Summary of Law Enforcement and District Attorney Reports of Student Contacts

Pursuant to House Bill 15-1273

Prepared for the Education and Judiciary Committees of the Colorado State House and Senate

July 2016

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The corresponding web-based interactive data dashboard is located here:
colorado.gov/dcj-ors/CJ-StudentContacts

Preface

In 2015, the Colorado General Assembly passed House Bill 1273[1], which mandated that local law enforcement agencies and district attorney offices report specific information to the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) within the Colorado Department of Public Safety concerning every incident that resulted in a student's arrest, summons or ticket during the 2014-2015 academic year for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public elementary schools, middle or junior high schools, or high schools.

H.B. 15-1273 mandated DCJ to annually analyze and report these data disaggregated by law enforcement agency, district attorney, and school. This report is presented to the Judiciary and Education Committees of the General Assembly in tandem with a corresponding web-based interactive data dashboard that provides information on individual schools and law enforcement agencies, along with judicial districts. *These two reporting mechanisms—this report and the data dashboard—should be viewed together since only the report contains information regarding the development of the data sets used in the report and in the dashboard.*

Every effort was made to protect the identity of individual students. Disaggregating the data by individual school required special precautions to protect student privacy. To this end, schools with five or fewer incidents were placed into a category titled "Schools with few incidents." Additionally, when only one individual fell into a race/ethnicity category in a specific school, that case was placed into the "other or unknown" race/ethnicity category in an effort to conceal the identity of the student.

For information on incidents analyzed by school, by law enforcement agency, and by final disposition, please go to the following website to access the data dashboard:
colorado.gov/dcj-ors/CJ-StudentContacts

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[1] C.R.S. 22-32-146(5).

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Executive Summary

Background. In 2015, the Colorado General Assembly passed House Bill 1273, which mandated that local law enforcement agencies report specific information to the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) within the Colorado Department of Public Safety concerning every incident that resulted in a student's arrest, summons or ticket during the 2014-2015 academic year for an offense that occurred at a public elementary school, middle or junior high school, or high school; in a school vehicle; or at a school activity or sanctioned event. In addition, H.B. 15-1273 mandated that each district attorney annually report to DCJ, the name of any student who was granted pre-filing juvenile or adult diversion for a ticket, summons, or offense that occurred at a public elementary school, middle or junior high school, or high school; in a school vehicle; or at a school activity or sanctioned event. The DCJ provided data collection instruments on its website for law enforcement agencies and district attorney offices to use that would allow for the submission of this information.

Ninety-two (92) law enforcement agencies provided data to DCJ for this study[2] and reported more than 6641 incidents in 513 public schools during the 2014-15 school year.[3] It is unknown if those agencies that did not report did not have incidents on school grounds, or were unaware of the reporting requirements specified in H.B. 15-1273. Fifteen of 22 district attorney offices submitted information to DCJ. Of these, four did not have diversion cases. Eleven offices reported 598 diversion cases involving 214 females and 384 males between the ages of 10 and 24.

Law enforcement data summary. Over 80% of the incidents reported by law enforcement agencies occurred in six judicial districts: the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 10th, 17th, and 18th. The majority (85%) of the 6641 incidents resulted in law enforcement officers issuing a ticket or summons and 15% resulted in an arrest. In terms of race/ethnicity, 43% of the students involved in the incidents reported by law enforcement were White, 37% were Hispanic, and 14% were Black (for 6% of incidents, race/ethnicity was coded "other or unknown").[4] Weapons were present in less than 4% of incidents; of these, the most common types were a knife/cutting instrument (40%) or personal weapons such as fists (32%).

Marijuana-related offenses, disorderly conduct and assault were the most frequently occurring offenses. While White students were involved in 43% of incidents overall, Whites were represented in 52% of marijuana-related offenses, 56% of dangerous drug violations, and 64% of liquor offenses. White students were involved in 38% of weapons offenses. Hispanic students, involved in 37% of incidents overall, were more likely to be involved in disorderly conduct (46%), public peace violations (42%), property damage (45%), and tobacco violations (46%). Black students, involved in 14% of incidents overall, were more likely to be involved in disorderly conduct (17%), assault (21%), public peace violations (31%), trespassing (20%), and obstruction (37%). It should be noted that some of these

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[2] Seventeen (17) law enforcement agencies reported no incidents, and three agencies reported in formats that were not usable.

[3] Please see the "Developing the data base" section for information describing why some incidents were excluded from the analysis.

[4] The Colorado Department of Education reports the race/ethnicity distribution for all schools at the beginning of academic year 2014-15 as follows: 55% were White, 33% were Hispanic, 5% were Black, and 8% of students fell into "other, Asian/Native Hawaiian/American Indian/Alaska Native." Note that law enforcement agencies reported incidents in 513 schools while there are over 1800 schools statewide.

offenses—assault and obstruction in particular—were more likely to result in an arrest rather than a summons/ticket. In terms of case outcome, when cases were filed in district or county court,[5] charges were dismissed 41% of the time. However, this outcome occurred more frequently for Black students (47%) and less frequently for Hispanic students (33%). Hispanics were more likely to receive probation/deferred judgment (44%) while Blacks were less likely (22%) compared to 32% overall. Twelve cases resulted in a sentence to the Division of Youth Corrections.

For information by law enforcement agency and by school, please use the following link to access an interactive data dashboard: colorado.gov/dcj-ors/CJ-StudentContacts

District attorney data summary. Fifteen of 22 district attorney offices submitted information to DCJ for the 2014-2015 school year. Of these, four did not have diversion programs. Eleven offices reported 598 diversion cases involving 214 females and 384 males between the ages of 10 and 24. Blacks represented seven percent of the cases, Hispanics 17% and Whites 72%; for the remaining four percent, race/ethnicity was unknown. Offense type, obtained by matching the submitted law enforcement records to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data base, was found for only 103 cases. Among these cases, assault was the most common charge (25%) followed by dangerous drugs (13%), disorderly conduct (12%) and marijuana offenses (12%).

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[5] Denver County Court data was unavailable.

Background

In 2015, the Colorado General Assembly passed House Bill 1273,[6] which mandated that local law enforcement agencies report specific information to the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) in the Department of Public Safety concerning every incident that resulted in a student's arrest, summons or ticket during the 2014-2015 academic year. H.B. 15-1273 mandated DCJ to annually analyze and report the data by law enforcement agency and by school. For information on incidents analyzed by school, by law enforcement agency, and by final disposition, please go to the following website to access an interactive data dashboard: colorado.gov/dcj-ors/CJ-StudentContacts

In addition, H.B. 15-1273 mandated that each district attorney annually report to DCJ, specific information regarding any student who was granted pre-filing juvenile diversion for a ticket, summons, or offense that occurred at a public elementary school, middle or junior high school, or high school; in a school vehicle; or at a school activity or sanctioned event between August 1, 2014 and July 31, 2015. The Division provided data collection instruments on its website for law enforcement agencies and district attorney offices to use that would allow for the submission of this information.

This report is organized as follows: Section One focuses on the data provided by law enforcement agencies, and first describes the approach employed to develop the data set. This discussion is followed by the findings from the overall analysis of data provided by law enforcement agencies. Next is an analysis of the data, first by contact type (summons/ticket or arrest), and then by race/ethnicity. A brief summary and discussion concludes Section One. Section Two presents an introduction to the study, a description of the data obtained from district attorney offices, and a summary of the findings by judicial district.

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[6] C.R.S. 22-32-146(5) and C.R.S. 20-1-113(4).

Section One: Law enforcement contacts in schools

Introduction

H.B. 15-1273 mandates that each law enforcement agency that employed or contracted with an officer who is "acting or has acted in his or her official capacity on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or sanctioned event"[7] at public primary or secondary schools in Colorado is required to report specific information about the incident to the DCJ. Additionally, H.B. 1273 requires researchers to determine and report the final disposition of such incidents.

Data sources

Law enforcement data. Each law enforcement agency that acted in its official capacity on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or sanctioned event at public elementary schools, middle or junior high schools, or high schools, was required to report the following information:

a)   The student's full name;

b)   The student's date of birth;

c)   The student's race, ethnicity, and gender;

d)   The name of the school where the incident occurred or the name of the school that operated the vehicle or held the activity or event;

e)   The date of the arrest or taking of a student into custody;

f)   The date of the issuance of the summons or ticket;

g)   The arrest or incident report number as recorded by the law enforcement agency;

h)   The single most serious offense for which a student was arrested, issued a summons, or issued a ticket using the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) crime code;

i)   The type of weapon involved, if any, for offenses classified as Group A offenses in NIBRS; and

j)   The law enforcement agency's originating reporting identifier.

Once the reports of incidents were received by DCJ, each file was reviewed and processed as described below in the *Developing the database* section. To complete the process, other sources of information were used, including an official list of public schools from the Colorado Department of Education (CDE), an official list of crimes by the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Colorado ICON/Eclipse database of county and district courts records.[8]

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[7] C.R.S. 22-32-146 (5).

[8] Denver County Court data are not a part of the ICON/Eclipse database and thus these data were not available for analysis.

Information from CDE was used to obtain student demographics and the location of schools.[9] The CDE tables included the race/ethnicity distribution of students, and the city and county of each school. Researchers assigned a judicial district to each school based on the city and county where the school is located.

Court data from the Judicial Branch's ICON system. Using the ICON data system, efforts were made to locate the disposition of cases filed in court. Researchers searched for incident-cases based on the student's name, date of birth, incident/arrest number, and arrest date as provided in the agencies' reports. Note however that the Denver County Court and all municipal court records are not part of ICON. Court records of cases filed were located for approximately 21% of incidents.

A note of caution. Given the limitations of law enforcement records management systems, it is likely that agencies reported incidents based on the address of the school. This means information may be missing regarding incidents that occurred elsewhere, such as in a school vehicle or at a school-sanctioned event. It also means that incidents that involved individuals other than students may be included in the data provided to DCJ.

Developing the database

Arrest date
For an incident to qualify for analysis in this study, the arrest date of the incident had to fall between August 1, 2014 and July 31, 2015. If the arrest date was not provided, or the arrest date was outside the period of study, then the incident was not included in the data set. Out of the 7214 incidents initially reported, 119 incidents were excluded because of the arrest date. Of those incidents with a qualifying arrest date, 454 were excluded because of other reasons, as explained below.[10]

Calculation of age
The data collection instrument requested the student's date of birth. Using the date of birth and the arrest date, the age of the person at the time of the incident was calculated. If there was no arrest date, then the age was calculated using December 31, 2014. When no date of birth was available, that incident was excluded.

Once the age for each individual was calculated, the ages were categorized as follows: those less than ten years old, 10-11 years old, 12-13 years old, 14-15 years old, 16-17 years old, 18-19 years old, and those 20 years old and over. The incidents with those 20 years old or older and the incidents with those under 10 years old (i.e., 9 or younger) were excluded from the analysis (n=151). Of those incidents with a reliable date of birth and qualifying age, 422 were disqualified because of other reasons.

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[9] Colorado Department of Education. Fall 2014 Pupil Membership by School, Ethnicity, Gender and Grade. Web. Jan. 2016. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/rv2014pmlinks>

[10] A total of 573 incidents were eliminated from the analysis for the reasons described in this section. However, some incidents had multiple reasons for exclusion so the descriptions of eliminated cases do not add to 573.

School name

Law enforcement agencies provided the school name. To clarify individual schools, data from the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) was used to identify and match the provided school name with other school location information, such as school district, judicial district, and other demographic information.

H.B. 15-1273 limits the analysis to public schools. Those incidents that were in private schools or other school programs not listed by CDE were excluded from the analysis. However, the following four schools were included in the analysis even though there were no demographic statistics available: 1) Endeavor Academy, 2) Gilliam School, 3) Paragon Alternative Education Center, and 4) Roy J. Wasson Academic Campus. For some schools the judicial district was unclear and these were assigned to the category of "Unknown" judicial district. In total, of the 7214 incidents initially reported, 81 were excluded because of reasons related to the school. Of those incidents with a good "school name," 492 were disqualified because of other reasons.

Schools with few incidents

To protect the identity of students who may be involved in these incidents, schools with five or fewer incidents were placed in a category titled "Schools with few incidents." Table 1.1 shows the number of schools in different categories of incident rates. In total, 264 schools (or 51% of all schools with incidents) were re-assigned to the category "Schools with few incidents." Please see Appendix B for a list of schools in these categories.

Table 1.1. Number of schools and incidents

Number of incidents	Number of schools	% of total
1-5	264	51%
6-25	167	33%
26-50	54	11%
51-99	24	5%
100-200	4	<1%
Total	513	100%

Contact Type

H.B. 15-1273 called for incidents that resulted in either an arrest or a summons or a ticket. Because "summons" and "ticket" are used interchangeably, these two categories were combined. If the incident did not indicate whether it was an "arrest" or a "summons/ticket" then, based on conversations with records management staff at the reporting agencies, it was assumed to be an ongoing "investigation" and the incident was excluded from the analysis, unless there was a court record associated with the reported incident. Some agencies used the phrase "Referred to the District Attorney." There were 19 incidents with "Referred to DA" as Contact Type; these were changed to "summons/ticket." Furthermore, of those incidents with a court record, 39 did not have a contact type specified, but 15 were included in the analysis because they had a corresponding court record. These incidents were assigned to the "summons/ticket" category.

Additionally, records of incidents with contact type other than summons, ticket or arrest were eliminated from the analysis, along with those incidents in which this information was missing. There were 191 incidents that were disqualified because the Contact Type was either blank or unclear.

Offense or crime

The offenses or crimes reported by the various agencies were matched with crime codes listed by the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). None of the incidents was eliminated based on the most serious crime indicated. Also, for analysis of weapons, no distinction was made between Group A offenses and Group B offenses.[11]

Duplicates

Some agencies reported more than one incident for the same person on the same arrest date. From the 7214 incidents initially reported, 52 duplicates were eliminated.

Race and Ethnicity

The race and ethnicity were combined per the following categories: White, Hispanic, Black, and Other/Unknown. Initially, approximately 1% of students were in the other category and another 1% were in in the unknown category. To ensure the privacy of students in this study, further aggregation was done based on race/ethnicity in the following manner: when there was a school with only one student in a race/ethnicity category, the race/ethnicity of the student was changed to "other or unknown." This approach resulted in 6% of students falling into the combined other/unknown race/ethnicity category.

Court Records

As mentioned above, using the Judicial Branch's ICON data system, researchers searched for matching county or district court records to determine if a case was filed and, if so, the disposition of the case. This was done using name, date of birth, incident/arrest number, and/or arrest date as provided by the agencies' reports. However, Denver County Court and all municipal court records are not included in ICON. The majority of lower level offenses are referred to municipal courts, and there is no central repository for municipal court data, so this information is unavailable. County and district court case dispositions were found for 1456 incidents, however, after the incident elimination process described here, the final count of incidents with court records was 1375.

Summary. Ninety-two (92) agencies responded to the DCJ request for school incident reports corresponding to the 2014-15 school year. Out of those that responded, 72 agencies reported incidents in at least one school in their jurisdiction. Seventeen (17) agencies reported no-incidents in any of the schools in their jurisdiction. An additional three agencies submitted reports that were not usable because of the reporting format. No incidents were reported by law enforcement agencies in the 15th Judicial District.

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[11] NIBRS lists 23 Group A offenses and 10 Group B offenses. H.B. 15-1273 required DCJ to report the weapon for Group A offenses.

Approximately 240 law enforcement agencies exist in Colorado, including 64 county sheriffs, and approximately 175 municipal police departments and town marshals' offices. It is unknown if the agencies that did not report did not have incidents on school grounds, or were unaware of the reporting requirements specified in H.B. 15-1273. For a list of law enforcement agencies that reported, please see Appendix A.

Given the limitations of law enforcement records management systems, it is likely that agencies reported incidents based on the address of the school. This means information may be missing regarding incidents that occurred elsewhere (school vehicle or school-sanctioned event). It also means that incidents that involved individuals other than students may be included in the data provided to DCJ.

After removing duplicates and incidents with essential missing or unclear data, a total of 6641 incidents in 513 public schools were included in the analyses presented here. Table 1.2 shows the distribution of the schools by school level and the proportion of that school level *statewide* that is represented in the study. For example, the elementary schools in this study represent 14% of elementary schools statewide. Overall, the 513 schools in this study represent approximately 28% of schools statewide.

Table 1.2. Number of schools with incidents reported by law enforcement and percentage of total schools statewide

School Level	Number with incidents	Approximate % schools statewide*
Elementary	149	14%
Middle	150	54%
High	214	44%
All levels	513	28%

*Statewide figures were obtained from the Colorado Department of Education.

Findings

The information first presented below provides an overall analysis of all incidents included in this study. Following the depiction of all incidents is first a description of incidents by the method of initial contact with law enforcement (summons/ticket or arrest). Next is a description of incidents by race/ethnicity. For information on incidents analyzed by school, by law enforcement agency, and by final disposition, please go to the following website to access an interactive data dashboard: colorado.gov/dcj-ors/CJ-StudentContacts

In the following sections some of the results are presented by judicial district. For information on judicial districts in Colorado, see Appendix C.

Description of all incidents

Seventy-two (72)[12] law enforcement agencies reported 6641 incidents in 513 public schools during the 2014-15 school year. Law enforcement agencies were mandated to report all incidents during the 2014-15 academic year, from August 1, 2014 through July 31, 2015. Table 1.3 shows the number of incidents by month. The incident activity throughout the year had two peaks, one in October 2014 and another in April 2015.

Table 1.3: All incidents by month

Month	N	%
August 2014	261	4%
September 2014	715	11%
October 2014	870	13%
November 2014	609	9%
December 2014	535	8%
January 2015	723	11%
February 2015	738	11%
March 2015	674	10%
April 2015	805	12%
May 2015	578	9%
June 2015	92	1%
July 2015	41	1%
Total	6641	100%

Table 1.4 shows the judicial district in which the incidents occurred. Over 80% of the incidents reported by law enforcement agencies occurred in six judicial districts: the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 10th, 17th, and 18th. As shown in Appendix C, this group of judicial districts represents about 67% of all public school students in Colorado.

Table 1.5 shows that 85% of incidents resulted in a summons/ticket and only 15% resulted in arrest. In terms of race/ethnicity, 43% of students were White, 37% were Hispanic, 14% were Black, and for 6% of students the race was either other or unknown (Table 1.6).[13]

Two-thirds (67%) of incidents reported by law enforcement agencies involved male students and 33% involved female students (data not presented). Table 1.7 below shows the age breakdown of the students involved in the incidents. Fourteen and 15 year olds were more likely than those in the other age categories to be involved in the incidents reported here. Only five percent (5%) of cases fell into the 10-11 age category and another 5% fell into the 18-19 age category. Table 1.8 shows that 8% of the incidents occurred in elementary schools, 28% occurred in middle schools, and 65% occurred in high schools.

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[12] In total, 92 agencies responded to DCJ's request for data. Seventeen (17) agencies reported no school incidents. Three (3) agencies submitted reports that were not usable because of the reporting format.

[13] The Colorado Department of Education reports the race/ethnicity distribution for all schools at the beginning of academic year 2014-15 as follows: 55% were White, 33% were Hispanic, 5% were Black, and 8% of students fell into "other, Asian/Native Hawaiian/American Indian/Alaska Native." Note that law enforcement agencies reported incidents in 513 schools while there are over 1800 schools statewide.

Table 1.4: All incidents by judicial district

Judicial District	N	%
1	1100	17%
2	1106	17%
3	14	<1%
4	551	8%
5	44	1%
6	32	<1%
7	74	1%
8	232	3%
9	99	1%
10	709	11%
11	49	1%
12	25	<1%
13	42	1%
14	22	<1%
16	5	<1%
17	524	8%
18	1395	21%
19	198	3%
20	188	3%
21	193	3%
22	3	<1%
Unknown	36	1%
Total	6641	100%

Note: No incidents were reported by law enforcement agencies in the 15th Judicial District.

Table 1.5: All incidents, contact type

Type	N	%
Summons/ticket	5629	85%
Arrest	1012	15%
Total	6641	100%

Table 1.6: All incidents, race/ethnicity of students

Race/ethnicity	N	%
White	2844	43%
Hispanic	2424	37%
Black	958	14%
Other or Unknown	415	6%
Total	6641	100%

Table 1.7: All incidents, age of students

Age	N	%
10-11	322	5%
12-13	1569	24%
14-15	2552	38%
16-17	1885	28%
18-19	313	5%
Total	6641	100%

Table 1.8. All incidents by school level

School Level	N	%
Elementary	500	8%
Middle	1836	28%
High	4305	65%
Total	6641	100%

Table 1.9 shows the type of offenses involved in incidents reported here. The most frequently occurring offense involved marijuana. That is, almost one-fourth (23.7%) of the incidents reported by law enforcement agencies were marijuana-related. Disorderly conduct, at 16% of offenses, and assault, at 11%, when combined with marijuana, represent 51% of the incidents. As can be seen in Table 1.9, the top ten offenses make up 85% of the total incidents reported, as shown in the cumulative percent column.

Table 1.9: All incidents, offense type

Offense	N	%	Cumulative %
Marijuana	1577	23.7%	24%
Disorderly conduct	1078	16.2%	40%
Assault	754	11.4%	51%
Dangerous drugs	507	7.6%	59%
Larceny/stolen property	377	5.7%	65%
Public peace	336	5.1%	70%
Liquor	319	4.8%	75%
Trespassing	307	4.6%	79%
Damage property	185	2.8%	82%
Harassing communication	174	2.6%	85%
Weapon offense	149	2.2%	87%
Obstruct	90	1.4%	88%
Tobacco	78	1.2%	89%
Burglary	63	0.9%	90%
Missing	62	0.9%	91%

Flight - escape	59	0.9%	92%
Unclear	54	0.8%	93%
Sexual offense/sexual assault	47	0.7%	94%
Warrant - Crime unknown	44	0.7%	94%
Interference with educational institution	42	0.6%	95%
Arson	39	0.6%	95%
Missing person	36	0.5%	96%
Traffic offense	33	0.5%	97%
Truancy	32	0.5%	97%
Obstruction police	28	0.4%	97%
Public order crimes	28	0.4%	98%
Crimes against person	20	0.3%	98%
Loitering	16	0.2%	98%
Extortion	14	0.2%	99%
Health safety	14	0.2%	99%
Fraud	11	0.2%	99%
Obscenity	10	0.2%	99%
Vehicle theft	10	0.2%	99%
Morals	10	0.2%	99%
Kidnapping	8	0.1%	100%
Robbery	8	0.1%	100%
Property crimes generic	7	0.1%	100%
Curfew	5	0.1%	100%
Failure to comply	4	0.1%	100%
Other	4	0.1%	100%
Homicide*	2	<.01%	100%
Total	**6641**	**100%**	**100%**

*Two homicides were reported: one by Grand Junction Police Department and another by Broomfield Police Department. The homicide reported by Grand Junction PD did not appear to occur at a school sanctioned event, but rather after hours on school grounds. The homicide reported by Broomfield Police Department was reported in error.

Marijuana offenses, disorderly conduct and assault were the top three offenses across high, middle and elementary school. Table 1.10 provides offense type for 90% of the most frequently occurring crimes and collapses the least frequent (and remaining) 10% into the last category (see the last row of Table 1.10), and shows crime type by school level. Marijuana offenses were the most frequently reported offense for high schools (27%), while disorderly conduct (21%) and assault (18%) were the most common offenses in middle school and elementary school, respectively.

Table 1.10: All incidents, offense type by school level

Offense	High	Middle	Elementary	Total
N	4305	1836	500	6641
Marijuana	27%	18%	17%	24%
Disorderly conduct	15%	21%	13%	16%
Assault	8%	17%	18%	11%
Dangerous drugs	9%	5%	3%	8%
Larceny/stolen property	6%	6%	7%	6%
Public peace	5%	6%	7%	5%
Liquor	6%	3%	2%	5%
Trespassing	5%	2%	7%	5%
Damage property	2%	4%	3%	3%
Harassing communication	2%	5%	4%	3%
Weapon offense	2%	3%	2%	2%
Obstruct	2%	0%	1%	1%
Tobacco	1%	1%	0%	1%
Burglary	1%	0%	5%	1%
Remaining 10% of crimes*	10%	9%	11%	10%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

* For a list of these crimes see Table 1.9.

Of all incidents reported, less than four percent (4%) involved a weapon. Table 1.11 shows the type of weapon reported for the 255 cases involving a weapon. A knife/cutting instrument was involved in 40% of the incidents that had a weapon, and 32% of these incidents involved personal weapons. A firearm was involved in 31 (12%) incidents involving a weapon. Of all incidents in the study, a firearm was involved in about 0.5% of them.

Table 1.11: All incidents, weapon type (n=255)

Weapon	N	%
Knife/cutting instrument	102	40%
Personal weapon	81	32%
Any firearm	31	12%
Other	22	9%
Blunt object	11	4%
Fire/incendiary device/explosives	8	3%
Total	255	100%

As mentioned previously, district and county court filings were extracted from ICON data system for each student using name, date of birth, the arrest/incident number, and arrest date. Of the 6641 incidents analyzed, court records were found for 1375 incidents, or 21%. However, Denver County Court and all municipal court records are not reported in ICON. The majority of lower level offenses are most likely referred to municipal courts, and as there is no central repository for municipal court data, this

information is unavailable. Since these cases were filed in district or county court,[14] it is likely that these 1375 incidents represent more serious offenses, or individuals with multiple prior incidents.

Table 1.12 shows that 41% of incidents that resulted in an identified court filing were dismissed, one-third (32%) were granted probation or a deferred judgment, and 10% were fined. Twelve (12) cases were sentenced to the Division of Youth Corrections, and another 8 were sentenced to juvenile detention.[15] Seven percent (7%) of the cases found in the ICON data system had not yet been resolved by March 2016 when the case matching analysis occurred.

Table 1.12: Case outcome for the 1375 incidents with court records

Case outcome	N	%
Charges dismissed	570	41%
Probation/deferred judgment	443	32%
Fine	137	10%
No finding--case not yet resolved	100	7%
Unsupervised probation/deferred judgment	36	3%
Unknown	31	2%
Community service	22	2%
Intensive supervision	16	1%
Division of Youth Corrections	12	1%
Juvenile Detention	8	1%
Total	1375	100%

Note: Case outcome information was obtained using Judicial's ICON data system which holds district and county (excluding Denver County) court data.

Table 1.13 shows, for the 1375 incidents in which district/county court records were found, the case outcome for each type of offense. Note that these are the *filed* offense types. The number of cases in each category is displayed rather than percentages, because many of the small numbers would have rounded to 0% and thus provided limited information. According to the data presented in Table 1.13, while 41% of cases overall were dismissed, nearly half (46%) of the marijuana-related filings were dismissed (142/311), as were 45% of those involving dangerous drugs and 64% of liquor-related offenses. Just over half of the assault filings (55%) received probation/deferred judgment as did those charged with a weapons offense (56%).

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[14] Denver County Court data was not available for analysis.
[15] Juvenile detention facilities are operated by the Division of Youth Corrections, and can hold youth for up to 45 days for sentences, including sentences pertaining to violation of a court order or contempt of a municipal court. See C.R.S 19-2-503 for more information.

Table 1.13: Most serious filed offense by case outcome for the 1375 incidents with court records

Offense	Charges dismissed	Probation/ deferred judgment	Fine	Not yet resolved	Unsupervised probation/def judgment	Unknown	Community service	Intensive supervision	DYC	Juvenile detention	Total
Marijuana	142	49	63	21	10	10	16				311
Assault	51	104	4	14	2	4		5	2	3	189
Dangerous drugs	72	35	27	17	4	1	3	1	1		161
Liquor	93	18	15	7	10	2					145
Larceny/stolen property	28	44	2	6				1	1	1	83
Weapon offense	18	36		5		4		1			64
Disorderly conduct	30	10	7	6		2				1	56
Harassing communication	18	25	1	3	2					2	51
Burglary	12	29		2					2	1	46
Public peace	10	9	3	5	2	1		3			33
Damage property	12	14		3	1		1	1			32
Trespassing	20	6		1	1						28
Sex offense/Sexual assault	5	13		3		4			2		27
Crime not reported	8	8	3	2	1						22
Traffic offense	3	4	6		1						14
Interference with educational institution	8	2									10
Obstruction police	5	2	1	1							9
Crimes against person	3	4		1		1					9
Vehicle theft	2	5						1			8
Robbery	2	4							2		8
Obstruct	4	3							1		8
Extortion	4	4									8
Unclear	2	3		1						1	7
Arson	2	4									6
Kidnapping	1	5									6
Fraud	2	1	1			1			1		6
Warrant - Crime unknown	1	2		1	1				1		6
Curfew	4		1								5
Public order crimes	1		1	1				1			4
Property crimes generic	3										3

Morals	2									2
Tobacco			2							2
Obscenity	1					1				2
Flight - Escape								1		1
Homicide*									1	1
Other	1									1
Loitering					1					1
Total	**570**	**443**	**137**	**100**	**36**	**31**	**22**	**16**	**12**	**8**	**1375**

Note: Case outcome information was obtained using Judicial's ICON data system which holds district and county (excluding Denver County) court data.

**Two homicides were reported: one by Grand Junction Police Department and another by Broomfield Police Department. The homicide reported by Grand Junction PD did not appear to occur at a school sanctioned event, but rather after hours on school grounds. The homicide reported by Broomfield Police Department was reported in error.

In terms of race/ethnicity and contact type, Hispanic students were slightly more likely to receive a summons (87% compared to 85% overall) while Black students were less likely to receive a summons (81% compared to 85% overall) (Table 1.14).

Table 1.14: Race/ethnicity by contact type

Race/Ethnicity	N	Summons	Arrest	Total
White	2844	85%	15%	100%
Hispanic	2424	87%	13%	100%
Black	958	81%	19%	100%
Other or Unknown	415	79%	21%	100%
Total	6641	85%	15%	100%

Summary. Seventy-two (72) law enforcement agencies reported 6641 incidents in 513 public schools during the 2014-15 school year. Over 80% of the incidents reported by law enforcement agencies occurred in six judicial districts: the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 10th, 17th, and 18th. The analysis of 6641 incidents found that the majority of incidents (85%) resulted in law enforcement officers issuing a ticket/summons and 15% resulted in an arrest. In terms of race/ethnicity, 43% of the students involved in the incidents reported by law enforcement were White, 37% were Hispanic, 14% were Black for 6% of incidents, race/ethnicity was coded other or unknown. Marijuana-related, disorderly conduct and assault were the most frequently occurring offenses. Weapons were present in less than 4% of incidents; of these, the most common type was a knife/cutting instrument (40%) and personal weapon such as a fist (32%). Court case information was found for a subset of 1375 incidents that were filed in county[16] or district courts. Analysis of this subset found that 41% of the filed cases were dismissed, 32% resulted in a sentence of probation or a deferred judgment, and 10% received a fine. Twelve cases were sentenced to the Division of Youth Corrections.

The following sections provide more detailed information on incidents and contact type (summons/ticket or arrest), and incidents and race/ethnicity.

Description of incidents by contact type

While only 15% of incidents resulted in an arrest, it is important to understand when an arrest was more or less likely to occur. Table 1.15 provides information about whether the incident involved a summons/ticket or an arrest by judicial district. Incidents in certain judicial districts, such as the 3rd, 11th, 18th, and 19th, were considerably more likely to result in an arrest than a summons.

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[16] Excluding Denver County Court.

Table 1.15: Judicial district by contact type*

Judicial District	N	Summons	Arrest	Total
1	1100	82%	18%	100%
2	1106	85%	15%	100%
3	14	0%	100%	100%
4	551	94%	6%	100%
5	44	100%	0%	100%
6	32	91%	9%	100%
7	74	96%	4%	100%
8	232	95%	5%	100%
9	99	90%	10%	100%
10	709	97%	3%	100%
11	49	45%	55%	100%
12	25	92%	8%	100%
13	42	100%	0%	100%
14	22	82%	18%	100%
16	5	100%	0%	100%
17	524	90%	10%	100%
18	1395	78%	22%	100%
19	198	58%	42%	100%
20	188	84%	16%	100%
21	193	82%	18%	100%
22	3	33%	67%	100%
Unknown	36	89%	11%	100%
Total	6641	85%	15%	100%

Note: No incidents were reported by law enforcement agencies in the 15th Judicial District.

Table 1.16 shows that female students were more likely to receive a summons/ticket than were males, at 89% and 82% respectively and, conversely, males were more likely to get arrested (18% compared to 11% for females). As shown in Table 1.17, those younger than age 14 were somewhat more likely to receive a summons compared to those between the ages of 14 and 17. Based on school level (Table 1.18), 16% of elementary school students, 12% of middle school students, and 16% of the high school students were arrested.

Table 1.16: Gender by contact type

Gender	N	Summons	Arrest	Total
Male	4436	82%	18%	100%
Female	2205	89%	11%	100%
Total	6641	85%	15%	100%

Table 1.17: Age by contact type

Age	N	Summons	Arrest	Total
10-11	322	89%	11%	100%
12-13	1569	87%	13%	100%
14-15	2552	83%	17%	100%
16-17	1885	84%	16%	100%
18-19	313	86%	14%	100%
Total	**6641**	**85%**	**15%**	**100%**

Table 1.18: School level by contact type

School Level	N	Summons	Arrest	Total
Elementary	500	84%	16%	100%
Middle	1836	88%	12%	100%
High	4305	84%	16%	100%
Total	**6641**	**85%**	**15%**	**100%**

Table 1.19 shows the types of offenses that are more likely to result in an arrest. Incidents resulting in a weapons-related charge were considerably more likely to be linked to an arrest (40% of incidents) as were obstruction incidents (91%) and burglary (71%). Marijuana offenses and disorderly conduct resulted in an arrest in 6% and 5% of the time, respectively, while assault resulted in an arrest in 26% of incidents.

Table 1.19: Offense by contact type

Offenses	N	Summons	Arrest	Total
Marijuana	1577	94%	6%	100%
Disorderly conduct	1078	95%	5%	100%
Assault	754	74%	26%	100%
Dangerous drugs	507	90%	10%	100%
Larceny/stolen property	377	85%	15%	100%
Public peace	336	94%	6%	100%
Liquor	319	98%	2%	100%
Trespassing	307	91%	9%	100%
Damage property	185	88%	12%	100%
Harassing communication	174	92%	8%	100%
Weapon Offense	149	60%	40%	100%
Obstruct	90	9%	91%	100%
Tobacco	78	100%	0%	100%
Burglary	63	29%	71%	100%
Remaining 10% of crimes*	647	58%	42%	100%
Total	**6641**	**85%**	**15%**	**100%**

* For a list of these crimes see Table 1.9.

Less than four percent (4%) of incidents involved weapons. Table 1.20 shows that, while the overall arrest rate for all incidents was 15%, incidents involving a weapon were much more likely to result in an

arrest (37%). Almost half (47%) of incidents that involved a knife/cutting instrument resulted in an arrest whereas 65% of incidents involving a firearm resulted in an arrest as did 64% of incidents that involved a blunt object.

Table 1.20: Weapon by contact type (n=255)

Weapon	N	Summons	Arrest	Total
Knife/cutting instrument	102	53%	47%	100%
Personal weapons	81	83%	17%	100%
Any firearm	31	35%	65%	100%
Other	22	82%	18%	100%
Blunt object	11	36%	64%	100%
Fire/incendiary device/explosives	8	75%	25%	100%
Total	255	63%	37%	100%

Table 1.21 displays the court case outcome by contact type. Whereas the overall arrest rate for all incidents was 15%, among those cases that were identified with district or county court filing records, 39% were arrested. For 570 cases that were eventually dismissed, 31% had been arrested and 69% were issued a summons. Of the 12 cases that were eventually sentenced to the Division of Youth Corrections, all were arrested.

Table 1.21: Court outcome by contact type for the 1375 incidents with court records

Court outcome	N	Summons	Arrest	Total
Charges dismissed	570	69%	31%	100%
Probation/deferred judgment	443	39%	61%	100%
Fines	137	96%	4%	100%
No finding—case not yet resolved	100	64%	36%	100%
Unsupervised probation/deferred judgment	36	75%	25%	100%
Unknown	31	71%	29%	100%
Community service	22	100%	0%	100%
Intensive supervision	16	31%	69%	100%
Division of Youth Corrections	12	0%	100%	100%
Juvenile detention	8	75%	25%	100%
Total	1375	61%	39%	100%

Note: Case outcome information was obtained using Judicial's ICON data system which holds district and county (excluding Denver County) court data.

Summary. This section explored differences in arrest rates across a variety of factors. For example, incidents in certain judicial districts, such as the 3rd, 11th, 18th, and 19th, were considerably more likely to result in an arrest than a summons. Males were more likely to be arrested than females, and those incidents that involved a weapon were significantly more likely to result in an arrest. One-in-four assaults resulted in an arrest, but only 6% of marijuana-related incidents resulted in an arrest. Court

case information was found for 1375 incidents, 39% of which had been arrested compared to 15% arrested overall.

The following section provides information disaggregated by race/ethnicity.

Description of all incidents by race/ethnicity

Table 1.22 displays the race/ethnicity of students involved in incidents, by judicial district. This information should be considered in the context of the racial/ethnic distribution of students in these judicial districts. Appendix C provides information on judicial districts in Colorado, including the race/ethnicity distribution as shown in Table C.3.

Table 1.22: Incidents in judicial districts by student race/ethnicity

Judicial District	N	White	Hispanic	Black	Other or Unknown	Total
1	1100	73%	19%	4%	4%	100%
2	1106	13%	48%	31%	7%	100%
3	14	43%	43%	0%	14%	100%
4	551	58%	13%	18%	12%	100%
5	44	52%	41%	0%	7%	100%
6	32	81%	0%	0%	19%	100%
7	74	76%	19%	0%	5%	100%
8	232	55%	36%	2%	7%	100%
9	99	34%	59%	0%	7%	100%
10	709	23%	72%	3%	2%	100%
11	49	82%	10%	0%	8%	100%
12	25	24%	76%	0%	0%	100%
13	42	31%	62%	0%	7%	100%
14	22	91%	9%	0%	0%	100%
16	5	60%	40%	0%	0%	100%
17	524	37%	55%	3%	5%	100%
18	1395	33%	30%	31%	6%	100%
19	198	70%	22%	1%	7%	100%
20	188	64%	29%	1%	5%	100%
21	193	70%	19%	3%	8%	100%
22	3	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Unknown	36	17%	69%	0%	14%	100%
Total	6641	43%	37%	14%	6%	100%

Note: No incidents were reported by law enforcement agencies in the 15th Judicial District.

The *Relative Rate Index (RRI)* is used to indicate the magnitude of disproportionate minority contact at a decision point within the juvenile justice system. Appendix D provides an explanation of the computation of the Relative Rate Index (RRI). The RRI is a comparison of the minority contact rate

compared to the White rate of occurrence at the same decision point. In this case, the decision point is the arrest or summons/ticket of a student in a school setting. Anything above 1 reflects disproportionate contact.

Table 1.23 shows the RRI for Hispanic, Black and total minority populations by judicial district. Out of the 22 judicial districts, 10 different districts have a Total Minority RRI greater than 1. These are the 2nd, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 18th, 20th, and 21st judicial districts.

Table 1.23: Relative Rate Index for Hispanic, Black and total minority populations in schools with incidents, by judicial district

Judicial District*	Hispanic RRI	Black RRI	Total Minority RRI
1	0.5	2.1	0.6
2	1.0	2.6	1.4
3	0.3	----	0.4
4	0.5	2.1	1.0
5	2.0	----	2.0
6	----	----	0.5
7	0.5	----	0.5
8	2.8	2.6	2.5
9	1.9	----	2.0
10	1.6	2.0	1.6
11	0.8	----	1.0
12	1.6	----	1.5
13	1.7	----	1.7
14	1.0	----	0.7
16	0.4	----	0.4
17	0.9	1.8	0.9
18	1.7	4.8	2.2
19	0.2	0.3	0.3
20	1.8	1.4	1.4
21	0.8	4.2	1.1
22	----	----	----
Unknown	1.5	----	1.4
Total	1.1	2.5	1.3

* No incidents were reported by law enforcement agencies in the 15th judicial district.
Note: The RRI is calculated only when a sufficient number of students/incidents were available for analyses.

Table 1.24 shows gender by race/ethnicity and Tables 1.25 and 1.26 show the age distribution across race/ethnicity. Table 1.25 displays the distribution of age within each race/ethnic group and Table 1.26 reflects the race/ethnicity distribution within each age category. Table 1.25 shows that White students were more likely (33%) to fall into the 16-17 age category than were Hispanic (24%) or Black students (28%). Table 1.26 shows that race/ethnicity was other or unknown for 19% of those in the youngest age category. It also shows that Black students were more likely to fall into the 10-11 age category (18%) compared to 14% representation overall, and Whites were less likely to fall into that youngest age group (27% compared to 43% representation overall).

Table 1.24: Gender by race/ethnicity

Gender	White	Hispanic	Black	Other or Unknown	Total
N	2844	2424	958	415	6641
Male	69%	64%	65%	72%	67%
Female	31%	36%	35%	28%	33%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1.25: Race/ethnicity by age category

Age	White	Hispanic	Black	Other or Unknown	Total
N	2844	2424	958	415	6641
10-11	3%	5%	6%	15%	5%
12-13	20%	27%	23%	27%	24%
14-15	38%	40%	40%	31%	38%
16-17	33%	24%	28%	22%	28%
18-19	6%	5%	3%	4%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1.26: Age category by race/ethnicity

Age	N	White	Hispanic	Black	Other or Unknown	Total
10-11	322	27%	36%	18%	19%	100%
12-13	1569	37%	42%	14%	7%	100%
14-15	2552	42%	38%	15%	5%	100%
16-17	1885	50%	31%	14%	5%	100%
18-19	313	51%	35%	8%	6%	100%
Total	6641	43%	37%	14%	6%	100%

Table 1.27 depicts school level by race/ethnicity. Black and Hispanic students were slightly more likely to be involved in elementary school incidents compared to White students (7% compared to 5%). Although Race/ethnicity was coded as other/unknown for 415 incidents (6% of the total number of incidents), 44% of these occurred in high school, 24% in middle school, and 31% in elementary school.

Table 1.27: School level by race/ethnicity

School Level	White	Hispanic	Black	Other or Unknown	Total
N	2844	2424	958	415	6641
Elementary	5%	7%	7%	31%	8%
Middle	25%	33%	25%	24%	28%
High	70%	60%	69%	44%	65%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1.28 depicts the race/ethnicity of students involved in the top 90% of offenses, collapsing the least frequent 10% of offenses into a single category. While White students were involved in 43% of incidents overall, Whites were represented in 52% of marijuana-related offenses, 56% of dangerous drug violations, and 64% of liquor offenses. White students were involved in 38% of weapons offenses, compared to 43% of overall White participation in incidents. Hispanic students, involved in 37% of incidents overall, were more likely to be involved in disorderly conduct (46%), public peace violations (42%), damaged property (45%), and tobacco violations (46%). Black students, involved in 14% of incidents overall, were more likely to be involved in disorderly conduct (17%), assault (21%), public peace violations (31%), trespassing (20%), and obstruction (37%). It should be noted that some of these offenses—assault and obstruction in particular—were more likely to result in an arrest rather than a summons/ticket.

Table 1.28: Offense type by race/ethnicity

Offenses	N	White	Hispanic	Black	Other or Unknown	Total
Marijuana	1577	52%	32%	10%	5%	100%
Disorderly conduct	1078	34%	46%	17%	3%	100%
Assault	754	36%	34%	21%	8%	100%
Dangerous drugs	507	56%	32%	7%	5%	100%
Larceny/stolen property	377	40%	32%	16%	11%	100%
Public peace	336	21%	42%	31%	6%	100%
Liquor	319	64%	25%	3%	8%	100%
Trespassing	307	34%	43%	20%	3%	100%
Damage property	185	31%	45%	16%	8%	100%
Harassing communication	174	52%	33%	5%	10%	100%
Weapon offense	149	38%	40%	15%	7%	100%
Obstruct	90	18%	37%	37%	9%	100%
Tobacco	78	42%	46%	8%	4%	100%
Burglary	63	44%	37%	3%	16%	100%
Remaining 10% of crimes*	647	45%	35%	11%	9%	100%
Total	6641	43%	37%	14%	6%	100%

* For a list of these crimes see Table 1.9.

Table 1.29 shows incidents involving a weapon by race/ethnicity. Note that weapons were involved in less than four percent (4%) of overall incidents. Table 1.29 depicts that, among incidents where a weapon was implicated, students were most likely to use a knife/cutting instrument (40% of the time) or

personal weapons such as a fist (32% of the time). Of student incidents involving a weapon, 5% of Whites were linked with a firearm compared to 18% of Hispanics and 24% of Blacks.

Table 1.29: Weapon type by race/ethnicity (n=255)

Weapon		White	Hispanic	Black	Other or Unknown	Total
	N	134	71	25	25	255
Knife/Cutting Instrument	102	37%	46%	44%	36%	40%
Personal Weapons	81	39%	21%	32%	24%	32%
Any firearm	31	5%	18%	24%	20%	12%
Other	22	11%	7%	0%	8%	9%
Blunt Object	11	4%	3%	0%	12%	4%
Fire/Incendiary Device/Explosives	8	4%	4%	0%	0%	3%
Total	255	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1.30 displays the court case outcome by race/ethnicity for those cases that were identified with district or county court records. Whereas charges were dismissed 41% of the time, this outcome occurred more frequently for Black (47%) and less frequently for Hispanic students (33%). Hispanics were more likely to receive probation/deferred judgment (44%) while Blacks were less likely (22%) compared to 32% overall. "No finding/case not resolved" was the outcome in 19% of cases involving Blacks.

Table 1.30: Court case outcome by race/ethnicity for the 1375 incidents with court records

Case outcome	White	Hispanic	Black	Other or Unknown	Total
N	774	339	139	123	1375
Charges dismissed	43%	33%	47%	50%	41%
Probation/deferred judgment	29%	44%	22%	34%	32%
Fines	13%	7%	4%	5%	10%
No Finding—case not resolved	7%	5%	19%	2%	7%
Unsupervised Probation/deferred judgment	3%	4%	1%	0%	3%
Other sentence	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%
Community Service	2%	1%	0%	3%	2%
Intensive supervision	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%
Division of Youth Corrections	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Juvenile detention	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Case outcome information was obtained using Judicial's ICON data system which holds district and county (excluding Denver County) court data.

Summary. While White students were involved in 43% of incidents overall, Whites were represented in 52% of marijuana-related offenses, 56% of dangerous drug violations, 64% of liquor offenses, and 38% of weapons offenses. Hispanic students, involved in 37% of incidents overall, were more likely to be involved in disorderly conduct (46%), public peace violations (42%), damaged property (45%), and tobacco violations (46%). Black students, involved in 14% of incidents overall, were more likely to be involved in disorderly conduct (17%), assault (21%), public peace violations (31%), trespassing (20%), and obstruction (37%). It should be noted that some of these offenses—assault and obstruction in particular—were more likely to result in an arrest rather than a summons/ticket. In terms of case outcome, when this information was available, charges were dismissed 41% of the time. However this outcome occurred more frequently for Blacks (47%) and less frequently for Hispanics (33%). Hispanics were more likely to receive probation/deferred judgment (44%) while Blacks were less likely (22%) compared to 32% overall; "No finding/case not resolved" was the outcome in 19% of cases involving Blacks.

Summary and Discussion

The overall analysis of 6641 incidents found that the majority of incidents (85%) resulted in law enforcement officers issuing a ticket/summons and 15% resulted in an arrest. In terms of race/ethnicity, 43% of the students involved in the incidents reported by law enforcement were White, 37% were Hispanic, and 14% were Black (for 6% of incidents, race/ethnicity was coded other or unknown). Black (6%) and Hispanic (5%) students were more likely than White (3%) students to be in the 10-11 age category. Marijuana, disorderly conduct and assault were the most frequently occurring offenses. Weapons were present in less than 4% of incidents; of these, the most common type was a knife/cutting instrument (40%) and personal weapon such as a fist (32%). Court case information was found for a subset of 1375 incidents that were filed in county[17] or district courts. Analysis of this subset found that 41% of cases were dismissed, 32% resulted in a sentence of probation or a deferred judgment, and 10% received a fine. Twelve cases were sentenced to the Division of Youth Corrections.

Incidents in certain judicial districts, such as the 3rd, 11th, 18th, and 19th, were considerably more likely to result in an arrest than a summons. Overall, males were more likely to be arrested than females. Only 6% of marijuana-related incidents resulted in an arrest, but one-in-four assaults resulted in an arrest. Also, those incidents that involved a weapon were significantly more likely to result in an arrest. Court case information was found for 1375 incidents, 39% of which had been arrested (compared to 15% arrested overall).

The Colorado Department of Education documented that officials from 1822 schools reported that they referred approximately 3750 incidents to law enforcement during the 2014-15 academic year.[18] Note

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[17] Excluding Denver County Court.

[18] Rosa, J., Krueger, J., and Severson, A. (March 2016). *A brief analysis of 2014-15 student discipline incidents*. Office of Dropout Prevention and Student Re-engagement. Colorado Department of Education. Denver, CO. The 3,750 incidents represent 4% of total student disciplinary actions taken (Chart 2, page 6). Referral to law enforcement refers to a communication between a school official and a law enforcement officer concerning a student's behavior (page 9).

that these referrals measure only what school staff refer to law enforcement and not what law enforcement agencies handle independently of a school staff member's referral. School staff referrals may or may not result in official law enforcement actions such as issuing a summons/ticket or making an arrest. Some law enforcement agencies reported investigations that did not result in a summons/ticket or arrest, and these were removed from the analysis. Given the limitations of law enforcement records management systems, it is likely that agencies reported incidents based on the address of the school. This means information may be missing regarding incidents that occurred elsewhere, such as in a school vehicle or at a school-sanctioned event. It also means that incidents that involved individuals other than students may be included in the data provided to DCJ.

Section Two: Analysis of District Attorney Diversion for Academic Year 2014-15

Introduction

Background. In 2015 the Colorado General Assembly enacted House Bill 15-1273 which requires district attorney (DA) offices to annually report to the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) specific information about any student who was granted pre-filing juvenile or adult diversion for a ticket, summons or offense that occurred at a public school, in a school vehicle, or at a school sanctioned event. The data required includes the student's full name, date of birth (DOB), race/ethnicity, gender, and the arrest or incident number.[19] The Division provided a data collection instrument on its website for DAs to use that would allow for the submission of this information.

Diversion programs give juveniles the opportunity to avoid a criminal conviction. Pre-filing diversion programs means that no charges are filed in court. If the individual successfully completes the program, there will be no record of the offense in the court system. Not all DA offices operate a juvenile diversion program. For those that do, agency officials decide which cases are appropriate for diversion.

Matching records. DA offices provided data to DCJ regarding cases that were diverted during the 2014-15 school year. Researchers matched these cases to the ticket/summons and arrest data submitted by law enforcement agencies for the same period to find the original offense type. In addition, researchers matched the diversion cases to Colorado's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data to supplement the arrest data when no match was found in the law enforcement submissions. Each law enforcement agency in Colorado collects and reports NIBRS data covering arrests for the previous year. These data are submitted to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) which then forwards the information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Matches between data sets used name, date of birth (DOB), and a combination of incident number, arrest number and arrest date. Some DA officials believed that existing law prevented them from providing names and dates of birth. In those districts no matches could take place. In districts where names and dates of birth were provided, matches were not found for all cases. This could be due to differences in the spelling of names or differences in recorded dates of birth. The lack of match may also be due to differences in the interpretation of what constituted a school-based incident or the inability to identify a school-based incident with precision.

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[19] The arrest/incident number was necessary so researchers could determine the charge in the Colorado Bureau of Investigation criminal history data base. When this information was not available, researchers used date of birth and name (when provided). However, for the majority of cases, there was no associated information in either the submitted law enforcement data or the CBI NIBRS data base.

Overall findings

Fifteen of the 22 district attorney offices in Colorado submitted information to the Division of Criminal Justice. Of these, four did not have any diversion cases. Eleven offices reported 598 diversion cases involving 214 females and 384 males (Table 2.1) between the ages of 10 and 24 (Table 2.2). Seven percent (7%) of these students were Black, 17% were Hispanics and 72% were White; for the remaining four percent, race/ethnicity was other or unknown (Table 2.1). Offense type, obtained by matching the submitted law enforcement records with the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data base, was found for only 103 cases (Table 2.3). Among these cases, assault was the most common charge (25%) followed by dangerous drug violations (13%), disorderly conduct (12%) and marijuana-related offenses (12%).

Table 2.1: Race/ethnicity and gender of cases reported by DAs, 2014-15 school year

Race/ethnicity	Female		Male		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Black	7%	14	7%	27	7%	41
Hispanic	18%	38	16%	61	17%	99
Other	1%	2	2%	7	2%	9
Unknown	3%	6	3%	10	3%	16
White	72%	154	73%	279	72%	433
Total	100%	214	100%	384	100%	598

Table 2.2: Age of cases reported by DAs, 2014-15 school year

Age	%	N
10	1%	6
11	4%	21
12	10%	56
13	14%	79
14	21%	120
15	20%	113
16	18%	103
17	11%	63
18	2%	10
23	<1%	1
24	<1%	1
Total	100%	573*

*25 cases were missing birthdate or arrest date so age could not be calculated.

Table 2.3: Offense type for 103 cases reported by DAs*

Crime	%	N
Arson	2%	2
Assault	25%	26
Burglary	3%	3
Crimes against person	1%	1
Damage property	2%	2
Dangerous drugs	13%	13
Disorderly conduct	12%	12
Harassing communication	6%	6
Kidnapping	2%	2
Larceny	11%	11
Liquor	1%	1
Marijuana	12%	12
Obstruction police	1%	1
Property crimes	1%	1
Public peace	9%	9
Weapon offense	1%	1
Total	100%	103

*598 cases were reported by DAs but only 103 cases were successfully matched with arrest records to obtain the offense type.

A summary of findings, including race/ethnicity, average ages, and offense types, is provided below for each judicial district.

Findings by judicial district

1st Judicial District

The 1st Judicial district did not have a pre-filing juvenile diversion program during the reporting period. Instead, this office reported 33 juvenile cases related to school incidents that were filed during the reporting period. Officials submitted a memo that indicated that the DAs office would start a pre-filing diversion program in August 2015.

2nd Judicial District

The 2nd Judicial District did not submit a report.

3rd Judicial District

The 3rd Judicial District did not submit a report.

4th Judicial District

The 4th Judicial District submitted a file containing 134 diversion cases. The average age was 14. See Table 2.4 for a breakdown of gender and ethnicity for these cases.

Table 2.4: Race/ethnicity and gender, diversion cases, 4th Judicial District

Race/ethnicity	Female %	Female N	Male %	Male N	Total %	Total N
Black	32%	13	20%	19	24%	32
Hispanic	7%	3	12%	11	10%	14
Other	2%	1	2%	2	2%	3
Unknown	0%	0	2%	2	1%	2
White	59%	24	63%	59	62%	83
Total	100%	41	100%	93	100%	134

The file contained names and dates of birth, and researchers were able to identify 66 cases in the arrest data to determine the crime type (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Offense type, 4th Judicial District

Crime	%	N
Arson	1%	1
Assault	15%	20
Crimes against person	1%	1
Damage property	1%	1
Dangerous drugs	4%	5
Disorderly conduct	7%	10
Harassing communication	4%	5
Kidnapping	1%	1
Larceny	6%	8
Marijuana	3%	4
Obstruction police	1%	1
Public peace	7%	9
Not found in arrest data	51%	68
Total	100%	134

5th Judicial District

The 5th Judicial District did not submit a report.

6th Judicial District

The 6th Judicial District submitted 25 diversion cases. The average age was 15; Table 2.6 depicts gender and race/ethnicity. There were 23 cases involving Durango Police Department arrests and 2 involving the La Plata County Sheriff's office. The submission included the first letter of first and last name, date of birth and incident number, but no matches for these cases were found in the arrest data so type of offense is unknown.

Table 2.6: Race/ethnicity and gender, 6th Judicial District

Race/ethnicity	Female		Male		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Hispanic	0%	0	22%	4	16%	4
Unknown	29%	2	6%	1	12%	3
White	71%	5	72%	13	72%	18
Total	100%	7	100%	18	100%	25

7th Judicial District

The 7th Judicial District submitted four data files for six court locations within the district. The data files contained:

- All juvenile cases related to school incidents in the 7th judicial district created in the Colorado District Attorneys' Council *Action* database during the time period
- Cases with charges filed
- Cases with no charges filed
- Diversion cases

The files contain aggregate counts by gender, age, race, ethnicity, in a format that did not allow for analysis.

8th Judicial District

The 8th Judicial District submitted a list of both diversion and filed cases. The diversion cases contained demographic, school, and crime information but no names and dates of birth so these cases could not be linked to the arrest data. The average student age was 14. Table 2.7 shows gender and race/ethnicity, and Table 2.8 shows offense type.

Table 2.7: Race/ethnicity and gender, 8th Judicial District

Race/ethnicity	Female		Male		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Black	0%	0	4%	5	3%	5
Other	0%	0	2%	2	1%	2
White	100%	85	94%	108	97%	193
Total	100%	85	100%	115	100%	200

Table 2.8: Offense type, diversion and filed cases, 8th Judicial District

Crime	%	N
Alcohol	5%	10
Arson	1%	2
Assault	7%	14
Criminal mischief	2%	3
Disorderly conduct	11%	21
Drug paraphernalia	3%	6
Harassment	20%	40
Interference w/school	4%	8
Marijuana	32%	63
Sexual contact	2%	3
Theft	7%	14
Trespass	4%	8
Weapon	4%	8
Total	100%	200

Officials from the 8th Judicial District also included a memo stating the following:

> *In the pre-filing diversion report, we have not provided the full name of the students, the students' dates of birth, or the law enforcement agencies' arrest or incident report numbers. Our office believes that, to disclose such information would violate the confidentiality requirements of the Juvenile Code, specifically C.R.S. 19-1-303. It is our position that requiring such specific personal information for the pre-filing diversion cases is in direct conflict with the legislative intent to maintain strict confidentiality when handling a juvenile's personal identifying information. Further, to require the identifying information on the lower-risk juveniles who are deliberately being "diverted" from the juvenile justice system, when not requiring the same information on the juveniles whose cases are filed and proceed through the court process seems contrary to public policy and legislative intent as well.*

9th Judicial District

The 9th Judicial District submitted two data files. The first file contains crimes, school name, and demographics for cases not filed, cases-filed, and cases diverted. The second file contains summary counts for each crime but no demographic information.

Fifteen (15) diversion cases were reported. The demographic file contained an "X" in race, gender, and age columns so it is impossible to provide accurate counts of this information.

Table 2.9: Offense type, diversion cases, 9th Judicial District

Crime	%	N
Assault	7%	1
Bias motivated	7%	1
Burglary	7%	1
Harassment	13%	2
Interference w/school	7%	1
Menacing	7%	1
Marijuana	7%	1
MIP alcohol	13%	2
Weapon	20%	3
Theft	13%	2
Total	100%	15

10th Judicial District

The 10th Judicial District submitted a report involving five white males. The reported ages were 11, 15, 15, 16 and 24. Matching arrest records were found for two persons; one received diversion for Marijuana possession and the other for Harassment.

11th Judicial District

The 11th Judicial District did not submit a report.

12th Judicial District

The 12th Judicial District did not submit a report.

13th Judicial District

The 13th Judicial District submitted a report containing filing demographic information, crimes, and filing decisions. There were 21 cases listed, none of which indicated diversion was offered.

14th Judicial District

The 14th Judicial District submitted 3 files containing 44 juveniles. The average age was 16.

Table 2.10: Race/ethnicity and gender, 14th Judicial District

	Female		Male		Total	
Race/ethnicity	%	N	%	N	%	N
Hispanic	31%	5	14%	4	20%	9
Unknown	6%	1	7%	2	7%	3
White	63%	10	79%	22	73%	32
Total	100%	16	100%	28	100%	44

The files contained names and DOB which enabled researchers to match arrest records. Of the 44 incidents, 8 matching arrests/summonses were found.

Table 2.11: Offense type, diversion cases, 14th Judicial District

Crime	%	N
Assault	2%	1
Dangerous drugs	5%	2
Liquor	2%	1
Marijuana	9%	4
No match found	82%	36
Total	100%	44

15th Judicial District

The 15th Judicial District provided a file containing seven cases filed in district court. There is no crime or demographic information was provided except for dates of birth.

16th Judicial District

The 16th Judicial District reported that they had no pre-filing diversion cases for this reporting period.

17th Judicial District

The 17th Judicial District submitted a file containing 44 diversion cases. They provided demographic information but no names. Without names, researchers were not able to link to the arrest data to identify the crime type. The students' average age was 15.

Table 2.12: Race/ethnicity and gender of diversion cases, 17th Judicial District

	Female		Male		Total	
Race/ethnicity	%	N	%	N	%	N
Black	0%	0	3%	1	2%	1
Hispanic	14%	1	38%	14	34%	15
Unknown	29%	2	14%	5	16%	7
White	57%	4	46%	17	48%	21
Total	100%	7	100%	37	100%	44

The 17th Judicial District submission included a memo stating the following:

> *Reporting this information with regard to juveniles appears to be in direct contradiction to the Colorado Children's Code, specifically C.R.S. 19-1-303 and 19-1-304. Moreover, 19-1-303(4.7) subjects my office to a civil penalty of up to $1,000 for knowingly violating the confidentiality provisions of these statutes.*

18th Judicial District

The 18th Judicial District did not submit a report.

19th Judicial District

The 19th Judicial District submitted a file containing 45 diversion cases. The average age was 14.

Table 2.13: Race/ethnicity and gender, diversion cases, 19th Judicial District

	Female		Male		Total	
Race/ethnicity	%	N	%	N	%	N
Black	5%	1	9%	2	7%	3
Hispanic	77%	17	48%	11	62%	28
Other	5%	1	0%	0	2%	1
Unknown	5%	1	0%	0	2%	1
White	9%	2	43%	10	27%	12
Total	100%	22	100%	23	100%	45

The report from the 19th district included names and dates of birth. Matching arrest information was found for only 20% of the cases.

Table 2.14: Offense type, diversion cases, 19th Judicial District

Crime	%	N
Arson	2%	1
Assault	9%	4
Burglary	2%	1
Damage property	2%	1
Property crimes	2%	1
Weapon offense	2%	1
No match found	80%	36
Total	100%	45

20th Judicial District

The 20th Judicial District submitted a file containing 50 diversion cases. The file contained demographics and the arresting law enforcement agency but no names. Without names it was not possible to link to the arrest and determine the crime. The average age was 15.

The 20th included a memo stating the following:

> We find §20-1-1 13 conflicts with §19-1-303 and §19-1-304 and are only supplying data that does not specifically identify any juvenile." It furthermore states that "Our report includes youth who successfully completed diversion or are still pending, but does not include youth who were granted diversion and later revoked, as those cases were then filed and will be in court records."

Table 2.15: Race/ethnicity and gender, diversion cases, 20th Judicial District

Race/ethnicity	Female %	Female N	Male %	Male N	Total %	Total N
Hispanic	53%	10	48%	15	50%	25
Other	0%	0	3%	1	2%	1
White	47%	9	48%	15	48%	24
Total	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**31**	**100%**	**50**

21st Judicial District

The 21st Judicial District submitted a file containing 27 diversion cases. The file contained demographics, case numbers and arrest numbers but no names. Using initials and dates of birth researchers were able to match some cases to the law enforcement submissions reported in the prior section. The average age was 14.

Table 2.16: Race/ethnicity and gender, diversion cases, 21st Judicial District

Race/ethnicity	Female %	Female N	Male %	Male N	Total %	Total N
Hispanic	22%	2	11%	2	15%	4
White	78%	7	89%	16	85%	23
Total	100%	9	100%	18	100%	27

Table 2.17: Offense type, diversion cases, 21st Judicial District

Crime	%	N
Assault	4%	1
Burglary	7%	2
Dangerous drugs	22%	6
Disorderly conduct	7%	2
Kidnapping	4%	1
Larceny	11%	3
Marijuana	11%	3
No match found	33%	9
Total	**100%**	**27**

22nd Judicial District

The 22nd Judicial District did not submit a report.

Summary. Fifteen of 22 district attorney offices submitted information to the Division of Criminal Justice for the 2014-15 school year. Of these, four did not have diversion cases. Eleven offices reported 598

cases involving 214 females and 384 males between the ages of 10 and 24. Black students represented seven percent of the group, while 17% were Hispanic and 72% Whites; for the remaining four percent, race/ethnicity was unknown. Offense type, obtained by matching the case to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's NIBRS data base and law enforcement submissions, was found for only 103 cases. Among these cases, assault was the most common charge (25%) followed by dangerous drug violations (13%), disorderly conduct (12%) and marijuana-related offenses (12%).

Appendix A:

Law Enforcement Agencies that Submitted Incident Reports to DCJ for the 2014-2015 Academic Year

Table A.1: Police departments

Police Departments
Alamosa PD
Arvada PD
Aspen PD
Aurora PD
Basalt PD
Boulder PD
Breckenridge PD
Broomfield PD
Canon City PD
Carbondale PD
Castle Rock PD
Cherry Hills Village PD
Colorado Springs PD
Commerce City PD
Cripple Creek PD
Delta PD
Denver PD
Dillon PD
Eaton PD
Edgewater PD
Englewood PD
Erie PD
Estes Park PD
Evans PD
Federal Heights PD
Firestone PD
Florence PD
Fort Collins PD
Fort Morgan PD
Fruita PD
Glenwood Springs PD
Golden PD
Grand Junction PD
Greeley PD
Greenwood Village PD
Gunnison PD

Haxtun PD
Johnstown PD
Kiowa PD
La Junta PD
La Salle PD
Lafayette PD
Lakewood PD
Littleton PD
Milliken PD
Montrose PD
Monument PD
Pagosa Springs PD
Parker PD
Platteville PD
Pueblo PD
Salida PD
Sheridan PD
Simla PD
Steamboat Springs PD
Timnath PD
Trinidad PD
Vail PD
Westminster PD
Wheat Ridge PD
Woodland Park PD
University of Northern Colorado PD

Table A.2: Sheriff's offices

Sheriff's Offices
Adams County Sheriff
Arapahoe County Sheriff
Archuleta County Sheriff
Chaffee County Sheriff
Clear Creek County Sheriff
Crowley County Sheriff
Dolores County Sheriff
Douglas County Sheriff
El Paso County Sheriff
Garfield County Sheriff
Gilpin County Sheriff
Jefferson County Sheriff

Kit Carson County Sheriff
Larimer County Sheriff
Mesa County Sheriff
Montezuma County Sheriff
Montrose County Sheriff
Pitkin County Sheriff
Pueblo County Sheriff
Summit County Sheriff
Teller County Sheriff
Washington County Sheriff
Weld County Sheriff

Table A.3: Marshal's offices

Marshal's Offices
Bayfield Marshal
Crested Butte Marshal
Hotchkiss Marshal
Telluride Marshal

Appendix B:

Schools Involved in Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies that Submitted Incident Reports to DCJ for the 2014-15 Academic Year

Table B.1: Schools with between 100 and 200 incidents and school district

SCHOOL NAME	DISTRICT
ADAMS CITY HIGH SCHOOL	ADAMS COUNTY 14
AURORA CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
CENTENNIAL HIGH SCHOOL (PC 60)	PUEBLO CITY 60
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL (PC 60)	PUEBLO CITY 60

Table B.2: Schools with between 51 and 99 incidents and school district

SCHOOL NAME	DISTRICT
MOUNTAIN RANGE HIGH SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
ADAMS CITY MIDDLE SCHOOL	ADAMS COUNTY 14
KEARNEY MIDDLE SCHOOL	ADAMS COUNTY 14
GATEWAY HIGH SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
HINKLEY HIGH SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
RANGEVIEW HIGH SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
CHEROKEE TRAIL HIGH SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
CHERRY CREEK HIGH SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
DCIS AT MONTBELLO	DENVER COUNTY 1
KEPNER MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
ARVADA HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
ARVADA WEST HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
LAKEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
POMONA HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
WHEAT RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
GRAND JUNCTION HIGH SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
POUDRE HIGH SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIGH SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
PARAGON ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION CENTER	PUEBLO CITY 60
RISLEY INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF INNOVATION	PUEBLO CITY 60
RONCALLI STEM ACADEMY	PUEBLO CITY 60
W H HEATON MIDDLE SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60
GLENWOOD SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL	ROARING FORK RE-1
WESTMINSTER HIGH SCHOOL	WESTMINSTER 50

Table B.3: Schools with between 26 and 50 incidents and school district

SCHOOL NAME	DISTRICT
LEGACY HIGH SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
SILVER HILLS MIDDLE SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
AURORA HILLS MIDDLE SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
AURORA WEST COLLEGE PREPARATORY ACADEMY	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
COLUMBIA MIDDLE SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
MRACHEK MIDDLE SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
SOUTH MIDDLE SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
VISTA PEAK P-8 EXPLORATORY	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
BOULDER HIGH SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
EAGLECREST HIGH SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
GRANDVIEW HIGH SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
LAREDO MIDDLE SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
OVERLAND HIGH SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
PRAIRIE MIDDLE SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
SMOKY HILL HIGH SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
CORONADO HIGH SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
MITCHELL HIGH SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
PALMER HIGH SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
ROY J WASSON ACADEMIC CAMPUS	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
BRUCE RANDOLPH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
CONTEMPORARY LEARNING ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
EAST HIGH SCHOOL (DC 1)	DENVER COUNTY 1
GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
HAMILTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
HENRY WORLD SCHOOL GRADES 6-8	DENVER COUNTY 1
HILL CAMPUS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES	DENVER COUNTY 1
LAKE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (DC 1)	DENVER COUNTY 1
NORTH HIGH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL (DC 1)	DENVER COUNTY 1
SUMMIT ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
WEST HIGH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
ENGLEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL	ENGLEWOOD 1
SIERRA HIGH SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
ALAMEDA INTERNATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
BEAR CREEK HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
CHATFIELD HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
CONNECTIONS LEARNING CENTER - E. J. CAMPUS	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
CREIGHTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
GOLDEN HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
GREEN MOUNTAIN HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL (JC R-1)	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1

MC LAIN COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
O'CONNELL MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
STANDLEY LAKE HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
WHEAT RIDGE 5-8	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL	JOHNSTOWN-MILLIKEN RE-5J
FRUITA MONUMENT HIGH SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
LINCOLN MIDDLE SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
EAST HIGH SCHOOL (PC 60)	PUEBLO CITY 60
HEROES MIDDLE SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60
PUEBLO ACADEMY OF ARTS	PUEBLO CITY 60
SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL (PC 60)	PUEBLO CITY 60

Table B.4: Schools with between 6 and 25 incidents and school district

SCHOOL NAME	DISTRICT
AIR ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL	ACADEMY 20
LIBERTY HIGH SCHOOL	ACADEMY 20
PINE CREEK HIGH SCHOOL	ACADEMY 20
RAMPART HIGH SCHOOL	ACADEMY 20
ALSUP ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ADAMS COUNTY 14
DUPONT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ADAMS COUNTY 14
BOSTON K-8 SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
CLYDE MILLER K-8	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
EAST MIDDLE SCHOOL (A-A 28J)	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
NORTH MIDDLE SCHOOL HEALTH & TECH CAMPUS	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
ALAMOSA HIGH SCHOOL	ALAMOSA RE-11J
ORTEGA MIDDLE SCHOOL	ALAMOSA RE-11J
PAGOSA SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL	ARCHULETA COUNTY 50 JT
PAGOSA SPRINGS MIDDLE SCHOOL	ARCHULETA COUNTY 50 JT
BAYFIELD HIGH SCHOOL	BAYFIELD 10 JT-R
BENNETT HIGH SCHOOL	BENNETT 29J
ANGEVINE MIDDLE SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
ASPEN CREEK K-8 SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
BROOMFIELD HIGH SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
CASEY MIDDLE SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
CENTAURUS HIGH SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
FAIRVIEW HIGH SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
HALCYON SCHOOL (SPECIAL EDUCATION)	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
LAFAYETTE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
CANON CITY HIGH SCHOOL	CANON CITY RE-1
HARRISON SCHOOL	CANON CITY RE-1
YOUTH & FAMILY ACADEMY CHARTER	CHARTER SCHOOL INSTITUTE
COTTONWOOD CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
ENDEAVOR ACADEMY	CHERRY CREEK 5
HORIZON MIDDLE SCHOOL (CC 5)	CHERRY CREEK 5

OPTIONS SCHOOL (CC 5)	CHERRY CREEK 5
THUNDER RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN HIGH SCHOOL	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN 12
CLEAR CREEK HIGH SCHOOL	CLEAR CREEK RE-1
DOHERTY HIGH SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
HOLMES MIDDLE SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
JACK SWIGERT AEROSPACE ACADEMY	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
SABIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
WEST MIDDLE SCHOOL (CS 11)	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
CRIPPLE CREEK-VICTOR JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH	CRIPPLE CREEK-VICTOR RE-1
DELTA COUNTY OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL	DELTA COUNTY 50(J)
BRYANT WEBSTER DUAL LANGUAGE ECE-8 SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
COLLEGIATE PREPARATORY ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER	DENVER COUNTY 1
COMPASSION ROAD ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
DENVER CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	DENVER COUNTY 1
DSST: GREEN VALLEY RANCH HIGH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
EXCEL ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
FLORIDA PITT-WALLER ECE-8 SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
GILLIAM SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
GRANT RANCH ECE-8 SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
HIGH TECH EARLY COLLEGE	DENVER COUNTY 1
JOHN F KENNEDY HIGH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
KIPP MONTBELLO COLLEGE PREP	DENVER COUNTY 1
MANUAL HIGH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. EARLY COLLEGE	DENVER COUNTY 1
MCAULIFFE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
MERRILL MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
MOREY MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
NEWLON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
OAKLAND ELEMENTARY	DENVER COUNTY 1
P.R.E.P. (POSITIVE REFOCUS EDUCATION PROGRAM)	DENVER COUNTY 1
SIMS FAYOLA INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY DENVER	DENVER COUNTY 1
SKINNER MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
STRIVE PREP - MONTBELLO	DENVER COUNTY 1
STRIVE PREP - SMART ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
THOMAS JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
VENTURE PREP HIGH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
WEST LEADERSHIP ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
WYATT ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
CASTLE ROCK MIDDLE SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
CASTLE VIEW HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
CHAPARRAL HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
EAGLE ACADEMY	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
LEGEND HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
THUNDERRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
ELLICOTT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	ELLICOTT 22

ENGLEWOOD MIDDLE SCHOOL	ENGLEWOOD 1
FALCON HIGH SCHOOL	FALCON 49
HORIZON MIDDLE SCHOOL (F 49)	FALCON 49
PATRIOT LEARNING CENTER	FALCON 49
SAND CREEK HIGH SCHOOL	FALCON 49
VISTA RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	FALCON 49
FORT MORGAN HIGH SCHOOL	FORT MORGAN RE-3
FORT MORGAN MIDDLE SCHOOL	FORT MORGAN RE-3
FREMONT MIDDLE SCHOOL	FREMONT RE-2
COAL RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	GARFIELD RE-2
FRANKLIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
GREELEY CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
GREELEY WEST HIGH SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
HEATH MIDDLE SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
JOHN EVANS MIDDLE SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
NORTHRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
HANOVER JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	HANOVER 28
CARMEL MIDDLE SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
HARRISON HIGH SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
PANORAMA MIDDLE SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
ARVADA K-8	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
BEAR CREEK K-8 SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
BELL MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
BRADY EXPLORATION SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
CARMODY MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
CONIFER SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
DAKOTA RIDGE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
DRAKE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
DUNSTAN MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
EVERGREEN HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
EVERITT MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
JEFFERSON COUNTY OPEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
MANDALAY MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
MOORE MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
NEW AMERICA SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
NORTH ARVADA MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
RALSTON VALLEY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
SOBESKY ACADEMY	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
WESTGATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
MILLIKEN MIDDLE SCHOOL	JOHNSTOWN-MILLIKEN RE-5J
EUCLID MIDDLE SCHOOL	LITTLETON 6
HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL	LITTLETON 6
LITTLETON HIGH SCHOOL	LITTLETON 6
BOOKCLIFF MIDDLE SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL (MCV 51)	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
EAST MIDDLE SCHOOL (MCV 51)	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
FRUITA 8/9 SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51

GRAND MESA MIDDLE SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
MOUNT GARFIELD MIDDLE SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
ORCHARD MESA MIDDLE SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
R-5 HIGH SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
CENTENNIAL MIDDLE SCHOOL (MC RE-1J)	MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J
COLUMBINE MIDDLE SCHOOL	MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J
MONTROSE HIGH SCHOOL	MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J
YAMPAH MOUNTAIN SCHOOL	MOUNTAIN BOCES
BLEVINS MIDDLE SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
BOLTZ MIDDLE SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
CACHE LA POUDRE MIDDLE SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
FOSSIL RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
LESHER MIDDLE SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
POUDRE COMMUNITY ACADEMY	POUDRE R-1
WEBBER MIDDLE SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
WELLINGTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
BESSEMER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60
CHAVEZ/HUERTA K-12 PREPARATORY ACADEMY	PUEBLO CITY 60
COLUMBIAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (PC 60)	PUEBLO CITY 60
MORTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60
PUEBLO WEST HIGH SCHOOL	PUEBLO COUNTY 70
BASALT HIGH SCHOOL	ROARING FORK RE-1
ROARING FORK HIGH SCHOOL	ROARING FORK RE-1
SALIDA HIGH SCHOOL	SALIDA R-32
OTHO E STUART MIDDLE SCHOOL	SCHOOL DISTRICT 27J
FORT LOGAN NORTHGATE	SHERIDAN 2
SHERIDAN HIGH SCHOOL	SHERIDAN 2
ERIE HIGH SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
MEAD HIGH SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS RE-2
SUMMIT HIGH SCHOOL	SUMMIT RE-1
SUMMIT MIDDLE SCHOOL	SUMMIT RE-1
TRINIDAD MIDDLE SCHOOL	TRINIDAD 1
VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL	WELD COUNTY RE-1
WELD CENTRAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	WELD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3J
HIDDEN LAKE HIGH SCHOOL	WESTMINSTER 50
SHAW HEIGHTS MIDDLE SCHOOL	WESTMINSTER 50
DISCOVERY HIGH SCHOOL	WIDEFIELD 3
MESA RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	WIDEFIELD 3
SPROUL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	WIDEFIELD 3
WATSON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	WIDEFIELD 3
WIDEFIELD HIGH SCHOOL	WIDEFIELD 3
WOODLAND PARK HIGH SCHOOL	WOODLAND PARK RE-2

Table B.5: Schools with five or fewer incidents and school district

SCHOOL NAME	DISTRICT
ASPEN VALLEY CAMPUS	ACADEMY 20
DISCOVERY CANYON CAMPUS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ACADEMY 20
EAGLEVIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL	ACADEMY 20
PROSPECT RIDGE ACADEMY	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
WESTLAKE MIDDLE SCHOOL	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS
HANSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ADAMS COUNTY 14
LESTER R ARNOLD HIGH SCHOOL	ADAMS COUNTY 14
MONACO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ADAMS COUNTY 14
AURORA FRONTIER K-8	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
AXL ACADEMY	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
CRAWFORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY AURORA	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
IOWA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
MURPHY CREEK K-8 SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
PARK LANE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
VAUGHN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
VIRGINIA COURT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J
AKRON HIGH SCHOOL	AKRON R-1
FLAGLER PUBLIC SCHOOL	ARRIBA-FLAGLER C-20
ASPEN HIGH SCHOOL	ASPEN 1
BOULDER PREP CHARTER HIGH SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
BROOMFIELD HEIGHTS MIDDLE SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
CENTENNIAL MIDDLE SCHOOL (BV RE 2)	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
JUSTICE HIGH CHARTER SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
MANHATTAN MIDDLE SCHOOL - ARTS & ACADEMICS	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
NEW VISTA HIGH SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
PEAK TO PEAK CHARTER SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
SOUTHERN HILLS MIDDLE SCHOOL	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2
BYERS JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	BYERS 32J
CALHAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CALHAN RJ-1
CALHAN HIGH SCHOOL	CALHAN RJ-1
CANON CITY MIDDLE SCHOOL	CANON CITY RE-1
COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP ACADEMY	CHARTER SCHOOL INSTITUTE
HIGH POINT ACADEMY	CHARTER SCHOOL INSTITUTE
THE PINNACLE CHARTER SCHOOL MIDDLE	CHARTER SCHOOL INSTITUTE
ARROWHEAD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
DAKOTA VALLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
FALCON CREEK MIDDLE SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
FOX RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
SKY VISTA MIDDLE SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
SUNRISE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (CC 5)	CHERRY CREEK 5
VILLAGE EAST COMMUNITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CHERRY CREEK 5
WEST MIDDLE SCHOOL (CC 5)	CHERRY CREEK 5
CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN 12

CLEAR CREEK MIDDLE SCHOOL	CLEAR CREEK RE-1
COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND	CSDB
CIVA CHARTER ACADEMY	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
GALILEO SCHOOL OF MATH AND SCIENCE	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
JENKINS MIDDLE SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
MCAULIFFE ELEMENTARY (CS 11)	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
NIKOLA TESLA EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY CENTER	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
NORTH MIDDLE SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
PENROSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (CS 11)	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
RUSSELL MIDDLE SCHOOL	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
TWAIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (L 6)	COLORADO SPRINGS 11
CRESSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CRIPPLE CREEK-VICTOR RE-1
DELTA HIGH SCHOOL	DELTA COUNTY 50(J)
HOTCHKISS HIGH SCHOOL	DELTA COUNTY 50(J)
ACADEMIA ANA MARIE SANDOVAL	DENVER COUNTY 1
ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING	DENVER COUNTY 1
ACE COMMUNITY CHALLENGE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
AMESSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
BARNUM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
BARRETT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
BEACH COURT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
BRADLEY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
BROWN INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
CENTENNIAL A SCHOOL FOR EXPEDITIONARY LEARNING	DENVER COUNTY 1
CESAR CHAVEZ ACADEMY DENVER	DENVER COUNTY 1
COLFAX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
COLLEGE VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
COLUMBINE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (DC 1)	DENVER COUNTY 1
DCIS AT FORD	DENVER COUNTY 1
DENVER CENTER FOR 21ST LEARNING AT WYMAN	DENVER COUNTY 1
DENVER GREEN SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
DENVER SCHOOL OF THE ARTS	DENVER COUNTY 1
DSST: COLE HIGH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
DSST: COLE MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
DSST: COLLEGE VIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
DSST: GREEN VALLEY RANCH MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
DSST: STAPLETON MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
EMILY GRIFFITH TECHNICAL COLLEGE	DENVER COUNTY 1
ESCALANTE-BIGGS ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
FORCE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
GARDEN PLACE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
GODSMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
GOLDRICK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
GRANT BEACON MIDDLE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
GREEN VALLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
GUST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
HALLETT FUNDAMENTAL ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1

HARRINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
JUSTICE HIGH SCHOOL DENVER	DENVER COUNTY 1
KIPP DENVER COLLEGIATE HIGH SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
KIPP SUNSHINE PEAK ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
KNAPP ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
KUNSMILLER CREATIVE ARTS ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
LENA ARCHULETA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
MAXWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
MC KINLEY-THATCHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
MCGLONE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
MONTCLAIR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
MUNROE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
OMAR D BLAIR CHARTER SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
P.U.S.H. ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
PLACE BRIDGE ACADEMY	DENVER COUNTY 1
SABIN WORLD SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
SMITH RENAISSANCE SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
STRIVE PREP - FEDERAL	DENVER COUNTY 1
STRIVE PREP - SUNNYSIDE	DENVER COUNTY 1
STRIVE PREP - WESTWOOD	DENVER COUNTY 1
TREVISTA ECE-8 AT HORACE MANN	DENVER COUNTY 1
VALDEZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
VALVERDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
WHITTIER K-8 SCHOOL	DENVER COUNTY 1
DOLORES HIGH SCHOOL	DOLORES RE-4A
AMERICAN ACADEMY	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
CIMARRON MIDDLE	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
DANIEL C OAKES HIGH SCHOOL--CASTLE ROCK	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
MESA MIDDLE SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
MOUNTAIN RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL (DC RE 1)	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
MOUNTAIN VISTA HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
RANCH VIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
ROCK CANYON HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
SAGEWOOD MIDDLE SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
SIERRA MIDDLE SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
SOUTH RIDGE ELEMENTARY AN IB WORLD SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
STEM MIDDLE & HIGH SCHOOL	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1
LA JUNTA JR/SR HIGH SCHOOL	EAST OTERO R-1
EATON HIGH SCHOOL	EATON RE-2
EATON MIDDLE SCHOOL	EATON RE-2
ELLICOTT MIDDLE SCHOOL	ELLICOTT 22
CHARLES HAY WORLD SCHOOL	ENGLEWOOD 1
CLAYTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ENGLEWOOD 1
COLORADO'S FINEST ALTERNATIVE HIGH SCHOOL	ENGLEWOOD 1
ENGLEWOOD EARLY CHILDHOOD ED CENTER	ENGLEWOOD 1
ENGLEWOOD LEADERSHIP ACADEMY	ENGLEWOOD 1
ESTES PARK HIGH SCHOOL	ESTES PARK R-3

ESTES PARK MIDDLE SCHOOL	ESTES PARK R-3
FALCON MIDDLE SCHOOL	FALCON 49
SKYVIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL	FALCON 49
BAKER CENTRAL SCHOOL	FORT MORGAN RE-3
FOUNTAIN-FORT CARSON HIGH SCHOOL	FOUNTAIN 8
FLORENCE HIGH SCHOOL	FREMONT RE-2
FREMONT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (F RE-2)	FREMONT RE-2
GILPIN COUNTY UNDIVIDED HIGH SCHOOL	GILPIN COUNTY RE-1
BELLA ROMERO ACADEMY OF APPLIED TECHNOLOGY	GREELEY 6
BRENTWOOD MIDDLE SCHOOL	GREELEY 6
ENGAGE ONLINE ACADEMY	GREELEY 6
FRONTIER CHARTER ACADEMY (G 6)	GREELEY 6
JACKSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (G 6)	GREELEY 6
JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL (G 6)	GREELEY 6
MADISON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (G 6)	GREELEY 6
MARTINEZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (G 6)	GREELEY 6
GUNNISON HIGH SCHOOL	GUNNISON WATERSHED RE1J
ATLAS PREPARATORY SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
BRICKER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
CENTENNIAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (H 2)	HARRISON 2
FOX MEADOW MIDDLE SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
JAMES IRWIN CHARTER HIGH SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
OAK CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
SOARING EAGLES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
WILDFLOWER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	HARRISON 2
HAXTUN HIGH SCHOOL	HAXTUN RE-2J
ALLENDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
BELMAR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
COLLEGIATE ACADEMY OF COLORADO	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
COMPASS MONTESSORI - WHEAT RIDGE CHARTER	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
DEANE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
D'EVELYN JUNIOR/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
EIBER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
FALCON BLUFFS MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
FITZMORRIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
FOOTHILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (JC R-1)	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
FREMONT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (JC R-1)	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
GLENNON HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
GREEN MOUNTAIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
HUTCHINSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
KEN CARYL MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
KENDALLVUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
KULLERSTRAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
LASLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
LAWRENCE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
MANNING OPTIONS SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
MILLER SPECIAL EDUCATION	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1

MOLHOLM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
OBERON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
PLEASANT VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (JC R-1)	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
STEIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
STEVENS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
STOTT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
SUMMIT RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
VIVIAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
WARDER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
WARREN TECH NORTH	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
WAYNE CARLE MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
WEBER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
WEST JEFFERSON MIDDLE SCHOOL	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1
MILLIKEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	JOHNSTOWN-MILLIKEN RE-5J
KIOWA HIGH SCHOOL	KIOWA C-2
LEWIS-PALMER HIGH SCHOOL	LEWIS-PALMER 38
LEWIS-PALMER MIDDLE SCHOOL	LEWIS-PALMER 38
MONUMENT CHARTER ACADEMY	LEWIS-PALMER 38
PALMER RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	LEWIS-PALMER 38
ARAPAHOE HIGH SCHOOL	LITTLETON 6
GODDARD MIDDLE SCHOOL	LITTLETON 6
JOHN WESLEY POWELL MIDDLE SCHOOL	LITTLETON 6
NEWTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	LITTLETON 6
GLOBAL LEADERSHIP ACADEMY	MAPLETON 1
MONTEREY COMMUNITY SCHOOL	MAPLETON 1
DOS RIOS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (MCV 51)	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
FRUITA MIDDLE SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
FRUITVALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
GATEWAY SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
INDEPENDENCE ACADEMY	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
NISLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
PALISADE HIGH SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
REDLANDS MIDDLE SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
SHELLEDY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
WEST MIDDLE SCHOOL (MCV 51)	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
MIAMI-YODER MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOL	MIAMI/YODER 60 JT
OLATHE MIDDLE SCHOOL	MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J
PASSAGE CHARTER SCHOOL	MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J
POMONA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (MC RE-1J)	MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J
VISTA CHARTER SCHOOL	MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J
CAREER BUILDING ACADEMY	PEYTON 23 JT
PEYTON SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	PEYTON 23 JT
CACHE LA POUDRE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
POLARIS EXPEDITIONARY LEARNING SCHOOL	POUDRE R-1
BEULAH HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60
CORWIN INTERNATIONAL MAGNET SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60

GOODNIGHT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60
HERITAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (PC 60)	PUEBLO CITY 60
HIGHLAND PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60
MINNEQUA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60
PARK VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PUEBLO CITY 60
DESERT SAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PUEBLO COUNTY 70
LIBERTY POINT INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	PUEBLO COUNTY 70
PUEBLO COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	PUEBLO COUNTY 70
VINELAND MIDDLE SCHOOL	PUEBLO COUNTY 70
BASALT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ROARING FORK RE-1
BRIDGES	ROARING FORK RE-1
CARBONDALE MIDDLE SCHOOL	ROARING FORK RE-1
SALIDA MIDDLE SCHOOL	SALIDA R-32
JOHN W THIMMIG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SCHOOL DISTRICT 27J
SOAR ACADEMY	SHERIDAN 2
COAL RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
ERIE MIDDLE SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
MEAD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J
YAMPA VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS RE-2
SUMMIT COVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SUMMIT RE-1
BERTHOUD HIGH SCHOOL	THOMPSON R2-J
TURNER MIDDLE SCHOOL	THOMPSON R2-J
FISHER'S PEAK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TRINIDAD 1
TRINIDAD HIGH SCHOOL	TRINIDAD 1
NORTH VALLEY MIDDLE SCHOOL	WELD COUNTY RE-1
FORT LUPTON HIGH SCHOOL	WELD COUNTY S/D RE-8
IVER C. RANUM MIDDLE SCHOOL	WESTMINSTER 50
M. SCOTT CARPENTER MIDDLE SCHOOL	WESTMINSTER 50
FRENCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	WIDEFIELD 3
JANITELL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	WIDEFIELD 3
WOODLAND PARK MIDDLE SCHOOL	WOODLAND PARK RE-2

Appendix C

Colorado Judicial Districts and school populations

Colorado is divided into 22 judicial districts, each of which is formed by a combination of between 1 and 7 counties. These 22 judicial districts and their respective counties are listed in Table C.1.

Table C.1: Judicial districts and constituting counties

Judicial District	Counties (in alphabetical order)	Number of Counties
1	Gilpin, Jefferson	2
2	Denver	1
3	Huerfano, Las Animas	2
4	El Paso, Teller	2
5	Clear Creek, Eagle, Lake, Summit	4
6	Archuleta, La Plata, San Juan	3
7	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel	6
8	Jackson, Larimer	2
9	Garfield, Pitkin, Rio Blanco	3
10	Pueblo	1
11	Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Park	4
12	Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache	6
13	Kit Carson, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Yuma	7
14	Grand, Moffat, Routt	3
15	Baca, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Prowers	4
16	Bent, Crowley, Otero	3
17	Adams, Broomfield	2
18	Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, Lincoln	4
19	Weld	1
20	Boulder	1
21	Mesa	1
22	Dolores, Montezuma	2

In terms of student population, the five most populous judicial districts are 1st, 2nd, 4th, 17th, and 18th, as shown in Table C.2. This group of five judicial districts represents about 64% of the student population in Colorado public schools (from elementary through high school levels).

Table C.2: Public school populations by judicial district and percent from statewide student population

Judicial District	Students in public schools	% from statewide
1	86966	10%
2	88839	10%
3	2965	<1%
4	119910	13%
5	12039	1%
6	8068	1%
7	15193	2%
8	46495	5%
9	14474	2%
10	27270	3%
11	9406	1%
12	7552	1%
13	14437	2%
14	7169	1%
16	4464	1%
17	84316	9%
18	189376	21%
19	40968	5%
20	61984	7%
21	22352	3%
22	4307	<1%
Unknown	16686	2%
Total	888767	100%

Note: No incidents were reported by law enforcement agencies in the 15th Judicial District.

Table C.3 shows the race/ethnicity composition for each judicial district based on public school students. Statewide, more than half (54%) of students White, one-third (33%) of the students are Hispanic, and 5% are Black. In most judicial districts, Whites represent more than half of all public school students.

Table C.3: Race/ethnicity of student population by judicial district

Judicial District	N	White	Hispanic	Black	Other or Unknown
1	86966	67%	24%	1%	7%
2	88839	22%	57%	14%	7%
3	2965	43%	52%	1%	4%
4	119910	59%	24%	7%	10%
5	12039	51%	45%	<1%	3%
6	8068	68%	22%	<1%	9%
7	15193	69%	26%	<1%	4%
8	46495	74%	19%	1%	6%
9	14474	56%	40%	<1%	3%
10	27270	37%	58%	2%	3%
11	9406	83%	12%	<1%	5%
12	7552	36%	60%	<1%	3%
13	14437	60%	36%	1%	2%
14	7169	80%	16%	<1%	3%
16	4464	49%	48%	<1%	2%
17	84316	42%	49%	2%	7%
18	189376	56%	25%	8%	11%
19	40968	48%	47%	1%	3%
20	61984	67%	24%	<1%	8%
21	22352	72%	23%	<1%	5%
22	4307	60%	17%	<1%	22%
Unknown	16686	50%	39%	4%	7%
Total	888767	54%	33%	5%	8%

Note: No incidents were reported by law enforcement agencies in the 15th Judicial District.

Appendix D

Relative Rate Index

The Relative Rate Index (RRI) is used to indicate the magnitude of disproportionate minority contact at a decision point within the juvenile justice system. It is a comparison of the minority contact rate compared to the White rate of occurrence at the same decision point. In this case, the decision point is the arrest or summons/ticket of a student in a school setting. Anything above 1 reflects disproportionate contact.

Does an RRI greater than one imply a racial bias in the process of law enforcement contacts in Colorado schools? Not necessarily, as there could be various reasons that produced a racial disparity in contacts at a decision point.

The calculation of the rate of contact for a given race/ethnicity group requires a numerator and a denominator. In this case, the numerator is the number of incidents for a given race/ethnicity group reported in schools within a judicial district, and the denominator is the population of that given group in schools with incidents within the same judicial district. Then the RRI is calculated by dividing the rate of contact for all minorities as a group (the numerator) by the rate of contact for Whites (the denominator). For Table D.1 the RRI is calculated as follows.

Minority RRI = (Minority Incidents / Minority Population) / (White Incidents / White Population)

Table D.1: Relative Rate Index for the minority populations in schools with incidents, by judicial district

Judicial District	Total Minority Incidents	Total Minority Population	White Incidents	White Population	Total Minority RRI
1	292	18009	808	29353	0.6
2	962	44753	144	9078	1.4
3	8	651	6	182	0.4
4	231	21769	320	29371	1.0
5	21	660	23	1470	2.0
6	6	357	26	833	0.5
7	18	1661	56	2834	0.5
8	105	3007	127	9056	2.5
9	65	1839	34	1954	2.0
10	543	11069	166	5290	1.6
11	9	705	40	3246	1.0
12	19	681	6	322	1.5
13	29	1244	13	943	1.7
14	2	97	20	637	0.7
16	2	355	3	206	0.4
17	330	13274	194	7253	0.9
18	940	42744	455	45382	2.2
19	60	10336	138	6164	0.3
20	67	4939	121	12514	1.4
21	58	3753	135	9223	1.1
22	No Incidents	30	3	181	No Incidents
Unknown	30	1828	6	527	1.4
Total	3797	183761	2844	176019	1.3

Note: No incidents were reported by law enforcement agencies in the 15th Judicial District.