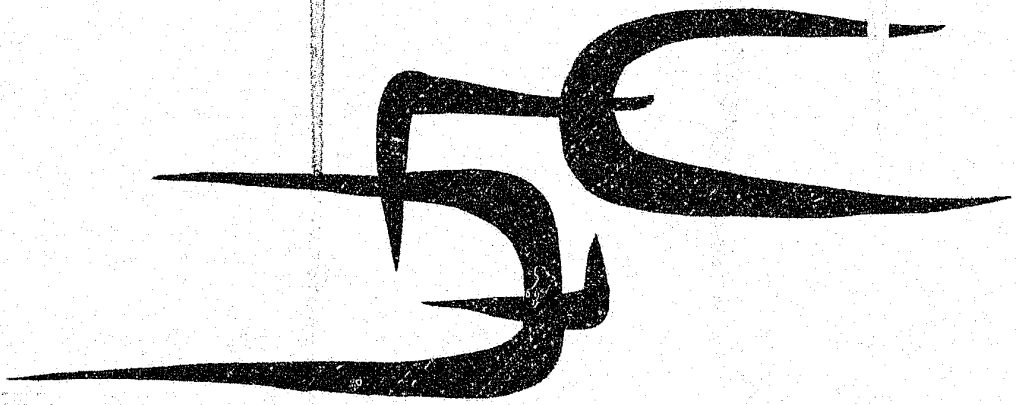


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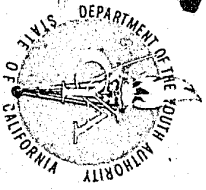
**Criminal and Juvenile Court
Probation Caseloads**

FISCAL YEARS

1972 - 73
1973 - 74



28243



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YOUTH AUTHORITY**

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PREFACE

This report describes movements and characteristics of the probation caseloads of "special supervision programs" in operation throughout the state during the fiscal years 1972-73 and 1973-74 and compares these data with comparable data describing regular probation caseloads during the same period.

The report is divided into two parts: Chapter I describes criminal court (adult) regular and subsidy probation data,¹ and Chapter II describes juvenile court regular and subsidy probation data. All data presented tabularly and described in these two chapters are based upon individual county data which are available upon request as a separate volume of appendix tables.²

Each of the two chapters of the report is composed of two sections describing: 1) the sizes and composite characteristics of regular and subsidy end-of-fiscal year probation caseloads, and 2) the characteristics of cases assigned to subsidy probation caseloads during the fiscal years.

¹For purposes of this report, the term criminal court probation is meant to describe data derived solely from Bureau of Criminal Statistics adult criminal court probation and probation subsidy files. Individualized data describing municipal court probation subsidy caseloads are not reported to BCS.

²Volume of appendix tables may be ordered free of charge from the California Youth Authority, Division of Research, 714 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814, by using the order form in the back of this report.

HIGHLIGHTS

On June 30, 1974:

There were a total of 66,393 criminal court probationers in participating subsidy counties of which 9,002 or 13.6 percent were on subsidy caseloads. This represents an increased use of subsidy probation from two years prior at which time only 6,334 or 9.5 percent of all criminal court probationers were on subsidy caseloads.

There were 50,160 juvenile court probationers, of which 11,176 or 22.3 percent were on subsidy caseloads. Again, the use of subsidy had increased from 9,760 probationers two years earlier which was 19.4 percent of the total juvenile caseload at that time.

With respect to these adult and juvenile probationers, the data in this report show also that:

In Los Angeles County subsidy probation was employed on a nearly equal basis for both juvenile and criminal court caseloads (15.5 and 17.1 percents of total caseloads respectively), while in the balance of the state subsidy probation was used for a proportionately larger number of juveniles than for adults (25.4 and 10.2 percents respectively).

Los Angeles County subsidy caseloads contained proportionately more females in adult caseloads (17.4 percent) and fewer females in juvenile caseloads (9.0 percent) than the balance of the state (10.8 and 22.7 percents respectively for criminal and juvenile court caseloads).

With respect to the reason for referral of juvenile court cases, Los Angeles County had proportionately more cases referred for personal offenses (18.7 percent) and "other 602 offenses" (19.6 percent) and less referred for delinquent tendencies (22.1 percent) than was true for the balance of the state (9.5, 9.2 and 37.6 percents respectively).

Cases Assigned To Subsidy:

In Los Angeles County, proportionately fewer juvenile and criminal court cases were assigned to subsidy caseloads directly from court than was true for the remainder of the state. Rather, Los Angeles criminal court cases were assigned predominantly from regular probation caseloads and juveniles were assigned primarily from regular probation and camp or ranch programs.

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CHAPTER I

CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS: CHARACTERISTICS AND MOVEMENTS

This chapter describes movements and characteristics of the adult probation caseloads of "special supervision programs" in operation throughout the state during the fiscal years 1972-73 and 1973-74 and compares these data with comparable data describing regular probation caseloads during the same period. This chapter is composed of two sections describing: 1) the sizes and composite characteristics of regular and subsidy adult probation caseloads at the end of each fiscal year, and 2) the characteristics of adult cases assigned to subsidy probation caseloads during the fiscal years.

END-OF-FISCAL YEAR DATA

This section describes the composition of criminal court (adult) regular and subsidy probation caseloads at the end of three fiscal years and attempts to identify trends over the entire period. The tables presented in this section relate trends in the following variables:

Table 1.....	Caseload Size
Table 2.....	Sex
Table 3.....	Age
Table 4.....	Race
Table 5.....	Convicted Offense

Caseload Size Trends

Table 1 shows the numbers of criminal court cases in regular and subsidy probation caseloads at the end of three fiscal years. From this table it can be seen that the adult regular probation caseloads decrease slightly from one year to the next (3.1 percent from June 30, 1972 to June 30, 1973 and 1.8 percent from June 30, 1973 to June 30, 1974) while adult subsidy caseloads have been increasing annually by approximately 20 percent. It should be noted, however, that the statewide decrease in adult regular probation caseloads was due to decreases in Los Angeles County of 14.3 percent and 7.8 percent for the two fiscal years, while regular caseloads in the balance of the state increased by 11.2 and 4.1 percents during the same periods. On the other hand, Los Angeles County exhibits much larger increases in the use of subsidy probation, with increases of 41.8 and 24.8 percents, compared to increases of 0.6 and 7.7 percents for the balance of the state. It is worth noting that the percentage of total Los Angeles County adult probation caseload contained within subsidy units has doubled from 8.4 percent on June 30, 1972 to 17.1 percent on June 30, 1974. During the same period, the use of subsidy in the other counties has remained relatively constant at approximately 10 percent of the total county adult probation cases.

In summary, Los Angeles County presents a general picture somewhat dissimilar from the balance of the state. In Los Angeles County both the total criminal court probation caseloads as well as the regular probation components show a decrease each year while the subsidy probation caseloads component is increasing at a high rate. By contrast, in the remainder of the state both the total probation caseloads and the regular probation caseload component, as well as the subsidy probation caseload component, are increasing all at fairly similar rates.

TABLE 1

CRIMINAL COURT END-OF-FISCAL YEAR REGULAR
AND SUBSIDY PROBATION CASELOADS

Type of Program	June 30, 1972 ^a		June 30, 1973			June 30, 1974		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Change ^b	Number	Percent	Change ^b
Total.....	66,653	100.0	66,082	100.0	-0.8	66,393	100.0	+0.5
Regular.....	60,319	90.5	58,425	88.4	-3.1	57,391	86.4	-1.8
Subsidy.....	6,334	9.5	7,657	11.6	+20.9	9,002	13.6	+17.6
Los Angeles.....	37,005	100.0	33,463	100.0	-9.6	32,309	100.0	-3.4
Regular.....	33,883	91.6	29,036	86.8	-14.3	26,785	82.9	-7.8
Subsidy.....	3,122	8.4	4,427	13.2	+41.8	5,524	17.1	+24.8
State Less Los Angeles...	29,648	100.0	32,619	100.0	+10.0	34,084	100.0	+4.5
Regular.....	26,436	89.2	29,389	90.1	+11.2	30,606	89.8	+4.1
Subsidy.....	3,212	10.8	3,230	9.9	+0.6	3,478	10.2	+7.7

^aFrom Subsidy: Superior and Juvenile Court Probation Caseloads, January-June, 1972, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Appendix Table 2, page 26.

^bPercent change from prior year.

Sex Trends

Table 2 shows the sex of criminal court cases in regular and subsidy caseloads at the end of three fiscal years.

Over the two-year period, Los Angeles County and the remainder of the state have tended to come closer together with respect to the female composition of subsidy caseloads. Between June 30, 1972 and June 30, 1974, the representation of females on Los Angeles County adult subsidy caseloads decreased from 20.6 percent to 17.4 percent while the balance of the state showed an increase from 10.0 percent to 10.8 percent. Despite these trends, however, Los Angeles County still tends to have proportionately more females on its adult subsidy caseloads than do counties in the remainder of the state.

TABLE 2

SEX OF CRIMINAL COURT CASES IN END-OF-FISCAL YEAR
REGULAR AND SUBSIDY PROBATION CASELOADS^a

Type of Program	June 30, 1972 ^b		June 30, 1973			June 30, 1974		
	Percent		Percent		Change ^c	Percent		Change ^c
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Total.....	86.2	13.8	86.6	13.4	-0.4	86.7	13.3	-0.1
Regular.....	86.4	13.6	86.9	13.1	-0.5	86.9	13.1	0.0
Subsidy.....	84.8	15.2	84.6	15.4	+0.2	85.1	14.9	-0.5
Los Angeles.....	84.8	15.2	85.6	14.4	-0.8	85.9	14.1	-0.3
Regular.....	85.3	14.7	86.3	13.7	-1.0	86.4	13.6	-0.1
Subsidy.....	79.4	20.6	80.9	19.1	-1.5	82.6	17.4	-1.7
State Less Los Angeles...	88.0	12.0	87.6	12.4	+0.4	87.6	12.4	0.0
Regular.....	87.7	12.3	87.4	12.6	+0.3	87.4	12.6	0.0
Subsidy.....	90.0	10.0	89.6	10.4	+0.4	89.2	10.8	+0.4

^aExcludes data from non-participating counties.

^bFrom Subsidy: Superior and Juvenile Court Probation Caseloads, January-June, 1972, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Appendix Table 2, page 26.

^cChange in percent female from prior year.

Age Trends

Table 3 demonstrates a statewide trend for criminal court cases to contain a decreasing proportion of cases under twenty-five years of age. This trend, which is evident for both Los Angeles and the balance of the state, is much more marked in Los Angeles County where the number of probationers under twenty-five years of age has decreased from 38.2 percent on June 30, 1972 to 27.9 percent on June 30, 1974. This trend is most marked for Los Angeles County subsidy caseloads which showed a decrease in the representation of probationers under twenty-five years of age amounting to 20.3 percentage points (from 50.1 to 29.8 percent) over the two-year period examined. In other words, the relative number of these younger probationers in adult subsidy caseloads decreased by 40.5 percent (20.3/50.1) between mid-1972 and mid-1974.

Even though the trend in the proportion of under twenty-five year olds is downward, the tendency for subsidy caseloads to be comprised of younger probationers, as noted in earlier reports, is once again evident in this data.¹

¹Subsidy: Superior and Juvenile Court Probation Caseloads, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, 1970-72.

TABLE 3

AGE OF CRIMINAL COURT CASES IN END-OF-FISCAL YEAR
REGULAR AND SUBSIDY PROBATION CASELOADS^a

Type of Program	June 30, 1972 ^b		June 30, 1973 ^c			June 30, 1974 ^d		
	Percent		Percent		Change ^e	Percent		Change ^e
	Under 25 Yrs.	Over 25 Yrs.	Under 25 Yrs.	Over 25 Yrs.		Under 25 Yrs.	Over 25 Yrs.	
Total.....	40.5	59.5	40.5	59.5	0.0	33.7	66.3	-6.8
Regular.....	39.4	60.6	40.4	59.6	+1.0	33.3	66.7	-7.1
Subsidy.....	50.7	49.3	41.3	58.7	-9.4	36.4	63.6	-4.9
Los Angeles.....	38.2	61.8	39.3	60.7	+1.1	27.9	72.1	-11.4
Regular.....	37.1	62.9	39.9	60.1	+2.8	27.9	72.1	-12.0
Subsidy.....	50.1	49.9	36.5	63.5	-13.6	29.8	70.2	-6.7
State Less Los Angeles..	43.4	56.6	41.6	50.4	-1.8	38.9	61.1	-2.7
Regular.....	42.4	57.6	40.8	59.2	-1.6	37.9	62.1	-2.9
Subsidy.....	51.3	48.7	48.5	51.5	-2.8	47.0	53.0	-1.5

^a Excludes data from non-participating counties.

^b From Subsidy: Superior and Juvenile Court Probation Caseloads, January-June, 1972, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Appendix Table 3, page 28.

Excludes 973 cases whose ages are unknown (875 regular and 98 subsidy).

^c Excludes 993 cases whose ages are unknown (878 regular and 97 subsidy).

^d Excludes 1,034 cases whose ages are unknown (937 regular and 97 subsidy).

^e Change in percent under 25 years from prior year.

Race Trends

Table 4 presents a description of the adult regular and subsidy end-of-fiscal year probation caseloads by racial origin. From the percentages given in this table, it is apparent that racial composition has been relatively stable for both regular and subsidy probation caseloads over the past two fiscal years. Both regular and subsidy probation caseloads in Los Angeles County contain higher percentages of minority probationers than do caseloads in the remainder of the state. This differential reflects the higher level of minority representation within the Los Angeles County general population. It is worthy of note, however, that Los Angeles County tends to have a higher percentage of minorities in their adult subsidy caseloads (58.4 percent in 1974) than in their regular adult caseloads (49.8 percent) while counties in the balance of the state tend to have similar minority representations on both regular and subsidy adult probation caseloads (32.8 percent in regular and 32.6 percent minority in subsidy caseloads on June 30, 1974).

TABLE 4

RACE OF CRIMINAL COURT CASES IN END-OF-FISCAL YEAR
REGULAR AND SUBSIDY PROBATION CASELOADS^a

Type of Program	June 30, 1972 ^b		June 30, 1973 ^c			June 30, 1974 ^d		
	Percent		Percent		Change ^e	Percent		Change ^e
	White	Minority	White	Minority		White	Minority	
Total.....	58.0	42.0	58.7	41.3	-0.7	58.2	41.8	+0.5
Regular.....	58.4	41.6	59.4	40.6	-1.0	59.3	40.7	+0.1
Subsidy.....	54.3	45.7	53.5	46.5	+0.8	51.5	48.5	+2.0
Los Angeles.....	50.3	49.7	49.9	50.1	+0.4	48.8	51.2	+1.1
Regular.....	51.0	49.0	50.8	49.2	+0.2	50.2	49.8	+0.6
Subsidy.....	42.9	57.1	43.5	56.5	-0.6	41.6	58.4	+1.9
State Less Los Angeles...	67.5	32.5	67.9	32.1	-0.4	67.2	32.8	+0.7
Regular.....	67.9	32.1	67.9	32.1	0.0	67.2	32.8	+0.7
Subsidy.....	64.9	35.1	67.6	32.4	-2.7	67.4	32.6	+0.2

^aExcludes data from non-participating counties.

^bFrom Subsidy: Superior and Juvenile Court Probation Caseloads, January-June, 1972, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Appendix Table 4, page 33.

Excludes 1,224 cases whose race is unknown.

^cExcludes 1,567 cases whose race is unknown (1,378 regular and 189 subsidy).

^dExcludes 1,647 cases whose race is unknown (1,454 regular and 193 subsidy).

^eChange in percent minority from prior year.

Offense Trends

Table 5 shows the percentages of adult regular and subsidy probation cases by the type of convicted offense. A cursory examination of this table reveals a statewide trend for both regular and subsidy adult probation caseloads to contain an increasing proportion of cases which were convicted of personal offenses (including homicide, robbery and assault, and sex offenses). Upon closer examination, however, this statewide increase can be seen to be the result of an increase in Los Angeles County (14.8 percent on June 30, 1972 to 17.1 percent on June 30, 1974), whereas the remainder of the state has stayed relatively constant. It is also noteable that both Los Angeles County and the balance of the state subsidy caseloads contain higher percentages of probationers convicted of personal offenses than do regular probation caseloads. This consistency between Los Angeles and the balance of the state does not hold with respect to the percentages of probationers convicted of property offenses; in Los Angeles County adult subsidy caseloads have fewer property offenders than do regular caseloads while for the balance of the state subsidy has greater numbers of property offenders than do regular caseloads.

With respect to drugs, the table seems to show a tendency for decreasing percentages of the probationers on both subsidy and regular caseloads to have been convicted of drug related offenses in both Los Angeles and other participating counties. Los Angeles County, however, has proportionately larger numbers of drug related offenders on subsidy caseloads than on regular while the opposite is true for the balance of the state. Offenses contained in the "other" category comprise a relatively small percentage of the convicted offenses, and no general trends were evident from the examination of these data.

TABLE 5

CONVICTED OFFENSES^a OF CRIMINAL COURT CASES IN END-OF-FISCAL YEAR
REGULAR AND SUBSIDY PROBATION CASELOADS^b

Type of Program	June 30, 1972 ^c				June 30, 1973				June 30, 1974			
	Percent				Percent				Percent			
	Per- sonal	Prop- erty	Drugs	Other	Per- sonal	Prop- erty	Drugs	Other	Per- sonal	Prop- erty	Drugs	Other
Total.....	16.6	37.1	37.0	9.3	17.5	37.5	36.3	8.7	18.1	38.6	33.8	9.5
Regular.....	16.3	37.0	37.1	9.6	17.1	37.9	36.0	9.0	17.6	39.0	33.5	9.9
Subsidy.....	18.3	37.4	36.8	6.5	19.0	36.3	38.3	6.4	21.7	36.1	35.4	6.8.
Los Angeles.....	14.8	35.9	37.7	11.6	16.0	36.5	36.7	10.8	17.1	37.3	33.5	12.1
Regular.....	14.7	36.1	37.4	11.8	15.7	37.2	35.9	11.2	16.3	38.3	32.3	13.1
Subsidy.....	16.9	33.7	40.9	8.5	17.9	32.2	42.4	7.5	21.1	32.0	39.3	7.6
State Less Los Angeles..	18.8	38.5	36.2	6.5	18.7	38.9	35.8	6.6	19.1	39.8	34.0	7.1
Regular.....	18.5	38.2	36.6	6.7	18.5	38.6	36.1	6.8	18.7	39.6	34.5	7.2
Subsidy.....	21.5	41.0	32.8	4.7	20.6	41.8	32.7	4.9	22.7	42.6	29.1	5.6

^a Personal Offenses = Homicide, Robbery and Assault, and Sex Offenses.
Property Offenses = Burglary, Theft, Auto Theft, and Forgery and Checks.
Drug Offenses = All Drug Offenses.
Other Offenses = All Other Offenses.

^b Excludes data from non-participating counties.

^c From Subsidy: Superior and Juvenile Court Probation Caseloads, January-June, 1972,
Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Appendix Table 5, page 36.

CASES ASSIGNED TO SUBSIDY

In this section, data are presented which describe criminal court probationers added to probation subsidy caseloads during the fiscal years 1972-73 and 1973-74. The three tables in this section describe:

Table 6.....Prior Status

Table 7.....Sex, Age, and Race

Table 8.....Convicted Offense

Prior Status

Table 6 shows the prior status of criminal court cases assigned to subsidy probation caseloads. From this table it can be seen that during fiscal years 1972-73 only 18.5 percent of the cases assigned to subsidy probation came from court in Los Angeles County compared to 45 percent for the balance of the state. During the 1973-74 fiscal year, however, 30.7 percent of the adult probationers assigned to subsidy caseloads in Los Angeles County came from court, an increase of 70.1 percent from the previous year. During the same period the number of cases assigned to subsidy caseloads from regular probation decreased by 12.9 percent in Los Angeles County. By comparison, the remainder of the state had increases of approximately 20 percent in the numbers of criminal court cases assigned to subsidy caseloads both from court and from regular probation so that the relative numbers of assignments from the two sources remained approximately the same for the two fiscal years.

TABLE 6

PRIOR STATUS OF CRIMINAL COURT CASES ASSIGNED TO SUBSIDY PROBATION
CASELOADS DURING FISCAL YEARS 1972-73 AND 1973-74

Prior Status	FISCAL YEAR				Change	
	1972-73		1973-74			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	5,401	100.0	5,975	100.0	+574	+10.6
From Court.....	1,661	30.8	2,299	38.5	+638	+38.4
From Regular Probation.	3,740	69.2	3,676	61.5	-64	-1.7
Los Angeles.....	2,910	100.0	2,982	100.0	+72	+2.5
From Court.....	538	18.5	915	30.7	+377	+70.1
From Regular Probation.	2,372	81.5	2,067	69.3	-305	-12.9
State Less Los Angeles...	2,491	100.0	2,993	100.0	+502	+20.2
From Court.....	1,123	45.1	1,384	46.2	+261	+23.2
From Regular Probation.	1,368	54.9	1,609	53.8	+241	+17.6

Sex, Age and Race

Table 7 describes the sex, age and race of criminal court cases assigned to subsidy probation caseloads during the two fiscal years. From the top portion of the table, it can be seen that while Los Angeles County added proportionately more females to its subsidy caseloads during both years (18.1 and 14.8 percents, respectively) than did other participating counties (9.9 and 10.8 percents) the relative number of females decreased by 4.3 percentage points for Los Angeles County from one fiscal year to the next. During the same period, the balance of the state experienced an increase of 0.9 percentage points.

With respect to the age of probationers assigned to subsidy caseloads it can be seen that in Los Angeles County a greater proportion of the probationers assigned were over twenty-five years of age than was the case for other counties in the state.

With respect to race, the table shows that 55.1 and 59.6 percents of the probationers assigned to subsidy caseloads in Los Angeles County during the two fiscal years were members of minority groups as compared to 33.5 and 32.9 percents of probationers assigned in the other participating counties.

TABLE 7

SEX, AGE, AND RACE OF CRIMINAL COURT CASES ASSIGNED TO SUBSIDY PROBATION
CASELOADS DURING FISCAL YEARS 1972-73 AND 1973-74

Characteristic	1972-73		1973-74		Change ^a
	Percent		Percent		
Sex	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total.....	85.7	14.3	87.2	12.8	-1.5
Los Angeles.....	81.9	18.1	85.2	14.8	-3.3
State Less Los Angeles.	90.1	9.9	89.2	10.8	+0.9
Age	Percent		Percent		Change ^a
	Under 25 Yrs.	Over 25 Yrs.	Under 25 Yrs.	Over 25 Yrs.	
Total.....	44.7	55.3	41.0	59.0	-3.7
Los Angeles.....	37.8	62.2	32.1	67.9	-5.7
State Less Los Angeles.	52.9	47.1	50.0	50.0	-2.9
Race	Percent		Percent		Change ^a
	White	Minorities	White	Minorities	
Total.....	54.6	45.4	53.8	46.2	+0.8
Los Angeles.....	44.9	55.1	40.4	59.6	+4.5
State Less Los Angeles.	66.5	33.5	67.1	32.9	-0.6

^aChange in percents female, under 25 yrs.; and minorities between fiscal years.

Convicted Offense

Table 8 shows the distribution of adult probationers added to subsidy probation caseloads during the two fiscal years by the type of convicted offense. By contrast to most of the earlier tables, this table presents a picture of relative consistency between Los Angeles and the balance of the state. In each case, it can be seen that the general trend is for cases added to subsidy caseloads to be composed of a higher frequency of personal offenders, a higher frequency of property offenders, and a lower frequency of drug offenders. It may be noted from the table also that during these two fiscal years Los Angeles County added fewer property offenders and a greater proportion of drug offenders to adult subsidy caseloads than did the balance of the state.

TABLE 8

CONVICTED OFFENSE OF CRIMINAL COURT CASES ASSIGNED TO SUBSIDY PROBATION
CASELOADS DURING FISCAL YEARS 1972-73 AND 1973-74

Area	1972-73				1973-74				Change ^a			
	Percent				Percent				Percent			
	Per- sonal	Prop- erty	Drugs	Other	Per- sonal	Prop- erty	Drugs	Other	Per- sonal	Prop- erty	Drugs	Other
Total.....	18.0	38.3	37.7	6.0	21.3	40.1	32.1	6.5	+3.3	+1.8	-5.6	+0.5
Los Angeles.....	17.8	32.4	43.0	6.8	21.4	34.6	37.3	6.7	+3.6	+2.2	-5.7	-0.1
State Less Los Angeles.	18.2	45.3	31.4	5.1	21.2	45.6	26.8	6.4	+3.0	+0.3	-4.6	+1.3

^aChange in percentages between fiscal years.

CHAPTER II

JUVENILE COURT PROBATIONERS: CHARACTERISTICS AND MOVEMENTS

This chapter presents and describes data relevant to the movement and characteristics of juvenile court probationers during the 1972-73 and 1973-74 fiscal years. It is divided into two sections which describe: 1) the sizes and composite characteristics of regular and subsidy end-of-fiscal year probation caseloads and 2) the characteristics of cases assigned to subsidy caseloads during the two fiscal years.

END-OF-FISCAL YEAR DATA

This section describes the composition of juvenile court regular and subsidy probation caseloads at the end of three fiscal years. The tables in this section include data describing:

Table 9.....Caseload Size
Table 10.....Sex
Table 11.....Age
Table 12.....Race
Table 13.....Reason for Referral

Caseload Size Trends

Table 9 summarizes the end-of-fiscal year regular and subsidy probation caseload sizes for three fiscal years and shows the percentage changes from one fiscal year to the next. The Los Angeles County data presented in this table show a consistent trend for the two fiscal years: during the two fiscal years while the total juvenile probation caseloads increased by 9.3 and 7.9 percents, respectively, the subsidy caseload increased by only 2.3 and 3.0 percents. Thus, the percentage of the total juvenile probationers which were in subsidy caseloads decreased during the two years by 6.4 and 4.3 percents, during the two fiscal years. By contrast, in the balance of the state, the total juvenile probation caseloads were smaller at the end of the two fiscal years than they were at the beginning of the two-year period, while the subsidy caseloads increased by 1.3 and 15.9 percents during the two fiscal years, respectively. As a result, the percentage of the total juvenile probationers in the remainder of the state which were in subsidy caseloads increased during the two fiscal years by 9.4 and 14.9 percents, respectively.

During this two-year period the percentage of Los Angeles County juvenile probationers that were in subsidy caseloads decreased from 17.3 to 15.5 percent while in the balance of the state, the use of subsidy probation for juvenile court probationers has increased from 20.2 percent to 25.4 percent of the total juvenile court probation caseloads.

No attempt will be made here to interpret these data or to account for the apparent restricted use of subsidy probation for juvenile probationers in Los Angeles County as compared with the remainder of the state. It may, however, be helpful to the reader to refer back to Table 1 on page 3 of this report and the accompanying text which points out that the use of subsidy probation for adult probationers is greater in Los Angeles County than in the balance of the state. A comparison of these two tables reveals that both the total adult probation caseload and the adult subsidy probation caseload are approximately twice the size of the corresponding juvenile probation caseloads for Los Angeles County. For the balance of the state, however, the total adult probation caseload and the total juvenile court probation caseload are approximately equal in size, while the juvenile subsidy caseload is over 2.5 times as large as the adult subsidy caseloads. Therefore, it would appear that the discrepancy between Los Angeles County and the balance of the state might be due to the fact that in the state less Los Angeles, subsidy probation is used for a proportionately larger number of juveniles (25.4 percent of the total juvenile caseload) than is true for adults (10.2 percent of the total criminal court caseloads), while in Los Angeles County subsidy probation is employed on a more equal basis between juveniles (15.5 percent of the total juvenile caseloads) and adults (17.1 percent of the total adult caseloads).

TABLE 9

JUVENILE COURT END-OF-FISCAL YEAR REGULAR AND
SUBSIDY PROBATION CASELOADS

Variable	June 30, 1972 ^a	June 30, 1973 ^b		June 30, 1974	
	Number	Number	Change ^c	Number	Change ^c
Participating Counties					
Total Juvenile Caseload...	50,239	48,750	-3.0	50,160	+2.9
Subsidy Caseload.....	9,760	9,908	+1.5	11,176	+12.8
Percent Subsidy.....	19.4	20.3	+4.6	22.3	+9.9
Los Angeles					
Total Juvenile Caseload...	13,370	14,618	+9.3	15,775	+7.9
Subsidy Caseload.....	2,316	2,369	+2.3	2,439	+3.0
Percent Subsidy.....	17.3	16.2	-6.4	15.5	-4.3
State Less Los Angeles					
Total Juvenile Caseload...	36,869	34,132	-7.4	34,385	+0.7
Subsidy Caseload.....	7,444	7,539	+1.3	8,737	+15.9
Percent Subsidy.....	20.2	22.1	+9.4	25.4	+14.9

^a Uses subsidy caseloads adjusted for period beginning July 1, 1972 except for Alameda County, for which adjusted figures were not available. Alameda figures taken from Subsidy: Superior and Juvenile Court Probation Caseloads, January-June, 1972, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Appendix Table 14, page 61.

^b Uses subsidy caseloads adjusted for period beginning July 1, 1973.

^c Percent change from prior year.

Sex Trends

The data presented in Table 10 are indicative of the statewide tendency for juvenile probation caseloads to be composed of less females at the end of the 1973-74 fiscal year than was the case at the end of 1972-73 fiscal year. It also shows that subsidy juvenile caseloads in Los Angeles County contain a much smaller percentage of females (9 percent) than do subsidy caseloads in the balance of the state (22.7 percent), which is a marked contrast to the adult subsidy situation in Los Angeles (see Table 2, page 5).

TABLE 10

SEX OF JUVENILE COURT CASES IN END-OF-FISCAL YEAR REGULAR
AND SUBSIDY PROBATION CASELOADS^a

Type of Program	June 30, 1972 ^b		June 30, 1973			June 30, 1974		
	Percent		Percent		Change ^c	Percent		Change ^c
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Total.....	-	-	74.8	25.2	-	76.0	24.0	-1.2
Regular.....	-	-	73.4	26.6	-	74.8	25.2	-1.4
Subsidy.....	-	-	80.0	20.0	-	80.3	19.7	-0.3
Los Angeles ^d	-	-	79.0	21.0	-	80.0	20.0	-1.0
Regular.....	-	-	76.8	23.2	-	78.0	22.0	-1.2
Subsidy.....	-	-	89.3	10.7	-	91.0	9.0	-1.7
State Less Los Angeles....	-	-	72.9	27.1	-	74.2	25.8	-1.3
Regular.....	71.1	28.9	71.8	28.2	-0.7	73.1	26.9	-1.3
Subsidy.....	75.8	24.2	76.8	23.2	-1.0	77.3	22.7	-0.5

^aIncludes data from participating counties only.

^bFrom Subsidy: Superior and Juvenile Court Probation Caseloads, January-June, 1972, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Appendix Table 15, page 63.

^cChange in percent female from prior year.

^dNo Los Angeles County data was available for 1972-73 fiscal year.

Age Trends

Table 11 shows the median ages of juvenile court cases in end-of-fiscal year regular and subsidy probation caseloads. From this table it can be seen that juvenile court cases in Los Angeles County caseloads have a higher median age (17.5 and 17.7 percents for fiscal years 1972-73 and 1973-74, respectively) than do the other participating counties (16.4 for both fiscal years). These data also suggest that the median age of juvenile court probationers in Los Angeles County is increasing slightly in both regular and subsidy caseloads, while the median age has remained constant in both types of caseloads for the remaining participating counties.

TABLE 11

MEDIAN AGES OF JUVENILE COURT CASES IN END-OF-FISCAL YEAR
REGULAR AND SUBSIDY PROBATION CASELOADS^a

Type of Program	June 30, 1972 ^b	June 30, 1973		June 30, 1974	
	Median Age	Median Age	Change	Median Age	Change
Total.....	-	16.7	-	16.7	0.0
Regular.....	-	16.7	-	16.8	+0.1
Subsidy.....	-	16.6	-	16.6	0.0
Los Angeles ^c	-	17.5	-	17.7	+0.2
Regular.....	-	17.5	-	17.7	+0.2
Subsidy.....	-	17.5	-	17.9	+0.4
State Less Los Angeles...	16.3	16.4	+0.1	16.4	0.0
Regular.....	16.4	16.4	0.0	16.4	0.0
Subsidy.....	16.3	16.3	0.0	16.3	0.0

^a Excludes data from non-participating counties.

^b From Subsidy: Superior and Juvenile Court Probation Caseloads, January-June, 1972, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Appendix Table 16, page 65.

^c No Los Angeles County data was available for 1972-73 fiscal year.

Race Trends

Table 12 shows the racial composition of juvenile court caseloads at the end of the three fiscal years. From this table it can be seen that Los Angeles caseloads are composed of a higher percentage of minority group members (54.3 and 56.2 percents for the 1972-73 and 1973-74 fiscal years, respectively) than are other participating counties (31.5 and 31.4 percents). This is similar to the criminal court situation in Los Angeles (see Table 4, page 9). It also shows that subsidy caseloads are composed of a higher percentage of minority group members than are the corresponding regular probation caseloads. The data for the last two fiscal years, however, suggests that the relative numbers of minority group members in subsidy caseloads are decreasing slightly. This is in contrast to regular caseloads which tend to show increases in the relative numbers of minority group members on their caseloads.

TABLE 12

RACE OF JUVENILE COURT CASES IN END-OF-FISCAL YEAR
REGULAR AND SUBSIDY PROBATION CASELOADS^a

Type of Program	June 30, 1972 ^b		June 30, 1973			June 30, 1974		
	Percent		Percent		Change ^c	Percent		Change ^c
	White	Minorities	White	Minorities		White	Minorities	
Total.....	-	-	61.6	38.4	-	60.7	39.3	+0.9
Regular.....	-	-	62.7	37.3	-	60.8	39.2	+1.9
Subsidy.....	-	-	57.2	42.8	-	60.2	39.8	-3.0
Los Angeles ^d	-	-	45.7	54.3	-	43.8	56.2	+1.9
Regular.....	-	-	48.6	51.4	-	45.7	54.3	+2.9
Subsidy.....	-	-	32.3	67.7	-	33.5	66.5	-1.2
State Less Los Angeles....	69.1	30.9	68.5	31.5	+0.6	68.6	31.4	-0.1
Regular.....	69.8	30.2	69.3	30.7	+0.5	68.9	31.1	+0.4
Subsidy.....	66.0	34.0	66.1	33.9	-0.1	67.7	32.3	-1.6

^aIncludes data from participating counties only.

^bFrom Subsidy: Superior and Juvenile Court Probation Caseloads, January-June, 1972, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Appendix Table 17, page 69.

^cChanges in percent minorities from prior year.

^dNo Los Angeles County data was available for 1972-73 fiscal year.

Reason for Referral Trends

Table 13 presents data relative to the reason for referral of juvenile court cases and end-of-fiscal year regular and subsidy probation caseloads. Generally speaking, it can be seen that subsidy caseloads are composed of relatively larger numbers of probationers referred for personal offenses, property offenses, and "other 602 offenses" and relatively fewer numbers of probations referred for drug offenses and delinquent tendencies than are the regular probation caseloads. In comparing Los Angeles County with the balance of the state, several interesting observations can be made. For instance, 18.7 percent of all juvenile court probationers in Los Angeles County on June 30, 1974 were referred for personal offenses as compared to 9.5 percent of the juvenile cases in the remainder of the state. Similarly, 19.6 percent of the total cases in Los Angeles County were referred for "other 602 offenses" as compared to 9.2 percent in the rest of the state at the same point in time. On the other hand, a smaller percentage of the cases in Los Angeles County juvenile court probation caseloads had been referred for delinquent tendencies than was true for the remainder of the state (22.1 percent for Los Angeles County and 37.6 percent for the balance of the state).

TABLE 13

REASON FOR REFERRAL^a OF JUVENILE COURT CASES IN END-OF-FISCAL YEAR
REGULAR AND SUBSIDY PROBATION CASELOADS^b

Type of Program	June 30, 1973					June 30, 1974				
	Percent					Percent				
	Per- sonal	Prop- erty	Drugs	Other "602"	Delinquent Tendencies	Per- sonal	Prop- erty	Drugs	Other "602"	Delinquent Tendencies
Total.....	11.3	31.1	9.6	12.1	35.9	12.5	32.7	9.6	12.5	32.7
Regular.....	11.1	30.6	9.7	11.9	36.7	12.3	32.6	9.5	12.4	33.2
Subsidy.....	12.2	33.1	9.3	12.8	32.6	12.8	33.2	10.1	12.7	31.2
Los Angeles.....	16.6	30.6	7.9	19.0	25.8	18.7	31.3	8.3	19.6	22.1
Regular.....	16.1	29.8	8.1	18.3	27.7	18.0	31.1	8.5	19.0	23.4
Subsidy.....	20.0	30.7	7.0	22.2	17.1	22.2	32.9	7.0	22.6	15.3
State Less Los Angeles...	9.0	31.3	10.4	9.1	40.2	9.5	33.4	10.3	9.2	37.6
Regular.....	8.8	31.0	10.5	9.0	40.7	9.4	33.3	10.1	8.9	38.3
Subsidy.....	9.4	32.9	10.1	9.5	38.1	10.2	33.3	10.9	9.9	35.7

^a Personal Offenses = Homicide, Robbery and Assault, and Sex Offenses.

Property Offenses = Burglary, Theft, Auto Theft, and Forgery and Checks.

Drug Offenses = All Drug Offenses.

Other "602" Offenses = All other specific offenses covered by Section 602 of the California W & I Code.

Delinquent Tendencies = All "offenses" covered by Section 601 of the W & I Code (runaway, incorrigible, sexual delinquency, curfew, loitering and truancy).

^b Includes data from participating counties only.

JUVENILE COURT CASES ASSIGNED TO SUBSIDY

This section describes juvenile court cases added to probation subsidy caseloads during the fiscal years 1972-73 and 1973-74. Data presented in this section include:

Table 14.....Prior Status

Figure 1.....Selected Characteristics

Prior Status

Table 14 shows the prior status of juvenile court cases added to subsidy probation caseloads during the two fiscal years. From this table it can be seen that juvenile probation cases enter Los Angeles subsidy caseloads primarily from two sources, from regular probation (56.7 percent in 1972-73 and 48.1 percent in 1973-74) or from camp or ranch (37.5 percent in 1972-73 and 41.3 percent in 1973-74). In the balance of the state juvenile cases entering subsidy probation come primarily from court (48.2 percent in 1972-73 and 49.4 percent in 1973-74) or from regular probation (34.2 percent 1972-73 and 34.0 percent in 1973-74) with relatively few cases entering from camp or ranch (6.6 percent in 1972-73 and 5.5 percent in 1973-74).

TABLE 14

PRIOR STATUS OF JUVENILE COURT CASES ADDED TO SUBSIDY PROBATION
CASELOADS DURING FISCAL YEARS 1972-73 AND 1973-74^a

Prior Status	1972-73		1973-74		Change ^b
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total.....	9,802	100.0	12,915	100.0	+31.8 ^c
From Court.....	3,540	36.1	5,172	40.0	+3.9
From Regular Probation..	3,979	40.6	4,833	37.4	-3.2
From Camp or Ranch.....	1,505	15.3	1,821	14.1	-1.2
From Other.....	67	0.7	96	0.7	0.0
Reinstatements.....	711	7.3	993	8.0	+0.7
Los Angeles.....	2,787	100.0	3,100	100.0	+11.2 ^c
From Court.....	156	5.6	328	10.6	+5.0
From Regular Probation..	1,579	56.7	1,491	48.1	-8.6
From Camp or Ranch.....	1,046	37.5	1,280	41.3	+3.5
From Other.....	6	0.2	1	-	-0.2
Reinstatements.....	-	-	-	-	-
State Less Los Angeles....	7,015	100.0	9,815	100.0	+39.9 ^c
From Court.....	3,384	48.2	4,844	49.4	+1.2
From Regular Probation..	2,400	34.2	3,342	34.0	-0.2
From Camp or Ranch.....	459	6.6	541	5.5	-1.1
From Other.....	61	0.9	95	1.0	+0.1
Reinstatements.....	711	10.1	993	10.1	0.0

^aIncludes data from participating counties only.

^bChange in percent from 1972-73 to 1973-74.

^cPercent change from 1972-73 to 1973-74.

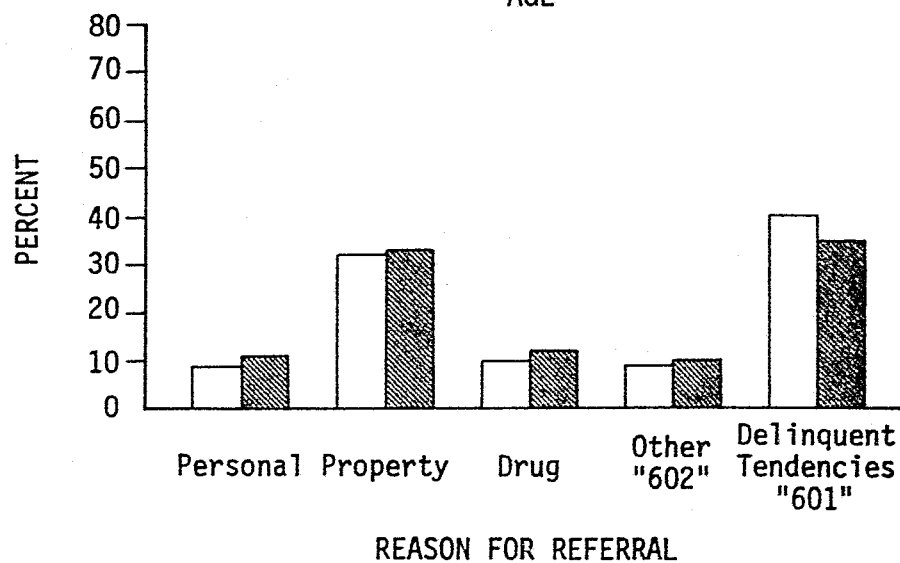
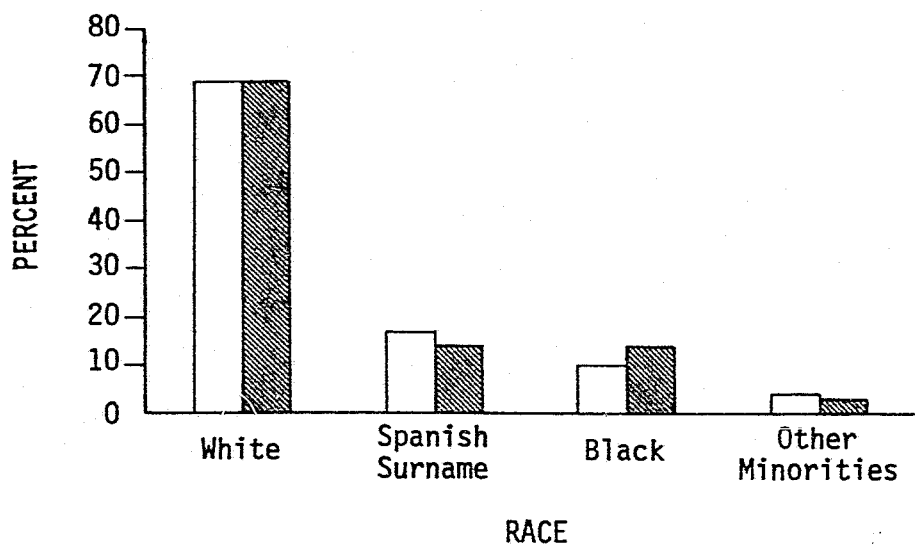
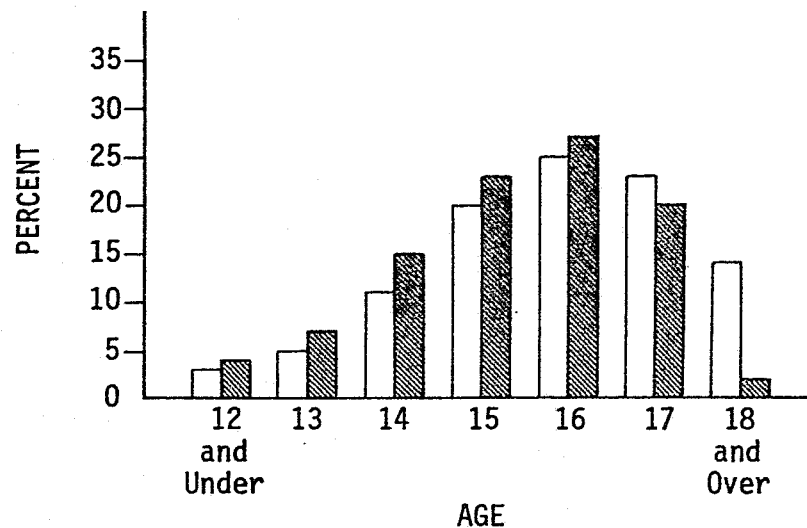
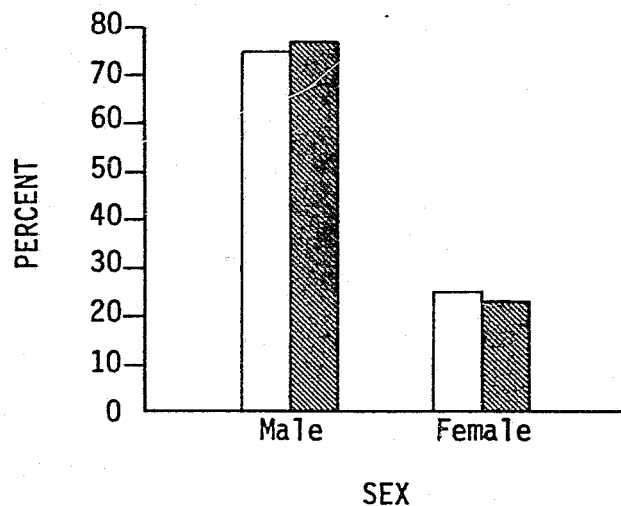
Other Characteristics

This section of the report contains data of a type which was unavailable from Los Angeles County. For this reason, the data from the remaining counties have been presented in the form of charts rather than tables. Figure 1 shows selected characteristics of juvenile court cases added to non-Los Angeles probation subsidy caseloads during the two fiscal years 1972-73 and 1973-74. The picture presented is one of relative consistency from year to year with regard to the types of probationers entering subsidy caseloads. The single largest discrepancy between the two years is an apparent drop in the proportion of cases eighteen years and over which entered these probation caseloads.

FIGURE 1

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILE COURT CASES ADDED
TO PROBATION SUBSIDY CASELOADS^a

□ 1972-73 ▨ 1973-74



^aExcludes data from non-participating counties and Los Angeles County

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