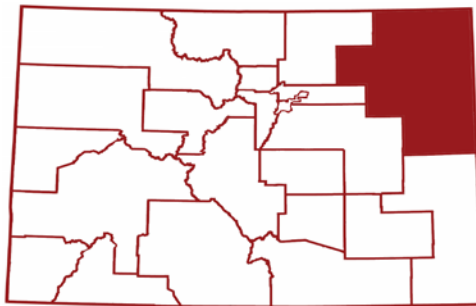


Senate Bill 15-185 CLEAR Act

2016

Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act

13th Judicial District



13th Judicial District: Population race/ethnicity estimates, 2016

Age Group	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Adult		76%	61,522
	Black	3%	1,663
	Hispanic	21%	13,070
	Other	1%	857
	White	75%	45,932
Juvenile		24%	19,278
	Black	2%	393
	Hispanic	37%	7,137
	Other	1%	257
	White	60%	11,490
All		100%	80,800

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



Preface

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

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

This report provides information about arrests and court cases for the 13th Judicial District for events that occurred in 2016. The statewide report and individual judicial district reports may be found here: colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185.

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

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

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

² For more information about the Commission, see <https://www.colorado.gov/ccjj>.

Executive Summary

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

In 2017, following the publication of the first CLEAR Act report,³ the findings from the statewide analysis were presented to the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.⁴ At the conclusion of the presentation, the Commission voted unanimously to request that future 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 13th Judicial District.

Senate Bill 15-185 mandated DCJ to annually analyze and report these data disaggregated by offense type. Because it is difficult to identify patterns in analyses that involve many categories,⁵ this report presents a summary of the findings by collapsing the offense categories into four broad groups: **Drugs, Other, Property** and **Violent** crimes (see Appendix A and Appendix B for a list of crimes falling into these categories). The details by offense type are presented in the corresponding web-based interactive dashboard available at: colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185.

The state Demographer's Office estimates that in 2016, the population in Colorado's 13th Judicial District was 80,800. The adult population was comprised as follows: White, 75%; Black, 3%; Hispanic, 21%; and Other, 1%. The juvenile population was comprised as follows: White, 60%, Black, 2%, Hispanic 37%, and Other 1%. Males made up 50% of the state population and females made up the other half of the population.

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

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

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

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

⁵ The arrest information includes 17 offense categories summarized from more than 40, and the court data includes 24 offense categories summarized from more than 1500 statutes.

arrest was found to be Hispanic, then the race/ethnicity was set to Hispanic. Otherwise, the original race/ethnicity designation from the court record was used.

Law enforcement data. In 2016 law enforcement made/issued 3,069 arrests/summonses in the 13th 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 5% of all arrests/summonses and Violent crimes accounted for another 9% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 9% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (76%) fell into the Other crime category. Blacks represented 1% of the population in the 13th Judicial District in 2016 and accounted for 3% of arrests/summonses. Hispanics represented 25% of the population and 33% of arrests/summonses. Males represented about 50% of the state population and 70% of arrests. Juveniles were more likely to be summonsed than arrested. Violent crimes were less likely than the other crime categories to result in a summons.

Filings. This study of 2,235 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that, while Blacks represented 3% of the population in the 13th Judicial District, and 3% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 4% of district court filings. In juvenile court, Blacks represented 5% of cases, compared to 2% Black juveniles in the population. Hispanic adults made up 21% of the adult population in the 13th Judicial District but had 29% of district court filings in 2016. The race/ethnicity distribution across the four crime categories was relatively consistent. In terms of gender, 23% of filings were females and 77% were males. Females were more likely than men to be involved in Violent crimes (45% compared to 38%, respectively) and less to be involved in Other offenses (25% compared to 34%, respectively). Few cases completed a trial in county and district court; 1% of juvenile court cases completed a trial. Violent cases were more likely to complete a trial. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law Enforcement Data** section above.

Case outcomes. Caution should be used when interpreting the case outcome since many factors can influence the decision. For example, the existence of prior cases (criminal history) may influence the outcome of a case. Additionally, most cases contain multiple charges, and many cases have concurrent cases. These factors are likely to significantly affect the outcome of a case. In particular, all charges in a case may be dismissed or modified as part of a plea agreement involving that case or multiple cases. In fact, 21% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 14% of cases in district court and 10% of cases in juvenile court. One-third (33%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 25% in district court and 59% in juvenile court. One-third (32%) of county court cases were convicted of a different charge, as were 41% of district court cases, and 37% 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.

County court Drug cases in the 13th Judicial District resulted in a fine in 26% of cases, and community service for 37% of cases. Deferred judgments occurred for 20% of Property and 21% of Violent crime cases, 21% of Other cases, and 20% for Drug cases (this figure represents only 7 cases). Approximately half (51%) of Violent cases received an initial sentence to probation. Women were significantly more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (33% compared to 17%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (21% for men compared to 11% for women).

For those in county court with Other as the most serious county court conviction charge, Blacks (27%) and Hispanics (23%) were more likely to receive a jail sentence compared to Whites (14%). For Property and Violent offenses in county court, Blacks and Hispanics were more likely to receive jail sentences compared to Whites, however, caution must be used when interpreting the findings due to the low numbers of cases in many categories.

For district court cases in the 13th Judicial District, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 69% of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a prison sentence: 13% of Drug cases, 33% of Other cases, 16% of Property cases, and 32% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. Deferred judgments were imposed infrequently and were most likely to be imposed in Property cases (9%), and least likely to be imposed in Drug cases (2%). Women were much more likely to receive probation compared to men (71% versus 48%, respectively) and less likely to receive a prison sentence (7% compared to 29%, respectively).

In district court, over one-third (36%) of initial sentences for Blacks were to the Department of Corrections, and 32% of initial sentences for Hispanic cases were to prison, compared to 20% for Whites. For Drug offenses, Hispanics (21%) were more likely to receive prison sentence compared to Whites (11%). Compared to Whites, Blacks and Hispanics were much more likely to receive a prison sentence for Other and Property offenses. For Violent crimes, Blacks were more likely to receive a prison sentence compared to Whites.

Revocations. Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 13th Judicial District are included in the analyses presented here.⁶ Those sentenced near the end of 2016 may not have had enough time to get revoked. **Note that these are cases, not individuals.** Counting cases and not individuals is likely to inflate the proportion of revocations presented in these analyses. For example, the Judicial Department reports that in 2016, 22% of adult state probation terminations were the result of a revocation.⁷ 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, 19% of county court cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in the 13th Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Hispanics in county court were more likely to be revoked compared to Whites (29% and 19% respectively). Hispanics were most likely to be revoked for Violent and Drug charges (each at 33%); Whites were most likely to be revoked for Property

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

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

crimes (21%). Women in county court were slightly less likely to be revoked than men (18% compared to 20%, respectively).

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (28%) compared to county court (19%) in 2016. In district court, Hispanics were most likely to be revoked (42% compared to 28% overall). Hispanics with Drug offenses were most likely to be revoked (53%). Table 3-36 shows that women in adult district court were less likely than men to get revoked (24% compared to 30%). Men and women with Drug cases were most likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked.

In juvenile court in 2016, 18% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 13th Judicial District were revoked. Whites were most likely to get revoked (21%). Females were revoked at a rate of 28% compared to 15% for males. Comparing across crime types, females with Property crimes were most likely to be revoked (50%) and males with Violent cases were most likely to be revoked (22%).

Section 1: Background and overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data sources

Arrest/Summons. Law enforcement data for the period between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016 was obtained from the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which includes Group A and B arrests.⁸ NIBRS requires different details in the reporting of Group A and Group B offenses. Law enforcement must report both incidents and arrests for Group A offenses, and they must report only arrests for Group B offenses. NIBRS developers used the following criteria to determine if a crime should be designated as a Group A offense:

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

⁸ Note that the arrests by Colorado State Patrol officers could not be allocated by judicial districts because CSP regions do not correspond directly to judicial district boundaries. Arrests by CSP are included only in this study's statewide report and not the individual judicial district reports. The statewide report is available at colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185.

NIBRS Group A offenses are listed in Appendix A, and Group B offenses are summarized into “Other.”⁹ Per the CLEAR Act, the data presented here includes information concerning arrests classified as *on view/probable cause* (an arrest without a warrant but with probable cause, resulting in physical restraint), *summons* (an order to appear in court), and *custody/warrant* (an arrest that involves an outstanding warrant and physical restraint). More than 3,000 NIBRS incidents in the 13th Judicial District were analyzed for calendar year 2016 (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1. Arrests by type, 13th Judicial District, 2016

Arrest type	%	N
Custody/warrant	54%	1,650
On-view/probable cause	22%	672
Summons	24%	747
All	100%	3,069

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

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

The NIBRS data contain both race and ethnicity information.

Judicial case processing data. ICON is the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system, which contains county and district court adult and juvenile filings and case dispositions statewide, with the exception of Denver County Court.¹⁰ County court contains both adult and juvenile misdemeanor cases. The data are presented by court type: county, adult district, and juvenile. Juveniles who were charged as adults are in Adult District Court. The number of cases analyzed by type of court is in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2. Court of case filing, 13th Judicial District, 2016

Court	%	N
Adult District	41%	918
County	55%	1,226
Juvenile	4%	91
All	100%	2,235

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

⁹ Group B crimes include bad checks, curfew/loitering/vagrancy, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, drunkenness, family offenses (nonviolent), liquor law violations, voyeurism, runaway, trespass of real property, all other offenses.

¹⁰ Denver County Court is not part of ICON and consequently this information is excluded from the information presented in this report and on the interactive web dashboard.

Note that the information presented here reflects the analysis of more than 2,200 ***cases not individuals***. Individuals may have multiple, concurrent cases,¹¹ and cases typically have multiple charges. Frequently cases and charges are dismissed for a judgment in a concurrent case. The **Dismissed/Not Guilty** category in the tables that follow means that some charges were dismissed and some were found not guilty.

The crime information analyzed for this study reflects the most serious filing or conviction charge for 24 offense categories¹² which, for the analysis presented in this document, have been collapsed into four categories: Drug, Other, Property and Violent.¹³ The analysis of the 24 offense categories is available on the interactive data dashboard. See Appendix B for the list of offenses that were combined into the four broad categories.

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

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

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

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

¹¹ This study found that in 2016, statewide, 18% of county court cases, 36% of district court cases, and 37% of juvenile court cases had other, concurrent cases mentioned in minute orders or sentencing notes.

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

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

Section 2: Law Enforcement Information

Arrest/summons

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

Table 2-1. Arrests by offense

Offense	%	N
Drugs	5%	167
Other	76%	2,345
Property	9%	279
Violent	9%	278
All	100%	3,069

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

Table 2-2 reflects over 3,000 arrests/summons captured in NIBRS for calendar year 2016 in the 13th Judicial District, by race/ethnicity. Blacks represented 3% of the population in 2016, but accounted for 3% of arrests/summons in the 13th Judicial District. Hispanics represented 25% of the population and accounted for 33% of arrests. The Other race/ethnicity category represented 1% of the population and 1% of arrests. Whites, which represented 71% of the population and 63% of arrests/summons in the 13th Judicial District.

Table 2-2. Arrests by race/ethnicity

Race/ethnicity	%	N
Black	3%	105
Hispanic	33%	1,026
Other	1%	17
White	63%	1,921
All	100%	3,069

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 3% of on view/probable cause arrests, and that 24% of those arrests were for violent crimes. Juveniles accounted for 2% of custody/warrant arrests (Table 2-4). Overall, juveniles were more likely to get summoned than arrested; they accounted for one-fifth (21%) of summonsed cases (Table 2-5). Not surprisingly, violent offenses were least likely to result in a summons for adults and juveniles (Table 2-5).

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

Age Group	Offense	%	N
Adult		97%	651
	Drugs	9%	57
	Other	73%	478
	Property	6%	42
	Violent	11%	74
Juvenile		3%	21
	Drugs	14%	3
	Other	43%	9
	Property	19%	4
	Violent	24%	5
All		100%	672

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

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

Age Group	Offense	%	N
Adult		98%	1,615
	Drugs	4%	64
	Other	82%	1,319
	Property	6%	92
	Violent	9%	140
Juvenile		2%	35
	Drugs	6%	2
	Other	57%	20
	Property	23%	8
	Violent	14%	5
All		100%	1,650

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

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

Age Group	Offense	%	N
Adult		79%	587
	Drugs	3%	20
	Other	69%	406
	Property	19%	113
	Violent	8%	48
Juvenile		21%	160
	Drugs	13%	21
	Other	71%	113
	Property	12%	20
	Violent	4%	6
All		100%	747

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

Combining juveniles and adults, the following three tables show type of arrest/summons by offense type, disaggregated by race/ethnicity. First, Table 2-6 shows that 9% of probable cause arrests were for Drug related offenses, 72% were for Other offenses, 7% for Property offenses, and 12% for Violent offenses. While Blacks made up 3% of the population in the 13th Judicial District, Table 2-6 shows that they were arrested at multiple times that rate for probable cause arrests in 2016: 2% of Drug arrests were Blacks, 4% of arrests for Other offenses were Blacks, 2% of Property arrests were Blacks, and 5% of Violent arrests were Blacks. While Hispanics represented 25% of the population in 2016, they accounted for 31% of Other offenses and 35% of Violent probable cause arrests in the 13th Judicial District.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		9%	60
	Black	2%	1
	Hispanic	27%	16
	White	72%	43
Other		72%	487
	Black	4%	20
	Hispanic	31%	153
	Other	1%	7
	White	63%	307
Property		7%	46
	Black	2%	1
	Hispanic	20%	9
	White	78%	36
Violent		12%	79
	Black	5%	4
	Hispanic	35%	28
	White	59%	47
All		100%	672

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

The other arrest type, where an individual is taken into custody on an outstanding warrant, is depicted in Table 2-7. Over 80% (81%) of these arrests involved an offense that fell into the Other offense category. While only 9% of these types of arrests involved a Violent offense, Blacks made up 3% of Violent crime warrant arrests (however, this represents only 5 incidents). Hispanics represented 25% of the population but accounted for 35% of Other offenses.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		4%	66
	Black	2%	1
	Hispanic	20%	13
	Other	2%	1
	White	77%	51
Other		81%	1,339
	Black	4%	50
	Hispanic	35%	471
	Other	<1%	6
	White	61%	812
Property		6%	100
	Black	3%	3
	Hispanic	29%	29
	White	68%	68
Violent		9%	145
	Black	3%	5
	Hispanic	26%	37
	Other	1%	1
	White	70%	102
All		100%	1,650

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

Table 2-8 shows that summons are less likely to be issued for Violent offenses (7%) compared to Other (69%) and Property (18%) and that, of those summons issued for Violent crimes, 7% went to Blacks and 24% to Hispanics.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		5%	41
	Hispanic	34%	14
	White	66%	27
Other		69%	519
	Black	2%	11
	Hispanic	40%	208
	Other	<1%	1
	White	58%	299
Property		18%	133
	Black	4%	5
	Hispanic	26%	35
	Other	1%	1
	White	69%	92
Violent		7%	54
	Black	7%	4
	Hispanic	24%	13
	White	69%	37
All		100%	747

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 22-35% of arrests and 24-46% of summonses (depending on the crime category) and men comprised the remainder.

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

Offense	Gender	%	N
Drugs		9%	60
	Female	35%	21
	Male	65%	39
Other		72%	487
	Female	24%	117
	Male	76%	370
Property		7%	46
	Female	26%	12
	Male	74%	34
Violent		12%	79
	Female	25%	20
	Male	75%	59
All		100%	672

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

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

Offense	Gender	%	N
Drugs		4%	66
	Female	20%	13
	Male	80%	53
Other		81%	1,339
	Female	28%	377
	Male	72%	962
Property		6%	100
	Female	22%	22
	Male	78%	78
Violent		9%	145
	Female	27%	39
	Male	73%	106
All		100%	1,650

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

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

Offense	Gender	%	N
Drugs		5%	41
	Female	24%	10
	Male	76%	31
Other		69%	519
	Female	36%	187
	Male	64%	332
Property		18%	133
	Female	46%	61
	Male	54%	72
Violent		7%	54
	Female	41%	22
	Male	59%	32
All		100%	747

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 3,069 arrests/summonses in the 13th 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 5% of all arrests/summonses and Violent crimes accounted for another 9% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 9% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (76%) fell into the Other crime category. Blacks represented 1% of the population in the 13th Judicial District in 2016 and accounted for 3% of arrests/summonses. Hispanics represented 25% of the population and 33% of arrests/summonses. Males represented about 50% of the state population and 70% of arrests. Juveniles were more likely to be summonsed than arrested. Violent crimes were less likely than the other crime categories to result in a summons.

Section 3: Court Case Processing

The Judicial Branch's information management system contains county and district court adult and juvenile case filings and dispositions statewide, with the exception of Denver County Court.¹⁴ For this analysis, cases were selected for the 13th Judicial District. County court contains both adult and juvenile misdemeanor cases. The data are presented here by court type: county, adult district, and juvenile. Juveniles who were charged as adults are in adult district court.

Note that this analysis reflects **cases not individuals**. Individuals may have multiple, concurrent cases,¹⁵ and cases typically have multiple charges. Frequently cases and charges are dismissed for a judgment in a concurrent case. The **Dismissed/Not Guilty** category in the tables that follow means that some charges were dismissed and some were found not guilty.

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

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

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

Case Filings

Overall

Table 3-1 depicts race/ethnicity distribution for 2,235 case filings in county, adult district, and juvenile courts combined in the 13th Judicial District. While Blacks represented 3% of the population and 3% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 5% of court filings. Hispanics represented 25% of the population, 33% of arrests, and 29% of case filings. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law enforcement data** section above.

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

¹⁵ This study found that in 2016, statewide, 18% of county court cases, 36% of district court cases, and 37% of juvenile court cases had other, concurrent cases mentioned in minute orders or sentencing notes.

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

Race/ethnicity	%	N
Black	5%	101
Hispanic	27%	609
Other	1%	18
White	67%	1,507
All	100%	2,235

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 9% of cases, and Violent charges comprised the largest category at 40% of charges filed. The race/ethnicity distribution were generally consistent across crime types, however, Hispanics were somewhat less likely to be charged with a Drug offense (20%) and somewhat more likely to be charged with a Violent offense (30%).

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		9%	194
	Black	4%	7
	Hispanic	20%	38
	Other	1%	1
	White	76%	148
Other		32%	707
	Black	5%	32
	Hispanic	28%	198
	Other	1%	9
	White	66%	468
Property		20%	446
	Black	3%	14
	Hispanic	24%	106
	Other	1%	5
	White	72%	321
Violent		40%	888
	Black	5%	48
	Hispanic	30%	267
	Other	<1%	3
	White	64%	570
All		100%	2,235

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, 23% of filings were females and 77% were males. Females were more likely than men to be involved in Violent crimes (45% compared to 38%, respectively) and less to be involved in Other offenses (25% compared to 34%, respectively).

Table 3-3. Most serious filing charge by gender

Gender	Offense	%	N
Female		23%	513
	Drugs	9%	47
	Other	25%	126
	Property	21%	108
	Violent	45%	232
Male		77%	1,722
	Drugs	9%	147
	Other	34%	581
	Property	20%	338
	Violent	38%	656
All		100%	2,235

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 13th Judicial District. County court had the most cases in 2016 (55% of the total), followed by adult district court (41%) and juvenile court at 4%. Blacks, comprising 3% of the population in the 13th Judicial District, represented 5% of county court cases filed compared to 4% in adult district court and 5% in juvenile court. Hispanic adults made up 21% of the adult population in the 13th Judicial District and 29% of district court filings in 2016.

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

Court	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Adult District		41%	918
	Black	4%	40
	Hispanic	29%	270
	Other	1%	6
	White	66%	602
County		55%	1,226
	Black	5%	56
	Hispanic	25%	312
	Other	1%	8
	White	69%	850
Juvenile		4%	91
	Black	5%	5
	Hispanic	30%	27
	Other	4%	4
	White	60%	55
All		100%	2,235

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. Over half (54%) of county court cases were Violent offenses (primarily misdemeanor assault); Property offenses (28%) and Other cases (35%) comprised the largest categories of cases in adult district court. Property crimes (44%) and Violent crimes (34%) made up the majority of cases filed in juvenile court. Table 3-6 presents the distribution across gender for cases in county, district and juvenile court. Females were more likely to have cases in county court (26%) compared to adult district court (19%) and juvenile court (23%).

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

Court	Offense	%	N
Adult District		41%	918
	Drugs	17%	153
	Other	35%	318
	Property	28%	254
	Violent	21%	193
County		55%	1,226
	Drugs	3%	38
	Other	30%	372
	Property	12%	152
	Violent	54%	664
Juvenile		4%	91
	Drugs	3%	3
	Other	19%	17
	Property	44%	40
	Violent	34%	31
All		100%	2,235

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

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

Court	Gender	%	N
Adult District		41%	918
	Female	19%	172
	Male	81%	746
County		55%	1,226
	Female	26%	320
	Male	74%	906
Juvenile		4%	91
	Female	23%	21
	Male	77%	70
All		100%	2,235

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

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

Court	Completed Trial	%	N
Adult District		41%	918
	No	98%	901
	Yes	2%	17
County		55%	1,226
	No	99%	1,211
	Yes	1%	15
Juvenile		4%	91
	No	99%	90
	Yes	1%	1
All		100%	2,235

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

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

Offense	Completed Trial	%	N
Drugs		9%	194
	No	100%	194
Other		32%	707
	No	99%	702
	Yes	1%	5
Property		20%	446
	No	99%	443
	Yes	1%	3
Violent		40%	888
	No	97%	863
	Yes	3%	25
All		100%	2,235

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 2,235 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that, while Blacks represented 3% of the population in the 13th Judicial District, and 3% of the arrests/summons in 2016, they accounted for 4% of district court filings. In juvenile court, Blacks represented 5% of cases, compared to 2% Black juveniles in the population. Hispanic adults made up 21% of the adult population in the 13th Judicial District but had 29% of district court filings in 2016. The race/ethnicity distribution across the four crime categories was relatively consistent. In terms of gender, 23% of filings were females and 77% were males. Females were more likely than men to be involved in Violent crimes (45% compared to 38%, respectively) and less to be involved in Other offenses (25% compared to 34%, respectively). Few cases completed a trial in county and district court; 1% of juvenile court cases completed a trial. Violent cases were more likely to complete a trial. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law Enforcement Data** section above.

Case outcomes

The following three tables present the case outcomes for the 13th Judicial District, by race/ethnicity and most serious filing charge (including attempt, conspiracy and solicitation), for county court, district court, and juvenile court in 2016. It is important to remember that most cases contain multiple charges, and many cases have concurrent cases. All charges in a case may be dismissed or modified as part of a plea agreement involving that case or multiple cases. In fact, overall, in nearly one-quarter (21%) 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 32% were convicted of another crime. In adult district court (Table 3-10), 41% were convicted of another crime and one-fourth (25%) were convicted as charged. In juvenile court (Table 3-11), 29% were convicted of another offense and 59% were convicted as charged.

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

Race/ethnicity		Convicted as charged	Convicted other crime	Dismissed/not guilty	Not yet resolved/case closed	All	N
Black		29%	21%	23%	27%	100%	56
	Drugs	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2
	Other	22%	22%	11%	44%	100%	18
	Property	20%	0%	60%	20%	100%	5
	Violent	29%	26%	26%	19%	100%	31
Hispanic		38%	35%	16%	12%	100%	312
	Drugs	44%	33%	22%	0%	100%	9
	Other	49%	32%	6%	13%	100%	90
	Property	27%	41%	27%	5%	100%	22
	Violent	33%	36%	19%	13%	100%	191
Other		50%	12%	12%	25%	100%	8
	Drugs	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	60%	20%	0%	20%	100%	5
	Property	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	1
	Violent	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1
White		32%	31%	23%	14%	100%	850
	Drugs	46%	35%	12%	8%	100%	26
	Other	39%	33%	15%	13%	100%	259
	Property	32%	31%	24%	12%	100%	124
	Violent	26%	30%	28%	16%	100%	441
All		33%	32%	21%	14%	100%	1,226

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

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

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

Race/ethnicity		Convicted as charged	Convicted other crime	Dismissed/not guilty	Not yet resolved/case closed	All	N
Black		15%	52%	10%	22%	100%	40
	Drugs	0%	80%	0%	20%	100%	5
	Other	15%	62%	23%	0%	100%	13
	Property	22%	33%	0%	44%	100%	9
	Violent	15%	46%	8%	31%	100%	13
Hispanic		26%	41%	14%	19%	100%	270
	Drugs	28%	52%	3%	17%	100%	29
	Other	25%	37%	21%	17%	100%	102
	Property	26%	45%	12%	18%	100%	74
	Violent	28%	37%	9%	26%	100%	65
Other		0%	33%	0%	67%	100%	6
	Other	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	2
	Property	0%	33%	0%	67%	100%	3
	Violent	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
White		26%	41%	15%	19%	100%	602
	Drugs	30%	47%	10%	13%	100%	119
	Other	22%	35%	21%	22%	100%	201
	Property	32%	39%	12%	18%	100%	168
	Violent	20%	46%	12%	22%	100%	114
All		25%	41%	14%	19%	100%	918

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
Black		80%	0%	20%	0%	100%	5
	Other	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	75%	0%	25%	0%	100%	4
Hispanic		59%	30%	11%	0%	100%	27
	Other	67%	17%	17%	0%	100%	6
	Property	50%	40%	10%	0%	100%	10
	Violent	64%	27%	9%	0%	100%	11
Other		75%	0%	0%	25%	100%	4
	Other	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%	2
	Property	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1
White		56%	33%	9%	2%	100%	55
	Drugs	67%	33%	0%	0%	100%	3
	Other	75%	12%	12%	0%	100%	8
	Property	55%	41%	0%	3%	100%	29
	Violent	47%	27%	27%	0%	100%	15
All		59%	29%	10%	2%	100%	91

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, 21% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 14% of cases in district court and 10% of cases in juvenile court. One-third (33%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 25% in district court and 59% in juvenile court. One-third (32%) of county court cases were convicted of a different charge, as were 41% of district court cases, and 37% of juvenile court cases.

Initial sentences

The tables below show cases sentenced between Jan 1, 2016 and Dec 31, 2016 in the 13th 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 DHS.

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 13th Judicial District in 2016. County court Drug cases resulted in a fine in 26% of cases, and community service for 37% of cases. Deferred judgments occurred for 20% of Property and 21% of Violent crime cases, 21% of Other cases, and 20% for Drug cases (this figure represents only 7 cases). Approximately half (51%) of Violent cases received an initial sentence to probation.

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 17%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (21% for men compared to 11% for women).

Table 3-12. Initial sentence in County Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=811)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Service	13	37%	18	5%	5	5%	1	<1%
Deferred	7	20%	71	21%	21	20%	71	21%
Fines/fees	9	26%	90	27%	27	26%	20	6%
Jail	3	9%	57	17%	26	25%	64	19%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	2	6%	97	29%	23	22%	174	51%
Unsupervised Probation	1	3%	2	1%	1	1%	8	2%
All	35	100%	335	100%	103	100%	338	100%

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

Table 3-13. Initial sentence in County Court by gender (N=811)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Service	8	4%	29	5%
Deferred	72	33%	98	17%
Fines/fees	40	18%	106	18%
Jail	25	11%	125	21%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	70	32%	226	38%
Unsupervised Probation	3	1%	9	2%
All	218	100%	593	100%

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

Table 3-14 presents the initial sentence in county court by race/ethnicity for the 13th Judicial District. Those in the White race/ethnicity category were much more likely to receive a deferred judgment (33%) compared to 12% for Blacks and 15% for Hispanics. Likewise, Whites were less likely to receive a jail sentence (15%) compared to Hispanics (25%) and Blacks (24%). The few numbers of cases in the Other race/ethnicity category (n=6) means that this information should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3-14. Initial sentence in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=811)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	33	242	6	530
Community Service	9%	4%	0%	5%
Deferred	12%	15%	33%	24%
Fines/fees	18%	15%	0%	19%
Jail	24%	25%	33%	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	33%	40%	33%	35%
Unsupervised Probation	3%	1%	0%	2%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

The following four tables show the initial county court sentence for each of the four offense categories, by race/ethnicity. Table 3-15 shows initial sentences for county court Drug cases. The few numbers of cases in the race/ethnicity categories require caution when interpreting the findings (total n=35).

Table 3-15. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=35)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	White
N	4	10	21
Community Service	75%	20%	38%
Deferred	0%	30%	19%
Fines/fees	25%	40%	19%
Jail	0%	10%	10%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	0%	10%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	0%	5%
All	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-16 shows that, for those with Other as the most serious county court conviction charge, Blacks (27%) and Hispanics (23%) were more likely to receive a jail sentence compared to Whites (14%). 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 both offense types, Blacks and Hispanics were more likely to receive jail sentences compared to Whites, however, caution must be used when interpreting the findings due to the low numbers of cases in many categories.

Table 3-16. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=335)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	11	100	4	220
Community Service	0%	5%	0%	6%
Deferred	18%	17%	50%	23%
Fines/fees	36%	22%	0%	29%
Jail	27%	23%	25%	14%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	18%	33%	25%	28%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	0%	0%	1%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-17. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=103)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	White
N	1	26	76
Community Service	0%	4%	5%
Deferred	0%	19%	21%
Fines/fees	0%	19%	29%
Jail	100%	35%	21%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	23%	22%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	0%	1%
All	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-18. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=338)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	17	106	2	213
Community Service	0%	1%	0%	0%
Deferred	12%	10%	0%	27%
Fines/fees	6%	6%	0%	6%
Jail	24%	25%	50%	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	53%	56%	50%	49%
Unsupervised Probation	6%	2%	0%	2%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

District court

Table 3-19 shows the initial sentence by offense type for district court cases in the 13th Judicial District. Probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 69% of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a prison sentence: 13% of Drug cases, 33% of Other cases, 16% of Property cases, and 32% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. Deferred judgments were imposed infrequently and were most likely to be imposed in Property cases (9%), and least likely to be imposed in Drug cases (2%).

Table 3-20 indicates the initial sentence in district court by gender. Women were much more likely to receive probation compared to men (71% versus 48%, respectively) and less likely to receive a prison sentence (7% compared to 29%, respectively).

Table 3-19. Initial sentence in Adult District Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=669)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Corrections	9	7%	8	5%	14	8%	10	5%
Community Service	1	1%	2	1%	1	1%	1	<1%
Deferred	2	2%	9	6%	16	9%	7	3%
Dept of Corrections	17	13%	52	33%	28	16%	65	32%
Fines/fees	0	0%	7	4%	4	2%	1	<1%
Jail	11	9%	17	11%	14	8%	21	10%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	88	69%	62	39%	102	57%	100	49%
All	128	100%	157	100%	179	100%	205	100%

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

Table 3-20. Initial sentence in Adult District Court by gender (N=669)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Corrections	9	6%	32	6%
Community Service	2	1%	3	1%
Deferred	13	9%	21	4%
Dept of Corrections	10	7%	152	29%
Fines/fees	2	1%	10	2%
Jail	6	4%	57	11%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	101	71%	251	48%
All	143	100%	526	100%

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

Table 3-21 shows the initial sentence in adult district court by race/ethnicity combining all crime types. One-third (36%) of initial sentences for Blacks were to the Department of Corrections, and 32% of initial sentences for Hispanic cases were to prison, compared to 20% for Whites.

Table 3-21. Initial sentence in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=669)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	33	183	6	447
Community Corrections	0%	8%	17%	6%
Community Service	0%	1%	0%	1%
Deferred	0%	3%	17%	6%
Dept of Corrections	36%	32%	17%	20%
Fines/fees	6%	1%	0%	2%
Jail	9%	10%	17%	9%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	48%	45%	33%	56%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

The following four tables show initial district court sentences for each of the offense categories, by race/ethnicity. Table 3-22 shows the sentences cases received for Drug offenses. Hispanics (21%) were more likely to receive prison sentence compared to Whites (11%). Compared to Whites, Blacks and Hispanics were much more likely to receive a prison sentence for Other and Property offenses. For Violent crimes, Blacks were more likely to receive a prison sentence compared to Whites (Tables 3-23, 3-24 and 3-25).

Table 3-22. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=128)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	2	28	1	97
Community Corrections	0%	11%	0%	6%
Community Service	0%	0%	0%	1%
Deferred	0%	4%	0%	1%
Dept of Corrections	0%	21%	0%	11%
Jail	0%	7%	0%	9%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	100%	57%	100%	71%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-23. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=157)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	10	46	1	100
Community Corrections	0%	7%	0%	5%
Community Service	0%	2%	0%	1%
Deferred	0%	4%	0%	7%
Dept of Corrections	50%	43%	0%	27%
Fines/fees	20%	2%	0%	4%
Jail	10%	11%	100%	10%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	20%	30%	0%	46%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-24. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=179)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	9	39	2	129
Community Corrections	0%	10%	50%	7%
Community Service	0%	0%	0%	1%
Deferred	0%	5%	50%	10%
Dept of Corrections	22%	26%	0%	12%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	0%	3%
Jail	22%	5%	0%	8%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	56%	54%	0%	59%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-25. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity* (N=205)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	12	70	2	121
Community Corrections	0%	7%	0%	4%
Community Service	0%	0%	0%	1%
Deferred	0%	1%	0%	5%
Dept of Corrections	42%	31%	50%	31%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	0%	1%
Jail	0%	14%	0%	9%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	58%	46%	50%	50%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Juvenile court

Table 3-26 below reflects the initial sentence for juvenile court cases, by crime type, for the 13th Judicial District. Deferred judgments were the most frequently occurring sentence, followed by probation. Drug cases and Property cases were more likely than other offenses to receive a deferred judgment (67% and 60%, respectively) in juvenile court. However, the few numbers of cases in many of the categories means that this information must be interpreted with caution.

Table 3-26. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=93)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Service	0	0%	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%
Deferred	4	67%	5	33%	28	60%	12	48%
Division of Youth Services	0	0%	1	7%	3	6%	1	4%
Fines/fees	0	0%	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%
Jail	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	2	33%	7	47%	15	32%	12	48%
All	6	100%	15	100%	47	100%	25	100%

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

Table 3-27. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court by gender (N=93)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Service	1	5%	0	0%
Deferred	17	85%	32	44%
Division of Youth Services	0	0%	5	7%
Fines/fees	0	0%	1	1%
Jail	1	5%	0	0%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	1	5%	35	48%
All	20	100%	73	100%

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

Table 3-28 reflects the initial juvenile court sentence by race/ethnicity. Hispanics were more likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (63% compared to 50%). Note that the few numbers of cases in many of the categories means that this information must be interpreted with caution.

Table 3-28. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=93)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	2	27	2	62
Community Service	0%	4%	0%	0%
Deferred	0%	63%	50%	50%
Division of Youth Services	0%	7%	0%	5%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	50%	0%
Jail	0%	0%	0%	2%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	100%	26%	0%	44%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

The following four tables show initial juvenile court sentences for each of the offense categories by race/ethnicity. Note that the number of cases is small across the four tables, and therefore caution must be used with interpreting the findings

Table 3-29. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=6)*

Sentence	Hispanic	White
N	1	5
Deferred	100%	60%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	40%
All	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-30. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=15)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	2	6	1	6
Community Service	0%	17%	0%	0%
Deferred	0%	33%	0%	50%
Division of Youth Services	0%	0%	0%	17%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	100%	0%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	100%	50%	0%	33%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-31. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=47)*

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	10	1	36
Deferred	60%	100%	58%
Division of Youth Services	10%	0%	6%
Jail	0%	0%	3%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	30%	0%	33%
All	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-32. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity* (N=25)

Sentence	Hispanic	White
N	10	15
Deferred	80%	27%
Division of Youth Services	10%	0%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	10%	73%
All	100%	100%

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

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

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

County court Drug cases in the 13th Judicial District resulted in a fine in 26% of cases, and community service for 37% of cases. Deferred judgments occurred for 20% of Property and 21% of Violent crime cases, 21% of Other cases, and 20% for Drug cases (this figure represents only 7 cases). Approximately half (51%) of Violent cases received an initial sentence to probation. Women were significantly more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (33% compared to 17%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (21% for men compared to 11% for women).

For those in county court with Other as the most serious county court conviction charge, Blacks (27%) and Hispanics (23%) were more likely to receive a jail sentence compared to Whites (14%). For Property and Violent offenses in county court, Blacks and Hispanics were more likely to receive jail sentences compared to Whites, however, caution must be used when interpreting the findings due to the low numbers of cases in many categories.

For district court cases in the 13th Judicial District, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 69% of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a prison sentence: 13% of Drug cases, 33% of Other cases, 16% of Property cases, and 32% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. Deferred judgments were imposed infrequently and were most likely to be imposed in Property cases (9%), and least likely to be imposed in Drug cases (2%). Women were much more likely to receive probation compared to men (71% versus 48%, respectively) and less likely to receive a prison sentence (7% compared to 29%, respectively).

In district court, over one-third (36%) of initial sentences for Blacks were to the Department of Corrections, and 32% of initial sentences for Hispanic cases were to prison, compared to 20% for Whites. For Drug offenses, Hispanics (21%) were more likely to receive prison sentence compared to Whites (11%). Compared to Whites, Blacks and Hispanics were much more likely to receive a prison sentence for Other and Property offenses. For Violent crimes, Blacks were more likely to receive a prison sentence compared to Whites.

Revocations

Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 13th Judicial District are included in the analyses presented here.¹⁶ Those sentenced near the end of 2016 may not have had enough time to get revoked. **Note that these are cases, not individuals.** Counting cases and not individuals is likely to inflate the proportion of revocations presented in these analyses. For example, the Judicial Department reports that in 2016, 22% of adult state probation terminations were the result of a revocation.¹⁷ The revocations presented here may not result in termination from probation supervision. In fact, in 2016, across county, adult district, and juvenile district courts *statewide*, 49% of cases were reinstated, 44% were not reinstated, and for the remaining 7% of cases it was unclear the outcome of the revocation.

The next series of tables shows revocations in county court, then district court, and finally juvenile court.

County court

Table 3-33 shows revocation information for county court. Overall, 19% of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court in the 13th Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Hispanics were more likely to be revoked compared to Whites (29% and 19% respectively). Hispanics were most likely to be revoked for Violent and Drug charges (each at 33%); Whites were most likely to be revoked for Property crimes (21%). Women in county court were slightly less likely to be revoked than men (18% compared to 20%, respectively).

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

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

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

Race/ethnicity		No	Yes	All	N
Black		100%	0%	100%	16
	Other	100%	0%	100%	4
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	12
Hispanic		71%	29%	100%	136
	Drugs	67%	33%	100%	3
	Other	76%	24%	100%	50
	Property	82%	18%	100%	11
	Violent	67%	33%	100%	72
Other		100%	0%	100%	4
	Other	100%	0%	100%	3
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
White		83%	17%	100%	322
	Drugs	86%	14%	100%	7
	Other	87%	13%	100%	113
	Property	79%	21%	100%	34
	Violent	82%	18%	100%	168
All		81%	19%	100%	478

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

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

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

Gender		No	Yes	All	N
Female		82%	18%	100%	145
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	2
	Other	85%	15%	100%	47
	Property	80%	20%	100%	15
	Violent	80%	20%	100%	81
Male		80%	20%	100%	333
	Drugs	75%	25%	100%	8
	Other	84%	16%	100%	123
	Property	80%	20%	100%	30
	Violent	77%	23%	100%	172
All		81%	19%	100%	478

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 (28%, Table 3-35) compared to county court (19%, Table 3-33) in 2016. In district court, Hispanics were most likely to be revoked (42% compared to 28% overall). Hispanics with Drug offenses were most likely to be revoked (53%). Table 3-36 shows that women in adult district court were less likely than men to get revoked (24% compared to 30%). Men and women with Drug cases were most likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked.

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

Race/ethnicity		No	Yes	All	N
Black		69%	31%	100%	16
	Drugs	50%	50%	100%	2
	Other	50%	50%	100%	2
	Property	80%	20%	100%	5
	Violent	71%	29%	100%	7
Hispanic		58%	42%	100%	89
	Drugs	47%	53%	100%	17
	Other	62%	38%	100%	16
	Property	70%	30%	100%	23
	Violent	55%	45%	100%	33
Other		100%	0%	100%	3
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
White		76%	24%	100%	278
	Drugs	64%	36%	100%	70
	Other	75%	25%	100%	53
	Property	80%	20%	100%	89
	Violent	85%	15%	100%	66
All		72%	28%	100%	386

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

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

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

Gender		No	Yes	All	N
Female		76%	24%	100%	114
	Drugs	61%	39%	100%	36
	Other	89%	11%	100%	19
	Property	80%	20%	100%	41
	Violent	83%	17%	100%	18
Male		70%	30%	100%	272
	Drugs	61%	39%	100%	54
	Other	65%	35%	100%	52
	Property	77%	23%	100%	77
	Violent	73%	27%	100%	89
All		72%	28%	100%	386

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 in 2016, 18% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 13th Judicial District were revoked (Table 3-37). Whites were most likely to get revoked (21%). Table 3-38 presents revocations in juvenile court by gender. Females were revoked at a rate of 28% compared to 15% for males. Comparing across crime types, females with Property crimes were most likely to be revoked (50%) and males with Violent cases were most likely to be revoked (22%).

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

Race/ethnicity		No	Yes	All	N
Black		100%	0%	100%	2
	Other	100%	0%	100%	2
Hispanic		88%	12%	100%	24
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	80%	20%	100%	5
	Property	78%	22%	100%	9
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	9
Other		100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	1
White		79%	21%	100%	58
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	5
	Other	100%	0%	100%	5
	Property	79%	21%	100%	33
	Violent	67%	33%	100%	15
All		82%	18%	100%	85

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

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

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

Gender		No	Yes	All	N
Female		72%	28%	100%	18
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	3
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	50%	50%	100%	8
	Violent	83%	17%	100%	6
Male		85%	15%	100%	67
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	3
	Other	91%	9%	100%	11
	Property	86%	14%	100%	35
	Violent	78%	22%	100%	18
All		82%	18%	100%	85

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 13th Judicial District are included in the analyses presented here.¹⁸ Those sentenced near the end of 2016 may not have had enough time to get revoked. **Note**

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

that these are cases, not individuals. Counting cases and not individuals is likely to inflate the proportion of revocations presented in these analyses. For example, the Judicial Department reports that in 2016, 22% of adult state probation terminations were the result of a revocation.¹⁹ The revocations presented here may not result in termination from probation supervision. In fact, in 2016, across county, adult district, and juvenile district courts *statewide*, 49% of cases were reinstated, 44% were not reinstated, and for the remaining 7% of cases it was unclear the outcome of the revocation.

Overall, 19% of county court cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in the 13th Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Hispanics in county court were more likely to be revoked compared to Whites (29% and 19% respectively). Hispanics were most likely to be revoked for Violent and Drug charges (each at 33%); Whites were most likely to be revoked for Property crimes (21%). Women in county court were slightly less likely to be revoked than men (18% compared to 20%, respectively).

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (28%) compared to county court (19%) in 2016. In district court, Hispanics were most likely to be revoked (42% compared to 28% overall). Hispanics with Drug offenses were most likely to be revoked (53%). Table 3-36 shows that women in adult district court were less likely than men to get revoked (24% compared to 30%). Men and women with Drug cases were most likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked.

In juvenile court in 2016, 18% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 13th Judicial District were revoked. Whites were most likely to get revoked (21%). Females were revoked at a rate of 28% compared to 15% for males. Comparing across crime types, females with Property crimes were most likely to be revoked (50%) and males with Violent cases were most likely to be revoked (22%).

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

Appendix A NIBRS Group A Arrest Crimes

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

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

Appendix B

Most serious filing/conviction charge categories

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

Arson - 1st - 4th degree arson

Burglary - 1st to 3rd degree burglary, possession of burglary tools

Drug Poss - drug possession, paraphernalia possession

Drugs - manufacture, process, distribute, cultivate, possession with intent to distribute

Escape

Extortion

Felony Assault - 1st and 2nd degree assault, vehicular assault, felony menacing, felony stalking, felony child abuse, witness intimidation

Forgery

Fraud

Homicide - 1st and 2nd degree murder

Kidnapping - 1st and 2nd degree kidnapping, false imprisonment, human trafficking, violation of custody

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

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

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

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

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