

**SELECTED STATISTICS
ON THE
CALIFORNIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
1982 THROUGH 1988**

142495

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

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**State of California
Department of the Youth Authority
Research Division**

January 1991

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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PREFACE

The purpose of this report is to present under one cover a set of descriptive data on persons processed by various components of the criminal justice system. Emphasis is placed on juveniles, but some adult information is also presented. Figures are provided on population, crime, arrests, probation and court dispositions, detention at the local level, and state corrections. The data cover the calendar years 1982 through 1988--a period long enough to be used to identify trends, and, in some cases, to make useful projections. Please note that the numbers in this report are based on calendar years and will not agree with the five year master plan as it is based on fiscal years. Complete information for 1988 only became available from some of the original sources late in 1989. Data for 1989 from some of the sources are not yet available. Sources of data for this report were as follows:

1. Department of Finance, State Census Data Center
Telephone (916) 323-4008; ATSS 492-4651
2. Department of Justice, Bureau of Criminal Statistics
Telephone (916) 739-5166; ATSS 497-5166
3. Department of the Youth Authority
Information Systems
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CALIFORNIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA

SUMMARY

After a slight decrease in 1987 the number of crimes and arrests increased again in 1988. From 1984 to 1986 crimes and arrests had been increasing on an annual basis.

Reported Violent Crimes showed a 30.1% increase from 1982 to 1988. Juvenile Felony Arrests, Juvenile Violent Offenses, and Juvenile Property Offenses increased in 1988 over 1987. The number of juveniles on probation caseloads decreased slightly from 1987 to 1988.

In general, data for 1988 indicated the following:

	Percent Change	
	<u>1982-1988</u>	<u>1987-1988</u>
Total Reported BI Index Crimes	+3.7	+3.7
Reported Violent Crimes	+30.1	+3.1
Juvenile Felony Arrests	-4.4	+9.8
- Violent Offenses	-2.1	+13.5
- Property Offenses	-13.1	+10.9
New Referrals to Juvenile Probation	-1.5	-0.1
New Petitions Filed	-2.8	+2.1
New Petitions Sustained	-15.6	-11.2
Juvenile Probation Caseload	+3.8	-1.5
Juveniles Confined in Jails Over 24 Hours	-77.6	+47.4
Juvenile Hall Average Daily Population	+25.7	+2.0
Juvenile Camps Average Daily Population	+11.8	+1.6
Adult Court Convictions Persons Under 25	+30.6	+2.9
State Prison Commitments Persons Under 25	+24.4	-3.9
Youth Authority First Admissions	+13.9	+3.7
Youth Authority Average Daily Population	+52.1	+4.5

SECTION I: STATE POPULATION

Table 1 presents population data for the state and for several selected age groups. The juvenile group is limited to the ages of 12 to 17 because youths younger than 12 infrequently appear in the criminal justice population. For instance, youths under 12 accounted for only 4.0% of all juvenile felony arrests in 1988 and no one under age 12 was committed to the Youth Authority. Figures are not shown for the population older than 65, because these persons are involved in relatively little crime.

Highlights

- o The population of California was estimated to be 28,314,500 on July 1, 1988. This represents an increase of 14.5% since 1982.
- o A decrease has occurred annually since 1982 in the juvenile population ages 12 to 17. The decrease was 4.4% from 1982 to 1988.
- o Persons 12 to 17 represented 7.6% of the state population in 1988, a slight decrease from 7.9% in 1987.
- o The number of young adults ages 18 to 24 has decreased slightly each year since 1982, for an overall decrease of 6.1%.
- o Population between the ages of 25 and 64 has increased 15.2% since 1982.

Discussion

The state population continues to grow older. The population of both juveniles and young adults decreased again in 1988, while the number of adults over 25 increased. This would be expected to have some effect on the number of juveniles entering the justice system and, at the same time, would potentially increase the population of adult offenders. These trends in the age of the statewide population should be kept in mind when examining the tables that follow. For more information on statewide and individual county population, contact the Population Research Unit of the Department of Finance.

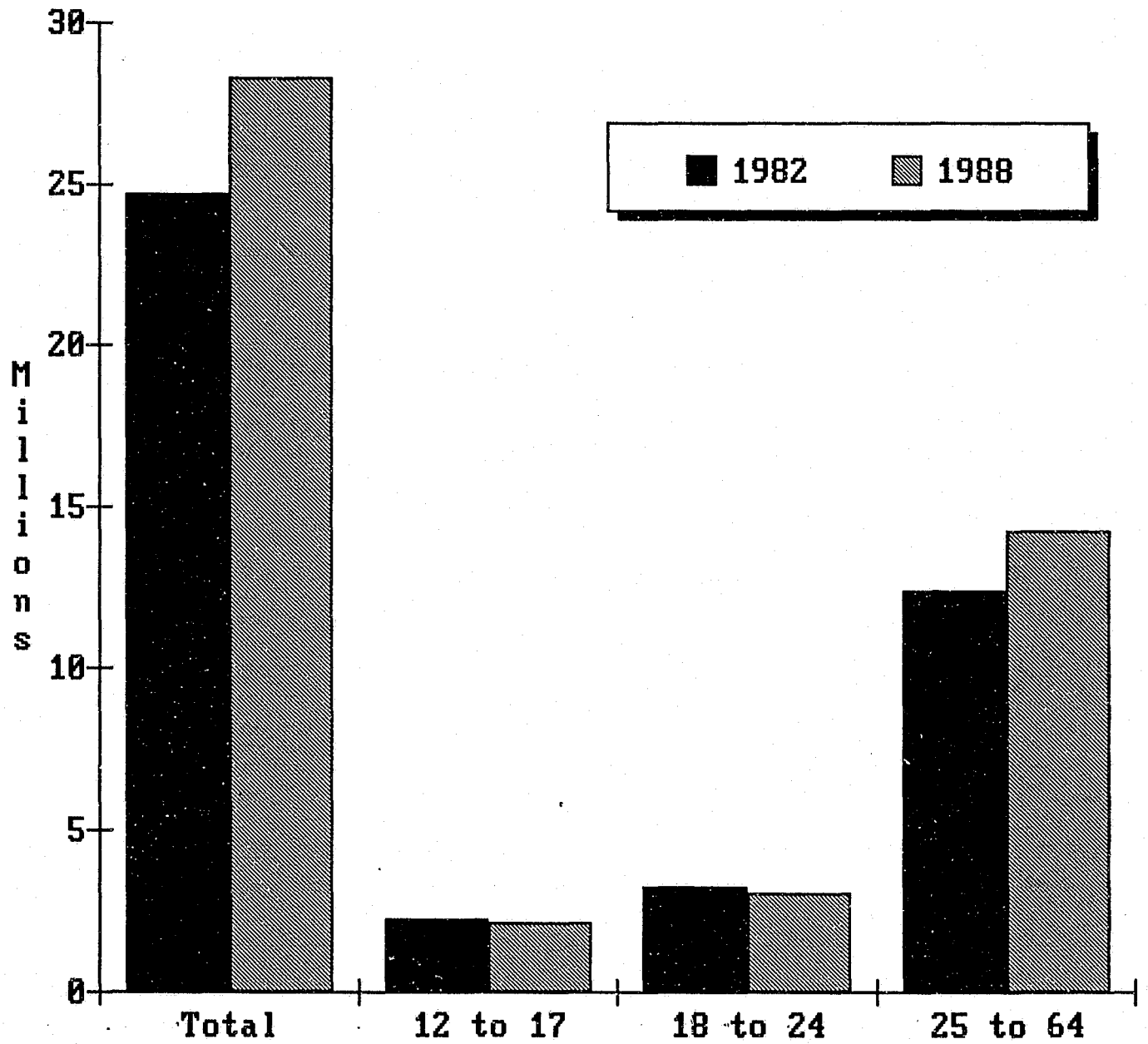
Table 1
Estimated Population in California
by Selected Age Groups

Year	Total State Population	Juveniles Ages 12 - 17	Ages 18 - 20	Young Adults 18 - 24	Adults 25 - 64
1982	24,724,000	2,251,917	1,392,108	3,255,171	12,381,550
1983	25,174,000	2,249,226	1,388,383	3,235,983	12,740,056
1984	25,622,000	2,227,263	1,341,738	3,217,975	13,031,816
1985	26,365,100	2,215,016	1,293,915	3,182,905	13,368,423
1986	26,980,800	2,194,114	1,250,448	3,124,362	13,673,552
1987	27,662,900	2,171,866	1,249,787	3,089,904	13,960,710
1988	28,314,500	2,153,987	1,277,828	3,055,155	14,264,602
% Change:					
1982-88	+14.5	-4.4	-8.2	-6.1	+15.2
1987-88	+2.4	-0.8	+2.2	-1.1	+2.2

Source: Department of Finance, Report WKSP Form 1, Population Estimates by Age.

Chart for Table 1

Estimated Population in California
by Select Age Groups



SECTION II: CRIMES AND ARRESTS

Reported Crimes

Table 2 shows the number of major crimes reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting System for the years 1982 through 1988. Not all crimes are reported. Some crimes go undetected, and when several crimes are committed in one episode, only the most serious is reported. Nevertheless, the UCR is considered an extremely good indicator of criminal activity and fluctuation in crimes reported to the police.

Highlights

- o Total reported crimes, as shown in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, increased 3.7% in 1988 over 1987. In 1988, reported crimes also showed a 3.7% increase over 1982.
- o Reported violent crimes have been rising since 1983. In 1988, violent crimes showed a one-year increase of 3.1%. The number in 1988 represents a 30.1% increase over 1982.
- o In 1988, property crimes increased 3.6% from 1987. Compared to 1982, there were 1.4% more property crimes reported in 1988.

Discussion

The major crimes that comprise the FBI Crime Index increased annually from 1984 to 1988, except for a slight decrease in 1987. Violent crimes have increased annually from 1983. Property crimes had a decrease in 1983 and again in 1987 but increased in other years. The sharp increase in violent crimes in 1986 is due to a law change treating reports of domestic violence as alleged criminal conduct. The decrease shown for larceny-theft in 1983 is partly due to the fact that the lower limit of felony theft was raised from \$200 to \$400 in 1983. For more information on reported crimes, contact the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

Table 2
Reported Crimes

Year	Total Crimes ^a	Violent Crimes ^b	Property Crimes ^c	Larceny-Theft
1982	1,801,262	201,433	663,998	935,831
1983	1,680,781	194,489	619,300	866,922
1984	1,658,332	195,650	604,965	857,717
1985	1,721,107	202,066	626,395	892,646
1986	1,824,754	248,352	663,345	913,057
1987	1,800,784	254,137	649,877	896,770
1988	1,868,235	261,999	673,530	932,715
% Change:				
1982-88	+3.7	+30.1	+1.4	-0.3
1987-88	+3.7	+3.1	+3.6	+4.0

Source: BCS, Crime and Delinquency in California, 1988

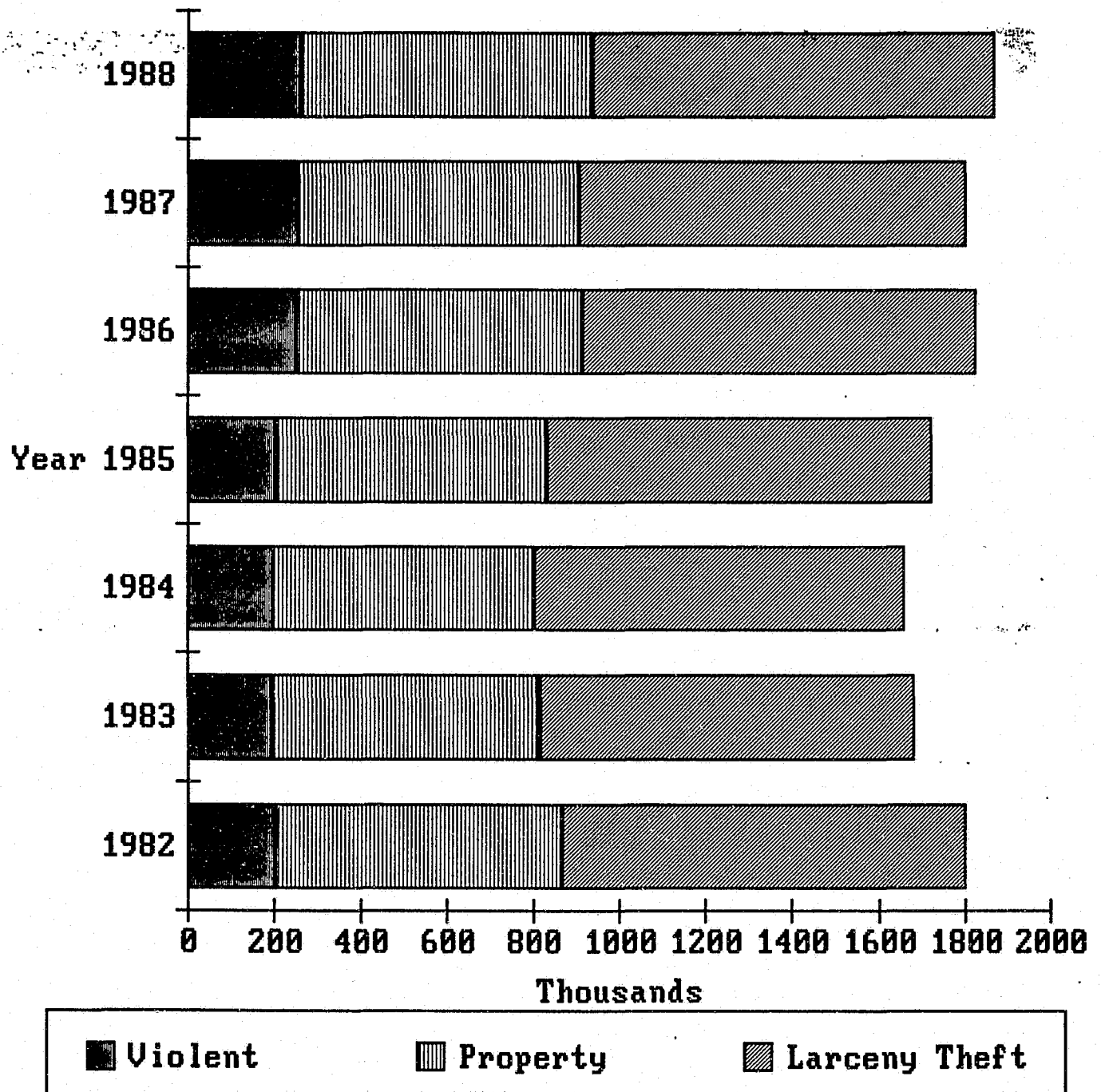
^aFBI Crime Index, which does not include arson.

^bViolent Crimes: homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty Crimes: burglary and vehicle theft.

Chart For Table 2

Reported Crimes



Juvenile Arrests

Juvenile arrest data are shown in Table 3. The Bureau of Criminal Statistics states that about 90% of all arrests are reported by law enforcement agencies. It is likely that most serious offenses are reported and that it is only for minor offenses that some under-reporting occurs.

Highlights

- o There were 229,203 juvenile arrests for all offenses in 1988, an increase of 2.5% from 1987. Compared to 1982, there were 5.8% fewer juveniles arrested in 1988.
- o The 2.5% increase in total arrests in 1988 reflects increases in violent and property crimes and decreases in status offenses and misdemeanors.
- o Arrests for violent crimes showed a 13.5% increase in 1988 from 1987. There were 2.1% fewer arrests for violent crimes in 1988 than in 1982.

Discussion

In 1982 and 1983, juvenile arrests showed a decrease. From 1984 through 1986 they showed an annual increase. Then, in 1987, they decreased again, then increased in 1988. For more information on juvenile arrests, contact the Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

Table 3

Juvenile Arrests for Felonies, Misdemeanors
and Delinquent Tendencies

Year	Total Arrests	Total Felonies	Felony Subgroup: Violent Crimes ^a	Felony Subgroup: Property Crimes ^b	Misdemeanors	Status Offenses
1982	243,249	84,436	14,301	56,473	134,772	24,041
1983	218,126	71,188	12,321	45,793	124,421	22,517
1984	222,047	68,989	11,853	42,497	126,334	26,724
1985	230,961	73,521	12,421	45,899	131,667	25,773
1986	235,880	76,192	12,541	46,277	134,411	25,277
1987	223,611	73,583	12,336	44,258	124,698	25,330
1988	229,203	80,758	13,998	49,061	124,561	23,884
% Change:						
1982-88	-5.8	-4.4	-2.1	-13.1	-7.6	-0.7
1987-88	+2.5	+9.8	+13.5	+10.9	-0.1	-5.7

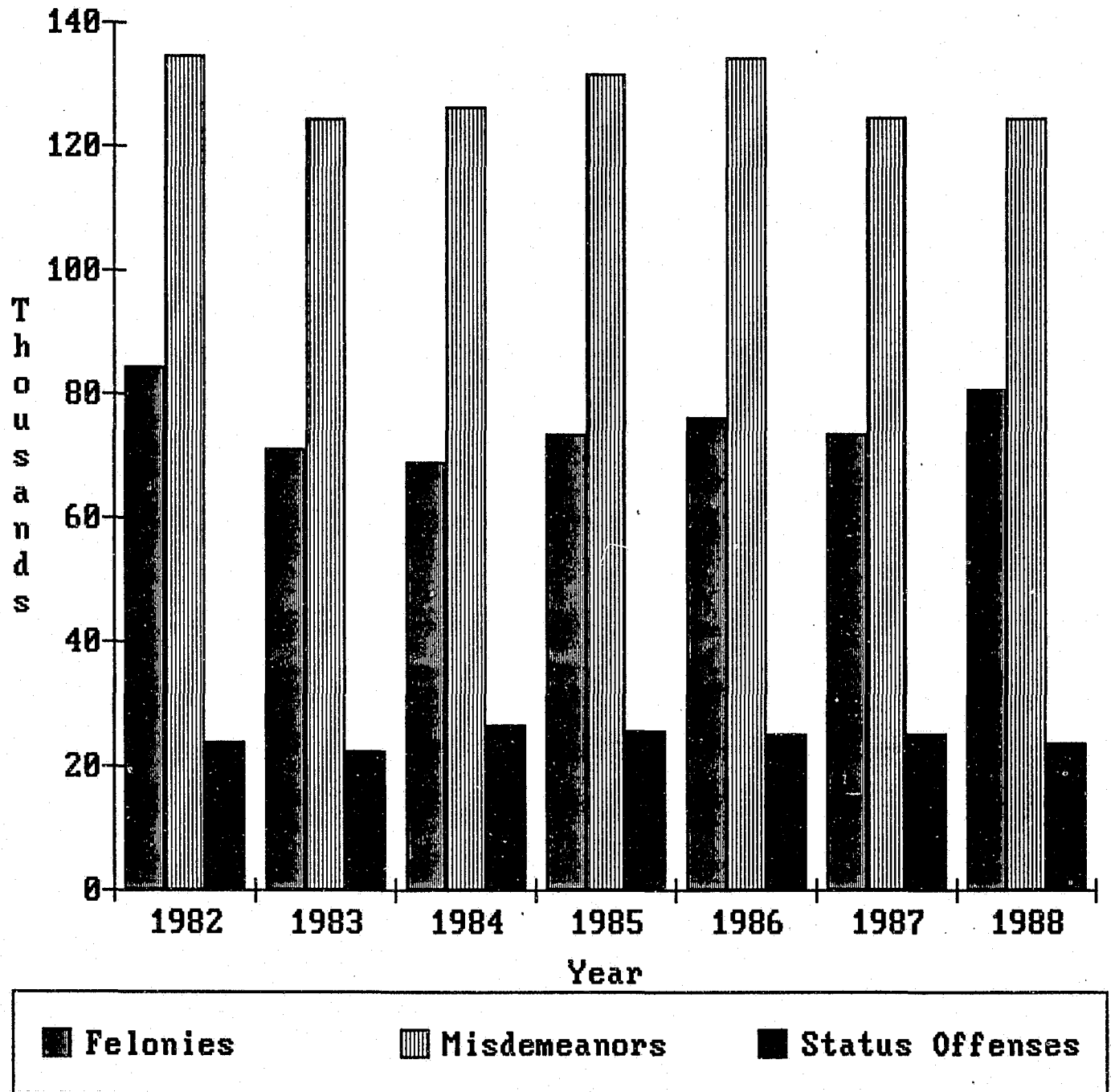
Source: BCS, Crime and Delinquency in California, 1988.

^aHomicide, robbery, rape, aggravated assault, kidnapping.

^bBurglary, grand theft, vehicle theft, forgery.

Chart for Table 3

Juvenile Arrests



Juvenile Arrest Rates

While Table 3 dealt with the number of juveniles arrested, Table 4 presents the arrest rates per 100,000 juveniles ages 12 to 17 in the state population. Data on rates allow one to determine the degree to which changes in the number of arrests are due to the change in juvenile population noted in Table 1.

Highlights

- o The rate of total arrests decreased from 10,802 per 100,000 population in 1982 to 10,641 in 1988, a 1.5% decrease. Actual arrests declined at a slightly greater rate of 5.8% over the same time period.
- o For each category of arrest, the change in rates from 1982 to 1988, as compared to change in actual numbers, is shown below.

	<u>Change in Arrests</u>	<u>Change in Rate</u>
Violent Crime	down 2.1%	up 2.4%
Property Crime	down 13.1%	down 9.2%
Misdemeanor	down 7.6%	down 3.4%
Status Offenses	down 0.7%	up 3.8%

- o Arrest rates were higher in 1988 than in 1987, except for status offenses which were lower.

Discussion

The rate of juvenile arrests has decreased 1.5% since 1982. A decrease in rate is a valid indication of a "real" reduction having occurred. That the decrease in the number of arrests (5.8%) was slightly greater than the decrease in the rate of arrests (1.5%) means that the decrease in the number of arrests is slightly related to a decrease in juvenile population. Overall, arrest rates have increased for violent crimes and status offenses while felony property offenses and misdemeanors have decreased. In 1988 status offenses showed the only decrease from 1987.

Table 4

Juvenile Arrests Rates Per 100,000 Juvenile Population
for Felony, Misdemeanor, and Delinquent Tendencies

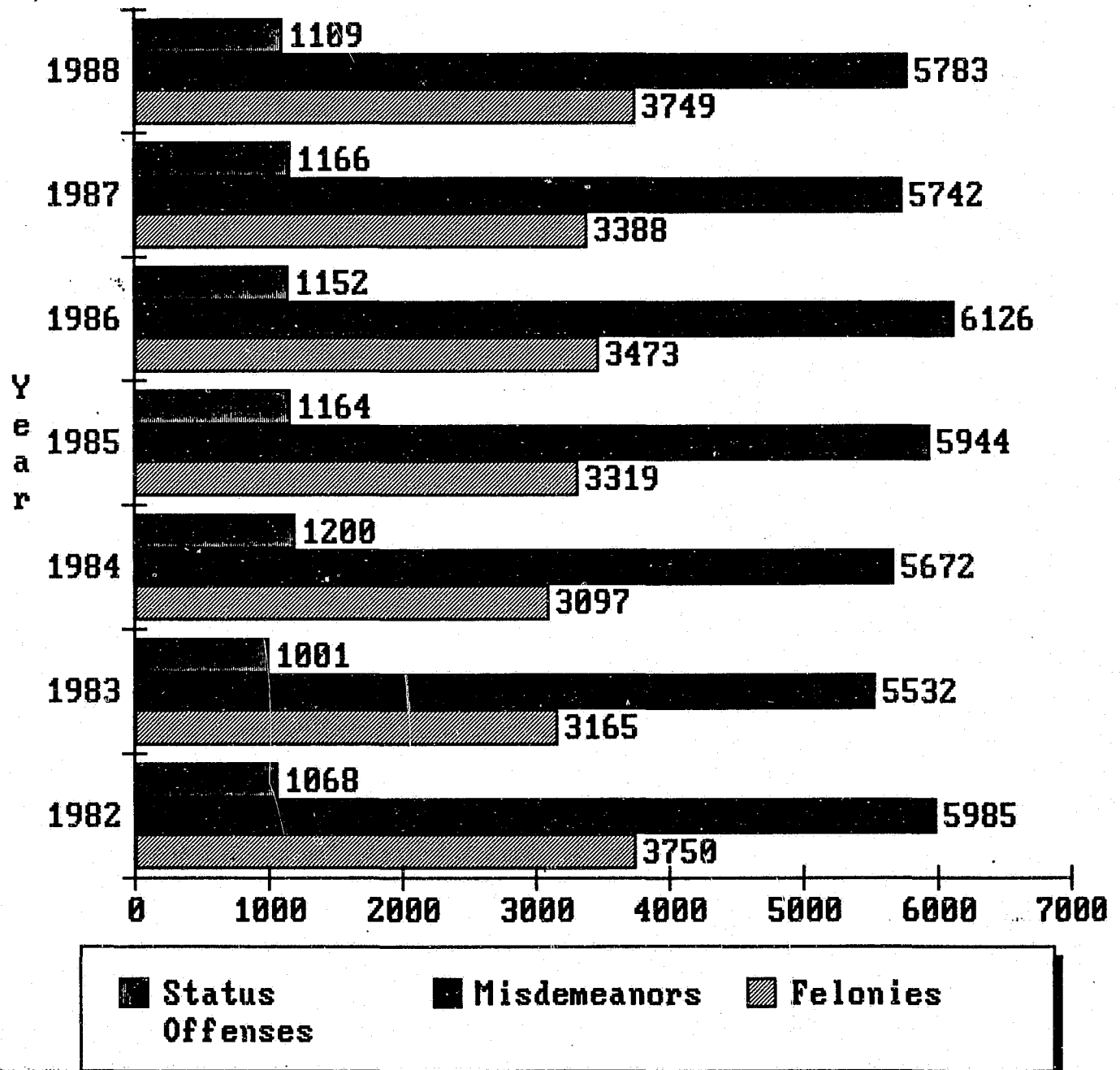
Year	Arrests Per 100,000 Juvenile Population Ages 12 to 17					
	Total Arrests	Total Felonies	Felony Subgroup: Violent Crimes ^a	Felony Subgroup: Property Crimes ^b	Misdemeanors	Status Offenses
1982	10,802	3,750	635	2,508	5,985	1,068
1983	9,698	3,165	548	2,036	5,532	1,001
1984	9,970	3,097	532	1,908	5,672	1,200
1985	10,427	3,319	561	2,072	5,944	1,164
1986	10,751	3,473	572	2,109	6,126	1,152
1987	10,296	3,388	568	2,038	5,742	1,166
1988	10,641	3,749	650	2,278	5,783	1,109
% Change:						
1982-88	-1.5	-0.0	+2.4	-9.2	-3.4	+3.8
1987-88	+3.4	+10.7	+14.4	+11.8	+0.7	-4.9

^aHomicide, robbery, rape, aggravated assault, kidnapping.

^bBurglary, grand theft, vehicle theft, forgery.

Chart For Table 4

Juvenile Arrest Rates Per 100,000
Juvenile Population



Juvenile vs. Adult Arrests

In Table 5, arrests for felonies, violent crimes, and property crimes are shown by the percentage comprised by adults and juveniles.

Highlights

- o In 1982, juveniles accounted for 21.8% of all felony arrests. By 1988, the figure dropped to 14.7%.
- o Of the total arrests for violent crimes, juveniles accounted for 17.5% in 1982 and 11.8% in 1988.
- o The proportion of property crime arrests attributable to juveniles was 30.5% in 1982 and 24.3% in 1988.

Discussion

In 1982, 17.5% of all arrests for violent crimes involved juveniles. That figure dropped to 11.8% in 1988. Juveniles' representation among violent crime arrests is almost equal to their representation in the population. In 1988, juveniles comprised 11.1% of the total population ages 12 to 64, and 11.8% of the total arrests for violent crimes.

Table 5

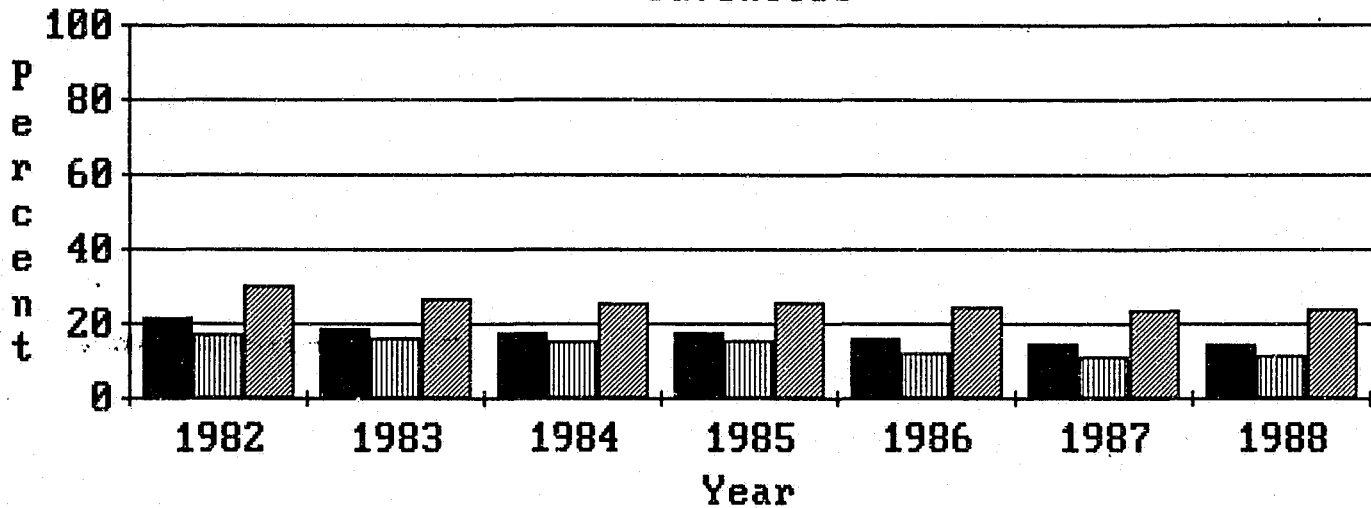
Percentage of Juveniles and Adults Among Felony Arrests

Year	Felony Arrests			Violent Crimes			Property Crimes		
	Total	Adults %	Juveniles %	Total	Adults %	Juveniles %	Total	Adults %	Juveniles %
1982	386,995	78.2	21.8	81,594	82.5	17.5	185,143	69.5	30.5
1983	373,609	81.0	19.0	74,898	83.6	16.4	169,813	73.0	27.0
1984	384,861	82.1	17.9	76,437	84.5	15.5	164,751	74.2	25.8
1985	413,673	82.2	17.8	78,916	84.3	15.7	176,849	74.0	26.0
1986	469,982	83.8	16.2	101,143	87.6	12.4	187,679	75.3	24.7
1987	496,246	85.2	14.8	108,034	88.6	11.4	186,285	76.2	23.8
1988	550,446	85.3	14.7	118,601	88.2	11.8	202,053	75.7	24.3

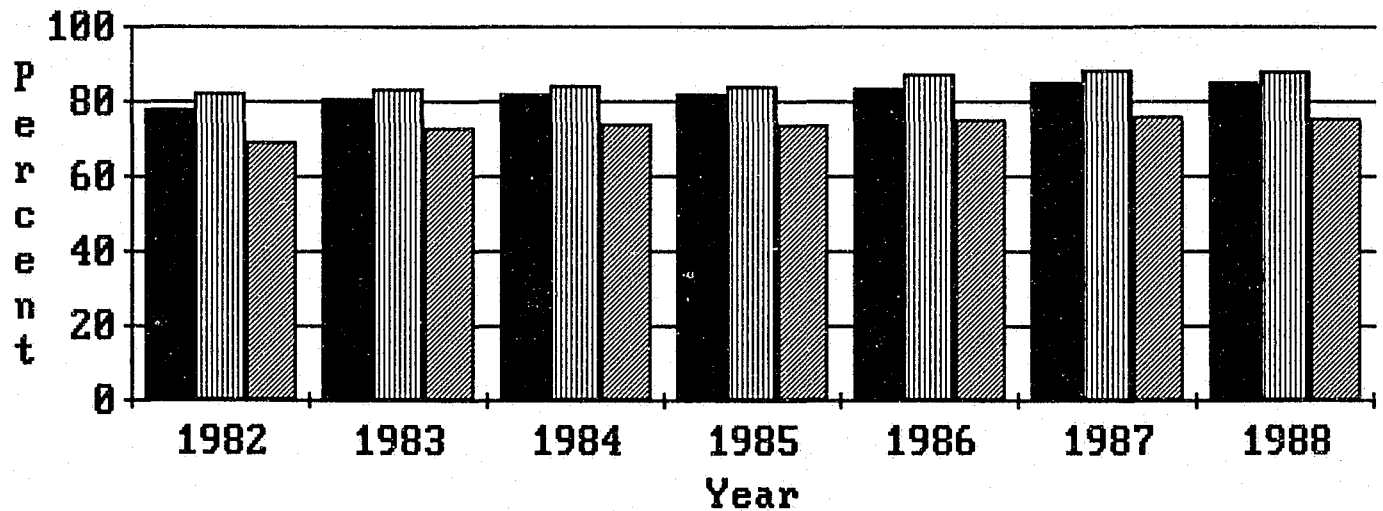
Table 5

Percentage of Juveniles and Adults
Among Arrests for Violent and Property Crimes

Juveniles



Adults



Felony Arrests
 Violent Crimes
 Property Crimes

SECTION III: PROBATION DISPOSITIONS

New Referrals to Juvenile Probation

Table 6 presents data on new referrals. A referral is considered "new" when a juvenile is not on probation at the time the referral was made. This does not mean, however, that the juvenile did not have any previous contacts with the justice system. Data are not uniformly available on subsequent referrals (those made while a juvenile is currently on probation). The data on subsequent referrals available from BCS are not complete or uniform in that four counties (Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara) did not report in previous years.

Highlights

- o The figure of 124,297 new referrals to probation in 1988 reflects little change from the previous two years, 1986 and 1987. In 1988 there were 1.5% fewer referrals than in 1982.
- o In 1982, 53.6% of the cases were transferred or closed at intake. In 1988, this figure was 52.9%.
- o There was a 3.8% decrease in the use of informal probation from 1987 to 1988. Informal probation showed a increase of 7.6% from 1982 to 1988.
- o The number of petitions filed decreased 2.8% since 1982. The percentage of referrals resulting in petitions in 1988 (33.7%) was nearly the same as in 1982 (34.2%).

Discussion

There were 124,297 new referrals to probation in 1988, about 2,000 fewer than in 1982. The reduction in referrals to juvenile probation may be partially explained by three factors: (1) a decrease in the juvenile population, (2) a decrease in the number of status offender referrals due to changes in juvenile court law which encourage the diversion of status offenders and mediate against charging a status offender with a law violation when the juvenile failed to obey an order of the court, and (3) new statutes which stipulate that 16 and 17 year old juveniles charged with specific serious felonies must be tried in adult court.

From 1982 to 1988, the number of referrals decreased 1.5%; petition filings decreased 2.8%. The use of informal probation decreased 3.8% in 1988. In 1988, informal probation was used for 13.3% of the referrals, compared to 12.2% in 1982.

Table 6

New Referrals to Juvenile Probation
and Resulting Dispositions

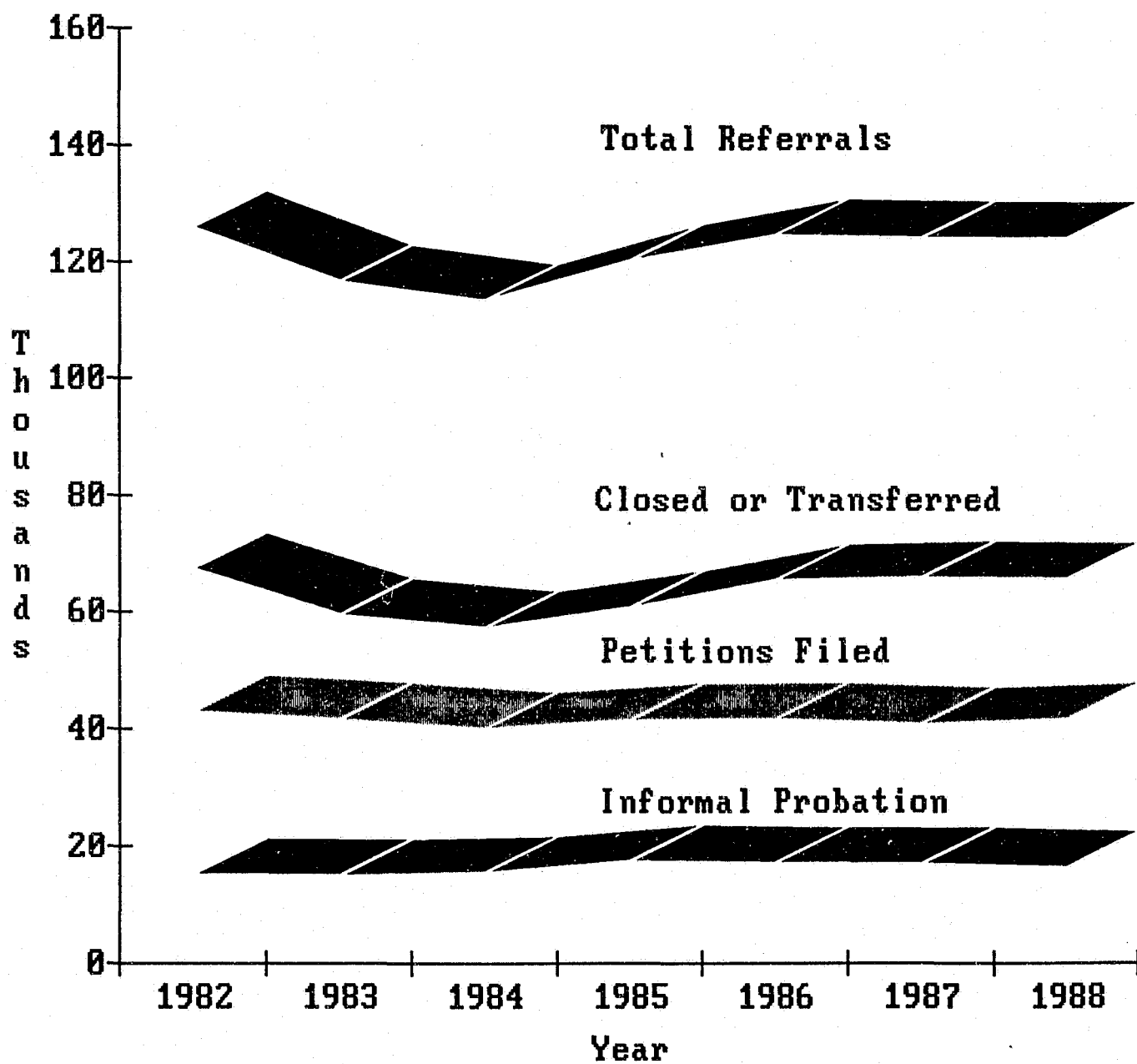
Year	Total New Referrals	Probation Disposition			
		Closed or Transferred	Informal Probation	Petition Filed N	%
1982	126,181	67,607	15,411	43,163	34.2
1983	116,893	59,728	15,313	41,852	35.8
1984	113,522	57,444	15,769	40,309	35.5
1985	120,468	61,022	17,654	41,792	34.7
1986	124,838	65,632	17,363	41,843	33.5
1987	124,385	66,064	17,238	41,083	33.0
1988	124,297	65,789	16,577	41,935	33.7
% Change:					
1982-88	-1.5	-2.7	+7.6	-2.8	
1987-88	-0.1	-0.4	-3.8	+2.1	

Source: BCS, 1988 Criminal Justice Profile, a supplement to "Crime and Delinquency in California"

Note: In 1988 Los Angeles County implemented a new reporting system and BCS is examining its 1988 data for consistency with prior years.

Chart for Table 6

New Referrals to Juvenile Probation
and Resulting Dispositions



Juvenile Court Dispositions

The data in Table 7 pertain to new petitions filed in juvenile court. A new petition is defined similarly to a new referral, i.e., a new petition is one filed on a juvenile not currently on active probation (although he may have had previous contacts with the justice system, including probation).

Highlights

- o There were 41,935 new petitions filed in juvenile courts during 1988, a decrease of 1,228 cases (2.8%) since 1982.
- o The percentage of new petitions sustained in juvenile court has decreased from 71.3% in 1982 to 61.9% in 1988.
- o The number of remands to adult court (210) in 1988 is a increase of 76.5% from 1987 but 32.9% less than in 1982.
- o Youth Authority commitments decreased 50.9% from 1987 to 1988. From 1982 to 1988 there was a decrease of 48.6%.

Discussion

The available data show that the number of new petitions in juvenile court has remained about the same--between 41,000 and 42,000--since 1983. However, the percentage of petitions sustained in court, which had remained fairly consistent in recent years, decreased from 71.2% in 1987 to 61.9% in 1988. Information that might explain this significant decrease in sustained petitions is unavailable. It is not known if the change in reporting procedures in Los Angeles County contributed to this change (see note on Table 7).

Table 7

Dispositions of New Petitions
in Juvenile Court

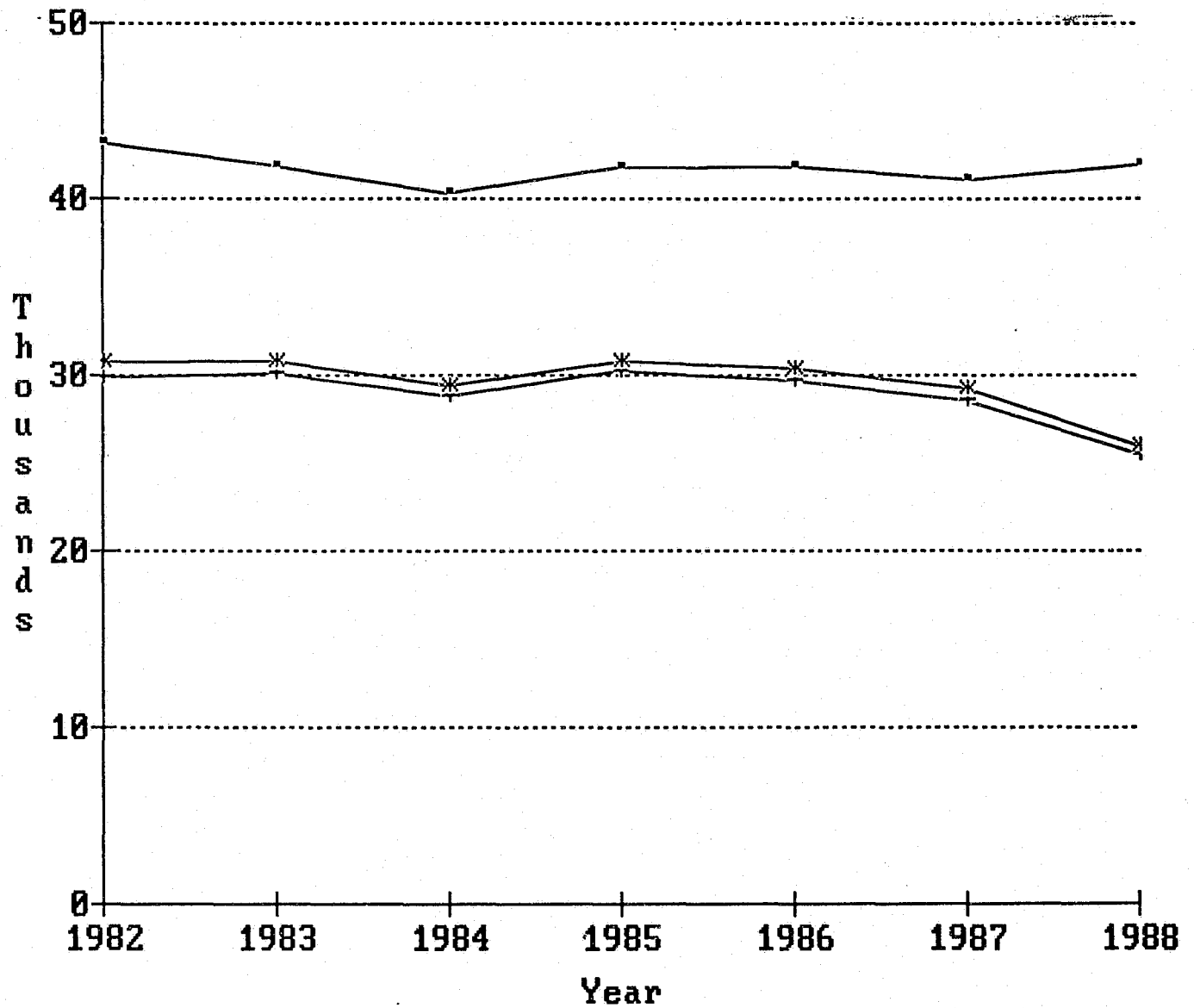
Year	Total New Petitions	Total Sustained Petitions N %		Court Disposition		
				Formal Probation	Adult Court Remand	CYA Commitment
1982	43,163	30,763	71.3	29,890	313	560
1983	41,852	30,809	73.6	30,097	212	500
1984	40,309	29,401	72.9	28,785	150	466
1985	41,792	30,807	73.7	30,231	163	413
1986	41,843	30,391	72.6	29,698	153	540
1987	41,083	29,246	71.2	28,540	119	587
1988	41,935	25,962	61.9	25,464	210	288
% Change:						
1982-88	-2.8	-15.6		-14.8	-32.9	-48.6
1987-88	+2.1	-11.2		-10.8	+76.5	-50.9

Source: BCS, 1988 Criminal Justice Profile, a supplement to
"Crime and Delinquency in California"

Note: In 1988 Los Angeles County implemented a new reporting system and BCS is
examining its 1988 data for consistency with prior years.

Chart for Table 7

New Petitions in Juvenile Court and
Resulting Dispositions



—•— Total Petitions —+— Formal Probation —*— Total Sustained

Juvenile and Adult Probation Caseloads

The information in Table 8 on the number of persons on probation caseloads is based on a one-day count made by BCS on the last day of each year. It is unknown whether December 31 is a properly representative day for caseload measurement.

Highlights

- o The total juvenile probation caseload consisted of 62,942 youths on December 31, 1988, a 3.8% increase over 1982.
- o The caseload of juveniles decreased 961 cases (1.5%) from 1987 to 1988.
- o The adult probation caseload increased to 265,643, 69.2% larger than in 1982.

Discussion

The total juvenile probation caseload increased annually from 1982 to 1985, decreased rather sharply in 1986 (21.8%), increased 3.7% in 1987, then decreased again in 1988 (1.5%). The bulk of juvenile probationers (83.0% in 1988) are handled on formal probation caseloads. Adult caseloads increased every year from 1982 to 1988.

In 1986, BCS revised its one-day survey form used to collect juvenile caseload counts. The decrease in caseload after 1985 should be viewed with caution. It is not known whether the use of the new survey form had an effect on the numbers reported.

Table 8

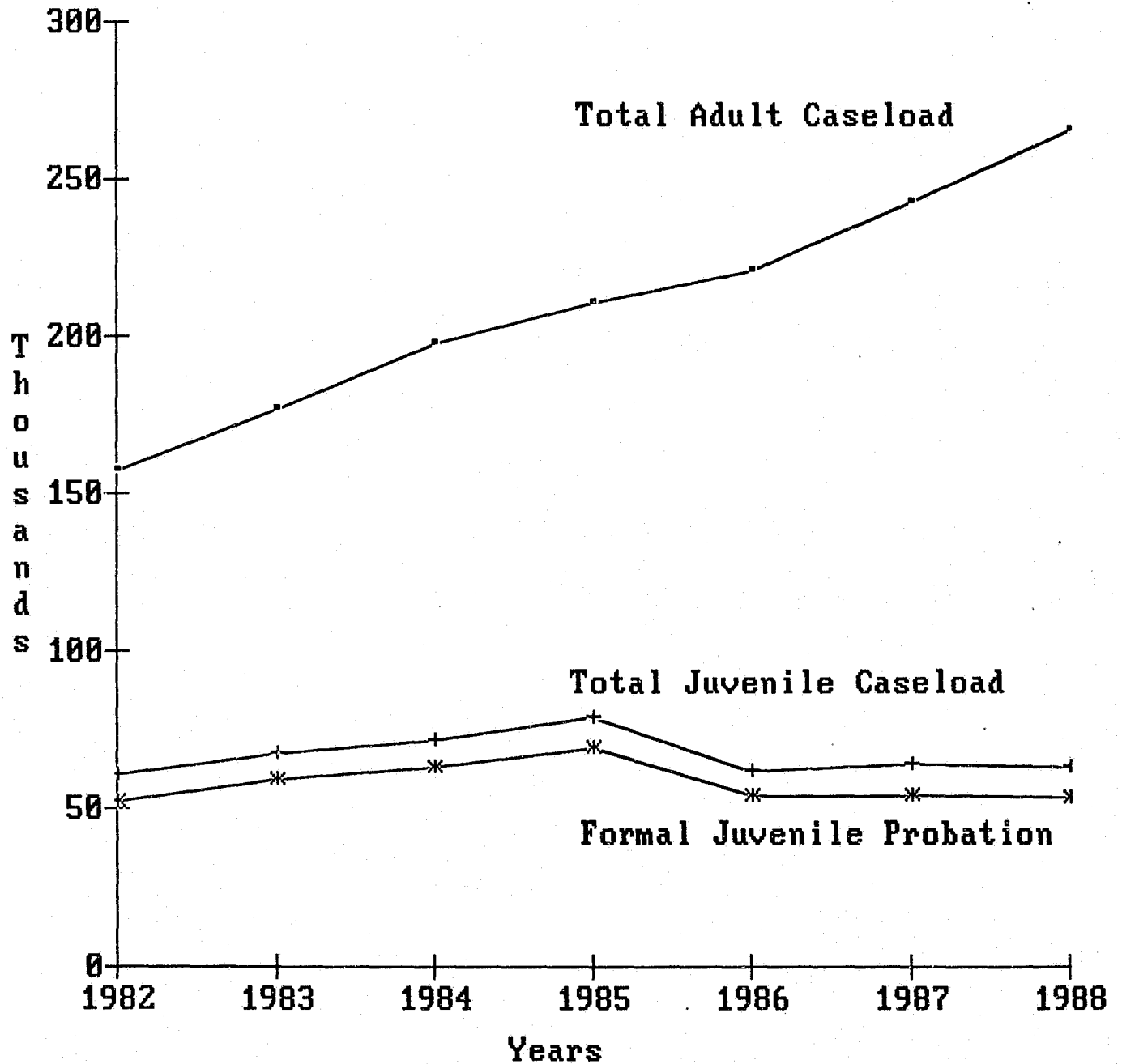
Juvenile and Adult Probation Caseload

As of December 31 Each Year

Year	Juvenile Probation				Adult Probation		
	Total Caseload	Informal	Non-Ward (Court)	Formal	Total Caseload	Superior Court	Lower Court
1982	60,612	7,430	1,105	52,077	157,009	67,300	89,709
1983	67,236	6,999	1,132	59,105	176,555	72,152	104,403
1984	71,386	7,291	1,132	62,963	197,413	75,562	121,851
1985	78,812	8,543	1,242	69,027	210,449	81,921	128,528
1986	61,644	6,332	1,376	53,936	220,614	87,194	133,420
1987	63,903	8,588	1,359	53,956	242,529	93,699	148,830
1988	62,942	8,285	1,421	52,236	265,643	104,149	161,494
% Change:							
1982-88	+3.8	+11.5	+28.6	+2.2	+69.2	+54.8	+80.0
1987-88	-1.5	-3.5	+4.6	-1.3	+9.5	+11.2	+8.5

Source: BCS, based on a one-day count.

Chart for Table 8
Juvenile and Adult Probation Caseload



SECTION IV: LOCAL JUVENILE DETENTION

Juveniles Detained in Local Law Enforcement Facilities

Table 9 shows the number of juveniles confined for more than 24 hours in adult jails, lockups, and holding facilities. These data were obtained through a data collection system in which local law enforcement agencies submit monthly reports on juvenile confinements to the CYA.

Highlights

- o In 1988, 168 minors were reported detained over 24 hours in local jails. This figure includes 133 wards who were remanded to adult court, 35 confined in "exempt" counties, and one minor who was confined in a police lockup in error.
- o The 168 confinements in 1988 are a 77.6% decrease from the 750 juveniles held over 24 hours in 1982.
- o The number of jails that detained minors over 24 hours decreased from 28 to 9 between 1982 and 1988.

Discussion

In 1982 750 minors were securely confined in adult jails. Since then, the number of confinements has decreased 77.6%. New legislation (SB1637) in 1987 prohibited the confinement of status offenders (W&I Code 601) in any law enforcement facility. In addition, W&I Code 602 offenders could not be confined for more than 6 hours unless they were remanded to adult court.

W&I 602 offender: a person under age 18 who has committed a criminal offense.

W&I 601 offender: a person under age 18 who is charged with an offense that would not be a crime if committed by an adult (e.g., runaway).

W&I 707(b) offender: a person 16 or 17 years old, charged with a specified serious crime, who is found to be unfit to be tried in juvenile court and is transferred to adult court. (May be confined in a jail if certain standards are met, e.g., separated from adults).

For more information on minors in jail, refer to the following report:

Wedge, R.F. (1989). The 1988 Jail Report: Minors Detained in California Jails and Lockups in 1988. Sacramento: California Department of the Youth Authority.

Table 9

Juveniles Securely Confined in Local Law Enforcement Facilities
in Excess of 24 Hours

Year	Number of Facilities	Juveniles Detained in Excess of 24 Hours			
		Total	W&I 602	W&I 707(b)	W&I 601
1982	28	750	740	a	10
1983	23	511	493	a	18
1984	27	486	280	198	8
1985	26	315	199	113	3
1986	22	190	101	83	6
1987	9	114	33	81	b
1988	9	168	35	133	b
% Change:					
1982-88	-67.9	-77.6	-95.3	a	b
1987-88	0.0	+47.4	+6.1	+64.2	b

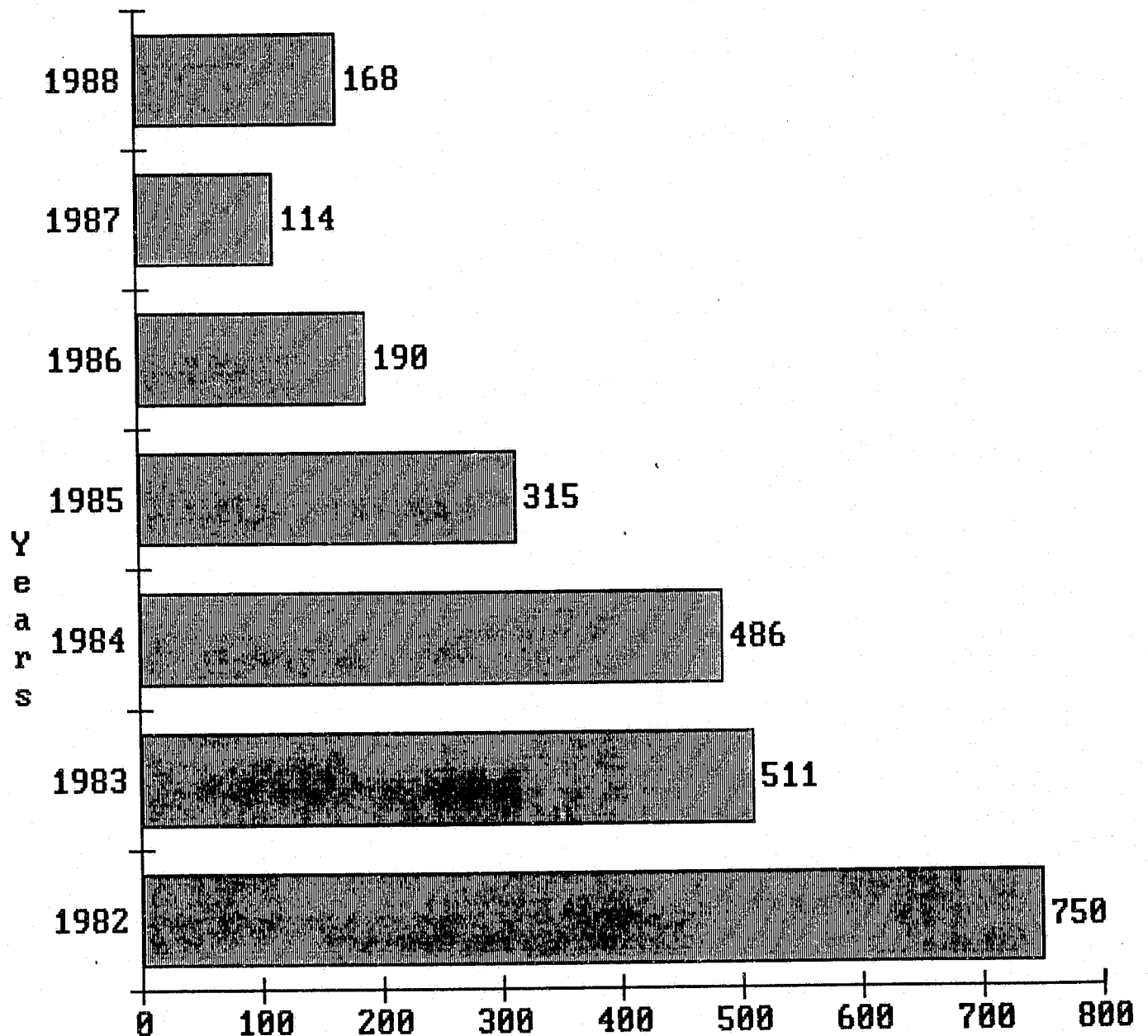
Source: CYA Research Division.

^aW&I Code 707(b) indicates a remand to adult court. No. of remands unknown for 1982 and 1983.

^bW&I Code 601 no longer held in local jails or lockups.

Chart for Table 9

Juveniles Securely Confined in Local
Law Enforcement Facilities
in Excess of 24 Hours



Juvenile Halls and Camps, Ranches, and Homes

Data on the daily population of local juvenile facilities shown in Table 10 are collected by the CYA for monitoring purposes. The population of each facility is recorded at 12:01 a.m. each day, thereby reflecting the beds actually occupied rather than the total number of youths under the jurisdiction of the facility. Youths absent on furlough or escape are not intended to be included in the count.

Juvenile Halls - Highlights

- o The total number of available hall beds was 5,276 in 1988, a 2.9% increase over 1982 (5,129 beds).
- o Statewide average daily population (ADP) increased 25.7%, from 4,177 in 1982 to 5,250 in 1988.
- o The average percentage of beds occupied was 81.4% in 1982, and 99.5% in 1988.

Camps, Ranches and Homes - Highlights

- o The total number of available beds was 4,127 in 1988, a 8.1% increase over 1982 (3,819 beds).
- o Average daily population increased 11.8%, from 3,354 in 1982 to 3,749 in 1988.
- o The average percentage of beds occupied was 87.8% in 1982 and 90.8% in 1988.

Discussion

During 1988, there were 47 juvenile halls, with a statewide capacity of 5,276 beds. Juvenile hall capacity has increased by 147 beds, or 2.9%, since 1982. The average occupancy figure increased from 81.4% in 1982 to 99.5% in 1988. This greater rate of bed occupancy has been accompanied by an increase in days on which a juvenile hall exceeded maximum capacity, from 2,089 incidents in 1982 to 4,346 in 1988.

There were 54 camps, ranches, and homes in 1988. The 4,127 available beds represent a 8.1% increase over 1982. The ADP increased 11.8% from 1982 to 1988. Bed occupancy increased from 87.8% in 1982 to 90.8% in 1988.

Table 10

Capacity and Average Daily Population of Juvenile
Halls and Camps, Ranches, and Homes

Year	Juvenile Halls			Camps, Ranches, and Homes		
	Capacity ^a	Average Daily Population		Capacity ^a	Average Daily Population	
			%			%
1982	5,129	4,177	81.4	3,819	3,354	87.8
1983	5,206	4,348	83.5	3,896	3,424	87.9
1984	5,328	4,526	84.9	3,968	3,460	87.2
1985	5,319	4,817	90.6	4,018	3,523	87.7
1986	5,324	5,036	94.6	4,178	3,696	88.5
1987	5,341	5,148	96.4	4,136	3,690	89.2
1988	5,276	5,250	99.5	4,127	3,749	90.8
% Change:						
1982-88	+2.9	+25.7		+8.1	+11.8	
1987-88	-1.2	+2.0		-0.2	+1.6	

Source: CYA Research Division.

^aMaximum legal rated capacity. Figures are average capacity for each year.

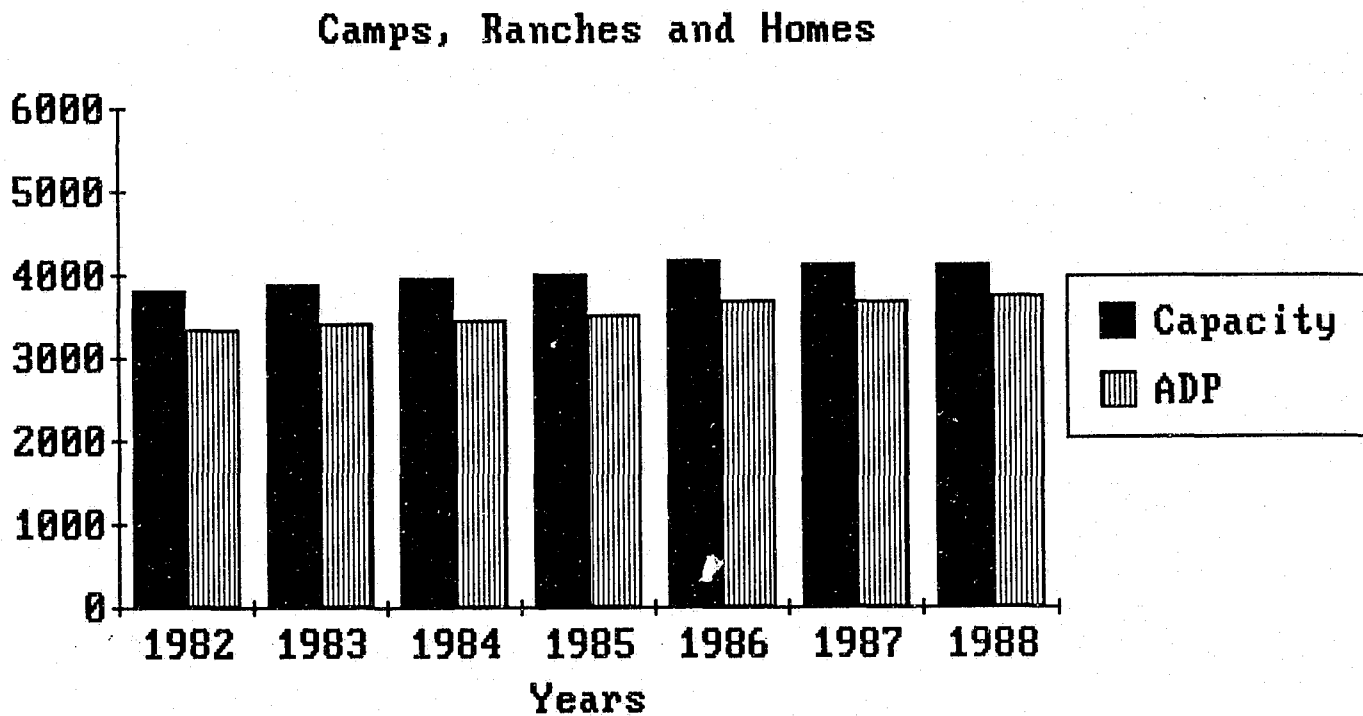
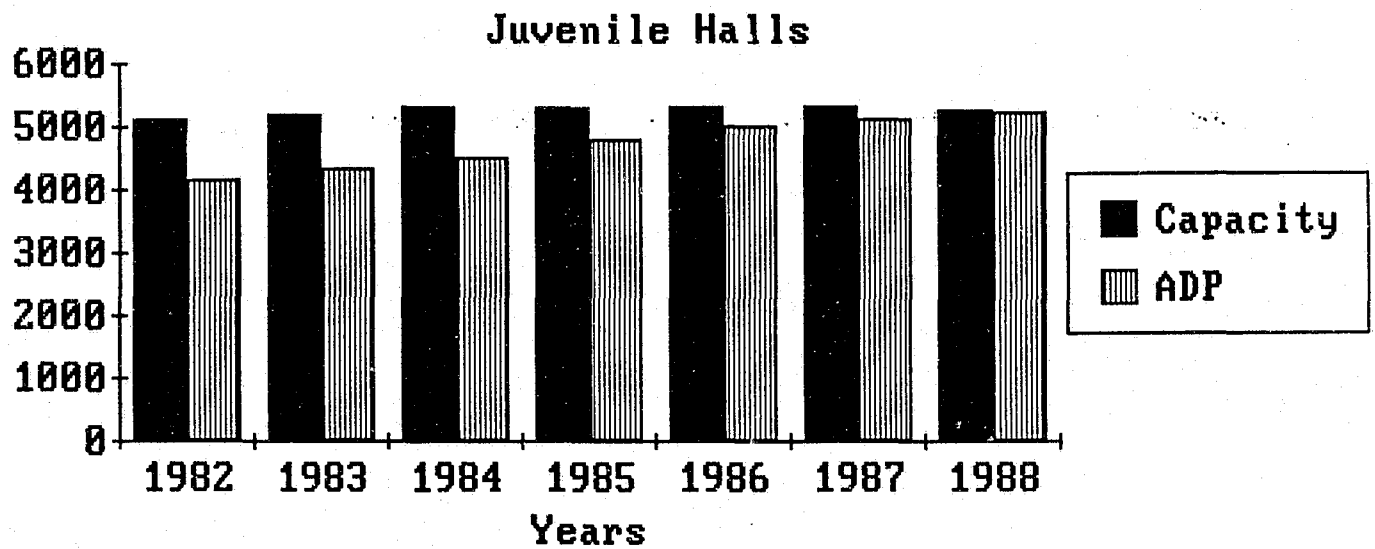
For more information, see the following reports:

Wedge, R.F. (1989).
California Juvenile Hall Population, Summary Report No. 21,
Calendar Year 1988. Sacramento: California Department of the Youth
Authority.

Wedge, R.F. (1989).
California Juvenile Camps And Ranches Population Summary Report
No. 12, Calendar Year 1988. Sacramento: California Department of
the Youth Authority.

Chart for Table 10

Maximum Legal Capacities and Average Daily
Population in Probation Detention Facilities



SECTION V: ADULT FELONY COMPLAINT DISPOSITIONS

Data in Table 11 pertain to adult court dispositions of felony complaints filed on adults ages 24 and under. BCS estimates that reports were received for approximately 60% of all adult felony arrests receiving final dispositions in 1988.

Highlights

- o 28,629 felony complaints filed on adults 24 and younger were processed in superior courts in 1988, an increase of over 5,500 cases (24.2%) since 1982 and a 2.1% increase from 1987.
- o The conviction rate increased from 90.9% in 1982 to 95.6% in 1988.
- o Sentences to state prison went from 6,075 in 1982 to 7,556 in 1988, a 24.4% increase. There was a 3.9% decrease from 1987 to 1988. This is the second consecutive decrease in commitments during the 1982 to 1988 period.
- o Percentage of convictions resulting in prison commitment went from 29.0% in 1982 to a high of 31.6% in 1983. Since then, the rate has decreased annually to 26.4% in 1988.
- o Dispositions involving a jail sentence increased 50.3%; dispositions of probation-only decreased 16.6%.
- o CYA commitments resulting from adult felony dispositions in 1988 were a 86.6% decrease from 1982. However, there was an increase in 1988 of 33.1% over 1987.

Discussion

The number of adult felony complaints for persons aged 24 or younger increased 24.2% since 1982. The accompanying increase in the conviction rate--from 90.9% to 95.6%--has resulted in a 30.6% increase in the number of convictions for this age group. There were 7,556 commitments to state prison, up 24.4% from 1982. Sentences involving some time in jail also increased. Although there was an increase in 1988, superior court commitments to CYA have been decreasing annually. This is primarily the result of legislation which prevents the commitment of more serious offenders to CYA. (Note. Under W&I Code 1731.5(c), persons under 21 years committed to the Department of Corrections may be ordered housed in a CYA facility.) For more information on superior court dispositions, contact the Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

Table 11

Felony Complaints Processed in Superior Courts
For Adults Ages 24 and Younger
Convictions and Resulting Dispositions

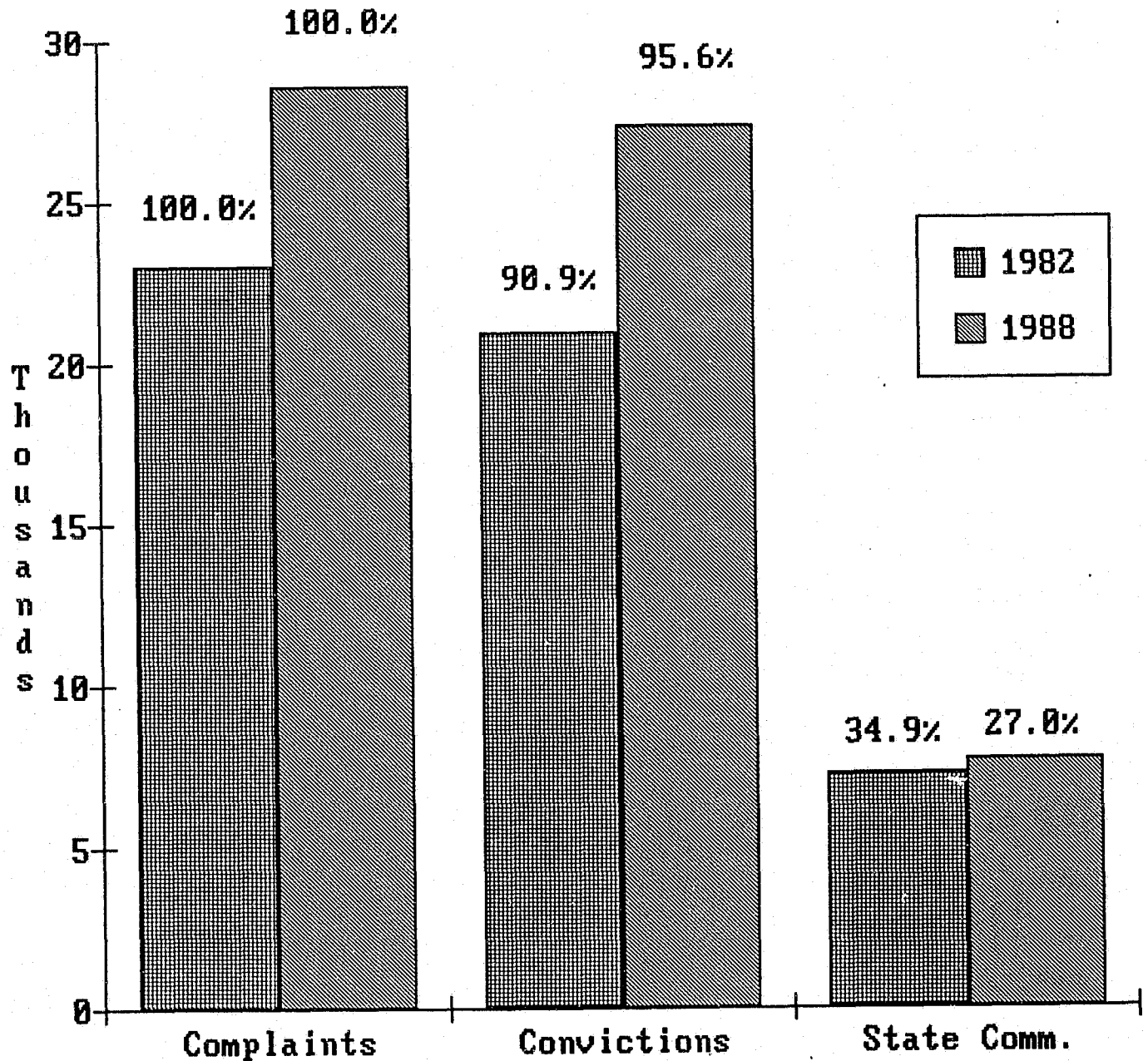
Year	Total Complaints Processed	Convictions N %		Disposition of Convictions								
				State Prison (CDC) N %		Youth Authority N %		Jail/Prob. N %		Probation N %		Other ^a
1982	23,055	20,961	90.9	6,075	29.0	1,234	5.9	11,769	56.1	1,726	8.2	
1983	22,115	20,421	92.3	6,463	31.6	449	2.2	11,649	57.0	1,715	8.4	145
1984	22,538	20,960	93.0	6,508	31.0	319	1.5	12,265	58.5	1,678	8.0	190
1985	26,421	24,969	94.5	7,594	30.4	225	0.9	15,312	61.3	1,592	6.4	246
1986	28,293	26,758	94.6	8,128	30.4	171	0.6	16,824	62.9	1,375	5.1	260
1987	28,046	26,586	94.8	7,863	29.6	124	0.5	17,123	64.4	1,245	4.7	231
1988	28,629	27,366	95.6	7,556	26.4	165	0.6	17,693	61.8	1,440	5.0	512
% Change:												
1982-88	+24.2	+30.6	-	+24.4	-	-86.6	-	+50.3	-	-16.6	-	+226.1
1987-88	+2.1	+2.9	-	-3.9	-	+33.1	-	+3.3	-	+15.7	-	+121.6

Source: BCS, Adult Felony Arrest Dispositions in California

^aIncludes commitments to California Rehabilitation Center, fines, and death sentences.

Chart for Table 11

Superior Court Dispositions: Complaints Processed,
Convictions, and State Commitments



SECTION VI; DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

The data in Table 12 were provided by the CYA's Information Systems Bureau. The numbers in this report are based on calendar years and will not agree with the five year master plan as it is based on fiscal years.

Highlights

- o From 1987 to 1988, there was a 3.7% increase in first admissions, compared to a 13.9% increase from 1982 to 1988.
- o Juvenile court commitments increased 6.8% from 1987 to 1988.
- o Criminal (superior) court commitments decreased 2.7% from 1987 to 1988.
- o Of the 3,776 first admissions in 1988, 980 or 26.0% were "M" cases (commitments under W&I 1731.5(c)). This provision allows that persons under 21 years old committed to the Department of Corrections may be ordered housed in CYA institutions.
- o Regular criminal court commitments to CYA increased 2.1% in 1988.
- o The average daily population of CYA institutions continued to increase in 1988: up 4.5% from 1987 and up 52.1% from 1982.

Discussion

First admissions showed a increase of 3.7% from 1987 (133 cases). Juvenile court commitments increased by 165 cases; CYA criminal court commitments went up 4 cases.

The earlier (1982 and 1983) decreases in admissions may be attributed to legislation that prevented commitment of certain serious offenders to CYA. The impact of this legislation has been more than offset by an increase in admissions related to W&I Code 1731.5(c).

Average daily population has continued to increase. A factor highly related to increasing ADP is an increase in the length of stay. Length of stay has increased from 15.2 months in 1982 to 25.4 months in 1988. These figures do not include W&I Code 1731.5(c) cases, for whom length of stay is several months longer than for "regular" CYA admissions.

Table 12

Department of the Youth Authority
First Admissions and Average Daily Institutional Population

Year	Total First Admissions	Juvenile Court	Criminal Court ^a			Average Daily Population
			Total	CYA	CDC	
1982	3,316	2,232	1,084	-	-	5,810
1983	2,891	2,231	660	-	-	5,869
1984	3,215	2,129	1,086	425	661	6,081
1985	3,760	2,212	1,548	307	1,241	6,638
1986	3,829	2,325	1,504	246	1,258	7,680
1987	3,643	2,436	1,207	191	1,016	8,459
1988	3,776	2,601	1,175	195	980	8,839
% Change:						
1982-88	+13.9	+16.5	+8.4	-	-	+52.1
1987-88	+3.7	+6.8	-2.7	+2.1	-3.5	+4.5

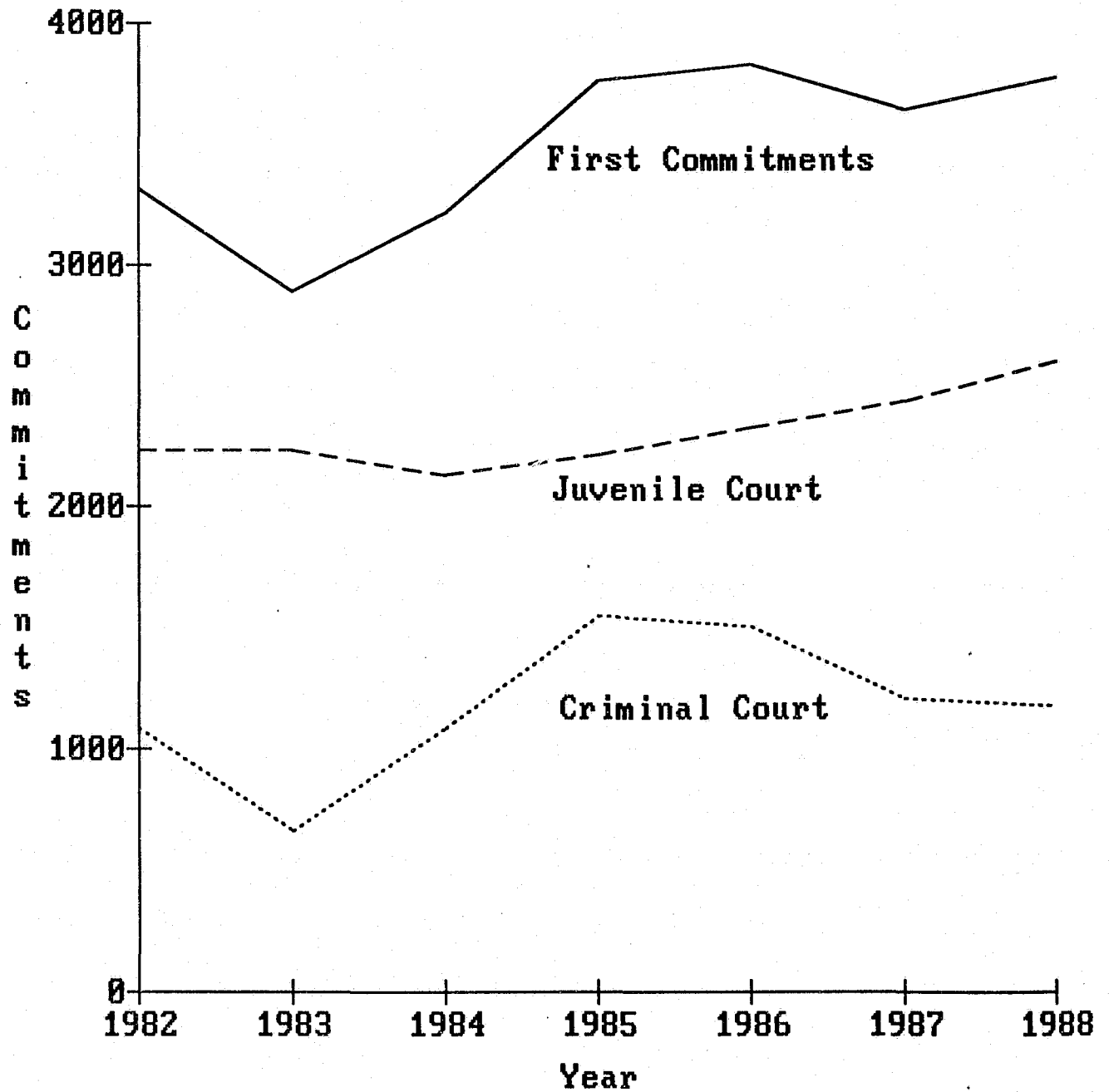
Source: CYA, Information Systems Bureau.

Note: ADP includes wards placed in CDC and Federal institutions.

^aCommitted under W&I Code Section 1731.5(c).

Chart for Table 12

First Commitments to the Youth Authority



SECTION VII: JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM SUMMARY

The following summary chart shows the number of youths processed by the juvenile justice system in 1988, from arrest through court disposition. All data were extracted from BCS reports. Data on re-referrals and subsequent petitions are included, meaning that the numbers in the summary chart will not in each case agree with numbers found in other tables in this report which deal primarily with new referrals and petitions. The chart generally reflects the number of youths that remain within the system at each decision point, i.e., those referred to the next decision point.

Arrests

There were 229,203 juveniles arrested in 1988. Of this number, law enforcement referred 162,749 to probation (71.0%). The rest of the cases were handled locally at the department level.

Disposition of Referrals

There was a total of 167,007 referrals to probation. This includes the law enforcement referrals plus those from all other sources. This group included 42,710 re-referrals, that is, referrals of youths already under probation supervision. Of the total referrals, petitions were filed on 75,996 cases (45.5%). The petition rate was 29.3% for new referrals and 92.7% for re-referrals.

Petition Dispositions

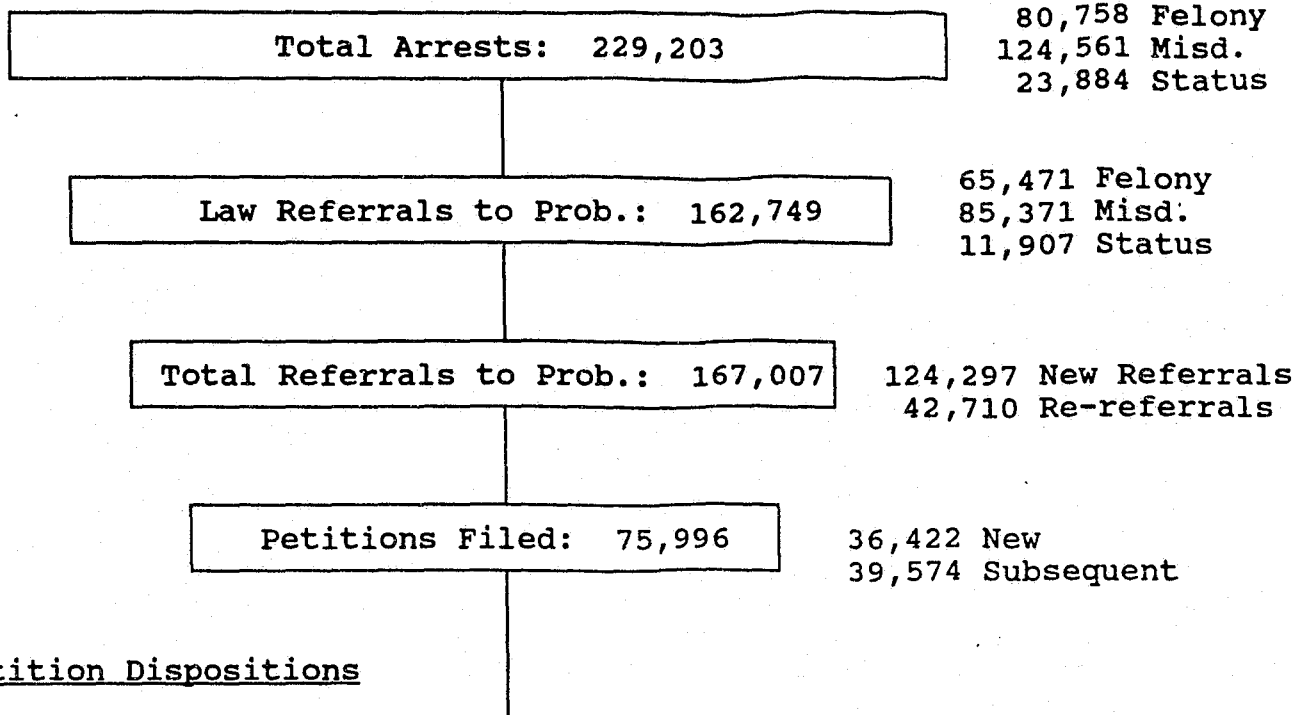
Of the total petitions filed, the courts dismissed or transferred 17,087 cases (22.5%). Fewer youths were remanded to adult court (n=296) or placed on non-ward probation by the court (n=3,644). The bulk of the petitions, 51,880 or 68.3%, resulted in formal probation. The figure was higher for new petitions (69.9%) than for subsequent petitions (66.8%).

CYA Commitments

There were 3,089 commitments to CYA from juvenile court (BCS data). Of these, 2,801 (90.7%) followed from subsequent petitions. CYA commitments represented 1.4% of the 229,203 juveniles arrested; 1.9% of the total referrals to probation; 4.1% of the total petitions filed in juvenile court; and 5.6% of all sustained petitions.

SUMMARY CHART

Disposition of Juvenile Offenders Within the Justice System 1988



* Remand

296

210 New
86 Subsequent

* CYA

3,089

288 New
2,801 Subsequent

Non-ward Prob.

3,644

3,095 New
549 Subsequent

Dism./Trans.

17,087

12,878 New
4,209 Subsequent

* Formal Prob.

51,880

25,464 New
26,416 Subsequent

* Sustained petitions: Total = 55,265