

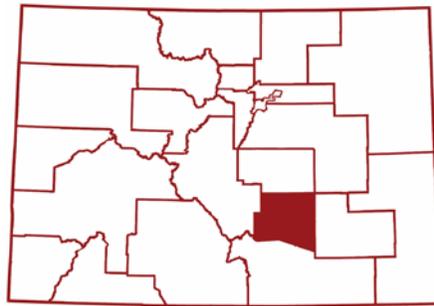
# Senate Bill 15-185 CLEAR Act

## 2016

### Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act

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#### 10th Judicial District



*10th Judicial District: Population race/ethnicity estimates, 2016*

Age Group	Race/ethnicity	%	N
<b>Adult</b>		<b>77%</b>	<b>126,074</b>
	Black	2%	2,346
	Hispanic	41%	51,134
	Other	2%	2,508
	White	56%	70,086
<b>Juvenile</b>		<b>23%</b>	<b>37,800</b>
	Black	2%	689
	Hispanic	57%	21,460
	Other	2%	745
	White	39%	14,906
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>163,874</b>

Data source: Office of the State Demographer,

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

October 2017



**COLORADO**  
Department of Public Safety

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

## **Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act**

### ***Pursuant to Senate Bill 2015-185***

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

[colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185](http://colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185)



## Preface

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

Senate Bill 15-185 mandated DCJ to annually analyze and report these data disaggregated by offense type. In 2017, following the publication of the first CLEAR Act report,<sup>1</sup> the findings from the statewide analysis were presented to the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.<sup>2</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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](http://colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185).

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> This report is available at <http://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/ors/docs/reports/2016-SB15-185-Rpt.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> 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,<sup>3</sup> the findings from the statewide analysis were presented to the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.<sup>4</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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,<sup>5</sup> 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](http://colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185).

The state Demographer's Office estimates that in 2016, the population in Colorado's 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District was 163,874. The adult population was comprised as follows: White, 56%; Black, 2%; Hispanic, 41%; and Other, 2%. The juvenile population was comprised as follows: White, 39%, Black, 2%, Hispanic 57%, and Other 2%. Males made up 50% of the state population and females made up the other half of the population.

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> 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 3,141 arrests/summonses in the 10<sup>th</sup> 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 13% of all arrests/summonses and Violent crimes accounted for another 21% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 24% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (42%) fell into the Other crime category. Blacks represented 1% of the population in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in 2016, but accounted for 4% of arrests/summonses. Hispanics represented 44% of the population and 54% of arrests/summonses. Males represented about 50% of the state population and 70% of arrests. Females were much more likely to be involved in Property offenses than the other offense categories. A very small proportion (7%) of NIBRS incidents in 2016 resulted in a summons rather than an arrest.

**Filings.** This study of 5,143 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that, while Blacks represented 1% of the population in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District, and 4% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they comprised 5% of county court filings, 4% in adult district court and 9% in juvenile court. Hispanic adults made up 41% of the adult population in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District and 55% of district court filings in 2016. Drug offenses were the most serious filing charge in 10% of cases, and Violent charges comprised the largest category at 44% of charges filed. Hispanics represented 44% of the population in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in 2016 and 53% of Drug charges. Blacks represented less than 1% of the population and 6% of Violent charges. Across all court types, 27% of filings were females and 73% were males. Females were more likely than men to be involved in Property crimes (33% compared to 25%, respectively) and less to be involved in Violent offenses (37% compared to 46%, respectively).

Two-thirds (66%) of county court cases were Violent offenses (primarily misdemeanor assault); Property offenses (38%) and Violent (23%) comprised the largest categories of cases in adult district court. Property crimes (44%) 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 juvenile (32%) compared to adult district court (27%) and county court (26%).

Trials occurred very infrequently cases in these courts, considerably less than 1% of the time. Cases with a Violent offense were most likely to complete a trial.

**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, 37% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 20% of cases in district court and 26% of cases in juvenile court. One-third (33%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 18% in district court and 36% in juvenile court. Just over 10% (13%) of county court cases were convicted of a different charge, as were nearly half (47%) of district court cases, and 36% 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.

This section provided the initial sentence for each of the four offense types for county court cases in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in 2016. County court Drug cases resulted in a fine in 35% of cases, and community service for 24% of cases, however, the few numbers of cases with Drugs as the most serious charge (n=17) means this information should be interpreted with caution. Deferred judgments occurred for almost one-quarter of Property (24%) and 25% of Violent crime cases, 24% of Other cases, and 6% for Drug cases (this figure represents only 1 case).

Women were significantly more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (33% compared to 20%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (31% for men compared to 18% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (37% compared to 31% for women). Almost half (44%) of Violent cases in county court received an initial sentence to probation.

For those with Other as the most serious county court conviction charge, Blacks and Hispanics were less likely receive a deferred judgment more likely to receive a jail sentence. For Property offenses, Blacks and Hispanics were less likely to receive a deferred judgment (10% and 16%, respectively) compared to Whites (31%). For Violent offenses, Hispanics were less likely to receive a deferred judgment (21% for Hispanics compared to 29% for Whites). The few numbers of cases in some of the race/ethnicity categories means that this information should be interpreted with caution.

In district court, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 59% of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a prison sentence: 17% of Drug cases, 28% of Other cases, 12% of Property cases, and 17% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. Deferred judgments most likely to be imposed in Property cases (16%). For Drug offenses, there were few differences in initial sentences between Hispanics and Whites. For Other offenses, 31% of Hispanics received a prison sentence compared to 21% of Whites. For Property offenses, 25% of Blacks received a prison sentence compared to 8% of Whites. When the offenses was Violent, 22% of Hispanics received a prison sentence compared to 11% of Whites.

In juvenile court, the few numbers of Drug cases (n=8), and small numbers in certain race/ethnicity categories, means that this information should be interpreted with caution. As with county and district court, initial sentences to Probation were the most frequently Across race/ethnicity categories, Hispanics were considerably less likely to receive a deferred judgment (36%) compared to Whites (44%). The few cases in the Black and Other race/ethnicity categories means that this information should be interpreted with caution. Drug cases and Other cases were more likely than other offense types to receive a deferred judgment (62% and

59%, respectively) in juvenile court. Females were more likely than males to receive a deferred judgment (51% compared to 37%, respectively).

**Revocations.** Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District are included in the analyses presented here.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup> 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, 21% of county court cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Blacks were much more likely to be revoked compared to the overall revocation rate (34% compared to 21%). Blacks were least likely to be revoked when the most serious crime was Other (17%) (however, because of the small number of cases, this information should be interpreted with caution), and most likely to be revoked if they were sentenced for Violent offense (38%). Overall, those with Violent offenses were more likely to get revoked compared to the other offense categories. Women were less likely to get revoked than men (14% versus 23%, respectively).

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (39%) compared to county court (21%) in 2016. Blacks were most likely to be revoked (49% compared to 39% overall). Hispanics with Property offenses were most likely to be revoked (43%). Women in adult district court were slightly more likely than men to get revoked (40% compared to 38%).

In juvenile court, 39% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District were revoked. Hispanics were most likely to get revoked (41%). Females were revoked at a rate of 29% compared to 36% for males. Comparing across crime types, females with Drug crimes were most likely to be revoked (40%) and males with Property cases were most likely to be revoked (44%).

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

<sup>7</sup> *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](http://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](http://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.<sup>8</sup> 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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<sup>8</sup> 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](http://colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185).

NIBRS Group A offenses are listed in Appendix A, and Group B offenses are summarized into “Other.”<sup>9</sup> 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 3,100 NIBRS incidents in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District were analyzed for calendar year 2016 (Table 1-1).

*Table 1-1. Arrests by type, 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District, 2016*

<b>Arrest type</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>
Custody/warrant	39%	1,237
On-view/probable cause	54%	1,693
Summons	7%	211
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,141</b>

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.<sup>10</sup> 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, 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District, 2016*

<b>Court</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>
Adult District	48%	2,479
County	47%	2,411
Juvenile	5%	253
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,143</b>

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 more than 5,000 **cases not individuals**. Individuals may have multiple, concurrent cases,<sup>11</sup> and cases typically have multiple

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

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<sup>12</sup> which, for the analysis presented in this document, have been collapsed into four categories: Drug, Other, Property and Violent.<sup>13</sup> 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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<sup>12</sup> The 24 offense categories are summarized from more than 1500 statutes.

<sup>13</sup> 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](http://colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185), provides information on 17 arrest offense types. The analysis of four broad categories allows for the identification of patterns that are difficult to discern when detailed information is presented. Additionally, some of the law enforcement findings are disaggregated, by adults, juveniles, and by gender. Finally, Senate Bill 15-185 mandates that arrest information be provided by arrest type and summons. The data represent all arrests/summons captured in the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for calendar year 2016.

*Table 2-1. Arrests by offense*

Offense	%	N
Drugs	13%	393
Other	42%	1,333
Property	24%	757
Violent	21%	658
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,141</b>

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

Table 2-2 reflects over 3,100 arrests/summons captured in NIBRS for calendar year 2016 in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District, by race/ethnicity. Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in 2016, but accounted for 4% of arrests/summons in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District. Hispanics represented 44% of the population and accounted for 54% of arrests. The Other race/ethnicity category represented 2% of the population, and was underrepresented in arrests (1%), as were Whites which represented 52% of the population and 41% of arrests/summons in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District.

*Table 2-2. Arrests by race/ethnicity*

Race/ethnicity	%	N
Black	4%	126
Hispanic	54%	1,701
Other	1%	26
White	41%	1,288
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,141</b>

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

Table 2-3 shows that juveniles accounted for 2% of on view/probable cause arrests, and that 33% of those arrests were for violent crimes, a proportion higher than adults (22%). Juveniles accounted for 3% of custody/warrant arrests (Table 2-4). Looking at the number of incidents overall, juveniles were more likely to get summoned than arrested; they accounted for 2% of summonsed cases (Table 2-5).

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

Age Group	Offense	%	N
<b>Adult</b>		<b>98%</b>	<b>1,660</b>
	Drugs	13%	224
	Other	39%	644
	Property	25%	420
	Violent	22%	372
<b>Juvenile</b>		<b>2%</b>	<b>33</b>
	Other	39%	13
	Property	27%	9
	Violent	33%	11
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>1,693</b>

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
<b>Adult</b>		<b>97%</b>	<b>1,200</b>
	Drugs	13%	157
	Other	46%	553
	Property	20%	234
	Violent	21%	256
<b>Juvenile</b>		<b>3%</b>	<b>37</b>
	Drugs	5%	2
	Other	73%	27
	Property	16%	6
	Violent	5%	2
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>1,237</b>

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
<b>Adult</b>		<b>98%</b>	<b>207</b>
	Drugs	4%	8
	Other	45%	94
	Property	43%	88
	Violent	8%	17
<b>Juvenile</b>		<b>2%</b>	<b>4</b>
	Drugs	50%	2
	Other	50%	2
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>211</b>

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 13% of probable cause arrests were for Drug related offenses, 39% were for Other offenses, 25% for Property offenses,

and 23% for Violent offenses. While Blacks made up less than 1% of the population in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District, Table 2-6 shows that they were arrested at multiple times that rate for probable cause arrests in 2016: 3% of Drug arrests were Blacks, 5% of arrests for Other offenses were Blacks, 4% of Property arrests were Blacks, and 5% of Violent arrests were Blacks. Likewise, while Hispanics represented 4% of the population in 2016, they accounted for 63% of Drug arrests, 58% of Other offenses, 66% of Property arrests and 54% of Violent probable cause arrests in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District.

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

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Drugs</b>		<b>13%</b>	<b>224</b>
	Black	3%	6
	Hispanic	63%	142
	White	34%	76
<b>Other</b>		<b>39%</b>	<b>657</b>
	Black	5%	30
	Hispanic	58%	379
	White	38%	248
<b>Property</b>		<b>25%</b>	<b>429</b>
	Black	4%	17
	Hispanic	66%	283
	White	30%	129
<b>Violent</b>		<b>23%</b>	<b>383</b>
	Black	5%	19
	Hispanic	54%	208
	Other	1%	4
	White	40%	152
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>1,693</b>

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. Nearly half (47%) of these arrests involved an offense that fell into the Other offense category; 21% of these arrests involved a Violent offenses. While Hispanics made up 44% of the population in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District, they accounted for 58% of warrant arrests for Property offenses.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
<b>Drugs</b>		<b>13%</b>	<b>159</b>
	Black	2%	3
	Hispanic	41%	65
	Other	2%	3
	White	55%	88
<b>Other</b>		<b>47%</b>	<b>580</b>
	Black	4%	24
	Hispanic	48%	281
	Other	2%	9
	White	46%	266
<b>Property</b>		<b>19%</b>	<b>240</b>
	Black	4%	9
	Hispanic	58%	138
	Other	1%	2
	White	38%	91
<b>Violent</b>		<b>21%</b>	<b>258</b>
	Black	4%	11
	Hispanic	46%	119
	Other	2%	6
	White	47%	122
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>1,237</b>

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

Table 2-8 shows that summons rarely issued in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District: Of 3,141 NIBRS incidents in 2016, only 211 (7%) were summonses. Summonses were least likely to be issued for Drug (5%) and Violent offenses (8%) compared to Other (46%) and Property (42%) offenses. The few numbers of cases in many of the categories means that caution must be used when interpreting the findings.

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

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Drugs</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>10</b>
	Hispanic	40%	4
	White	60%	6
<b>Other</b>		<b>46%</b>	<b>96</b>
	Black	4%	4
	Hispanic	38%	36
	Other	1%	1
	White	57%	55
<b>Property</b>		<b>42%</b>	<b>88</b>
	Black	2%	2
	Hispanic	43%	38
	Other	1%	1
	White	53%	47
<b>Violent</b>		<b>8%</b>	<b>17</b>
	Black	6%	1
	Hispanic	47%	8
	White	47%	8
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>211</b>

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 21-35% of arrests and 20-51% of summonses (depending on the crime category) and men comprised the remainder. Overall, women were more likely to be involved in Property offenses compared with the other offense categories.

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

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Drugs</b>		<b>13%</b>	<b>224</b>
	Female	29%	65
	Male	71%	159
<b>Other</b>		<b>39%</b>	<b>657</b>
	Female	23%	149
	Male	77%	508
<b>Property</b>		<b>25%</b>	<b>429</b>
	Female	35%	152
	Male	65%	277
<b>Violent</b>		<b>23%</b>	<b>383</b>
	Female	26%	101
	Male	74%	282
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>1,693</b>

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
<b>Drugs</b>		<b>13%</b>	<b>159</b>
	Female	27%	43
	Male	73%	116
<b>Other</b>		<b>47%</b>	<b>580</b>
	Female	26%	149
	Male	74%	431
<b>Property</b>		<b>19%</b>	<b>240</b>
	Female	32%	76
	Male	68%	164
<b>Violent</b>		<b>21%</b>	<b>258</b>
	Female	21%	53
	Male	79%	205
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>1,237</b>

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
<b>Drugs</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>10</b>
	Female	20%	2
	Male	80%	8
<b>Other</b>		<b>46%</b>	<b>96</b>
	Female	32%	31
	Male	68%	65
<b>Property</b>		<b>42%</b>	<b>88</b>
	Female	51%	45
	Male	49%	43
<b>Violent</b>		<b>8%</b>	<b>17</b>
	Female	35%	6
	Male	65%	11
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>211</b>

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 3,141 arrests/summonses in the 10<sup>th</sup> 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 13% of all arrests/summonses and Violent crimes accounted for another 21% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 24% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (42%) fell into the Other crime category. Blacks represented 1% of the population in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in 2016, but accounted for 4% of arrests/summonses. Hispanics represented 44% of the population and 54% of arrests/summonses. Males represented about 50% of the state population and 70% of arrests. Females were much more likely to be involved in Property offenses than the other offense categories. A very small proportion (7%) of NIBRS incidents in 2016 resulted in a summons rather than an arrest.

## 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.<sup>14</sup> For this analysis, cases were selected for the 10<sup>th</sup> 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,<sup>15</sup> 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](http://colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185). See Appendix B for the list of offenses that were combined into the four broad categories.

*Additionally, all offenses presented in the analysis of court data include attempts, solicitations, and conspiracies.*

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

### Case Filings

#### Overall

Table 3-1 depicts race/ethnicity distribution for 5,143 case filings in county, adult district, and juvenile courts combined in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District. While Blacks represented less than 1% of the population and 4% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 5% of court filings. Hispanics represented 44% of the population and 49% of case filings. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law enforcement data** section above.

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<sup>14</sup> Denver County Court is not part of the statewide Judicial data management system.

<sup>15</sup> 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	5%	234
Hispanic	49%	2,529
Other	2%	101
White	44%	2,279
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,143</b>

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 10% of cases, and Violent charges comprised the largest category at 44% of charges filed. Hispanics represented 44% of the population in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in 2016 and 53% of Drug charges. Blacks represented less than 1% of the population and 6% of Violent charges.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
<b>Drugs</b>		<b>10%</b>	<b>491</b>
	Black	3%	16
	Hispanic	53%	262
	Other	1%	6
	White	42%	207
<b>Other</b>		<b>20%</b>	<b>1,014</b>
	Black	5%	47
	Hispanic	44%	447
	Other	4%	40
	White	47%	480
<b>Property</b>		<b>27%</b>	<b>1,390</b>
	Black	3%	46
	Hispanic	53%	739
	Other	1%	19
	White	42%	586
<b>Violent</b>		<b>44%</b>	<b>2,248</b>
	Black	6%	125
	Hispanic	48%	1,081
	Other	2%	36
	White	45%	1,006
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>5,143</b>

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, 27% of filings were females and 73% were males. Females were more likely than men to be involved in Property crimes (33% compared to 25%, respectively) and less to be involved in Violent offenses (37% compared to 46%, respectively).

*Table 3-3. Most serious filing charge by gender*

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Offense</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Female</b>		<b>27%</b>	<b>1,375</b>
	Drugs	11%	151
	Other	20%	274
	Property	33%	447
	Violent	37%	503
<b>Male</b>		<b>73%</b>	<b>3,768</b>
	Drugs	9%	340
	Other	20%	740
	Property	25%	943
	Violent	46%	1,745
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>5,143</b>

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 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District. District court had the most cases in 2016 (48% of the total), followed by county district court (47%) and juvenile court at 5%. Blacks, comprising 1% of the population in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District, represented 5% of county court cases filed, 4% in adult district court and 9% in juvenile court. Hispanic adults made up 41% of the adult population in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District and 55% of district court filings in 2016.

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

<b>Court</b>	<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Adult District</b>		<b>48%</b>	<b>2,479</b>
	Black	4%	91
	Hispanic	55%	1,367
	Other	1%	28
	White	40%	993
<b>County</b>		<b>47%</b>	<b>2,411</b>
	Black	5%	120
	Hispanic	45%	1,082
	Other	3%	66
	White	47%	1,143
<b>Juvenile</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>253</b>
	Black	9%	23
	Hispanic	32%	80
	Other	3%	7
	White	57%	143
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>5,143</b>

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. Two-thirds (66%) of county court cases were Violent offenses (primarily misdemeanor assault); Property offenses (38%) and Violent (23%) comprised the largest categories of cases in adult district court. Property crimes (44%) 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 juvenile (32%) compared to adult district court (27%) and county court (26%).

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

Court	Offense	%	N
<b>Adult District</b>		<b>48%</b>	<b>2,479</b>
	Drugs	18%	451
	Other	21%	522
	Property	38%	930
	Violent	23%	576
<b>County</b>		<b>47%</b>	<b>2,411</b>
	Drugs	1%	25
	Other	19%	457
	Property	14%	348
	Violent	66%	1,581
<b>Juvenile</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>253</b>
	Drugs	6%	15
	Other	14%	35
	Property	44%	112
	Violent	36%	91
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>5,143</b>

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
<b>Adult District</b>		<b>48%</b>	<b>2,479</b>
	Female	27%	666
	Male	73%	1,813
<b>County</b>		<b>47%</b>	<b>2,411</b>
	Female	26%	628
	Male	74%	1,783
<b>Juvenile</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>253</b>
	Female	32%	81
	Male	68%	172
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>5,143</b>

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

## Trials

Table 3-7 shows how very infrequently cases in these courts completed a trial (1%). Table 3-8 combines information across court types and shows the number of trials completed by offense category. Cases with a Violent offense (n=31) were most likely to complete a trial.

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

<b>Court</b>	<b>Completed Trial</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Adult District</b>		<b>48%</b>	<b>2,479</b>
	No	99%	2,466
	Yes	<1%	13
<b>County</b>		<b>47%</b>	<b>2,411</b>
	No	99%	2,386
	Yes	<1%	25
<b>Juvenile</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>253</b>
	No	99%	251
	Yes	<1%	2
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>5,143</b>

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*

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Completed Trial</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Drugs</b>		<b>10%</b>	<b>491</b>
	No	100%	491
<b>Other</b>		<b>20%</b>	<b>1,014</b>
	No	99%	1,008
	Yes	<1%	6
<b>Property</b>		<b>27%</b>	<b>1,390</b>
	No	100%	1,387
	Yes	<1%	3
<b>Violent</b>		<b>44%</b>	<b>2,248</b>
	No	99%	2,217
	Yes	<1%	31
<b>All</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>5,143</b>

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 5,143 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that, while Blacks represented 1% of the population in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District, and 4% of the arrests/summons in 2016, they comprised 5% of county court filings, 4% in adult district court and 9% in juvenile court. Hispanic adults made up 41% of the adult population in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District and 55% of district court filings in 2016. Drug offenses were the most serious filing charge in 10% of cases, and Violent charges comprised the largest category at 44% of charges filed. Hispanics represented 44% of the population in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in 2016 and 53% of Drug charges. Blacks represented less than 1% of the population and 6% of Violent charges. Across all court types, 27% of filings were females and 73% were males. Females were more likely than men to be involved in Property crimes (33% compared to 25%, respectively) and less to be involved in Violent offenses (37% compared to 46%, respectively).

Two-thirds (66%) of county court cases were Violent offenses (primarily misdemeanor assault); Property offenses (38%) and Violent (23%) comprised the largest categories of cases in adult district court. Property crimes (44%) 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 juvenile (32%) compared to adult district court (27%) and county court (26%).

Trials occurred very infrequently cases in these courts, considerably less than 1% of the time. Cases with a Violent offense were most likely to complete a trial.

## Case outcomes

The following three tables present the case outcomes for the 10<sup>th</sup> 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, more than one-third (37%) 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 33% of cases were convicted as charged, and 13% were convicted of another crime. In adult district court (Table 3-10), 47% were convicted of another crime and 18% were convicted as charged. In juvenile court (Table 3-11), 28% were convicted of another offense and 36% 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
<b>Black</b>		<b>31%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>120</b>
	Other	28%	16%	24%	32%	100%	25
	Property	30%	10%	30%	30%	100%	10
	Violent	32%	16%	44%	8%	100%	85
<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>37%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,082</b>
	Drugs	38%	50%	12%	0%	100%	8
	Other	44%	12%	24%	20%	100%	163
	Property	41%	10%	28%	21%	100%	156
	Violent	34%	16%	39%	11%	100%	755
<b>Other</b>		<b>36%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>66</b>
	Drugs	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	2
	Other	35%	0%	47%	18%	100%	34
	Property	40%	20%	40%	0%	100%	5
	Violent	40%	12%	24%	24%	100%	25
<b>White</b>		<b>30%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,143</b>
	Drugs	40%	13%	27%	20%	100%	15
	Other	30%	12%	41%	17%	100%	235
	Property	39%	8%	30%	23%	100%	177
	Violent	27%	14%	41%	18%	100%	716
<b>All</b>		<b>33%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,411</b>

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
<b>Black</b>		<b>22%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>91</b>
	Drugs	7%	40%	47%	7%	100%	15
	Other	35%	29%	24%	12%	100%	17
	Property	33%	27%	23%	17%	100%	30
	Violent	10%	41%	17%	31%	100%	29
<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>19%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,367</b>
	Drugs	17%	57%	18%	9%	100%	251
	Other	20%	35%	27%	18%	100%	270
	Property	22%	50%	17%	11%	100%	543
	Violent	15%	48%	22%	15%	100%	303
<b>Other</b>		<b>21%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28</b>
	Drugs	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%	4
	Other	33%	17%	17%	33%	100%	6
	Property	0%	50%	30%	20%	100%	10
	Violent	25%	50%	12%	12%	100%	8
<b>White</b>		<b>15%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>993</b>
	Drugs	16%	59%	15%	10%	100%	181
	Other	17%	35%	20%	28%	100%	229
	Property	17%	48%	18%	17%	100%	347
	Violent	11%	44%	22%	23%	100%	236
<b>All</b>		<b>18%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,479</b>

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
<b>Black</b>		<b>43%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23</b>
	Drugs	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Other	60%	0%	40%	0%	100%	5
	Property	33%	17%	33%	17%	100%	6
	Violent	36%	27%	18%	18%	100%	11
<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>40%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>80</b>
	Drugs	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%	3
	Other	57%	14%	21%	7%	100%	14
	Property	35%	40%	8%	18%	100%	40
	Violent	39%	26%	17%	17%	100%	23
<b>Other</b>		<b>43%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7</b>
	Property	25%	0%	75%	0%	100%	4
	Violent	67%	0%	0%	33%	100%	3
<b>White</b>		<b>31%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>143</b>
	Drugs	27%	27%	45%	0%	100%	11
	Other	62%	0%	25%	12%	100%	16
	Property	24%	42%	31%	3%	100%	62
	Violent	31%	22%	31%	15%	100%	54
<b>All</b>		<b>36%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>253</b>

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, 37% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 20% of cases in district court and 26% of cases in juvenile court. One-third (33%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 18% in district court and 36% in juvenile court. Just over 10% (13%) of county court cases were convicted of a different charge, as were nearly half (47%) of district court cases, and 36% of juvenile court cases.

## Initial sentences

The tables below show cases sentenced between Jan 1, 2016 and Dec 31, 2016 in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District, in county court, district court, and juvenile court. These cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Case Filings** section above. Also, because these data represent

cases, not individuals, the number of individuals sentenced to the Department of Corrections (DOC) or the Division of Youth Services (DYS) from this jurisdiction will not match the number reported as admissions by DOC or DYS.

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

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

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

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

## County court

Table 3-12 presents the initial sentence for each of the four offense types for county court cases in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in 2016. County court Drug cases resulted in a fine in 35% of cases, and community service for 24% of cases, however, the few numbers of cases with Drugs as the most serious charge (n=17) means this information should be interpreted with caution. Deferred judgments occurred for almost one-quarter of Property (24%) and 25% of Violent crime cases, 24% of Other cases, and 6% for Drug cases (this figure represents only 1 case). Almost half (44%) of Violent cases received an initial sentence to probation.

*Table 3-12. Initial sentence in County Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=1,200)*

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Service	4	24%	4	1%	2	1%	1	<1%
Deferred	1	6%	69	24%	50	21%	163	25%
Fines/fees	6	35%	47	16%	17	7%	5	1%
Jail	2	12%	62	22%	86	36%	185	28%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	3	18%	79	27%	57	24%	286	44%
Unsupervised Probation	1	6%	27	9%	27	11%	16	2%
<b>All</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

Table 3-13 reflects initial county court sentences by gender. Women were significantly more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (33% compared to 20%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (31% for men compared to 18% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (37% compared to 31% for women).

*Table 3-13. Initial sentence in County Court by gender (N=1,200)*

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Service	3	1%	8	1%
Deferred	101	33%	182	20%
Fines/fees	15	5%	60	7%
Jail	53	18%	282	31%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	93	31%	332	37%
Unsupervised Probation	37	12%	34	4%
<b>All</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District. Hispanics were less likely to receive a deferred judgment, at 18%, followed by Blacks at 25% compared to 29% for Whites. Blacks and Hispanics were more likely to receive jail time (27% and 34%, respectively), compared to 17% of Other cases and 22% of White cases.

*Table 3-14. Initial sentence in County Court by race/ethnicity\* (N=1,200)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	59	586	30	525
Community Service	0%	1%	0%	1%
Deferred	25%	18%	30%	29%
Fines/fees	8%	4%	10%	8%
Jail	27%	34%	17%	22%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	32%	37%	20%	35%
Unsupervised Probation	7%	5%	23%	6%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 sentence in county court 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=17) means that caution must be used when interpreting the findings.

*Table 3-15. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity\* (N=17)*

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	5	2	10
Community Service	40%	0%	20%
Deferred	0%	0%	10%
Fines/fees	40%	50%	30%
Jail	20%	0%	10%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	50%	20%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	0%	10%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 shows that, for those with Other as the most serious county court conviction charge, Blacks and Hispanics were less likely receive a deferred judgment more likely to receive a jail sentence. Table 3-17 provides information on the initial sentence in county court for Property offenses and Table 3-18 depicts the initial sentence for Violent offenses in county court. For Property offenses, Blacks and Hispanics were less likely to receive a deferred judgment (10% and 16%, respectively) compared to Whites (31%). For Violent offenses, Hispanics were less likely to receive a deferred judgment (21% for Hispanics compared to 29% for Whites). The few numbers of cases in some of the race/ethnicity categories means that this information should be interpreted with caution.

*Table 3-16. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity\* (N=288)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	16	126	15	131
Community Service	0%	3%	0%	0%
Deferred	25%	14%	40%	31%
Fines/fees	31%	10%	13%	21%
Jail	31%	30%	0%	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	6%	30%	13%	29%
Unsupervised Probation	6%	13%	33%	4%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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=239)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	10	113	4	112
Community Service	0%	2%	0%	0%
Deferred	10%	16%	0%	28%
Fines/fees	0%	7%	0%	8%
Jail	40%	42%	50%	29%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	40%	26%	0%	21%
Unsupervised Probation	10%	8%	50%	13%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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=656)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	33	342	9	272
Community Service	0%	0%	0%	<1%
Deferred	30%	21%	33%	29%
Fines/fees	0%	1%	0%	1%
Jail	21%	33%	33%	22%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	42%	44%	33%	44%
Unsupervised Probation	6%	1%	0%	3%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District. Probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 59% of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a prison sentence: 17% of Drug cases, 28% of Other cases, 12% of Property cases, and 17% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. Deferred judgments most likely to be imposed in Property cases (16%).

Table 3-20 indicates the initial sentence in district court by gender. Women were more likely to receive a deferred judgment compared to men (16% versus 11%, respectively) and less likely to receive a prison sentence (11% compared to 19%, respectively).

*Table 3-19. Initial sentence in Adult District Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=1,710)*

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Corrections	16	4%	9	3%	29	5%	3	1%
Community Service	1	<1%	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%
Deferred	40	10%	34	11%	99	16%	39	10%
Dept of Corrections	64	17%	85	28%	76	12%	67	17%
Fines/fees	1	<1%	5	2%	7	1%	3	1%
Jail	35	9%	62	21%	93	15%	82	21%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	230	59%	105	35%	327	52%	193	49%
Youthful Offender System	0	0%	1	<1%	0	0%	3	1%
<b>All</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>100%</b>

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=1,710)*

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Corrections	7	2%	50	4%
Community Service	0	0%	2	<1%
Deferred	74	16%	138	11%
Dept of Corrections	50	11%	242	19%
Fines/fees	10	2%	6	<1%
Jail	62	14%	210	17%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	248	55%	607	48%
Youthful Offender System	0	0%	4	<1%
<b>All</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>100%</b>

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. One-quarter (24%) of initial sentences for Blacks were to the Department of Corrections, and 19% of initial sentences for Hispanic cases were to prison; 13% of initial sentences for Whites were to the Department of Corrections.

*Table 3-21. Initial sentence in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity\* (N=1,710)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	64	1,008	16	622
Community Corrections	0%	4%	0%	3%
Community Service	0%	<1%	0%	<1%
Deferred	16%	10%	38%	15%
Dept of Corrections	25%	19%	6%	13%
Fines/fees	0%	1%	0%	2%
Jail	14%	16%	19%	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	45%	50%	38%	52%
Youthful Offender System	0%	<1%	0%	0%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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. Caution must be used when interpreting the findings for those in the Black and Other race/ethnicity categories because of the few numbers of cases.

Table 3-22 shows the sentences cases received for Drug offenses. There were few differences in initial sentences between Hispanics and Whites. For Other offenses (Table 3-23), 31% of Hispanics received a prison sentence compared to 21% of Whites. For Property offenses (Table 3-24), 25% of Blacks received a prison sentence compared to 8% of Whites. When the offenses was Violent (Table 3-25), 22% of Blacks received a prison sentence compared to 11% of Whites.

*Table 3-22. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity\* (N=387)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	9	231	9	138
Community Corrections	0%	5%	0%	3%
Community Service	0%	<1%	0%	0%
Deferred	11%	9%	33%	11%
Dept of Corrections	11%	16%	11%	18%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	0%	1%
Jail	0%	10%	11%	8%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	78%	59%	44%	59%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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=302)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	White
N	11	174	117
Community Corrections	0%	2%	4%
Community Service	0%	0%	1%
Deferred	18%	9%	14%
Dept of Corrections	55%	31%	21%
Fines/fees	0%	1%	3%
Jail	9%	23%	18%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	18%	33%	39%
Youthful Offender System	0%	1%	0%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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=631)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	24	376	3	228
Community Corrections	0%	5%	0%	4%
Deferred	17%	13%	33%	20%
Dept of Corrections	25%	14%	0%	8%
Fines/fees	0%	1%	0%	2%
Jail	4%	16%	33%	13%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	54%	51%	33%	53%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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=390)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	20	227	4	139
Community Corrections	0%	<1%	0%	1%
Deferred	15%	8%	50%	11%
Dept of Corrections	15%	22%	0%	11%
Fines/fees	0%	1%	0%	1%
Jail	35%	18%	25%	24%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	35%	49%	25%	53%
Youthful Offender System	0%	1%	0%	0%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District. The few numbers of Drug cases (n=8), and small numbers in certain race/ethnicity categories, means that this information should be interpreted with caution. As with county and district court, initial sentences to Probation were the most frequently occurring sentence, followed by deferred judgments. Drug cases and Other cases were more likely than other offenses to receive a deferred judgment (62% and 59%, respectively) in juvenile court. Table 3-27 shows the initial sentence in juvenile court by gender. Females were more likely than males to receive a deferred judgment (51% compared to 37%, respectively).

Table 3-26. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=167)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Deferred	5	62%	19	59%	23	34%	22	37%
Division of Youth Services	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	7%
Jail	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%
Juvenile Detention	0	0%	2	6%	3	4%	1	2%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	3	38%	10	31%	42	62%	32	54%
<b>All</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100%</b>

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=167)*

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Deferred	27	51%	42	37%
Division of Youth Services	1	2%	3	3%
Jail	0	0%	1	1%
Juvenile Detention	3	6%	3	3%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	22	42%	65	57%
<b>All</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 reflects the initial juvenile court sentence by race/ethnicity. Across race/ethnicity categories, Hispanics were considerably less likely to receive a deferred judgment (36%) compared to Whites (44%). The few cases in the Black (n=12) and Other (n=3) race/ethnicity categories means that this information should be interpreted with caution.

*Table 3-28. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity\* (N=167)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	12	66	3	86
Deferred	42%	36%	67%	44%
Division of Youth Services	8%	2%	0%	2%
Jail	0%	2%	0%	0%
Juvenile Detention	0%	2%	0%	6%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	59%	33%	48%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 juvenile court sentences for each of the offense categories by race/ethnicity. Note that the number of cases can be quite small for some sentences; in these cases the findings should be interpreted with caution. Table 3-29 shows the initial sentence when a Drug offense was the most serious conviction crime (n=8); subsequent tables show the initial sentence for Other offenses (n=32), Property offenses (n=68), and Violent (n=59) crimes. The few numbers of cases means the information should be interpreted with caution.

*Table 3-29. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity\* (N=8)*

Sentence	Hispanic	White
N	1	7
Deferred	0%	71%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	100%	29%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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=32)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	White
N	2	13	17
Deferred	100%	54%	59%
Jail	0%	8%	0%
Juvenile Detention	0%	0%	12%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	38%	29%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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=68)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	4	35	1	28
Deferred	25%	34%	100%	32%
Juvenile Detention	0%	3%	0%	7%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	75%	63%	0%	61%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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=59)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	6	17	2	34
Deferred	33%	29%	50%	41%
Division of Youth Services	17%	6%	0%	6%
Juvenile Detention	0%	0%	0%	3%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	65%	50%	50%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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.

This section provided the initial sentence for each of the four offense types for county court cases in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in 2016. County court Drug cases resulted in a fine in 35% of cases, and community service for 24% of cases, however, the few numbers of cases with Drugs as the most serious charge (n=17) means this information should be interpreted with caution. Deferred judgments occurred for almost one-quarter of Property (24%) and 25% of Violent crime cases, 24% of Other cases, and 6% for Drug cases (this figure represents only 1 case).

Women were significantly more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (33% compared to 20%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (31% for men compared to 18% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (37% compared to 31% for women). Almost half (44%) of Violent cases in county court received an initial sentence to probation.

For those with Other as the most serious county court conviction charge, Blacks and Hispanics were less likely receive a deferred judgment more likely to receive a jail sentence. For Property offenses, Blacks and Hispanics were less likely to receive a deferred judgment (10% and 16%, respectively) compared to Whites (31%). For Violent offenses, Hispanics were less likely to receive a deferred judgment (21% for Hispanics compared to 29% for Whites). The few numbers of cases in some of the race/ethnicity categories means that this information should be interpreted with caution.

In district court, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 59% of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a

prison sentence: 17% of Drug cases, 28% of Other cases, 12% of Property cases, and 17% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. Deferred judgments most likely to be imposed in Property cases (16%). For Drug offenses, there were few differences in initial sentences between Hispanics and Whites. For Other offenses, 31% of Hispanics received a prison sentence compared to 21% of Whites. For Property offenses, 25% of Blacks received a prison sentence compared to 8% of Whites. When the offenses was Violent, 22% of Hispanics received a prison sentence compared to 11% of Whites.

In juvenile court, the few numbers of Drug cases (n=8), and small numbers in certain race/ethnicity categories, means that this information should be interpreted with caution. As with county and district court, initial sentences to Probation were the most frequently Across race/ethnicity categories, Hispanics were considerably less likely to receive a deferred judgment (36%) compared to Whites (44%). The few cases in the Black and Other race/ethnicity categories means that this information should be interpreted with caution. Drug cases and Other cases were more likely than other offense types to receive a deferred judgment (62% and 59%, respectively) in juvenile court. Females were more likely than males to receive a deferred judgment (51% compared to 37%, respectively).

## Revocations

Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District are included in the analyses presented here.<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup> 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, 21% of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Blacks were much more likely to be revoked compared to the overall revocation rate (34% compared to 21%). Blacks were least likely to be revoked when the most serious crime was Other (17%) (however, because of the small number of cases, this information should be interpreted with caution), and most likely to be revoked if they were sentenced for Violent offense (38%). Overall, those with Violent offenses were more likely to get revoked compared

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

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

to the other offense categories. Table 3-34 reveals revocation rates by gender. Women were less likely to get revoked than men (14% versus 23%, respectively).

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

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>		<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Black</b>		<b>66%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>38</b>
	Other	83%	17%	100%	6
	Property	67%	33%	100%	6
	Violent	62%	38%	100%	26
<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>75%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>353</b>
	Other	85%	15%	100%	72
	Property	73%	27%	100%	56
	Violent	72%	28%	100%	225
<b>Other</b>		<b>86%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22</b>
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	85%	15%	100%	13
	Property	100%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	83%	17%	100%	6
<b>White</b>		<b>85%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>366</b>
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	4
	Other	96%	4%	100%	84
	Property	84%	16%	100%	70
	Violent	80%	20%	100%	208
<b>All</b>		<b>79%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>779</b>

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*

<b>Gender</b>		<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Female</b>		<b>86%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>231</b>
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	98%	2%	100%	66
	Property	81%	19%	100%	48
	Violent	80%	20%	100%	116
<b>Male</b>		<b>77%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>548</b>
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	4
	Other	85%	15%	100%	109
	Property	78%	22%	100%	86
	Violent	73%	27%	100%	349
<b>All</b>		<b>79%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>779</b>

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 (39%, Table 3-35) compared to county court (21%, Table 3-33) in 2016. Blacks were most likely to be revoked (49% compared to 39% overall). Hispanics with Property offenses were most likely to be revoked (43%). Table 3-36 shows that women in adult district court were slightly more likely than men to get revoked (40% compared to 38%).

*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
<b>Black</b>		<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>39</b>
	Drugs	50%	50%	100%	8
	Other	50%	50%	100%	4
	Property	53%	47%	100%	17
	Violent	50%	50%	100%	10
<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>54%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>604</b>
	Drugs	57%	43%	100%	158
	Other	63%	37%	100%	73
	Property	46%	54%	100%	242
	Violent	62%	38%	100%	131
<b>Other</b>		<b>83%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12</b>
	Drugs	71%	29%	100%	7
	Property	100%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	3
<b>White</b>		<b>71%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>412</b>
	Drugs	62%	38%	100%	97
	Other	81%	19%	100%	62
	Property	71%	29%	100%	165
	Violent	76%	24%	100%	88
<b>All</b>		<b>61%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,067</b>

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
<b>Female</b>		<b>60%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>322</b>
	Drugs	57%	43%	100%	102
	Other	67%	33%	100%	36
	Property	60%	40%	100%	139
	Violent	60%	40%	100%	45
<b>Male</b>		<b>62%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>745</b>
	Drugs	60%	40%	100%	168
	Other	72%	28%	100%	103
	Property	54%	46%	100%	287
	Violent	69%	31%	100%	187
<b>All</b>		<b>61%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,067</b>

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, 39% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District were revoked (Table 3-37). Hispanics were most likely to get revoked (41%). Table 3-38 presents revocations in juvenile court by gender. Females were revoked at a rate of 29% compared to 36% for males. Comparing across crime types, females with Drug crimes were most likely to be revoked (40%) and males with Property cases were most likely to be revoked (44%).

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

Race/ethnicity		No	Yes	All	N
<b>Black</b>		<b>73%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11</b>
	Other	50%	50%	100%	2
	Property	75%	25%	100%	4
	Violent	80%	20%	100%	5
<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>59%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>63</b>
	Drugs	0%	100%	100%	1
	Other	83%	17%	100%	12
	Property	56%	44%	100%	34
	Violent	50%	50%	100%	16
<b>Other</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3</b>
	Property	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	2
<b>White</b>		<b>71%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>79</b>
	Drugs	86%	14%	100%	7
	Other	93%	7%	100%	15
	Property	62%	38%	100%	26
	Violent	65%	35%	100%	31
<b>All</b>		<b>67%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>156</b>

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
<b>Female</b>		<b>71%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>49</b>
	Drugs	60%	40%	100%	5
	Other	91%	9%	100%	11
	Property	71%	29%	100%	17
	Violent	62%	38%	100%	16
<b>Male</b>		<b>64%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>107</b>
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	3
	Other	83%	17%	100%	18
	Property	56%	44%	100%	48
	Violent	63%	37%	100%	38
<b>All</b>		<b>67%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>156</b>

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 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District are included in the analyses presented here.<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19</sup> 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, 21% of county court cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Blacks were much more likely to be revoked compared to the overall revocation rate (34% compared to 21%). Blacks were least likely to be revoked when the most serious crime was Other (17%) (however, because of the small number of cases, this information should be interpreted with caution), and most likely to be revoked if they were sentenced for Violent offense (38%). Overall, those with Violent offenses were more likely to get revoked compared to the other offense categories. Women were less likely to get revoked than men (14% versus 23%, respectively).

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (39%) compared to county court (21%) in 2016. Blacks were most likely to be revoked (49% compared to 39% overall). Hispanics with Property offenses were most likely to be revoked (43%). Women in adult district court were slightly more likely than men to get revoked (40% compared to 38%).

In juvenile court, 39% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District were revoked. Hispanics were most likely to get revoked (41%). Females were revoked at a rate of 29% compared to 36% for males. Comparing across crime types, females with Drug crimes were most likely to be revoked (40%) and males with Property cases were most likely to be revoked (44%).

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<sup>18</sup> Judicial data pertaining to *petitions* to revoke are less reliable than data identifying actual revocations.

<sup>19</sup> *Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2016*, Table 48, page 120.

## Appendix A NIBRS Group A Arrest Crimes

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

		Embezzlement
		Extortion
		False Pretenses
		Impersonation
		Wire Fraud
	<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	
		Motor Vehicle Theft
	<b>Theft</b>	
		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
<b>Violent</b>		
	<b>Agg Assault</b>	
		Agg Assault
	<b>Homicide</b>	
		Homicide
	<b>Kidnapping</b>	
		Kidnapping
	<b>Other Homicide</b>	
		Manslaughter
	<b>Robbery</b>	
		Robbery
	<b>Sex Assault</b>	
		Incest
		Rape
		Sexual Assault
		Sodomy
		Statutory Rape
	<b>Simple Assault</b>	
		Intimidation
		Simple Assault

## Appendix B

### Most serious filing/conviction charge categories

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

**Arson** - 1<sup>st</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> degree arson

**Burglary** - 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> 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** - 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> degree assault, vehicular assault, felony menacing, felony stalking, felony child abuse, witness intimidation

**Forgery**

**Fraud**

**Homicide** - 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> degree murder

**Kidnapping** - 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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** -3<sup>rd</sup> 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