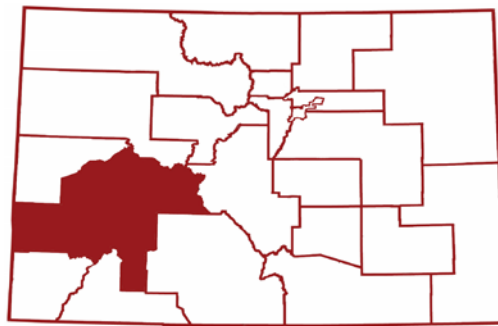


Senate Bill 15-185 CLEAR Act

2016

Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act

7th Judicial District



7th Judicial District: Population race/ethnicity estimates, 2016

Age Group	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Adult		79%	81,465
	Black	<1%	379
	Hispanic	13%	10,698
	Other	2%	1,353
	White	85%	69,036
Juvenile		21%	21,990
	Black	1%	157
	Hispanic	26%	5,689
	Other	2%	437
	White	71%	15,706
All		100%	103,455

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 7th Judicial District for events that occurred in 2016. The statewide report and individual judicial district reports may be found here: colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185.

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

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

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

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

Executive Summary

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

In 2017, following the publication of the first CLEAR Act report,³ the findings from the statewide analysis were presented to the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.⁴ At the conclusion of the presentation, the Commission voted unanimously to request that the next analyses disaggregate the data by judicial district so that local stakeholders could examine if and where disparities exist, and develop strategies to address them. This report of 2016 data was prepared for the 7th 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 7th Judicial District was 103,455. The adult population was comprised as follows: White, 85%; Black, <1%; Hispanic, 13%; and Other, 2%. The juvenile population was comprised as follows: White, 71%, Black, 1%, Hispanic 26%, and Other 2%. Males made up 50% of the state population and females made up the other half of the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Law enforcement data. In 2016 law enforcement made/issued 3,746 arrests/summonses in the 7th 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 7% of all arrests/summonses and Violent crimes accounted for another 11% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 13% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (69%) fell into the Other crime category. Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in 2016, and accounted for 1% of arrests/summonses in the 7th Judicial District. Hispanics represented 16% of the population and accounted for 16% of arrests. The Other race/ethnicity category represented 2% of the population and 2% of arrests. Whites which represented 82% of the population and 81% of arrests/summonses in the 7th Judicial District. Males represented about 50% of the state population and approximately 75% of arrests.

Filings. This study of 2,662 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that county court had the most cases (66% of the total), followed by adult district court (30%) and juvenile court at 4%. While Blacks represented 1% of the population in the 7th Judicial District, and 1% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 2% of district court filings. Hispanics represented 16% of the population and 18% of case filings. Females were slightly more likely to have cases in county court (25%) compared to adult district court (23%) and juvenile court (19%).

Only 1% of cases completed a trial.

Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law enforcement data** section above.

Case outcomes. Caution should be used when interpreting the case outcome since many factors can influence the decision. For example, the existence of prior cases (criminal history) may influence the outcome of a case. Additionally, most cases contain multiple charges, and many cases have concurrent cases. These factors are likely to significantly affect the outcome of a case. In particular, all charges in a case may be dismissed or modified as part of a plea agreement involving that case or multiple cases. In fact, overall, in one-third (33%) of cases, all charges were dismissed in county court in 2016, as were 19% of district court cases and 24% of juvenile court cases.

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

This section provided the initial sentence for each of the four offense types for county court cases in the 7th Judicial District in 2016. County court Drug cases resulted in a fine in 26% of

cases, and community service for 26% of cases. Deferred judgments occurred for approximately one-quarter of cases across crime types. Almost half (48%) of Violent cases received an initial sentence to probation. Women were significantly more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (36% compared to 19%, respectively). Men were somewhat more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (19% for men compared to 13% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (33% compared to 22% for women).

In county court, Hispanics were less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (19% compared to 24%, respectively) and more likely to receive a jail sentence (23% compared to 17%, respectively). The few numbers of cases involving Blacks (n=16) and those in the Other race/ethnicity category (n=12) means that the information must be interpreted with caution.

In district court, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 42% of the time for Drug cases; jail was imposed in 18% of Drug cases. Deferred judgments were imposed in 24% of Property cases. Women were more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment (23% compared to 15%, respectively), and more likely to receive a jail sentence (16% compared to 10%, respectively). Nearly half (43%) of initial sentences for Blacks were to the Department of Correction, however, this information must be interpreted with caution since the number of cases is so low (n=7). Hispanics were much less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (8% compared to 19%, respectively), and more likely to receive a sentence to the Department of Corrections (14% compared to 9%).

In juvenile court, probation and deferred judgments were the most common sentences. The few numbers of cases in the non-White race/ethnicity category means that this information must be interpreted with caution.

Revocations. Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 17th 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, 14% of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court in the 7th Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Blacks (46%) and Hispanics (22%) were more likely to be revoked compared to Whites (12%) but the low numbers of Black cases (n=13) means that this information should be interpreted with caution. Women were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to men (12% compared to 15%, respectively).

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.

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (21%) compared to county court (14%) in 2016. Hispanics were revoked at a rate of 12% compared to 22% for Whites. The few cases in the Black (n=4) and Other (n=7) race/ethnicity categories mean that this information must be interpreted with caution. Women and men were revoked at nearly the same rate (21% for women and 20% for men).

In juvenile court, 21% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 7th Judicial District were revoked; all of those who were revoked in juvenile court were White males. The few numbers of cases in the non-White race/ethnicity categories, and the few numbers of females (n=10) means that this information should be interpreted with caution.

Section 1: Background and overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data sources

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

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

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

NIBRS Group A offenses are listed in Appendix A, and Group B offenses are summarized into “Other.”⁹ Per the CLEAR Act, the data presented here includes information concerning arrests classified as *on view/probable cause* (an arrest without a warrant but with probable cause, resulting in physical restraint), *summons* (an order to appear in court), and *custody/warrant* (an arrest that involves an outstanding warrant and physical restraint). More than 3,700 NIBRS incidents in the 7th Judicial District were analyzed for calendar year 2016 (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1. Arrests by type, 7th Judicial District, 2016

Arrest type	%	N
Custody/warrant	37%	1,379
On-view/probable cause	28%	1,059
Summons	35%	1,308
All	100%	3,746

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, 7th Judicial District, 2016

Court	%	N
Adult District	30%	806
County	66%	1,751
Juvenile	4%	105
All	100%	2,662

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 2,600 **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	7%	264
Other	69%	2,589
Property	13%	484
Violent	11%	409
All	100%	3,746

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

Table 2-2 reflects 3,746 arrests/summons captured in NIBRS for calendar year 2016 in the 7th Judicial District, by race/ethnicity. Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in 2016, and accounted for 1% of arrests/summons in the 7th Judicial District. Hispanics represented 16% of the population and accounted for 16% of arrests. The Other race/ethnicity category represented 2% of the population and 2% of arrests. Whites which represented 82% of the population and 81% of arrests/summons in the 7th Judicial District.

Table 2-2. Arrests by race/ethnicity

Race/ethnicity	%	N
Black	1%	43
Hispanic	16%	591
Other	2%	72
White	81%	3,040
All	100%	3,746

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 1% of on view/probable cause arrests (n=8) and 1% of custody/warrant arrests (n=15) (Table 2-4). Overall, juveniles were much 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		99%	1,051
	Drugs	8%	89
	Other	67%	709
	Property	4%	43
	Violent	20%	210
Juvenile		1%	8
	Other	38%	3
	Property	50%	4
	Violent	12%	1
All		100%	1,059

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

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

Age Group	Offense	%	N
Adult		99%	1,364
	Drugs	3%	39
	Other	88%	1,197
	Property	2%	33
	Violent	7%	95
Juvenile		1%	15
	Drugs	7%	1
	Other	87%	13
	Violent	7%	1
All		100%	1,379

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%	1,034
	Drugs	8%	84
	Other	49%	508
	Property	34%	348
	Violent	9%	94
Juvenile		21%	274
	Drugs	19%	51
	Other	58%	159
	Property	20%	56
	Violent	3%	8
All		100%	1,308

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 8% of probable cause arrests were for Drug related offenses, 67% were for Other offenses, 4% for Property offenses, and 20% for Violent offenses. While Blacks made up 1% of the population in the 7th Judicial District, Table 2-6 shows that 3% of violent crime arrests involved Blacks. The few numbers of cases in many categories means that this information must be interpreted with caution.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		8%	89
	Black	1%	1
	Hispanic	13%	12
	Other	1%	1
	White	84%	75
Other		67%	712
	Black	2%	12
	Hispanic	14%	99
	Other	2%	16
	White	82%	585
Property		4%	47
	Black	2%	1
	Hispanic	15%	7
	White	83%	39
Violent		20%	211
	Black	3%	6
	Hispanic	14%	29
	Other	2%	5
	White	81%	171
All		100%	1,059

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

The other arrest type, where an individual is taken into custody on an outstanding warrant, is depicted in Table 2-7. Nearly 90% (88%) of these arrests involved an offense that fell into the Other offense category; 7% of arrests were for violent offenses. While Hispanics made up 16% of the population in the 7th Judicial District, 30% of Drug arrests were Hispanics. However, the few numbers of Drug cases (n=40) means that this information should be interpreted with caution. Table 2-9 shows warrant arrests

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		3%	40
	Black	2%	1
	Hispanic	30%	12
	Other	5%	2
	White	62%	25
Other		88%	1,210
	Black	1%	8
	Hispanic	18%	215
	Other	1%	17
	White	80%	970
Property		2%	33
	Black	3%	1
	Hispanic	15%	5
	White	82%	27
Violent		7%	96
	Black	1%	1
	Hispanic	15%	14
	Other	3%	3
	White	81%	78
All		100%	1,379

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 (8%) compared to Other (51%) and Property (31%) offenses. Again, the few cases in many categories means that this information should be interpreted with caution. Tables 2-9, 2-10, and 2-11 show arrests/summons by gender. Women constituted approximately 25% of arrests/summons, and men constituted the remainder.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		10%	135
	Black	1%	1
	Hispanic	15%	20
	Other	1%	2
	White	83%	112
Other		51%	667
	Black	1%	6
	Hispanic	15%	103
	Other	3%	17
	White	81%	541
Property		31%	404
	Black	<1%	2
	Hispanic	15%	59
	Other	2%	8
	White	83%	335
Violent		8%	102
	Black	3%	3
	Hispanic	16%	16
	Other	1%	1
	White	80%	82
All		100%	1,308

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

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

Offense	Gender	%	N
Drugs		8%	89
	Female	30%	27
	Male	70%	62
Other		67%	712
	Female	24%	172
	Male	76%	540
Property		4%	47
	Female	26%	12
	Male	74%	35
Violent		20%	211
	Female	23%	48
	Male	77%	163
All		100%	1,059

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

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

Offense	Gender	%	N
Drugs		3%	40
	Female	30%	12
	Male	70%	28
Other		88%	1,210
	Female	27%	325
	Male	73%	885
Property		2%	33
	Female	15%	5
	Male	85%	28
Violent		7%	96
	Female	21%	20
	Male	79%	76
All		100%	1,379

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		10%	135
	Female	27%	37
	Male	73%	98
Other		51%	667
	Female	28%	188
	Male	72%	479
Property		31%	404
	Female	41%	167
	Male	59%	237
Violent		8%	102
	Female	17%	17
	Male	83%	85
All		100%	1,308

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 3,746 arrests/summons in the 7th 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/summons for Drug offenses accounted for 7% of all arrests/summons and Violent crimes accounted for another 11% of arrests/summons, Property offenses accounted for 13% of arrests/summons, and the remainder of arrests/summons (69%) fell into the Other crime category. Blacks represented less than 1% of the population in 2016, and accounted for 1% of arrests/summons in the 7th Judicial District. Hispanics represented 16% of the population and accounted for 16% of arrests. The Other race/ethnicity category represented 2% of the population and 2% of arrests. Whites which represented 82% of the population and 81% of arrests/summons in the 7th Judicial District. Males represented about 50% of the state population and approximately 75% of arrests.

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 7th 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 2,662 case filings in county, adult district, and juvenile courts combined in the 7th Judicial District. While Blacks represented less than 1% of the population and 1% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 2% of court filings. Hispanics represented 16% of the population and 18% of case filings. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law enforcement data** section above.

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

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

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

Race/ethnicity	%	N
Black	2%	40
Hispanic	18%	476
Other	2%	54
White	79%	2,092
All	100%	2,662

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 38% of charges filed. The race/ethnicity distribution is generally consistent across crime types.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		9%	239
	Hispanic	20%	49
	Other	2%	5
	White	77%	185
Other		33%	866
	Black	1%	10
	Hispanic	17%	146
	Other	3%	25
	White	79%	685
Property		20%	540
	Black	1%	7
	Hispanic	18%	96
	Other	2%	10
	White	79%	427
Violent		38%	1,017
	Black	2%	23
	Hispanic	18%	185
	Other	1%	14
	White	78%	795
All		100%	2,662

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, 24% of filings were females and 76% were males. Males were slightly more likely than women to be involved in Violent offenses (40% compared to 33%, respectively).

Table 3-3. Most serious filing charge by gender

Gender	Offense	%	N
Female		24%	640
	Drugs	11%	72
	Other	35%	224
	Property	20%	131
	Violent	33%	213
Male		76%	2,022
	Drugs	8%	167
	Other	32%	642
	Property	20%	409
	Violent	40%	804
All		100%	2,662

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 7th Judicial District. County court had the most cases in 2016 (66% of the total), followed by adult district court (30%) and juvenile court at 4%. Blacks, comprising less than 1% of the adult population in the 7th Judicial District, represented 2% of district court cases. Hispanic adults made up 16% of the adult population in the 7th Judicial District and 19% of district court filings in 2016.

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

Court	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Adult District		30%	806
	Black	2%	14
	Hispanic	19%	150
	Other	1%	11
	White	78%	631
County		66%	1,751
	Black	1%	25
	Hispanic	18%	312
	Other	2%	38
	White	79%	1,376
Juvenile		4%	105
	Black	1%	1
	Hispanic	13%	14
	Other	5%	5
	White	81%	85
All		100%	2,662

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. The majority of cases were in county court (66%), followed by 30% in district court and 4% in juvenile court. Nearly half (48%) of county court cases were Violent offenses (primarily misdemeanor assault) compared to 8% in district court and 26% in juvenile court. Table 3-6 presents the distribution across gender for cases in county, district and juvenile court. Females were slightly more likely to have cases in county court (25%) compared to adult district court (23%) and juvenile court (19%).

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

Court	Offense	%	N
Adult District		30%	806
	Drugs	19%	153
	Other	33%	262
	Property	31%	248
	Violent	18%	143
County		66%	1,751
	Drugs	5%	81
	Other	33%	584
	Property	14%	239
	Violent	48%	847
Juvenile		4%	105
	Drugs	5%	5
	Other	19%	20
	Property	50%	53
	Violent	26%	27
All		100%	2,662

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		30%	806
	Female	23%	186
	Male	77%	620
County		66%	1,751
	Female	25%	434
	Male	75%	1,317
Juvenile		4%	105
	Female	19%	20
	Male	81%	85
All		100%	2,662

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 (1-2%). Table 3-8 combines information across court types and shows the number of trials completed by offense category.

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

Court	Completed Trial	%	N
Adult District		30%	806
	No	100%	803
	Yes	<1%	3
County		66%	1,751
	No	99%	1,729
	Yes	1%	22
Juvenile		4%	105
	No	98%	103
	Yes	2%	2
All		100%	2,662

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%	239
	No	100%	238
	Yes	<1%	1
Other		33%	866
	No	99%	857
	Yes	1%	9
Property		20%	540
	No	100%	538
	Yes	<1%	2
Violent		38%	1,017
	No	99%	1,002
	Yes	1%	15
All		100%	2,662

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 2,662 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that county court had the most cases (66% of the total), followed by adult district court (30%) and juvenile court at 4%. While Blacks represented 1% of the population in the 7th Judicial District, and 1% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 2% of district court filings. Hispanics represented 16% of the population and 18% of case filings. Females were slightly more likely to have cases in county court (25%) compared to adult district court (23%) and juvenile court (19%). Only 1% of cases completed a trial. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law Enforcement Data** section above.

Case outcomes

The following three tables present the case outcomes for the 7th Judicial District, by race/ethnicity and most serious filing charge (including attempt, conspiracy and solicitation), for county court, district court, and juvenile court in 2016. It is important to remember that most cases contain multiple charges, and many cases have concurrent cases. All charges in a case may be dismissed or modified as part of a plea agreement involving that case or multiple cases. In fact, overall, in one-third (33%) 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 39% of cases were convicted as charged, and 21% were convicted of another crime. In adult district court (Table 3-10), 39% were convicted of another crime and one-fifth (21%) were convicted as charged. In juvenile court (Table 3-11), 36% were convicted of another offense and 38% 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		24%	36%	28%	12%	100%	25
	Other	0%	25%	25%	50%	100%	4
	Property	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	30%	40%	25%	5%	100%	20
Hispanic		31%	23%	36%	10%	100%	312
	Drugs	14%	43%	14%	29%	100%	14
	Other	40%	24%	28%	8%	100%	96
	Property	30%	14%	49%	7%	100%	43
	Violent	28%	23%	40%	9%	100%	159
Other		34%	16%	42%	8%	100%	38
	Drugs	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	3
	Other	53%	21%	26%	0%	100%	19
	Property	17%	17%	67%	0%	100%	6
	Violent	20%	10%	40%	30%	100%	10
White		42%	20%	32%	6%	100%	1,376
	Drugs	38%	31%	30%	2%	100%	64
	Other	46%	22%	25%	7%	100%	465
	Property	46%	15%	31%	8%	100%	189
	Violent	38%	19%	38%	5%	100%	658
All		39%	21%	33%	7%	100%	1,751

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		7%	50%	21%	21%	100%	14
	Other	0%	40%	40%	20%	100%	5
	Property	17%	67%	0%	17%	100%	6
	Violent	0%	33%	33%	33%	100%	3
Hispanic		17%	41%	17%	25%	100%	150
	Drugs	12%	41%	12%	35%	100%	34
	Other	20%	38%	22%	20%	100%	50
	Property	21%	43%	14%	21%	100%	42
	Violent	12%	42%	21%	25%	100%	24
Other		18%	55%	9%	18%	100%	11
	Drugs	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%	2
	Other	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	5
	Property	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%	2
White		23%	38%	20%	19%	100%	631
	Drugs	26%	38%	21%	15%	100%	117
	Other	24%	34%	20%	21%	100%	202
	Property	22%	40%	18%	20%	100%	198
	Violent	18%	38%	24%	21%	100%	114
All		21%	39%	19%	20%	100%	806

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		0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Other	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
Hispanic		29%	50%	21%	0%	100%	14
	Drugs	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Property	27%	55%	18%	0%	100%	11
	Violent	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%	2
Other		40%	40%	20%	0%	100%	5
	Other	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Property	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%	2
White		40%	33%	25%	2%	100%	85
	Drugs	0%	75%	25%	0%	100%	4
	Other	44%	11%	44%	0%	100%	18
	Property	40%	42%	18%	0%	100%	40
	Violent	43%	26%	22%	9%	100%	23
All		38%	36%	24%	2%	100%	105

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, overall, in one-third (33%) of cases, all charges were dismissed in county court in 2016, as were 19% of district court cases and 24% of juvenile court cases.

Initial sentences

The tables below show cases sentenced between Jan 1, 2016 and Dec 31, 2016 in the 7th Judicial District, in county court, district court, and juvenile court. These cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Case Filings** section above. Also, because these data represent cases, not individuals, the number of individuals sentenced to the Department of Corrections (DOC) or the Division of Youth Services (DYS) from this jurisdiction will not match the number reported as admissions by DOC or DYS.

Cases generally have multiple initial sentences, usually include fines, and can also include community service and credit for time served. The data below reflect the most serious initial

sentence. For example, the sentence of fines means that no more serious sentence was found. The same is true for credit for time served and community service.

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

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

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

County court

Table 3-12 presents the initial sentence for each of the four offense types for county court cases in the 7th Judicial District in 2016. County court Drug cases resulted in a fine in 26% of cases, and community service for 26% of cases. Deferred judgments occurred for approximately one-quarter of cases across crime types. Almost half (48%) 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 (36% compared to 19%, respectively). Men were somewhat more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (19% for men compared to 13% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (33% compared to 22% for women).

Table 3-12. Initial sentence in County Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=1,026)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Service	9	26%	31	7%	3	2%	5	1%
Deferred	8	24%	98	22%	36	27%	96	23%
Fines/fees	9	26%	126	29%	22	17%	13	3%
Jail	3	9%	63	14%	33	25%	82	19%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0	0%	91	21%	18	14%	202	48%
Unsupervised Probation	5	15%	29	7%	20	15%	24	6%
All	34	100%	438	100%	132	100%	422	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=1,026)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Service	14	5%	34	4%
Deferred	93	36%	145	19%
Fines/fees	42	16%	128	17%
Jail	33	13%	148	19%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	58	22%	253	33%
Unsupervised Probation	19	7%	59	8%
All	259	100%	767	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 7th Judicial District. The few numbers of cases involving Blacks (n=16) and those in the Other race/ethnicity category (n=12) means that this information must be interpreted with caution. Hispanics were less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (19% compared to 24%, respectively) and more likely to receive a jail sentence (23% compared to 17%, respectively).

Table 3-14. Initial sentence in County Court by race/ethnicity* (N=1,026)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	16	165	12	833
Community Service	0%	7%	0%	4%
Deferred	19%	19%	0%	24%
Fines/fees	6%	10%	50%	18%
Jail	12%	23%	0%	17%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	38%	42%	28%
Unsupervised Probation	12%	3%	8%	8%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

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 many of the categories means that caution is required when interpreting the findings.

Table 3-15. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=34)*

Sentence	Hispanic	White
N	3	31
Community Service	33%	26%
Deferred	33%	23%
Fines/fees	33%	26%
Jail	0%	10%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	16%
All	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-16. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=438)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	1	75	10	352
Community Service	0%	15%	0%	6%
Deferred	0%	12%	0%	25%
Fines/fees	0%	21%	60%	30%
Jail	0%	25%	0%	12%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	100%	21%	40%	20%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	5%	0%	7%
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=132)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	White
N	1	16	115
Community Service	0%	0%	3%
Deferred	0%	38%	26%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	19%
Jail	100%	38%	23%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	25%	12%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	0%	17%
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=422)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	14	71	2	335
Community Service	0%	0%	0%	1%
Deferred	21%	21%	0%	23%
Fines/fees	7%	0%	0%	4%
Jail	7%	18%	0%	20%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	59%	50%	45%
Unsupervised Probation	14%	1%	50%	6%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

District court

Table 3-19 shows the initial sentence by offense type for district court cases in the 7th Judicial District. Probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 42% of the time for Drug cases; jail was imposed in 18% of Drug cases. Deferred judgments were imposed in 24% of Property cases.

Table 3-20 indicates the initial sentence in district court by gender. Women were more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment (23% compared to 15%, respectively), and more likely to receive a jail sentence (16% compared to 10%, respectively).

Table 3-19. Initial sentence in Adult District Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=478)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Corrections	11	11%	5	5%	15	9%	6	6%
Community Service	3	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Deferred	15	15%	11	11%	40	24%	17	16%
Dept of Corrections	9	9%	13	12%	14	8%	14	13%
Fines/fees	1	1%	5	5%	2	1%	3	3%
Jail	18	18%	16	15%	12	7%	8	8%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	42	42%	54	52%	87	51%	55	52%
Youthful Offender System	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%
All	99	100%	104	100%	170	100%	105	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=478)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Corrections	8	7%	29	8%
Community Service	0	0%	3	1%
Deferred	27	23%	56	15%
Dept of Corrections	12	10%	38	10%
Fines/fees	2	2%	9	2%
Jail	18	16%	36	10%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	49	42%	189	52%
Youthful Offender System	0	0%	2	1%
All	116	100%	362	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. Nearly half (43%) of initial sentences for Blacks were to the Department of Correction, however, this information must be interpreted with caution since the number of cases is so low (n=7). Hispanics were much less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (8% compared to 19%, respectively), and more likely to receive a sentence to the Department of Corrections (14% compared to 9%).

Table 3-21. Initial sentence in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=478)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	7	84	9	378
Community Corrections	0%	4%	0%	9%
Community Service	0%	1%	0%	1%
Deferred	0%	8%	44%	19%
Dept of Corrections	43%	14%	0%	9%
Fines/fees	0%	2%	0%	2%
Jail	0%	12%	22%	11%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	57%	58%	33%	48%
Youthful Offender System	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.

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. The few numbers of cases in many categories means that caution must be undertaken when interpreting the figures.

Table 3-22. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=99)*

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	18	2	79
Community Corrections	6%	0%	13%
Community Service	6%	0%	3%
Deferred	0%	50%	18%
Dept of Corrections	11%	0%	9%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	1%
Jail	17%	50%	18%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	61%	0%	39%
All	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-23. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=104)*

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	23	2	79
Community Corrections	4%	0%	5%
Deferred	9%	0%	11%
Dept of Corrections	9%	0%	14%
Fines/fees	4%	0%	5%
Jail	13%	50%	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	61%	50%	49%
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 3-24. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=170)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	5	25	2	138
Community Corrections	0%	4%	0%	10%
Deferred	0%	20%	50%	25%
Dept of Corrections	40%	12%	0%	7%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	0%	1%
Jail	0%	8%	0%	7%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	60%	56%	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.

Table 3-25. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=105)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	2	18	3	82
Community Corrections	0%	0%	0%	7%
Deferred	0%	0%	67%	18%
Dept of Corrections	50%	28%	0%	10%
Fines/fees	0%	6%	0%	2%
Jail	0%	11%	0%	7%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	56%	33%	52%
Youthful Offender System	0%	0%	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.

Juvenile court

Table 3-26 below reflects the initial sentence for juvenile court cases, by crime type, for the 7th Judicial District. As with county and district court, initial sentences to Probation were the most frequently occurring sentence, followed by deferred judgments. Table 3-27 shows the initial sentence in juvenile court by gender. 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=61)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Deferred	0	0%	3	25%	12	43%	6	32%
Division of Youth Services	0	0%	2	17%	3	11%	2	11%
Jail	1	50%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	1	50%	7	58%	12	43%	11	58%
All	2	100%	12	100%	28	100%	19	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=61)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Deferred	5	50%	16	31%
Division of Youth Services	0	0%	7	14%
Jail	0	0%	2	4%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	5	50%	26	51%
All	10	100%	51	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. The following four tables show the sentence by race/ethnicity for each of the four crime types. Probation and deferred judgments were the most common sentences, however, the few numbers of cases in the non-White race/ethnicity category means that this information must be interpreted with caution.

Table 3-28. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=61)*

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	6	1	54
Deferred	50%	100%	31%
Division of Youth Services	0%	0%	13%
Jail	0%	0%	4%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	0%	52%
All	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-29. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=2)*

Sentence	White
N	2
Jail	50%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%
All	100%

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

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

Table 3-30. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=12)*

Sentence	Hispanic	Other	White
N	1	1	10
Deferred	100%	100%	10%
Division of Youth Services	0%	0%	20%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	0%	70%
All	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-31. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=28)*

Sentence	Hispanic	White
N	2	26
Deferred	50%	42%
Division of Youth Services	0%	12%
Jail	0%	4%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	42%
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 3-32. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=19)*

Sentence	Hispanic	White
N	3	16
Deferred	33%	31%
Division of Youth Services	0%	12%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	67%	56%
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.

This section provided the initial sentence for each of the four offense types for county court cases in the 7th Judicial District in 2016. County court Drug cases resulted in a fine in 26% of cases, and community service for 26% of cases. Deferred judgments occurred for approximately one-quarter of cases across crime types. Almost half (48%) of Violent cases received an initial sentence to probation. Women were significantly more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (36% compared to 19%, respectively). Men were somewhat more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (19% for men compared to 13% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (33% compared to 22% for women).

In county court, Hispanics were less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (19% compared to 24%, respectively) and more likely to receive a jail sentence (23% compared to 17%, respectively). The few numbers of cases involving Blacks (n=16) and those in the Other race/ethnicity category (n=12) means that the information must be interpreted with caution.

In district court, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, imposed 42% of the time for Drug cases; jail was imposed in 18% of Drug cases. Deferred judgments were imposed in 24% of Property cases. Women were more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment (23% compared to 15%, respectively), and more likely to receive a jail sentence (16% compared to 10%, respectively). Nearly half (43%) of initial sentences for Blacks were to the Department of Correction, however, this information must be interpreted with caution since the number of cases is so low (n=7). Hispanics were much less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (8% compared to 19%, respectively), and more likely to receive a sentence to the Department of Corrections (14% compared to 9%).

In juvenile court, probation and deferred judgments were the most common sentences. The few numbers of cases in the non-White race/ethnicity category means that this information must be interpreted with caution.

Revocations

Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 7th 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

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

adult state probation terminations were the result of a revocation.¹⁷ The revocations presented here may not result in termination from probation supervision. In fact, in 2016, across county, adult district, and juvenile district courts *statewide*, 49% of cases were reinstated, 44% were not reinstated, and for the remaining 7% of cases it was unclear the outcome of the revocation.

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

County court

Table 3-33 shows revocation information for county court. Overall, 14% of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court in the 7th Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Blacks (46%) and Hispanics (22) were more likely to be revoked compared to Whites (12%) but the low numbers of Black cases (n=13) means that this information should be interpreted with caution. Table 3-34 reflects revocations in county court by gender. Women were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to men (12% compared to 15%, respectively).

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

Race/ethnicity		No	Yes	All	N
Black		54%	46%	100%	13
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	50%	50%	100%	12
Hispanic		78%	22%	100%	98
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	79%	21%	100%	29
	Property	60%	40%	100%	10
	Violent	79%	21%	100%	58
Other		83%	17%	100%	6
	Other	75%	25%	100%	4
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	2
White		88%	12%	100%	510
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	12
	Other	91%	9%	100%	184
	Property	89%	11%	100%	64
	Violent	85%	15%	100%	250
All		86%	14%	100%	627

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.

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

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

Gender		No	Yes	All	N
Female		88%	12%	100%	170
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	3
	Other	88%	12%	100%	66
	Property	81%	19%	100%	27
	Violent	89%	11%	100%	74
Male		85%	15%	100%	457
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	10
	Other	89%	11%	100%	152
	Property	87%	13%	100%	47
	Violent	81%	19%	100%	248
All		86%	14%	100%	627

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 (21%, Table 3-35) compared to county court (14%, Table 3-33) in 2016. Hispanics were revoked at a rate of 12% compared to 22% for Whites. The few cases in the Black (n=4) and Other (n=7) race/ethnicity categories mean that this information must be interpreted with caution. Women and men were revoked at nearly the same rate (21% for women and 20% for men) (Table 3-36).

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		50%	50%	100%	4
	Property	67%	33%	100%	3
	Violent	0%	100%	100%	1
Hispanic		88%	12%	100%	56
	Drugs	91%	9%	100%	11
	Other	81%	19%	100%	16
	Property	89%	11%	100%	19
	Violent	90%	10%	100%	10
Other		100%	0%	100%	7
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	3
White		78%	22%	100%	254
	Drugs	60%	40%	100%	45
	Other	92%	8%	100%	48
	Property	77%	23%	100%	103
	Violent	81%	19%	100%	58
All		79%	21%	100%	321

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		79%	21%	100%	76
	Drugs	57%	43%	100%	21
	Other	92%	8%	100%	13
	Property	81%	19%	100%	27
	Violent	93%	7%	100%	15
Male		80%	20%	100%	245
	Drugs	72%	28%	100%	36
	Other	88%	12%	100%	52
	Property	78%	22%	100%	100
	Violent	79%	21%	100%	57
All		79%	21%	100%	321

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, 21% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 7th Judicial District were revoked (Table 3-37); all of those who were revoked in juvenile court were White males (Table 3-38). The few numbers of cases in the non-White race/ethnicity categories, and the few numbers of females (n=10) means that the information in Tables 3-37 and 3-38 should be interpreted with caution.

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

Race/ethnicity		No	Yes	All	N
Hispanic		100%	0%	100%	6
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	3
Other		100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
White		76%	24%	100%	45
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	75%	25%	100%	8
	Property	68%	32%	100%	22
	Violent	86%	14%	100%	14
All		79%	21%	100%	52

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

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

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

Gender		No	Yes	All	N
Female		100%	0%	100%	10
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	3
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	6
Male		74%	26%	100%	42
	Other	80%	20%	100%	10
	Property	67%	33%	100%	21
	Violent	82%	18%	100%	11
All		79%	21%	100%	52

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

Revocations: Summary. Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation in the 17th Judicial District are included in the analyses presented here.¹⁸ Those sentenced near the end of 2016 may not have had enough time to get revoked. **Note that these are cases, not individuals.** Counting cases and not individuals is likely to inflate the proportion of revocations presented in these analyses. For example, the Judicial Department reports that in 2016, 22% of adult state probation terminations were the result of a revocation.¹⁹ The revocations presented here may not result in termination from probation supervision. In fact, in 2016, across county, adult district, and juvenile district courts *statewide*, 49% of cases were reinstated, 44% were not reinstated, and for the remaining 7% of cases it was unclear the outcome of the revocation.

Overall, 14% of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court in the 7th Judicial District in 2016 were revoked. Blacks (46%) and Hispanics (22%) were more likely to be revoked compared to Whites (12%) but the low numbers of Black cases (n=13) means that this information should be interpreted with caution. Women were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to men (12% compared to 15%, respectively).

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (21%) compared to county court (14%) in 2016. Hispanics were revoked at a rate of 12% compared to 22% for Whites. The few cases in the Black (n=4) and Other (n=7) race/ethnicity categories mean that this information must be interpreted with caution. Women and men were revoked at nearly the same rate (21% for women and 20% for men).

In juvenile court, 21% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 in the 7th Judicial District were revoked; all of those who were revoked in juvenile court were White males. The few numbers of cases in the non-White race/ethnicity categories, and the few numbers of females (n=10) means that this information should be interpreted with caution.

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

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

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