

SUMMARY: Report on the C.L.E.A.R. Act: Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act

Pursuant to Senate Bill 2015-185

*Presented to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees of
the Colorado General Assembly*

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Colorado Department of Public Safety

Division of Criminal Justice

Office of Research and Statistics

700 Kipling St., Denver, Colorado 80215

<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dcj-ors>

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

colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185

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Preface

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

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

This report presents a summary of the findings by collapsing the offense categories into four broad groups: **Drugs**, **Other**, **Property** and **Violent** crimes. The details by offense type, and by judicial district, are presented in the corresponding web-based interactive dashboard available at: colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185.

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

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/pacific/ccjj>.

Executive Summary

Background. 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,³ 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. Because it is difficult to identify patterns in analyses that involve many categories,⁴ 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

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.

The state Demographer's Office estimates that in 2016, the Colorado population was 5,538,576. The adult population was comprised as follows: White, 72%; Black, 4%; Hispanic, 19%; and Other, 5%. The juvenile population was comprised as follows: White, 57%, Black, 5%, Hispanic 33%, and other 5%. 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 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.

³ Local law enforcement agencies submit offense and arrest data to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. The data used for this report was extracted from CBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

⁴ 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.

Law enforcement data. In 2016, arrests/summonses for Drug offenses accounted for 9% of all arrests/summonses while Violent crimes accounted for 12% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 16% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (63%) fell into the Other crime category. Blacks represented 4% of the state population in 2016, but accounted for 12% of arrests/summonses. Males represent about 50% of the state population and 70-80% of arrests. Females were much more likely to be involved in Property offenses than the other offense categories. Juveniles were more likely to be summonsed than arrested. Violent crimes were less likely than the other crime categories to result in a summons.

Court filings. This study of 111,010 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that while Blacks represented 4% to 5% of the state population and 12% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 11% of district court filings. In juvenile court, Blacks represented 15% of cases, compared to 5% Black juveniles in the population. Hispanic adults make up 19% of the adult population but had 28% of district court filings in 2016. The race/ethnicity distribution across the four crime categories was relatively consistent. In terms of gender, 26% of filings were females and 74% were males. Females were slightly more likely than men to be involved in Property crimes (30% compared to 25%, respectively) and slightly less to be involved in Violent offenses (32% compared to 36%, respectively). Only 1% of cases completed a trial in county and district court; 2% of juvenile court cases completed a trial. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law Enforcement Data** section above.

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

Court 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, 31% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 14% of cases in district court and 25% of cases in juvenile court. One-third (33%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 24% in district court and 37% in juvenile court. One-quarter (24%) of county court cases were convicted of a different charge, as were almost half (46%) of district court cases, and 26% of juvenile court cases. Black youth in juvenile court were somewhat less likely to be convicted as charged (30% compared to 37% overall), and were almost twice as likely to have a case falling into the not yet resolved category (21% compared to 12% overall).

Initial court sentences. The analyses presented here reflect 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. In fact, in 2016, 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. Finally, in addition to

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

Women were significantly more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (32% compared to 19%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (25% for men compared to 16% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (31% compared to 25% for women) in county court. Hispanics were considerably less likely than the other race/ethnicity groups to receive a deferred judgment.

In district court, Probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, happening two-thirds (67%) of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a prison sentence: 11% of Drug cases, 29% of Other cases, 15% of Property cases, and 22% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. One-quarter (25%) of initial sentences for Blacks were to the Department of Corrections, a higher proportion compared to other race/ethnicity groups. Deferred judgments were initially granted in 10% of district court cases overall, and were most likely to be imposed in Property cases (14%) and least likely to be imposed in Drug cases (5%). Overall in district court, Blacks and Hispanics were more likely than the other race/ethnicity categories to receive initial sentences to the Department of Corrections and less likely to receive probation or a deferred judgment.

As with county and district court, initial sentences to probation were the most frequently occurring sentence in juvenile court. Drug cases were slightly more likely than other offenses to receive a deferred judgment (39%) in juvenile court. Initial sentences to the Division of Youth Services were more likely for Violent and Other cases. Across race/ethnicity categories, Blacks and Hispanics in juvenile court were considerably less likely to receive a deferred judgment and more likely to receive an initial sentence to the Division of Youth Services. Finally, compared to males, females were more likely to receive a deferred judgment and less likely to receive a sentence to the Division of Youth Services.

Revocations. Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation are included in the analyses presented here. **Note that these are cases, not individuals** and, as previously mentioned, 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. Counting cases and not individuals is likely to inflate the proportion of revocations presented in these analyses. The revocation information, therefore, should be interpreted with caution.

In addition, not all revocations result in termination from supervision. In 2016, across all court types and for those with a probation or a deferred judgment sentence, 49% of cases with a revocation were reinstated, 44% were not reinstated, and for the remaining 7% the outcome was unclear.

Overall, 19% of county court cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in 2016 were revoked. Across race/ethnicity categories, those with Violent cases were more likely to be revoked compared to the other offense categories. Females in county court were less likely to get revoked than males (16% compared to 19%, respectively).

In district court, 30% of cases were revoked. Drug cases across race/ethnicity groups, compared to the other offense categories, were the most likely to be revoked. Blacks and Hispanics were revoked at a rate of 40% and 42%, respectively. Women in adult district court were slightly more likely than men to get revoked (33% compared to 29%). Men and women with Drug cases were most likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked (40% compared to 38%, respectively).

In juvenile court, 25% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 were revoked. Blacks and Hispanics were most likely to be revoked (27% and 29%, respectively). Females were revoked at a rate of 22% compared to 26% for males. Comparing across crime types, females with Drug crimes were most likely to be revoked (26%) and males with Property cases were most likely to be revoked (29%).

Adult Parole Board data. The Parole Board conducted 17,758 parole application hearings in 2016. In terms of gender, 11% were women and 89% were men. Of those application hearings, 49% involved White inmates, while 16% were Black, and 31% were Hispanic. In discretionary hearings, the Parole Boards decides if the person will be released or not (deferred). In discretionary hearings in 2016, 54% of women were released and 43% of men were released. Conversely, 46% of women were deferred as were 57% of men. Across race/ethnicity categories, 56% of offenders were deferred and 44% were released. White offenders had the highest release rates in 2016 at 46%, compared to 43% for both Blacks and Hispanics, and 42% for both Asian Americans and Native Americans.

Additional analyses. To better understand the disparity across race/ethnicity in initial sentences, a statistical technique called logistic regression was employed in an attempt to account for circumstances that may impact decision making at this point in the process. These additional analyses allow for the examination of the impact of concurrent and prior cases, including current and prior violent offenses,⁵ may have on those decisions. After controlling for the additional factors, Blacks and Hispanics were statistically significantly more likely than Whites to receive a DOC sentence. Likewise, after controlling for the additional factors, Blacks and Hispanics were statistically significantly less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment. Finally, after controlling for the additional factors, Black and Hispanic youth were statistically significantly less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment in juvenile court. Despite this complex analysis, it is possible that other factors besides concurrent cases and prior history explain the race/ethnicity differences initial sentences for Black and Hispanic defendants.

Overall summary. In 2016, Blacks represented 4% of the adult state population but accounted for 11% of adult district court filings, and 10% of cases sentenced. Hispanic adults represented 19% of the population and 28% of district court filings and 29% of cases sentenced. In juvenile

⁵ The violent crimes included in these additional analyses are as follows: C.R.S. 18-3-102, 1st degree homicide; 18-3-103, 2nd degree homicide; 18-3-202, 1st degree assault; 18-3-203, 2nd degree assault; 18-3-301, 1st degree kidnapping; 18-3-302, 2nd degree kidnapping; 18-3-402, sex assault (felony); 18-3-404, unlawful sexual contact (felony); 18-3-405, sex assault on a child; 18-3-405.3, sex assault on a child position of trust; 18-4-302, aggravated robbery; 18-4-102, 1st degree arson; 18-3.5-103, 1st degree unlawful termination of pregnancy; 18-3.5-104, 2nd degree unlawful termination of a pregnancy.

court, Blacks represented 15% of cases, compared to 5% of Black juveniles in the population; Hispanic youth were 33% of the population and 31% of cases filed.

In county court, Blacks and Hispanics were less likely to receive a deferred judgment and more likely to receive a sentence to jail, compared to the other two race/ethnicity categories. In adult district court, 25% of initial sentences for Blacks and 21% of initial sentences for Hispanics were to the Department of Corrections, a higher proportion compared to other race/ethnicity groups. When the offense was violent, Blacks were sentenced to prison in 32% of cases compared to 18% of Whites. In juvenile court, for each of the four crime types, Blacks and Hispanics were much less likely than the other race/ethnicity categories to receive a deferred judgment and much more likely to receive an initial sentence to the Division of Youth Services.

In terms of revocations, 30% of adult district court cases that had an initial sentence to probation/deferred were revoked. Across race/ethnicity groups, Drug cases compared to the other offense categories, were the most likely to be revoked. Blacks and Hispanics with Drug cases were revoked at a rate of 40% and 42%, respectively. Hispanics with Violent offenses were more likely to be revoked (42%) than those in the other race/ethnicity categories with Violent cases. In juvenile court, 25% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 were revoked. Blacks and Hispanic youth were most likely to be revoked for Property offenses and Other crimes (29% and 28%, respectively).

In terms of decisions made by the Parole Board, according to data provided by the Department of Corrections, 56% of offenders were deferred and 44% were released in 2016. White offenders had the highest release rates in 2016 at 46%, compared to 43% for both Blacks and Hispanics, and 42% for both Asian Americans and Native Americans.⁶

Additional analyses. Finally, because of the disparities in initial sentences for Black and Hispanic cases compared to Whites, additional analyses were undertaken to examine the impact of concurrent cases and prior cases, including crime of violence cases, on initial sentences since these variables are very likely to influence the case decision making process. However, when controlling for concurrent cases or prior history, Blacks and Hispanics—adults and youth—were still more likely not to receive a deferred judgment. A deferred judgment is an opportunity to avoid a criminal record. Likewise, accounting for concurrent cases and prior cases, Blacks and Hispanics were more likely to receive sentences to the Department of Corrections. It is possible that other factors besides concurrent cases and prior history explain the race/ethnicity differences initial sentences for Black and Hispanic defendants.

⁶ Chi square analyses show that the differences in the discretionary release rate between Whites and Blacks, and between Whites and Hispanics, were both statistically significant; $p < .05$.

Section 1: Introduction

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,⁷ 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;
- Revocations for probation and deferred judgments, and
- Adult parole hearings and release decisions.

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,⁸ the findings from the statewide analysis were presented to the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.⁹ 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 is available and details by offense type may be found at the interactive dashboard available at colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ors-SB185.

This report is presented to the Judiciary Committees of the General Assembly in tandem with the data dashboard that provides information by offense type, and includes a feature that shows the initial sentence by number of prior cases. 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.

⁷ Local law enforcement agencies submit offense and arrest data to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. The data used for this report was extracted from CBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

⁸ This report is available at <http://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/ors/docs/reports/2016-SB15-185-Rpt.pdf>.

⁹ For more information about the Commission, see <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/ccjj>.

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 cases 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. For the analysis of *sentences*, no match was found for 13% of cases. The lack of a match was due primarily to differences in the spelling of names and differences in dates of birth.

Finally, the Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Office of the State Demographer, estimates that the state population for 2016 was 5,538,576 and was comprised as follows:

Table 1-1. Colorado race/ethnicity estimates, 2016

Age Group	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Adult		77%	4,243,862
	Black	4%	167,408
	Hispanic	19%	824,246
	Other	5%	191,159
	White	72%	3,061,049
Juvenile		23%	1,294,714
	Black	5%	64,718
	Hispanic	33%	424,835
	Other	5%	66,384
	White	57%	738,777
All		100%	5,538,576

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

Males made up 50% of the state population and females made up the other half of the population.

Organization of this report: This report is organized into five 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. Section Four presents information obtained from the Department of Corrections regarding parole board decisions, and Section Five describes the findings from additional analyses undertaken to better understand the impact of concurrent cases and criminal history on the initial sentence.

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. 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.

NIBRS Group A offenses are listed in Appendix A, and Group B offenses are summarized into "Other."¹⁰ 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 220,000 NIBRS incidents were analyzed for calendar year 2016 (Table 1-2).

¹⁰ 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.

Table 1-2. Arrests by type

Arrest type	%	N
Custody/warrant	30%	67,068
On-view/probable cause	36%	81,148
Summons	34%	74,967
All	100%	223,183

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/1/2017.

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.¹¹ 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 1-3.

Table 1-3. Court of case filing

Court	%	N
Adult District	42%	46,987
County	51%	56,439
Juvenile	7%	7,594
All	100%	111,020

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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

Note that the information presented here reflects the analysis of more than 110,000 **cases not individuals**. Individuals may have multiple, concurrent cases,¹² 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 categories¹³ which, for the analysis presented in this document, have been collapsed into four categories: Drug, Other, Property and Violent.¹⁴ The analysis of the 24

¹¹ 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.

¹² This study found that in 2016 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.

¹³ The 24 offense categories are summarized from more than 1500 statutes.

¹⁴ Note that all offenses include attempts, solicitations, and conspiracies.

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 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 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. For the analysis of *sentences*, no match was found for 13% of cases. 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.

Finally, 298 cases in the charges data and 107 cases in the sentences data were removed because gender was not specified.

Adult Parole Board decisions. The Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Analysis, analyzed and provided the results of parole board decision making in calendar year 2016.

Finally, please note that the cases represented in the arrests, filings, sentences, and parole board sections are not necessarily the same cases. This is due to the fact that a lag exists between when an arrest results in a filing, when a filing results in a sentence, and when an offender is paroled. This report analyzes events (arrests, filings, sentences, parole decisions) that occurred in a single year.

Section 2: Law Enforcement Data

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/summons by offense, 2016

Offense	%	N
Drugs	9%	20,068
Other	63%	141,489
Property	16%	35,724
Violent	12%	25,902
All	100%	223,183

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/1/2017.

Table 2-2 reflects over 220,000 arrests/summons captured in NIBRS for calendar year 2016, by race/ethnicity. Blacks represented 4% of the state population in 2016, but accounted for 12% of arrests/summons. Hispanics represented 23% of the state population and accounted for 23% of arrests. Other race/ethnicity categories represented 5% of the state population, and were underrepresented in arrests (3%), as were Whites which represented 67% of the state population and 62% of arrests/summons.

Table 2-2. Arrests/summons by race/ethnicity, 2016

Race/ethnicity	%	N
Black	12%	26,673
Hispanic	23%	51,423
Other	3%	5,816
White	62%	139,271
All	100%	223,183

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/1/2017.

Table 2-3 shows that juveniles accounted for 7% of on view/probable cause arrests, and that 18% of those arrests were for violent crimes, a proportion similar to adults (20%). Juveniles accounted for 9% of custody/warrant arrests (Table 2-4). Overall, juveniles were more likely to get summoned than arrested; they accounted for almost one-fifth (18%) 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		93%	75,388
	Drugs	13%	9,658
	Other	52%	39,098
	Property	16%	11,702
	Violent	20%	14,930
Juvenile		7%	5,760
	Drugs	12%	667
	Other	39%	2,265
	Property	31%	1,772
	Violent	18%	1,056
All		100%	81,148

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/1/2017.

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

Age Group	Offense	%	N
Adult		91%	61,027
	Drugs	3%	2,122
	Other	81%	49,317
	Property	7%	4,531
	Violent	8%	5,057
Juvenile		9%	6,041
	Drugs	2%	117
	Other	86%	5,193
	Property	7%	397
	Violent	6%	334
All		100%	67,068

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/1/2017.

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

Age Group	Offense	%	N
Adult		82%	61,763
	Drugs	8%	4,840
	Other	63%	39,101
	Property	23%	14,421
	Violent	6%	3,401
Juvenile		18%	13,204
	Drugs	20%	2,664
	Other	49%	6,515
	Property	22%	2,901
	Violent	9%	1,124
All		100%	74,967

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/1/2017.

Combining juveniles and adults, the following three tables show type of arrest/summons by offense type, disaggregated by race/ethnicity. First, Table 2-6 shows that 13% of probable cause arrests were for Drug related offenses, 51% were for Other offenses, 17% for Property offenses, and 20% for Violent offenses. While Blacks make up 4% of the state population, Table 2-6 shows that they were arrested at three to five times that rate for probable cause arrests in 2016: 14% of Drug arrests were Blacks, 13% of arrests for Other offenses were Blacks, 18% of Property arrests were Blacks, and 19% of Violent arrests were Blacks.

The other arrest type, where an individual is taken into custody on an outstanding warrant, is depicted in Table 2-7. Over 80% of these arrests involved an offense that fell into the Other category. While only 8% of these types of arrests involved a Violent offense, Blacks made up 15% of Violent crime arrests and Hispanics made up 27%, which is somewhat greater than the proportion of Hispanics in the state population (23%).

Table 2-8 shows that summons are less likely to be issued for Violent offenses (6%) compared to Other (61%) and Property (23%) and that, of those summons issued for Violent crimes, 13% went to Blacks. Whites were least likely to be summonsed for a Violent crime (60%) and most likely for Drugs (67%).

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		13%	10,325
	Black	14%	1,395
	Hispanic	24%	2,468
	Other	1%	135
	White	61%	6,327
Other		51%	41,363
	Black	13%	5,477
	Hispanic	25%	10,476
	Other	3%	1,074
	White	59%	24,336
Property		17%	13,474
	Black	18%	2,402
	Hispanic	26%	3,439
	Other	2%	266
	White	55%	7,367
Violent		20%	15,986
	Black	19%	3,008
	Hispanic	23%	3,622
	Other	3%	415
	White	56%	8,941
All		100%	81,148

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/1/2017.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		3%	2,239
	Black	5%	112
	Hispanic	23%	512
	Other	2%	42
	White	70%	1,573
Other		81%	54,510
	Black	11%	5,825
	Hispanic	24%	12,880
	Other	3%	1,432
	White	63%	34,373
Property		7%	4,928
	Black	10%	500
	Hispanic	27%	1,326
	Other	2%	89
	White	61%	3,013
Violent		8%	5,391
	Black	15%	788
	Hispanic	27%	1,456
	Other	2%	129
	White	56%	3,018
All		100%	67,068

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/1/2017.

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

Offense	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Drugs		10%	7,504
	Black	12%	884
	Hispanic	20%	1,482
	Other	2%	136
	White	67%	5,002
Other		61%	45,616
	Black	9%	4,237
	Hispanic	20%	9,264
	Other	3%	1,567
	White	67%	30,548
Property		23%	17,322
	Black	8%	1,449
	Hispanic	20%	3,401
	Other	2%	426
	White	70%	12,046
Violent		6%	4,525
	Black	13%	596
	Hispanic	24%	1,097
	Other	2%	105
	White	60%	2,727
All		100%	74,967

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/1/2017.

The following three tables show arrest/summons by broad offense category and gender. Although women make up half the Colorado population, they were considerably less likely than men to be arrested. Overall, women constituted approximately 25-30% of arrests and 27-45% of summonses (depending on the crime category) and men comprised the remainder. Overall, women were more likely to be involved in Property offenses compared with the other offense categories.

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

Offense	Gender	%	N
Drugs		13%	10,325
	Female	27%	2,836
	Male	73%	7,489
Other		51%	41,363
	Female	24%	10,018
	Male	76%	31,345
Property		17%	13,474
	Female	32%	4,344
	Male	68%	9,130
Violent		20%	15,986
	Female	25%	3,961
	Male	75%	12,025
All		100%	81,148

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/1/2017.

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

Offense	Gender	%	N
Drugs		3%	2,239
	Female	31%	685
	Male	69%	1,554
Other		81%	54,510
	Female	29%	15,816
	Male	71%	38,694
Property		7%	4,928
	Female	31%	1,552
	Male	69%	3,376
Violent		8%	5,391
	Female	21%	1,128
	Male	79%	4,263
All		100%	67,068

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/1/2017.

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

Offense	Gender	%	N
Drugs		10%	7,504
	Female	27%	2,002
	Male	73%	5,502
Other		61%	45,616
	Female	28%	12,936
	Male	72%	32,680
Property		23%	17,322
	Female	45%	7,796
	Male	55%	9,526
Violent		6%	4,525
	Female	33%	1,500
	Male	67%	3,025
All		100%	74,967

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 6/1/2017.

Summary: Law enforcement data. In 2016 law enforcement made/issued over 220,000 arrests/summonses. 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 9% of all arrests/summonses while Violent crimes accounted for 12% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 16% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (63%) fell into the Other crime category. Blacks represented 4% of the state population in 2016, but accounted for 12% of arrests/summonses. Males represent about 50% of the state population and 70-80% of arrests. Females were much more likely to be involved in Property offenses than the other offense categories. Juveniles were more likely to be summonsed than arrested. Violent crimes were less likely than the other crime categories to result in a summons.

Section 3: Court Case Processing

The Judicial Branch's information management system contains county and district court adult and juvenile case filings and dispositions statewide, with the exception of Denver County Court.¹⁵ 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,¹⁶ 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.

Finally, 298 cases in the charges data and 107 cases in the sentences data were removed because gender was not specified. Only cases with non-blank and non-error charges were selected from ICON.

Case Filings

Overall

Table 3-1 depicts race/ethnicity distribution for 111,020 case filings in county, adult district, and juvenile courts combined. While Blacks represented 4% of the state population and 12% of the arrests/summonses in 2016, they accounted for 9% of court filings. Hispanics represented 23% of the population and 26% of case filings. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law enforcement data** section above.

¹⁵ Denver County Court is not part of the statewide Judicial data management system.

¹⁶ This study found that in 2016, 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	9%	10,245
Hispanic	26%	29,364
Other	2%	2,715
White	62%	68,696
All	100%	111,020

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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

*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 13% of cases, and Violent charges comprised the largest category at 34% 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		13%	14,568
	Black	8%	1,222
	Hispanic	26%	3,810
	Other	2%	273
	White	64%	9,263
Other		27%	29,644
	Black	8%	2,472
	Hispanic	26%	7,668
	Other	3%	807
	White	63%	18,697
Property		26%	28,996
	Black	9%	2,619
	Hispanic	27%	7,882
	Other	2%	626
	White	62%	17,869
Violent		34%	37,812
	Black	10%	3,932
	Hispanic	26%	10,004
	Other	3%	1,009
	White	60%	22,867
All		100%	111,020

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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

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

Table 3-3 depicts that, across all court types, 26% of filings were females and 74% were males. Females were slightly more likely than men to be involved in Property crimes (30% compared to 25%, respectively) and slightly less to be involved in Violent offenses (32% compared to 35%, respectively).

Table 3-3. Most serious filing charge by gender

Gender	Offense	%	N
Female		26%	28,466
	Drugs	15%	4,176
	Other	24%	6,829
	Property	30%	8,401
	Violent	32%	9,060
Male		74%	82,554
	Drugs	13%	10,392
	Other	28%	22,815
	Property	25%	20,595
	Violent	35%	28,752
All		100%	111,020

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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

Court type

Table 3-4 breaks down race/ethnicity by the type of court. While county court had the most cases in 2016 (51% of the total), Blacks represented only 7% of county court cases filed compared to 11% in adult district court and 15% in juvenile court. Hispanic adults make up 19% of the adult population but had 28% of district court filings in 2016.

Table 3-1. Court of case filing, by race/ethnicity*

Court	Race/ethnicity	%	N
Adult District		42%	46,987
	Black	11%	5,036
	Hispanic	28%	13,173
	Other	2%	995
	White	59%	27,783
County		51%	56,439
	Black	7%	4,047
	Hispanic	24%	13,809
	Other	3%	1,483
	White	66%	37,100
Juvenile		7%	7,594
	Black	15%	1,162
	Hispanic	31%	2,382
	Other	3%	237
	White	50%	3,813
All		100%	111,020

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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

*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 breaks down the type of offense by court type. Nearly half (45%) of county court cases are Violent offenses (primarily misdemeanor assault); Property offenses (31%) and Drug cases (25%) comprise the largest categories of cases in adult district court; and Property crimes (42%) make up nearly half of cases filed in juvenile court. Table 3-6 presents the distribution across gender for cases in county, district and juvenile court. Females were more likely to have cases in county court (28%) compared to adult district court (23%) and juvenile court (23%).

Table 3-2. Court of case filing, by most serious filing charge

Court	Offense	%	N
Adult District		42%	46,987
	Drugs	25%	11,678
	Other	23%	10,716
	Property	31%	14,648
	Violent	21%	9,945
County		51%	56,439
	Drugs	4%	2,438
	Other	31%	17,461
	Property	20%	11,179
	Violent	45%	25,361
Juvenile		7%	7,594
	Drugs	6%	452
	Other	19%	1,467
	Property	42%	3,169
	Violent	33%	2,506
All		100%	111,020

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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

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

Court	Gender	%	N
Adult District		42%	46,987
	Female	23%	11,036
	Male	77%	35,951
County		51%	56,439
	Female	28%	15,713
	Male	72%	40,726
Juvenile		7%	7,594
	Female	23%	1,717
	Male	77%	5,877
All		100%	111,020

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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

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 type. 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		42%	46,987
	No	99%	46,473
	Yes	1%	514
County		51%	56,439
	No	99%	55,881
	Yes	1%	558
Juvenile		7%	7,594
	No	98%	7,478
	Yes	2%	116
All		100%	111,020

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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

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

Offense	Completed Trial	%	N
Drugs		13%	14,568
	No	100%	14,522
	Yes	<1%	46
Other		27%	29,644
	No	99%	29,383
	Yes	1%	261
Property		26%	28,996
	No	100%	28,853
	Yes	<1%	143
Violent		34%	37,812
	No	98%	37,074
	Yes	2%	738
All		100%	111,020

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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

Summary: Filings. This study of 111,020 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that while Blacks represented 4% to 5% of the state population and 12% of the arrests/summons in 2016, they accounted for 11% of district court filings. In juvenile court, Blacks represented 15% of cases, compared to 5% Black juveniles in the population. Hispanic adults make up 19% of the adult population but had 28% of district court filings in 2016. The race/ethnicity distribution across the four crime categories was relatively consistent. In terms of gender, 26% of filings were females and 74% were males. Females were slightly more likely

than men to be involved in Property crimes (30% compared to 25%, respectively) and slightly less to be involved in Violent offenses (32% compared to 36%, respectively). Only 1% of cases completed a trial in county and district court; 2% of juvenile court cases completed a trial. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law Enforcement Data** section above.

Case Outcomes

The following three tables present the case outcomes, 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-third (31%) 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 one-quarter (24%) were convicted of another crime. In adult district court (Table 3-10), 46% were convicted of another crime and one-fourth (24%) were convicted as charged. In juvenile court (Table 3-11), 26% were convicted of another offense and 37% were convicted as charged.

In county court (Table 3-9), case outcomes involving Violent charges were somewhat more likely to get dismissed, compared to the other crime categories. There were few differences across race/ethnicity in terms of case outcomes, except that Blacks were more likely to be involved in cases not yet resolved.

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		31%	22%	33%	14%	100%	4,047
	Drugs	36%	13%	39%	13%	100%	111
	Other	31%	25%	25%	19%	100%	1,189
	Property	37%	19%	29%	15%	100%	769
	Violent	28%	22%	40%	11%	100%	1,978
Hispanic		35%	26%	27%	12%	100%	13,809
	Drugs	38%	21%	29%	13%	100%	554
	Other	37%	29%	19%	14%	100%	4,201
	Property	36%	25%	25%	13%	100%	2,634
	Violent	33%	24%	32%	11%	100%	6,420
Other		33%	22%	35%	11%	100%	1,483
	Drugs	40%	19%	37%	4%	100%	52
	Other	36%	23%	31%	9%	100%	483
	Property	34%	19%	31%	16%	100%	241
	Violent	29%	22%	38%	11%	100%	707
White		33%	24%	32%	11%	100%	37,100
	Drugs	39%	19%	31%	11%	100%	1,721
	Other	35%	27%	27%	11%	100%	11,588
	Property	34%	23%	30%	13%	100%	7,535
	Violent	30%	24%	36%	10%	100%	16,256
All		33%	24%	31%	11%	100%	56,439

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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

*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 reflects case outcomes for district court in 2016. Fourteen percent (14%) of cases filed in district court had all charges dismissed (fewer than 1% of those in this category were not guilty). Cases falling into the Other race/ethnicity category were more likely to have charges dismissed, especially Other offenses. In fact, offenses falling in the Other crime category were more likely to get dismissed compared to the other offense types.

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		22%	43%	15%	20%	100%	5,036
	Drugs	21%	55%	10%	14%	100%	1,082
	Other	24%	36%	21%	19%	100%	1,061
	Property	29%	39%	13%	20%	100%	1,387
	Violent	15%	44%	15%	25%	100%	1,506
Hispanic		22%	49%	12%	16%	100%	13,173
	Drugs	19%	56%	11%	14%	100%	3,118
	Other	25%	43%	16%	16%	100%	3,005
	Property	26%	49%	11%	14%	100%	4,260
	Violent	19%	49%	12%	20%	100%	2,790
Other		21%	40%	17%	22%	100%	995
	Drugs	18%	48%	13%	21%	100%	210
	Other	22%	24%	28%	26%	100%	271
	Property	24%	42%	14%	20%	100%	279
	Violent	19%	48%	14%	20%	100%	235
White		25%	46%	14%	15%	100%	27,783
	Drugs	23%	52%	11%	14%	100%	7,268
	Other	26%	38%	21%	15%	100%	6,379
	Property	28%	45%	12%	15%	100%	8,722
	Violent	21%	47%	14%	19%	100%	5,414
All		24%	46%	14%	16%	100%	46,987

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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

*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 presents case outcomes for juvenile court. All charges were dismissed for 25% of cases filed, while 37% of cases were convicted as charged and 26% were convicted of a different crime. Blacks were somewhat less likely to be convicted as charged (30% compared to 37% overall), and Blacks were nearly twice as likely to have a case falling into the not yet resolved category (21% compared to 12% overall).

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		30%	23%	25%	21%	100%	1,162
	Drugs	24%	59%	10%	7%	100%	29
	Other	37%	17%	27%	18%	100%	222
	Property	30%	24%	26%	20%	100%	463
	Violent	28%	24%	25%	24%	100%	448
Hispanic		39%	29%	21%	11%	100%	2,382
	Drugs	25%	45%	20%	9%	100%	138
	Other	46%	22%	23%	9%	100%	462
	Property	38%	31%	21%	10%	100%	988
	Violent	37%	30%	20%	13%	100%	794
Other		32%	19%	34%	14%	100%	237
	Drugs	55%	0%	45%	0%	100%	11
	Other	30%	15%	40%	15%	100%	53
	Property	32%	21%	34%	13%	100%	106
	Violent	31%	24%	27%	18%	100%	67
White		39%	25%	27%	10%	100%	3,813
	Drugs	37%	26%	31%	5%	100%	274
	Other	40%	17%	35%	8%	100%	730
	Property	40%	26%	24%	10%	100%	1,612
	Violent	37%	27%	24%	12%	100%	1,197
All		37%	26%	25%	12%	100%	7,594

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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

*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, 31% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 14% of cases in district court and 25% of cases in juvenile court. One-third (33%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 24% in district court and 37% in juvenile court. One-quarter (24%) of county court cases were convicted of a different charge, as were almost half (46%) of district court cases, and 26% of juvenile court

cases. Black youth in juvenile court were somewhat less likely to be convicted as charged (30% compared to 37% overall), and were almost twice as likely to have a case falling into the not yet resolved category (21% compared to 12% overall).

Initial Sentences

The tables below show cases sentenced between Jan 1, 2016 and Dec 31, 2016, 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) will not match the number reported as admissions by DOC.

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. Gender was missing for 107 cases; these cases were removed from analysis.

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. In fact, as previously mentioned, in 2016, 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.

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 final initial sentence.

County court

Table 3-12 presents the initial sentence for each of the four offense types for county court cases. County court Drug cases resulted in a fine in 48% of cases, and community service for 23% of cases. Deferred judgments occurred for one-quarter of Property (24%) and Violent (27%) crime cases, 19% of Other cases, and 10% for Drug cases. Almost half (42%) of Violent cases received an initial sentence to probation.

Table 3-12. Initial sentence in County Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=33,957)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Corrections	0	0%	2	<1%	3	<1%	4	<1%
Community Service	325	23%	644	5%	323	5%	94	1%
Deferred	144	10%	2,590	19%	1,642	24%	3,351	27%
Dept of Corrections*	0	0%	1	<1%	0	0%	1	<1%
Division of Youth Services	0	0%	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%
Fines/Fees	672	48%	2,547	19%	903	13%	555	4%
Jail	142	10%	3,103	23%	1,998	29%	2,543	21%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	84	6%	3,682	28%	1,078	16%	5,193	42%
Unsupervised Probation	41	3%	774	6%	920	13%	597	5%
All	1,408	100%	13,344	100%	6,867	100%	12,338	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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

*Two cases had additional cases in district court.

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 (32% compared to 19%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (25% for men compared to 16% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (31% compared to 25% for women).

Table 3-13. Initial sentence in County Court by gender (N=33,957)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Corrections	3	<1%	6	<1%
Community Service	397	4%	989	4%
Deferred	2,920	32%	4,807	19%
Dept of Corrections*	0	0%	2	<1%
Division of Youth Services	0	0%	1	<1%
Fines/Fees	1,275	14%	3,402	14%
Jail	1,492	16%	6,294	25%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	2,302	25%	7,735	31%
Unsupervised Probation	746	8%	1,586	6%
All	9,135	100%	24,822	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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

*Two cases had additional cases in district court.

Table 3-14 presents the initial sentence in county court by race/ethnicity. Those in the Other race/ethnicity category were more likely to receive a deferred judgment (34% compared to 14% to 26% for other race/ethnicities); Hispanics were especially unlikely to receive a deferred judgement, at 14%. Blacks and Hispanics were more likely to receive jail time (28% and 30%, respectively, compared to 16% of Other cases and 20% of White cases).

Table 3-14. Initial sentence in County Court by race/ethnicity* (N=33,957)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	2,367	8,926	816	21,848
Community Corrections	0%	<1%	0%	<1%
Community Service	3%	4%	3%	4%
Deferred	23%	14%	34%	26%
Dept of Corrections**	0%	<1%	0%	<1%
Division of Youth Services	0%	0%	0%	<1%
Fines/Fees	12%	12%	14%	14%
Jail	28%	30%	16%	20%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	28%	33%	25%	28%
Unsupervised Probation	7%	6%	6%	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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

*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.

**Two cases had additional cases in district court.

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. Blacks and Hispanics were less likely to receive a deferred judgment than those in the other race/ethnicity categories and more likely to receive a jail sentence.

Table 3-15. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity* (N=1,408)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	70	324	33	981
Community Service	24%	23%	33%	23%
Deferred	9%	9%	12%	11%
Fines/Fees	49%	45%	39%	49%
Jail	13%	15%	9%	8%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	4%	6%	6%	6%
Unsupervised Probation	1%	2%	0%	3%
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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

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

Table 3-16 shows that, for those with Other as the most serious county court conviction charge, Blacks and Hispanics were more likely to receive a jail sentence and much less likely to receive a

deferred judgment. 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.

Table 3-16. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=13,344)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	936	3,481	313	8,614
Community Corrections	0%	<1%	0%	<1%
Community Service	4%	5%	3%	5%
Deferred	16%	9%	31%	23%
Dept of Corrections**	0%	<1%	0%	0%
Division of Youth Services	0%	0%	0%	<1%
Fines	15%	17%	19%	20%
Jail	30%	33%	13%	19%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	29%	32%	25%	26%
Unsupervised Probation	5%	5%	8%	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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

*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.

**One case had an additional cases in district court.

Table 3-17. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity (N=6,867)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	470	1,789	155	4,453
Community Corrections	0%	0%	0%	<1%
Community Service	3%	6%	3%	4%
Deferred	25%	18%	35%	26%
Fines/Fees	12%	13%	14%	13%
Jail	33%	35%	28%	27%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	14%	17%	14%	15%
Unsupervised Probation	13%	12%	6%	14%
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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

*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=12,338)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	891	3,332	315	7,800
Community Corrections	0%	<1%	0%	<1%
Community Service	<1%	1%	<1%	1%
Deferred	30%	18%	40%	30%
Dept of Corrections	0%	0%	0%	<1%
Fines/Fees	6%	4%	7%	4%
Jail	24%	27%	15%	18%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	35%	46%	33%	42%
Unsupervised Probation	5%	4%	5%	5%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

*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. Probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, happening two-thirds (67%) of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a prison sentence: 11% of Drug cases, 29% of Other cases, 15% of Property cases, and 22% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. Deferred judgments were imposed in 10% of cases (3443/35218) and were most likely to be imposed in Property cases (14%), and least likely to be imposed in Drug cases (5%).

Table 3-19. Initial sentence in Adult District Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=35,218)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Corrections	462	5%	403	6%	839	8%	274	4%
Community Service	52	1%	36	<1%	15	<1%	4	<1%
Deferred	522	5%	528	7%	1,596	14%	797	11%
Dept of Corrections	1,075	11%	2,122	29%	1,670	15%	1,633	22%
Division of Youth Services	0	0%	0	0%	1	<1%	0	0%
Fine/Fees	107	1%	127	2%	129	1%	55	1%
Jail	905	9%	938	13%	964	9%	682	9%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	6,413	67%	3,073	43%	5,945	53%	3,813	52%
Youthful Offender System	0	0%	1	<1%	3	<1%	34	<1%
All	9,536	100%	7,228	100%	11,162	100%	7,292	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 shows the initial district court sentence by gender. Women were much more likely to receive a deferred judgment compared to men (13% versus 9%, respectively), and more likely to be granted probation (63% compared to 52% for men). Women were less likely to receive a jail sentence (7%) compared to men (11%), and also considerably less likely to receive a prison sentence compared to men (10% compared to 21%).

Table 3-20. Initial sentence in Adult District Court by gender (N=35,218)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Corrections	379	5%	1,599	6%
Community Service	31	<1%	76	<1%
Deferred	1,131	13%	2,312	9%
Dept of Corrections	854	10%	5,646	21%
Division of Youth Services	1	<1%	0	0%
Fines/Fees	122	1%	296	1%
Jail	608	7%	2,881	11%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	5,274	63%	13,970	52%
Youthful Offender System	1	<1%	37	<1%
All	8,401	100%	26,817	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. E

Table 3-21 shows the initial sentence in adult district court by race/ethnicity combining all crime types. One-quarter (25%) of initial sentences for Blacks were to the Department of Corrections, and 21% of initial sentences for Hispanic cases were to prison, a higher proportion compared to the other race/ethnicity groups.

Table 3-21. Initial sentence in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity (N=35,218)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	3,655	10,143	667	20,753
Community Corrections	5%	6%	4%	6%
Community Service	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%
Deferred	9%	7%	15%	11%
Dept of Corrections	25%	21%	15%	16%
Division of Youth Services	0%	<1%	0%	0%
Fines/Fees	1%	1%	2%	1%
Jail	10%	11%	9%	9%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	54%	54%	56%
Youthful Offender System	<1%	<1%	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. Blacks and

Hispanics were less likely to receive a deferred judgement than the other race/ethnicity categories, and Blacks were more likely to receive a sentence to jail. For Other, Property and Violent offenses, Blacks and Hispanics were more likely to receive prison sentences (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=9,536)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	759	2,654	157	5,966
Community Corrections	7%	5%	2%	5%
Community Service	<1%	1%	1%	1%
Deferred	3%	4%	13%	6%
Dept of Corrections	14%	14%	13%	9%
Fines/Fees	1%	1%	2%	1%
Jail	14%	10%	7%	9%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	62%	65%	62%	69%
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=7,228)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	790	2,155	146	4,137
Community Corrections	4%	6%	3%	6%
Community Service	1%	<1%	1%	<1%
Deferred	7%	5%	8%	9%
Dept of Corrections	38%	34%	25%	26%
Fines/Fees	2%	1%	2%	2%
Jail	10%	14%	13%	13%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	38%	40%	48%	45%
Youthful Offender System	0%	<1%	0%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-24. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity* (N=11,162)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	1,108	3,236	210	6,608
Community Corrections	6%	8%	8%	7%
Community Service	0%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Deferred	16%	9%	23%	16%
Dept of Corrections	17%	16%	7%	15%
Division of Youth Services	0%	<1%	0%	0%
Fines/Fees	1%	1%	2%	1%
Jail	7%	10%	6%	8%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	52%	56%	54%	52%
Youthful Offender System	0%	<1%	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 3-25. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity* (N=7,292)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	998	2,098	154	4,042
Community Corrections	4%	4%	1%	4%
Community Service	0%	<1%	0%	<1%
Deferred	6%	7%	14%	14%
Dept of Corrections	32%	26%	21%	18%
Fines/Fees	<1%	<1%	1%	1%
Jail	10%	11%	12%	8%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	46%	52%	51%	54%
Youthful Offender System	1%	1%	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.

Juvenile court

Table 3-26 below reflects the initial sentence for juvenile court cases, by crime type. As with county and district court, initial sentences to Probation were the most frequently occurring sentence: approximately half (2626/5093, 52%) of initial sentences were to Probation, while 33% of cases were granted a deferred judgment (1701/5093). Drug cases were slightly more likely than other offenses to receive a deferred judgment (39%) in juvenile court. Initial sentences to the Division of Youth Services were more likely for Violent and Other cases.

Table 3-26. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court, by most serious conviction charge (N=5,093)

Sentence	Drugs	%	Other	%	Property	%	Violent	%
Community Corrections	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	<1%
Community Service	1	<1%	5	1%	4	<1%	1	<1%
Deferred	119	39%	331	33%	700	32%	551	35%
Dept of Corrections*	0	0%	0	0%	1	<1%	1	<1%
Division of Youth Services	14	5%	118	12%	175	8%	199	13%
Fines/Fees	6	2%	28	3%	44	2%	14	1%
Jail	6	2%	25	3%	43	2%	17	1%
Juvenile Detention	2	1%	20	2%	26	1%	13	1%
No Sentence	1	<1%	0	0%	1	<1%	0	0%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	157	51%	465	47%	1,215	55%	789	50%
All	306	100%	992	100%	2,209	100%	1,586	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.

*Two cases had additional cases in district court.

Table 3-27 shows the initial sentence in juvenile court by gender. Females were much more likely to receive a deferred judgement than males (44% versus 30%, respectively), and less likely to receive a sentence to the Division of Youth Services (5% compared to 11%).

Table 3-27. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court by gender (N=5,093)

Sentence	Female	%	Male	%
Community Corrections	0	0%	1	<1%
Community Service	3	<1%	8	<1%
Deferred	495	44%	1,206	30%
Dept of Corrections*	0	0%	2	<1%
Division of Youth Services	55	5%	451	11%
Fines/Fees	30	3%	62	2%
Jail	12	1%	79	2%
Juvenile Detention	18	2%	43	1%
No Sentence	1	<1%	1	<1%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	523	46%	2,103	53%
All	1,137	100%	3,956	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.

*Two cases had additional cases in district court.

Table 3-28 reflects the initial juvenile court sentence by race/ethnicity. Across race/ethnicity categories, Blacks and Hispanics were considerably less likely to receive a deferred judgment (19% and 25%, respectively compared to 42%-50%) and more likely to receive an initial sentence to the Division of Youth Corrections (19% and 13% compared to 6%-7%).

Table 3-28. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=5,093)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	668	1,756	116	2,553
Community Corrections	0%	<1%	0%	0%
Community Service	<1%	<1%	0%	<1%
Deferred	19%	25%	50%	42%
Dept of Corrections**	<1%	0%	0%	<1%
Division of Youth Services	19%	13%	7%	6%
Fines/Fees	1%	2%	3%	2%
Jail	1%	3%	1%	1%
Juvenile Detention	<1%	2%	1%	1%
No Sentence	0%	<1%	0%	<1%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	59%	56%	39%	47%
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.

**Two cases had additional cases in district court.

The following four tables show initial juvenile court sentences for each of the offense categories by race/ethnicity. Note that the number of cases can be quite small for some sentences; in these cases the findings should be interpreted with caution. Table 3-29 shows the initial sentence when a Drug offense was the most serious conviction crime; subsequent tables show the initial sentence for Other offenses, Property offenses, and Violent crimes. For each of these crime types, Blacks and Hispanics were much less likely than the other race/ethnicity categories to receive a deferred judgment. Additionally, compared to the other race/ethnicity categories, Blacks were much more likely to receive an initial sentence to the Division of Youth Corrections for Drug and Violent offenses.

Table 3-29. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=306)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	19	99	10	178
Community Service	0%	0%	0%	1%
Deferred	21%	29%	60%	45%
Division of Youth Services	21%	7%	10%	1%
Fines/Fees	0%	3%	0%	2%
Jail	5%	1%	10%	2%
Juvenile Detention	0%	0%	0%	1%
No Sentence	0%	0%	0%	1%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	53%	60%	20%	48%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Table 3-30. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity (N=992)*

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	138	381	14	459
Community Service	1%	1%	0%	<1%
Deferred	14%	28%	29%	44%
Division of Youth Services	28%	13%	7%	6%
Fines/Fees	0%	3%	7%	4%
Jail	4%	3%	0%	2%
Juvenile Detention	1%	3%	0%	2%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	52%	50%	57%	42%
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=2,209)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	282	756	55	1,116
Community Service	0%	<1%	0%	<1%
Deferred	18%	24%	49%	40%
Dept of Corrections**	<1%	0%	0%	0%
Division of Youth Services	11%	11%	7%	5%
Fines/Fees	2%	2%	4%	2%
Jail	<1%	3%	0%	1%
Juvenile Detention	<1%	1%	2%	1%
No Sentence	0%	<1%	0%	0%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	67%	59%	38%	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.

**Original sentence to DOC was later changed to DYS.

Table 3-32. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity* (N=1,586)

Sentence	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
N	229	520	37	800
Community Corrections	0%	<1%	0%	0%
Community Service	0%	0%	0%	<1%
Deferred	24%	23%	57%	44%
Dept of Corrections**	0%	0%	0%	<1%
Division of Youth Services	22%	18%	5%	7%
Fines/Fees	1%	1%	0%	1%
Jail	1%	2%	0%	1%
Juvenile Detention	0%	1%	0%	1%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	52%	55%	38%	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.

**Defendant was ages 17 at time of offense and 24 at time of case filing.

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. In fact, in 2016, 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. Finally, in addition to concurrent cases affecting the sentencing outcome of a case, criminal/juvenile history may also influence the final initial sentence.

Women were significantly more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (32% compared to 19%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (25% for men compared to 16% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (31% compared to 25% for women) in county court. Hispanics were considerably less likely than the other race/ethnicity groups to receive a deferred judgment.

In district court, Probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, happening two-thirds (67%) of the time for Drug cases. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a prison sentence: 11% of Drug cases, 29% of Other cases, 15% of Property cases, and 22% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. One-quarter (25%) of initial sentences for Blacks were to the Department of Corrections, a higher proportion compared to other race/ethnicity groups. Deferred judgments were initially granted in 10% of district court cases overall, and were most likely to be imposed in Property cases (14%) and least likely to be imposed in Drug cases (5%). Overall in district court, Blacks and Hispanics were more likely than the other race/ethnicity categories to receive initial sentences to the Department of Corrections and less likely to receive probation or a deferred judgment.

As with county and district court, initial sentences to probation were the most frequently occurring sentence in juvenile court. Drug cases were slightly more likely than other offenses to receive a deferred judgment (39%) in juvenile court. Initial sentences to the Division of Youth Services were more likely for Violent and Other cases. Across race/ethnicity categories, Blacks and Hispanics in juvenile court were considerably less likely to receive a deferred judgment and more likely to receive an initial sentence to the Division of Youth Services. Finally, compared to males, females were more likely to receive a deferred judgment and less likely to receive a sentence to the Division of Youth Services.

Revocations

Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation are included in the analyses presented here.¹⁷ Those sentenced near the end of 2016 may not have had enough time to get revoked. **Note that these are cases, not individuals** and, as previously mentioned, 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. Counting

¹⁷ Judicial data pertaining to *petitions* to revoke are less reliable than data identifying actual revocations.

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.¹⁸ The revocations presented here may not result in termination from probation supervision. In fact, in 2016, across county, adult district, and juvenile district courts, 49% of cases were reinstated, 40% were not reinstated, and for the remaining 97% 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 2016 were revoked. Blacks and Hispanics were slightly more likely to be revoked compared to the overall revocation rate (21% and 24% respectively, compared to 19% overall). Blacks were least likely to be revoked when the most serious crime was Drugs (however, because of the small number of cases in this category, this information should be interpreted with caution), and most likely to be revoked if they were sentenced for an Other offense. Hispanics were more likely to get revoked for Other and Violent offenses. In fact, across race/ethnicity categories, those with Violent cases were more likely to be revoked compared to the other offense categories.

¹⁸ *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		79%	21%	100%	1,350
	Drugs	90%	10%	100%	10
	Other	82%	18%	100%	474
	Property	80%	20%	100%	245
	Violent	76%	24%	100%	621
Hispanic		76%	24%	100%	4,759
	Drugs	76%	24%	100%	55
	Other	81%	19%	100%	1,600
	Property	74%	26%	100%	837
	Violent	73%	27%	100%	2,267
Other		84%	16%	100%	538
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	6
	Other	87%	13%	100%	200
	Property	88%	12%	100%	86
	Violent	80%	20%	100%	246
White		84%	16%	100%	13,449
	Drugs	85%	15%	100%	198
	Other	88%	12%	100%	4,772
	Property	82%	18%	100%	2,472
	Violent	81%	19%	100%	6,007
All		81%	19%	100%	20,096

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. Excludes Denver County Court cases.

*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 reflects county court revocations by gender. Overall, females in county court were less likely to get revoked than males (16% compared to 19%, respectively). The pattern of revocations across offense type varies considerably across gender, however. Compared to other offense types, females with Drug cases were most likely to be revoked (20%) whereas males with Drug crimes were least likely to be revoked (14%). Compared with the other offense types, men with Violent cases were most likely to get revoked (23%).

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

Gender		No	Yes	All	N
Female		84%	16%	100%	5,968
	Drugs	80%	20%	100%	83
	Other	88%	12%	100%	1,953
	Property	83%	17%	100%	1,364
	Violent	82%	18%	100%	2,568
Male		81%	19%	100%	14,128
	Drugs	86%	14%	100%	186
	Other	86%	14%	100%	5,093
	Property	78%	22%	100%	2,276
	Violent	77%	23%	100%	6,573
All		81%	19%	100%	20,096

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

Adult district court

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (30%, Table 3-35) compared to county court (19%, Table 3-33) in 2016. Hispanics were most likely to be revoked (36% compared to 30% overall). Those with Drug offenses were most likely to be revoked (except for those in the Other race/ethnicity category). Table 3-36 shows that women in adult district court were very slightly more likely than men to get revoked (31% compared to 29%). Men and women with Drug cases were most likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked.

Table 3-15. Revocations from Probation/Deferred in Adult District Court, by race/ethnicity* and most serious conviction charge

Race/ethnicity		No	Yes	All	N
Black		72%	28%	100%	2,134
	Drugs	60%	40%	100%	490
	Other	77%	23%	100%	356
	Property	74%	26%	100%	763
	Violent	79%	21%	100%	525
Hispanic		64%	36%	100%	6,115
	Drugs	58%	42%	100%	1,830
	Other	73%	27%	100%	961
	Property	62%	38%	100%	2,103
	Violent	71%	29%	100%	1,221
Other		82%	18%	100%	462
	Drugs	80%	20%	100%	118
	Other	83%	17%	100%	82
	Property	79%	21%	100%	162
	Violent	87%	13%	100%	100
White		72%	28%	100%	13,976
	Drugs	62%	38%	100%	4,497
	Other	80%	20%	100%	2,202
	Property	73%	27%	100%	4,513
	Violent	80%	20%	100%	2,764
All		70%	30%	100%	22,687

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		69%	31%	100%	6,405
	Drugs	60%	40%	100%	2,263
	Other	76%	24%	100%	826
	Property	73%	27%	100%	2,373
	Violent	76%	24%	100%	943
Male		71%	29%	100%	16,282
	Drugs	62%	38%	100%	4,672
	Other	78%	22%	100%	2,775
	Property	69%	31%	100%	5,168
	Violent	78%	22%	100%	3,667
All		70%	30%	100%	22,687

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, 25% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 were revoked (Table 3-37). Blacks and Hispanics were more likely to get revoked (27% and 29%, respectively). Table 3-38 presents revocations in juvenile court by gender. Females were revoked at a rate of 22% compared to 26% for males. Comparing across crime types, females with Drug crimes were most likely to be revoked (26%) and males with Property cases were most likely to be revoked (29%).

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		73%	27%	100%	520
	Drugs	79%	21%	100%	14
	Other	72%	28%	100%	92
	Property	71%	29%	100%	240
	Violent	77%	23%	100%	174
Hispanic		71%	29%	100%	1,414
	Drugs	72%	28%	100%	88
	Other	71%	29%	100%	296
	Property	68%	32%	100%	622
	Violent	75%	25%	100%	408
Other		81%	19%	100%	103
	Drugs	88%	12%	100%	8
	Other	67%	33%	100%	12
	Property	83%	17%	100%	48
	Violent	80%	20%	100%	35
White		78%	22%	100%	2,290
	Drugs	76%	24%	100%	166
	Other	79%	21%	100%	396
	Property	75%	25%	100%	1,005
	Violent	82%	18%	100%	723
All		75%	25%	100%	4,327

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		78%	22%	100%	1,018
	Drugs	74%	26%	100%	90
	Other	77%	23%	100%	203
	Property	78%	22%	100%	398
	Violent	81%	19%	100%	327
Male		74%	26%	100%	3,309
	Drugs	75%	25%	100%	186
	Other	75%	25%	100%	593
	Property	71%	29%	100%	1,517
	Violent	78%	22%	100%	1,013
All		75%	25%	100%	4,327

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: Revocations. Cases sentenced in 2016 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation are included in the analyses presented here. **Note that these are cases, not individuals** and, as previously mentioned, 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. Counting cases and not individuals is likely to inflate the proportion of revocations presented in these analyses. The revocation information, therefore, should be interpreted with caution.

In addition, not all revocations result in termination from supervision. In 2016, across all court types and for those with a probation or a deferred judgment sentence, 51% of cases with a revocation were reinstated, 44% were not reinstated, and for the remaining 7% the outcome was unclear.

Overall, 19% of county court cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in 2016 were revoked. Across race/ethnicity categories, those with Violent cases were more likely to be revoked compared to the other offense categories. Females in county court were less likely to get revoked than males (16% compared to 19%, respectively).

In district court, 30% of cases were revoked. Drug cases across race/ethnicity groups, compared to the other offense categories, were the most likely to be revoked. Blacks and Hispanics were revoked at a rate of 40% and 42%, respectively. Women in adult district court were slightly more likely than men to get revoked (33% compared to 29%). Men and women with Drug cases were most likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked (40% compared to 38%, respectively).

In juvenile court, 25% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 were revoked. Blacks and Hispanics were most likely to be revoked (27% and 29%, respectively). Females were revoked at a rate of 22% compared to 26% for males. Comparing across crime types, females with Drug crimes were most likely to be revoked (26%) and males with Property cases were most likely to be revoked (29%).

Court data summary. In 2016, Blacks represented 4% of the adult state population but accounted for 11% of adult district court filings, and 10% of cases sentenced. Hispanic adults represented 19% of the population and 28% of district court filings and 29% of cases sentenced. In juvenile court, Blacks represented 15% of cases, compared to 5% of Black juveniles in the population; Hispanic youth were 33% of the population and 31% of cases filed.

In county court, Blacks and Hispanics were less likely to receive a deferred judgment and more likely to receive a sentence to jail, compared to the other two race/ethnicity categories. In adult district court, 25% of initial sentences for Blacks and 21% of initial sentences for Hispanics were to the Department of Corrections, a higher proportion compared to other race/ethnicity groups. When the offense was violent, Blacks were sentenced to prison in 32% of cases compared to 18% of Whites. In juvenile court, for each of the four crime types, Blacks and Hispanics were much less likely than the other race/ethnicity categories to receive a deferred judgment and much more likely to receive an initial sentence to the Division of Youth Services.

In terms of revocations, 30% of adult district court cases that had an initial sentence to probation/deferred were revoked. Across race/ethnicity groups, Drug cases compared to the other offense categories, were the most likely to be revoked. Blacks and Hispanics with Drug cases were revoked at a rate of 40% and 42%, respectively. Hispanics with Violent offenses were more likely to be revoked (42%) than those in the other race/ethnicity categories with Violent cases. In juvenile court, 25% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2016 were revoked. Blacks and Hispanic youth were most likely to be revoked for Property offenses and Other crimes (29% and 28%, respectively).

Section 4: Colorado State Parole Board Decisions

The following information was provided by the Colorado Department of Corrections' Office of Planning and Analysis. The data include race/ethnicity and gender information for final decisions made by the Parole Board in calendar year 2016. As shown in Table 4-1, women were involved in 11% of Parole Board application hearings. Table 4-2 depicts that nearly half (49%) of application hearings involved Whites, 16% involved Blacks, 31% involved Hispanics, less than 1% involved Asians, and 3% involved Native Americans.

*Table 4-1. Parole Board Application Hearings conducted, by gender, CY 2016**

Gender	%	N
Female	11%	2,018
Male	89%	15,740
Total	100%	17,758

Data Source: Colorado Department of Corrections, Parole Board.

*Includes all Application Hearings conducted during the calendar year 2016, including those tabled and those taken to the full Board.

*Table 4-2. Parole Board Application Hearings conducted, by race/ethnicity, CY 2016**

Race/ethnicity	%	N
Black	16%	2,794
Asian American	1%	132
White	49%	8,674
Hispanic	31%	5,556
Native American	3%	602
Total	100%	17,758

Data Source: Colorado Department of Corrections, Parole Board.

*Includes all Application Hearings conducted during the calendar year 2016, including those tabled and those taken to the full Board.

Table 4-3 presents information about defer/release decisions made during discretionary hearings. In discretionary hearings, the Parole Boards decides if the person will be released or not (deferred). In discretionary hearings in 2016, 54% of women were released and 43% of men were released. Conversely, 46% of women were deferred as were 57% of men.

*Table 4-3. Parole Board Application Hearings Decisions, by gender CY 2016**

Gender	Defer		Discretionary Release		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Female	46%	643	54%	770	100%	1,413
Male	57%	6,128	43%	4,617	100%	10,745
Total	56%	6,771	44%	5,387	100%	12,158

Data Source: Colorado Department of Corrections, Parole Board.

*Includes only finalized hearings with a decision to defer or discretionary release. This information does not include mandatory release decisions.

Table 4-4 reflects discretionary hearing outcomes. Across race/ethnicity categories, 56% of offenders were deferred and 44% were released. White offenders had the highest release rates in 2016 at 46%, compared to 43% for both Blacks and Hispanics, and 42% for both Asian Americans and Native Americans.

*Table 4-4. Parole Board Application Hearings Decisions, by race/ethnicity CY 2016**

Race/ethnicity	Defer		Discretionary Release		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Black	57%	1,043	43%	788	100%	1,831
Asian American	58%	53	42%	38	100%	91
White	54%	3,229	46%	2,746	100%	5,975
Hispanic	57%	2,215	43%	1,646	100%	3,861
Native American	58%	231	42%	169	100%	400
Total	56%	6,771	44%	5,387	100%	12,158

Data Source: Colorado Department of Corrections, Parole Board.

*Includes only finalized hearings with a decision to defer or discretionary release. This information does not include mandatory release decisions.

Summary: Parole Board data. The Parole Board conducted 17,758 parole application hearings in 2016. In terms of gender, 11% were women and 89% were men. Of those application hearings, 49% involved White inmates, while 16% were Black, and 31% were Hispanic. In discretionary hearings, the Parole Boards decides if the person will be released or not (deferred). In discretionary hearings in 2016, 54% of women were released and 43% of men were released. Conversely, 46% of women were deferred as were 57% of men. Across race/ethnicity categories, 56% of offenders were deferred and 44% were released. White offenders had the highest release rates in 2016 at 46%, compared to 43% for both Blacks and Hispanics, and 42% for both Asian Americans and Native Americans.

Section 5: Additional Information

To better understand the sentencing information presented in Section 3, additional analyses were undertaken in an attempt to account for circumstances that may impact the initial sentence decision. To the extent that differential sentences were granted across race/ethnicity, these analyses allow for the examination of the impact of concurrent and prior cases, including current and prior violent cases, may have on those decisions.

This section begins with a description of the statistical approach employed, and then presents the findings¹⁹ to the following research questions (the results are summarized below):

1. Compared to Whites, are Blacks (or Hispanics) more or less likely to receive a sentence to the Department of Corrections for felony convictions in district court?
2. Compared to Whites, are Blacks (or Hispanics) more or less likely to receive a deferred judgment for convictions in district court?
3. Compared to Whites, are Black juveniles (or Hispanic juveniles) more or less likely to receive a deferred judgment for convictions in juvenile court?

Results

- 1. After controlling for the factors described below, Blacks and Hispanics were statistically significantly more likely than Whites to receive a DOC sentence.*
 - 2. After controlling for the factors described below, Blacks and Hispanics were statistically significantly less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment.*
 - 3. After controlling for the sentencing factors described below, Blacks and Hispanics were statistically significantly less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment in juvenile court.*
-

Method

To determine if differences in initial sentences between Whites and non-Whites were due to the presence of concurrent cases, prior cases, and the seriousness of the current offense, a statistical technique called logistic regression was used. Logistic regression can examine the effect (through odds ratios) of race/ethnicity on sentences received, while controlling for other factors that may impact the sentencing decision. The factors included were those that decision makers often take into in consideration at sentencing, and for which data were available in Judicial's ICON data system. For sentences to the Department of Corrections, these factors were as follows:

- Prior cases,

¹⁹ Technical details of these statistical analyses are available from the Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice.

- Prior convictions for a specific violent crime,²⁰
- Other concurrent cases,
- Felony conviction level,
- Instant offense type (drug, property, other, violent), and
- Whether the instant offense was a specific violent crime.²¹

For deferred sentences, the following factors were included in the analysis:

- Prior cases,
- Other concurrent cases,
- Instant offense type (drug, property, other, violent), and
- Whether the instant offense was a specific violent crime.²²

In addition, the gender and race/ethnicity of the defendant were included in both sentencing models.

Logistic regression models produce odds ratios which, in this study, are the odds for Blacks (or Hispanics) to receive a sentence divided by the odds for Whites to receive the same sentence. An odds ratio of 1 indicates no difference between Whites and Blacks (or Hispanics). An odds ratio greater than 1 means that Blacks (or Hispanics) had higher odds of receiving that sentence than Whites. An odds ratio less than 1 means that Blacks (or Hispanics) had lower odds of receiving that sentence than Whites. Because logistic regression simultaneously controls for the other factors in the model, odds ratios can be used to measure the differences between race/ethnicity groups after removing the influence of the other factors. Odds ratios and their 95% confidence intervals (CI)²³ are reported below.

DOC Sentences - Adult Felony Convictions

Sentences to the Department of Corrections for felony convictions in adult district court in 2016 were examined. As can be seen in Table 5-1, Blacks received a sentence to DOC in 37% of cases and Hispanics received a sentence to DOC in 35% of cases. In comparison, Whites received a sentence to DOC in 26% of cases. After controlling for the factors described above, Blacks still had a higher odds of receiving a DOC sentence than Whites (odds ratio: 1.26, 95% CI 1.13 -

²⁰ The violent crimes included in this analysis are as follows: C.R.S. 18-3-102, 1st degree homicide; 18-3-103, 2nd degree homicide; 18-3-202, 1st degree assault; 18-3-203, 2nd degree assault; 18-3-301, 1st degree kidnapping; 18-3-302, 2nd degree kidnapping; 18-3-402, sex assault (felony); 18-3-404, unlawful sexual contact (felony); 18-3-405, sex assault on a child; 18-3-405.3, sex assault on a child position of trust; 18-4-302, aggravated robbery; 18-4-102, 1st degree arson; 18-3.5-103, 1st degree unlawful termination of pregnancy; 18-3.5-104, 2nd degree unlawful termination of a pregnancy.

²¹ See footnote above.

²² See footnote above.

²³ A 95% confidence interval means that we can be 95% confident that the true odds ratio is within the specified interval.

1.41). Hispanics also had a higher odds of receiving a DOC sentence than Whites (odds ratio: 1.28, 95% CI: 1.19 - 1.38).

Table 5-1. DOC Sentences for felony convictions by race/ethnicity*

Race/ethnicity	DOC Sentence	%	N
White		58%	12,523
	No	74%	9,216
	Yes	26%	3,307
Black		11%	2,454
	No	63%	1,540
	Yes	37%	914
Hispanic		29%	6,177
	No	65%	4,018
	Yes	35%	2,159
Other		2%	414
	No	75%	312
	Yes	25%	102
All		100%	21,568

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.

Deferred Sentences - Adults in District Court

Deferred sentences for all convictions in adult district court in 2016 were examined (Table 5-2). Blacks received a deferred sentence in 9% of cases and Hispanics received a deferred sentence in 7% of cases. In comparison, Whites received a deferred sentence in 11% of cases. After controlling for other factors described above, Blacks still had lower odds of receiving a deferred sentence than Whites (odds ratio: .77, 95% CI .67 - .87). Hispanics also had lower odds of receiving a deferred sentence than Whites (odds ratio: .66, 95% CI .60 - .73).

Table 5-1. Deferred sentence for all convictions in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity*

Race/ethnicity	Deferred Sentence	%	N
White		59%	20,753
	No	89%	18,391
	Yes	11%	2,362
Black		10%	3,655
	No	91%	3,339
	Yes	9%	316
Hispanic		29%	10,143
	No	93%	9,481
	Yes	7%	662
Other		2%	667
	No	85%	564
	Yes	15%	103
All		100%	35,218

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.

Deferred Sentences - Juvenile Court

Deferred sentences for all convictions in juvenile court in 2016 were examined (Table 5-3). Blacks received a deferred sentence in 19% of cases and Hispanics received a deferred sentence in 25% of cases. In comparison, Whites received a deferred sentence in 42% of cases. After controlling for the sentencing factors described above, Blacks still had a lower odds of receiving a deferred sentence than Whites (odds ratio: .37, %95 CI: .29 - .46). Hispanics also had a lower odds of receiving a deferred sentence than Whites (odds ratio: .50, 95% CI .43 - .58).

Table 5-1. Deferred sentence for all convictions in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity*

Race/ethnicity	Deferred Sentence	%	N
White		50%	2,553
	No	58%	1,470
	Yes	42%	1,083
Black		13%	668
	No	81%	540
	Yes	19%	128
Hispanic		34%	1,756
	No	75%	1,324
	Yes	25%	432
Other		2%	116
	No	50%	58
	Yes	50%	58
All		100%	5,093

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: Additional analyses. Because of the disparities in initial sentences for Black and Hispanic cases, compared to Whites, additional analyses were undertaken to examine the impact of concurrent cases and prior cases, including crime of violence cases, on initial sentences since these variables are very likely to influence the case decision making process. However, when controlling for concurrent cases and prior history (including crime of violence cases), Blacks and Hispanics—adults and youth—were still more likely not to receive a deferred judgment. A deferred judgment is an opportunity to avoid a criminal record. Likewise, accounting for concurrent cases and prior cases, Blacks and Hispanics were more likely to receive sentences to the Department of Corrections. It is possible that other factors besides concurrent cases and prior history explain the race/ethnicity differences initial sentences for Black and Hispanic defendants.

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