73%	327
Property		7%	53
	Female	19%	10
	Male	81%	43
Violent		21%	160
	Female	20%	32
	Male	80%	128
All		100%	764

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%	14
	Female	36%	5
	Male	64%	9
Other		86%	389
	Female	23%	88
	Male	77%	301
Property		4%	19
	Female	32%	6
	Male	68%	13
Violent		6%	29
	Female	28%	8
	Male	72%	21
All		100%	451

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		18%	89
	Female	22%	20
	Male	78%	69
Other		58%	284
	Female	32%	90
	Male	68%	194
Property		21%	105
	Female	46%	48
	Male	54%	57
Violent		2%	12
	Female	25%	3
	Male	75%	9
All		100%	490

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 1,705 arrests/summonses in the 14th 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 12% of all arrests/summonses and Violent crimes accounted for another 12% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 20% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (66%) fell into the Other crime category. Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in the 14th Judicial District in 2016, but accounted for 2% of arrests/summonses. Hispanics represented 10% of the population and 11% of arrests/summonses. Males represented about 50% of the state population and approximately 70% of arrests. Females were much more likely to be involved in Property offenses than the

other offense categories. Juveniles were more likely to be summonsed than arrested. Violent crimes were less likely than the other crime categories to result in a summons.

Section 3: 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.¹⁴ For this analysis, cases were selected for the 14th 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,¹⁵ 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 include 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 1,435 case filings in county, adult district, and juvenile courts combined in the 14th Judicial District. While Blacks represented less than 1% of the population and 2% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 2% of court filings. Hispanics represented 10% of the population, 11% of arrests, and 11% of case filings. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law enforcement data** section above.

¹⁴ Denver County Court is not part of the statewide Judicial data management system.

¹⁵ 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%	29
Hispanic	11%	162
Other	2%	25
White	85%	1,219
All	100%	1,435

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 11% of cases, and Violent charges comprised the largest category at 38% of charges filed. The race/ethnicity distribution were generally consistent across crime types, however, Hispanics were somewhat more likely to be charged with Drugs (14%) and Blacks were somewhat more likely to be charged with a Violent offense (3%), however the number of cases is quite small (n=16). Caution should be used with interpreting the information when there are few cases in some of the categories.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		11%	159
	Black	1%	1
	Hispanic	14%	23
	White	85%	135
Other		32%	454
	Black	2%	7
	Hispanic	10%	44
	Other	2%	7
	White	87%	396
Property		19%	270
	Black	2%	5
	Hispanic	12%	33
	Other	3%	9
	White	83%	223
Violent		38%	552
	Black	3%	16
	Hispanic	11%	62
	Other	2%	9
	White	84%	465
All		100%	1,435

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 depicts that, across all court types, 25% of filings were females and 75% were males. Females were slightly more likely than men to be involved in Drug crimes (13% compared to 10%, respectively) and slightly less to be involved in Violent offenses (37% compared to 39%, respectively).

Table 3-3. Most serious filing charge by gender

Gender	Offense	%	N
Female		25%	356
	Drugs	13%	48
	Other	31%	111
	Property	19%	66
	Violent	37%	131
Male		75%	1,079
	Drugs	10%	111
	Other	32%	343
	Property	19%	204
	Violent	39%	421
All		100%	1,435

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 14th Judicial District. County court had the most cases in 2016 (64% of the total), followed by adult district court (33%) and juvenile court at 4%. Blacks, comprising less than 1% of the population in the 14th Judicial District, represented 2% of county and district court cases. Hispanic adults made up 8% of the adult population in the 14th Judicial District and 12% of district court filings in 2016. Hispanic youth made up 15% of the population and 19% of juvenile court cases.

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

Court	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Adult District		33%	470
	Black	2%	8
	Hispanic	12%	58
	Other	1%	6
	White	85%	398
County		64%	913
	Black	2%	21
	Hispanic	10%	94
	Other	2%	14
	White	86%	784
Juvenile		4%	52
	Hispanic	19%	10
	Other	10%	5
	White	71%	37
All		100%	1,435

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. Nearly half (47%) of county court cases were Violent offenses (primarily misdemeanor assault); Drug (26%) and Other cases (28%) comprised the largest categories of cases in adult district court. Property crimes (37%) and Violent crimes (37%) made up the majority of cases filed in juvenile court. Table 3-6 presents the distribution across gender for cases in county, district and juvenile court. Females were more likely to have cases in county court (26%) compared to adult district court (23%) and juvenile court (17%).

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

Court	Offense	%	N
Adult District		33%	470
	Drugs	26%	121
	Other	28%	133
	Property	24%	111
	Violent	22%	105
County		64%	913
	Drugs	3%	31
	Other	34%	314
	Property	15%	140
	Violent	47%	428
Juvenile		4%	52
	Drugs	13%	7
	Other	13%	7
	Property	37%	19
	Violent	37%	19
All		100%	1,435

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		33%	470
	Female	23%	110
	Male	77%	360
County		64%	913
	Female	26%	237
	Male	74%	676
Juvenile		4%	52
	Female	17%	9
	Male	83%	43
All		100%	1,435

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 (1-4%). Juvenile cases were more likely to have a trial (4%) compared to county and district courts (each at 1%). Table 3-8 combines information across court types and shows the number of trials completed by offense category.

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

Court	Completed Trial	%	N
Adult District		33%	470
	No	99%	466
	Yes	1%	4
County		64%	913
	No	99%	907
	Yes	1%	6
Juvenile		4%	52
	No	100%	52
All		100%	1,435

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		11%	159
	No	99%	158
	Yes	1%	1
Other		32%	454
	No	100%	454
Property		19%	270
	No	99%	267
	Yes	1%	3
Violent		38%	552
	No	99%	546
	Yes	1%	6
All		100%	1,435

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 1,435 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that, while Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in the 14th Judicial District, and 2% of the arrests/summons in 2016, they accounted for 2% of district court filings. Hispanic adults made up 8% of the adult population in the 14th Judicial District but had 12% of district court filings in 2016. Hispanic youth made up 15% of the population and 19% of juvenile court cases. The race/ethnicity distribution were generally consistent across crime types, however, Hispanics were somewhat more likely to be charged with Drugs (14%) and Blacks were somewhat more likely to be charged with a Violent offense (3%), however the

number of cases is quite small (n=16). Caution should be used with interpreting the information when there are few cases in some of the categories. In terms of gender, 25% of filings were females and 75% were males. Females were slightly more likely than men to be involved in Drug crimes (13% compared to 10%, respectively) and slightly less to be involved in Violent offenses (37% compared to 39%, respectively). Only 1% of cases completed a trial in county and district court; 4% of juvenile court cases completed a 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 14th 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, overall, in over one-third (36%) of cases, all charges were dismissed in county court in 2016 (Table 3-9).

Convicted as charged means the defendant was convicted of at least the most serious filing charge.

Table 3-9 reflects county court case outcomes, showing that 30% of cases were convicted as charged, and 29% were convicted of another crime. In adult district court (Table 3-10), 49% were convicted of another crime and 14% were convicted as charged. In juvenile court (Table 3-11), 29% were convicted of another offense and 23% were convicted as charged.

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		29%	24%	38%	10%	100%	21
	Other	43%	14%	29%	14%	100%	7
	Property	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	8%	33%	50%	8%	100%	12
Hispanic		33%	33%	28%	6%	100%	94
	Drugs	20%	40%	40%	0%	100%	5
	Other	34%	34%	22%	9%	100%	32
	Property	41%	24%	24%	12%	100%	17
	Violent	30%	35%	32%	2%	100%	40
Other		43%	21%	36%	0%	100%	14
	Other	0%	25%	75%	0%	100%	4
	Property	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	56%	22%	22%	0%	100%	9
White		30%	28%	37%	5%	100%	784
	Drugs	27%	23%	46%	4%	100%	26
	Other	35%	32%	28%	5%	100%	271
	Property	35%	23%	33%	8%	100%	120
	Violent	25%	28%	43%	4%	100%	367
All		30%	29%	36%	5%	100%	913

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		0%	50%	25%	25%	100%	8
	Drugs	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Property	0%	0%	67%	33%	100%	3
	Violent	0%	75%	0%	25%	100%	4
Hispanic		7%	53%	29%	10%	100%	58
	Drugs	11%	56%	28%	6%	100%	18
	Other	9%	27%	55%	9%	100%	11
	Property	0%	67%	17%	17%	100%	12
	Violent	6%	59%	24%	12%	100%	17
Other		17%	50%	33%	0%	100%	6
	Other	0%	33%	67%	0%	100%	3
	Property	33%	67%	0%	0%	100%	3
White		15%	48%	26%	11%	100%	398
	Drugs	16%	52%	24%	9%	100%	102
	Other	11%	35%	40%	13%	100%	119
	Property	19%	51%	17%	13%	100%	93
	Violent	14%	57%	20%	8%	100%	84
All		14%	49%	27%	11%	100%	470

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	Not yet resolved/case closed	All	N
Hispanic		10%	40%	40%	10%	100%	10
	Other	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	25%	50%	25%	0%	100%	4
	Violent	0%	40%	40%	20%	100%	5
Other		20%	40%	40%	0%	100%	5
	Property	20%	40%	40%	0%	100%	5
White		27%	24%	32%	16%	100%	37
	Drugs	29%	29%	29%	14%	100%	7
	Other	50%	0%	33%	17%	100%	6
	Property	30%	30%	0%	40%	100%	10
	Violent	14%	29%	57%	0%	100%	14
All		23%	29%	35%	13%	100%	52

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, 36% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 27% of cases in district court and 35% of cases in juvenile court. One-third (30%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 14% in district court and 23% in juvenile court. One-quarter (29%) of county court cases were convicted of a different charge, as were almost half (49%) of district court cases, and 29% of juvenile court cases.

Initial sentences

The tables below show cases sentenced between Jan 1, 2016 and Dec 31, 2016 in the 14th 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 14th Judicial District in 2016. County court Drug cases resulted in a fine in 57% of cases, and community service for 11% of cases. Deferred judgments occurred for 39% of Property and 40% of Violent crime cases, 24% of Other cases, and 18% for Drug cases (this figure represents only 5 cases). One-third (33%) of Violent cases received an initial sentence to probation.

Table 3-12. Initial sentence in County Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=567)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Service	3	11%	17	6%	3	3%	2	1%
Deferred	5	18%	65	24%	37	39%	69	40%
Fines/fees	16	57%	71	26%	24	25%	4	2%
Jail	2	7%	35	13%	5	5%	26	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	1	4%	46	17%	7	7%	57	33%
Unsupervised Probation	1	4%	37	14%	20	21%	14	8%
All	28	100%	271	100%	96	100%	172	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 reflects initial county court sentences by gender. Women were significantly more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (44% compared to 27%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (14% for men compared to 5% for women).

Table 3-13. Initial sentence in County Court by gender (N=567)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Service	4	3%	21	5%
Deferred	57	44%	119	27%
Fines/fees	28	22%	87	20%
Jail	7	5%	61	14%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	16	12%	95	22%
Unsupervised Probation	18	14%	54	12%
All	130	100%	437	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 14th Judicial District. Those in the Other race/ethnicity category were more likely to receive a deferred judgment (46% compared to 21-38% for other race/ethnicities); Hispanics were especially unlikely to receive a deferred judgment, at 21%, compared to 32% for Whites. Hispanics were more likely to receive jail time compared to White cases (17% compared to 12%, respectively).

Table 3-14. Initial sentence in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=567)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	8	63	13	483
Community Service	12%	5%	0%	4%
Deferred	38%	21%	46%	32%
Fines/fees	38%	17%	46%	20%
Jail	0%	17%	0%	12%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	12%	25%	0%	19%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	14%	8%	13%
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.

The following four tables show the initial county court sentence for each of the four offense categories, by race/ethnicity. Table 3-15 shows initial sentences for county court Drug cases. The few numbers of cases in the non-White race/ethnicity categories require caution when interpreting the findings.

Table 3-15. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=28)*

Sentence	Hispanic	White
N	2	26
Community Service	0%	12%
Deferred	50%	15%
Fines/fees	50%	58%
Jail	0%	8%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	4%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	4%
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 3-16. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=271)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	6	31	2	232
Community Service	17%	10%	0%	6%
Deferred	17%	6%	50%	26%
Fines/fees	50%	23%	50%	26%
Jail	0%	23%	0%	12%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	17%	19%	0%	17%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	19%	0%	13%
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 3-17. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=96)*

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	10	5	81
Community Service	0%	0%	4%
Deferred	40%	20%	40%
Fines/fees	30%	80%	21%
Jail	0%	0%	6%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	20%	0%	6%
Unsupervised Probation	10%	0%	23%
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=172)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	2	20	6	144
Community Service	0%	0%	0%	1%
Deferred	100%	30%	67%	40%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	17%	2%
Jail	0%	20%	0%	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	40%	0%	34%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	10%	17%	8%
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.

District court

Table 3-19 shows the initial sentence by offense type for district court cases in the 14th Judicial District. Probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 62% of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a deferred judgment. A prison sentence was ordered for the following: 14% of Drug cases, 11% of Other cases, 7% of Property cases, and 18% of Violent cases.

Table 3-20 indicates the initial sentence in district court by gender. Women were more likely to receive a deferred judgment compared to men (24% versus 18%, respectively) and less likely to receive a prison sentence (7% compared to 15%, respectively).

Table 3-19. Initial sentence in Adult District Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=397)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Corrections	6	5%	4	5%	2	2%	4	4%
Community Service	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Deferred	9	8%	17	20%	24	24%	27	26%
Dept of Corrections	16	14%	9	11%	7	7%	19	18%
Fines/fees	2	2%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Jail	10	9%	13	16%	18	18%	13	13%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	69	62%	36	43%	48	48%	40	39%
All	112	100%	83	100%	99	100%	103	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=397)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Corrections	4	4%	12	4%
Community Service	0	0%	2	1%
Deferred	25	24%	52	18%
Dept of Corrections	7	7%	44	15%
Fines/fees	2	2%	2	1%
Jail	9	8%	45	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	59	56%	134	46%
All	106	100%	291	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 deferred judgment (20% compared to 12%, respectively). One-quarter (24%) of initial sentences for Blacks were to the Department of Corrections, and 15% of initial sentences for Hispanic cases were to prison, compared to 12% for Whites. The few numbers of cases with Black and Other defendants means that this information must be interpreted with caution.

Table 3-21. Initial sentence in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=397)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	8	52	9	328
Community Corrections	0%	4%	0%	4%
Community Service	12%	2%	0%	0%
Deferred	0%	12%	44%	20%
Dept of Corrections	25%	15%	0%	12%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	0%	1%
Jail	25%	15%	11%	13%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	38%	52%	44%	48%
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.

The following four tables show initial district court sentences for each of the offense categories, by race/ethnicity. Because of the few cases in many categories, the information must be interpreted with caution. Table 3-22 shows the sentences cases received for Drug offenses. Hispanics were more likely to receive a jail sentence compared to Whites (16% compared to 8%, respectively). For Other, Property and Violent offenses, Hispanics were less likely than whites to receive a deferred judgment (Tables 3-23, 3-24 and 3-25).

Table 3-22. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=112)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	White
N	2	19	91
Community Corrections	0%	0%	7%
Deferred	0%	11%	8%
Dept of Corrections	50%	16%	13%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	2%
Jail	0%	16%	8%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	58%	63%
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=83)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	3	11	1	68
Community Corrections	0%	9%	0%	4%
Community Service	33%	9%	0%	0%
Deferred	0%	9%	0%	24%
Dept of Corrections	33%	9%	0%	10%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	0%	3%
Jail	0%	18%	0%	16%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	33%	45%	100%	43%
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 3-24. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=99)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	2	11	7	79
Community Corrections	0%	9%	0%	1%
Deferred	0%	9%	57%	24%
Dept of Corrections	0%	9%	0%	8%
Jail	50%	18%	14%	18%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	55%	29%	49%
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 3-25. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=103)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	1	11	1	90
Community Corrections	0%	0%	0%	4%
Deferred	0%	18%	0%	28%
Dept of Corrections	0%	27%	0%	18%
Jail	100%	9%	0%	12%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	45%	100%	38%
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 14th Judicial District. Initial sentences to Probation were the most frequently occurring sentence, followed by deferred judgments. In fact, for all offense types, deferred and probation were the only sentences issued in juvenile court. The small number of cases (n=32) means that the disaggregated information must be interpreted with caution.

Table 3-26. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=32)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Deferred	1	17%	4	100%	6	50%	4	40%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	5	83%	0	0%	6	50%	6	60%
All	6	100%	4	100%	12	100%	10	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=32)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Deferred	4	57%	11	44%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	3	43%	14	56%
All	7	100%	25	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=32)*

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	5	1	26
Deferred	60%	100%	42%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	40%	0%	58%
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=6)*

Sentence	White
N	6
Deferred	17%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	83%
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=4)*

Sentence	White
N	4
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 3-31. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=12)*

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	2	1	9
Deferred	50%	100%	44%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	0%	56%
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=10)*

Sentence	Hispanic	White
N	3	7
Deferred	67%	29%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	33%	71%
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.

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.

In 2016 in the 14th Judicial District, county court Drug cases resulted in a fine in 57% of cases, and community service for 11% of cases. Deferred judgments occurred for 39% of Property and 40% of Violent crime cases, 24% of Other cases, and 18% for Drug cases (this figure represents only 5 cases). One-third (33%) of Violent cases received an initial sentence to probation. Women were significantly more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (44% compared to 27%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (14% for men compared to 5% for women).

The analysis of the initial sentence in county court by race/ethnicity found that those in the Other race/ethnicity category were more likely to receive a deferred judgment (46% compared to 21-38% for other race/ethnicities); Hispanics were especially unlikely to receive a deferred

judgment, at 21%, compared to 32% for Whites. Hispanics were more likely to receive jail time compared to White cases (17% compared to 12%, respectively). When reviewing the data by type of offense, the few numbers of cases in the non-White race/ethnicity categories require caution when interpreting the findings.

In district court, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 62% of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a deferred judgment. A prison sentence was ordered for the following: 14% of Drug cases, 11% of Other cases, 7% of Property cases, and 18% of Violent cases. Whites were more likely than Hispanics to receive a deferred judgment (20% compared to 12%, respectively). One-quarter (24%) of initial sentences for Blacks were to the Department of Corrections, and 15% of initial sentences for Hispanic cases were to prison, compared to 12% for Whites. The few numbers of cases with Black (n=8) and Other (n=9) defendants means that this information must be interpreted with caution. Women were more likely to receive a deferred judgment compared to men (24% versus 18%, respectively) and less likely to receive a prison sentence (7% compared to 15%, respectively).

In juvenile court, initial sentences to probation were the most frequently occurring sentence, followed by deferred judgments. In fact, for all offense types, deferred judgments and probation were the only sentence types issued in juvenile court. The small number of cases (n=32) means that the disaggregated information must be interpreted with caution.

Revocations

Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 14th Judicial District are included in the analyses presented here.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ 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, 14% of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court in the 14th Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Hispanics were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to Whites (18% and 14% respectively). Hispanics with Property offenses (29%) were most likely to be revoked compared to other offense categories, however this refers to only 7 cases. The few numbers of cases in

¹⁶ Judicial data pertaining to *petitions* to revoke are less reliable than data identifying actual revocations.

¹⁷ *Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2016*, Table 48, page 120.

many of the categories means that this information should be interpreted with caution. Women were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to men (16% and 14%, respectively).

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%	4
	Other	100%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	2
Hispanic		82%	18%	100%	38
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	79%	21%	100%	14
	Property	71%	29%	100%	7
	Violent	88%	12%	100%	16
Other		86%	14%	100%	7
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	80%	20%	100%	5
White		86%	14%	100%	310
	Drugs	83%	17%	100%	6
	Other	88%	12%	100%	131
	Property	88%	12%	100%	56
	Violent	83%	17%	100%	117
All		86%	14%	100%	359

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		84%	16%	100%	91
	Drugs	50%	50%	100%	2
	Other	89%	11%	100%	38
	Property	91%	9%	100%	22
	Violent	72%	28%	100%	29
Male		86%	14%	100%	268
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	5
	Other	86%	14%	100%	110
	Property	83%	17%	100%	42
	Violent	86%	14%	100%	111
All		86%	14%	100%	359

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 (24%, Table 3-35) compared to county court (14%, Table 3-33) in 2016. In district court, Hispanics were slightly more likely to be revoked than Whites (27% and 24%, respectively). Hispanics with Drug offenses were most likely to be revoked (46%) compared to the other offense categories. This was also the case with Whites with drug offenses, revoked at a rate of 39%. Table 3-36 shows that women in adult district court were less likely than men to get revoked (20% compared to 26%). Men and women with Drug cases were most likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked.

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		67%	33%	100%	3
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	0%	100%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	1
Hispanic		73%	27%	100%	33
	Drugs	54%	46%	100%	13
	Other	83%	17%	100%	6
	Property	86%	14%	100%	7
	Violent	86%	14%	100%	7
Other		88%	12%	100%	8
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	6
	Violent	0%	100%	100%	1
White		76%	24%	100%	226
	Drugs	61%	39%	100%	64
	Other	80%	20%	100%	45
	Property	86%	14%	100%	58
	Violent	78%	22%	100%	59
All		76%	24%	100%	270

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		80%	20%	100%	84
	Drugs	65%	35%	100%	31
	Other	85%	15%	100%	13
	Property	100%	0%	100%	20
	Violent	80%	20%	100%	20
Male		74%	26%	100%	186
	Drugs	57%	43%	100%	47
	Other	78%	22%	100%	40
	Property	83%	17%	100%	52
	Violent	77%	23%	100%	47
All		76%	24%	100%	270

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.

Juvenile Court

In juvenile court, 12% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 14th Judicial District were revoked (Table 3-37). The few numbers of cases in the non-White race/ethnicity categories means that caution should be used when interpreting the findings. Table 3-38 presents revocations in juvenile court by gender. Females were revoked at a rate of 13% compared to 12% for males. The few numbers of cases in juvenile court (n=32) means that the disaggregated information should be interpreted with caution.

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		80%	20%	100%	5
	Property	100%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	67%	33%	100%	3
Other		100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	1
White		88%	12%	100%	26
	Drugs	83%	17%	100%	6
	Other	75%	25%	100%	4
	Property	100%	0%	100%	9
	Violent	86%	14%	100%	7
All		88%	12%	100%	32

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		86%	14%	100%	7
	Drugs	50%	50%	100%	2
	Property	100%	0%	100%	4
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
Male		88%	12%	100%	25
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	4
	Other	75%	25%	100%	4
	Property	100%	0%	100%	8
	Violent	78%	22%	100%	9
All		88%	12%	100%	32

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.

Revocations: Summary. Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 14th 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.

Overall, 14% of county court cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in the 14th Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Hispanics were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to Whites (18% and 14% respectively). Hispanics with Property offenses (29%) were most likely to be revoked compared to other offense categories, however, this refers to only 7 cases. The few numbers of cases in many of the categories means that this information should be interpreted with caution. Women were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to men (16% and 14%, respectively).

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (24%) compared to county court (14%) in 2016. In district court, Hispanics were slightly more likely to be revoked than Whites (27% and 24%, respectively). Hispanics with Drug offenses were most likely to be revoked (46%) compared to the other offense categories. This was also the case with Whites with Drug offenses, revoked at a rate of 39%. Women in adult district court were less likely than men to get revoked (20% compared to 26%). Men and women with Drug cases were most likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked.

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.

In juvenile court, 12% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 14th Judicial District were revoked. Females were revoked at a rate of 13% compared to 12% for males. The few numbers of cases in juvenile court (n=32) means that the disaggregated information should be interpreted with caution.

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
		Drunkenness
		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