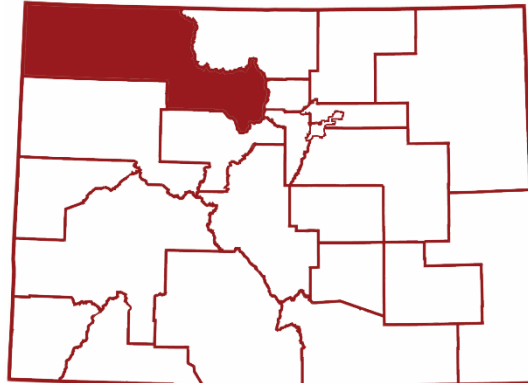


C.L.E.A.R. ACT: 2018

Community Law Enforcement Action Reporting Act

14th Judicial District



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

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Adult		88%	42,863
	Black/African American	<1%	393
	Hispanic	8%	3,353
	Other	1%	623
	White	90%	38,494
Juvenile		12%	5,684
	Black/African American	1%	81
	Hispanic	16%	889
	Other	1%	61
	White	82%	4,653
Total		100%	48,547

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>

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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/summons and court case processing for calendar year 2018 for the 14th 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 14th 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 14th Judicial District, the population of those ages 10 and above was 48,547.

- The adult population was comprised as follows: White, 90%; Black/African American, <1%; Hispanic, 8%; and Other, 1%.
- The juvenile population was comprised as follows: White, 82%, Black/African American, 1%, Hispanic 16%, and Other 1%.

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

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.

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 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/summonses for Drug offenses accounted for 9% of all arrests/summonses while Violent crimes accounted for 12% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 14% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (65%) fell into the Other crime category. Black/African Americans represented <1% of the population in 2018 but accounted for 2% of arrests/summonses. Hispanics represented 8% of the population and 13% of arrests/summonses. Males represented about 50% of the population and approximately 69%-88% of arrests. Females were more likely to be involved in Drug, Other, and Property offenses than Violent offenses. 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 more than 1,600 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that while those in the Other race/ethnicity category represented 1% of the population in the 14th Judicial District, they accounted for 3% of overall filings. Black/African Americans represented 1% of the population and 2% of overall court filings. Hispanic adults made up 8% of the adult population but had 13% of overall filings in 2018. In terms of gender, 25% of filings were females and 75% 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, 36% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 24% of cases in district court and 44% of cases in juvenile court. Almost one-fourth (21%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 8% in district court and 10% in juvenile court. Juvenile court had 59 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

³ The S.B. 15-185 2017 report used NIBRS arrest data to identify race/ethnicity in the court data.

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, 21% of cases received a deferred judgment, 24% were granted probation and 28% received fines/fees. Women were more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (28% compared to 19%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (11% for men compared to 9% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (22% compared to 25% for women) in county court. Hispanics were less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (there were too few data to analyze outcomes for Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity).

In district court, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, happening in half of cases (50%). The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a jail sentence: 15% of Drug cases, 14% of Other cases, 17% of Property cases, and 15% of Violent cases received a Jail sentence. There were too few sentences for Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity to analyze with confidence. Initial sentences for Hispanics and Whites were very similar with the exception of Hispanics being more likely than Whites to receive probation (56% compared to 49% respectively).

Juvenile court sentenced only 28 cases in 2018 making interpreting the findings inadvisable.

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, 13 % of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court 2018 were revoked. There were too few revocations for Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity to analyze with confidence. Hispanics and Whites had similar rates of revocation with Hispanics being slightly more likely to have their sentence revoked (16% compared to 13% respectively). Hispanics were much more likely to have their sentence revoked if their offense type was Property (25% compared to 12% for Whites). Females were much more likely to have their sentence revoked if the offense type was Property (24% compared to 9% for men) and less likely to have their sentence revoked if their offense was Violent (11% compared to 19% for men).

In district court, 19% of cases were revoked. Drug cases across race/ethnicity groups, compared to the other offense categories, were the most likely to be revoked. There were too few revocations for Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity to analyze with confidence. Whites were the most likely to have their sentence revoked overall (19%). men in adult district court were likely than women to get revoked (18% compared to 21%, respectively). Men with Drug cases were considerably more likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked (36%).

In juvenile court, 17% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2018 were revoked. There were too few revocations to analyze the role of race/ethnicity with confidence (n=23). Females were revoked at a rate of 0% compared to 21% for males, but the number of juvenile cases is very low (n=23) and so this information must be interpreted with caution.

Overall summary. In 2018, over 1,800 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 8% of the adult population and accounted for 13% of arrests.

This study of more than 1,600 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that while those in the Other race/ethnicity category represented 1% of the population in the 14th Judicial District, they accounted for 3% of overall filings. Black/African Americans represented <1% of the population and 2% of overall court filings. Hispanic adults made up 8% of the adult population but had 13% of overall filings in 2018.

In county court, 21% of cases received a deferred judgment, 24% were granted probation and 28% received fines/fees. Hispanics were less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (there were too few data to analyze outcomes for Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity).

In terms of revocations, 13 % of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court 2018 were revoked; 19% of district court cases were revoked. In juvenile court, 17% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2018 were revoked. Because the number of juvenile cases is very low (n=23), 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>

This report is presented 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.

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

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).

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.

Finally, the Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Office of the State Demographer, estimated that the population in 2018 in the 14th Judicial District for residents ages 10 and over was 48,547 and was comprised as follows:

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

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Adult		88%	42,863
	Black/African American	<1%	393
	Hispanic	8%	3,353
	Other	1%	623
	White	90%	38,494
Juvenile		12%	5,684
	Black/African American	1%	81
	Hispanic	16%	889
	Other	1%	61
	White	82%	4,653
Total		100%	48,547

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.

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.

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 arrest that involves an outstanding warrant and physical restraint). More than 1,800 NIBRS incidents in the 14th Judicial District were analyzed for calendar year 2018 (Table 1-2).

Table 1-2. Arrests by type, 2018

Arrest Type	Percent	Total
Custody/warrant	33%	623
On-view/probable cause	39%	743
Summons	28%	520
Total	100%	1,886

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	36%	601
County	61%	1,011
Juvenile	4%	59
Total	100%	1,671

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 1,600 **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.

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.

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.

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.

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, <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

Offense Type	Percent	Total
Drugs	9%	171
Other	65%	1,224
Property	14%	262
Violent	12%	229
Total	100%	1,886

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

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

¹⁰ Note that all offenses include attempts, solicitations, and conspiracies.

Table 2-2 reflects over 1,800 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 8% of the adult population and accounted for 13% of arrests. The Other race/ethnicity category represented 1% of the population, and 1% of arrests. Whites represented 90% of the population and 84% of arrests/summons.

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

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Black/African American	2%	40
Hispanic*	13%	240
Other	1%	20
White	84%	1,586
Total	100%	1,886

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 roughly 4% (n=31) of on view/probable cause arrests, and the majority of arrests were for Property or Other offenses (39% and 35% respectively), however the few cases involved means that it is difficult to generalize these findings. Juveniles accounted for seven custody/warrant arrests (Table 2-4). Overall, juveniles were more likely to get summoned than arrested; they accounted for 20% (n=102) 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 Category	Offense Type	Percent	Total
Adult		96%	712
	Drugs	12%	84
	Other	59%	421
	Property	10%	74
	Violent	19%	133
Juvenile		4%	31
	Drugs	10%	3
	Other	35%	11
	Property	39%	12
	Violent	16%	5
Total		100%	743

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 Category	Offense Type	Percent	Total
Adult		99%	616
	Drugs	4%	26
	Other	77%	472
	Property	6%	40
	Violent	13%	78
Juvenile		1%	7
	Other	86%	6
	Violent	14%	1
Total		100%	623

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 Category	Offense Type	Percent	Total
Adult		80%	418
	Drugs	8%	35
	Other	61%	256
	Property	28%	116
	Violent	3%	11
Juvenile		20%	102
	Drugs	23%	23
	Other	57%	58
	Property	20%	20
	Violent	<1%	1
Total		100%	520

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. With such small numbers of arrests in each arrest types, results should be interpreted with caution.

First, Table 2-6 shows that 12% of probable cause arrests were for Drug related offenses, 58% were for Other offenses, 12% for Property offenses, and 19% for Violent offenses. Black/African Americans and those falling in the Other race/ethnicity category both represented 1% of the population but represented 3% of Violent probable cause arrests. Hispanics represented 8% of the population but among On-View/Probable cause arrest, they represented 12% of Other crimes, 14% of Property crimes, and 14% of Violent crimes.

The arrest type where an individual is taken into custody on an outstanding warrant is depicted in Table 2-7. Over 77% of these arrests involved an offense that fell into the Other crime category. Black/African Americans and Hispanics were <1% and 8% of the total population, respectively, but represented 3% and 14% of arrests in the Other crime category.

Table 2-8 shows that summons were less likely to be issued for Violent offenses (2%) compared to Other (60%) and Property (26%) and Drug offenses (11%).

Again, all results should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of arrests in each arrest type.

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

Offense Type	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Drugs		12%	87
	Hispanic*	8%	7
	Other	1%	1
	White	91%	79
Other		58%	432
	Black/African American	1%	6
	Hispanic*	12%	52
	Other	<1%	2
	White	86%	372
Property		12%	86
	Hispanic*	14%	12
	White	86%	74
Violent		19%	138
	Black/African American	3%	4
	Hispanic*	14%	19
	Other	3%	4
	White	80%	111
Total		100%	743

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

Offense Type	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Drugs		4%	26
	Black/African American	8%	2
	Hispanic*	4%	1
	Other	4%	1
	White	85%	22
Other		77%	478
	Black/African American	3%	13
	Hispanic*	14%	69
	Other	<1%	3
	White	82%	393
Property		6%	40
	Hispanic*	5%	2
	White	95%	38
Violent		13%	79
	Black/African American	3%	2
	Hispanic*	11%	9
	Other	1%	1
	White	85%	67
Total		100%	623

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

Offense Type	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Drugs		11%	58
	Hispanic*	17%	10
	Other	3%	2
	White	79%	46
Other		60%	314
	Black/African American	3%	9
	Hispanic*	14%	44
	Other	<1%	2
	White	82%	259
Property		26%	136
	Black/African American	2%	3
	Hispanic*	10%	14
	Other	3%	4
	White	85%	115
Violent		2%	12
	Black/African American	8%	1
	Hispanic*	8%	1
	White	83%	10
Total		100%	520

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 13-31% of arrests and 22-46% of summonses (depending on the crime category) and men comprised the remainder. Overall, women were generally more likely to be involved in Drug, Other and Property offenses compared with the other offense categories.

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

Offense Type	Gender	Percent	Total
Drugs		12%	87
	Female	31%	27
	Male	69%	60
Other		58%	432
	Female	23%	99
	Male	77%	333
Property		12%	86
	Female	26%	22
	Male	74%	64
Violent		19%	138
	Female	20%	28
	Male	80%	110
Total		100%	743

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

Offense Type	Gender	Percent	Total
Drugs		4%	26
	Female	31%	8
	Male	69%	18
Other		77%	478
	Female	26%	122
	Male	74%	356
Property		6%	40
	Female	13%	5
	Male	88%	35
Violent		13%	79
	Female	23%	18
	Male	77%	61
Total		100%	623

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

Offense Type	Gender	Percent	Total
Drugs		11%	58
	Female	22%	13
	Male	78%	45
Other		60%	314
	Female	29%	90
	Male	71%	224
Property		26%	136
	Female	46%	63
	Male	54%	73
Violent		2%	12
	Female	33%	4
	Male	67%	8
Total		100%	520

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 1,900 arrests/summonses in the 14th 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/summonses for Drug offenses accounted for 9% of all arrests/summonses while Violent crimes accounted for 12% of arrests/summonses, Property offenses accounted for 14% of arrests/summonses, and the remainder of arrests/summonses (65%) fell into the Other crime category. Black/African Americans represented <1% of the population in 2018 but accounted for 2% of arrests/summonses. Hispanics represented 8% of the population and 13% of arrests/summonses. Males represented about 50% of the population and approximately 69%-88% of arrests. Females were more likely to be involved in Drug, Other, and Property offenses than Violent offenses. 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 14th 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 at <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 1,671 case filings in county, adult district, and juvenile courts combined for calendar year 2018. Black/African Americans represented <1% of the population, but 2% of the arrests/summons and 2% of court filings in 2018. Hispanics represented 8% of the population, 13% of arrests/summons, and 13% of case filings. Those falling into the Other race/ethnicity category represented 1% of the population and 3% 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 American	2%	30
Hispanic*	13%	216
Other	3%	48
White	82%	1,377
Total	100%	1,671

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 12% of cases, and Violent charges comprised the largest category at 39% of charges filed. Hispanics represented 12% of Drug filings and 13% of Violent filings. Those falling in the Other race/ethnicity category represented 4% of Property crime filings and 3% of Violent filings despite representing 1% of the population in the 14th Judicial District in 2018.

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

Offense Type	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Drugs		12%	194
	Black/African American	1%	2
	Hispanic*	12%	23
	Other	2%	3
	White	86%	166
Other		28%	465
	Black/African American	3%	13
	Hispanic*	13%	62
	Other	2%	10
	White	82%	380
Property		22%	365
	Black/African American	1%	5
	Hispanic*	13%	47
	Other	4%	14
	White	82%	299
Violent		39%	647
	Black/African American	2%	10
	Hispanic*	13%	84
	Other	3%	21
	White	82%	532
Total		100%	1,671

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, 25% of filings were females and 75% were males. Females were more likely than men to be involved in Drug crimes (14% compared to 11%, respectively) and slightly less to be involved in Violent offenses (35% compared to 40%, respectively).

Table 3-3. Most serious filing charge by gender

Gender	Offense Type	Percent	Total
Female		25%	416
	Drugs	14%	58
	Other	24%	100
	Property	27%	111
	Violent	35%	147
Male		75%	1,255
	Drugs	11%	136
	Other	29%	365
	Property	20%	254
	Violent	40%	500
Total		100%	1,671

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 61% of the total. Black/African Americans represented 2% of county and district and court cases filed compared to 0% in juvenile court. Hispanics represented 13% of county and district court filings and 12% of juvenile court filings in 2018. Those falling into the Other race/ethnicity category were 2% of district court filings and 3% of county court filings and 10% of juvenile court filings.

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

Court	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Total
Adult District		36%	601
	Black/African American	2%	12
	Hispanic*	13%	80
	Other	2%	15
	White	82%	494
County		61%	1,011
	Black/African American	2%	18
	Hispanic*	13%	129
	Other	3%	27
	White	83%	837
Juvenile		4%	59
	Hispanic*	12%	7
	Other	10%	6
	White	78%	46
Total		100%	1,671

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 14th Judicial District in 2018).

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

Court	Offense Type	Percent	Total
Adult District		36%	601
	Drugs	21%	126
	Other	28%	166
	Property	28%	170
	Violent	23%	139
County		61%	1,011
	Drugs	7%	66
	Other	29%	289
	Property	16%	166
	Violent	48%	490
Juvenile		4%	59
	Drugs	3%	2
	Other	17%	10
	Property	49%	29
	Violent	31%	18
Total		100%	1,671

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		36%	601
	Female	24%	142
	Male	76%	459
County		61%	1,011
	Female	26%	265
	Male	74%	746
Juvenile		4%	59
	Female	15%	9
	Male	85%	50
Total		100%	1,671

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 was only one case in Juvenile court that had a trial, but this represented 2% of juvenile cases overall. 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		36%	601
	No	99%	594
	Yes	1%	7
County		61%	1,011
	No	99%	999
	Yes	1%	12
Juvenile		4%	59
	No	98%	58
	Yes	2%	1
Total		100%	1,671

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

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

Offense Type	Completed Trial	Percent	Total
Drugs		12%	194
	No	98%	191
	Yes	2%	3
Other		28%	465
	No	99%	461
	Yes	<1%	4
Property		22%	365
	No	99%	362
	Yes	<1%	3
Violent		39%	647
	No	98%	637
	Yes	2%	10
Total		100%	1,671

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 1,600 case filings in county, district, and juvenile courts combined found that while those in the Other race/ethnicity category represented 1% of the population in the 14th Judicial District, they accounted for 3% of overall filings. Black/African Americans represented 1% of the population and 2% of overall court filings. Hispanic adults made up 8% of the adult population but had 13% of overall filings in 2018. In terms of gender, 25% of filings were females and 75% 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 21% of cases were convicted as charged, and 29% were convicted of another crime. In adult district court (Table 3-10), 43% were convicted of another crime and a much smaller percentage (8%) were convicted as charged. In juvenile court (Table 3-11), 34% were convicted of another offense and 10% 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 (n=59).

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

Race/Ethnicity	Offense Type	Convicted as charged	Convicted other crime	Dismissed / not guilty	Not yet resolved / case closed	Total	Total N
Black/African American		17%	50%	11%	22%	100%	18
	Drugs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
	Other	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	5
	Property	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%	4
	Violent	11%	44%	22%	22%	100%	9
Hispanic		19%	29%	39%	12%	100%	129
	Drugs	36%	18%	45%	0%	100%	11
	Other	26%	33%	28%	14%	100%	43
	Property	0%	38%	38%	23%	100%	13
	Violent	16%	27%	45%	11%	100%	62
Other		11%	37%	33%	19%	100%	27
	Drugs	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	20%	60%	0%	20%	100%	5
	Property	0%	80%	20%	0%	100%	5
	Violent	13%	19%	44%	25%	100%	16
White		22%	28%	36%	13%	100%	837
	Drugs	39%	30%	31%	0%	100%	54
	Other	25%	38%	28%	9%	100%	236
	Property	19%	29%	36%	15%	100%	144
	Violent	20%	22%	41%	17%	100%	403
Total		21%	29%	36%	13%	100%	1,011

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 for Black/African American individuals were the most likely to have charges dismissed (42%) but with such a small number of cases these results should be interpreted with caution (n=12), especially Other offenses (48%). 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	Offense Type	Convicted as charged	Convicted other crime	Dismissed / not guilty	Not yet resolved / case closed	Total	Total N
Black/African American		0%	25%	42%	33%	100%	12
	Drugs	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%	2
	Other	0%	25%	50%	25%	100%	8
	Property	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	1
Hispanic		8%	39%	25%	29%	100%	80
	Drugs	8%	50%	0%	42%	100%	12
	Other	13%	25%	50%	13%	100%	16
	Property	0%	48%	19%	32%	100%	31
	Violent	14%	29%	29%	29%	100%	21
Other		7%	47%	20%	27%	100%	15
	Drugs	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%	2
	Other	25%	50%	0%	25%	100%	4
	Property	0%	60%	40%	0%	100%	5
	Violent	0%	25%	25%	50%	100%	4
White		9%	44%	24%	23%	100%	494
	Drugs	12%	51%	21%	16%	100%	110
	Other	10%	35%	36%	19%	100%	138
	Property	6%	47%	21%	26%	100%	133
	Violent	7%	46%	16%	31%	100%	113
Total		8%	43%	24%	24%	100%	601

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 44% of cases filed, while 10% of cases were convicted as charged and 34% were convicted of a different crime. The few cases in Juvenile Court (n=59) 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	Offense Type	Convicted as charged	Convicted other crime	Dismissed/ not guilty	Not yet resolved / case closed	Total	Total N
Hispanic*		29%	14%	29%	29%	100%	7
	Drugs	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0
	Other	33%	0%	33%	33%	100%	3
	Property	0%	33%	33%	33%	100%	3
	Violent	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1
Other		0%	33%	50%	17%	100%	6
	Drugs	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0
	Other	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
	Property	0%	0%	75%	25%	100%	4
	Violent	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	1
White		9%	37%	46%	9%	100%	46
	Drugs	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	2
	Other	17%	17%	67%	0%	100%	6
	Property	5%	36%	45%	14%	100%	22
	Violent	13%	38%	44%	6%	100%	16
Total		10%	34%	44%	12%	100%	59

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, 36% of cases in county court were dismissed, as were 24% of cases in district court and 44% of cases in juvenile court. Almost one-fourth (21%) of county court cases were convicted as charged compared to 8% in district court and 10% in juvenile court. Juvenile court had 59 cases in 2018; it is difficult to interpret information when there are few cases.

Initial Sentences

The tables below show cases sentenced in the 14th 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, 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.

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. Fines/fees was the most frequently occurring sentence, happening in 28% of cases. Probation was used in 24% of cases.

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

Sentence	Offense Type	Percent	Total
Community Service		4%	20
	Drugs	30%	6
	Other	55%	11
	Property	10%	2
	Violent	5%	1
Deferred		21%	113
	Other	21%	24
	Property	18%	20
	Violent	61%	69
Fines/fees		28%	149
	Drugs	26%	38
	Other	57%	85
	Property	15%	22
	Violent	3%	4
Jail		11%	56
	Drugs	2%	1
	Other	27%	15
	Property	21%	12
	Violent	50%	28
Probation/Intensive Supervision		24%	129
	Other	53%	69
	Property	9%	11
	Violent	38%	49
Unsupervised Probation		12%	62
	Drugs	2%	1
	Other	40%	25
	Property	29%	18
	Violent	29%	18
Total		100%	529

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 (28% compared to 19%, respectively). Men were slightly more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (11% for men compared to 9% for women), and men were slightly more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (25% compared to 23% for women).

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

Sentence	Female	Male	Total
(N)	134	395	529
Community Service	4%	4%	4%
Deferred	28%	19%	21%
Fines/fees	28%	28%	28%
Jail	9%	11%	11%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	22%	25%	24%
Unsupervised Probation	9%	13%	12%
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. There were so few sentences involving Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity that interpretations should be made with caution. Hispanics were more likely than Whites to receive Fines/fees (37% compared to 27% respectively), but were less likely to receive a deferred sentence (18% compared to 22% respectively). The total number of sentences analyzed in county court is small enough to advise caution while interpreting these data.

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

Sentence	Black/African American	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	14	62	16	437	529
Community Service	0%	5%	6%	4%	4%
Deferred	36%	18%	19%	22%	21%
Fines/fees	29%	37%	25%	27%	28%
Jail	14%	6%	6%	11%	11%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	7%	27%	25%	24%	24%
Unsupervised Probation	14%	6%	19%	12%	12%
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=46) makes difficult the interpretation of the information. In fact, there were so few cases that none for Black/African Americans were present.

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

Sentence	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	11	1	34	46
Community Service	18%	0%	12%	13%
Fines/fees	82%	0%	85%	83%
Jail	0%	100%	0%	2%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	0%	3%	2%
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 cases with Other as the most serious county court conviction charge. There are so few cases for Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity that it is inadvisable to interpret their outcomes. Hispanics were much less likely to receive a deferred judgment compared to Whites (4% compared to 12% respectively). 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. As previously stated, the total number of sentences analyzed in county court is small enough to advise caution when interpreting these data.

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

Sentence	Black/African American	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	5	24	5	195	229
Community Service	0%	4%	20%	5%	5%
Deferred	0%	4%	0%	12%	10%
Fines/fees	60%	46%	20%	36%	37%
Jail	20%	4%	0%	7%	7%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	33%	60%	30%	30%
Unsupervised Probation	20%	8%	0%	11%	11%
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	Black/African American	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	2	9	4	70	85
Community Service	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%
Deferred	100%	11%	0%	24%	24%
Fines/fees	0%	33%	75%	23%	26%
Jail	0%	22%	0%	14%	14%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	22%	0%	13%	13%
Unsupervised Probation	0%	11%	25%	23%	21%
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 3-18. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in County Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Black/African American	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	7	18	6	138	169
Community Service	0%	0%	0%	<1%	<1%
Deferred	43%	50%	50%	39%	41%
Fines/fees	14%	0%	0%	2%	2%
Jail	14%	6%	0%	19%	17%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	14%	39%	17%	29%	29%
Unsupervised Probation	14%	6%	33%	10%	11%
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 (50%) overall. The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a Jail sentence: 15% of Drug cases, 14% of Other cases, 17% of Property cases, and 15% of Violent cases received a Jail sentence.

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

Sentence	Drugs	Other	Property	Violent	Total
(N)	111	105	94	82	392
Community Corrections	12%	7%	3%	4%	7%
Deferred	8%	13%	16%	20%	14%
Dept of Corrections	12%	17%	10%	13%	13%
Fines/fees	3%	<1%	2%	0%	2%
Jail	15%	14%	17%	15%	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	48%	52%	49%	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.

Table 3-20 shows the initial district court sentence by gender. Women were more likely to receive a deferred judgment compared to men (17% versus 13%, respectively), and more likely to be granted probation (55% compared to 48% for men). Women were also considerably less likely to receive a prison sentence compared to men (7% compared to 15%).

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

Sentence	Female	Male	Total
(N)	92	300	392
Community Corrections	5%	7%	7%
Deferred	17%	13%	14%
Dept of Corrections	7%	15%	13%
Fines/fees	3%	1%	2%
Jail	12%	16%	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	55%	48%	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.

Table 3-21 shows the initial sentence in adult district court by race/ethnicity combining all crime types. There were too few sentences for Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity to analyze with confidence. Initial sentences for Hispanics and Whites were very similar with the exception of Hispanics being more likely than Whites to receive probation (56% compared to 49% respectively).

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

Sentence	Black/African American	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	6	48	8	330	392
Community Corrections	17%	0%	0%	8%	7%
Deferred	17%	15%	25%	13%	14%
Dept of Corrections	0%	13%	0%	14%	13%
Fines/fees	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%
Jail	50%	15%	13%	15%	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	17%	56%	63%	49%	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.

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 American	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	3	8	4	96	111
Community Corrections	0%	0%	0%	14%	12%
Deferred	0%	0%	0%	9%	8%
Dept of Corrections	0%	13%	0%	13%	12%
Fines/fees	0%	13%	0%	2%	3%
Jail	67%	0%	25%	15%	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	33%	75%	75%	48%	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 3-23. Initial sentence for Other as most serious conviction in Adult District Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Black/African American	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	1	19	1	84	105
Community Corrections	0%	0%	0%	8%	7%
Deferred	100%	16%	0%	12%	13%
Dept of Corrections	0%	11%	0%	19%	17%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	0%	1%	<1%
Jail	0%	26%	0%	12%	14%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	47%	100%	48%	48%
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 American	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	2	9	2	81	94
Community Corrections	50%	0%	0%	2%	3%
Deferred	0%	22%	50%	15%	16%
Dept of Corrections	0%	11%	0%	10%	10%
Fines/fees	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
Jail	50%	11%	0%	17%	17%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	56%	50%	53%	52%
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	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	12	1	69	82
Community Corrections	0%	0%	4%	4%
Deferred	17%	100%	19%	20%
Dept of Corrections	17%	0%	13%	13%
Jail	8%	0%	16%	15%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	58%	0%	48%	49%
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.

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=26), interpretation of the findings is difficult and should be done with caution.

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

Sentence	Drugs	Other	Property	Violent	Total
(N)	2	8	11	5	26
Deferred	50%	38%	27%	60%	38%
Division of Youth Services	0%	13%	9%	20%	12%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	50%	64%	20%	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.

Table 3-27 shows the initial sentence in juvenile court by gender. Females were more likely to receive a deferred judgement than males (100% versus 27%, respectively), and less likely to receive a sentence to the Division of Youth Services (0% compared to 14%). Again, the few number of cases makes interpretation difficult.

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

Sentence	Female	Male	Total
(N)	4	22	26
Deferred	100%	27%	38%
Division of Youth Services	0%	14%	12%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	59%	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.

Table 3-28 reflects the initial juvenile court sentence by race/ethnicity. There are too few cases to interpret the data with confidence.

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

Sentence	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	4	1	21	26
Deferred	75%	100%	29%	38%
Division of Youth Services	0%	0%	14%	12%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	25%	0%	57%	50%
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.

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 (as low as n=2); 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	White	Total
(N)	2	2
Deferred	50%	50%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	50%
Total	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	Hispanic*	Other	White	Total
(N)	2	1	5	8
Deferred	50%	100%	20%	38%
Division of Youth Services	0%	0%	20%	13%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	50%	0%	60%	50%
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 3-31. Initial sentence for Property as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Hispanic*	White	Total
(N)	1	10	11
Deferred	100%	20%	27%
Division of Youth Services	0%	10%	9%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	70%	64%
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 3-32. Initial sentence for Violent as most serious conviction in Juvenile Court by race/ethnicity

Sentence	Hispanic*	White	Total
(N)	1	4	5
Deferred	100%	50%	60%
Division of Youth Services	0%	25%	20%
Probation/Intensive Supervision	0%	25%	20%
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, 21% of cases received a deferred judgment, 24% were granted probation and 28% received fines/fees. Women were more likely than men to receive a deferred judgment in county court (28% compared to 19%, respectively). Men were more likely than women to receive a jail sentence (11% for men compared to 9% for women), and men were more likely to be granted an initial sentence to probation (22% compared to 25% for women) in county court. Hispanics were less likely than Whites to receive a deferred judgment (there were too few data to analyze outcomes for Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity).

In district court, probation was the most frequently occurring initial sentence, happening in half of cases (50%). The second most frequently occurring sentence in district court was a jail sentence: 15% of Drug cases, 14% of Other cases, 17% of Property cases, and 15% of Violent cases received a Jail sentence. There were too few sentences for Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity to analyze with confidence. Initial sentences for Hispanics and Whites were very similar with the exception of Hispanics being more likely than Whites to receive probation (56% compared to 49% respectively).

Juvenile court sentenced only 28 cases in 2018; the findings should be interpreted with caution.

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.

County court

Table 3-33 shows revocation information for county court. There were too few revocations for Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity to analyze with confidence. Hispanics and Whites had similar rates of revocation with Hispanics being slightly more likely to have their sentence revoked (16% compared to 13% respectively). Hispanics were much more likely to have their sentence revoked if their offense type was Property (25% compared to 12% for Whites).

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

Race/Ethnicity	Offense Type	No	Yes	Total	Total N
Black/African American		88%	13%	100%	8
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	50%	50%	100%	2
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	5
Hispanic*		84%	16%	100%	32
	Other	91%	9%	100%	11
	Property	75%	25%	100%	4
	Violent	82%	18%	100%	17
Other		90%	10%	100%	10
	Other	100%	0%	100%	3
	Property	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	83%	17%	100%	6
White		87%	13%	100%	254
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	90%	10%	100%	103
	Property	88%	12%	100%	42
	Violent	82%	18%	100%	108
Total		87%	13%	100%	304

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.

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.

Table 3-34 reflects county court revocations by gender. Overall, females and males had very similar rates of revocation. Females were much more likely to have their sentence revoked if the offense type was Property (24% compared to 9% for men) and less likely to have their sentence revoked if their offense was Violent (11% compared to 19% for men).

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

Gender	Offense Type	No	Yes	Total	Total N
Female		87%	13%	100%	79
	Other	93%	7%	100%	27
	Property	76%	24%	100%	17
	Violent	89%	11%	100%	35
Male		86%	14%	100%	225
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	90%	10%	100%	91
	Property	91%	9%	100%	32
	Violent	81%	19%	100%	101
Total		87%	13%	100%	304

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 (19%, Table 3-35) compared to county court (13%, Table 3-33) in 2018. There were too few revocations for Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity to analyze with confidence. Whites were the most likely to have their sentence revoked overall (19%). Table 3-36 shows that men in adult district court were likely than women to get revoked (18% compared to 21%, respectively). Men with Drug cases were considerably more likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked (36%).

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

Race/Ethnicity	Offense Type	No	Yes	Total	Total N
Black/African American		100%	0%	100%	2
	Drugs	100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
Hispanic*		85%	15%	100%	34
	Drugs	50%	50%	100%	6
	Other	100%	0%	100%	12
	Property	100%	0%	100%	7
	Violent	78%	22%	100%	9
Other		71%	29%	100%	7
	Drugs	33%	67%	100%	3
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
White		81%	19%	100%	206
	Drugs	69%	31%	100%	55
	Other	92%	8%	100%	50
	Property	84%	16%	100%	55
	Violent	78%	22%	100%	46
Total		81%	19%	100%	249

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	Offense Type	No	Yes	Total	Total N
Female		79%	21%	100%	67
	Drugs	69%	31%	100%	26
	Other	100%	0%	100%	16
	Property	76%	24%	100%	17
	Violent	75%	25%	100%	8
Male		82%	18%	100%	182
	Drugs	64%	36%	100%	39
	Other	92%	8%	100%	48
	Property	89%	11%	100%	47
	Violent	79%	21%	100%	48
Total		81%	19%	100%	249

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, 17% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2018 were revoked (Table 3-37). There were too few revocations to analyze the role of race/ethnicity with confidence (n=23). Table 3-38 presents revocations in juvenile court by gender. Females were revoked at a rate of 0% compared to 21% for males, but the number of juvenile cases is very low (n=23) 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	Offense Type	No	Yes	Total	Total N
Hispanic*		100%	0%	100%	4
	Other	100%	0%	100%	2
	Property	100%	0%	100%	1
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
Other		100%	0%	100%	1
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
White		78%	22%	100%	18
	Drugs	50%	50%	100%	2
	Other	75%	25%	100%	4
	Property	89%	11%	100%	9
	Violent	67%	33%	100%	3
Total		83%	17%	100%	23

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	Offense Type	No	Yes	Total	Total N
Female		100%	0%	100%	4
	Other	100%	0%	100%	1
	Property	100%	0%	100%	2
	Violent	100%	0%	100%	1
Male		79%	21%	100%	19
	Drugs	50%	50%	100%	2
	Other	83%	17%	100%	6
	Property	88%	13%	100%	8
	Violent	67%	33%	100%	3
Total		83%	17%	100%	23

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, 13 % of cases receiving a probation/deferred judgment in county court 2018 were revoked. There were too few revocations for Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity to analyze with confidence. Hispanics and Whites had similar rates of revocation with Hispanics being slightly more likely to have their sentence revoked (16% compared to 13%

respectively). Hispanics were much more likely to have their sentence revoked if their offense type was Property (25% compared to 12% for Whites). Females were much more likely to have their sentence revoked if the offense type was Property (24% compared to 9% for men) and less likely to have their sentence revoked if their offense was Violent (11% compared to 19% for men).

In district court, 19% of cases were revoked. Drug cases across race/ethnicity groups, compared to the other offense categories, were the most likely to be revoked. There were too few revocations for Black/African Americans and those of Other race/ethnicity to analyze with confidence. Whites were the most likely to have their sentence revoked overall (19%). men in adult district court were likely than women to get revoked (18% compared to 21%, respectively). Men with Drug cases were considerably more likely, compared to those with other crime types, to get revoked (36%).

In juvenile court, 17% of cases sentenced to probation/deferred judgment in 2018 were revoked. There were too few revocations to analyze the role of race/ethnicity with confidence (n=23). Females were revoked at a rate of 0% compared to 21% for males, but the number of juvenile cases is very low (n=23) 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.