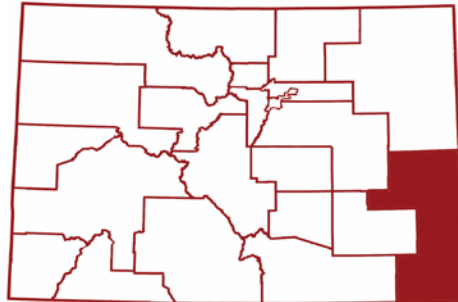# Senate Bill 15-185 CLEAR Act

2016

Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act

15th Judicial District

15th Judicial District: Population race/ethnicity estimates, 2016

Age Group	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Adult		**75%**	**14,056**
	Black	1%	70
	Hispanic	23%	3,204
	Other	1%	181
	White	75%	10,600
Juvenile		**25%**	**4,655**
	Black	1%	33
	Hispanic	41%	1,926
	Other	1%	61
	White	57%	2,634
All		**100%**	**18,711**

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

October 2017

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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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 15th 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: *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.

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

Executive Summary

Background. In 2015, the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 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 15th 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 15th Judicial District was 18,711. The adult population was comprised as follows: White, 75%; Black, <1%; Hispanic, 23%; and Other, 1%. The juvenile population was comprised as follows: White, 57%, Black, <1%, Hispanic 41%, and Other <1%. 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

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[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/ccjj*.
[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 332 arrests/summonses in the 15th 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 11% of all arrests/summonses and Violent crimes accounted for another 14% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 14% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (60%) fell into the Other crime category. Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in the 15th Judicial District in 2016, but accounted for 2% of arrests/summonses. Hispanics represented 27% of the population and 31% of arrests/summonses. Males represented about 50% of the state population and approximately 70% of arrests. Females were much more likely to be arrested for Drug offenses than the other offense categories.

Filings. This study of 799 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that, while Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in the 15th Judicial District, and 2% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 3% of overall filings and 2% of district court filings. In juvenile court, there were no Black defendants. Hispanic adults made up 23% of the adult population in the 15th Judicial District and had 29% of district court filings in 2016. The race/ethnicity distribution across the four crime categories was relatively consistent. In terms of gender, 28% of filings were females and 72% were males. Females were slightly more likely than men to be involved in Property crimes (34% compared to 27%, respectively) and slightly less to be involved in Violent offenses (32% compared to 34%, respectively).

Nearly half (42%) of county court cases were Violent offenses (primarily misdemeanor assault); Property (31%) and Drug (29%) comprised the largest categories of cases in adult district court. Property crimes (41%) and Violent crimes (36%) made up the majority of cases filed in juvenile court. Females were more likely to have cases in county court (28%) compared to adult district court (24%) and juvenile court (15%).

Fewer than 1% of cases completed a trial in county and district court; no juvenile court cases completed a trial in 2016.

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, 27% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 21% of cases in district court and 22% of cases in juvenile court. Nearly half (44%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 28% in district court and 33% in juvenile court. One-quarter (24%) of county court cases were convicted of a different charge, as were nearly half (44%) of district court cases, and 41% 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 county court in 2016, deferred judgments were the most frequently occurring sentence. County court Drug cases resulted in a deferred judgment in 43% of cases and jail for 43% of cases, however, this represents only 7 cases so this information must be interpreted with caution. Deferred judgments occurred for 43% of violent cases and 44% of Other offenses.

Women were more likely than men in county court to receive a deferred judgment (60% compared to 32%, respectively) and men were more likely to receive a jail sentence (30% versus 13%, respectively).

For Other offenses in county court, Hispanics were much less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (17% compared to 52%, respectively) and for Violent offenses, Hispanics were more likely to receive a jail sentence than Whites (29% and 18%, respectively). The few numbers of Drug cases (n=7), and the few numbers of Black (n=4) and Other (n=3) defendants means that caution when interpreting the findings presented for county court.

In district court, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 27% of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a deferred judgment, followed by a prison sentence: 15% of Drug cases, 16% of Other cases, 7% of Property cases, and 15% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. Jail was imposed for 23% of Other offenses and 17% of Property and Violent offenses. Women were much more likely to receive a deferred judgment compared to men (33% versus 22%, respectively) and less likely to receive a prison sentence (7% compared to 14%, respectively). Hispanics in district court were slightly less likely to receive a deferred judgment than Whites (30% versus 35%, respectively). For Other, Property and Violent offenses, the few numbers of cases in the race/ethnicity categories means that caution should be used when interpreting the findings regarding district court.

In juvenile court, Initial sentences to a deferred judgment were the most frequently occurring sentence, followed by probation. The few juvenile cases in 2016 (n=34) means that the information when disaggregated by offense type and race/ethnicity must be interpreted with caution.

Revocations. Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 15th 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

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

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] 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, 15% of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court in the 15th Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Blacks and Hispanics were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to the overall revocation rate (34% and 30% respectively, compared to 15% and 23%). The likelihood of revocation was generally consistent between Hispanics and Whites. Cases with Violent offenses were most likely to be revoked in county court.

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (30%) compared to county court (15%) in 2016. In district court, Hispanics were more likely to be revoked compared with Whites (39% compared to 24% overall). Hispanics (50%) and Whites (35%) with Drug offenses were most likely to be revoked, compared to other offense types. Women in adult district court were more likely than men to get revoked (35% compared to 27%). Men and women with Drug cases were most likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked.

In juvenile court, 45% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 15th Judicial District were revoked (Table 3-37). Females were revoked at a rate of 60% (note that there were only 5 females in juvenile court in 2016) compared to 42% for males. The few numbers of juvenile court cases (n=31) means that the information presented must be interpreted with caution.

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

Section 1: Background and overview

In 2015, the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 15-185, the Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act, or the CLEAR Act. The CLEAR Act mandates that the Division of Criminal Justice annually analyze and report data provided by law enforcement agencies, 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.

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[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 300 NIBRS incidents in the 15th Judicial District were analyzed for calendar year 2016 (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1. Arrests by type, 15th Judicial District, 2016

Arrest type	%	N
Custody/warrant	53%	176
On-view/probable cause	28%	94
Summons	19%	62
All	100%	332

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, 15th Judicial District, 2016

Court	%	N
Adult District	38%	303
County	57%	457
Juvenile	5%	39
All	100%	799

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

Note that the information presented here reflects the analysis of 799 *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

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[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.

[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.

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[12] 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.

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[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/summonses 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	11%	37
Other	60%	199
Property	14%	48
Violent	14%	48
All	**100%**	**332**

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

Table 2-2 reflects 332 arrests/summonses captured in NIBRS for calendar year 2016 in the 15th Judicial District, by race/ethnicity. Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in 2016, but accounted for 2% of arrests/summonses in the 15th Judicial District, however, this reflects only 7 incidents. Hispanics represented 27% of the population and accounted for 31% of arrests. The Other race/ethnicity category represented less than 1% of the population, and was underrepresented in arrests (0), as were Whites which represented 71% of the population and 67% of arrests/summonses in the 15th Judicial District.

Table 2-2. Arrests by race/ethnicity

Race/ethnicity	%	N
Black	2%	7
Hispanic	31%	103
White	67%	222
All	**100%**	**332**

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 6% of on view/probable cause arrests, and that 67% of those arrests were for Property crimes, however, the few numbers of juveniles with a probable cause arrest (n=6) means that this information must be interpreted with caution.

Juveniles accounted for 3% of custody/warrant arrests (n=6) (Table 2-4). Eight juveniles received summonses (Table 2-5).

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

Age Group	Offense	%	N
Adult		**94%**	**88**
	Drugs	2%	2
	Other	64%	56
	Property	8%	7
	Violent	26%	23
Juvenile		**6%**	**6**
	Drugs	17%	1
	Property	67%	4
	Violent	17%	1
All		**100%**	**94**

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		**97%**	**170**
	Drugs	18%	31
	Other	58%	98
	Property	14%	23
	Violent	11%	18
Juvenile		**3%**	**6**
	Other	17%	1
	Property	67%	4
	Violent	17%	1
All		**100%**	**176**

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		**87%**	**54**
	Drugs	2%	1
	Other	74%	40
	Property	17%	9
	Violent	7%	4
Juvenile		**13%**	**8**
	Drugs	25%	2
	Other	50%	4
	Property	12%	1
	Violent	12%	1
All		**100%**	**62**

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 3% of probable cause arrests were for Drug related offenses, 60% were for Other offenses, 12% for Property offenses, and 26% for Violent offenses. Hispanics represented 27% of the population in 2016, and they accounted for 27% of Other offenses, 9% of Property arrests and 21% of Violent probable cause arrests in the 15th Judicial District. The few numbers of cases in many categories means that this information should be interpreted with caution.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		**3%**	**3**
	White	100%	3
Other		**60%**	**56**
	Hispanic	27%	15
	White	73%	41
Property		**12%**	**11**
	Hispanic	9%	1
	White	91%	10
Violent		**26%**	**24**
	Black	4%	1
	Hispanic	21%	5
	White	75%	18
All		**100%**	**94**

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 half (56%) of these arrests involved an offense that fell into the Other offense category. Blacks made up 5% of Other and Violent crime warrant arrests, but the few cases with Black arrestees means that this information should be interpreted with caution. Hispanics made up 27% of the population and 35% of warrant arrests for Drug offenses. Again, the few numbers of cases means this information should be interpreted with caution.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		**18%**	**31**
	Hispanic	35%	11
	White	65%	20
Other		**56%**	**99**
	Black	5%	5
	Hispanic	28%	28
	White	67%	66
Property		**15%**	**27**
	Hispanic	19%	5
	White	81%	22
Violent		**11%**	**19**
	Black	5%	1
	Hispanic	21%	4
	White	74%	14
All		**100%**	**176**

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 (8%) and Drug (5%) offenses compared to Other (71%) and Property (16%). The few cases in many categories means this information must be interpreted with caution.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		**5%**	**3**
	Hispanic	33%	1
	White	67%	2
Other		**71%**	**44**
	Hispanic	61%	27
	White	39%	17
Property		**16%**	**10**
	Hispanic	30%	3
	White	70%	7
Violent		**8%**	**5**
	Hispanic	60%	3
	White	40%	2
All		**100%**	**62**

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 18-42% of arrests and 20-44% of summonses (depending on the crime category) and men comprised the remainder. Overall, women were more likely to be arrested for Drug offenses compared to other crime types.

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

Offense	Gender	%	N
Drugs		**3%**	**3**
	Female	33%	1
	Male	67%	2
Other		**60%**	**56**
	Female	18%	10
	Male	82%	46
Property		**12%**	**11**
	Female	18%	2
	Male	82%	9
Violent		**26%**	**24**
	Female	25%	6
	Male	75%	18
All		**100%**	**94**

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		**18%**	**31**
	Female	42%	13
	Male	58%	18
Other		**56%**	**99**
	Female	21%	21
	Male	79%	78
Property		**15%**	**27**
	Female	22%	6
	Male	78%	21
Violent		**11%**	**19**
	Female	21%	4
	Male	79%	15
All		**100%**	**176**

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		**5%**	**3**
	Male	100%	3
Other		**71%**	**44**
	Female	30%	13
	Male	70%	31
Property		**16%**	**10**
	Female	40%	4
	Male	60%	6
Violent		**8%**	**5**
	Female	20%	1
	Male	80%	4
All		**100%**	**62**

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 332 arrests/summonses in the 15th 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 11% of all arrests/summonses and Violent crimes accounted for another 14% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 14% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (60%) fell into the Other crime category. Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in the 15th Judicial District in 2016, but accounted for 2% of arrests/summonses. Hispanics represented 27% of the population and 31% of arrests/summonses. Males represented about 50% of the state population and approximately 70% of arrests. Females were much more likely to be arrested for Drug offenses than the other offense categories.

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 15th 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 <u>include</u> attempts, solicitations, and conspiracies.

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

Case Filings

Overall

Table 3-1 depicts race/ethnicity distribution for 799 case filings in county, adult district, and juvenile courts combined in the 15th Judicial District. While Blacks represented less than 1% of the population and 2% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 3% of court filings (however, this represents only 21 cases). Hispanics represented 27% of the population, 27% of arrests, and 27% of case filings. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law enforcement data** section above.

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[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	3%	21
Hispanic	27%	219
Other	2%	12
White	68%	547
All	100%	799

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 14% of cases, and Violent charges comprised the largest category at 31% of charges filed. The race/ethnicity distribution was generally consistent across crime types except that Hispanics were more likely to be involved with Drugs compared to the other offense categories. The few cases with those in the Black and Other race/ethnicity category means that this information must be interpreted with caution.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		**14%**	**110**
	Black	3%	3
	Hispanic	34%	37
	Other	1%	1
	White	63%	69
Other		**27%**	**212**
	Black	2%	5
	Hispanic	25%	52
	Other	1%	3
	White	72%	152
Property		**28%**	**226**
	Black	1%	3
	Hispanic	27%	62
	Other	1%	3
	White	70%	158
Violent		**31%**	**251**
	Black	4%	10
	Hispanic	27%	68
	Other	2%	5
	White	67%	168
All		**100%**	**799**

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, 26% of filings were females and 74% were males. Females were more likely than men to be involved in Drug crimes (18% compared to 12%, respectively) and less to be involved in Violent offenses (23% compared to 34%, respectively).

Table 3-3. Most serious filing charge by gender

Gender	Offense	%	N
Female		**26%**	**207**
	Drugs	18%	38
	Other	29%	60
	Property	29%	61
	Violent	23%	48
Male		**74%**	**592**
	Drugs	12%	72
	Other	26%	152
	Property	28%	165
	Violent	34%	203
All		**100%**	**799**

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 15th Judicial District. County court had the most cases in 2016 (57% of the total), followed by adult district court (38%) and juvenile court at 5%. Blacks, comprising less than 1% of the population in the adult population in the 15th Judicial District, represented 3% of county court cases and 2% in adult district court: there were no Black defendants in juvenile court in 2015. Hispanic adults made up 23% of the adult population in the 15th Judicial District and 29% of district court filings in 2016.

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

Court	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Adult District		**38%**	**303**
	Black	2%	7
	Hispanic	29%	88
	Other	1%	3
	White	68%	205
County		**57%**	**457**
	Black	3%	14
	Hispanic	28%	126
	Other	1%	4
	White	68%	313
Juvenile		**5%**	**39**
	Hispanic	13%	5
	Other	13%	5
	White	74%	29
All		**100%**	**799**

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 (42%) of county court cases were Violent offenses (primarily misdemeanor assault); Property (31%) and Drug (29%) comprised the largest categories of cases in adult district court. Property crimes (41%) and Violent crimes (36%) 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 (28%) compared to adult district court (24%) and juvenile court (15%).

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

Court	Offense	%	N
Adult District		**38%**	**303**
	Drugs	29%	89
	Other	25%	75
	Property	31%	95
	Violent	15%	44
County		**57%**	**457**
	Drugs	4%	18
	Other	29%	131
	Property	25%	115
	Violent	42%	193
Juvenile		**5%**	**39**
	Drugs	8%	3
	Other	15%	6
	Property	41%	16
	Violent	36%	14
All		**100%**	**799**

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		**38%**	**303**
	Female	24%	72
	Male	76%	231
County		**57%**	**457**
	Female	28%	129
	Male	72%	328
Juvenile		**5%**	**39**
	Female	15%	6
	Male	85%	33
All		**100%**	**799**

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 (less than 1%). Table 3-8 combines information across court types and shows the number of trials completed by offense category. Cases with a Violent offense were most likely to complete a trial (n=3).

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

Court	Completed Trial	%	N
Adult District		**38%**	**303**
	No	99%	300
	Yes	1%	3
County		**57%**	**457**
	No	100%	455
	Yes	<1%	2
Juvenile		**5%**	**39**
	No	100%	39
All		**100%**	**799**

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		**14%**	**110**
	No	99%	109
	Yes	1%	1
Other		**27%**	**212**
	No	100%	212
Property		**28%**	**226**
	No	100%	225
	Yes	<1%	1
Violent		**31%**	**251**
	No	99%	248
	Yes	1%	3
All		**100%**	**799**

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 799 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that, while Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in the 15th Judicial District, and 2% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 3% of overall filings and 2% of district court filings. In juvenile court, there were no Black defendants. Hispanic adults made up 23% of the adult population in the 15th Judicial District and had 29% of district court filings in 2016. The race/ethnicity distribution across the four crime categories was relatively consistent. In terms of gender, 28% of filings were females and 72% were males. Females were slightly more likely than men to be involved in Property crimes (34% compared to 27%, respectively) and slightly less to be involved in Violent offenses (32% compared to 34%, respectively). Fewer than 1% of cases completed a trial in county and district court; no juvenile court cases completed a trial in 2016.

Nearly half (42%) of county court cases were Violent offenses (primarily misdemeanor assault); Property (31%) and Drug (29%) comprised the largest categories of cases in adult district court. Property crimes (41%) and Violent crimes (36%) made up the majority of cases filed in juvenile

court. Females were more likely to have cases in county court (28%) compared to adult district court (24%) and juvenile court (15%).

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 15th 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 one-quarter (27%) 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 44% of cases were convicted as charged, and 24% were convicted of another crime. In adult district court (Table 3-10), 44% were convicted of another crime and one-fourth (28%) were convicted as charged. In juvenile court (Table 3-11), 41% were convicted of another offense and 33% 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		**36%**	**29%**	**29%**	**7%**	**100%**	**14**
	Drugs	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Other	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%	2
	Property	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%	2
	Violent	44%	11%	44%	0%	100%	9
Hispanic		**42%**	**23%**	**31%**	**4%**	**100%**	**126**
	Drugs	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2
	Other	44%	22%	31%	3%	100%	32
	Property	57%	19%	19%	5%	100%	37
	Violent	29%	27%	40%	4%	100%	55
Other		**50%**	**25%**	**25%**	**0%**	**100%**	**4**
	Drugs	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Property	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
White		**45%**	**24%**	**26%**	**5%**	**100%**	**313**
	Drugs	36%	36%	14%	14%	100%	14
	Other	46%	30%	19%	5%	100%	97
	Property	53%	9%	28%	9%	100%	74
	Violent	40%	27%	31%	2%	100%	128
All		**44%**	**24%**	**27%**	**5%**	**100%**	**457**

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		**43%**	**43%**	**14%**	**0%**	**100%**	**7**
	Drugs	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2
	Other	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%	3
	Property	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
Hispanic		**31%**	**44%**	**20%**	**5%**	**100%**	**88**
	Drugs	37%	37%	26%	0%	100%	35
	Other	37%	21%	32%	11%	100%	19
	Property	22%	61%	13%	4%	100%	23
	Violent	18%	73%	0%	9%	100%	11
Other		**0%**	**67%**	**33%**	**0%**	**100%**	**3**
	Other	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%	2
White		**27%**	**44%**	**21%**	**8%**	**100%**	**205**
	Drugs	44%	21%	31%	4%	100%	52
	Other	29%	37%	21%	13%	100%	52
	Property	15%	59%	17%	8%	100%	71
	Violent	20%	60%	13%	7%	100%	30
All		**28%**	**44%**	**21%**	**7%**	**100%**	**303**

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		**20%**	**60%**	**20%**	**0%**	**100%**	**5**
	Other	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Property	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	2
Other		**20%**	**40%**	**40%**	**0%**	**100%**	**5**
	Other	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%	2
	Property	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	2
White		**38%**	**38%**	**17%**	**7%**	**100%**	**29**
	Drugs	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%	3
	Other	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%	3
	Property	31%	54%	8%	8%	100%	13
	Violent	50%	20%	20%	10%	100%	10
All		**33%**	**41%**	**21%**	**5%**	**100%**	**39**

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, 27% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 21% of cases in district court and 22% of cases in juvenile court. Nearly half (44%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 28% in district court and 33% in juvenile court. One-quarter (24%) of county court cases were convicted of a different charge, as were nearly half (44%) of district court cases, and 41% of juvenile court cases.

Initial sentences

The tables below show cases sentenced between Jan 1, 2016 and Dec 31, 2016 in the 15th 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 <u>most serious initial sentence</u>. 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 15th Judicial District in 2016. In county court, deferred judgments were the most frequently occurring sentence. County court Drug cases resulted in a deferred judgment in 43% of cases and jail for 43% of cases, however, this represents only 7 cases so this information must be interpreted with caution. Deferred judgments occurred for 43% of violent cases and 44% of Other offenses.

As shown in Table 3-13, women were more likely than men in county court to receive a deferred judgment (60% compared to 32%, respectively) and men were more likely to receive a jail sentence (30% versus 13%, respectively).

Table 3-12. Initial sentence in County Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=310)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Service	0	0%	9	7%	0	0%	1	1%
Deferred	3	43%	58	44%	25	33%	41	43%
Division of Youth Services	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Fines/fees	0	0%	17	13%	16	21%	7	7%
Jail	3	43%	24	18%	27	36%	21	22%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0	0%	22	17%	4	5%	19	20%
Unsupervised Probation	1	14%	1	1%	4	5%	6	6%
All	**7**	**100%**	**132**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**95**	**100%**

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

Table 3-13. Initial sentence in County Court by gender (N=310)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Service	3	3%	7	3%
Deferred	61	60%	66	32%
Division of Youth Services	0	0%	1	<1%
Fines/fees	11	11%	29	14%
Jail	13	13%	62	30%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	12	12%	33	16%
Unsupervised Probation	1	1%	11	5%
All	**101**	**100%**	**209**	**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 15th Judicial District. Note that the few cases in the Black (n=4) and Other (n=3) race/ethnicity categories means that this information must be interpreted with caution. Hispanics were less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (31% compared to 45%, respectively), and more likely to receive a jail sentence (30% and 21%, respectively).

Table 3-14. Initial sentence in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=310)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	4	89	3	214
Community Service	0%	1%	33%	4%
Deferred	50%	31%	0%	45%
Division of Youth Services	0%	0%	0%	<1%
Fines/fees	0%	21%	33%	9%
Jail	50%	30%	33%	21%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	15%	0%	15%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	1%	0%	5%
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 Drug cases (n=7), and the few numbers of Black (n=4) and Other (n=3) defendants means that caution when interpreting the findings presented for county court. For Other offenses (Table 3-16), Hispanics were much less likely than Whites to receive a deferred

judgment (17% compared to 52%, respectively) and for Violent offenses (Table 3-18), Hispanics were more likely to receive a jail sentence than Whites (29% and 18%, respectively).

Table 3-15. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity* (N=7)

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	3	1	3
Deferred	67%	0%	33%
Jail	33%	100%	33%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	0%	33%
All	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

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

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

Table 3-16. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity* (N=132)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	2	29	1	100
Community Service	0%	3%	100%	7%
Deferred	50%	17%	0%	52%
Division of Youth Services	0%	0%	0%	1%
Fines/fees	0%	28%	0%	9%
Jail	50%	24%	0%	16%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	24%	0%	15%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	3%	0%	0%
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=76)*

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	29	1	46
Deferred	31%	0%	35%
Fines/fees	28%	100%	15%
Jail	38%	0%	35%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	3%	0%	7%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	0%	9%
All	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

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

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

Table 3-18. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity* *(N=95)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	White
N	2	28	65
Community Service	0%	0%	2%
Deferred	50%	43%	43%
Fines/fees	0%	11%	6%
Jail	50%	29%	18%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	18%	22%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	0%	9%
All	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

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

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

District court

Table 3-19 shows the initial sentence by offense type for district court cases in the 15th Judicial District. Probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 27% of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a deferred judgment, followed by a prison sentence: 15% of Drug cases, 16% of Other cases, 7% of Property cases, and 15% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. Jail was imposed for 23% of Other offenses and 17% of Property and Violent offenses.

Table 3-20 indicates the initial sentence in district court by gender. Women were much more likely to receive a deferred judgment compared to men (33% versus 22%, respectively) and less likely to receive a prison sentence (7% compared to 14%, respectively).

Table 3-19. Initial sentence in Adult District Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=215)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Corrections	11	19%	2	5%	4	6%	1	2%
Community Service	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Deferred	19	32%	6	14%	22	31%	7	17%
Dept of Corrections	9	15%	7	16%	5	7%	6	15%
Fines/fees	0	0%	1	2%	3	4%	0	0%
Jail	4	7%	10	23%	12	17%	7	17%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	16	27%	17	39%	25	35%	20	49%
All	**59**	**100%**	**44**	**100%**	**71**	**100%**	**41**	**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=215)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Corrections	3	6%	15	9%
Community Service	0	0%	1	1%
Deferred	18	33%	36	22%
Dept of Corrections	4	7%	23	14%
Fines/fees	1	2%	3	2%
Jail	6	11%	27	17%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	22	41%	56	35%
All	**54**	**100%**	**161**	**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. The few cases with Black and Other defendants means that this information must be interpreted with caution. Hispanics were slightly less likely to receive a deferred judgment than Whites (22% compared to 27%), and were less likely to receive a prison sentence (12% versus 14%, respectively).

Table 3-21. Initial sentence in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity* (N=215)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	6	68	2	139
Community Corrections	17%	6%	0%	9%
Community Service	0%	0%	0%	1%
Deferred	17%	22%	0%	27%
Dept of Corrections	0%	12%	0%	14%
Fines/fees	0%	3%	0%	1%
Jail	33%	12%	50%	16%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	33%	46%	50%	32%
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. Table 3-22 shows the sentences cases received for Drug offenses. Hispanics were slightly less likely to receive a deferred judgment than Whites (30% versus 35%, respectively). For Other, Property and Violent offenses, the few numbers of cases in the race/ethnicity categories means that caution should be used when interpreting the findings (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=59)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	White
N	2	20	37
Community Corrections	50%	15%	19%
Deferred	0%	30%	35%
Dept of Corrections	0%	15%	16%
Jail	0%	0%	11%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	40%	19%
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=44)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	3	11	1	29
Community Corrections	0%	0%	0%	7%
Community Service	0%	0%	0%	3%
Deferred	33%	0%	0%	17%
Dept of Corrections	0%	9%	0%	21%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	0%	3%
Jail	67%	18%	100%	17%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	73%	0%	31%
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=71)

Sentence	Hispanic	White
N	25	46
Community Corrections	4%	7%
Deferred	32%	30%
Dept of Corrections	8%	7%
Fines/fees	8%	2%
Jail	16%	17%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	32%	37%
All	**100%**	**100%**

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

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

Table 3-25. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity* (N=41)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	1	12	1	27
Community Corrections	0%	0%	0%	4%
Deferred	0%	8%	0%	22%
Dept of Corrections	0%	17%	0%	15%
Jail	0%	17%	0%	19%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	100%	58%	100%	41%
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 15th Judicial District. Initial sentences to a deferred judgment were the most frequently occurring sentence, followed by probation. The few juvenile cases in 2016 (n=34) means that the information when disaggregated by offense type and race/ethnicity must be interpreted with caution.

Table 3-26. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=34)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Deferred	1	100%	2	50%	12	63%	5	50%
Division of Youth Services	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	10%
Jail	0	0%	0	0%	2	11%	0	0%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0	0%	2	50%	5	26%	4	40%
All	**1**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**19**	**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=34)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Deferred	4	80%	16	55%
Division of Youth Services	0	0%	1	3%
Jail	0	0%	2	7%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	1	20%	10	34%
All	**5**	**100%**	**29**	**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=34)*

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	5	6	23
Deferred	100%	50%	52%
Division of Youth Services	0%	0%	4%
Jail	0%	0%	9%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	50%	35%
All	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

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

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

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

Sentence	Other
N	1
Deferred	100%
All	**100%**

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

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

Table 3-30. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=4)*

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	2	1	1
Deferred	100%	0%	0%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	100%	100%
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 3-31. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity*
(N=19)

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	2	2	15
Deferred	100%	100%	53%
Jail	0%	0%	13%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	0%	33%
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	Other	White
N	1	2	7
Deferred	100%	0%	57%
Division of Youth Services	0%	0%	14%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	100%	29%
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.

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

In county court, deferred judgments were the most frequently occurring sentence. County court Drug cases resulted in a deferred judgment in 43% of cases and jail for 43% of cases, however, this represents only 7 cases so this information must be interpreted with caution. Deferred judgments occurred for 43% of violent cases and 44% of Other offenses.

Women were more likely than men in county court to receive a deferred judgment (60% compared to 32%, respectively) and men were more likely to receive a jail sentence (30% versus 13%, respectively).

For Other offenses in county court, Hispanics were much less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (17% compared to 52%, respectively) and for Violent offenses, Hispanics were more likely to receive a jail sentence than Whites (29% and 18%, respectively). The few numbers of Drug cases (n=7), and the few numbers of Black (n=4) and Other (n=3) defendants means that caution when interpreting the findings presented for county court.

In district court, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 27% of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a deferred judgment, followed by a prison sentence: 15% of Drug cases, 16% of Other cases, 7% of Property cases, and 15% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. Jail was imposed for 23% of Other offenses and 17% of Property and Violent offenses. Women were much more likely to receive a deferred judgment compared to men (33% versus 22%, respectively) and less likely to receive a prison sentence (7% compared to 14%, respectively). Hispanics in district court were slightly less likely to receive a deferred judgment than Whites (30% versus 35%, respectively). For Other, Property and Violent offenses, the few numbers of cases in the race/ethnicity categories means that caution should be used when interpreting the findings regarding district court.

In juvenile court, Initial sentences to a deferred judgment were the most frequently occurring sentence, followed by probation. The few juvenile cases in 2016 (n=34) means that the information when disaggregated by offense type and race/ethnicity must be interpreted with caution.

Revocations

Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 15th 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, 15% of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court in the 15th Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Blacks and Hispanics were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to the overall revocation

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[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.

rate (34% and 30% respectively, compared to 15% and 23%). The likelihood of revocation was generally consistent between Hispanics and Whites. Cases with Violent offenses were most likely to be revoked in county court.

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

Race/ethnicity		No	Yes	All	N
Black		**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**2**
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
Hispanic		**86%**	**14%**	**100%**	**42**
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	2
	Other	92%	8%	100%	13
	Property	100%	0%	100%	10
	Violent	71%	29%	100%	17
White		**85%**	**15%**	**100%**	**140**
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	2
	Other	88%	12%	100%	67
	Property	91%	9%	100%	23
	Violent	77%	23%	100%	48
All		**85%**	**15%**	**100%**	**184**

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		**88%**	**12%**	**100%**	**74**
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	2
	Other	91%	9%	100%	32
	Property	94%	6%	100%	18
	Violent	77%	23%	100%	22
Male		**84%**	**16%**	**100%**	**110**
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	2
	Other	88%	12%	100%	49
	Property	93%	7%	100%	15
	Violent	75%	25%	100%	44
All		**85%**	**15%**	**100%**	**184**

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 (30%, Table 3-35) compared to county court (15%, Table 3-33) in 2016. In district court, Hispanics were more likely to be revoked compared with Whites (39% compared to 24% overall). Hispanics (50%) and Whites (35%) with Drug offenses were most likely to be revoked, compared to other offense types. Table 3-36 shows that women in adult district court were more likely than men to get revoked (35% compared to 27%). 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	0%	100%	100%	1
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
Hispanic		**61%**	**39%**	**100%**	**46**
	Drugs	50%	50%	100%	14
	Other	62%	38%	100%	8
	Property	62%	38%	100%	16
	Violent	75%	25%	100%	8
Other		**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**1**
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
White		**76%**	**24%**	**100%**	**82**
	Drugs	65%	35%	100%	20
	Other	86%	14%	100%	14
	Property	74%	26%	100%	31
	Violent	82%	18%	100%	17
All		**70%**	**30%**	**100%**	**132**

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		**65%**	**35%**	**100%**	**40**
	Drugs	60%	40%	100%	15
	Other	43%	57%	100%	7
	Property	79%	21%	100%	14
	Violent	75%	25%	100%	4
Male		**73%**	**27%**	**100%**	**92**
	Drugs	55%	45%	100%	20
	Other	94%	6%	100%	16
	Property	67%	33%	100%	33
	Violent	83%	17%	100%	23
All		**70%**	**30%**	**100%**	**132**

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, 45% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 15th Judicial District were revoked (Table 3-37). Females were revoked at a rate of 60% (note that there were only 5 females in juvenile court in 2016) compared to 42% for males. The few numbers of juvenile court cases (n=31) means that the information presented must 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		**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**5**
	Other	100%	0%	100%	2
	Property	100%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
Other		**50%**	**50%**	**100%**	**6**
	Drugs	0%	100%	100%	1
	Other	0%	100%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	50%	50%	100%	2
White		**45%**	**55%**	**100%**	**20**
	Other	0%	100%	100%	1
	Property	46%	54%	100%	13
	Violent	50%	50%	100%	6
All		**55%**	**45%**	**100%**	**31**

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		**40%**	**60%**	**100%**	**5**
	Drugs	0%	100%	100%	1
	Other	100%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	0%	100%	100%	2
Male		**58%**	**42%**	**100%**	**26**
	Other	0%	100%	100%	2
	Property	59%	41%	100%	17
	Violent	71%	29%	100%	7
All		**55%**	**45%**	**100%**	**31**

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 15th 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

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[18] Judicial data pertaining to *petitions* to revoke are less reliable than data identifying actual revocations.

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, 15% of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court in the 15th Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Blacks and Hispanics were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to the overall revocation rate (34% and 30% respectively, compared to 15% and 23%). The likelihood of revocation was generally consistent between Hispanics and Whites. Cases with Violent offenses were most likely to be revoked in county court.

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (30%) compared to county court (15%) in 2016. In district court, Hispanics were more likely to be revoked compared with Whites (39% compared to 24% overall). Hispanics (50%) and Whites (35%) with Drug offenses were most likely to be revoked, compared to other offense types. Women in adult district court were more likely than men to get revoked (35% compared to 27%). Men and women with Drug cases were most likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked.

In juvenile court, 45% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 15th Judicial District were revoked (Table 3-37). Females were revoked at a rate of 60% (note that there were only 5 females in juvenile court in 2016) compared to 42% for males. The few numbers of juvenile court cases (n=31) means that the information presented must be interpreted with caution.

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[19] *Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2016*, Table 48, page 120.

Appendix A
NIBRS Group A Arrest Crimes

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

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

Appendix B
Most serious filing/conviction charge categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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