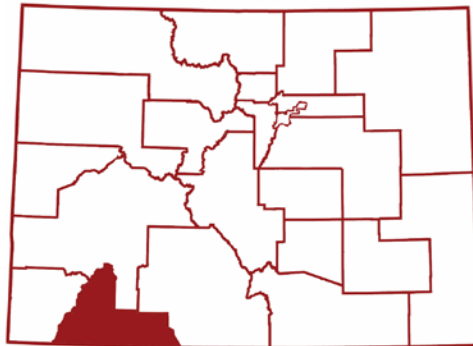


CLEAR ACT: 2018

Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act

6th Judicial District



Race/ethnicity estimates for those ages 10 and above, 2018

Age Group	Race/ethnicity	Percent	Total
Adult		89%	57,131
	Black/African Am	<1%	373
	Hispanic	12%	6,752
	Other	6%	3,341
	White	82%	46,664
Juvenile		11%	6,915
	Black/African Am	1%	92
	Hispanic	19%	1,348
	Other	6%	430
	White	73%	5,044
Total		100%	64,046

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

December 2019



COLORADO
Division of Criminal Justice
Department of Public Safety

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

Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act

Pursuant to Senate Bill 2015-185

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

<https://www.colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ORS-SB185>



COLORADO
Division of Criminal Justice
Department of Public Safety

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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 statewide 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 report presents information regarding arrests/summonses and court case processing for calendar year 2018 for the 6th Judicial District.

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: <https://www.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.

Finally, please see the following publication for a discussion of strategies to reduce racial and ethnic disparities: https://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/2019-08/Report_Racial%20Disparities%20Report%20062515.pdf

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,¹ 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 report presents information regarding arrests/summonses and court case processing for calendar year 2018 for the 6th Judicial District.

Senate Bill 15-185 mandated DCJ to annually analyze and report these data disaggregated by offense type. Because it is difficult to identify patterns in analyses that involve many categories,² 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: <https://www.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 2018 in the 6th Judicial District, the population of those ages 10 and above was 64,046.

- The adult population was comprised as follows: White, 82%; Black/African American, <1%; Hispanic, 12%; and Other, 6%.
- The juvenile population was comprised as follows: White, 73%, Black/African American, 1%, Hispanic 19%, and Other 6%.

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 2018, Hispanics represented 22% of the Colorado population, but only 6% of court cases statewide were classified as Hispanic in ICON. In addition, the arrest data are plagued with random misclassifications of race and ethnicity, and both random and non-random missing race/ethnicity data. To improve upon the accuracy of the race/ethnicity designation in this

¹ 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).

² The arrest information includes 17 offense categories summarized from more than 40, and the court data includes 24 offense categories summarized from hundreds of criminal statutes.

analysis, a statistical model was developed to predict whether an offender was Hispanic. The model had an overall predictive accuracy of 94%. This model was used with both the arrest and court data³. Note that while no model is 100% accurate, it was determined that using this model is an improvement over using the race/ethnicity designations in the raw data. Please see Appendix C for a description of the prediction model.

Law enforcement data. In 2018, arrests/summons for Drug offenses accounted for 5% of all arrests/summons while Violent crimes accounted for 10% of arrests/summons, Property offenses accounted for 10% of arrests/summons, and the remainder of arrests/summons (75%) fell into the Other crime category. This analysis of over 3,000 arrests/summons captured in NIBRS for calendar year 2018 found Black/African Americans represented 1% of the population in 2018, but accounted for 2% of arrests/summons. Hispanics represented 13% of the population and accounted for 14% of arrests. The Other race/ethnicity category represented 6% of the population, and 20% of arrests.

Court filings. This study of more than 1,800 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that while those in the Other race/ethnicity category represented 6% of the population in the 6th Judicial District, they accounted for 16% of overall filings. Black/African Americans represented 1% of the population and 3% of overall court filings. Hispanic adults made up 12% of the adult population but had 18% of district court filings in 2018. In terms of gender, 24% of filings were females and 76% were males. Women were slightly more likely than men to be involved in Drug and Violent offenses. Few cases completed a trial in 2018. 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, 34% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 24% of cases in district court and 32% of cases in juvenile court. One-fourth (26%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 24% in district court and 38% in juvenile court. Juvenile court had 37 cases in 2018; it is difficult to interpret information when there are few cases.

Initial court 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 2018 statewide, 19% of county court cases, 36% of district court cases, and 38% of juvenile court cases had other, concurrent cases mentioned in minute orders or sentencing notes. Finally, in addition to

³ The S.B. 15-185 2016 report used NIBRS arrest data to identify race/ethnicity in the court data.

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

In county court, 43% of cases received a deferred judgment, 13% received jail sentences and 32% were granted probation. Women were more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (50% compared to 40%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (16% for men compared to 7% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (33% compared to 28% for women) in county court. Hispanics and those in the Other race/ethnicity category 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 in half of cases (51%). The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a prison sentence: 24% of Drug cases, 22% of Other cases, 13% of Property cases, and 18% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. One-quarter of initial sentences for Black/African Americans (25%) and Hispanics (29%) were to the Department of Corrections compared to 18% overall. Deferred judgments were initially granted in 18% of district court cases overall.

Juvenile court sentenced 18 cases in 2018. The few cases make interpreting the findings difficult.

Revocations. Cases sentenced in 2018 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation were included in this analyses. **Note that these are cases, not individuals** and, as previously mentioned, statewide in 2018, 19% of county court cases, 36% of district court cases, and 38% 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. Statewide in 2018, across all court types and for those with a probation or a deferred judgment sentence, 48% of cases with a revocation were reinstated, 45% were not reinstated, and for the remaining 7% the outcome was unclear.

Overall, 16 % of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court 2018 were revoked. Whites were least likely to get revoked in county court, at 13%, compared to 25% of Black/African Americans and those in the Other race/ethnicity category (also 25%). Black/African Americans were most likely to be revoked when the crime was Violent (33%), however, there were only four cases involving Black/African Americans so this information must be interpreted with caution. Females in county court were somewhat less likely to get revoked than males (14% compared to 17%, respectively). Nearly one-fifth (19%) of females with Violent offenses were revoked in county court compared to 18% of males with Violent offenses.

In district court, 21% of cases were revoked. Drug cases across race/ethnicity groups, compared to the other offense categories, were the most likely to be revoked. Hispanics and those in the

Other race/ethnicity category were most likely to be revoked (24% compared to 21% overall). Hispanics and Whites with Drug offenses were revoked at a rate of 31% and 29%, respectively. Men in adult district court were more likely than women to get revoked (23% compared to 18%, respectively). Men with Drug cases were considerably more likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked (37%).

In juvenile court, 27% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2018 were revoked. Hispanics were revoked at a rate of 33% and Whites were revoked at a rate of 29%. Females were revoked at a rate of 33% compared to 25% for males, but the number of juvenile cases is very low (n=13) and so this information must be interpreted with caution.

Overall summary. In 2018, over 3,000 arrests/summons captured in NIBRS for calendar year 2018 were analyzed by race/ethnicity. Black/African Americans represented 1% of the population in 2018, but accounted for 2% of arrests/summons. Hispanics represented 13% of the population and accounted for 14% of arrests. The Other race/ethnicity category represented 6% of the population, and 20% of arrests.

This study of more than 1,800 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that while those in the Other race/ethnicity category represented 6% of the population in the 6th Judicial District, they accounted for 16% of overall filings. Black/African Americans represented 1% of the population and 3% of overall court filings. Hispanic adults made up 12% of the adult population but had 18% of district court filings in 2018.

In county court, 43% of cases received a deferred judgment, 13% received jail sentences and 32% were granted probation. Hispanics and those in the Other race/ethnicity category were considerably less likely than the other race/ethnicity groups to receive a deferred judgment (36% compared to 43% overall).

In terms of revocations, 16% of county court cases receiving a deferred judgment/probation sentence were revoked in 2018; 21% of district court cases were revoked. In juvenile court, 27% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2018 were revoked. Because the number of juvenile cases is very low (n=13), this information must be interpreted with caution.

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,⁴ 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 2018, including the following:

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

Senate Bill 15-185 mandated DCJ to annually analyze and report these data disaggregated by offense type. Because it is difficult to identify patterns in analyses that involve many categories (the arrest information includes 17 offense categories, summarized from more than 40, and the court data includes 24 offense categories, summarized from hundreds of criminal 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 and judicial district are presented in the corresponding web-based interactive dashboard available at: <https://www.colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ORS-SB185-2018>

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 2018 Hispanics represented 22% of the Colorado population, but only 6% of cases were classified as Hispanic in ICON. In addition, the arrest data are plagued with random misclassifications of race/ethnicity, and both random and non-random missing race/ethnicity data. To improve upon the accuracy of the race/ethnicity designation in this analysis, a statistical model was developed to predict whether an offender was Hispanic. The model had an overall predictive accuracy of 94%. This model was used with both arrest and court data.⁵ Note that while no model is perfectly accurate it was determined that using this model is an improvement over using the race/ethnicity designations in the raw data. Please see Appendix C for a description of the prediction model.

⁴ 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).

⁵ The S.B. 15-185 report published in 2017 (of 2016 data) used NIBRS arrest data to identify race/ethnicity in the court data.

Finally, the Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Office of the State Demographer, estimated that the population in 2018 in the 6th Judicial District for residents ages 10 and over was 64,046 and was comprised as follows:

Table 1-1. Colorado race/ethnicity estimates for those ages 10 and above, 2018

Age Group	Race/ethnicity	Percent	Total
Adult		89%	57,131
	Black/African Am	<1%	373
	Hispanic	12%	6,752
	Other	6%	3,341
	White	82%	46,664
Juvenile		11%	6,915
	Black/African Am	1%	92
	Hispanic	19%	1,348
	Other	6%	430
	White	73%	5,044
Total		100%	64,046

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

Data sources

Arrest/Summons. Law enforcement data for the period between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2018 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.”⁶ 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

⁶ 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.

arrest that involves an outstanding warrant and physical restraint). More than 3,000 NIBRS incidents in the 6th Judicial District were analyzed for calendar year 2018 (Table 1-2).

Table 1-2. Arrests by type, 2018

Arrest Type	Percent	Total
Custody/warrant	42%	1,373
On-view/probable cause	15%	510
Summons	43%	1,411
Total	100%	3,294

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 06/10/2019.

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.

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.⁷ 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 can be seen in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3. Court of case filing, 2018

Court	Percent	Total
Adult District	45%	822
County	53%	973
Juvenile	2%	37
Total	100%	1,832

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

Note that the information presented here reflects the analysis of more than 1,800 **cases not individuals**. Individuals may have multiple, concurrent cases,⁸ 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 categories⁹ which, for the analysis presented in this document, have been collapsed into four categories: Drug, Other, Property and Violent.¹⁰ The analysis of the 24 offense categories is available on the interactive data dashboard. See Appendix B for the list of offenses that were combined into the four broad categories.

⁷ Denver County Court is not part of ICON.

⁸ This study found that, statewide in 2018, 19% of county court cases, 36% of district court cases, and 38% of juvenile court cases had other, concurrent cases mentioned in minute orders or sentencing notes.

⁹ The 24 offense categories are summarized from hundreds of criminal statutes.

¹⁰ Note that all offenses 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 filing. Cases sentenced to probation or a deferred judgment that were revoked are reported, but those sentenced near the end of 2018 may not have had time to revoke.

Organization of this report: This report is organized into three sections. The current 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 analyses 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 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 <https://www.colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ORS-SB185>, provides information on 17 arrest offense types. The analyses 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 2018.

Table 2-1. Arrests/summons by offense, 2018

Crime Type	Percent	Total
Drugs	5%	157
Other	75%	2,486
Property	10%	322
Violent	10%	329
Total	100%	3,294

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 06/10/2019.

Table 2-2 reflects over 3,000 arrests/summons captured in NIBRS for calendar year 2018, by race/ethnicity. Black/African Americans represented 1% of the population in 2018, but accounted for 2% of arrests/summons. Hispanics represented 13% of the population and accounted for 14% of arrests. The Other race/ethnicity category represented 6% of the population, and 20% of arrests. Whites represented 81% of the population and 63% of arrests/summons.

Table 2-2. Arrests/summons by race/ethnicity, 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Black/African Am	2%	66
Hispanic*	14%	471
Other	20%	667
White	63%	2,090
Total	100%	3,294

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 06/10/2019.

*Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 2-3 shows that juveniles accounted for less than 1% (n=4) of on view/probable cause arrests, and 50% of those arrests were for violent crimes, however the few cases involved means that it is difficult to generalize these findings. Juveniles accounted for six custody/warrant arrests (Table 2-4). Overall, juveniles were more likely to get summoned than arrested; they accounted for 6% of summonsed cases (n=83) (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	Crime Type	Percent	Total
Adult		99%	506
	Drugs	9%	46
	Other	55%	280
	Property	12%	62
	Violent	23%	118
Juvenile		<1%	4
	Other	25%	1
	Property	25%	1
	Violent	50%	2
Total		100%	510

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 06/10/2019.

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

Age Group	Crime Type	Percent	Total
Adult		100%	1,367
	Drugs	2%	27
	Other	83%	1,135
	Property	6%	83
	Violent	9%	122
Juvenile		<1%	6
	Other	83%	5
	Violent	17%	1
Total		100%	1,373

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 06/10/2019.

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

Age Group	Crime Type	Percent	Total
Adult		94%	1,328
	Drugs	4%	54
	Other	77%	1,024
	Property	13%	167
	Violent	6%	83
Juvenile		6%	83
	Drugs	36%	30
	Other	49%	41
	Property	11%	9
	Violent	4%	3
Total		100%	1,411

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 06/10/2019.

Combining juveniles and adults, the following three tables show type of arrest/summons by offense type, disaggregated by race/ethnicity. First, Table 2-6 shows that 9% of probable cause arrests were for Drug related offenses, 55% were for Other offenses, 12% for Property offenses,

and 24% for Violent offenses. While Black/African Americans made up 1% of the population, Table 2-6 shows that they were arrested at two to 5 times that rate for probable cause arrests in 2018. Hispanics represented 13% of the population in the 6th Judicial District but accounted for 24% of Drug arrests. Those falling in the Other race/ethnicity category represented 6% of the population and 32% of Other crime probable cause arrests, 25% of Property probable cause arrests and 28% of Violent probable cause arrests.

The 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 crime category. While only 9% of these types of arrests involved a Violent offense, Hispanics were arrested at a rate of 21%.

Table 2-8 shows that summons were less likely to be issued for Violent offenses (6%) compared to Other (75%) and Property (12%) and that, of those summons issued for Violent crimes, 22% went to Hispanics although Hispanics represented 13% of the population.

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

Crime Type	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Drugs		9%	46
	Black/African Am	4%	2
	Hispanic*	24%	11
	Other	9%	4
	White	63%	29
Other		55%	281
	Black/African Am	3%	8
	Hispanic*	11%	30
	Other	32%	89
	White	55%	154
Property		12%	63
	Black/African Am	5%	3
	Hispanic*	19%	12
	Other	25%	16
	White	51%	32
Violent		24%	120
	Black/African Am	2%	2
	Hispanic*	16%	19
	Other	28%	34
	White	54%	65
Total		100%	510

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 06/10/2019.

*Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

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

Crime Type	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Drugs		2%	27
	Black/African Am	4%	1
	Hispanic*	30%	8
	White	67%	18
Other		83%	1,140
	Black/African Am	2%	21
	Hispanic*	16%	177
	Other	16%	178
	White	67%	764
Property		6%	83
	Black/African Am	2%	2
	Hispanic*	11%	9
	Other	4%	3
	White	83%	69
Violent		9%	123
	Black/African Am	<1%	1
	Hispanic*	21%	26
	Other	6%	7
	White	72%	89
Total		100%	1,373

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 06/10/2019.

*Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

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

Crime Type	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Drugs		6%	84
	Black/African Am	1%	1
	Hispanic*	19%	16
	Other	14%	12
	White	65%	55
Other		75%	1,065
	Black/African Am	2%	22
	Hispanic*/African Am	11%	114
	Other	26%	272
	White	62%	657
Property		12%	176
	Black/African Am	1%	2
	Hispanic*	17%	30
	Other	25%	44
	White	57%	100
Violent		6%	86
	Black/African Am	1%	1
	Hispanic*	22%	19
	Other	9%	8
	White	67%	58
Total		100%	1,411

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 06/10/2019.

*Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

The following three tables show arrest/summons by broad offense category and gender. Women were considerably less likely than men to be arrested. Overall, women constituted approximately 16-33% of arrests and 23-34% of summonses (depending on the crime category) and men comprised the remainder. Overall, women were generally more likely to be involved in Drug and Property offenses compared with the other offense categories.

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

Crime Type	Gender	Percent	Total
Drugs		9%	46
	Female	26%	12
	Male	74%	34
Other		55%	281
	Female	23%	64
	Male	77%	217
Property		12%	63
	Female	16%	10
	Male	84%	53
Violent		24%	120
	Female	26%	31
	Male	74%	89
Total		100%	510

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 06/10/2019.

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

Crime Type	Gender	Percent	Total
Drugs		2%	27
	Female	33%	9
	Male	67%	18
Other		83%	1,140
	Female	24%	272
	Male	76%	868
Property		6%	83
	Female	25%	21
	Male	75%	62
Violent		9%	123
	Female	17%	21
	Male	83%	102
Total		100%	1,373

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 06/10/2019.

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

Crime Type	Gender	Percent	Total
Drugs		6%	84
	Female	29%	24
	Male	71%	60
Other		75%	1,065
	Female	23%	248
	Male	77%	817
Property		12%	176
	Female	31%	55
	Male	69%	121
Violent		6%	86
	Female	34%	29
	Male	66%	57
Total		100%	1,411

Data source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Extracted 06/10/2019.

Summary: Law enforcement data. In 2018, law enforcement made/issued nearly 3,300 arrests/summons in the 6th Judicial District. For this analysis, dozens of offense categories were collapsed into four broad groups of crimes: Drugs, Other, Property and Violence (see Appendix A for the list of offenses in these categories). In 2018, arrests/summons for Drug offenses accounted for 5% of all arrests/summons while Violent crimes accounted for 10% of arrests/summons, Property offenses accounted for 10% of arrests/summons, and the remainder of arrests/summons (75%) fell into the Other crime category. Black/African Americans represented 1% of the population in 2018 but accounted for 2% of arrests/summons. Hispanics represented 13% of the population and 14% of arrests/summons. However, those falling into the Other race/ethnicity category represented 6% of the population and 20% of the arrests. Males represented about 50% of the population and approximately 70-85% of arrests. Females were more likely to be involved in Drug and 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.¹¹ County court contains both adult and juvenile misdemeanor cases. The 2018 data for the 6th Judicial District 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,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 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 hundreds of criminal statutes, is available on the interactive data dashboard <https://www.colorado.gov/dcj-ors/ORS-SB185>. See Appendix B for the list of offenses that were combined into the four broad crime categories.

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

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

Case Filings

Overall

Table 3-1 depicts race/ethnicity distribution for 1,832 case filings in county, adult district, and juvenile courts combined for calendar year 2018. While Black/African Americans represented 1% of the population and 2% of the arrests/summonses in 2018, they accounted for 3% of court filings. Hispanics represented 13% of the population, 14% of arrests/summonses, and 16% of case filings. Those falling into the Other race/ethnicity category represented 6% of the population and 16% of court filings. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law enforcement data** section above.

¹¹ Denver County Court is not part of the statewide Judicial data management system.

¹² This study found that, statewide in 2018, 19% of county court cases, 36% of district court cases, and 38% of juvenile court cases had other, concurrent cases mentioned in minute orders or sentencing notes.

Table 3-1. Overall filings by race/ethnicity, 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Black/African Am	3%	50
Hispanic*	18%	332
Other	16%	284
White	64%	1,166
Total	100%	1,832

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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Combining information across the three court types, Table 3-2 shows the race/ethnicity distribution for the four crime categories. Table 3-2 shows that Drug offenses were the most serious filing charge in 10% of cases, and Violent charges comprised the largest category at 42% of charges filed. Hispanics represented 21% of Drug filings and Violent filings. Those falling in the Other race/ethnicity category represented 18% of Other crime filings and 16% of Violent filings despite representing 6% of the population in the 6th Judicial District in 2018.

Table 3-2. Most serious filing charge by race/ethnicity, 2018

Crime Type	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Drugs		10%	180
	Black/African Am	2%	4
	Hispanic*	21%	38
	Other	8%	14
	White	69%	124
Other		28%	519
	Black/African Am	4%	21
	Hispanic*	17%	88
	Other	18%	94
	White	61%	316
Property		20%	359
	Black/African Am	3%	9
	Hispanic*	12%	44
	Other	14%	49
	White	72%	257
Violent		42%	774
	Black/African Am	2%	16
	Hispanic*	21%	162
	Other	16%	127
	White	61%	469
Total		100%	1,832

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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-3 depicts that, across all court types, 24% of filings were females and 76% were males. Females were more likely than men to be involved in Drug crimes (14% compared to 9%, respectively) and slightly less to be involved in Violent offenses (40% compared to 43%, respectively).

Table 3-3. Most serious filing charge by gender

Gender	Crime Type	Percent	Total
Female		24%	447
	Drugs	14%	61
	Other	26%	117
	Property	20%	89
	Violent	40%	180
Male		76%	1,385
	Drugs	9%	119
	Other	29%	402
	Property	19%	270
	Violent	43%	594
Total		100%	1,832

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

Court type

Table 3-4 breaks down race/ethnicity by the type of court. County court had the most cases in 2018, with 53% of the total. Black/African Americans represented 2% of county and district and court cases filed compared to 19% in juvenile court. Hispanics represented 18% of county and district court filings and 30% of juvenile court filings in 2018. Those falling into the Other race/ethnicity category were 15% of district court filings and 16% of county court filings.

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

Court	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Adult District		45%	822
	Black/African Am	2%	20
	Hispanic*	18%	150
	Other	15%	122
	White	64%	530
County		53%	973
	Black/African Am	2%	23
	Hispanic*	18%	171
	Other	16%	159
	White	64%	620
Juvenile		2%	37
	Black/African Am	19%	7
	Hispanic*	30%	11
	Other	8%	3
	White	43%	16
Total		100%	1,832

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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-5 shows the type of offense within court type. Over half (58%) of county court cases were Violent offenses (primarily misdemeanor assault); the Other crime category (35%) comprised the largest category of cases in adult district court; and Property crimes made up over one-third (38%) of cases filed in juvenile court. Table 3-6 presents the distribution across gender for cases in county, district and juvenile court. Females were more likely to have cases in county court (26%) compared to adult district court (24%) and juvenile court (8%). Note that caution must be used when interpreting the findings when there are few cases (there were only 37 juvenile cases filed in the 6th Judicial District in 2018).

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

Court	Crime Type	Percent	Total
Adult District		45%	822
	Drugs	16%	133
	Other	35%	290
	Property	24%	201
	Violent	24%	198
County		53%	973
	Drugs	5%	44
	Other	23%	219
	Property	15%	144
	Violent	58%	566
Juvenile		2%	37
	Drugs	8%	3
	Other	27%	10
	Property	38%	14
	Violent	27%	10
Total		100%	1,832

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

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

Court	Gender	Percent	Total
Adult District		45%	822
	Female	24%	195
	Male	76%	627
County		53%	973
	Female	26%	249
	Male	74%	724
Juvenile		2%	37
	Female	8%	3
	Male	92%	34
Total		100%	1,832

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

Trials

Table 3-7 shows how very infrequently cases in these courts completed a trial (1%). There were only two cases in Juvenile court that had a trial, but this represented 5% of juvenile cases. 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	Percent	Total
Adult District		45%	822
	No	100%	820
	Yes	<1%	2
County		53%	973
	No	99%	964
	Yes	<1%	9
Juvenile		2%	37
	No	95%	35
	Yes	5%	2
Total		100%	1,832

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

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

Crime Type	Completed Trial	Percent	Total
Drugs		10%	180
	No	100%	180
Other		28%	519
	No	100%	517
	Yes	<1%	2
Property		20%	359
	No	100%	359
Violent		42%	774
	No	99%	763
	Yes	1%	11
Total		100%	1,832

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

Summary: Filings. This study of more than 1,800 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that while those in the Other race/ethnicity category represented 6% of the population in the 6th Judicial District, they accounted for 16% of overall filings. Black/African Americans represented 1% of the population and 3% of overall court filings. Hispanic adults made up 12% of the adult population but had 18% of district court filings in 2018. In terms of gender, 24% of filings were females and 76% were males. Women were slightly more likely than

men to be involved in Drug and Violent offenses. Few cases completed a trial in 2018. Note that these cases are not necessarily the same cases in the **Law Enforcement Data** section above.

Case Outcomes

The following three tables present case outcomes, by race/ethnicity and most serious filing charge (including attempt, conspiracy and solicitation), for county court, district court, and juvenile court in 2018. It is important to remember that most cases contain multiple charges, and many cases have concurrent cases. All charges in a case may be dismissed or modified as part of a plea agreement involving that case or multiple cases. In fact, overall, in one-third (34%) of cases, all charges were dismissed in county court in 2018 (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 26% of cases were convicted as charged, and 15% were convicted of another crime. In adult district court (Table 3-10), 25% were convicted of another crime and one-fourth (24%) were convicted as charged. In juvenile court (Table 3-11), 22% were convicted of another offense and 24% were convicted as charged. However, caution must be used when interpreting the findings in Juvenile court given the small number of cases in most categories.

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

Race/ Ethnicity	Crime Type	Convicted as Charged	Convicted Other Crime	Dismissed/ Not Guilty	Not yet resolved/ case closed	Total	Total N
Black/ African Am		17% (4)	4% (1)	35% (8)	43% (10)	100%	23
	Drugs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
	Other	11%	11%	11%	67%	100%	9
	Property	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%	2
	Violent	25%	0%	50%	25%	100%	12
Hispanic*		27% (46)	13% (23)	37% (63)	23% (39)	100%	171
	Drugs	31%	0%	31%	38%	100%	16
	Other	40%	10%	30%	20%	100%	20
	Property	27%	13%	33%	27%	100%	15
	Violent	24%	16%	39%	21%	100%	120
Other		23% (37)	15% (24)	34% (54)	28% (44)	100%	159
	Drugs	0%	0%	17%	83%	100%	6
	Other	25%	20%	34%	20%	100%	44
	Property	28%	6%	17%	50%	100%	18
	Violent	23%	15%	38%	23%	100%	91
White		27% (168)	16% (99)	34% (209)	23% (144)	100%	620
	Drugs	36%	18%	23%	23%	100%	22
	Other	32%	15%	27%	26%	100%	146
	Property	37%	15%	27%	22%	100%	109
	Violent	22%	17%	39%	22%	100%	343
Total		26%	15%	34%	24%	100%	973

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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-10 reflects case outcomes for district court in 2018. One-quarter (24%) 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 slightly more likely to have charges dismissed (26%), especially Other offenses (48%). 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	Crime type	Convicted as charged	Convicted other crime	Dismissed/ Not guilty	Not yet resolved/ case closed	Total	Total N
Black/ African Am		35%	20%	25%	20%	100%	20
	Drugs	50%	25%	25%	0%	100%	4
	Other	44%	11%	44%	0%	100%	9
	Property	0%	25%	0%	75%	100%	4
	Violent	33%	33%	0%	33%	100%	3
Hispanic*		23%	27%	25%	25%	100%	150
	Drugs	48%	24%	5%	24%	100%	21
	Other	16%	20%	47%	17%	100%	64
	Property	30%	26%	7%	37%	100%	27
	Violent	16%	42%	13%	29%	100%	38
Other		19%	30%	26%	25%	100%	122
	Drugs	13%	25%	25%	38%	100%	8
	Other	22%	16%	48%	14%	100%	50
	Property	20%	37%	13%	30%	100%	30
	Violent	15%	47%	6%	32%	100%	34
White		25%	24%	23%	28%	100%	530
	Drugs	33%	21%	15%	31%	100%	100
	Other	20%	16%	43%	22%	100%	167
	Property	29%	24%	14%	33%	100%	140
	Violent	21%	37%	14%	28%	100%	123
Total		24%	25%	24%	27%	100%	822

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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-11 presents case outcomes for juvenile court. All charges were dismissed for 32% of cases filed, while 24% of cases were convicted as charged and 22% were convicted of a different crime. The few cases in Juvenile Court (n=37) means that this information must be interpreted with caution.

Table 3-11. Juvenile Court outcomes by race/ethnicity and most serious filing charge

Race/ Ethnicity	Crime type	Convicted as Charged	Convicted other crime	Dismissed/ not guilty	Not yet resolved/ case closed	Total	Total N
Black/African Am		14%	14%	71%	0%	100%	7
	Drugs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
	Other	33%	0%	67%	0%	100%	3
	Property	0%	33%	67%	0%	100%	3
	Violent	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	1
Hispanic*		27%	27%	36%	9%	100%	11
	Drugs	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	50%	25%	25%	0%	100%	4
	Property	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	25%	25%	25%	25%	100%	4
Other		33%	33%	0%	33%	100%	3
	Drugs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
	Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
	Property	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%	2
White		25%	19%	19%	38%	100%	16
	Drugs	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%	2
	Other	67%	0%	33%	0%	100%	3
	Property	25%	13%	25%	38%	100%	8
	Violent	0%	33%	0%	67%	100%	3
Total		24%	22%	32%	22%	100%	37

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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

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, 34% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 24% of cases in district court and 32% of cases in juvenile court. One-fourth (26%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 24% in district court and 38% in juvenile court. Juvenile court had 37 cases in 2018; it is difficult to interpret information when there are few cases.

Initial Sentences

The tables below show cases sentenced in the 6th Judicial District between Jan 1, 2018 and Dec 31, 2018, 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 these agencies.

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

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

Additionally, individuals may have multiple cases for which they are sentenced simultaneously. The sentence given in one case may not truly reflect the seriousness of the case as the more serious sentence may be recorded in another case as part of a plea agreement. In fact, as previously mentioned, in 2018 statewide, 19% of county court cases, 36% of district court cases, and 38% 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 in 2018. A deferred judgment was the most frequently occurring sentence, happening in 43% of cases. Probation was used in 32% of cases.

Table 3-12. Initial sentence in County Court, by most serious conviction charge

Sentence	Crime Type	Percent	Total
Community Service		2%	8
	Drugs	13%	1
	Other	25%	2
	Property	38%	3
	Violent	25%	2
Deferred		43%	213
	Drugs	<1%	1
	Other	29%	62
	Property	20%	42
	Violent	51%	108
Fines/fees		7%	37
	Drugs	41%	15
	Other	35%	13
	Property	11%	4
	Violent	14%	5
Jail		13%	66
	Drugs	2%	1
	Other	30%	20
	Property	20%	13
	Violent	48%	32
Probation/Intensive Supervision		32%	157
	Other	32%	50
	Property	15%	24
	Violent	53%	83
Unsupervised Probation		3%	15
	Other	60%	9
	Property	33%	5
	Violent	7%	1
Total		100%	496

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

Table 3-13 reflects initial county court sentences by gender. Women were more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (50% compared to 40%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (16% for men compared to 7% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (33% compared to 28% for women).

Table 3-13. Initial sentence in County Court by gender

Sentence	Female	Male	Total
(N)	145	351	496
Community Service	1%	2%	2%
Deferred	50%	40%	43%
Fines/fees	10%	6%	7%
Jail	7%	16%	13%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	28%	33%	32%
Unsupervised Probation	3%	3%	3%
Total	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.

Table 3-14 presents the initial sentence in county court by race/ethnicity. Those in the Hispanic and Other race/ethnicity categories were less likely to receive a deferred judgment (36% compared to 43% overall). Over one-fifth (22%) of Hispanic cases received a jail sentence compared to 13% overall.

Table 3-14. Initial sentence in County Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Black/ African Am	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	5	89	87	315	496
Community Service	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%
Deferred	40%	36%	36%	47%	43%
Fines/fees	0%	10%	1%	9%	7%
Jail	20%	22%	17%	10%	13%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	40%	27%	39%	31%	32%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	2%	7%	2%	3%
Total	100%	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

The following four tables show the initial county court sentence for each of the four offense categories, by race/ethnicity. Table 3-15 shows initial sentences for county court Drug cases. The few cases (n=18) makes difficult the interpretation of the information.

Table 3-15. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	6	1	11	18
Community Service	0%	0%	9%	6%
Deferred	17%	0%	0%	6%
Fines/fees	83%	0%	91%	83%
Jail	0%	100%	0%	6%
Total	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-16 shows that, for those with Other as the most serious county court conviction charge, those in the Hispanic and the Other race/ethnicity category were much less likely to receive a deferred judgment (23% and 27%, compared to 40% overall). 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.

Table 3-16. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Black/ African Am	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	1	22	33	100	156
Community Service	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Deferred	100%	23%	27%	47%	40%
Fines/fees	0%	9%	0%	11%	8%
Jail	0%	27%	24%	6%	13%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	36%	36%	30%	32%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	5%	12%	4%	6%
Total	100%	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-17. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	10	13	68	91
Community Service	0%	0%	4%	3%
Deferred	40%	38%	49%	46%
Fines/fees	0%	8%	4%	4%
Jail	20%	8%	15%	14%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	30%	38%	24%	26%
Unsupervised Probation	10%	8%	4%	5%
Total	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-18. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Black/African Am	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	4	51	40	136	231
Community Service	0%	4%	0%	0%	<1%
Deferred	25%	43%	43%	50%	47%
Fines/fees	0%	4%	0%	2%	2%
Jail	25%	24%	13%	10%	14%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	25%	43%	38%	36%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	0%	3%	0%	<1%
Total	100%	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

District court

Table 3-19 shows the initial sentence by offense type for district court cases in 2018. Probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, happening half of the time (51%) overall. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a prison sentence: 24% of Drug cases, 22% of Other cases, 13% of Property cases, and 18% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections.

Table 3-19. Initial sentence in Adult District Court, by most serious conviction charge

Sentence	Drugs	Other	Property	Violent	Total
(N)	88	144	142	132	506
Community Corrections	3%	5%	6%	5%	5%
Community Service	0%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%
Deferred	23%	12%	26%	14%	18%
Dept of Corrections	24%	22%	13%	18%	19%
Fines/fees	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Jail	0%	9%	4%	5%	5%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	49%	51%	50%	55%	51%
Youthful Offender System	0%	0%	0%	<1%	<1%
Total	100%	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.

Table 3-20 shows the initial district court sentence by gender. Women were much more likely to receive a deferred judgment compared to men (28% versus 16%, respectively), and more likely to be granted probation (55% compared to 50% for men). Women were also considerably less likely to receive a prison sentence compared to men (7% compared to 22%).

Table 3-20. Initial sentence in Adult District Court by gender

Sentence	Female	Male	Total
(N)	114	392	506
Community Corrections	2%	6%	5%
Community Service	<1%	0%	<1%
Deferred	28%	16%	18%
Dept of Corrections	7%	22%	19%
Fines/fees	0%	2%	1%
Jail	6%	5%	5%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	55%	50%	51%
Youthful Offender System	<1%	0%	<1%
Total	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.

Table 3-21 shows the initial sentence in adult district court by race/ethnicity combining all crime types. One-quarter of initial sentences for Black/African Americans (25%) and Hispanics (29%) were to the Department of Corrections compared to 19% overall. Black/African Americans (13%) and cases in the Other race/ethnicity category (13%) were less likely to receive a deferred judgment compared 18% overall.

Table 3-21. Initial sentence in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Black/African Am	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	16	91	78	321	506
Community Corrections	0%	4%	1%	6%	5%
Community Service	0%	1%	0%	0%	<1%
Deferred	13%	19%	13%	20%	18%
Dept of Corrections	25%	29%	12%	17%	19%
Fines/fees	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Jail	0%	2%	12%	4%	5%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	63%	42%	62%	51%	51%
Youthful Offender System	0%	1%	0%	0%	<1%
Total	100%	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

The following four tables show initial district court sentences for each of the four offense categories, by race/ethnicity. Table 3-22 shows the sentences cases received for Drug offenses. The few cases in many categories makes interpreting the results difficult. Tables 3-23, 3-24 and 3-25 have many cells with few cases, so caution must be used when interpreting the results.

Table 3-22. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Black/African Am	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	1	21	6	60	88
Community Corrections	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%
Deferred	0%	29%	17%	22%	23%
Dept of Corrections	0%	19%	17%	27%	24%
Fines/fees	0%	5%	0%	0%	1%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	100%	48%	67%	47%	49%
Total	100%	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-23. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Black/African Am	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	7	26	30	81	144
Community Corrections	0%	4%	3%	6%	5%
Community Service	0%	4%	0%	0%	<1%
Deferred	29%	8%	13%	11%	12%
Dept of Corrections	14%	42%	10%	20%	22%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Jail	0%	4%	13%	10%	9%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	57%	38%	60%	51%	51%
Total	100%	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-24. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Black/African Am	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	3	22	22	95	142
Community Corrections	0%	9%	0%	6%	6%
Deferred	0%	27%	18%	28%	26%
Dept of Corrections	33%	27%	9%	11%	13%
Fines/fees	0%	5%	5%	0%	1%
Jail	0%	0%	9%	3%	4%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	67%	32%	59%	52%	50%
Total	100%	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-25. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Black/African Am	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	5	22	20	85	132
Community Corrections	0%	5%	0%	7%	5%
Deferred	0%	14%	5%	18%	14%
Dept of Corrections	40%	23%	15%	16%	18%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
Jail	0%	5%	15%	4%	5%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	60%	50%	65%	53%	55%
Youthful Offender System	0%	5%	0%	0%	<1%
Total	100%	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Juvenile court

Table 3-26 below reflects the initial sentence for juvenile court cases in 2018, by crime type. Because of the few cases sentenced in juvenile court (n=18), interpretation of the findings is difficult.

Table 3-26. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court, by most serious conviction charge

Sentence	Drugs	Other	Property	Violent	Total
(N)	2	5	9	2	18
Deferred	50%	0%	33%	0%	22%
Division of Youth Services	0%	60%	0%	0%	17%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	40%	67%	100%	61%
Total	100%	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.

Table 3-27 shows the initial sentence in juvenile court by gender. Females were more likely to receive a deferred judgement than males (67% versus 13%, respectively), and less likely to receive a sentence to the Division of Youth Services (0% compared to 20%). Again, the few cases makes interpretation difficult.

Table 3-27. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court by gender

Sentence	Female	Male	Total
(N)	3	15	18
Deferred	67%	13%	22%
Division of Youth Services	0%	20%	17%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	33%	67%	61%
Total	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.

Table 3-28 reflects the initial juvenile court sentence by race/ethnicity. Black/African American and Hispanic youth were more likely to receive a sentence to DYS, however, there are few cases.

Table 3-28. Initial sentence in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Black/African Am	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	1	8	2	7	18
Deferred	0%	25%	50%	14%	22%
Division of Youth Services	100%	25%	0%	0%	17%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	50%	50%	86%	61%
Total	100%	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

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 instances, 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.

Table 3-29. Initial sentence for Drugs as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Hispanic*	White	Total
(N)	1	1	2
Deferred	100%	0%	50%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	100%	50%
Total	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-30. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Black/African Am	Hispanic*	Total
(N)	1	4	5
Division of Youth Services	100%	50%	60%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	50%	40%
Total	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-31. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	2	2	5	9
Deferred	50%	50%	20%	33%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	50%	80%	67%
Total	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-32. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Hispanic*	White	Total
(N)	1	1	2
Probation/Intensive Supervision	100%	100%	100%
Total	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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

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 2018 statewide, 19% of county court cases, 36% of district court cases, and 38% 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.

In county court, 43% of cases received a deferred judgment, 13% received jail sentences and 32% were granted probation. Women were more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (50% compared to 40%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (16% for men compared to 7% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (33% compared to 28% for women) in county court. Hispanics and those in the Other race/ethnicity category 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 in half of cases (51%). The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a prison sentence: 24% of Drug cases, 22% of Other cases, 13% of Property cases, and 18% of Violent cases received a sentence to the Department of Corrections. One-quarter of initial sentences for Black/African Americans (25%) and Hispanics (29%) were to the Department of Corrections compared to 18% overall. Deferred judgments were initially granted in 18% of district court cases overall.

Juvenile court sentenced 18 cases in 2018 making interpreting the findings difficult.

Revocations

Cases sentenced in 2018 to probation or a deferred judgment that received a revocation are included in the analyses presented here.¹³ Those sentenced near the end of 2018 may not have had enough time to get revoked. **Note that these are cases, not individuals** and, as previously mentioned, statewide in 2018, 19% of county court cases, 36% of district court cases, and 38% 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. For example, the Judicial Department reports that in 2018, 24% of adult state probation terminations were the result of a revocation.¹⁴ The revocations presented here may not result in termination from probation supervision. In fact, in 2018, across county, adult district, and juvenile district courts, 48% of cases were reinstated, 45% were not reinstated, and for the remaining 7% of cases it was unclear the outcome of the revocation.

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

¹³ Judicial data pertaining to *petitions* to revoke are less reliable than data identifying actual revocations.

¹⁴ See *Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2018*, Table 48, page 121.

County court

Table 3-33 shows revocation information for county court. Overall, 16 % of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in 2018 were revoked. Whites were least likely to get revoked in county court, at 13%, compared to 25% of Black/African Americans and those in the Other race/ethnicity category (also 25%). Black/African Americans were most likely to be revoked when the crime was Violent (33%), however, there were only four cases involving Black/African Americans so this information must be interpreted with caution.

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

Race/Ethnicity	Crime type	No	Yes	Total	Total N
Black/African Am		75%	25%	100%	4
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	67%	33%	100%	3
Hispanic*		79%	21%	100%	58
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	86%	14%	100%	14
	Property	88%	13%	100%	8
	Violent	74%	26%	100%	35
Other		75%	25%	100%	71
	Other	76%	24%	100%	25
	Property	82%	18%	100%	11
	Violent	71%	29%	100%	35
White		87%	13%	100%	252
	Other	88%	12%	100%	81
	Property	87%	13%	100%	52
	Violent	87%	13%	100%	119
Total		84%	16%	100%	385

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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

Table 3-34 reflects county court revocations by gender. Overall, females in county court were somewhat less likely to get revoked than males (14% compared to 17%, respectively). Nearly one-fifth (19%) of females with Violent offenses were revoked in county court compared to 18% of males with Violent offenses.

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

Gender	Crime type	No	Yes	Total	Total N
Female		86%	14%	100%	118
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	94%	6%	100%	35
	Property	85%	15%	100%	20
	Violent	81%	19%	100%	62
Male		83%	17%	100%	267
	Other	81%	19%	100%	86
	Property	86%	14%	100%	51
	Violent	82%	18%	100%	130
Total		84%	16%	100%	385

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

Adult district court

Revocations from probation/deferred judgments occurred more frequently in district court (21%, Table 3-35) compared to county court (16%, Table 3-33) in 2018. Hispanics and those in the Other race/ethnicity category were most likely to be revoked (24% compared to 21% overall). Hispanics and Whites with Drug offenses were revoked at a rate of 31% and 29%, respectively. Table 3-36 shows that men in adult district court were more likely than women to get revoked (23% compared to 18%, respectively). Men with Drug cases were considerably more likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked (37%).

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

Race/Ethnicity	Crime type	No	Yes	Total	Total N
Black/African Am		83%	17%	100%	12
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	100%	0%	100%	6
	Property	50%	50%	100%	2
	Violent	67%	33%	100%	3
Hispanic*		76%	24%	100%	55
	Drugs	69%	31%	100%	16
	Other	75%	25%	100%	12
	Property	92%	8%	100%	13
	Violent	71%	29%	100%	14
Other		76%	24%	100%	58
	Drugs	80%	20%	100%	5
	Other	82%	18%	100%	22
	Property	76%	24%	100%	17
	Violent	64%	36%	100%	14
White		80%	20%	100%	227
	Drugs	71%	29%	100%	41
	Other	82%	18%	100%	50
	Property	74%	26%	100%	76
	Violent	92%	8%	100%	60
Total		79%	21%	100%	352

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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

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

Gender	Crime type	No	Yes	Total	Total N
Female		82%	18%	100%	95
	Drugs	84%	16%	100%	25
	Other	83%	17%	100%	24
	Property	75%	25%	100%	32
	Violent	93%	7%	100%	14
Male		77%	23%	100%	257
	Drugs	63%	37%	100%	38
	Other	82%	18%	100%	66
	Property	76%	24%	100%	76
	Violent	82%	18%	100%	77
Total		79%	21%	100%	352

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, 27% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2018 were revoked (Table 3-37). Hispanics were revoked at a rate of 33% and Whites were revoked at a rate of 29%. Table 3-38 presents revocations in juvenile court by gender. Females were revoked

at a rate of 33% compared to 25% for males, but the number of juvenile cases is very low (n=13) and so this information must be interpreted with caution.

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

Race/Ethnicity	Crime type	No	Yes	Total	Total N
Hispanic*		67%	33%	100%	6
	Drugs	0%	100%	100%	1
	Other	50%	50%	100%	2
	Property	100%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
Other		100%	0%	100%	2
	Property	100%	0%	100%	2
White		71%	29%	100%	7
	Drugs	0%	100%	100%	1
	Property	80%	20%	100%	5
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
Total		73%	27%	100%	15

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. *Hispanic ethnicity was estimated using a DCJ-developed and validated statistical model; see Appendix C.

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

Gender	Crime type	No	Yes	Total	Total N
Female		67%	33%	100%	3
	Drugs	0%	100%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	2
Male		75%	25%	100%	12
	Drugs	0%	100%	100%	1
	Other	50%	50%	100%	2
	Property	86%	14%	100%	7
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	2
Total		73%	27%	100%	15

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 2018 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, statewide in 2018, 19% of county court cases, 36% of district court cases, and 38% 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. Statewide in 2018, across all court types and for those with a probation or a deferred judgment sentence, 48% of cases with a revocation were reinstated, 45% were not reinstated, and for the remaining 7% the outcome was unclear.

Overall, 16 % of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court 2018 were revoked. Whites were least likely to get revoked in county court, at 13%, compared to 25% of Black/African Americans and those in the Other race/ethnicity category (also 25%). Black/African Americans were most likely to be revoked when the crime was Violent (33%), however, there were only four cases involving Black/African Americans so this information must be interpreted with caution. Females in county court were somewhat less likely to get revoked than males (14% compared to 17%, respectively). Nearly one-fifth (19%) of females with Violent offenses were revoked in county court compared to 18% of males with Violent offenses.

In district court, 21% of cases were revoked. Drug cases across race/ethnicity groups, compared to the other offense categories, were the most likely to be revoked. Hispanics and those in the Other race/ethnicity category were most likely to be revoked (24% compared to 21% overall). Hispanics and Whites with Drug offenses were revoked at a rate of 31% and 29%, respectively. Men in adult district court were more likely than women to get revoked (23% compared to 18%, respectively). Men with Drug cases were considerably more likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked (37%).

In juvenile court, 27% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2018 were revoked. Hispanics were revoked at a rate of 33% and Whites were revoked at a rate of 29%. Females were revoked at a rate of 33% compared to 25% for males, but the number of juvenile cases is very low (n=13) and so this information must be interpreted with caution.

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

Appendix C

Statistical Model for Classifying Hispanic Ethnicity

Court records in the Judicial Branch's ICON system do not distinguish between race and ethnicity. As a result, the Hispanic category underrepresents the true proportion of Hispanics in the court data system. In addition, the White category is overrepresented because Hispanics are most often coded as White. Finally, the arrest data are plagued with random misclassifications of race and ethnicity, and both random and non-random missing race/ethnicity data.

To address this problem of unreliable race/ethnicity information in the source data, an estimate of Hispanic ethnicity was developed using C50, a decision tree-based methodology that identifies important variables and generates rules to partition individuals into those having the characteristic of interest and those who do not.

Building a statistical model to predict Hispanic ethnicity requires a data set with the true outcome (Hispanic ethnicity) already known so that the performance of the model can be measured. Since the ICON data do not have Hispanic ethnicity consistently recorded, another criminal justice data source was needed. Data from the Department of Corrections were used to build the prediction model because it contained self-reported ethnicity for offenders. These records were matched by name, date of birth (DOB), and SID (State Identification number) to court records to construct the variables numbered 3 and 4 below.

The variables provided to the model included:

1. Hispanic ethnicity of the person's last name using the Census Bureau's Hispanic names list
2. Gender
3. Proportion of court cases in which the person is labeled Hispanic
4. Proportion of court cases in which the person is labeled Native American

The sample was split into 2/3 for development of the model and 1/3 for validation of the results. C50 selected Hispanic Name, the proportion of Hispanic cases in an individual's history, and the proportion of Native American cases in an individual's history for use in the final prediction model.

The development model achieved an AUC (Area Under the Curve) of .95 and the validation AUC was also .95.¹⁵ The validation AUC for females was slightly lower at .91. Females often change their last name at marriage and the Hispanic name indicator was the most important variable in the model. The overall predictive accuracy was 94% for both development and validation data sets.

As an additional check, the 2018 cohort of those receiving a DOC sentence and predicted to be Hispanic was compared to the development dataset's proportion of Hispanics in DOC. In the

¹⁵ AUC is a measure of discrimination between the event of interest and the non-event, ranging from 0-1; 1 means the prediction model perfectly discriminates between the event of interest and the non-event.

ICON data, 35% were predicted to be Hispanic, and this compared to 32% Hispanic in the DOC data. Because persons can have more than one court case at a time in ICON, the higher percentage predicted in ICON was determined acceptable.

For more information about the technical details of the methodology, contact the Office of Research and Statistics.